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THE BVILDER

AN : ILLUSTRATED : WEEKLY JOURNAL : FOR : THE : ARCHITECT : AND : CONSTRUCTOR.

"EVERY man's proper mansion-house, and home, being the theater of his hospitality, the seate of selfe-fruition, the comfortablest part of his own life, the noblest of his sonne's inheritance, a kind of private princedome, nay, to the possessors thereof, an epitome of the whole world, may well deserve, by these attributes, according to the degree of the master, to be decently and delightfully adorned." - - - - - - - -

"Architecture can want no commendation, where there are noble men, or noble mindes."

—SIR HENRY WOTTON.

"OUR English word TO BUILD is the Anglo-Saxon Bȳlðan, to confirm, to establish, to make firm and sure and fast, to consolidate, to strengthen; and is applicable to all other things as well as to dwelling-places."—DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY. - - - - -

"ALWAYS be ready to speak your mind, and a base man will avoid you."—WILLIAM BLAKE. - -

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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

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"TASTELESS BUILDERS"

IT is good to see Mr. St. John Ervine turning his keen critical mind to the subject of taste in building. Under this title he discusses the subject in a recent article in *The Daily Mail*. In a literary age, which will be remembered for the number of masters of the perfect essay, we have often wondered why the subject of architecture is so seldom referred to. We realise that the true flavour of the essay is not to be found in an attack upon ugliness—a subject more suitable for the pamphlet—but it is to be found in the presentation of a number of human weaknesses and follies which surround the great problem of building a home. It may be, of course, that we see the problem like the shoemaker who considers "there's nothing like leather"; but even so, we feel that a stronger case could be made for teaching the public to avoid an ugly house than in instructing it in the one picture not to miss in the Uffizzi Gallery. If the analogy is not pleasing, we simply add that the daily appeals for the protection of Rural England come from a people which does not know what is wrong. It is merely aware of a danger and is trying to hide from it.

Mr. St. John Ervine confirms the burden of our recent leader on ugliness when he says he finds himself wondering why it is that "the more beautiful a place is the more determined the builder seems to be to defile it with his hideous houses." To put it otherwise, we would say that ugly houses are ugly wherever they are. They become more noticeable (and finally a nuisance) when they multiply and destroy natural beauty. Unlike the perfect gentleman who puts more into life than he takes out of it, these houses destroy beauty and replace it with ugliness. It is difficult to supply adequate reasons why the menace of the ugly house has become so acute in recent years. Ugly houses there were in plenty in pre-war days, but post-war activity in house-building, dearer costs, and the increased areas prescribed for building purposes have no doubt each contributed to the present discontent. No longer can we fall back on the excuse for the baby, that it was only a little one. In the evolution of our social state we have a failing in that we avoid a subject until it has developed into a positive nuisance. In fact, a recognised public nuisance frequently has been the necessary prelude to many of our social developments. The menace to the countryside has been obvious to some people for many years; it has now become obvious to everyone.

At the moment, it is evident that the march of the builder means to most people the destruction of the country. "Every wood and every stream, one may say every hedge-row in the country is part of its best wealth, and not one should be destroyed except at the bidding of real necessity. . . . Wherever there is a town, or wherever there is sea coast, the destruction of the country is proceeding with terrible rapidity." This we quote from the *Times*. Clearly, house-building has reached the stage of being classed by some as a particularly noxious form of epidemic. There is a touch of grim humour in the situation. We have tried a variety of inoculations to stimulate this epidemic of house-building, and the results are disturbing. Something has gone wrong with the medical supervision, and the disfiguring disease threatens to get out of hand. Only here and there do we find any reference to the cause of the disease itself—that the problem of the ugly house is an architectural problem which ought to be solved. Consequently, the immediate remedy, apparently, is to seek shelter by preserving extensive areas of land from building development. Unfortunately, those who seek to avoid the danger by running away from it have not yet realised that they are throwing open the gates to the enemy. Just as one group is convinced that the countryside is ruined, another is equally convinced that the political success of the country is assured if urban congestion is relieved by moving the inhabitants into the country. "Village industries would spring up, the demand for factory goods would increase; many owners would be led to establish works in rural areas." If only Samuel Butler were alive to-day he would have penned another fine chapter to Erewhon. He would have described a population herded on special reserves protected by legislation, while the remainder of what was once country would be given up to an evenly distributed monotony, neither country nor town. In his quaint way he would have suggested that next time the Erewhonians might reconsider—if mess there had to be—the question of returning to a number of small messes instead of one large one.

Bereft as the public is of an intimate sense of architectural taste, there is a danger in its choice of new masters that it may blunder again. The distractions and considerations of this age may find reconciliation in some form of legislation to preserve this or that "beauty" spot, but these contradictions are not the full account of our ignorance of the disease. We believe that ugliness in building will never be tracked down until we try to understand human psychology. If we offer the facile generalisation that our social development is wrong because the public continues to build some very deplorably ugly houses, we merely balance our hope of a new social structure against the belief that the stock of architectural taste is bankrupt. This belief is one of the cardinal errors. We conclude that the moral fervour of the seventeenth-century puritanism treated beauty as a wile of the devil, but we are not so certain as many contemporary writers that the nineteenth century deliberately trampled it underfoot. There is such a thing as being too preoccupied with other matters to take notice of art, one way or the other. The nineteenth century may have been immersed in material prosperity: we may be immersed in the pursuit of pleasure. These are wide generalisations, we admit, but on the whole, we are still inclined to the belief that the public is not deliberately seeking ugliness. The desire to flee from it is a proof that the cause is not a wilful choice, and the manner of avoiding it is proof that the cause is not understood.

From all accounts it will be a happy day when the housing shortage is ended. Thus does a nation begin with high hopes and end in disillusionment. But we claim that the standard of design and accommodation in post-war houses designed by architects shows a great advance on the pre-war houses. We are glad to see that Mr. St. John Ervine has no illusions about the causes of ugliness. "I am convinced," he says, "that one of the greatest dangers to any community is this energetic tasteless man." He takes the builder to task for his dreadful little modern houses—"the expression of commonplace, dingy minds." He points out that when a town contains many examples of an older and beautiful architecture, "the local builder will cheerfully erect a devastatingly ugly house as if he had never seen the beautiful buildings about him." All this is true, and is no doubt a platitude to the architectural profession. The position, we suppose, is that when the public and the local builder between them have made a hopeless wilderness, there will be a clamour for some form of "artistic" supervision, coupled with reserved areas for further protection. And yet we read in Sir Leslie Scott's letter to the *Times*, "that it should be borne in mind that good architectural appearance is, in the vast majority of cases, no more costly than the ugly buildings now being put up."

The position seems to us to call for a large measure of clear-headed, coherent thinking. We are not impressed with the idea of saving patches of "Rural England" as a part solution, leaving the other part to be dealt with by the light-hearted politician to accommodate his ideas of rural development and urban congestion. The problem first and foremost is an architectural one, and the sooner this is realised the better. Meantime, we take it as a matter for congratulation that the nation is aroused. Whether it will attack ugliness or merely set up a defence against it entirely depends upon the intelligence of the staff work.

NOTES

1927. As the curtain goes up on the new year, inaugurated as it has been by sky and sunlight, as though to whisper hope to those who fear, it is well in this spirit to look at the situation in which we find ourselves. We are born to change continually, and if for the better we should greet it. May we not hope that this is the case to-day? A new epoch would appear to be dawning in better understanding of mutual relationships; appreciation of the fact that interests are not really opposed, but flourish most when shared together; that even the secrets, the suppressions of commerce and art, are mistaken notions of what promotes success and well-being. For it is not money or wages but production which is the fundamental issue, because in the welfare of this is contained all the rest. To make production efficient, mutual and humane, will do a thousand times more than the outlook on profits only, while it will lead incomparably to the betterment of life. So we may well think hopefully of a year which, from a cloudy background of financial difficulty, strikes, and divisions, points now to such better things.

Art and Industry. AND what concerns us more nearly here is the bearing of all this on building, craftsmanship and materials. The relationships not only of industry and democracy and their reconcilement, but the interests of beauty as well. For beauty only spreads through harmony; no music sounds through her strings save when these southern winds blow. Art is the only thing that spiritualises daily life and work, and is the safeguard against the abuses of industry when profits count for more than service. All good building is stamped with one or the other of these aims, for we build as we write, or as we paint—ourselves. We see ourselves in what is done. It cannot be one thing and we another. In service and humanity there is reconcilement and beauty for all of us. As the greater includes the less, so as we approach to more efficient, mutual and humane production, will it inevitably repay us with ampler life. It is no sentimentality that we should be dwelling on such thoughts, for in them lie the best promise of better things—the promise of to-morrow.

Pessimism. THERE is perhaps both too much pessimism and too much shallow optimism for us to accept either the one or the other. Our optimism may well be built on healthy pessimism, though best, perhaps, to indulge in neither too much. And the more we really understand the facts of our time, the less we shall do so. We shall look less to politicians and reformers to do for us what we now see we can better do for ourselves. It is individual responsibility on which the future rests.

Our Leader. IT is a true but trite observation to say that while we deplore so much ugliness in building, there cannot be any doubt that where an architect has been employed the result has been an improved standard of design. Unfortunately—for many reasons, which require thorough investigation—the architect's services are utilised on a very small percentage of the houses which are built. The advice given recently by the Prince of Wales ought to convince a number of people who, hitherto, have thought differently. Only recently we noted, at a fashionable little sea-coast town, that the only decently designed buildings erected during the last twenty years were the group of houses erected under the first Government housing scheme. In every way—in material, grouping and design—they were far ahead of any efforts of the local builder. We realise, of course, that speculative building is an aspect of the problem—and a large one—which requires very careful investigation.

Building Research. SINCE the Building Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was removed in the early part of 1926 from temporary accommodation at East Acton to more permanent buildings at Garston, near Watford, the building industry has made far more use of the technical experts now available to help to solve practical problems confronting builders in this country. The expansion, indeed, was expressly made in order that more might be done in this direction. In previous years the work had been largely concentrated on general research rather than upon an attempt to find answers to immediate difficulties; but during last year at Watford the number of requests for special investigations was more than double the number undertaken during the previous year. In recent months there has been considerable discussion in technical journals on the proposition to establish a Chair of Building at the University of Manchester. If this is realised, the Building Research Station should be of great assistance in helping towards the development of a science of building. New materials such as steel and concrete are being increasingly used. The effect of strains and stresses upon higher buildings needs to be more accurately estimated. The builder of to-day, and still more the builder of to-morrow, needs scientific training just as much as an engineer. It is now realised that it is a mistake to regard the education of builders as a craft study, and that if the Manchester Chair of Building is formed, it will no doubt work in close association with the Building Research Station, with a view to communicating the results of scientific studies and investigation direct to the younger generation in the industry.

Monuments in Minorca. MR. FREDERICK CHAMBERLIN, writing in *The Times* of December 30, gives an exceedingly interesting account of the explorations he has made in



St. Maria Maggiore in Rome. (*See page* 7.)

FROM "THE GOLDEN AGE OF CHRISTIAN CLASSIC ART." BY RICHTER & TAYLOR, 1904.



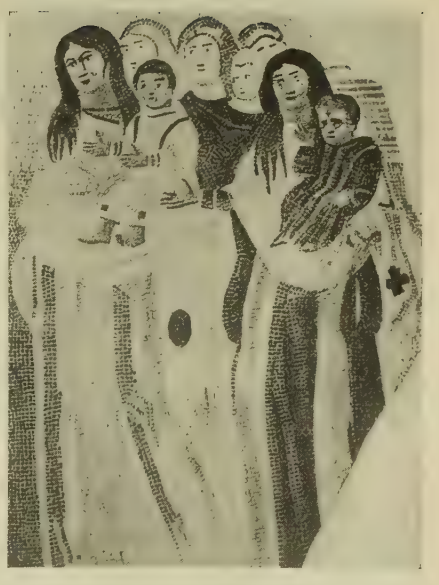
'Apocalyptic Vision of St. John," in the Apse in the Chapel of Sandhurst Military College. (*See page* 7.)

Minorca. There exist, apparently, three kinds of prehistoric monuments on the island. There are stone mounds, known as "Talayots," up to 30 ft. high, built with uncemented blocks, with the sides battered, and of these Mr. Chamberlin discovered no less than 186. The second type, of which sixteen are now known, are called "Taulas," and consist of two huge stones one lying across the other, as in the letter T. The third type of monument is a long, low, monolith, made in the shape of an overturned boat; these are called "naus," and sixteen have been discovered. It is pitiable to read that such monuments are being converted into road metal. There exist, however, hundreds of acres of likely territory, covered with almost impenetrable undergrowth, and we hope that the book that Mr. Chamberlin has promised will awaken an interest that will help to preserve these unique structures.

The Burlington Fine Arts Club. At the Burlington Fine Arts Club exhibition of pictures, drawings and furniture, one may see from the pictures of London by Canaletto what charm we have lost since Georgian times. Such pictures as the Savoy Palace (23), the Old Horse Guards (36), and Vauxhall Gardens (31), by Canaletto, show what we have lost and are never likely to recall.

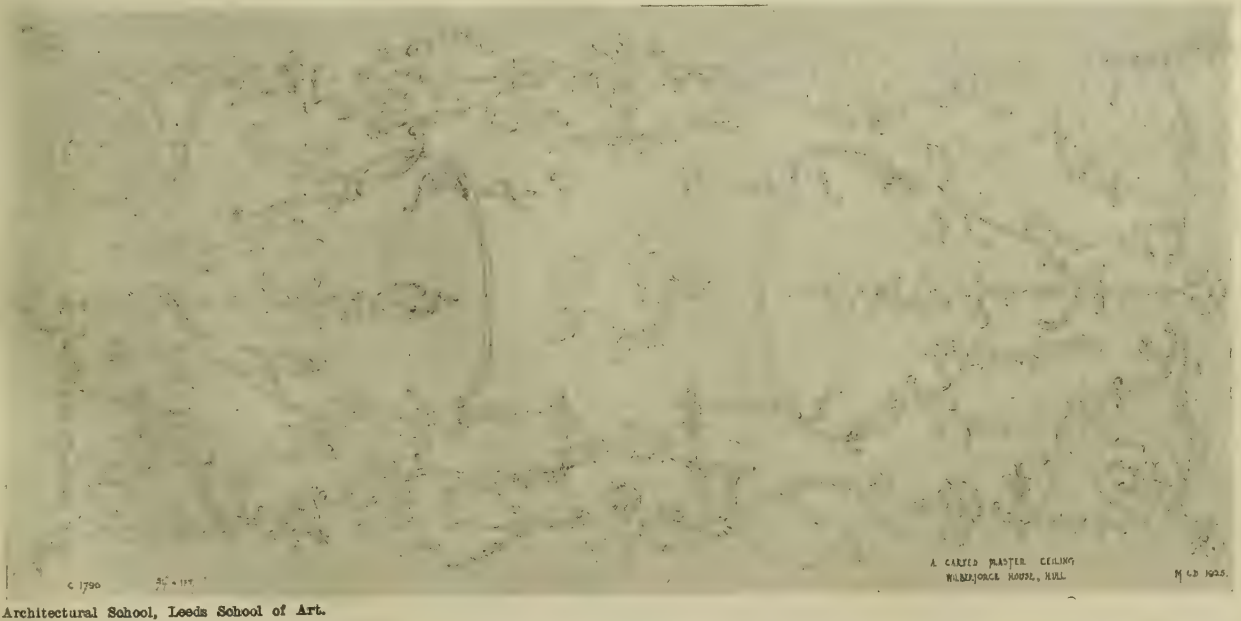
Garden Squares. Amongst the serious results which the commercial spirit may bring upon us, we have to consider the ever-increasing height of buildings and the possible encroachment on or destruction of the many garden squares which have given such character and charm to our over-grown city. The Foundling Hospital, with its adjacent squares, is one of the pleasantest features of central London, and now that the hospital is uninhabited and a Bill before Parliament imperils it, we cannot help wondering how far our other garden squares may fare in the onward march of the commercial spirit. It would be hopeless to put impossible difficulties in the way of necessary road transport through the city, but we cannot see that the preservation of the garden squares need militate against better regulation and improvement of traffic facilities.

High Buildings. Few have uttered more definite counsel for us than distinguished American architects, who have visualised the bad results which will accrue to London if it is allowed to become a city of sky-scrapers. We have spoilt for ever the scale of Regent-street, but fortunately the new buildings about Waterloo-place have not destroyed its spaciousness and dignity. There are a few places, such as Portland-place and Holborn, where fairly high buildings may be tolerable, but the real remedy we have to find is how to fix some sort of limit to the overcrowding of clerks and offices in our already over-crowded streets. There are many huge establishments for trade or official work which would be far better placed at a distance from our crowded centres—where work would be carried on under better conditions. In these days of easy communication, it would be no hardship if many crowded buildings with their thousands of occupants were transferred to suburban areas.



From St. Maria Maggiore in Rome. (*See page* 7.)

Flemish and Belgian Art. A great pleasure awaits those who can appreciate the treasures of Flemish and Belgian art just opened at the Royal Academy. Some of the masterpieces of the painter's art are to be seen, besides fine examples of tapestry and carved figures. Some of the small paintings of heads in this collection certainly rank as perfect examples of the artist's work.



Architectural School, Leeds School of Art.

Students' Competitions of the Leeds and West Yorks. Architectural Society, 1925. Measured Drawings: 1st Prize.

By Mr. J. R. Tolson.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., has moved from his old offices and is now practising at No. 7, Bedford-square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 2420.

Mr. Hector O. Corfiato, S.A.D.G., has been appointed by the Senate of the University of London as Senior Instructor in Architecture.

Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Mr. Henry Elford Luxmoor, M.A., formerly a master at Eton, has left £200 to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Presentation to Lord Lee.

To commemorate his work on the recent Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic, Viscount Lee of Fareham, the chairman, has been presented with a silver cup by his colleagues. The cup is the work of Mr. Omar Ramsden, and is surmounted by a statuette representing St. Christopher bearing the infant Christ. The fact that the Commission was appointed by the King on the eve of St. Christopher, the patron saint of "travellers who cross rivers," lends appropriateness to the design.

Guildford Municipal Buildings.

Guildford Town Council were informed last week that the Municipal Building Sub-Committee met on November 11, the architect, Professor A. E. Richardson, being present, and considered various sites for the proposed Municipal Buildings and Assize Court. The chairman of the sub-committee, the architect, and the Borough Surveyor later visited the sites, and it was decided to hold another meeting to discuss the matter before Professor Richardson submitted his formal report.

Gift for Archæological Work.

Miss Gertrude Margaret Lowthian Bell, C.B.E., F.R.G.S., left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £25,604, with net personality £19,535. She left £6,000 to the British School of Archæology in Iraq upon trust for investment and to apply the income in archæological work in Iraq, but if this school should not have been founded at her death, this bequest is to revert to the British Museum upon trust for similar purposes, and she left a selection of her books to the said school.

Discovery at Windsor Castle.

During the work of securing the defective walls of the Guard Room situated between the Salisbury Tower and the Garter Tower at Windsor Castle, what appears to be an earlier wall has been found about 2 ft. 6 in. from the face of the outer wall. The latter wall is supposed to date from the time of Henry III, and is of heathstone, with deep horizontal bands of Reigate stone, but the wall discovered consists of small squared blocks of chalk. The wall in its entirety measured about 10 ft. 6 in. in thickness. The foundations of the Henry III wall do not go to the depth of the chalk wall and the former has probably become displaced.

Memorial Gardens, Belfast.

According to the *Evening Standard*, a scheme for the conversion of Belfast City Hall grounds into a Garden of Remembrance, designed by Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, has been in hand for two years, and the Corporation have passed a resolution to notify the architect that unless he gives the directions necessary to enable all completed work for which he was engaged to proceed before January 18, they will consider his failure to do so a breach of his engagement, and will take such steps as they may be advised. Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, as our readers will know, was the architect of the Belfast City Hall.

Charles I Coat of Arms.

A well-preserved tablet bearing the coat of arms of King Charles I has been laid bare in the chimney corner of a house in York, which is vested in the Dean and Chapter. Instructions have been given for the tablet to be encased in glass and preserved for all time. The find was made by workmen engaged in redecorating the house. It was only after several thicknesses of wallpaper, plaster, and wooden panelling had been removed that the tablet was revealed. According to local stories, the house in question is supposed to have been occupied by King Charles I himself on the rare occasions of his visits to York.

Exhibition of Students' Work.

We spent recently a very interesting afternoon at the Shoreditch Technical Institute, where an exhibition of students' work done during the session was being held. The school, which is under the direction of Mr. Shadrach Hicks, specialises in craftsmanship trades, amongst them being internal decorating and furniture and cabinet making, metal-working, clay modelling and the like. Students are divided into two main classes, course students (of which there are 160) and evening learners, who number about 300. There are also a number of boys who are taking a teacher's course. The exhibition was generally interesting, especially in the furniture and cabinet-making section. Exhibits of various kinds, ranged from simple caskets, the work of the first-year boy, to a very fine writing desk in polished mahogany, made by a third-year student, and filled with small drawers of beautiful workmanship. In the metal-working section we noticed particularly a loving-cup of exquisite proportions in oxidised brass, a replica of a Greek model.

Art and Industry.

A plea for greater co-operation between employers and schools of art was put forward by Mr. R. R. Carter, of the School of Art, Walsall, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the National Society of Art Masters at the Victoria and Albert Museum. He said that looking back over their history the most striking alteration had been the gradual development and perfection of technical design. Formerly, most, if not all, of the schools were obsessed by the supreme importance of pictorial figure work. Now, not only had schools of art turned to the study of design but they had done it in the proper manner—by technical production. There had yet to grow up in England a widespread system of direct co-operation between employers and schools by means of which young employees would attend a school, and particularly a school of art, during the day in the employer's time and at the employer's cost. It was a system apparently as full of advantages to employer and employed that the long delay in its consummation seemed hard to understand.

The Proposed Empire Academy.

A scheme for the establishment of a British Empire Academy to provide a central home of the arts in London, where the talent of Great Britain and the Dominions can be displayed and maintained, will be publicly launched at a meeting which Lord Howard de Walden is to call early in the New Year. The proposed site is on the Thames Embankment in Grosvenor-road, Westminster, and £1,000,000 will be required for the project. Temporary premises are already available on the site, and the rent for these has been guaranteed for the first three years. These premises can only be leased for eight years, but it is hoped that by that time there will be sufficient funds to extend the site and erect the permanent building. The main object of the British Empire Academy is to provide adequate exhibition space for painters and sculptors, and also a theatre and concert-hall large enough to enable modern composers, musicians, and dramatists to display their talents. The provisional committee, of which Lord Howard de Walden is chairman, contend that Burlington House is now too small for its object, the encouragement of the fine arts, and they point out that every year 14,000 works of art have to be rejected by the Royal Academy owing to lack of space. The premises now under consideration would, it is understood, provide two large halls each 75 ft. long, a third long gallery 200 ft. long, and a fourth 150 ft. long. It was proposed to arrange for one of these halls to be used for concerts, plays, dances, &c., with a seating capacity for 800 people.

COMPETITION NEWS

New Office Building, Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society, Glasgow.

In this competition, for which there were seventy candidates, the following have had intimation that their designs have been selected for final competition:—

Allan & Friskin, Dundee.
Allan F. Duncan and Alex. Adam, Glasgow.
James B. Dunn, Edinburgh.
A. M'Innes Gardner, Glasgow.
Hutton & Taylor, Glasgow.
S. P. Silcock & Son and S. E. Mabon, Warrington.
Welch & Hollis, London.
Wright & Wylie, Glasgow.

Each of the competitors will receive a premium of £200 on submission of a final design. The site for the new building is in Bothwell-street, opposite the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. The building will consist of ten stories. The cost of the work will be about £300,000.

Mr. John Keppie, A.R.S.A., is the assessor.

Annual Competition of Industrial Designs.

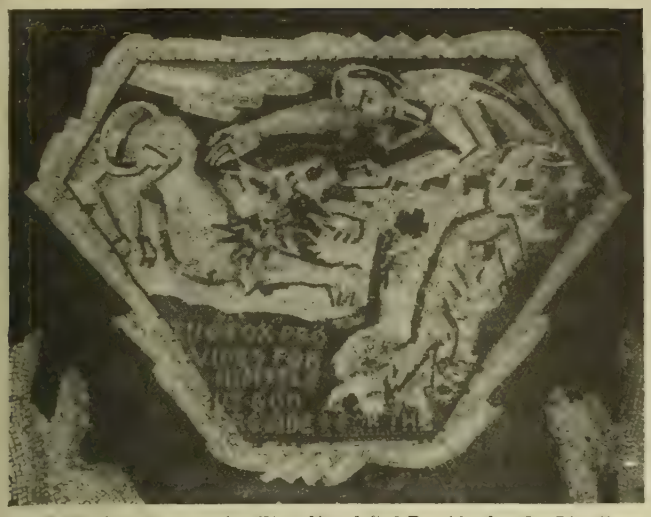
The Royal Society of Arts fourth annual competition of industrial designs will take place in June, 1927. Entries can only be received from individual designers, not from firms, and the competition will be divided under the following heads:—(1) Architectural Decoration; (2) Textiles; (3) Furniture; (4) Book Production; (5) Pottery and Glass; and (6) Miscellaneous.

In Section I, Architectural Decoration, subsection (1) Decorative Architecture, the Council of the R.S.A. offer, under the John Stock Trust, a prize of £50 for designs for an entrance hall to a block of high-class flats in an important thoroughfare. In subsection (2) the Council of the R.S.A. offer, under the Mulready Trust, a prize of £20 for the best original topographical drawing (*i.e.*, a drawing of a building or group of buildings), or series of not more than six topographical drawings, in any medium. In subsection (3), Messrs. Baguès, Ltd., offer a prize of £50, and Mr. A. W. Martin a second prize of £25, for the best design of wrought-iron gates for a carriage entrance with two side gates for pedestrians in an important city company building. In subsection (4), the Chairman of the Architectural Decoration Committee offers a first prize of £15 and a second prize of £5 for a pedestal for an equestrian statue. In subsection (5), a prize of £10 10s. is offered by Messrs. Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., glass manufacturers, for a design for an electrical fitting intended to occupy the central position of an average-sized room. In subsection (6), Messrs. Shuffrey & Co. offer a prize of £5 5s. for a design of a fireplace, including a mantelpiece of marble, in the vestibule of an aeronautical club. In subsection (7), The Lewis Berger Scholarship, of the value of £60 to cover the cost of fees, maintenance, materials and travelling expenses, is offered for competition annually. It is tenable at the Royal College of Art, London, for a period of three months for the purpose of study in decoration and decorative painting.

In Section III, Furniture, subsection (1), Messrs. W. Turner Lord & Co. offer a first prize of £20 and a second prize of £5 for designs for furniture in walnut of Queen Anne period, suitable for a drawing-room or dining-room. In subsection (2) Messrs. Green & Abbot, Ltd., offer a first prize of £20 and a second prize of £5 for designs for inlaid furniture suitable for a bedroom. In subsection (3) Messrs. Waring & Gillow, Ltd., offer a first prize of £20 and a second prize of £5 for designs for furniture of a restrained modern style for a dining-room or bedroom. In subsection (4), Messrs. Frederick Tibbenham, Ltd., offer a first prize of £20 and a second prize of £5 for designs for decorated furniture painted in colour, with figure subjects.

Full particulars of this competition may be obtained from Mr. G. K. Menzies, M.A., the Royal Society of Arts, John-street, W.C.2.

[There are no changes this week in the Competition Table, which is accordingly withheld.]



"The Fox Provides for Himself and God Provides for the Lion."



"The Cistern Contains the Fountain Overflows."



"Expect Poison from Standing Water."



"The Eyes of Fire; the Nostrils of Air; the Mouth of Water; the Beard of Earth."

DESIGNS SUGGESTED BY "THE PROVERBS OF HELL," BY WILLIAM BLAKE.

PORTIONS OF FLOOR IN THE BLAKE ROOM AT THE TATE GALLERY.



A Medallion from the Pavement in the Eighteenth Century House of Mr. William Jowitt, K.C., in Upper Brook-street.



Mosaic Slab: A Lady at a Roulette Table in a Casino. Property of Mr. Lytton Strachey.

MOSAIC WORK. BY MR. BORIS ANREP. (*See page* 7).

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Quantity Surveyors' Fees.

SIR,—I was pleased to see the note from Mr. A. Goddard, Secretary to the Surveyors' Institution, in your issue of the 17th ult. I agree there should be no necessity to have to warn members against the practice of sacrificing fees in favour of architects, but I am of the opinion that such a warning, in the form of a circular, would be much appreciated and of assistance to quantity surveyors when negotiating terms with architects for the preparation of quantities.

The remarks contained in "Quantity Surveyor's" letter in the same issue are well founded and can be substantiated. The quantity surveyor is kept too much in the background, and direct appointments by building owners would, I believe, go a long way to eliminating the practices referred to. Q. S.

A Charing Cross Bridge Scheme.

SIR,—About ten years ago, you published in *The Builder* drawings and suggestions of mine for converting the existing Charing Cross railway bridge into a carriage way to the Surrey side, and this was followed with excellent suggestions by other architects. Having taken much interest in this subject, and having studied the drawings published in *The Builder* of December 11, showing a scheme for roadway approaches to a beautiful stone bridge, which seems to have met with much approval, I am venturing to submit a plan I have made showing a much more simple development at an immensely less cost, in the hope that it may be worth consideration.

There seem to be three objections to the approved scheme—the enormous cost, the bridge over the Strand, and the small openings to the lower deck of the proposed bridge which would mean a gloomy railway tunnel, and the blocking out of a charming view of the river and of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. By my plan, the approach to the bridge from Charing Cross-road is more direct and much less costly, as it covers ground mostly owned by the railway company and does away with the proposed bridge over the Strand. For the purpose of enlarging the railway station and obtaining three more lines of rails, it is suggested that property on the south side adjoining should be secured, and that a new railway hotel should be erected here in place of the existing hotel, which would have to be pulled down to make way for the inclined roadway. If more land is required for the station, then Craven-street and the houses on both sides should be purchased.

It is proposed to leave Villiers-street as at present for approach to the Metropolitan railway station. It is suggested that, as very heavy steam engines are now replaced by motor engines the present bridge can be reconstructed as a double-deck bridge, and no doubt architects co-operating with engineers could design a steel bridge to equal in artistic merit the one in stone.

FREDK. NESBITT KEMP.

"Consistent Cast-iron Designs."

SIR,—Mr. Maurice B. Adams asked in your issue for December 17 for instances of mixed iron and cast-brass decoration and for possible reasons for the mixture. In the grand staircase at Howick Hall, the residence of Earl Grey, burnt down last February, the balustrade was of simple wrought-iron framing with highly-finished cast-brass filling. I think the reason for the brass is that it can be cast finer than iron and is more susceptible of chasing by the hand to make it even finer.

G. REAVELL.

Sherborne Abbey.

SIR,—In your issue of August, 1921, you were good enough to publish a letter regarding a visit of mine to Sherborne Abbey with reference to the restoration of the Lady Chapel, Sherborne. A few days since I had the pleasure of visiting again the Abbey, the work now being completed with the exception of the east window. Needless to say, the work is so beautifully carried out that one can hardly imagine the Chapel had been used for dormitories. The two new parclose oak screens are especially fine examples of modern work. It is to be hoped that the necessary funds will be available for the completion of the east window.

EDWARD VALE.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *January* 7.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Social meeting at Ca'doro Restaurant. At 7.30 p.m.

London Society.—Visit to the Central Criminal Courts, Newgate-street, E.C.1. At 2.30 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. W. W. Jameson on "Elementary Statistics." At 90, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

MONDAY, *January* 10.

Surveyors' Institution.—Mr. F. G. Baxendale on "The Effect on Values of Town Planning Schemes in their Various Stages." At 8 p.m.

Architectural Association.—Mr. Harold Stabler on "Glazed Sculpture." At 7 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Interchange of Lecture with Glasgow Association Section. At 8 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. E. Munby on "Elementary Science." At 90, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, *January* 11.

College of Estate Management.—Mr. G. Mould on "The Effect of Recent Legislation on (*a*) The Law of Landlord and Tenant." At 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 5.30 p.m.

The Illuminating Engineering Society.—Messrs. Jones, Lingard and Catten on "Flood-lighting." At 15, Savoy-street, W.C.2. 6.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 12.

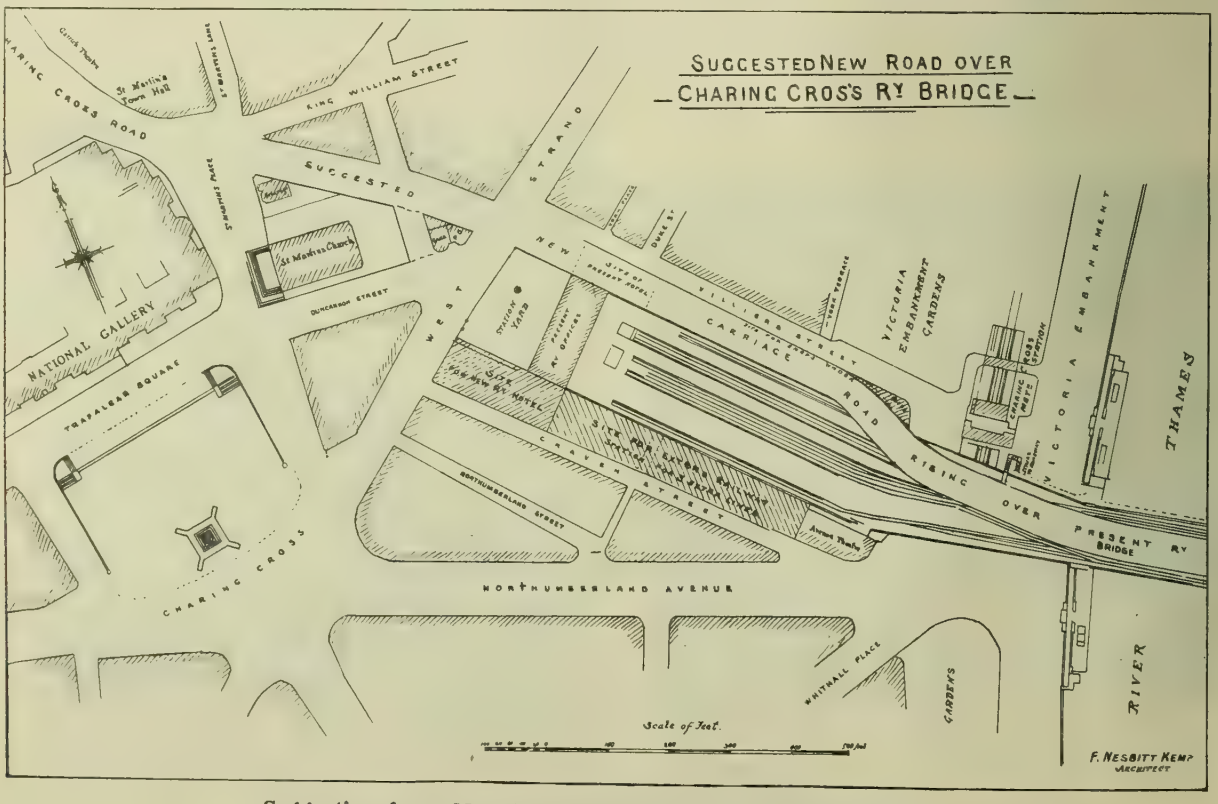
Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Mr. W. MacKay Mackenzie on "Palace Plan in Scottish Castles." At 8 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Mr. Howard M. Robertson on "America." At 13, Harrington-street.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—Discussion on "Dragline Excavators," by Mr. F. H. Livens. At Great George-street, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, *January* 14.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. E. Munby on "Elementary Science." At 90, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. 6 p.m.



Suggestion for a New Double-Deck Bridge at Charing Cross.

BY MR. F. NESBITT KEMP.



"MOSAICS."

THE PRESIDENT, MR. E. GUY DAWBER, took the chair at last Monday's meeting at the R.I.B.A., when a most interesting paper on "Mosaics," illustrated by a large number of lantern slides, was read by Mr. Boris Anrep. In opening, the lecturer said that the influence exercised by the material on art had not been sufficiently explored, but it was evident, however, that this influence was of an intimate and important nature. Materials affected one by a quality of their own, which formed a part of the complex art emotions. On the other hand, the material did not remain a passive matter brought to life by the will of the artist alone; it was a potent factor able to influence creative imagination, to guide its perilous walks, even to determine the ultimate aim of the artist.

Every material had a latent character, peculiarities and limitations. It might become a powerful ally to the artist who could liberate those forces and express himself in harmony with them. The magic power of the material, so long as the artist obeyed its laws, could save his art from being stillborn. But should the artist stifle the originality of his material by forcing it into giving effects foreign to its nature, the very life of it would go and with it his art. For 500 years the art of mosaic had been in a lamentable condition. Since the rise of fresco, tempera and oil, the mosaic workers, fascinated by the mastery of these arts, had remained satisfied to copy pictures made in those media. Even in the twelfth century the calligraphy of the eastern miniature seduced the mosaic artist into slavery. Later, they gratified their ambitions by petrifying the pictures of great painters like Raphael and Rubens, or the cartoons specially prepared for them after the sketches of artists in pencil and water-colour. The elegant continuity of lines, the indistinguishable gradation of tone, the fluid passages of hues of colour and other delicacies of pictorial art which thrive in oil and other media, were considered virtues in themselves and were imitated irrespective of the material. Mosaic workers had now learnt to make every possible *tour-de-force* with the clumsy tesseræ. The workshop of the Vatican prided itself on possessing 22,000 shades of enamel. Cut to microscopic proportions, those tesseræ could perform at will any acrobatic feat of pseudo-painting. In the best period of mosaic art, less than 50 shades were considered sufficient.

Mosaic, continued the lecturer, was closely linked to architecture, being essentially a monumental art. The very quality of extreme resistance gave a feeling of indestructible permanence: "*La vera pittura per l'Eternita.*" That should imply not only material endurance but should also compel the imagination towards simple and great essentials. It might be asked whether or not mosaic was a form of art which belonged to the past and, if so, why so much anxiety about reviving the dead? It would seem, indeed, a worthless task if no interest in that form of decoration existed at the present day. But in point of fact there was every reason why modern architecture should be interested in mosaic. The introduction of colour into building was a problem which concerned the architect closely, and mosaic material was quite especially qualified for that purpose. The richness of its hues, the variety of its texture, its hardness, permanence, resistance to atmospheric action, its capacity for reflecting light, put mosaic on terms of equality with the hard building materials, brick, stone, marble and concrete.

Modern architecture was evolving a new type of very large and monumental building to meet the needs of the great Imperial, industrial and commercial organisations. Those vast monuments would inevitably call upon mosaic for purposes of commemoration or for purely architectural decoration. In private houses, more invention and fantasy was now being shown in the decoration, and the demand for non-commercial, original designs by individual artists was growing daily, and mosaic offered a unique opportunity for introducing amusement and gaiety into a house and for embedding them into the very core of the structure.

Modern art was teeming with ideas eminently suitable for mosaic decoration, while mosaic establishments continued to turn out works without a breath of human spirit in them. No one was satisfied with those productions, least of all architects, who often sighed because the mosaics spoiled the effect of the building through lack of æsthetic tact. There were two directions in which modern mosaic required amendment. An effort ought to be made to bring mosaic back to its pristine position as a means of direct artistic self-expression, and, in the second place, it ought clearly to be recognised that mosaic decoration would have to abandon its pictorial arrogance and subordinate itself to the needs and indications of the architecture, so that it should not be a parasitic growth stifling its noble support for the sake of self-assertion, but that it should wholly serve to complement the ideas inherent in architecture.

Any surface decoration had its bearing upon the general architectural effect, but mosaic could have more influence on it than any other form of decoration. The mosaic could be called upon to give a scintillating light and colour in dark recesses, to envelop architectural forms, to soften surfaces and edges, to create useful points of stress and repose; to deepen and flatten effects of perspective; compress or distend proportions; to create the feeling of continuity or to separate architectural elements by staccato of isolated motifs; to concentrate or diffuse the attention of the spectator or guide his wandering gaze along a sympathetic rhythm, thus amplifying the enjoyment of architectural features. The harmony of a mosaic decoration with its architectural environment was essential. It would be a mistake to believe that mosaic need be confined to one particular style of building or one particular class of subject. Religious subjects and Byzantine architecture historically were very much connected, but it was not only in religious scenes treated in the spirit of hieratic solemnity or in the *réchauffé* of Byzantine ornament that mosaic was at its best. Mundane and frivolous subjects of modern town life, bucolic pleasures, as well as the business activities of the city could form delightful subjects for mosaic decoration, and be treated in a style suitable to the building, recording thus for future generations images of our modern civilisation, more revealing of its true spirit than the frigid commercial rhetoric now in vogue. Vast spaces, the fascination of archways, the mystery of a dome, friezes, niches and pavements would always offer an enviable field for mosaics, but even in a modern suburban semi-detached villa a mosaic medallion on the hall floor could give a delightful scope for a mosaic inspiration. The short and, if he might say so, oblique statements of life which mosaic technique imposed were entirely in keeping with the purpose of mural as with floor decoration.

The reliance of mosaic on a composition similar to that of sculptural reliefs which did not favour a deep pictorial recession allowed the unhindered assertion of architectural surfaces. The subtleties of naturalistic experience in Dutch art, the delight in sensual beauty of the Venetians, were alien to the mosaic material, which lifted even a frivolous subject to the level of highly distilled æsthetic qualities, and the intellectual content of the composition acquired through the proper mosaic technique a special significance. The genius of mosaic transformed even a trivial object into a monument of the epoch.

After the reading of his paper, Mr. Anrep proceeded to show upon the screen a series of slides of mosaic work, ancient and modern, giving some critical comment upon each example. In the course of his remarks he said it was in the first century of the Christian era that the best mosaic work was done. Having shown some fine examples of this and later periods, he followed on with slides illustrating the gradual falling away that occurred from the true genius of the material, and being especially critical of twelfth-century Italian work. Alfred Stevens's head of the Prophet Daniel, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, was shown as an example of mosaic in which the material was wrongly handled owing to the modern practice of working exactly to an artist's cartoon. To-day, the lecturer said, we were largely creating deadly dull imitations of graphic patterns instead of allowing the material its own natural expression. Decoration of a religious character was, now so complicated with committees that it was impossible for any self-respecting artist to do what he wanted. The lecturer concluded his illustrations with slides of a number of his own works, both of a religious and a domestic character, including a chapel in Scotland, the Sandhurst Memorial Chapel, an icon in Westminster Cathedral, the floor of a house in Chelsea, and a few of the medallions from the floor of the Blake Room at the Tate Gallery, all of which were applauded by an appreciative audience. As his last slide the lecturer showed a fourth-century head, which he described as a masterpiece of mosaic.

Discussion.

Mr. E. R. D. Maclegan, C.B.E., Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Anrep, in the course of which he said he was not sure that the lecturer had been quite just to the twelfth century. He had shown work done in Italy by artists using the Byzantine tradition at second hand, but if he had shown some of the twelfth-century mosaic work at Daphni, at Athens, the twelfth century would have cut a much better figure. Continuing, he said he had noticed no shock of transition when passing from Mr. Anrep's own work to that magnificent fourth-century head that the lecturer had shown them. Everyone must feel that the lecturer had captured in his own work the spirit of the fine early mosaic. The speaker recalled a saying of William Morris that "Mosaic was very much like beer; it was an excellent thing provided you got enough of it at a time." That, he thought, was very sound, and he hoped that private and public patrons might be found to provide the necessary opportunities for the mosaic artist.

Mr. Philip Sawyer (of Messrs. York & Sawyer, of New York), seconding the vote of thanks, said that in America they mostly regarded mosaic as a floor material, and used it as such with travertine or stone borders. It was used extensively in the corridors of flats and hotels, but on the whole it was very mechanical work.

Mr. Charles Aitken, Director of the Tate Gallery, said that Mr. Anrep's floor of the Blake Room at the Tate Gallery was successful in keeping the mosaic convention, but with an added vivacity. One of the characteristic charms of mosaic was, he said, the irregularity of the pieces and of the joints in between; and he recalled seeing workmen carrying out repairs in the mosaics of St. Mark's and doing their best to destroy this quality by arranging the pieces with the utmost regularity and exactitude.

Mr. C. P. Walgate, Vice-President of the

Cape Institute of Architects, and Mr. Sidney Toye having contributed a few remarks to the discussion,

The President, putting the vote of thanks to the meeting, said that in this country we very seldom had opportunities of using mosaic except in floors. He wished that they could have seen the slides in colour; much of the effect of mosaic was lost in black and white.

Mr. Anrep briefly replied.

Associateship R.I.B.A. and Office Experience.

The following announcement is issued by the Board of Architectural Education :—

The attention of candidates for the R.I.B.A. Final Examination is called to the fact that no successful candidate will be admitted to candidature as Associate without having had at least one year's experience in an architect's office or in building work and/or in a builder's office, or in gaining knowledge of the practical side of building.

The Examinations, November and December, 1926.

THE INTERMEDIATE.

The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for election as Student R.I.B.A., was held in London from November 19 to 25, and in Manchester from November 19 to 24, 1926. Of the 69 candidates examined, 31 passed and 38 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the examiners :—

J. E. Potter.
J. T. Castle.
J. W. Poltock.
J. J. Coleman.
H. C. Farmer.
L. Pugh.
E. J. Harrison.
R. T. Kennedy.
D. C. Hodge.
H. A. Hogarth.
W. R. Helm.
T. L. Marshall.
J. N. Aylwin.
P. O. G. Wakeham.
T. E. S. Thwaite.
A. Bailey.
C. E. W. Boreham.
J. G. Clementson.
P. W. Dawney.
A. H. Farmer.
W. H. Kinnimonth.
O. H. Leicester.
J. L. Morgan.
C. L. Morris.
E. Oakley.
D. Roth.
R. Shaw.
T. F. Thomson.
Anne M. O. Trouton.
N. Willis.
W. G. Wright.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Final Examination, qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A., was held in London from December 1 to 9, and in Edinburgh from December 1 to 8, 1926. Of the 38 candidates examined (3 of whom took Part I only), 21 passed (3 in Part I only), and 17 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows :—

G. E. Bunce.
T. A. Collins.
A. Craig.
G. F. Evans-Vaughan.
W. H. Ford (Part I only).
A. H. Gardner.
A. E. J. Goodall (Part I only).
F. G. Goodin.
R. H. Graddon.
R. N. Guy.
A. J. Hobbs.
A. T. Hope.
F. L. Jackman.
J. E. Lancashire.
H. W. E. Lindo.
C. S. Morley.
H. Overnell.
H. Savage.
L. R. Stedman.
W. L. Ward (Part I only).
F. J. Watson.

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

The Special Examination, qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A., was held in London from December 1 to 7, 1926. Of the 22 candidates examined (1 of whom took Part I only), 12 passed (1 in Part I only), and 10 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows :—

J. A. Black.
J. Creese.
E. E. Edmunds.
E. E. Fowler.
C. W. Glass.
J. Harrison.
F. H. N. C. Kemp.
A. F. Lodge.
A. Lomax.
C. A. L. Morant (Part I only).
J. E. Salisbury.
E. R. Taylor.

EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Examination was held in London on December 7 and 9, 1926. Twenty-five candidates were examined, all of whom passed. The successful candidates are as follows :—

H. M. A. Armitage.
A. V. Banks.
H. A. Barton.
Kathleen O. Brayshaw
A. D. R. Cowley.
R. P. Cummings.
W. R. H. Curtis.
R. W. Elder.
L. P. Ellicott.
Sylvia C. Gray.
Jessie M. Greig.
R. G. Grice.
Amy M. Hargroves.
F. W. Harper.
G. A. Jellicoe.
H. A. Johnson.
J. W. S. Monson.
F. Napolitano.
C. H. Short.
J. F. Leopold de Silva.
Z. Sirotkin.*
A. Sleigh.
H. G. C. Spencely.
A. C. Todd.
J. B. Wride.

*This candidate is not a British subject, but has taken the examination for a certificate to that effect.

The Special Examination in Design for former Members and Candidates of the Society of Architects to qualify for the Associateship was held in London from December 1 to 6, 1926. Of the two candidates examined, one passed and one was relegated. The successful candidate is J. Cannell.

The Final Examination.

ALTERNATIVE PROBLEMS IN DESIGN, 1927.

We have received from the Board of Architectural Education a list of R.I.B.A. Problems in Design for the year ending December 31, 1927. Copies of the list may be obtained free on application at the R.I.B.A.

XCI.

(*a*) A design for a Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. LXXXIX (*a*), A Small Housing Scheme.

XCII.

(*a*) A design for a Covered Bridge.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. XC (*a*), A Concert Hall.

XCIII.

(*a*) A design for a Sports Pavilion and Centre.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. XCI, A Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.

XCIV.

(*a*) A design for an Open Air Swimming Bath.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. XCII, A Covered Bridge.

XCV.

(*a*) A design for a Vicarage.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. XCIII, A Sports Pavilion and Centre.

XCVI.

(*a*) A Small Housing Scheme.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. XCIV, An Open Air Swimming Bath.

DATES FOR SUBMISSION OF DESIGNS IN 1927.

Subj. XCI ..	28 Feb.	Subj. XCIV. ..	31 Aug.
„ XCII ..	30 Apr.	„ XCV ..	31 Oct.
„ XCIII ..	30 June	„ XCVI ..	31 Dec.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

Architectural Education.—On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education the Council decided that no Student should be admitted to candidature for the Associateship without having had at least one year's office or equivalent practical experience.

Examinations.—The following results were reported to the Council :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
Final and Special, July, 1926	77*	51†	26
Professional Practice, July, 1926..	37	33	4
Special Examination in Design for Society of Architects, Candidates, &c., July, 1926	9	8	1
Intermediate, June, 1926	94	56	38
Town Planning, July, 1926	2	—	2
Statutory Examination, October, 1926—			
(District Surveyor)	8	4	4
(Building Surveyor)	2	—	2

* 6 Part 1 only ; 3 Part 2 only.
† 3 Part 1 only ; 2 Part 2 only.

Recognised Schools.—The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the Final Examination was awarded to J. Morrison, School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.

The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal (and £5 in Books) for Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was awarded to Mr. E. B. O'Rorke, Architectural Association School of Architecture.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships.—The Board of Architectural Education reported the award of R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships as follows :—

E. L. W. Davies (Colchester), £100 per annum for three years.
B. I. Day (Bideford), £100 per annum for three years.
E. J. White (Hull), £100 per annum for three years.
H. Jackson (Birmingham), £50 for the first year, £60 for the second year, £75 for the third year.
A. K. Brown (Sunderland), £50 for one year.
J. O. Wylson (Kent), £100 per annum for three years (Artists' General Benevolent Institution).

R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS.

Tite Prize.—The report of Mr. D. Beaty-Pownall, Tite Prizeman 1925, was approved.

Owen Jones Studentship.—The report of Mr. E. Dinkel, Owen Jones Student 1926, was approved.

R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at the Cambridge University School of Architecture.—The award of the R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship to Mr. J. T. Alliston was approved.

R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships.—The following awards were approved :—

(i) *Second Years of Scholarships.*—(*a*) An R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £75 for the year 1926–1927 to R. P. Cummings (School of Architecture, Architectural Association). (*b*) An R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £50 for the year 1926–1927 to W. R. Brinton (School of Architecture, Architectural Association).

(ii) *First Year of Scholarships.*—(*a*) An R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £75 for the year 1926–1927 to C. W. Preston (School of Architecture, Architectural Association. (*b*) An R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarship of £50 for the year 1926–1927 to E. B. O'Rorke (School of Architecture, Architectural Association).

Studentship.—The following were elected as Students of the R.I.B.A. :—

H. Bramhill, Liverpool (Univ. of Liverpool).
A. D. R. Cowley, Cheshire (Univ. of Liverpool).
A. J. Davidson, Sefton Park, Liverpool (Univ. of Liverpool).
R. Dilworth, Moss Side, Manchester (Special Exemption).
R. G. Grice, Bootle, Cumberland (Univ. of London).
Amy M. Hargroves, Golders Green, N.W.11 (Univ. of London).
G. C. Hough, Hoylake, Cheshire (Univ. of Liverpool).
J. L. Hughes, Wavertree, Liverpool (Univ. of Liverpool).
Abdulla M. Peermahomed, c/o Architectural Assoc., 34, Bedford-square, W.C.1 (Architectural Assoc.).
H. H. Powell, New Brighton, Cheshire (Univ. of Liverpool).
A. Sleigh, W.C.1 (Architectural Assoc.).

University of London Architectural Education Committee.—Mr. Arthur Keen and Mr. Maurice E. Webb were re-nominated as representatives of the R.I.B.A. on the University of London Architectural Education Committee for the year 1927–1928.

The Architects' Defence Union.—The Council agreed to lend an additional sum of £100 to the Architects' Defence Union for organisation expenses.

Membership.—Applications for Membership were approved as follows :—Fellowship, 19 applications ; Associateship, eight applications ; Hon. Associateship, one application ; Hon. Corresponding Membership, three applications.

The Smithson Drawings.—On the recommendation of the Literature Standing Committee it was decided to purchase the Smithson drawings for the Library and to call the collection "The Grissell Collection of Smithson Drawings."

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted :—Mr. M. S. R. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. S. Darbyshire, A.R.I.B.A.

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH'S DESIGN FOR THE COMPLETION OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL

BY ARTHUR T. BOLTON, F.S.A.

THE special exhibition this summer, in the Architectural Library of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn-fields, of drawings and sketches relating to an early design by Sir John Vanbrugh for the completion of Greenwich Hospital, having aroused much interest, the proprietors of *The Builder* commissioned Mr. T. Raffles Davison to make the drawing, which we illustrate this week and which gives a pictorial representation of the general effect of the design, as it might have been, if carried out in the days of Queen Anne. The scale is so vast that it must be explained that the diameter of the main order is half as large again as that of St. Paul's. The actual width of the centre portico is the same as the great decostyle of University College in Gower-street. The oval forecourt is roughly 360 by 230.

If, however, we transport ourselves back to 1702, the year of Queen Anne's accession, the design will not appear fantastic. Castle Howard and Blenheim illustrate the temper of the time, when the power of Louis XIV was being boldly challenged and broken.

The rise of Sir John Vanbrugh presents analogies with that of Wren himself a generation earlier. There is reason to think that King William, reputed as a great judge of men, very early recognised the genius of Vanbrugh. It is well known how he insisted on the employment of Marlborough, in spite of detected treachery, realising his military gift. It is doubtful if Wren, who had been the favourite of Queen Mary, ever really stood in the same relation with Anne. Vanbrugh belonged to the Marlborough group, and it seems early to have been decided to bring him into the Office of Works as a possible successor to the Surveyor, now some 70 years of age.

The greatness of mind of Wren is revealed as much in his relations with the men of his time as in his works. The idea of jealousy between the two men, young and old, may be disregarded, and we may believe that Wren, realising the similarity of his own incursion into architecture, freely recognised the genius of Vanbrugh. The circumstances of the time tied Wren closely to the long-delayed completion of St. Paul's, besides the unending attendance on the Privy Council, Treasury and Office of Works. There was, therefore, very good reason why Wren should be content to let Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor carry on at Greenwich under his general authority. If, accordingly, the buildings at Greenwich are studied with a fresh eye it must be clear to whom the work as it stands is mainly due. The writer has been drawn into the subject of Greenwich Hospital, as part of the programme of the Wren Society, as a volume of drawings will be devoted to it in 1929.

The subject is admittedly very complicated. The great scheme illustrated in Mr. Raffles Davison's drawing has been restored from some fragmentary drawings, only identified by a happy guess, though now fully confirmed as to subject. In point of date there is a narrow margin between 1702 and, say, three years before 1715. The latter date is that of the publication of "Vitruvius Britannicus," by Colin Campbell, whose work must have taken two or three years to produce.

Colin Campbell does not give this design, but a much simpler version, an isolated domed chapel without forecourt. Most significant of all, he mentions no architect's name, whereas in giving his plates of Blenheim he thanks Vanbrugh for the loan of his drawings and for his having besides corrected the copper plates to the work as built. Obviously Campbell knew perfectly well that Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor were carrying on Greenwich under the general authority of Wren as Surveyor-General. One of the most important features of the case is that we can now place Vanbrugh in such a relation to the school that Wren had got together during his generation, that it becomes possible to understand how Castle Howard and Blenheim could have been built in any reasonable time and in a practical manner.

This year's (1927) volume of the Wren Society, in dealing with Hampton Court, will give a series of documents illustrating Wren's relations with his staff, and it may be suggested Vanbrugh was a pupil of even more independence than usual.

The subject is most attractive, and in conclusion it may perhaps be explained that the radial buildings in the illustration comprise four wards with houses for officers, &c. The two fountains have been introduced, taking a design for a monument—to the victory of Blenheim (?)—as a basis. The lay-out of the paving of the forecourt follows good examples. Only the west elevation of the chapel existed, half-drawn, and there was no section. The central feature is a development of a rough sketch. Everybody must be struck with the general analogy of the grouping of the long lines of the oval court, and the central raised mass of the portico of the antechapel with the general lines of Castle Howard of the same date.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS

THE Registration Bill having been unanimously adopted at the R.I.B.A. meeting on December 13, steps are now being taken to obtain from Members of Parliament a promise of support and an undertaking to ballot for the Bill on the re-assembling of Parliament on February 8, 1927. The Registration Committee is inviting the allied societies to co-operate by taking immediate action on the following lines:

(*a*) To approach all the Members of Parliament in the constituencies in their areas, sending them copies of the Memorandum to M.P.'s (a copy of which we have received), and of the Registration Bill.

(*b*) To send to the Registration Committee before January 17, 1927, a list of the Members of Parliament who have been approached, with a note of the results whether favourable or unfavourable, and of any promises to ballot for the Bill.

The Memorandum points out that the Bill is a measure in accordance with the general policy of other countries and of our own Dominions, and will not interfere with anyone at present in *bona fide* practice as an architect. It is also urged that it will be a potent factor in the movement for preserving the amenities of our towns and countryside. "The recent formation of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England," it is stated, "and the suggestions which have been made in connection therewith, are a proof of the necessity for creating and maintaining a body of competent architectural practitioners, to any of whom local authorities and other public bodies or individuals can turn for advice and assistance in carrying out town and regional planning schemes, thus securing the preservation of the countryside and the prevention of its spoliation by the eyesores now being erected in such numbers. The public who are so keenly interested in this matter at the present time will undoubtedly welcome the Architects' Registration Bill as a measure which will benefit the community."

The Memorandum is signed by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, F.S.A., President of the R.I.B.A., and by Messrs. H. S. Rogers, M.A., F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A., President of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon A.A.; Holland W. Hobbiss, A.R.I.B.A., President of the Birmingham A.A.; E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A., President of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society; Sir William W. Portal, Bart., M.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Association of Architects; Col. Albert E. Kirk, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., President of the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society; Edward T. Allcock, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects; Prof. C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Liverpool Architectural Society; H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Manchester Society of Architects; E. T. Boardman, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects; J. W. Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Northamptonshire Association of Architects; Lieut.-Col. G. Reavell, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Northern A.A.; H. A. Dickman, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society; G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland; James B. Nicol, President of the Aberdeen Society of Architects; T. M. Cappon, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Dundee Institute of Architects; F. C. Mears, President of the Edinburgh A.A.; Jas. K. Hunter. F.R.I.B.A., President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects; Thomas Munro, President of the Inverness A.A.; F. E. Pearce Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors; C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., President of the South Wales Institute of Architects; John Seeds, President of the Ulster Society of Architects; George C. Lawrence, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Wessex Society of Architects; C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Bristol Society of Architects; Col. N. H. Waller, M.C., M.A., L.R.I.B.A., President of the Gloucestershire A.A.; J. M. Dossor, F.R.I.B.A., President of the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society.

Voluntary Register of "Unattached" Architects.

The Registration Committee of the R.I.B.A., with the approval of the Council, has opened a voluntary register of persons who, not being members of the R.I.B.A. or of any of its Allied Societies, desire to have their registration qualifications recorded in view of the intention of the R.I.B.A. to promote a Bill for the Registration of Architects. The object of the voluntary register is to provide and maintain, with the registers of the R.I.B.A. and of its Allied Societies, a complete record of persons in *bona fide* practice as architects, either as principals or assistants, in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

While there is no charge for record in the register and such record does not involve any obligation on the part of the persons registered, or the R.I.B.A., or the Registration Committee, the existence of such a register in the event of a Registration Act coming into force in this country will, it is pointed out, greatly expedite and facilitate the machinery of registration. The register will be subject to revision and amendment from time to time and the Registration Committee reserves the right to discontinue the system of voluntary registration at any time, and in the event of a Registration Act coming into force the voluntary register will be discontinued.

Particulars for record in the register should be entered on one or other of the forms which have been issued, which, when filled in and signed by the applicant, should be deposited with the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, at 28, Bedford-square, London, W.C. 1.

Seventeenth-Century Gateway.

A stone gateway from Ascott Park, Stadhampton, Oxfordshire, the gift of Sir Paul Makins, has just been installed in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The gateway, which is early seventeenth century, was originally provided with wooden gates, which, having rotted, were replaced by the present eighteenth-century gates and lunette in wrought iron. The gates were built into a stone archway let into a brick wall. The stone setting and the remains of the brick wall also have been preserved and set up in the Museum. There is an inscription on the stone archway: *Si bonus es intres, si nequam nequaquam.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Greenwich Hospital.

An article on the Greenwich Hospital illustration (insct), by Mr. Bolton, is given on page 9.

The Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington.

The building of the new Royal Hall at the Spa, Bridlington, was begun on January 15, 1926, and the Hall was opened to the public on July 15. Out of this period of six months, six weeks were occupied in the preparation of the foundations which, owing to the nature of the site, necessitated the driving of 150 piles through the sand and clay to an average depth of 25 ft., until reaching the chalk sub-stratum. At the date of the opening the whole contract was not entirely completed, but for all general purposes the buildings were complete, the main hall itself being entirely finished and even the decorations carried out.

The foundations are of reinforced concrete constructed above the piling already mentioned. Built up from this foundation work is a steel framework for the hall, which arrangement enabled the steelwork to be carried out at the same time as the walling was being constructed. The steelwork to the building amounted to 240 tons, and was carried out complete from the date of the order, including all preparation and erection, in ten weeks. The walls throughout are of the cavity type, concrete brick being used externally and silica bricks internally, tied together with wall ties. This class of brick was used in the building by reason of the Government embargo on the use of ordinary bricks as a condition in connection with the granting of a loan for this type of building. Externally the whole of the walling is treated with stucco facing. A plinth of unpolished granite is provided to a height of 18 in., to obviate the otherwise dirty appearance usually found in stucco work carried down to the ground.

Internally the walls are plastered and finished in an enriched fibrous plaster treatment. The centre of the ceiling has been made a special feature by means of a steel-framed dome, 36 ft. in diameter, glazed with leaded lights.

The balcony is carried out in steel construction, with the flooring of pre-cast concrete beams, floated up with an asbestos composition and finally finished with "Duroleum." The terrace of the ground floor, immediately below the balcony is similarly treated. The dance floor is constructed on the "Valtor" spring system, provided with locking gear, so that it may be made stable when the hall is being used for concerts. The dance floor itself is formed of 3 in. by 1 in. maple flooring with mitred angles. When the hall is used for concerts the whole of the maple floor is covered with a canvas material. The floors of the foyer, crush halls, cloakrooms and lavatories are all carried out in terrazzo.

The whole of the fittings are of wire network covered with painted fabric. The lamps inside this fabric are of different colours wired independently, the wiring being so arranged as to provide thirty-two different combinations of colour effects. A special switchroom is provided in connection with the lighting and all the lights are arranged through dimmers. Two limelight boxes are also provided, the projection of the limelights being from the two side walls and near the ceiling level, and so arranged that the lights will cover the whole of the dance floor. The heating is carried out on the low pressure hot-water system, and an independent boiler is provided for the hot water supply to the lavatories. All exposed woodwork is carried out in French polished mahogany.

It was decided that the orchestra platform and the musicians' room should be carried out so as not to form part of the structure of the building and that the platform should stand out in the hall itself giving the appearance of a large piece of furniture. The whole structure is carried out in polished mahogany.

The whole of the purlin constructed framework of the roof is covered with grooved and tongued boarding and then with a special felting, all the joints being ironed so as to make the entire roof watertight. The roof covering is completed by lathing over the felting and finally covering with russet brown asbestos tiles laid with square joints as in ordinary slating.

A feature of the front elevation overlooking the sea is the series of large steel windows which have been specially constructed to withstand the weather and stress of the storms which are experienced on this front. Each window contains 1½ tons of steel. The windows are glazed with British polished plate glass. Portions of the balcony and ground floor terrace are used as a cafe, and kitchens are located on the ground floor adjacent thereto, with the ground floor and balcony service rooms connected up with two electric service lifts. Offices and other staff rooms are provided in connection with the scheme.

Messrs. Blackmore, Sykes & Co., of Hull, are the architects.

Messrs. Holliday & Barker, of Hull, were the general contractors, and the following were sub-contractors: G. R. Jarvis & Sons, Bridlington, plumbers and glaziers; W. J. Wilson & Son, Mansfield, fibrous plaster work; Geo. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., London, external cement facing; City Electrical Co., Hull, electric wiring and installations; Walter Dodgson, Bridlington, slating to roofs; Kenneth Haller, Hull, painting and decorating; Samuel Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds, constructional steelwork; Concrete, Ltd., Leeds, concrete pre-cast floors; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Kensington, reinforcing steel for retaining walls, &c.; Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough, reinforcing steel for floors, &c.; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester, standard steel casements; Doodson & Bain, Ltd., Manchester, steel windows; Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham, lantern lights; Kayll & Reed, Leeds, ornamental dome and ceiling lights; A. J. Snelling & Co., Ltd., Hull, heating installation; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull, maple floor to main hall; Francis Morton, Jnr. & Co., London, spring floor installation; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley, sanitary fittings (w.c.'s); William E. Farrer, Ltd., Birmingham, sanitary fittings in lavatory basins, urinals and w.c.'s; Goddard, Walker & Brown, Hull, fireproof door frame (John Tann door); Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., Bristol, terrazzo floors; Northern Asphalt Co., Ltd., Leeds, asphalting to roofs; The Pennycook Patent Glazing Co., Ltd., Glasgow, patent glazing; Excelsior Rubber & Flooring Co., Ltd., Yorkshire, "Duroleum" flooring; Express Lift Co., Ltd., Westminster, service lifts; Fassio Artificial Marble, London, artificial marble work to foyer; Artistic Shade Co., London, electrical shades; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Hull, wall tiling Mateer, Dunn & Nelson, Hull, locks, door and window furniture, spring, &c.; King & Co., Ltd., Hull, turnstile and collapsible gates; Rd. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Hull, bronze tablet recording opening ceremony; Raines & Porter, Ltd., Hull, "Velmat" oil flat paint; Sissons Bros., Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull, "oil flat" paint; Sangwin, Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull, piling works; Shackleton & Son, Goole, granite plinth; National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull, radiators and boilers for heating apparatus; Horace Mills, Ltd., Durham, seating.

Bradford Cathedral.

We publish in this issue some drawings illustrating Sir Charles Nicholson's proposals in connection with the provision of a new Bradford Cathedral. It was fully recognised before the Bradford Bishopric was founded seven years ago that the old Parish Church was not adequate for diocesan purposes. To all intents and purposes it is still the Parish Church. The Vicar desires to establish for the diocese a church which shall be a cathedral both in name and fact, and which shall be comparable with the great cathedrals of the country. It should be specially pointed out that the present building—other than the demolition of the north wall—will exist as it is now in the new Cathedral; it will simply be incorporated in the greater structure without losing its identity. To carry out the scheme it will be necessary to raise a sum of between £150,000 and £200,000.

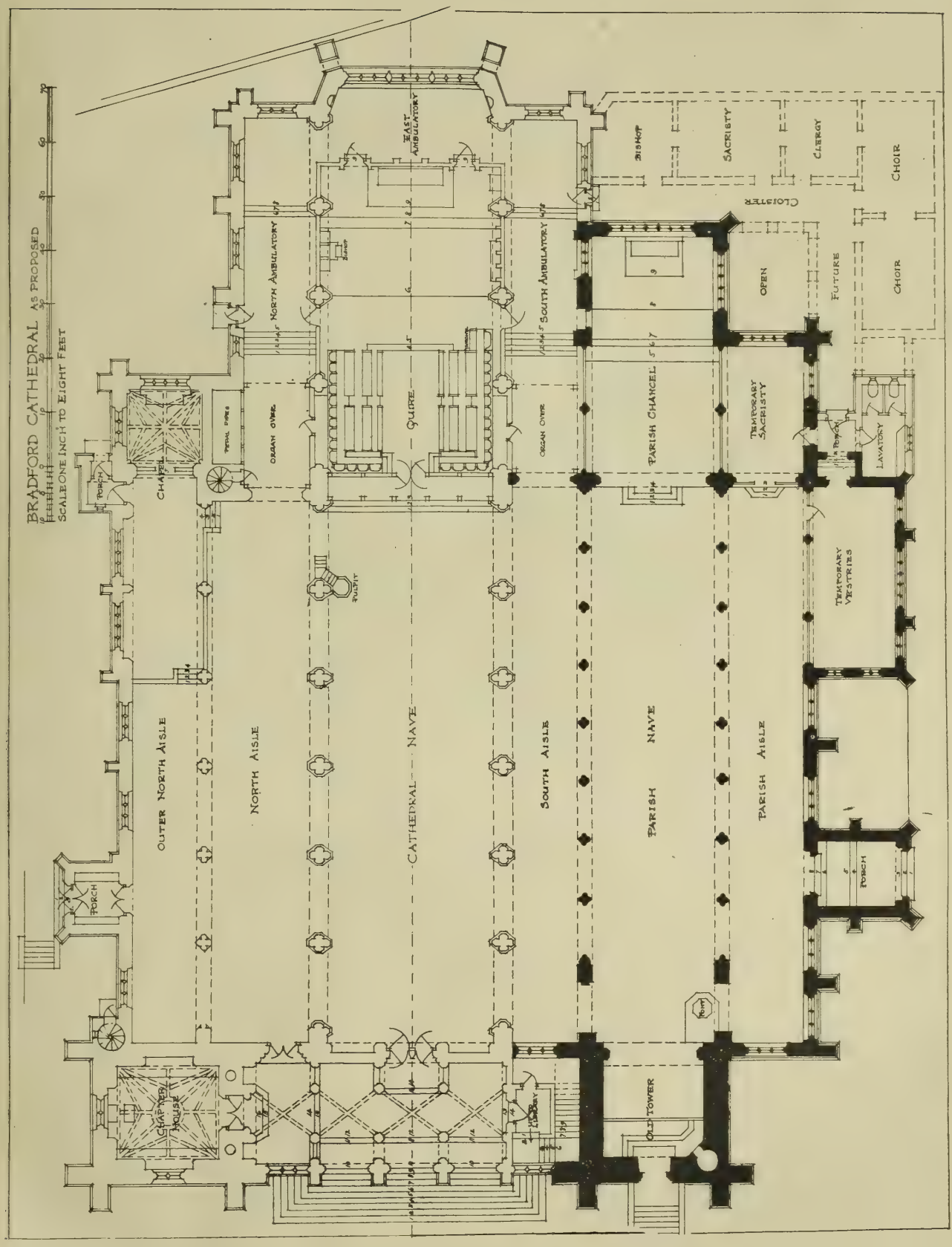
New Factory, Wembley.

This factory, which has been designed for Messrs. Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, of Chicago, U.S.A., constitutes something of a record in speed of design, in that within four weeks of the arrival of Messrs. Wrigley's representative from America, a site had been selected, plans drawn up, quantities prepared, builders' estimates obtained, and a start actually made on the work. The construction of the building is reinforced concrete on the mushroom principle. A portion of the large floor area is to be finished in maple flooring. All the lavatories are to be finished with glazed tiles. In designing the building great care was taken to see that the process of manufacture was carefully arranged to provide a direct route through the building from the receiving department for raw material to the despatch department. The building is served by sidings from the main line with all up-to-date equipment for loading and unloading.

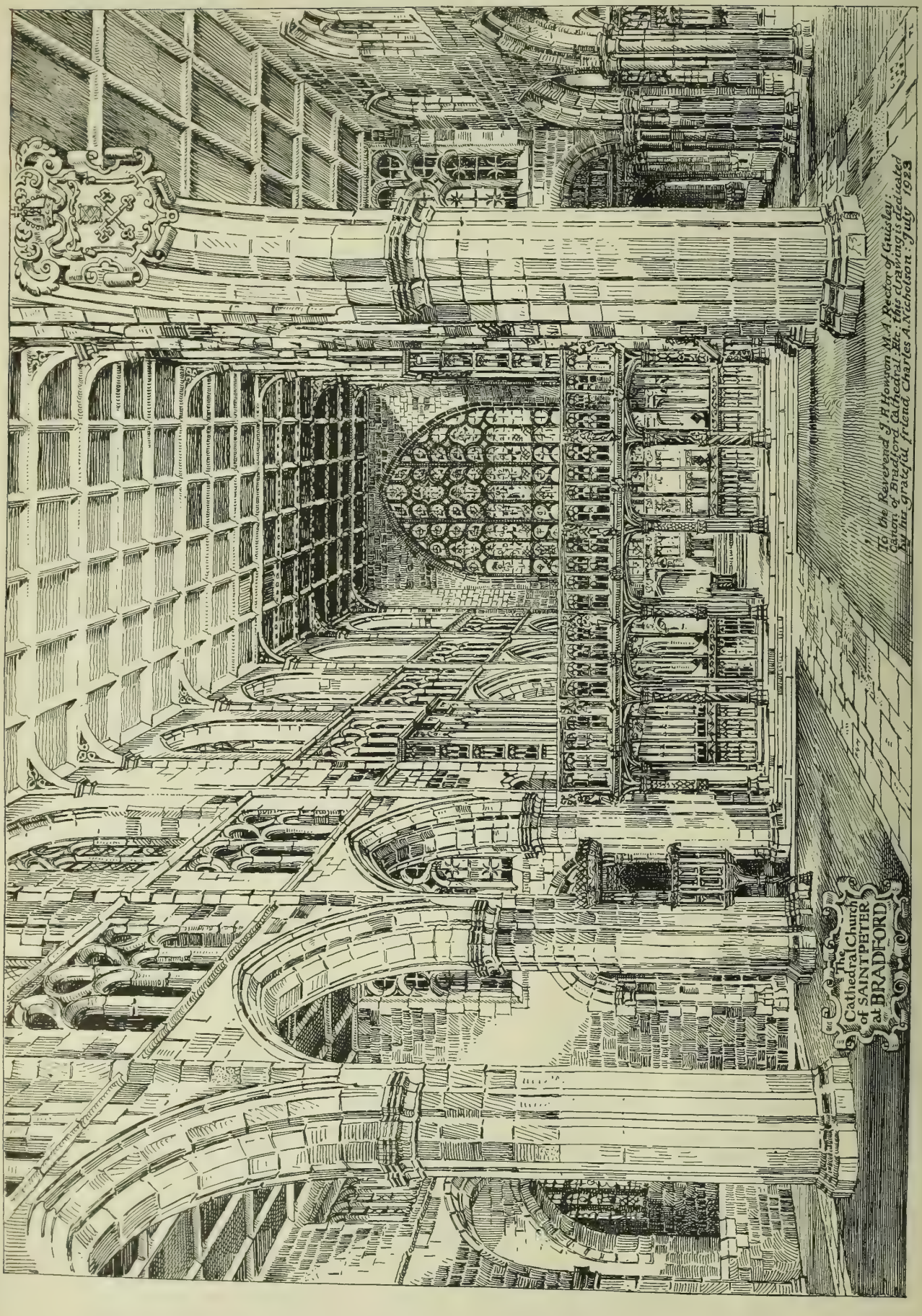
The building work is being carried through by Messrs. A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., contractors, of Earl's Court-road, Kensington, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, of 29, Roland Gardens, S.W.7, assisted by Wrigley's own engineer, Mr. Wilson. The sub-contractors are: Henry Hope, sashes; Dutton & Co., heating; Carrier Engineering Co., conditioning and engineering; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced steel; Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; Adam & Co., waterproofing; Haywards, Ltd., castings.

Timber-Framed Houses.

We give plans and elevations this week of a block of four two-story houses erected on the L.C.C. estate at Wood-lane, Becontree. Each of these timber-framed houses contains a living-room, scullery and three bedrooms. The framing of external walls is composed of studding erected at the level of the ground floor window sills on a concrete plinth. The partitions on each floor are framed up in studding, while party walls are constructed in 9 in. concrete. Externally the studding is first covered with a sheeting of impervious felt; and weatherboarding, treated with a non-inflammable Stockholm tar preparation, is then nailed through to the studs, and the roof is covered with interlocking tiles. The contractors were Messrs. C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd., who built to the designs of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the London County Council.



Bradford Cathedral: Plan as Proposed. SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Bradford Cathedral: Interior of Proposed Chancel.

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

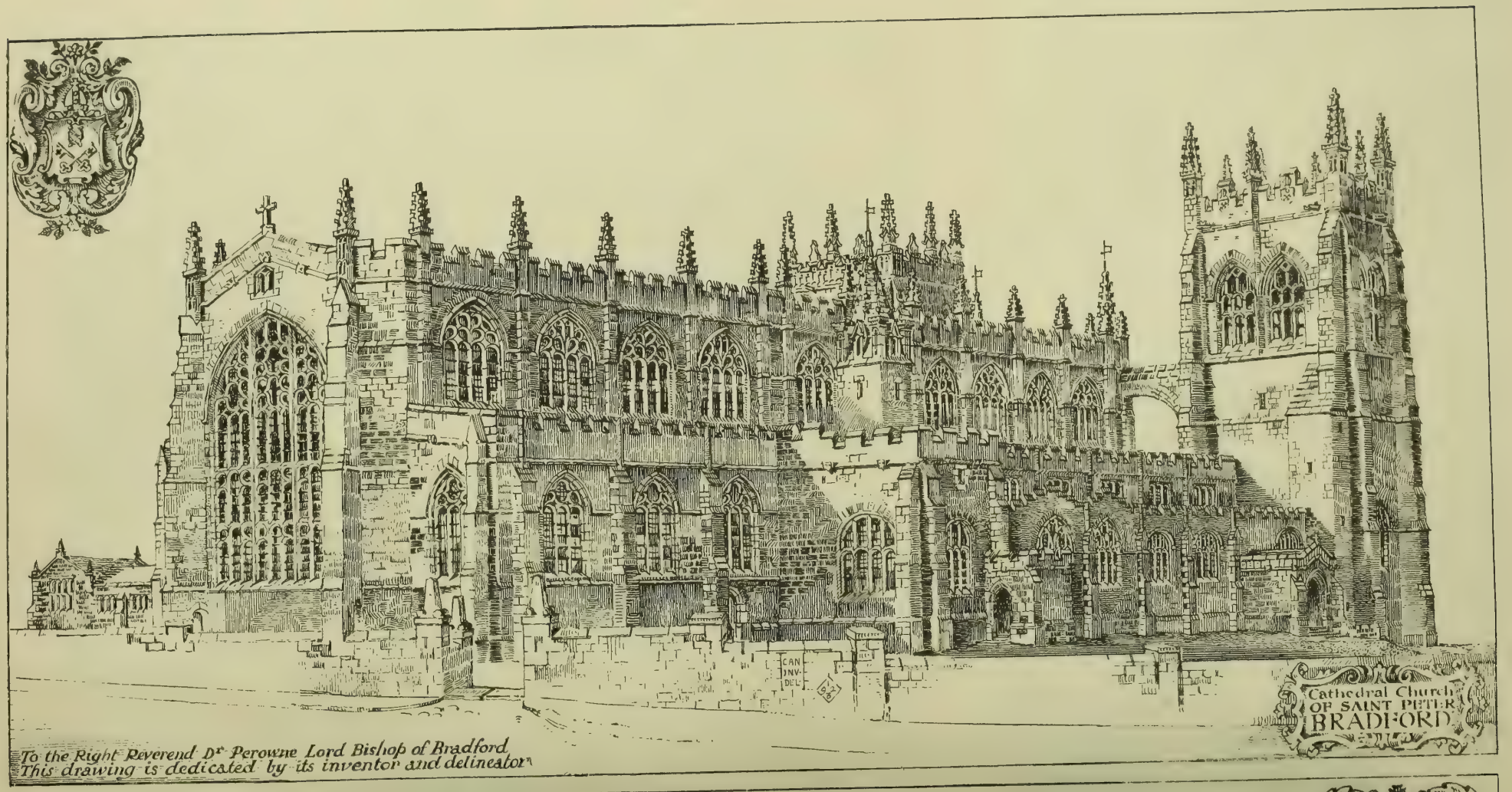


Crush Hall on First Floor.



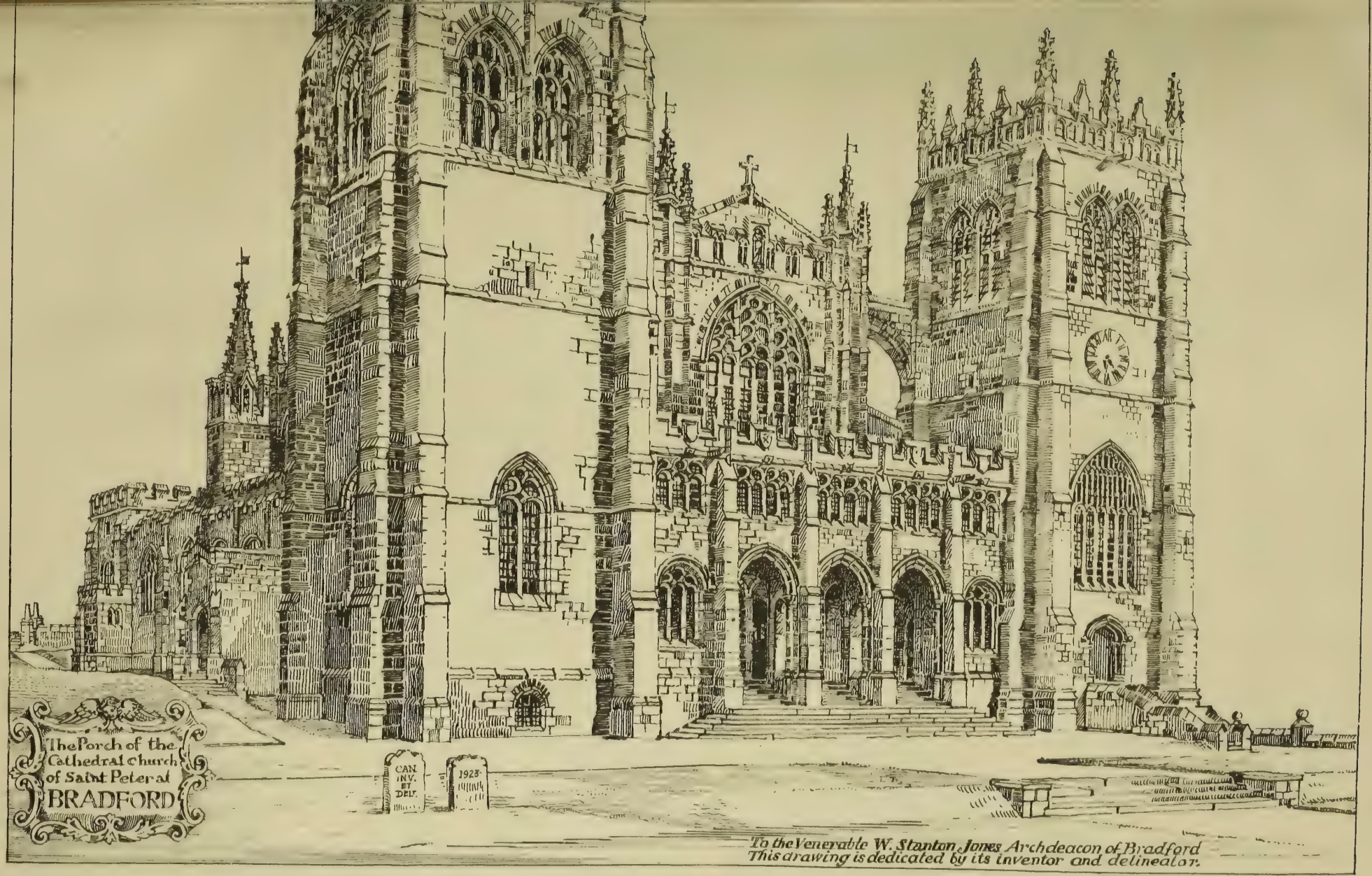
Central Feature of Front Elevation.

The Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington. Messrs. Blackmore, Sykes & Co., Architects.

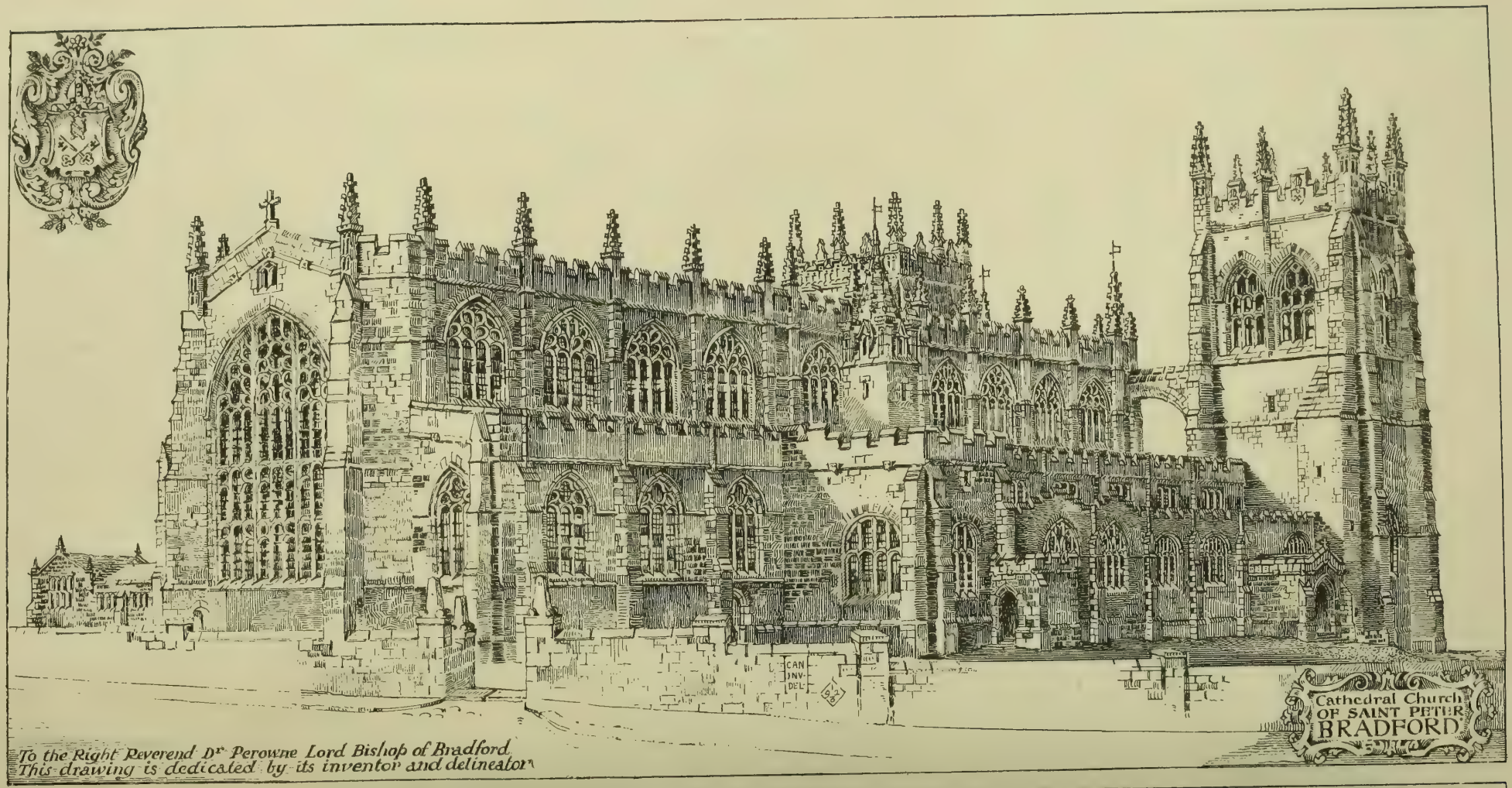


To the Right Reverend Dr Perowne Lord Bishop of Bradford
This drawing is dedicated by its inventor and delineator

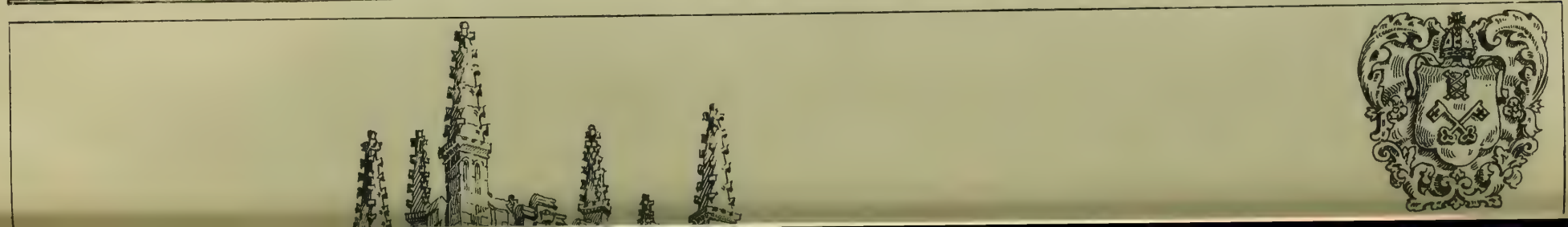


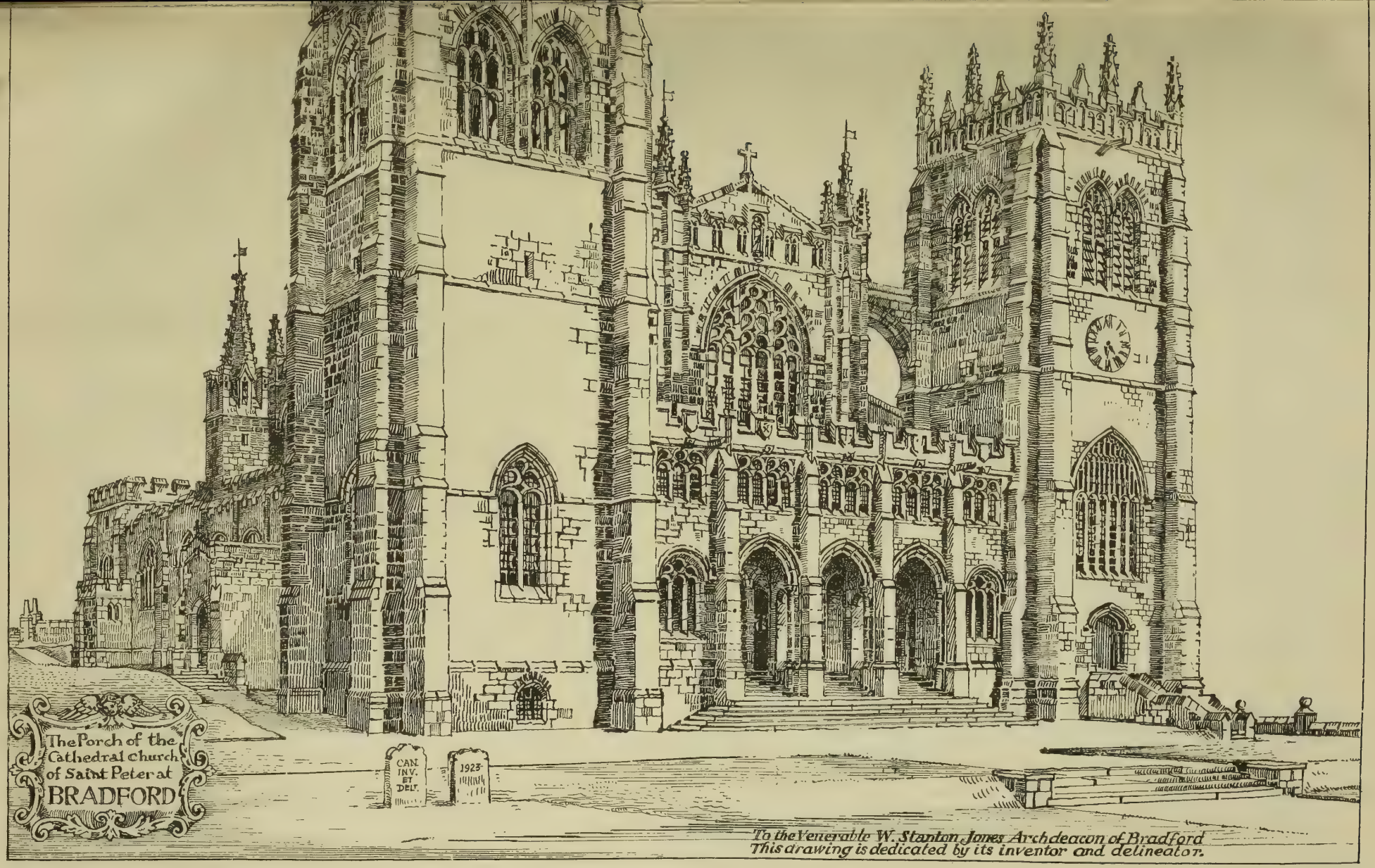


Sir Charles Nicholson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



To the Right Reverend Dr Perowne Lord Bishop of Bradford
This drawing is dedicated by its inventor and delineator





Sir Charles Nicholson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Interior of Hall with Seating in Position.



Front Elevation, from the North.

The Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington. Messrs. Blackmore, Sykes & Co., Architects.

The Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington: Interior of Hall, showing Dance Floor.

MESSRS. BLACKMORE, SYKES & CO., *Architects.*



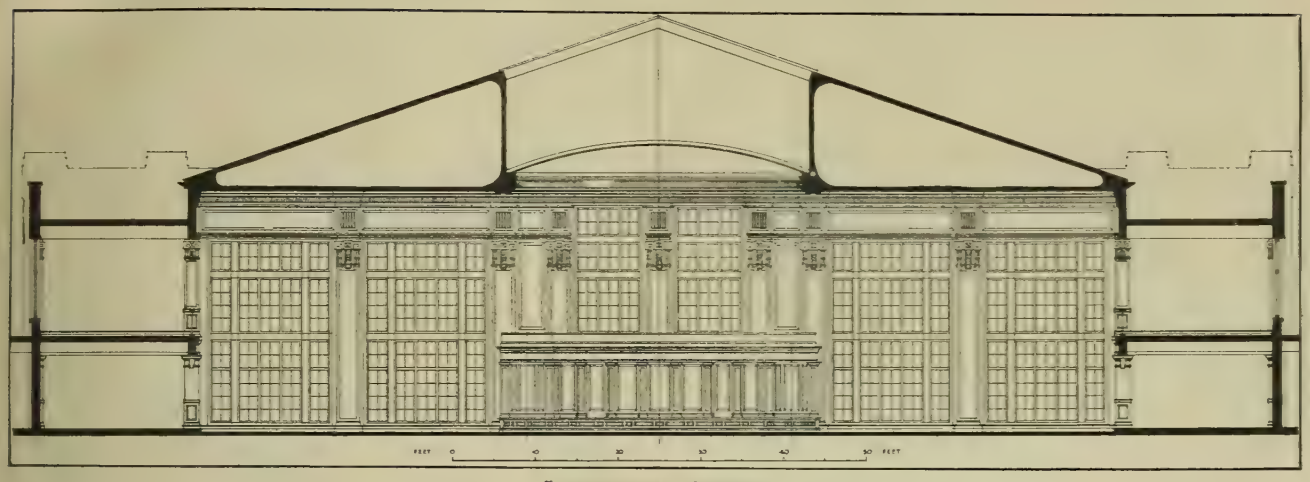
INTERIOR OF FOYER.



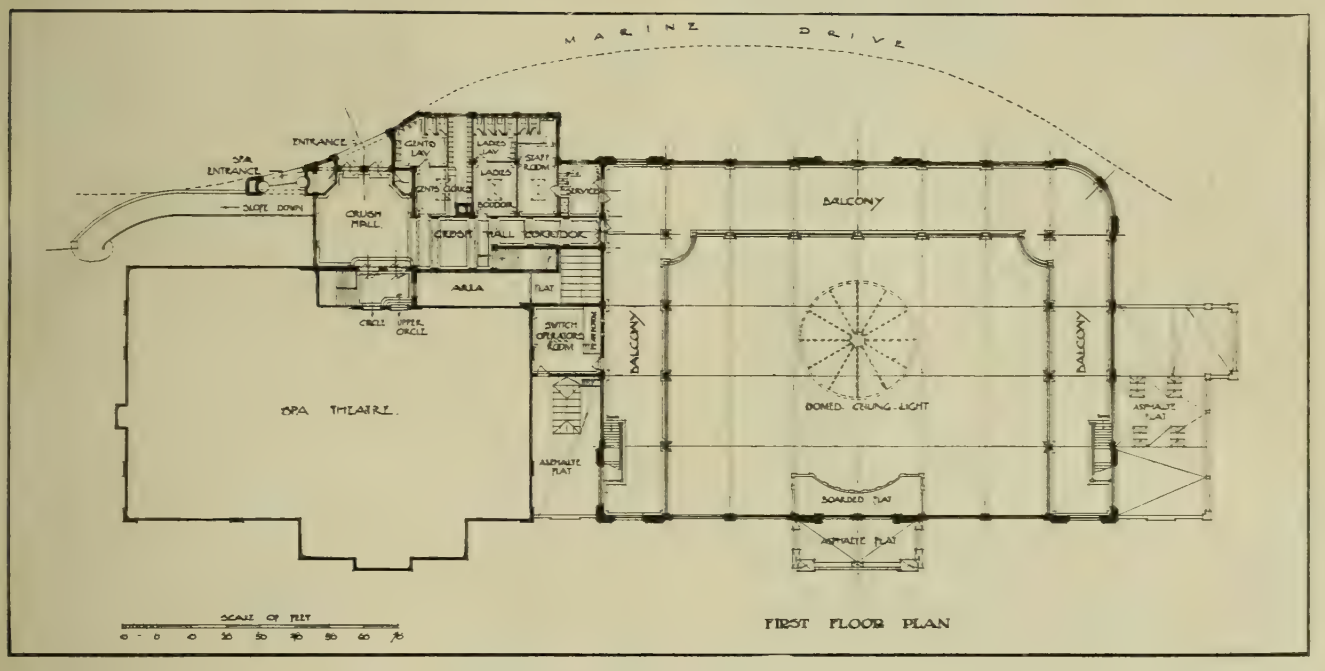
BALCONY.

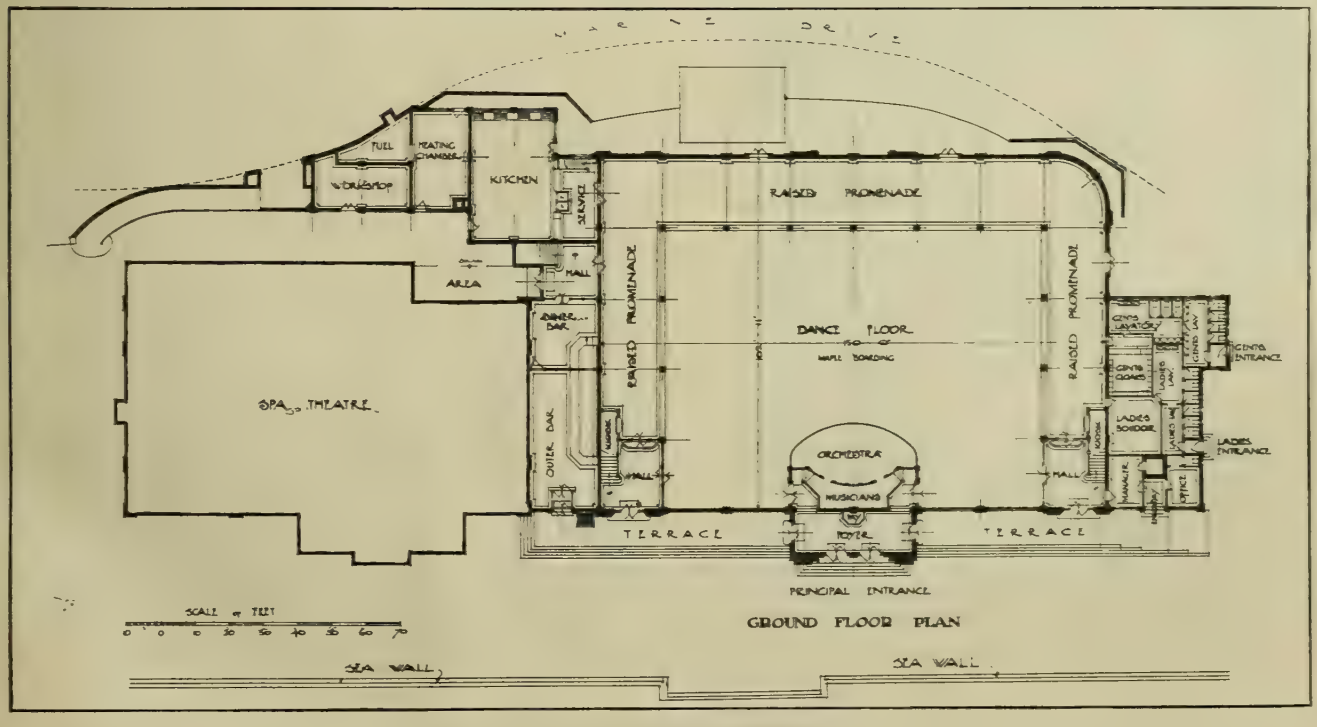
The Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington.

MESSRS. BLACKMORE, SYKES & CO., Architects.



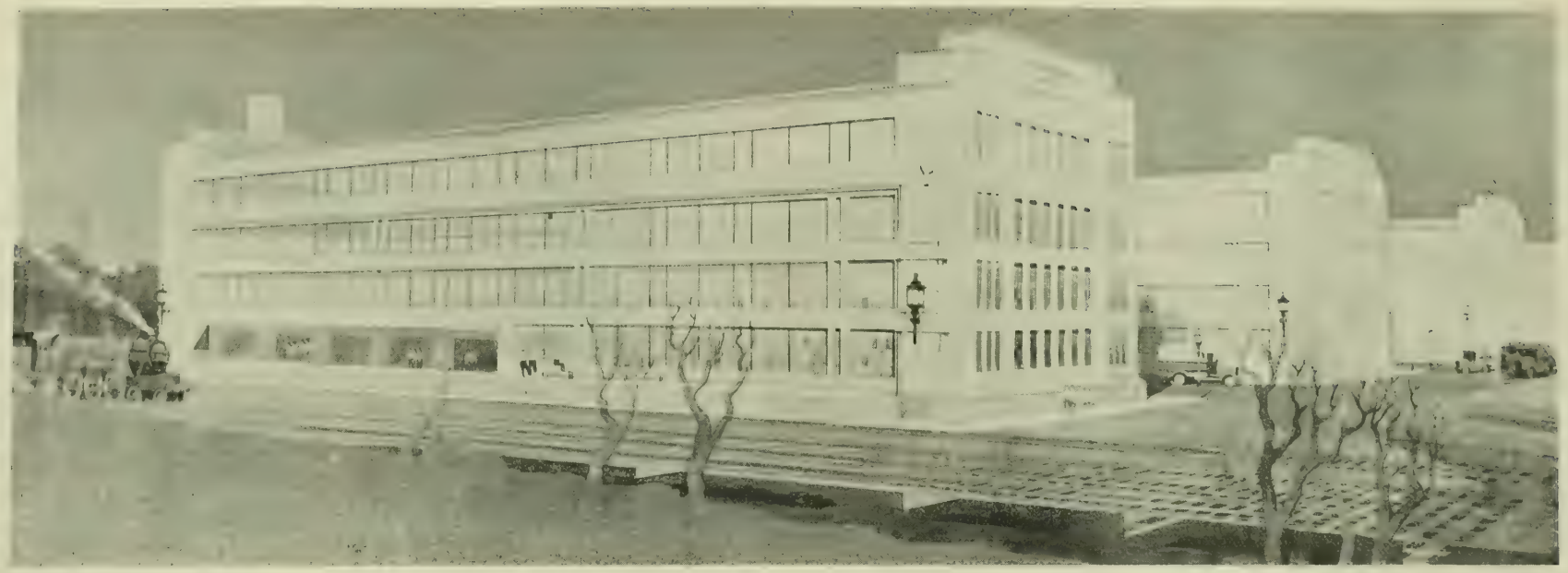
LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



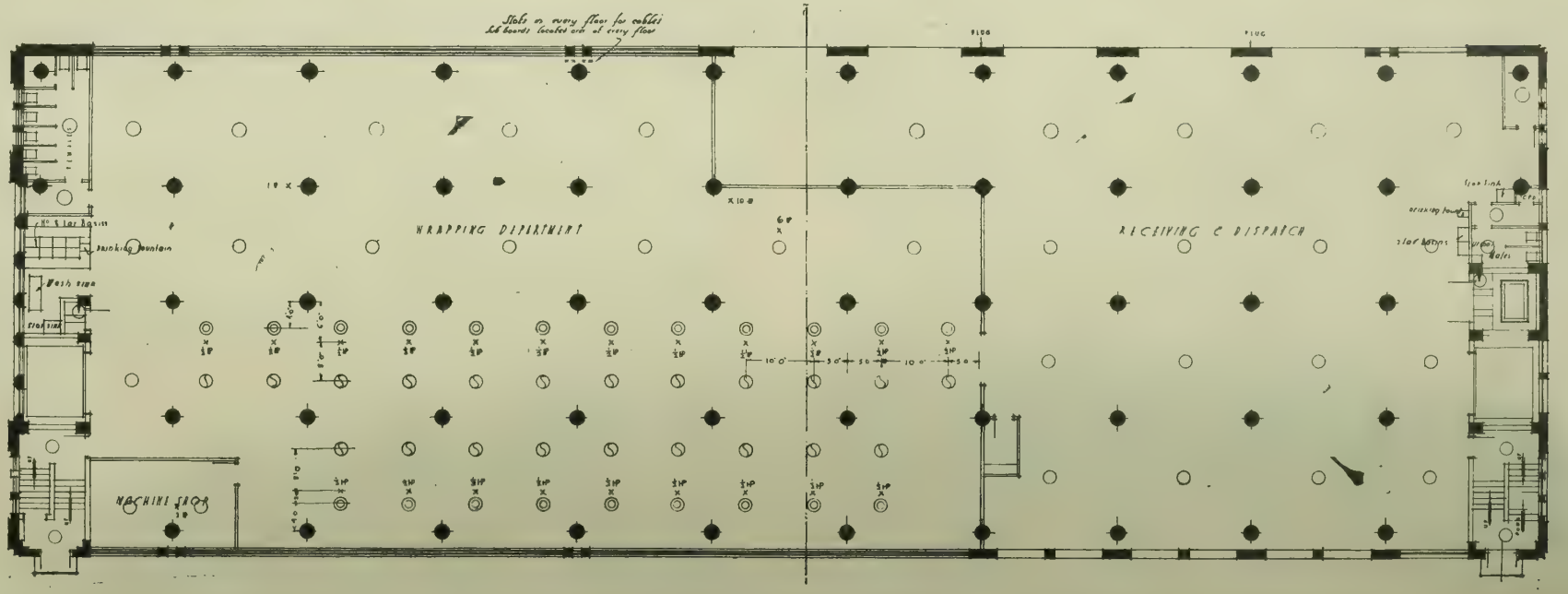


The Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington.

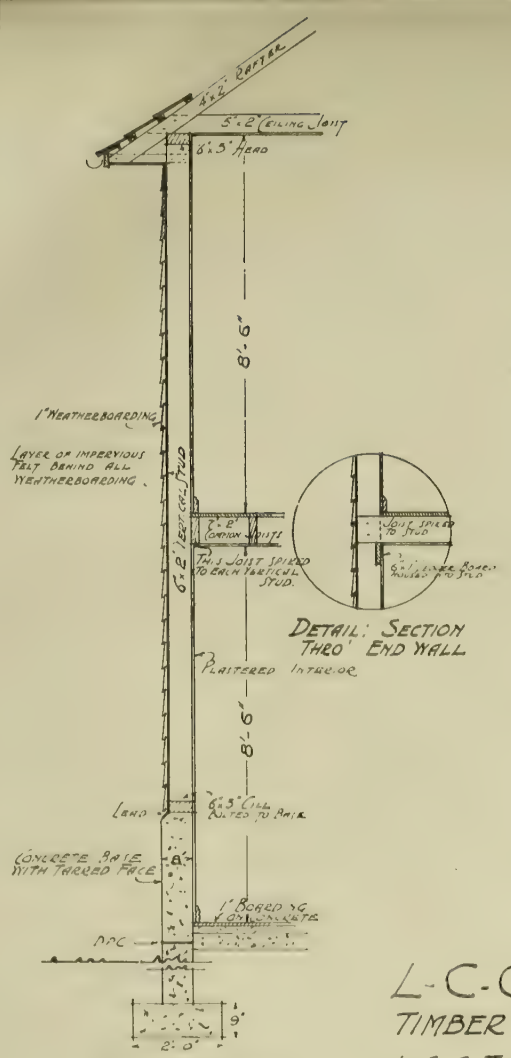
MESSRS. BLACKMORE, SYKES & Co., Architects.



A PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



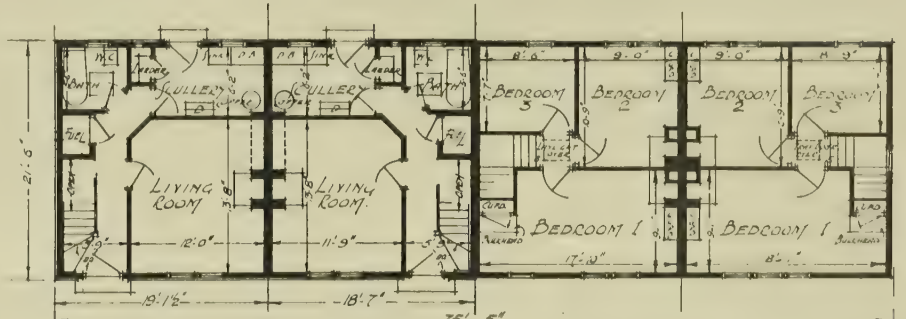
Factory at North Wembley. MESSRS. WALLIS, GILBERT & PARTNERS, Architects.



½ SECTION THRO' FRONT WALL.



½ FRONT ELEVATION. ½ BACK ELEVATION.



½ GROUND FLOOR PLAN ½ FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

L-C-C. BECONTREE

TIMBER FRAMED COTTAGES.

L-C-C. TYPE - 4 ROOM NON-PARLOUR.

SCALE 0 5 0 0 20 FEET

EIGHT FEET TO ONE INCH

W.D. No. 82
VALENCE No. 7
SECTION.

AREAS.

END COTTAGE		INTER. COTTAGE	
GROUND FLOOR	364·8 S.FT.	GROUND FLOOR	359·6 S.FT.
FIRST FLOOR	364·8	FIRST FLOOR	359·6
TOTAL	729·4	TOTAL.	719·0.
CUBE.			
9730. C.FT.		9466. C.FT.	

MEASURED FROM 2'-0" BELOW GROUND FLOOR

ARCHITECT TO THE COUNCIL.

Timber-framed Cottages at Becontree for the L.C.C.

MR. G. TOPHAM FORREST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—XVI

By OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—*This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.*]

CONNECTIONS.—Structural members are connected by fasteners containing either rivets or bolts. The ordinary rivet has a snap head, as shown in Fig. 42. A hole is drilled through the sections requiring to be riveted, and the rivet, as in Fig. 42 (*a*), is inserted, having previously been raised to a red heat. It is then "closed" until it adopts the form in Fig. 42 (*b*). In works this "closing" is generally done by a hydraulic press, taking the form of a

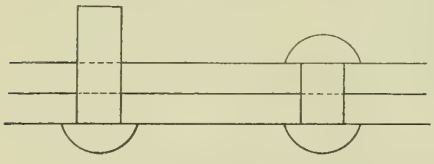


FIG. 42.—SNAP-HEADED RIVETS.

heavy casting of cranked form supporting two cup-shaped jaws, one fixed and the other so arranged that it can be pressed towards the other with a force of about 20 tons exerted by hydraulic pressure, the gap between the two being sufficiently wide to enable ordinary structural sections to be inserted.

On the site this method of closing rivets has practical difficulties, as it requires hydraulic pumps, accumulators and piping to the various portions of the job, and the hydraulic riveter itself is naturally a heavy casting, which can only be carried by a crane. For this reason, rivets on site are generally closed either by hand or with a pneumatic hammer. In either case a large number of blows are delivered on to a cup-shaped tool on the shank of the rivet, the head being, of course, held by a heavy hammer on the other side.

The rivet expands considerably when heated, and it is usual to make the holes $\frac{1}{16}$ in. larger in diameter than the rivet, so that it will easily pass through when hot, thus a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. rivet has $\frac{13}{16}$-in. holes. When the rivet is closed, the first action is to shorten the rivet and make it expand laterally so that it completely fills the hole. After that the energy goes in forming the head. The rivet then cools and, in cooling, contracts and becomes shorter. In so doing it naturally grips very tightly the plates which it is riveting together and produces a great deal of friction between them, which resists relative movement of the plates, quite apart from the shearing strength of the rivet itself.

If we rivet two plates together, as in Fig. 43, and subject these plates to tension in a testing machine, failure occurs by shearing of the rivet, the rivet after failure taking up the form as in Fig. 43 (*b*). It is found that resistance to failure of this kind is directly proportional to the cross-sectional area of the rivet.

For rivet steel we use a relatively soft material, in which the safe shear strength may be taken at $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons per sq. in., so that a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. rivet, having a sectional area of .44 sq. in., will have a shear strength of

$$.44 \times 5\tfrac{1}{2} = 2.4 \text{ tons.}$$

This takes no account of the friction between the plates which is set up by the tension in the rivet produced by its shortening. The amount of this tension depends on a variety of factors, including the temperature of the rivet when it was closed, whether the plates were touching hard or separated by a small space, as sometimes happens owing to a certain spring in them, and whether the rivet was kept closed in the hydraulic ram for a second or two during cooling, which tends to increase the tension in it. If we take the tension in the rivet at 11 tons per sq. in. and the coefficient of friction as $\frac{1}{4}$, then for each square inch of rivet there will be an additional 2.75 tons resisting movement of the plates owing to the friction between them. In this country it is not usual to make any allowance for this friction, but it often accounts for considerable discrepancies between the strength of riveted joints when tested as compared with the strength that we should expect them to give on a basis of the shear strength of the rivet alone.

In the case of rivets which are very long compared with their diameter, the shrinkage of the rivet when cooling may produce tensile stresses so great as to break the rivet, and it is unusual to use rivets longer than five times its diameter. For greater lengths than this, bolts carefully fitted to the holes are generally substituted in first-class work.

The rivet in Fig. 43 will break on a single section, and is therefore said to be in *single shear*. Occasionally, as in Fig. 44, a rivet may be in double shear if the two outer plates are pulling in one direction and the middle plate pulling in the opposite direction. Such a rivet after failure would be as in Fig. 44 (*b*). It requires approximately twice the effort to break a rivet in double shear as compared with single shear, but most regulations require that the strength of a rivet in double shear shall be confined to $1\frac{3}{4}$ the strength in single shear, so that a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. rivet in double shear would carry safely

$$2.4 \times 1\tfrac{3}{4} = 4.2 \text{ tons.}$$

If relatively large rivets are used to rivet together relatively thin plates, it may happen that the force required to shear the rivet is greater than the pressure which the plate will take against the area of the hole without failure of the plate; thus, in Fig. 44 (*b*), if the centre plate is $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and the rivet $\frac{3}{4}$ in., the rivet would bear against an area of

$$\tfrac{3}{4} \text{ in.} \times \tfrac{1}{2} \text{ in.} = \tfrac{3}{8} \text{ sq. in.}$$

The total force of 4.2 tons on the rivet would therefore have to be carried on this area, producing a bearing stress of

$$\frac{4.2 \text{ tons}}{\frac{3}{8} \text{ sq. in.}} = 11.2 \text{ tons per sq. in.}$$

Most regulations require this stress to be kept within the limit of 11 tons per sq. in. This is, of course, greater than we normally use on steel in compression, but it is recognised that where an intense stress is very local in its action and disperses rapidly, a greater stress can be allowed safely. Cases where bearing pressure becomes the limiting factors are more likely to occur with rivets in double shear than when they are in single shear, because the load on the rivet, and therefore on the plate, is proportionately greater.

The holes in plates to receive the rivets used to be made by punching. A plate, as in Fig. 45, would be supported on a die containing a circular hole, above which a punch somewhat smaller in diameter than the hole would be applied, and would be forced through the plate, taking with it a piece of the material from the plate, and leaving a hole through the plate of a slightly conical form. In work of low quality the author has seen several punch-holes assembled, as shown in Fig 45 (*b*), with the object of riveting without any further preparation. Even if it were

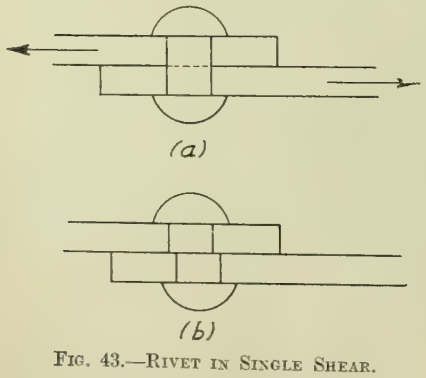


FIG. 43.—RIVET IN SINGLE SHEAR.

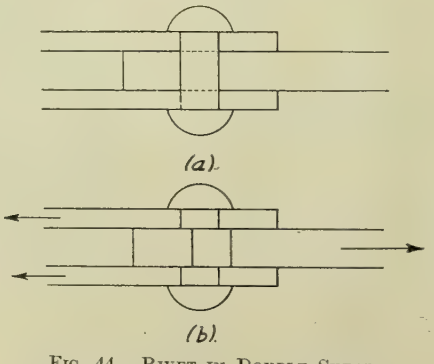


FIG. 44.—RIVET IN DOUBLE SHEAR.

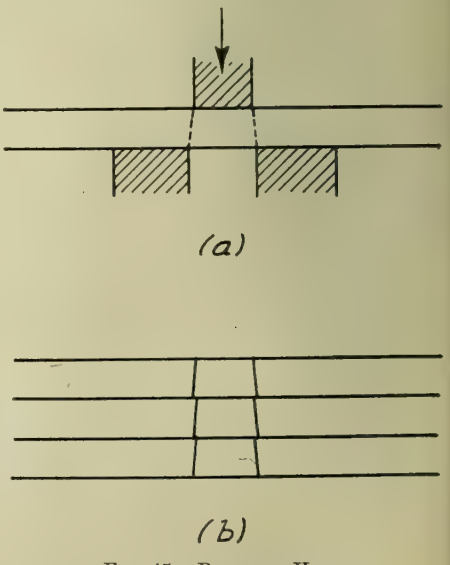


FIG. 45.—PUNCHED HOLES.

possible to make a rivet fill such a hole, a rivet of this shape would be much weaker, because it is found that a member in tension is much weakened by sudden variations of sectional area, the curves of stress requiring to flow in gentle stream lines if high loads are to be carried, and any sudden deflection of stress being always accompanied by an intense concentration of stress.

It is also found that the process of punching, which of course produces intense over-straining at the surface of the punched hole, causes intense hardening of the material round this hole, which therefore loses the valuable properties of ductility possessed by the remainder of the section, so that when the specimen is tested in a testing machine the rest of the section begins to yield, but the hard steel surrounding the hole is unable to yield, and therefore tends to carry the whole load until it breaks down with the formation of a crack.

It is found, in fact, that the hardening of the steel round the hole due to the process of punching makes a steel section much weaker, and for this reason, wherever punching holes have been used, it is required in good practice that the material round the punched hole shall be removed by the process of reamering. Old-fashioned practice in assembling the various plates that go to make up one flange of a girder was to prepare a wooden template with the holes drilled, and from this to make the various plates individually, the holes in these plates then being individually made either by punching or drilling, and the plates subsequently assembled on top of each other. It was therefore quite common to find that while there was a general alignment of the holes, considerable variations of an irregular nature might occur, as shown in Fig. 46. This would, in extreme cases, be improved

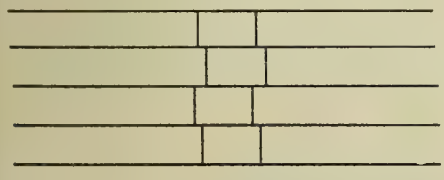


FIG. 46.—NON-ALIGNMENT OF HOLES DUE TO SEPARATE DRILLING OF PLATES.

by reamering, but the result can never be a really satisfactory one.

In high-class modern work, structural members of this kind are drilled through all the plates in a single operation. The usual tool for this purpose is a set or battery of radial drilling machines, enabling a single man to watch and control the drilling of about six holes through the same girder simultaneously. With this process all the plates in the girder are assembled together and clamped, and the drills then pass through all the plates in a single operation. Besides making a very much better job, it is found to be no more expensive in the long run than the other process.

When the structural members are first erected, a temporary connection is made with field bolts, which in good work are subsequently removed a few at a time and replaced with rivets. For some classes of work, bolts are used permanently for the field connections in place of rivets, and it is frequently more convenient to the steel contractor. Bolts are, however, not so strong as rivets of the same size, nor do they give to a job the same strength and rigidity as is obtained with rivets.

As compared with rivets, bolts have the following disadvantages:—

(1) The ordinary black commercial bolt does not fit the hole.

(2) Whereas a rivet is of full section from end to end, a bolt is reduced very considerably in size at the bottom of the thread. Thus a ¾-in. bolt, having an area of .44 sq. in., only has an area of .3 at the bottom of the thread. The disadvantage of bolts as compared with rivets is increased in cases where a load has to be taken by a group of bolts or rivets.

In the case of rivets which accurately fill their holes, the load will generally be shared between all the rivets of a group equally, whereas with bolts which do not fill their holes it will generally be found that some of the bolts make contact and begin to carry the load before others, so producing unequal distribution, and therefore an increased stress on the bolts which carry the load first, which may result in progressive failure. For these reasons bolts are much inferior to rivets for structural work, and the author would consider a 1-in. bolt required to replace a ¾-in. rivet. It must also be remembered that a ¾-in. rivet really becomes 13/16 in. diameter, though no allowance is usually made for this in the calculation of its strength. Obviously no such margin is available in the case of bolts.

While it is desirable that the size of rivets should have regard to the size of the members connected, it is, for practical reasons, of great importance to standardise a job for a single-size rivet as far as possible, as the riveters proceeding from joint to joint would be seriously inconvenienced if they had to carry appliances for many sizes of rivets and pick out rivets of various sizes from the same stove for feeding various joints.

The ¾-in. rivet is the one most generally suited to structural work of ordinary size, and is generally adopted as a standard. It is varied from only in the case of such members where there is some strong reason for varying. In some heavy girders, for example, it may be found that the maximum number of ¾-in. rivets which can be inserted at the proper spacing, consistent with not too greatly weakening the plates, will not give the shear strength necessary. In such cases 1-in. rivets are generally adopted.

It frequently happens that with large gusset plates in the bases of stanchions where very heavy loads have to be transmitted, that the gussets would have to be inordinately long, with ¾-in. rivets, and can be reduced in size when 1-in. rivets are adopted. In both these cases the variation from standard takes place with rivets closed at the works, where the objections to varying the size are not quite so great as on the job.

Bolton War Memorial Site.

The controversy between the Bolton War Memorial Committee and the Streets Committee of the Corporation as to the site of the proposed war memorial was settled at the last meeting of the Streets Committee, when the Victoria-square site was approved. Mr. A. J. Hope, the architect for the memorial, submitted drawings of a modified scheme, and having examined them the Streets Committee recommended that no objection be raised to the proposals

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Election of Council for 1927.

The following new Council of this body has just been elected:—

R. Beryl, B.A., B.Sc. (London), Chairman of the Publications Committee.
F. E. R. Bicknell (Bradford), Chairman of the Education Committee and Board of Examiners.
W. H. T. Brewer (Messrs. Ford & Brewer) (London), Chairman of the Applications Board.
Vincent Burr (Messrs. Alfred & Vincent Burr), (London).
W. Forbes Campbell (London), First President I.A.A.S.
A. Casse, F.S.I., &c. (Surrey).
L. Redgrave Cripps (Sussex).
A. W. Curtis (Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis) (London).
W. J. Furbur (Messrs. Thornely & Furbur) (Liverpool).
W. R. H. Gardner (Kent).
R. Stanley Gledhill (Messrs. Gledhill & Wigmore) (London), Chairman of the Finance Board.
O. R. Goodman (London).
R. V. Hall, M.I.M. & Cy.E., &c. (Berkshire).
H. A. Heath (London), Chairman of the Club and Social Committee.
J. H. Hirst, F.R.I.B.A. (Hull).
V. A. Lawson, A.M.I.C.E.
A. Leitch, M.I.M.E., &c. (London).
Andrew Mather, L.R.I.B.A. (London).
V. S. Peel (Birmingham).
J. B. Robinson, M.R.I.A. (Ireland).
F. G. Sainsbury, L.R.I.B.A. (Reading).
C. S. Spackman, R.B.A., Art Adviser to the Association.
R. I. Tasker, M.P., &c.
C. H. Taylor (London), Chairman of the Executive Committee.
E. G. Timbrell, A.C.G.I., &c. (Crewe).
W. T. Bowman, O.B.E., &c. (Middlesex).
W. J. Goode, M.I.M. & Cy.E., &c. (Cumberland).
F. R. Gray, F.I.S.E., &c. (Isle of Wight).
A. O. Marshall, M.I.M. & Cy.E., &c. (Staffordshire).
J. Ellis Middleton, A.M.I.C.E., &c. (Blackpool).
H. F. V. Newsome (Manchester).
W. S. Rumsby (Messrs. Rumsby & Rodd), P.A.S.I. (Bournemouth).
A. E. Starkey, L.R.I.B.A. (Portsmouth).
P. H. Warwick, M.I.M. & Cy.E. (Canterbury).

THE ULSTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Ulster Society of Architects was held recently in the rooms of the society, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, the president, Mr. John Seeds being in the chair. The report and statement of accounts, which showed a record year of progress, were adopted, on the motion of Major James Ferguson, seconded by Mr. D. W. Boyd. In a discussion on the work of the society, in which the president, Major Ferguson, Mr. R. I. Calwell, Mr. C. Love, and Mr. R. H. Gibson took part, the following subjects were reviewed:—Registration of local building by-laws, town planning, and the general question of the spoliation of the countryside.

The election of officers for the year 1927 resulted as follows:—President, Mr. John Seeds; vice-president, Major J. Ferguson; hon. treasurer. Mr. Thomas Eagar; hon. secretary, Mr. R. H. Gibson; council, Messrs. D. W. Boyd, R. I. Calwell, E. R. Kennedy, E. O. Neill, J. P. M'Grath, J. G. Smyth, and D. W. Warne.

Westminster Bank Limited.

The directors of Westminster Bank Limited have declared a final dividend of 10 per cent. in respect of the £20 shares, making 20 per cent. for the year; and a final dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the £1 shares, making the maximum of 12½ per cent. for the year. The dividends will be payable (less Income Tax) on February 1.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

THE immense accession of values in London sites is already responsible and will be increasingly responsible for the sacrifice of many pleasant amenities of air and space. It has changed Regent-street from a pleasant thoroughfare bordered by structures which had an agreeable height in relation to the width of the street into a street which takes much away from the dignity and charm it once possessed. Historic sites are being used for purely commercial purposes, and in every direction we find it too costly to widen or improve thoroughfares. It is no wonder then that the Foundling Hospital and its beautiful site has attracted greedy attention, and some day, if such alleviative charms as the Foundling Hospital and its site and our beautiful tree-planted squares disappear, London will lose a charm and amenity that nothing can ever compensate us for. It is not surprising, then, to find a Foundling Estate Protection Association at 10, Mecklenburg-square, with Mrs. Cecil Chesterton as hon. secretary, and a distinguished list of presidents and vice-presidents. An admirably produced brochure has just been issued by the Association with graphic photographs of the Hospital and surroundings and an introduction by Professor Lethaby. "When the trees have been cut down and burnt, when the pleasant old buildings have been torn into rubbish and carted away, when the pieties and poetries have been exorcised and the site has been partitioned up and built over to yield what is called profit—what will it profit?" asks the professor. He writes:

"The Foundling Hospital is part and centre of the largest area of considered planning in the whole extent of London. On its destruction will follow the degradation of a district far larger than its own area, which, however, is considerable; and we must ask how far, in a great and ancient city, may these ancient amenities and civilities be sacrificed by some group of persons regardless of the larger and truer interests of the community? It should be clearly seen that the preservation or demolition of such a large historical part of the West Central district is not only a question concerning the Hospital itself, but that the whole neighbourhood of pleasant squares and terraces is quite tragically involved. If, for instance, as has been suggested, a vegetable market were brought here, the neighbourhood might soon decline into slumdom. The Hospital and its grounds form an island of ordered peace that sweetens a wide area, and is as a whole an example of the town planning we hear so much talk of, but see so little with our eyes. Its preservation is important, not only for Bloomsbury, but for London and England."

OBITUARY

HUGH TOWNSHEND MORGAN.

We regret to record the death, in the recent avalanche disaster in the Austrian Tyrol, of Mr. Hugh Townshend Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., of Gray's Inn-square. Mr. Morgan was born in Rome in 1884. He was educated at Bedales School and at the University College, London, where he was awarded the Donaldson Medal for Architecture. He was articled to Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and during his articles attended the Royal Academy School. Later he practised in Westminster, and then in Gower-street, moving after the war to his present offices at 14, Gray's Inn-square. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles, and later was given a commission in the Machine Gun Corps. He left the army soon after the armistice and resumed his interrupted practice. Though he has devoted most of his attention to domestic buildings, he has been successful in competition for public buildings, including (jointly with Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, A.R.I.B.A.) the White Rock Music Pavilion at Hastings, and (jointly with Mr. Alan Brace) Endcliffe Park Church, Sheffield. Mr. Morgan was married during the war to the daughter of Sir Nestor Tirard, Emeritus Professor of Medicine at King's College, and has one daughter, aged 7.

LEONARD A. SHUFFREY.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Leonard A. Shuffrey, the well-known decorative artist and founder, with George Sherrin, of the business of Messrs. Shuffrey & Co., in Welbeck-street. Mr. Shuffrey was one of the earliest members of the Architectural Association, joining in 1871, and having among his fellow students Sir Aston Webb. He went into partnership with Sherrin in 1880, the firm specialising in the design and manufacture of objects required in interior decoration—wall papers, fire grates, chimney-pieces, plaster ceilings, tiles, &c., to be carried out under the patronage of architects. Mr. Shuffrey became a member of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators in 1899, the year of its institution, under the presidency of J. D. Crace; and he was in turn a member of the council, vice-president, treasurer, and president. He read papers on "The Use of Relief Ornament," "The Position of the Decorator and His Craft," "The Treatment of Woodwork in Decoration," and "Chateaux of the Loire Valley." He also designed the Crace illuminated address. One of his most notable literary works was "The English Fireplace and its Accessories"—a book which is to be found in the library of most architects. Mr. Shuffrey designed and executed the plaster ceiling in the entrance of the dining-hall of the Painters' Company, and other works are war memorials for Witney Grammar School, Bloxham School, Oxon, and Walpole Park, Ealing. As recently as 1925 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators, of which only three had been previously awarded—to Sir William Richmond, R.A.; J. D. Crace; and Metford Warner. Mr. Shuffrey was an artist of real distinction, and to his artistic qualities was allied a most engaging personality. His death is the breaking of a link with a most interesting period of architectural development and is a real loss to architecture.

AMBROSE McEVOY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ambrose McEvoy, A.R.A., at the age of 48. Born in 1878, he leaves a great legacy of portraiture, chiefly of beautiful women and famous men, scattered throughout the public galleries and private collections of the English-speaking world. He married in 1902 Mary Spencer, daughter of Colonel Spencer Edwards, of Freshford, Bath, and she survives him with a son and a daughter.

GEORGE CHARLES VERNON INKPEN.

The death has occurred at Southsea of Mr. George Charles Vernon Inkpen, architect, aged 70. Two months ago he was selected chairman of the South Wilts and Dorset section of the Surveyors' Institution.

The Late Mr. Walter Brierley.

Mr. Walter Henry Brierley, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Bishopbarns, St. George's-place, York, who died at Hove on August 22, 1926, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £72,288, with net personalty £63,964.



The Foundling Hospital: Garden Pavilion.

TOWN PLANNING OF GREATER LONDON

Last week-end local authorities in the Greater London area received a letter from the Ministry of Health asking them to pass a resolution at an early date agreeing that it is advisable to appoint a committee to consider and make suggestions for the future planning of the area within a radius of 25 miles from Charing Cross. This includes something like 2,000 square miles. There were invited to a recent conference the representatives of some 154 local bodies, and virtually the whole of the invitations were accepted. In the letter now addressed to authorities it is stated that the Minister of Health is "convinced that the formation of a committee of this kind is urgently required if the problems connected with the development of London and the surrounding area are to be adequately considered. Without a comprehensive consideration of these problems by a body representative of the local authorities, he believes that it will be virtually impossible to avoid difficulties which, sooner or later, must involve the expenditure of large sums of money.

"It will be observed that the committee will be of an advisory character, and that it is proposed to limit its expenditure to the produce of a rate of 1-20th of a penny in the pound; this rate will be levied only by the town-planning authorities, so that there will not be two rates in the same district for the same purpose. The work of the committee will be to investigate the general problem and to formulate proposals for the consideration of the constituent authorities. The committee will not supersede the regional committees, but will help to co-ordinate their labours. After resolutions have been passed by the constituent authorities, the Minister will address a further communication to you as to the steps to be taken to appoint the representatives on the committee."

HOUSING SUBSIDIES

We quote here some extracts from Mr. Geoffrey Hutchinson's recent letter to the *Times* on the question of "Housing Subsidies." The letter runs:—"The speeches of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck and other supporters of the Government in the debate in the House of Commons on December 2 [reported in *The Builder* for December 10] on the proposal to reduce the existing rates of housing subsidies indicate that taxpayers and ratepayers are willing to undertake the expense of the present housing programme provided that they are satisfied that an increased supply of suitable houses for the class of persons who need them most is thereby assured. But the facts seem to show that increases in the rates of the subsidy are at once absorbed in building costs, and have only a disproportionate effect upon the rate of production. The following table shows how the cost of building has progressively advanced with the increase in the subsidy:—

—	Rate of Subsidy.	Average cost of assisted non-parlour house.
Dec., 1922	Nil	£345
Dec., 1923	£6 per house for 20 years	£413
Dec., 1924	Ditto, or £9 or £12 10s. for 40 years, for houses subject to special conditions	£440
Dec., 1925	Ditto	£448

"After making due allowance for other factors, the inference seems to be strong that larger subsidies have been responsible for higher costs. The policy of fixing the subsidy rate over a comparatively long period of time results in permanently increasing costs without correspondingly stimulating supply. One is tempted to inquire whether the problem cannot be approached from the opposite directions. No attempt has apparently been made to regulate the price of the completed house. The cost of building in previous years might form some sort of basis. Fresh legislation would be unnecessary to enable the Ministry of Health to refuse approval of proposals for houses at a price above, say, the average cost of building in the district in the previous year, or whatever other figure might be determined upon. Such action by creating a demand for an article at a price fixed within certain limits might be effective in producing the supply. If it were known that local authorities would not entertain tenders above a certain figure, is it too much to expect that contractors would not in a short time be forthcoming willing to tender within that limit?"

COVENT GARDEN MARKET

A meeting of Covent Garden traders and merchants, organised by the Covent Garden Tenants' Association, was held recently at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, to protest against the proposed removal of the market to the Foundling Hospital site. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the opinion that there was no necessity for the removal of the market, and urging that, in the public interests, the market should be controlled by a public authority.

The Chairman, Major Monro, outlined the progress of events since the last meeting of the Association, and referred to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic. He said that the statistics given before the Commission with regard to traffic had been exaggerated and that they had been able to submit evidence to the contrary. It was a triumph that they had been able to alter the opinion formed on insufficient knowledge in the minds of the Commissioners to the extent that there was no mention in their report of Covent Garden, and the alleged congestion created by it, with regard to bridges' traffic. He urged that what ought to be done was to improve Covent Garden Market as far as possible, and not run the risk of wrecking it by moving it to another site. Following the meeting in the Connaught Rooms, the Committee of the London and Provincial Fruit Buyers' Association passed the following resolution in regard to the proposed removal of Covent Garden Market:—

"That this meeting of the London and Provincial Fruit Buyers' Association, representing as it does the majority of wholesale buyers attending Covent Garden Market from the main provincial centres, endorses the resolutions passed to-day by the general meeting of Covent Garden traders, merchants, &c., and maintains that a vast amount of such trade would be lost to Covent Garden Market by such a removal as that proposed."

A REGENT'S PARK AVENUE

Considerable attention, says the *Times*, is being given to the proposal of the Commissioners of Crown Lands to let a timbered site near Regent's Park for the erection of a block of flats. This is the site and grounds of Abbey Lodge in Park-road, part of which forms one side of the avenue known as Hanover-gate, leading from the Outer Circle to Park-road.

There is no danger that this lime-bordered avenue itself will be destroyed. Its trees and oak fences are to remain, according to the present intention of the Commissioners of Crown Lands. Nor is there any immediate possibility of damage on the other side of the avenue, where the property is held by Lady Ribblesdale on a lease that will not expire for another thirty-seven years. The actual trees, fences and shrub hedges of this lovely entrance to the park are all secure from damage or destruction by the conditions the Commissioners have imposed. This body has even gone further in its attempt to disarm criticism by providing that the block of flats must be set back 30 ft. from the line of trees that flanks the avenue on the Abbey Lodge side.

The grievance of those who are anxious to prevent any disfigurement of this avenue and its open sides consists not so much in an objection to building on the site or to making it more profitable to the Treasury than it has been in the past, but in dislike of the sort of development which is proposed. The main line of the flats, if the present plans are adhered to, will run parallel with Park-road and a shorter arm of the building will go parallel with Hanover-gate towards the park. It is intended that this should be an erection of red bricks with facings of Portland stone rising to a height of 70 ft. That would make the building at least 20 ft. higher than any others which can be seen from, or adjoin, the site, and worse still, it would raise it quite to the level of the highest tree on this land and above the tops of some. Opponents of the scheme, while admitting all that can be said of the lucrative nature of the scheme, argue that a reasonable increase in the value of the site could have been reached without deciding to allow flats to be put on it. It is quite clear, however, that no alternative scheme could bring anything like the return that will come from a huge block of flats.

Since financial considerations have led the Commissioners to accept flats, there is every reason why they should not allow these to overlook everything else in the vicinity. To reduce the height of the proposed building by 20 ft. would not meet all the criticisms that are being brought against the scheme, but at least it would make the innovation less objectionable and would restore a fringe of tree-tops on the skyline to the residents who will otherwise be built in.

GLASTONBURY MOTOR PARK

The Council for the Preservation of Rural England have sent the following letter, signed by Lord Crawford, President of the Council, and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, the hon. secretary, to the Archbishop of Canterbury in regard to the suggested motor park at Glastonbury Abbey:—

"The Council for the Preservation of Rural England desires to associate itself with the petition which is to be presented to your Grace, praying you to use your influence to prevent the trustees for the Glastonbury Abbey site from parting with a portion of the ground in front of the Abbot's Kitchen for a motor park. This portion of the site was purchased as recently as five years ago with money specially subscribed by the public and vested in the Diocesan Trustees, in the belief that this historic, beautiful, and sacred spot was in safe guardianship. We are satisfied that the proposed motor park, while not actually damaging any archæological remains, will destroy the quiet and seemliness of the scene. We have also satisfied ourselves by a careful survey of the town that several other sites for a motor park are available which are superior from the town-planning point of view and which, while meeting traffic requirements, will not damage the amenities of the site of Glastonbury Abbey. The matter is urgent; the trustees are already in treaty with the Town Council and we are convinced that a word from your Grace would effectually hold up this unfortunate transaction."

The Council have also sent a letter to the town clerk of Glastonbury, stating that they are convinced that the proposal will do irreparable damage to the beauty of Glastonbury and its most precious possession.

We learn, however, that, with one dissentient, the Glastonbury Town Council resolved at a meeting on Tuesday that a motor park was essential at New Abbotts. In coming to their decision, the Council resolved that the spot was the most advantageous that could be offered to the enormous number of visitors received by the historic town. There might be possible alternatives in lands owned by the Abbey trustees, and they were prepared to consider any that the trustees might offer.

William Willett Memorial Fund.

A little over £3,000 is now required to complete the purchase of 87 acres of Petts Wood, Chislehurst, as a memorial to the late Mr. William Willett, who introduced the principle of "Daylight Saving." Lord Rothermere has sent a contribution of £23 to the Willett Memorial Fund.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—ED.

Copying Shop-fitting Designs.

[REPLY TO "SHOPS," DECEMBER 24.]

SIR,—The copyright of architectural design is one of the hardest to establish or protect, and provided none of the clearly protected "gadgets" of the firm concerned are not imitated, I should imagine that "Shops" is on moderately safe ground, though it is hardly possible to say so definitely without knowing the full facts of the case. I should, however, advise him most strongly to preserve his peace of mind by using his ingenuity towards adding his own personal contribution to the design; and there are, indeed, few things so perfect that they cannot be improved. Possibly your correspondent feels himself barren of ideas upon the subject, in which case he will do well to employ a competent architect.

It is for such cases as these, among other things, that architects exist, for the service of the public. ONE OF THEM.

Lathing Deductions.

SIR,—Can any reader inform me if it is the practice in Scotland or elsewhere, and since when, in measuring new work for lathing to make deductions for all brick partitions bearing joists, that is, 4½ in. by length of each partition? At present I measure ceilings by plan of building, and include partitions mentioned.

LATH.

Lino on Floor Boards.

SIR,—I have just had a bungalow erected with the floor boards laid flush on the foundations. Will laying lino down have any bad effects, and if the lino is already laid will the effects be so bad as to make its removal advisable?

A. C. EDWARDS.

Carting Water.

SIR,—I have a building contract for fifteen houses, and there is no clause in the specification stating that the builder shall find water necessary for building. A separate contract was let to another firm to sink well and erect storage tank to supply the houses, but this work has been held up, which has necessitated carting water for building use. Am I justified in charging extra for this carting?

CONTRACTOR.

Composition Building Materials.

[REPLY TO THE GUATEMALA PLANTATIONS, LTD., DECEMBER 31.]

SIR,—I have no doubt that a number of firms offering asbestos products will answer this inquiry, and I have little doubt that such a material as this is most likely to stand the climatic conditions and answer to the requirement of rapid construction. I should, however, like to warn your correspondent to deal with the best class of firm, and to insist on a guarantee of maturity, as there are many asbestos sheets on the market which are little more than rubbish, and if paint is to be applied, even the best quality asbestos needs eighteen months or two years before it is sufficiently inert to take a permanent painted surface.

AFTER THE EVENT.

Chemical Compound for Treating Stone.

[REPLY TO J. M., DECEMBER 31.]

SIR,—Your correspondent should get in touch with any of the well-known firms supplying waterproofing compounds, who will no doubt be able to quote for the brand suitable for treating stone. Their addresses may be found in the advertising columns of *The Builder*. For protecting ordinary stone, however, the use of limewash is frequently recommended by the authorities of to-day.

PROTECTION.

Profit-Sharing Schemes.

SIR,—If any of your numerous contractor readers have adopted a profit-sharing scheme operating amongst their employees, I, for one, should be very interested to have the various details explained.

The scheme in mind should embrace:—Joinery shop manager; works superintendent (outside); clerks; foremen (say, a dozen), and old servants (according to length of service). Floating labour, no doubt, could not be dealt with. The turnover involved would range from £80,000 to £100,000 per annum.

The views of your readers as to what is considered an "adequate office staff" in view of turnover mentioned—taking into consideration work involved in estimating up to, say, £300,000 per year—would also be interesting. PROFIT SHARER.

Damp Walls.

A correspondent's reply to "Interested" (December 24) on this subject has been posted direct.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925: with Notes, Rules, Orders and Regulations. By W. ADDINGTON WILLIS, C.B.E., LL.B., of the Inner Temple and North-Eastern Circuit; Barrister-at-Law; Deputy Umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Being the Twenty-fourth Edition of "Willis's Workmen's Compensation Acts." (London: Butterworth & Co.) 1926. 15s. net.

Special importance attaches to this twenty-fourth edition of Mr. Willis's well-known treatise on Workmen's Compensation, as the passing of the consolidating Act of 1925, which came into force on May 1 last, has necessitated his revising and recasting the work. As we explained in our articles on Workmen's Compensation, the new Act is better arranged than its predecessors, and Mr. Willis endorses the opinion we expressed, but the difficulty practitioners will find themselves confronted with is to recognise the old sections as re-grouped and re-numbered. Mr. Willis, as we did in our fourth article, has arranged a comparative table of the provisions of the new Act and the repealed Acts, but it does not proceed quite on the same principle. We made the provisions of the new Act the leading feature and referred back to the repealed provisions; but Mr. Willis takes the old principal Act of 1906 as the key, and with reference to that refers to the new sections. This Comparative Table seems very well compiled and is a valuable guide to the new Act. But in addition to this Mr. Willis, who in the text makes the new Act, taking the sections in numerical order, the basis of his work, after each section or group of sections, refers to the corresponding sections of the repealed Acts, and further, in the Index, has inserted references to the sections of the new Act. With the introduction of a consolidating statute this question of references is of the first importance, and the author appears to have done his utmost to make the path of his readers clear. The task of the text-book writer is by no means simplified by the consolidation of the law, nor can his text be abridged—for two reasons: In the first place, as the new Act does not apply to any case where the accident happened before January 1, 1924, the old statutes are still material; and in the second place, as the sections are merely reproduced unaltered, the old case law still applies, so the old features have to be retained but incorporated with the new enumeration and arrangement of the consolidating Act. This task Mr. Willis appears to have carried out with his usual thoroughness, and those who have been awaiting a guide to the consolidating statute will give an unusually warm welcome to what has become an annual edition of this well-known text-book.

If we may do so, with all respect for an author of such experience, may we express regret that a point we drew attention to in our recent articles does not seem quite clearly stated, and that is that the defence of serious and wilful misconduct can only arise where the misconduct has occurred within the sphere of the workman's employment. We emphasised this point in our first article because we found that some general misapprehension of this point still existed and a definite statement on the point seemed required. We are also sorry that Mr. Willis has passed over without comment the difficult section 41 relating to the payment of poor relief, as his opinion on the points raised by this section, which first appeared in the Act of 1923, would have been extremely valuable. In conclusion we may state that the case law has been brought up to date down to March 31 last, and that the Rules, dated April 28, are included in this edition of a work which has established its own reputation and requires no recommendation at the hands of any reviewer.

The Law of Wills for Testators; or, How to Make a Will. By G. F. EMERY, LL.M., of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit; Barrister-at-Law; Official to the Archdeacon of Ely; late Scholar Trinity College, Cambridge; Author of "Handy Guide to Patent Law and Practice," &c. (London: Effingham Wilson.) 1926. 2s. net.

This appears to be a second edition of this little handbook, and the reason for its appearance is stated in the preface to be that the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, and various allied Acts make a new edition necessary. The author there observes that the law as to the devolution of property on an intestacy has been put into the melting pot and the administration of an intestate or partly intestate estate has been made considerably more complex, and any married person, whose property apart from personal chattels is worth more than £1,000, should consider whether the Will imposed on an intestate estate by the Act meets with his or her approval, and unless they are completely satisfied they should make a Will without delay. We do not know that we need do more than give the above quotation from the preface. When the author speaks of "The Will imposed on an intestate estate" we presume he refers to the statutory provisions as to the distribution of the residue of an intestate estate which will be found more particularly in Chapters II and III.

This little volume in about 100 pages appears to give some useful information as to Wills in the altered condition of the law, but we quote with approval the author's observations on page 51, which appear to us to make the object of his work plain and safe: "It is, however, only in very simple cases . . . that a wise man will trust to his own ability to make a Will. Some people are apt to forget that a Will is a legal document dealing with property and furthermore dealing with property *in futuro*. Although such persons would not dream of preparing a conveyance of property *inter vivos*, they yet consider themselves quite competent to undertake the more difficult task of preparing a Will to convey property after they have departed." These are true words of wisdom, for even more than one President of the Probate Division has failed to draw a Will that did not need an application to the Court before it could be administered.

Read with the author's own limitation that it is unwise to make a Will without legal advice this little handbook should serve a useful purpose in making the layman see how he stands under the law as altered, whether a fresh Will is desirable, and then, if in the least doubt, to hurry off to his legal adviser as soon as possible,

Books Received.

ARTIFEX; OR, THE FUTURE OF CRAFTSMANSHIP. By John Gloag. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS: HOW TO PROVE A WILL. By G. F. Emery. (London: Effingham Wilson.) Price 3s. net.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS—I

INTRODUCTORY.

THAT there have been constant complaints in connection with the by-law system cannot be denied, and that these complaints are of long standing can be attested by reference to the Report of the Departmental Committee on Building By-laws, which was issued in 1918, where it is stated: "For some years past there has been in Parliament and in circles interested in building (especially in the housing of the working classes) an agitation which has periodically found an echo in the lay and technical Press with reference to restrictions imposed, or said to be imposed, by by-laws." The Committee did not deny that there were some grievances, but they found that many of the complaints were based upon misapprehension as to the various methods of control, which caused many persons to attribute all restrictions imposed upon building and development to the operation of by-laws. The Report gave one or two instances of this, as, for example, that common drains are prohibited by by-law, whereas where local authorities have prohibited such drains, or sought to prevent their use, it has been by regulation, but never by by-law. Also, the Committee found that some 70 per cent. of the complaints made before them arose out of another question which has no connection with by-laws—the conditions imposed by local authorities when taking over private streets. Other complaints arose out of a misapprehension as to the different forms of control which, besides by-laws, include public Statutes, local Acts, and regulations, as well as discretionary powers.

The Report of this Committee has not received the attention it deserved owing to the many pressing matters occupying public attention since the termination of the war, and in the following articles we propose examining the findings and recommendations of the Committee in some detail, but before proceeding to discuss the Report we desire to make one or two observations of a preliminary nature.

In the first place, if grievances exist, the present would be a favourable opportunity to bring them forward and prove them, as it is rumoured that the Public Health Acts are to be consolidated in the near future. We shall deal with this question of consolidation in subsequent articles. Secondly, as regards the housing of the working classes, much has been done since the Committee issued its Report to remove grievances, but this has somewhat complicated the general law with which we are dealing; for, as we shall show, one or two sections of great importance in connection with buildings generally, have been inserted in Housing Acts carrying out some of the recommendations of the Committee, which sections may well be overlooked, for those persons concerned with building by-laws generally look to the Public Health Acts for information. Thirdly, we were very anxious in this first article to give instances of actual grievances arising out of the variations which occur in by-laws in different districts and to ascertain whether any general principle could be derived as to the causes which led to variations from the model codes being inserted, but we have found this an impossible task. The Committee itself found it difficult to run to earth grievances directly traceable to by-laws, the grievances proved being generally due not to the system but rather to neglect of, or misuse of, the machinery provided.

Possibly the publication of this series of articles, however imperfect they may be, will serve a useful purpose by evoking correspondence on the subject, and we shall welcome any examples of cases of real hardship which our readers can send us. Of course, many complaints may be traced to the retention of obsolete by-laws or to the application of by-laws unsuitable to the district. A good example of the evils attending the retention of obsolete by-laws was furnished by the celebrated case, known as the Repton School case, which we shall refer to in detail in a subsequent article. The by-law in question had been a perfectly reasonable by-law when it was passed and approved, relating to open spaces at the rear of domestic buildings, but in 1907 a statutory change had been made in the definition of what was to be deemed a "new building," bringing in any addition in front of an existing building. The model forms were at once altered to meet this new definition in the statute, but the retention of this by-law by the local authority made it impossible to make any addition in front of an existing building, even such as a bay window, and the Court held it invalid.

In the past the hands of the Local Government Board, and its successor the Ministry of Health, have been much tied, having no power (except under the Housing Act, 1909), to interpret by-laws, enforce them, entertain appeals from their requirements, or insist on their repeal, and an instance is given in the Report of the Committee showing the bearing this has had on both the retention of obsolete by-laws and the application of by-laws unsuited to a district. A local authority in 1906 presented by-laws for approval which in the opinion of the Local Government Board were too exacting for the character of the district, containing more stringent provisions even than the model then in force. The district adjoined and surrounded on two sides a large and growing town, and the by-laws actually in force dated from 1864 and were open to the gravest criticism. Had the Board refused to approve the by-laws presented in 1906 the district would have remained only subject to the by-laws passed in 1864, and had the local authority been pressed too far to moderate the proposed by-laws they might have abandoned their proposals; therefore, with some amendment of the most stringent provisions, the Board felt constrained to approve the by-laws. The Report states that this was by no means an isolated case.

We shall show in succeeding articles that this cause of grievance, owing to the recommendations of the Committee, has already been removed, for by section 13 of the Housing Act, 1923 (section 101 in the consolidating Act of 1925), the Minister of Health is empowered, where he is satisfied by local inquiry or otherwise that the erection of any building is impeded unreasonably by by-laws as to buildings or new streets, to require the local authority to revoke the by-laws or to make such new by-laws as he may consider necessary to remove the impediment, and in case of non-compliance on the part of the local authority the Minister may himself revoke such by-laws or make new by-laws to remove the impediment. This is an extension of section 44 of the Housing Act, 1909, to any buildings in any borough, or the district of any urban or rural council.

This strengthening of the hands of the Ministry will tend to remove some of the grievances hitherto experienced, and a recent circular issued by the Ministry called the attention of local authorities once again to the powers conferred by the above section and pointed out that although the Minister had been reluctant to use this power if he could avoid doing so, now that more than two years had elapsed since Parliament had made this power available, the national interests involved suggest that the power should be used where by-laws are of a definitely restrictive character. This, of course, means definitely restrictive as creating unreasonable impediments to building, and the power can only be used where such an impediment can *bona fide* be found to exist.

We have some authority for saying that if another suggestion of the Committee were adopted, viz., that all by-laws should be made subject to a time-limit, after which they would automatically terminate, this would work with less friction and cause less complaint on the part of local authorities, and it is obvious that it would be more generally effective in bringing by-laws into line. We shall refer to this in detail in subsequent articles.

The figures published in the Annual Report of the Ministry last August show that progress has been greatly accelerated in the last three years in substituting by-laws of model types for those out of date; the Ministry keep the model forms well up to date and reprint them at very short intervals expressly to make the latest results of the experience of various local authorities available for those drafting new by-laws, so there is less excuse for unreasonable variations than used to be the case, and it is satisfactory to note that since the beginning of 1923 up to the commencement of 1926 some 700 authorities have undertaken a revision of their by-laws, and, as we shall show later on, when new by-laws are presented for approval, the Minister, in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee, is not so apt to allow local variations as was the case in the past.

It was admitted before the Committee that many local authorities in the past have shown a preference for introducing innovations of their own into the model codes, and, as it was put, "to dot the i's and cross the t's," but the process often went beyond this, and in one case which has been brought to our notice it took the form of requiring by by-law fastenings to be fitted to the doors of water closets, earth closets, and privies, a necessary provision but hardly one to be introduced in by-laws subject to penalties.

As we have said, we have found it difficult to furnish and classify complaints as to the operation of by-laws, but a correspondent has kindly furnished us with some examples of what he considers unreasonable conditions in force in certain districts, and amongst these he cites a by-law which provides that in an attic intended to be used as a sleeping apartment the room shall not be less in any part than 5 ft. in height. Our correspondent contends that this obstructs the construction of real cottages, for if the roof starts at 3 in. from the floor a considerable portion of the floor space inside has to be cut off, with a 45 degrees pitch of roof, thus reducing the floor space of the attic very considerably, whilst, if the only other alternative is adopted of starting the roof pitch at 5 ft. it gives an excessive proportion of wall to roof outside. The uniform height specified in this by-law appears unfortunate, but one of the points the Committee on Building By-laws drew attention to, as a legislative gap, was that the Statutes conferred a power to regulate the height of rooms by by-laws, but not their cubical content or area, and this point appears to deserve attention. The Committee also pointed out that although by-laws can be made for securing ventilation they cannot require lighting, and powers have been obtained to secure this by local Act when local authorities desired to deal with it.

Some of the complaints made against by-laws brought to our notice are based upon the

ground that they are too rigid, whilst others complain that sometimes an element of discretion is allowed which makes it difficult to ascertain what will be satisfactory compliance. Amongst these latter complaints there is some weight, and in the following articles we shall deal with this subject of discretion, but we may note here that the Committee made some important observations on the kind of by-law, the subject of complaint to us, which allows an operation to be done "in a manner satisfactory to the local authority" as compared with a by-law which permits it to be done "in a satisfactory manner." The distinction between the two is obvious. In the first case no man can say what will be deemed satisfactory to the local authority, but in the second the question of what is a "satisfactory manner" can be determined by the Courts as a last resort, and can be ascertained beforehand by expert opinion, and the Committee approved the latter kind of clause but disapproved the former. As we shall show, the Committee suggested a special tribunal to deal with the interpretation of by-laws in advance, and if such a tribunal was established such questions as the above, *i.e.*, what is "a satisfactory manner," could, it was suggested, be referred by agreement of the parties to that tribunal.

In the following articles we shall deal first with by-laws relating to buildings, and subsequently with the question of streets. The Committee found the questions relating to the control of streets of far greater difficulty than the control of buildings, but in connection with streets, by-laws only play an important part in the early stages of laying out new streets.

Building Science Lecture.

The opening lecture on building science under the Trust inaugurated by Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, is to be given early in February by Professor C. H. Reilly, of Liverpool University, at the Royal Society of Arts, with Sir Frank Baines in the chair.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Baker-street.—SHOPS.—Messrs. H. Neal, Ltd., of Oaklands Gate, Northwood, are erecting shops at 1–5, Baker-street, W.1, for Mr. Voyce, D.S.O. The architect for the scheme is Mr. S. Gordon Jeeves, of 16, Hanover-square, W.1.

Baker-street. — CONVERSION. — The Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., are converting 108–114, Baker-street, into shops and premises for the Metropolitan Surplus Co. The plans have been prepared by the owners' architect.

Bolsover-street.—EXTENSION.—Messrs. Holloway Bros., of Bridge Wharf, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1, are the builders for the new extensions now being erected in Bolsover-street, W.1, for the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital. Messrs. Rosser & Russell are carrying out the heating arrangements and the flooring work is being done by the Kleine Patent Flooring Co. The electric lighting, &c., is by Messrs. Duncan Watson & Co. Mr. R. M. Piggott, F.R.I.B.A., 44, Bedford-row, W.C.1, is the architect.

Cornwall-road.—BUILDING.—A tender is about to be accepted by the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland-yard, S.W.1, for the erection of police married quarters in Cornwall-road, Lambeth. Mr. G. Mackenzie Trench, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and Messrs. Thurgood, Son & Chidgey, 18, Adam-street, W.C.2, have supplied the quantities.

Duke-street.—EXTENSION.—For extensions to their premises Messrs. Penberthy & Co. have acquired premises in Duke-street, Oxford-street, W.1. No architect or builder has been appointed in connection with the scheme.

Clapham.— IMPROVEMENTS. — New cleaning sheds are proposed for Clapham Station by the Southern Railway Company in their programme for 1927.

Dollis Hill.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Richard Costain & Sons, Ltd., have submitted a preliminary plan of 1,394 houses proposed to be erected at Dollis Hill, on the south side of the North Circular-road between Neasden and the Edgware-road, to the Willesden U.D.C. for approval.

Euston-road.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Greenham Ltd., have just carried out the demolition work at 367, Euston-road, W.1, for the erection of new premises for Messrs. G. Maile & Son, Ltd. Messrs. J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., of South Norwood, are the builders, and Mr. E. A. Watson is the architect.

Highgate.—ESCALATORS.—Work in connection with the establishment of comb-type escalators to supersede the four lifts at Highgate Underground Station will begin shortly. When the escalators are installed, the lifts will be dismantled, and the space they occupy devoted to the formation of a larger booking hall.

Portland-place.—PREMISES.—Messrs. C. H. Abrahams is carrying out the demolition work at 73, Portland-place, W.1, where new premises are to be erected. Messrs. Wills & Kaula, 3, Southampton-street, W.C.1, are the architects.

Richmond.—BANK.—Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co. have secured the contract for the building of a new branch for Lloyds Bank, Ltd., in High-street, Richmond. Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork and concrete reinforcement. Mr. Horace Field, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Gower-street, W.C.1, is the architect.

Sloane-square.—RECONSTRUCTION.—A new escalator at Sloane-square District Railway station is to be an ascending one from the west-bound platform to the street level, with an intermediate landing for east-bound passengers, and its construction forms part of a general scheme of reconstruction at this station. The other improvements include the complete rebuilding of the booking-hall and entrance to the station, and the installation of two booking booths. The District Railway's own architects have prepared the plans. No contracts have yet been placed.

St. Thomas's-street. — ENLARGEMENT. — Sir Gilbert Wills has notified the treasurer of Guy's Hospital that he has increased his donation to the Hospital's Bicentenary Fund from £5,000 to £50,000. This gift is for the purpose of enlarging and reconstructing the out-patients' and casualty department. No definite building plan has yet been decided upon.

Twickenham.—HOUSES.—Approval has been given by the Town Planning Committee of the Twickenham Borough Council to the lay-out, prepared by Sir Banister Fletcher, V-P.R.I.B.A., for the development of the estate of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters at Twickenham. The estate, which is an island site, is situated within a few hundred yards of Strawberry Hill Station, Twickenham Green, and two golf courses, and a special feature of Sir Banister's lay-out is the provision in the centre of the estate of space for ten tennis courts. Plots for some 150 houses are shown on the lay-out giving an average of eight houses to the acre, and the land has been spaced out to allow of the erection of a garage to each house if required by purchasers of the plots.

Victoria.—SHEDS.—In the Southern Railway Company's programme for 1927 an allowance has been made for the erection of cleaning sheds at Victoria Station, S.W.1. The estimate for the building of these sheds, including those at Clapham, is £160,000.

Wilson-street.— PREMISES. — Messrs. Greenham, Ltd., are carrying out the demolition work on the corner site of Wilson-street and Arne-street, W.C.2. The site has been acquired by Messrs. Odham's Press, Ltd.

Wimbledon Common.—BUILDINGS.—Negotiations are taking place for the sale of Belmont, a mansion close to Wimbledon Common, to the Wesleyan Training College for Women Elementary Teachers. Should the purchase of Belmont be concluded it is intended to adapt it to the purposes of a training college, and erect other buildings, and the total cost of the scheme is believed to involve a sum of about £70,000.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON DECEMBER 1st, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	December 1, 1926.				January 1, 1927.				Rise.		Fall.
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		%		%
Bricks—											
Best Stocks	4	5	6	.....	4	5	6	.....	—	..	—
Flettons	2	13	3	.....	2	13	3	.....	—	..	—
Glazed	23	0	0	.....	23	0	0	.....	—	..	—
Thames Ballast	0	10	6	.....	0	10	6	.....	—	..	—
Thames Sand	0	14	6	.....	0	14	6	.....	—	..	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0	12	9	.....	0	12	9	.....	—	..	—
Portland Cement	3	8	0	.....	2	18	0	.....	—	..	14.71
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6	.....	2	13	6	.....	—	..	—
Grey Stone Lime	3	0	9	.....	3	0	9	.....	—	..	—
Bath Stone	0	2	9½	.....	0	2	9½	.....	—	..	—
Portland Stone	0	4	4	.....	0	4	4	.....	—	..	—
Good Sound Building Timber—											
4 in. × 11 in.	28	0	0	.....	28	0	0	.....	—	..	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25	0	0	.....	25	0	0	.....	—	..	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25	0	0	.....	25	0	0	.....	—	..	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24	0	0	.....	24	0	0	.....	—	..	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20	0	0	.....	20	0	0	.....	—	..	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22	0	0	.....	22	0	0	.....	—	..	—
Slates—											
24 in. × 12 in.	37	12	6	.....	37	12	6	.....	—	..	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34	0	0	.....	34	0	0	.....	—	..	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25	12	6	.....	25	12	6	.....	—	..	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17	12	6	.....	17	12	6	.....	—	..	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13	15	0	.....	13	15	0	.....	—	..	—
R.S. Joists	12	10	0	.....	12	10	0	.....	—	..	—
Iron—											
Common Bars	13	0	0	.....	13	0	0	.....	—	..	—
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	—	..	—
Steel Bars	10	0	0	.....	10	0	0	.....	—	..	—
Cut Nails	19	0	0	.....	19	0	0	.....	—	..	—
Sheet Lead	41	10	0	.....	39	10	0	.....	—	..	4.82
Glass—											
15 oz. Sheet	0	0	3½	.....	0	0	3½	.....	—	..	—
21 oz. Sheet	0	0	4½	.....	0	0	4½	.....	—	..	—
26 oz. Sheet	0	0	5	.....	0	0	5	.....	—	..	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0	3	1	.....	0	3	1	.....	—	..	—
Turpentine	0	5	3	.....	0	5	0	.....	—	..	4.76
Ground English White Lead	50	15	0	.....	50	15	0	.....	—	..	—
White Lead Paint	70	5	0	.....	70	5	0	.....	—	..	—
Red Lead	42	0	0	.....	42	0	0	.....	—	..	—

LEGAL LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS

MR. WILLIAM E. WATSON, Barrister-at-Law, F.R.I.B.A., recently read a paper on this subject at the Northern Polytechnic, in the course of which he said that in the time at his disposal it would only be possible to give very slight sketches from different view points; these he had thought of as instances that might reasonably arise in the ordinary and everyday work of either of the two occupations, and it might be well to say first that the usual claim or counterclaim brought against an architect was founded on negligence. This might be defined as a breach of duty to do something which a reasonable or prudent man guided by those considerations which ordinarily regulated the conduct of human affairs would do; or to abstain from doing that which a reasonable or prudent man would not do. The opposites of negligence might be diligence, care or prudence, and when these were not exercised and injury came to another, the negligent person might be liable in damages and might even be criminally liable. It would readily be seen that negligence connoted a duty—for instance, a person driving a motor owed a duty to the pedestrian not to knock him down, and as the degree or extent of this duty varied, so also did the degree or extent of negligence. Therefore, when an architect's services were employed, the employer assumed that the architect was competent to perform the duties reasonably to be expected from him, and a contractual relationship was therefore established.

The architect was in default if he failed to possess that amount of skill and experience which was usual in his profession and which would be exercised by his confrères, but he would not, generally speaking, be held liable for loss resulting either from mere error of judgment on a difficult point or from want of skill in performance of some act not appropriate to be performed by architects; he should not, however, undertake works of skill for which he was not qualified, and it was his duty to know whether or not he was so qualified. For instance, though many architects drew up a form of contract or draft a legal award, such duties did not specially lie within their province, and even although they might not make an extra charge for doing so they might nevertheless lay themselves open to redress if it caused loss to the employer. On the other hand, it sometimes happened that the architect acted under a building contract not in his professional capacity but as arbitrator or quasi-arbitrator to settle disputes or give certificates, and in such cases he was not liable for failure to use the skill ordinarily demanded. If he was employed on account of his skill to determine some point between two or more parties he was not liable in that capacity for (*a*) want of skill, (*b*) ignorance of law, or (*c*) negligence to either builder or employer; in other words, if he was placed in a position where he had to exercise his judgment impartially he was not liable for negligence in the exercise of that judgment.

Again, an architect was not liable when he was directed to use newly introduced inventions, because he was not bound to be more than abreast of his time; a case would illustrate this. An architect was employed to prepare plans for and superintend the erection of model lodging-houses wih the latest improvements, and he was instructed to put in a new patent concrete roofing, which was much cheaper than lead or slate. The concrete roofing proved a failure, and had to be removed and replaced. Action was brought against the architect for negligence. The judge charged the jury that although failure in an ordinary building was evidence of want of competent skill, yet if out of the ordinary course an architect was employed in some novel thing in which he had no experience, and which had not the test of experience, failure might be consistent with skill.

The general test for liability for negligence was that damage must have been caused by the negligence; if advice was negligently given it must be acted upon before any liability could arise. When, however, negligence had been proved the amount of damages was to be measured by the consequent loss to the employer, and it was immaterial that such damages might exceed the amount of the fees due to the architect on the particular contract. Again, it was decided two centuries ago that it was proof of unskilfulness in a profession not to act in accordance with established rules of that profession, and it was frequently on that point that evidence of brother architects assisted a person charged with negligence by his employer. The architect owed a general duty to know and act in accordance with the law so far as it affected his work; a building might be illegal by violating the public law regarding construction and position, and it might also be illegal by the infringement of private rights. This responsibility was frequently passed on to the contractor, who had very numerous burdens to bear; in this particular case the plea that he conscientiously followed the drawings and that the architect periodically visited the works might be a reasonable defence, but on the other hand it must be stated that architects did not come within the penal clauses of the various statutes which were generally directed to owners, occupiers and builders.

Of the 33 Clauses which made up the Royal Institute of British Architects' Form of Contract the architect was named in no less than 29 of them, and among the manifold duties he had to perform, he laid himself open to attack for negligence. His first duty must be to ascertain from the particular contract the extent and purview of his jurisdiction, which would be clearly defined. This would include a responsibility which was well defined by the laws of agency, for the architect was the agent of the employer while building works were in progress. He would have to express satisfaction or dissatisfaction, and he might have to certify both for payment or against payment. He would also have to record a date from which penalties might begin to run and certify extensions of time where necessary. He would have to exercise an impartial judgment as to what were defects arising from defective materials and workmanship at the expiration of the maintenance period; he would have to issue orders in writing for extra works, and many other duties too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say that in default of any of them he laid himself open to attack for negligence in the interests of his employer. On the other hand, where bankruptcy of one of the parties had supervened or a receiver had been appointed, an extra set of burdens was placed upon the architect, for he had to account very accurately regarding the payments he might be called upon to certify. As certifier the architect did not act as an arbitrator; in this condition he might be said to be a preventer of disputes, whereas an arbitrator acted after dispute had arisen, and a rule had been laid down that where a contract provided for the determination of the contractor's claims and liabilities by the judgment of a particular person, everything depended upon that decision, and until he had spoken or certified no right arose which could be enforced either at law or in equity (Scott *v.* Liverpool Corporation, 1858) Therefore the whole onus of resorting to arbitration might reasonably be said to flow from the impartial judgment of the architect.

It might be said that building contracts differed from the sale of a mere chattel, such as a piece of furniture, because building works were affixed to the soil and to remove them would be totally inequitable; that was a peculiarity which placed building contracts on a plane different from other contracts and had led the courts somewhat jealously to watch over the rights of a contractor; on the other hand, if two parties made a contract which was unambiguous, however unreasonable and oppressive it might be, a Court of Justice could not do otherwise than give effect to its terms. It had been said the architect owed a duty to his employer when acting as his agent, and these duties were well defined in the law of agency; he also owed duties to his employer as adviser, as designer, and as supervisor. As adviser his advice must be sound and show good judgment, as, for instance, when the possibilities of a site were being considered or the stability of existing buildings; this would imply a reputed knowledge of local by-laws and conditions generally, but only to such an extent as might reasonably be expected from one who was not a professional lawyer.

As designer the architect contracted to supply plans and specifications prepared with skill and care and capable of being duly executed; skill included judgment, for the employer purchased both skill and judgment, but not necessarily of a superlative character. As designer the architect was required to be conversant with statutory regulations and must have regard to restrictions, whether public or private, and he must, if requested, furnish honest estimates of the cost of materialisation of his design. Failure in this respect might involve a claim in damages, and the agreed amount of remuneration was no guide to the amount of damages which might be claimed.

As adviser or designer the architect stood in the position of an independent contractor whose services the employer could dispense with at his pleasure, but as soon as the contract was signed the architect's duties as agent and supervisor commenced. These would continue normally until the contract was satisfied. These duties included inspection of materials, the quality and quantity of the work, the giving of instructions, the making of corrections and at proper times the provision of further details and explanations, the measurement and certifying for all proper charges, including penalties, the dealing with variations, including omissions and additions, as well as extras, so far as the architect's authority might extend. In all these matters he was the agent of his employer, and it was sound law that no understanding and no payment were permissible whatsoever between the contractor and the architect, or vice versa, unless the employer had knowledge of it and assented to it.

Probably he (the speaker) had said sufficient to demonstrate that there was a large field of responsibility upon the architect in his everyday work; they would now follow the matter into a few concrete examples on the subject of dry rot. Dry rot was known in ancient times, and King Solomon, in rebuilding the Temple, "made narrowed rests round about that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house." It was described as the last stages of a disease or state of decomposition in timber induced by fungi, the type peculiar to domestic buildings was called Merulius Lachrymans and was not found in the forest. In Germany no less than forty different species of dry rot were recognised, for some of which only the architect was there held responsible. The spores might lie dormant for many years until conditions favourable to their germination appeared. The presence of an alkali, such as ammonia, was favourable to development, and this was found by emanations from soil or decomposing organic matter; other conditions favourable to development were a warm, still and damp atmosphere, such as existed in cellars and badly ventilated floors covered with linoleum; in fact, it might be found in any part of a building where conditions favourable to development existed. A 7 in. by 3 in. pitch pine joist, the end only of which appeared to have been infected, was cut open, and the mycelium was found in the interior 6 ft. away from the decayed end.

Painting or tarring unseasoned timber shut the embryo fungus into a chamber convenient

for its development. The spores were very minute and light and could be carried on the clothes of a workman from one building to another. Such was dry rot. It seemed as virulent as a plague. With regard to responsibility for it in respect to negligence, suppose the architect was instructed to renovate and add to an old building; his contract would probably provide a twelve-months' maintenance clause, which the contractor would think quite long enough, as a percentage of his money would be held in abeyance; the architect's liability, however, by the statutes of Limitation passed in 1623, lasted for some six years, and might well give time for the dry-rot fungus to develop. It would develop in less time, as the following case would show. An action was brought in 1909 by a building owner against architects and contractors to recover damages for negligence and breach of duty in carrying out alterations at a house. In 1906 the architects were appointed, and the client wished steps to be taken to deaden sound between a sitting-room on the ground floor and a nursery overhead. Lime pugging was used for the purpose. In 1908, after the house had been occupied nearly a year, it was discovered that the whole floor under the nursery was affected by dry rot; the floor had to be removed and replaced at a cost of £120 and the client lost the use of his house while the work was being done; the floor boards were grooved and tongued and there was no ventilation underneath. The architects contended that the trouble was caused by putting down linoleum. The judge, in summing up to the jury, said the question was whether negligence had been proved against the architect or the builder or both, and the jury found against both for £165, adding that "in their judgment there was a minor degree of blame in the defending architects." In another case a Board of Guardians sued their architect for negligence and claimed damages. The building was begun in 1902 and completed in 1905; the final certificate was given to the contractors in the year following. Over £100,000 had been spent upon the building, which covered an extensive area. In 1908 it was found that instead of there being a layer of concrete over the whole area beneath the floor and the joists laid upon it bedded round with finer concrete 2 in. thick, there were wooden pegs driven into the ground with joists nailed thereto and with concrete filling between. A direct communication with the ground was left through the pegs and each peg acted as a pipe for drawing up moisture; the system consequently destroyed the whole purpose for which the concrete was laid down, and the flooring got in so bad a condition of dry rot that it had to be taken up. The architect agreed that he would rectify the work on condition he was not proceeded against, and he employed another contractor to remedy the defects. It was soon discovered that the dry rot was very extensive and not merely local, and, in fact, entailed the re-doing of the whole, whereupon the architect stopped. The employers then engaged another architect and themselves completed the rectification at a cost of some £2,000. They then claimed first for negligence in supervision, and secondly for the issue of a final certificate exonerating the contractor from any liability, and thirdly for breach of agreement to do the necessary repairs if proceedings were stayed. The defence was (1) that the work was not carried out as specified; (2) that it was done by the complicity and fraud of the clerk of works acting with the builder, and it was suggested the manner in which the work was done saved an approximate £400 to the builder; (3) a repudiation of the agreement to rectify the work because it was not under seal. The judge held that the architect had exonerated the contractor from responsibility for dry rot by the issue of his final certificate, but there might yet be the question of fraud and collusion. As the employers were probably debarred from proceedings against the contractor, they naturally claimed against the architect who undertook to rectify the defects, and the learned judge held there was a binding agreement because there was a forbearance to continue proceedings. It was the duty of the clerk of works to call attention to the variation from the specification in the interests of the employer, but it was also the duty of the architect to see that his design was properly carried out. The architect was held liable in law, and judgment was given for the employers with costs on the claim and counterclaim

[*To be concluded.*]

COAL STAITHS AT SEAHAM HARBOUR

A PAPER on this subject was read by Mr. Alan Moncrieff, M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.Struct.E., before the Institution of Structural Engineers recently. The lecturer said that the South Dock at Seaham was completed in 1906, and on the west side the two northernmost berths were equipped with coal staiths. Those staiths consisted of timber trestles at approximately 16 ft. centres, with a deck carried on rolled-steel joists so arranged that there was approximately one joist under each rail. On top of those joists were 10 in. by 10 in. timber cross sleepers at approximately 3 ft. centres, and the decking was composed of 3 in. timber. Those staiths were equipped with eight coal spouts, but only seven of them were in regular use.

In 1911, increased coal shipping facilities being required, the southernmost berth on the west side of the South Dock was equipped with staiths, these being built with steel trestles and a deck arrangement similar to that on the timber ones. One reason for adopting steel trestles was in order to decrease the risks of fire. An examination of the timber staiths, made in 1922-1923, showed clearly that these had been designed for 10½ tons capacity wagons of a total weight of 17 tons.

The steel staiths were designed to carry 15 tons capacity wagons of a total weight of 23 tons. The strengthening of the timber staiths was therefore put in hand in order to render them capable of carrying the increased loads, and was completed in 1924.

Calculations showed that the trestle legs themselves were sufficient for the required loads. These legs were of whole timbers nominally 12 in. by 12 in., although some of them were as small as 10 in. by 11 in. Only in a few cases was it necessary to strengthen the trestle legs by the addition of extra bracing to reduce the effective column length. Investigation showed that the most economical means of strengthening the superstructure of the staiths was to put in a complete system of new girder work. In order to carry the heavier traffic these girders had to be 20 in. by 7½ in. by 89 lb. rolled-steel joists in place of the previously existing corroded joists, which were 12 in. by 6 in. by 54 lb.

In the strengthening of the timber staiths there had been approximately 475 tons of steel and iron work used and 26,000 cubic ft. of new timber work, which latter figure included the renewal of a large number of cross-sleepers and a large proportion of the decking. The problem presented to strengthen the steel staiths at South Berth was much the same as in the case of the timber staiths. There was, however, one vital difference, and that was that the main joists or rail bearers were carried on steel trestle caps on the top of steel legs. It would therefore have been a very serious thing to have contemplated putting in new girders of a deeper section. The method adopted, therefore, was to halve the span by fixing in the middle of each bay underneath the longitudinal girders a new cross beam. This consisted of a 15 in. by 6 in. by 59 lb. rolled-steel joist, which was supported by new longitudinal girders in the form either of rolled-steel joists or of two channels and plates, depending upon whether the axis of the joists forming the trestle legs was at right angles or parallel to the line of the staiths. The strengthening of the steel staiths cost approximately £6,400, which strengthening required about 190 tons of new steel and iron work.

It was then decided that the existing South Dock should be extended with a tongue approximately 400 ft. in length and varying from 200 ft. to 135 ft. in width, at the southern end of the old South Dock, and completed designs were made for the trestles to be of reinforced concrete. The question of the most economical span between the trestles was considered in order to determine the best proportions between the steel girders and the trestles, and spans of 25 ft. centres were ultimately adopted, and considerable attention was given to the form of the reinforced concrete trestles.

The trestle legs were normally 15 in. by 13 in. rectangular section, the only exceptions being those carrying the 50-ft. span girders where the railway lines at cope level passed under the staiths. These particular trestle legs were 18 in. by 14 in. rectangular section.

The concrete proportions used were 7½ cwt. Portland cement, 11 cubic ft. of sand and 22 cubic ft. of gravel.

The steelwork girders carrying the deck were plate-girder type 3 ft. deep, braced together generally with cross diaphragms and wind bracing. Where intermediate supports to the 10 in. by 10 in. cross timbers were necessary the diaphragms were superseded by cross joists, which in their turn carried additional longitudinal joists.

DIARIES AND CALENDARS 1927

"The Builder" Diary.

The Builder has again issued "The Architects' and Surveyors' Pocket Diary" for 1927. It is a pocket diary suitable for the use of members of the Architectural, Surveying and allied professions, and contains a generous diary space, while a supply of squared paper is also bound in. There is a section devoted to technical information and data, while in addition there is a short memorandum on each of the governing bodies of the several professions.

The A.A. Year Book and Diary.

The Architectural Association have issued from 34–36, Bedford-square their Year Book and Diary for 1927, a most attractive publication. Apart from the ample diary space is a large section devoted to technical data, scales of charges, &c., while there is a useful trade directory. In addition there is a large part given over to the rules and activities of the "A.A.," whose services to architecture are so well known and so widely appreciated.

Messrs. Charles Letts & Co.

Messrs. Charles Letts & Co.—who, in 1926, surpassed all previous records by increasing the circulation of their diaries to well over the two million mark—have, for the coming year, issued a number of very attractive diaries of all styles and for all purposes. For personal use, there are many types of diaries comprehensive but not bulky, and at all prices from one shilling upwards. Many styles are fitted with the self-opening Printator Tablet. For office and home requirements there are scores of calendars and office diaries of all kinds, of which, perhaps, the ever-useful "Scribbling Diary" is the most popular.

Other Diaries.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of calendars and diaries from the following:—

The Ringmer Building Works; The London School of Printing and Kindred Trades; Messrs. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Joseph Freeman, Sons & Co., Ltd.; Mr. Frank S. Mayo; Messrs. Charles P. Kinnell & Co., Ltd.; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Williams and Williams, Ltd.; Messrs. Rd. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd.; Mr. R. G. Spiller; Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd.; The Ironite Company, Ltd.; Messrs. W. W. Sprague & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. William Brown & Co., Ltd.; The Patent Victoria Stone Company, Ltd.; Messrs. A. T. Morse, Sons & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd.; and C. & S. Construction Co.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sidcup	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 34.)

ADVERTISEMENT SIGNS ON HOUSES

A POINT of an unusual character appears to have been decided in the recent case Gifford *v.* Dent (*Weekly Notes*, December 11). The plaintiffs were tenants of a shop on the ground floor of certain premises and of the basement, which projected from the face of the building under a stone covering somewhat higher than the pavement of the street. The defendant was the tenant of a front room on the second floor of the building, and he occupied subject to a covenant "not to allow any placard, posters or advertisements whatsoever (other than plates or other similar announcements), unless previously approved," to be erected, placed or fixed in or upon any part of the said premises. He had affixed to the front wall of the building, outside the room he occupied, an illuminated advertisement sign 20 ft. in height and projecting 4 ft. 8 in. from the wall. The report does not state whether this had been done with or without the approval of the landlord, but presumably without approval. The plaintiffs brought this action for an injunction restraining the defendant from allowing the sign to remain fixed to the front wall, and for damages for trespass. The Court held that this sign was not a "plate or other similar announcement," and it was prohibited by the covenant, and that it also constituted a trespass for the plaintiffs, as tenants of the projecting basement were tenants of the space above *usque ad coelum*, and although the Court found that the sign caused neither damage nor annoyance to the plaintiffs, the Court with great reluctance held that in law the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction.

The case is so unusual we regret that it is not to be reported in an extended form in the Law Reports. In most cases such actions have been brought by the owner or lessor of the premises, and as we have shown (see the *Builder*, October 30, 1925) turn upon the question of fact as to whether there has been an alteration in the fabric, elevation or decoration of the building and the terms of the covenant. In the case Hope Brothers, Ltd. *v.* Cowan (1913, 2 Ch. 312; *The Builder*, June 20, 1913) the lessors of part of a building sought to restrain the lessees of offices from placing window boxes outside the windows supported on brackets. There was no alteration in the structure apparently, and no covenant restraining it, but the plaintiffs, the lessors, contended that the outside walls were not demised in the lease, and it was held that in the absence of context to the contrary the outside walls were included in the lease, a decision which was followed in Goldfoot *v.* Welch (1914, 1 Ch. 213).

In Bickmore *v.* Dimmer (1903, 1 Ch. 158; *The Builder*, December 13, 1902) this was again an action by lessors, and the decision turned on the word "alteration" in a covenant. The tenant, a clockmaker, exposed a clock outside the building, but this it was held in the way it was erected did not affect the structure of the building, and the injunction was refused. This case introduced a new element into the interpretation of such covenants, as there are dicta to the effect that the purpose for which premises are let must also be regarded. There appears, however, to be no case on all fours with that now decided where the action is brought as between two tenants. The fact that the outside walls go with the demise would appear to operate against the plaintiff in this case unless there were mutual covenants which all the tenants could rely upon, and so far as can be gathered from the brief report the main ground of decision was trespass, owing to the projection of the plaintiff's building giving him the right *usque ad coelum* outside the walls. Possibly the editors of the Law Reports may see grounds for reversing their decision not to give an extended report of this case as it appears full of interesting points which can hardly be discussed on the short note in the *Weekly Notes*.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

JANUARY 10.—**Batley.**—BOXES.—Erection of dressing boxes, &c., at the Public Baths, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 10.—**Bridgwater.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations, renovations and repairs to cottages at 4 Court, Albert-street, for the Corporation. H. P. Bishop, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 10.—**Cambridge.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—Construction of two new Elementary Schools: (1) Brunswick School, Newmarket-road; (2) open-air School, Milton-road, for the Borough E.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Cambridge. Deposit £3 3s. for each set of quantities.

JANUARY 10.—**Cardiff.**—ADDITIONS.—Erection of an additional boiler house at the Sanatorium, for the T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City Engineer, City Hall.

JANUARY 10.—**East Ham.**—ADDITION.—To dressing rooms to vapour baths adjoining swimming bath, High-street South, East Ham, for the C.B. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 10.—**Frogpool.**—HEATING.—Heating installation on the radiator system, for the Frogpool Wesleyan Church. J. Odgers, Cusgarne, Perranwell Station.

*JANUARY 10. — **Gloucestershire.** — LAUNDRY. — Erection of a proposed new steam laundry, for the Governors of the Gloucestershire Royal Infirmary and Eye. Arthur W. Probyn, 22, Clarence-street, Gloucester; bills of quantities, Vale & Kingsford, St. Aldate-street, Gloucester. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 10.—**London.**—INSTALLATIONS.—Electrical installation at the Frankham-street elementary school (girls and infants), Deptford, S.E., the installation comprising approximately 153 wiring points, for the L.C.C. Chief Engineer of the Council, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 10. — **Nottingham.** — JOINER WORK. — Joiners' and builders' work for the enclosing of five Hospital Ward Balconies with glazed sliding windows, at their Bagthorpe Infirmary, 700, Hucknall-road, for the B.G. W. B. Starr & Hall, architects, 12, Victoria-street.

JANUARY 10.—**Ormskirk.**—HOUSES.—Ten houses on the Tower Hill site, for the U.D.C. Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 10. — **Salford.** — HOUSES. — Seventeen houses and flats on the Weaste housing estate, for the C.B. C. Westcott, architect, 13, Bridge-street, Manchester.

JANUARY 10.—**Stanley.** — HOUSES. — Seventy-two houses on South Stanley housing estate, for the U.D.C. A. Routledge, Surveyor, Council Offices, Stanley, co. Durham. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 11.—**Armthorpe.**—INSTALLATION.—Provision and fixing of low-pressure hot-water installation at Armthorpe new school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JANUARY 11.—**Askern Sutton.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric light at Askern Sutton-road new school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JANUARY 11.—**Bradford.**—HOUSES.—186 houses at Eccleshill, for the T.C. City Architect.

JANUARY 11.—**Ecclesfield.**—GALLERIES.—Removal of galleries, erection of folding partitions, and repairs at Ecclesfield Burn Cross Council school, for the West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JANUARY 11.—**Farsley.**—ADDITIONS.—Additions and alterations to Farsley Wesley-street Council school, for the West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JANUARY 11.—**Featherstone.**—HOUSES.—Tenders for all trades invited for the erection of the second section of 86 houses on the Ackworth-road housing site, Purston, for the Featherstone U.D.C. Samuel Chesney, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices. Featherstone, Yorks.

JANUARY 11.—**Flint.**—ROOM.—New store room at the Flint Council school, for the Flintshire E.C. R. G. Whitley, County Architect and Surveyor, County Offices, Mold.

JANUARY 11.—**Gisburn.**—EXTENSION.—To the low-pressure hot-water installation at Gisburn Council School, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JANUARY 11.—**Glamorgan.**—PAINTING.—Internal and external painting of Drymma hall, Skewen, near Neath, for the C.C. W. J. Nash, architect, Midland Bank Chambers, Neath.

JANUARY 11. — **London.** — COWSHEDS. — Erection of cowsheds at Chase Farm, The Redgeway, Enfield, for the Guardians of the Edmonton Union. G. A. Lewis, Acting Clerk to the Guardians, 77, Bridport-road, Edmonton, N.18.

JANUARY 11.—**London.**—FENCING.—Supply and erection of iron fencing, cleft oak fencing, and the reinforced concrete foundations upon which the fencings will be erected, to certain boundaries at the Islington Infirmary, Highgate-hill, N., for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., 23, Berkeley-road, Crouch End, N. 8. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 11. — **Northampton.** — HOUSES. — Eight houses in two blocks of four each in High-street, Weston Favell, for the R.D.C. G. Wilcox, surveyor, Duston. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 11.—**Ramsgate.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 100 on the Margate-road housing site, Ramsgate, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate, on prescribed form, accompanied by a deposit as specified thereon.

JANUARY 11. — **Stanningley, Leeds.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Stanningley, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 11.—**Stocksbridge.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 1,130 children at Stocksbridge, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JANUARY 12. — **Ampthill.** — CONVENIENCES. — For (1) new public conveniences in Bedford-street; (2) depot and stores; (3) alterations to fire station; (4) electric wiring for the whole of the above, for the U.D.C. F. W. Walker, surveyor, 105, Dunstable-street. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 12.—**Benfieldside.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-two semi-detached houses at Shotley Bridge, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

JANUARY 12. — **Bordesley Green, Birmingham.** — POSTMEN'S OFFICE.—Erection of at Bordesley Green, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 12.—**France and Belgium.**—HEADSTONES.—Total supply of 12,000 headstones (packed and delivered (f.o.r.), to be divided into a number of contracts, none of which shall be for less than 100 headstones, for the British Military Cemeteries in France and Belgium. The Secretary, Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker-street London, W. 1, and marked "Headstone Contract, 5079/31."

JANUARY 12.—**Manchester.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of the Barlow Moor-road Municipal School, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for the E.C. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 12.—**Middleton.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 158 houses, for the Town Council. Borough Architect, Town Hall, Middleton, Lancs. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 13.— **Antrim.** — COTTAGES. — Fifty labourers' cottages and for fencing the plots connected therewith, for the R.D.C. Council's Engineer.

JANUARY 13.—**Cardiff.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Bute Docks, Cardiff, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 13.—**Liverpool.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the Upper Park-street Council school, for the T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

JANUARY 13.—**West Stanley.**—BUILDINGS.—New Court buildings adjoining the Police Station at West Stanley, for the Durham C.C. W. J. Merrett, County Surveyor, 48, Old Elvet, Durham.

JANUARY 14.—**Birkenhead.**—FLATS.—Thirty flats on land fronting Railway-road, for the C.B. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 14.—**Birkenhead.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-eight parlour type houses on land fronting Hurrell-road, for the C.B. C. Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 14.—**Caernarvon.**—COTTAGES.—Two workmen's cottages at Morfa Seiont, Caernarvon, for Morris & Jones, Ltd. L. L. Jones, architect and surveyor, Lloyds Bank Chambers.

JANUARY 14.—**Crewe.**—HOUSES.—150 houses in three contracts as follows:—Contract No. 193—84 houses in rows and semi-detached on West End Garden City site; contract No. 194—50 semi-detached houses at the junction of Minshull new road and Pym's-lane; contract No. 195—16 semi-detached houses at the junction of Victoria avenue and West-street, for the T.C. E. G. Timbrell, Architect to the Housing Committee, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 14.—**Dublin.**—VARIOUS.—Plumbing, gas-fitting and ironmongery work in the Dublin district, for the Commissioners of Public Works. Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 14.—**Lichfield.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen parlour type houses in Trent Valley-road, Lichfield, together with contingent works, for the T.C. P. A. Benn, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 14. — **Liverpool.** — PAINTING. — External painting, &c., at the Central Technical School, Byrom-street, for the T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

JANUARY 14.—**Thurnscoe.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-four houses at Thurnscoe, near Rotherham, for the U.D.C. Carby, Hall & Sons, architects, Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 15.—**Burntisland.**—HOUSES.—Forty houses at the Haugh, for the T.C. J. A. Waddell, Burgh Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 15. — **Glasgow.** — CONVENIENCE. — Construction of a public convenience at the corner of James-street and North-street, Whiteinch, for the T.C. J. Lindsay, Town Clerk.

JANUARY 15.—**Hemsworth.**—HOUSES.—Forty non-parlour type houses, together with the necessary roads, sewers, fences and footpaths, at Grove-lane, Hemsworth, near Pontefract, for the U.D.C. Alva Wright, Clerk. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 15.—**Kingsbridge.**—HOSPITAL.—Cottage hospital, on a site fronting the Plymouth-road, for the Kingsbridge and Salcombe and District Hospital Committee. J. Hole, Borough Surveyor, Kingsbridge. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 15. — **Marple.** — HOUSES. — Twenty-six houses on the Brindley Farm housing site, for the U.D.C. D. L. Diver, surveyor.

JANUARY 15.—**Solihull.**—HOUSES.—Erection of a number of non-parlour type of houses at the undermentioned places, viz., Shirley, 12 houses, Olton-road; Elmdon, four houses, Damson-lane; Knowle, eight houses, Norton's Green-road, Tanworth, four houses, Rushbrook-lane; Tanworth, four houses, Springbrook-lane, for the R.D.C. C. H. Cook, Clerk. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 16.—**Crymmych.**—EXTENSION.—Extending and renovating the Antioch Chapel, Crymmych. J. Evans, Auckland-terrace.

JANUARY 17.—**Bristol.**—BUILDINGS.—Annexe to Avonmouth sub-station; construction of two above-ground sub-stations at Filton Park and Hanham; extension of above-ground sub-station at Sea Mills, for the T.C. H. Faraday Proctor, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Electricity Offices, Colston-avenue. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 17.—**Caersws.**—CONVERSION.—Of portions of present building into new casual wards, together with new sanitary offices, &c., at the Poor Law Institution, Caersws, for the Newtown and Llandidloes B.G. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn-square, Newtown. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 17.—**Crompton.**—HOUSES.—Seventy-eight non-parlour houses at Twingates and Smallbrook housing sites, for the U.D.C. F. T. Jones, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 17.—**Edinburgh.**—PAINTING.—Hostels for women students, for the Association of Women Students at Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh. F. Wood, architect, 6A, George-street.

JANUARY 17.—**Hull.**—HOUSES.—Eighteen non-parlour two bedroom type houses on the East Hull housing site, for the T.C. City Architect.

JANUARY 17.—**Leeds.**—EXTENSION.—Of the Meanwood Working Men's Club, for the Committee. Carby Hall & Sons, architects, Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 17. — **Maldon.** — CONVENIENCE.— Public convenience in Princes-street, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 17. — **Maldon.** — HOUSES. — Fifty semi-detached houses in two types in Cross-road and Mundon-road, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 17.—**Oakengates.**—SHED.—Store shed at the sewage farm, Trench, Wellington, Salop, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Chambers.

JANUARY 17.—**Settle.**—HOUSES.—Six houses at Four Lane-ends, Giggleswick, for the R.D.C. T. A. Foxcroft, surveyor.

JANUARY 17. — **Shipley.** — HOUSES. — Sixty-eight houses on the Albert-road estate, for the U.D.C. H. Dawson, surveyor and architect. Deposit £2 2s.

✱JANUARY 17.—**York.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 42 brick houses (scullery type) on the Tang Hall Estate, No. 2, for the Housing Committee of the York Corporation. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer, Guildhall, York. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 18.—**Bootle.**—SHOPS.—Sixteen lock-up shops with sixteen flats above, on Bailey-drive, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 18. — **Bridlington.** — HEAD POST OFFICE. —Erection of Post Office, &c., at Bridlington, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 18.— **Carreghofa.** — BUILDING. — Semi-permanent building for use for practical work and as a classroom, at the Carreghofa Council school, near Llanymynech, for the Montgomery E.C. Ll. Phillips, Director and Clerk, County Education Offices, Newtown. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 18.—**Sheffield.**—HOUSES.—111 houses on the Longley estate, for the T.C. W. Geo. Davies, City Architect. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 19. — **Plymouth.** — ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To H.M. Customs Waterguard Offices, Plymouth Docks, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 19. — **Swansea.**—GLAZING. — Proposed renewal of the patent glazing, &c., of the roofs at the Corporation Market, Oxford-street, for the Corporation. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3, Prospect place, Swansea. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 20.—**Camelford.**—HOUSES.—At Tintagel six houses, St. Breward eight houses, Lanteglos six houses, Derabole eight houses, Boscastle two houses, for the R.D.C. A. R. Hansford, Building Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

✱JANUARY 21.—**Watford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 124 on the Harebreaks housing estate extension, north-west of Gammons Farm, for the Corporation. W. W. Newman, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer, on payment of a deposit cheque for £2 2s, payable to the Borough Treasurer, Municipal Offices, Watford.

JANUARY 22.—**Bedford.**—FLATS.—Erection and completion of eight parlour-type houses and sixteen non-parlour type flats in Elstow-road, Kennedy-road, and Miller-road, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Borough Surveyor's Office, Newnham House, Horne-lane, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 22.—**Methley.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-four semi-parlour type houses, to be built in blocks of two, on a site in the Micklefown area, for the U.D.C. T. Thompson, architect, Red House.

JANUARY 24.—**Birkenhead.**—OFFICES.—New waterworks offices on land adjacent to the waterworks depot, Borough-road, Birkenhead, for the C.B. R. F. Baker, Water Engineer, 52, Balls-road. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Huddersfield.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to the underground lavatories, Market-place, for the C.B. W. Jaggar, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 1, Peel-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Pontefract.**—HOUSES.—170 houses on the Baghill site, for the T.C. W. H. Newton, Municipal Offices. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 25.—**Bolsover.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses at Whaley Thorns, for the U.D.C. Sydney Hoten, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 26. — **Hemel Hempsted.** — HOUSES.— Erection of 10, in two blocks of four, and one pair, in Highfield-lane, Hemel Hempsted, for the Corporation. A. Murray-Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Market-square, Hemel Hempsted.

JANUARY 27. — **Tottenham.**—HOUSE. — Superintendent's house and offices at Tottenham Cemetery, for the Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board. J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., of 34, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

✱JANUARY 28.—**Castle Donington.**—HOUSES.— Erection of eight houses in two contracts as follows: Contract No. 1, four semi-detached houses at Tonge. Contract No. 2, four semi-detached houses at Breedon for the R.D.C. Arthur Eaton & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 6, The Strand, Derby.

JANUARY 29.—**Crediton.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses at Newton St. Cyres, near Crediton, for the R.D.C. E. O. Harding, architect and surveyor, 34, Prospect Park, Exeter.

JANUARY 31. — **Oldham.** — GENERAL BUILDING WORKS.—Erection, completion and maintenance of the superstructure and machine foundations upon a reinforced concrete foundation raft already prepared, at their new generating station, Slacks Valley, Chadderton, for the Electricity Committee. F. L. Ogden, Borough Electrical Engineer, Greenhill Offices, Oldham. Deposit £1 1s.

✱JANUARY 31.—**Portsmouth.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, &c.—Erection of new block for 62 female patients and the provision of a new 9 in. sewer, for the Committee of Visitors of the City of Portsmouth Mental Hospital Milton. Committee's Architect, E. H. Harvey, Guildhall-square, Portsmouth. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Stoke and Wolstanton.**—HEATING.— Alterations and additions to the central-heating and hot-water services at the London-road institution, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, for the B.G. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 9. — **Stretford.** — SCHOOL. — Secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester, for the Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Deposit £2.

✱NO DATE.—**Horsham.**—ALTERATIONS.—Structural alterations at the premises, 62-63, West-street, Horsham. Timothy White Co., Ltd. (Construction Dept.), 30, Chandos-street, Portsmouth.

NO DATE.—**Lanark (Lower Ward).**—HOUSES.— Thirty-six houses at Barnflat-street site and thirty-six houses at Farme site, for the D.C. of the C.C. Jas. A. M'Callum, District Clerk, 15, West George-street, Glasgow.

NO DATE.—**Welwyn.**—BUILDING.—Class-room wing at the Church of England schools, for the Managers. Barker & Kirk, architects, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2. Deposit, £1 1s.

NO DATE.—**Westport.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction and enlargement of the parish church, Westport, co. Mayo, for the Rev. P. Patterson, Adm. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 23, Kildare-street, Dublin.

MATERIALS, etc.

JANUARY 10.—**Bexley.**—MATERIALS.—Tar and other road surfacing proprietary articles, highway materials, best glazed stoneware socketed pipes, and best Portland cement, for the U.D.C. W. T. Howse, Surveyor.

JANUARY 10.—**Bristol.**—MATERIALS.—Shingle and sand, glass, rubble stone, broken stone and topping, bricks, slates, drain pipes, &c., for the Port Authority. T. A. Peace, engineer, Chief Engineer's Office, Avonmouth.

JANUARY 10.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—White lead, oils, hoggin, ballast, sand, granite, York paving, tarred materials, cement, fire bricks, &c., asphalte paving work stoneware, sanitary pipes, &c., and sewer ironwork, &c., for the Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

JANUARY 10.—**Melbourne.**—STEEL PIPE-LINE.—For approximately 700 tons of 30 in. to 51 in. steel pipe-line with accessories, for the State Electricity Commissioners of Victoria. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

JANUARY 10.—**West Sussex.**—MATERIALS.—For (1) broken granite, quartsite or other approved stone and chippings; also tarred macadam; (2) picked surface flints and pit flints, and washed shingle and sand suitable for surface tar treatment; also binding materials, for the C.C. H. W. Bowen, County Surveyor, County Surveyors' Office, Southgate House, Chichester.

JANUARY 12.—**Dorset.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, basalt, limestone, refined tar and bituminous or other like surface dressing, for the C.C. County Surveyor, County Offices, Dorchester.

JANUARY 13.—**Lichfield.**—MATERIALS.—Works of armoured concrete foundation, block slag or granite for road foundations, broken slag or granite, curbs and channels, sett channels, stoneware gullies, sanitary pipes, gully grids and frames, and other castings, for the T.C. P. A. Benn, City Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 14.—**Montgomery.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite or other approved stone and binding material, tarred macadam, chippings suitable for surface tar treatment, and tar, for the C.C. T. L. Oliver, County Surveyor, County Surveyor's Office, Welshpool.

JANUARY 17. — **Staines.** — MATERIALS. — Road materials (including tarmacadam, macadam, chippings), &c., gravel, washed shingle, sand and hardcore, tar and tar compounds, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, engineer and surveyor, London-road, Ashford.

✱JANUARY 19.—**Chelsea.**—ARTICLES.—Supply and execution of various articles and works, the contract period being from April 1 next to March 31, 1928, for the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea. Contracts 1, 3 and 4, Town Clerk; other contracts, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

JANUARY 19.—**Isle of Wight.**—MATERIALS.—Granite and granite chippings, bitumen and bitumen compounds, refined tar, surface dressing, approximately 800,000 yds. super., for the C.C. A. J. A. Harris, Highways Surveyor, County Hall, Newport, I.W.

JANUARY 19.—**Southport.**—PIPES.—About 337 tons of cast-iron spigot and socket pipes, 12 in. in diameter, or alternatively an equivalent length of steel pipes lined internally and protected externally, for the Southport, Birkdale, and West Lancashire Water Board. C. Burton Ede, Engineer and Manager, 14, Portland-street, Southport.

JANUARY 22.—**Essex.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware pipes, distilled tar, broken granite, tarred slag, for the C.C. Wm. H. Morgan, Chartered Civil Engineer, County Surveyor, Old Court, Chelmsford.

JANUARY 24.—**Devon.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, basalt, limestone, refined tar, bituminous compounds, lubricating oil, for the C.C. F. E. Simpson, County Surveyor, No. 2 Division, 21, Southernhay West, Exeter.

JANUARY 24.—**Lindsey.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, broken stone and slag, refined tar, for the C.C. A. G. Bradshaw, County Surveyor, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Karachi (India).**—PIPES.—37,000 cwts of cast iron pipes from 3 in. to 27 in. diameter; 33 in. rising main of cast-iron pipes and sluice valves, stop valves and back pressure valves, for the Corporation. Chief Engineer, Municipal Offices.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Tottenham.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalt and tar paving, artificial stone paving, &c., for the U.D.C. E. Townson, Clerk, Town Hall, Tottenham, N. 15.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JANUARY 10.—**Bristol.**—BUILDING.—Construction of two granaries; also additions to existing bands, at the Royal Edward Dock, Avonmouth, for the Port Authority. Thomas A. Peace, Engineer, Chief Engineer's Office, Avonmouth Docks. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 10.—**Market Harborough.**—BRIDGE.—Reinforced concrete road bridge over the Grand Junction Canal at Lubenham, for the R.D.C. F. C. Salmon, surveyor, Kibworth, Leicester.

JANUARY 12.—**Calcutta.**—BRIDGE.—Dismantling and reconstruction of the Chitpore Bridge over the Circular Canal, for the Improvement Trust. Chief Engineer, 5, Clive-street, Calcutta.

JANUARY 12.—**Kirkcaldy.**—WIDENING.—Of road and bridge over railway at Lochore, Fifeshire, for the D.C. of Fife C.C. District Road Surveyor, Hunter street, Kirkcaldy.

JANUARY 12.—**Middlesex.**—BRIDGE.—Construction of a new ferro-concrete and brick bridge of five spans, 26 ft. 6 in. each, on the square, to carry the new road over the L.M.S. Railway main line adjacent to Selvage-lane, Mill Hill, for the C.C. A. Dryland, County Engineer, Guildhall, Westminster. Deposit £21.

JANUARY 13.—**Southampton.**—GAUGE.—For (1) three reinforced concrete dolphins to be erected in Southampton Water and the Solent; and (2) structure for tide gauge to be erected at Calshot, for the Harbour Board. E. Cooper Poole, engineer, Harbour Offices, Town Quay.

JANUARY 14.—**Atcham.**—BRIDGE.—Construction of a new ferro-concrete bridge over the River Severn and approach roads at Atcham, near Shrewsbury, for the Salop C.C. W. H. Butler, County Surveyor, County Buildings, Shrewsbury. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 20. — **Lachmanghula.** — BRIDGE. — Cables and steelwork of a suspension bridge to be built at Lachmanghula, Dehra Dun district, for the United Provinces of Public Works Dept. H. V. S. Dillon, Executive Engineer, Meerut Provincial Division, India.

JANUARY 25.—**Marsden.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Erection of a reinforced concrete bridge (over River Colne), widening of existing roadway, erection of stone retaining and fence walls, road forming, and other contingent works incidental thereto, in Church-lane, for the U.D.C. Abbey and Hanson, civil engineers, 11, Cloth Hall-street, Huddersfield. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31. — **Egypt.** — BARRAGE. — Construction of a barrage and subsidiary works on the River Nile, near Nag Hammadi, for the Ministry of Public Works of the Egyptian Government. Goode, Fitzmaurice, Wilson & Mitchell, Consulting Engineers to the Egyptian Government, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster; or the Legation of the Egyptian Government, 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply and erection of a plant of the stationary type covering the whole cycle of operations necessary for the manufacture of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar macadam required for the construction of paved carriageways and footways, namely, drying, heating, measuring or weighing and mixing economically and with accuracy and the running of same for a period of two weeks after completion of erection, for the T.C. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X. 4945).

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JANUARY 10.—**Bognor.** — RECONSTRUCTION — Of High-street from Campbell-road to York-road, including the construction of a reinforced concrete and mastic asphalt carriageway, together with surface water sewers, &c., for the U.D.C. J. Draper, surveyor. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 10.—**Disley.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up, surfacing, rolling, draining, and forming a footpath on a portion of Buxton Old-road, extending to about 2,200 super. yds., at Jackson Edge, for the R.D.C. J. W. Pearson, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 10.—**Disley.**—PAVING.—Re-paving a portion of Buxton Old-road, extending to about 220 super. yds., near "The White Horse" Hotel, Disley, and also for certain repairs to existing paving, for the R.D.C. J. W. Pearson, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 10. — **Hendon.** — KERBING. — Kerbing, channelling, road widening and other works at Parson-street, Holders Hill-road, and the Ridgway, for the U.D.C. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £10.

JANUARY 10.—**Kilmarnock.**—SEWERS.—For (*a*) the laying of 1,620 lineal yards of water piping, (*b*) supply and laying of 1,050 lineal yards of fireclay sewers, (*c*) the excavation and bottoming of 8,900 square yards of roadway, and (*d*) other necessary works in connection with the scheme for the erection of houses at London-road, for the T.C. W. Dunbar, Burgh Surveyor, Market Bridge.

JANUARY 10.—**London.**—SEWERS.—Constructon of sewers for the second section of the Grove Park housing scheme: 1,082 ft. run of 12 in. pipe; 557 ft. run of 9 in. pipe soil sewers; 678 ft. run of 12 in. pipe; 1,093 ft. run of 9 in. pipe, for the Lewisham B.C. Borough Surveyor, Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6.

JANUARY 10.—**Penarth.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Private improvement in Clinton-road, for the U.D.C. E. I. Evans, surveyor.

JANUARY 10.—**Steyning.**—STREET WORKS.—Street works in Cecil-road and King's-road, Lancing, for the R.D.C. C. H. Wright, engineer and surveyor, Western-road, Shoreham-by-Sea. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 11.—**Doncaster.**—SEWERS.—Construction of 42 ft., 30 ft., and 10 ft. roads, and 9 in. and 6 in. sewers and surface water drains for the Eden-grove re-housing scheme. F. Oscar Kirby, Borough Engineer, 2, Priory-place. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 11.—**Sittingbourne.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of a section of footway in the High-street, between Nos. 10 and 74, for the U.D.C. The works consist approximately of 250 yds. run of granite kerbing, 600 yds. super. of granolithic paving, 62 yds. run of surface water sewer, and other miscellaneous works connected therewith. M. W. Lashmar, surveyor.

JANUARY 12.—**Middleton.**—SEWER.—250 yards of 12 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewer in Woodland-way and Hall-drive, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 12.—**Middleton.**—SEWER.—Making and sewering, &c., of the following new streets, in connection with the Boarshaw North housing scheme: (*a*) Tennyson-road, (*b*) Chaucer-road, (*c*) Byron-road, (*d*) Kingsley-road, (*e*) Wordsworth-road, and (*f*) Browning-road, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 12.—**Rochdale.**—PAVING.—Paving and completion of certain parts of Bernard-street and Gale-street, and for the sewering of certain parts of Clayton-street, Cardigan-street, and three passages off Whit-worth-road, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 13.—**Larne.**—PIPES.—Laying 1,444 lineal yards of 4 in. and 120 yards of 3 in. cast-iron water pipe, together with the necessary hydrants, valves, collecting tank, &c., in connection with the provision of a supply of water for the district of Woodburn, Carrickfergus, for the R.D.C. S. Robinson, engineer, Victoria-street.

JANUARY 14.—**West Bromwich.**—REPAIRS. — To roads at the Guardians' Institution, Hallam-street, for the B.G. A. H. Ward, clerk, 22, Lombard-street.

JANUARY 15.—**Staines.**—REPAIRS.—To certain private streets, for the U.D.C. E. J. Barrett, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 17.—**Guildford.**—SEWERS.—Construction of concrete roads and sewers on the Aldershot-road housing site, for the T.C. J. W. Hipwood, Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 17.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—ROAD.—Construction of road from Ranelagh-road to Sandford-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

JANUARY 17. — **Saddleworth.** — WIDENING. — Of Huddersfield and New Hey main road, at Denshaw, for the West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 17.—**Staines.**—WIDENING.—General road work in connection with the widening of Sunbury-road, Hanworth, including reinforced concrete raft, kerbing and storm water sewers, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, engineer and surveyor, London-road, Ashford.

JANUARY 18.—**Godstone.**—DRAINAGE.—Construction of about 940 yards of 9 in. diameter stoneware and cast-iron pipe sewers with the necessary manholes and other appurtenances, also for the construction of detritus settlement tanks, filter beds, humus tanks, sludge and humus beds and lines of pipes, and for making alterations to existing works at their sewage treatment works, for the R.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 18.—**Mitcham.**—MAKING-UP.—Of (*a*) Annie-road, (*b*) Milton-road, (*c*) Stanley-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Broadway House, London-road, Lower Mitcham.

JANUARY 19.—**Chartham.**—DRAINS.—Construction of about 600 yards of 6 in. and 9 in. diameter stoneware effluent drains, with the necessary manholes and other appurtenances, also for the construction of settlement tanks, filter beds, humus tank, sludge and humus beds and lines of pipes, and for making alterations to existing works at their sewage treatment works, for the Kent County Mental Hospital Committee. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 19.—**Prestwich.**—MAKING-UP.—Sewering, and draining Circular road, in three sections, as follows: (1) From Buckingham-road to passage to back George-street; (2) from passage to back George-street to Bland-road; (3) north from Bland-road to Hilton-crescent, opposite Chandos-road (a portion of which is now called Chandos-road), for the U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 22.—**Farnborough.**—STREET WORKS.—Improvements in Osborne and Park-roads, for the U.D.C. J. E. Hargreaves, Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24. — **Chester.** — SEWERAGE. — Sewerage works, comprised in sections 4 and 5 of the Hand-bridge sewerage scheme, to be constructed in glazed stoneware pipes, up to 12 in. in diameter, and concrete pipes, 15 in. diameter, for the T.C. C. Greenwood, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 24.—**Faversham.**—SEWERAGE.—Sewerage and sewage disposal in the parishes of Teynham and Lynsted. The works will comprise 4,147 yards of 7 in. diameter stoneware and 149 yards of cast-iron sewers, 1,156 yards of 9 in. diameter stoneware and 49 yards of cast-iron sewers, together with all manholes, ventilation columns, &c., sedimentation tanks, filter beds, and all works incidental thereto, for the R.D.C. Howard Humphreys & Sons, consulting engineers, 28, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 25.—**Ossett.**—ROAD.—Construction of a 6 in. foul sewer and of the pitched stone foundations for a new road on the Queen's-drive estate, for the T.C. H. Holmes, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 4.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

JANUARY 13.—**Kent.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell at "The Royal Star" Hotel, Maidstone, included in the sale of this estate, Kentish Hills, Addington Park, between Maidstone and Sevenoaks, beautifully timbered building sites, with main water and main road frontages. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

✱JANUARY 18.—**Wallington, Surrey.**—Dixon & Co. will sell, on the premises, Bute-road, Wallington, plant and machinery of a building contractor. Auctioneers, 2, Woodcote-road, Wallington, and at Railway-approach, Sutton and Cheam.

Public Appointments.

✱JANUARY 10.—**Birkenhead.**—DISTRICT BUILDING INSPECTOR required by the Corporation. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead.

JANUARY 11.—**Cardiff.**—ASSISTANT BUILDING INSPECTOR required by the City Council. G. H. Whitaker A.M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, City Hall, Cardiff, endorsed "Building Inspector," with copies of not more than three testimonials.

JANUARY 12.—**Southampton.**—JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN (Grade II) required by the County Borough Council. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, the Castle, Winchester, and enclosing copies of three testimonials (original testimonials will not be returned).

✱JANUARY 15.—**Hendon.**—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.—Second architectural assistant in the department of the Engineer and Surveyor required by the Hendon U.D.C. Henry Humphris, Clerk to the Council, Town Hall, Hendon.

JANUARY 17.—**Essex.**—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in the Architect's Department, on the temporary staff, for the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford.

✱JANUARY 17.—**Wolverhampton.**—Engineering Assistant (temporary) required by the Corporation. H. B. Robinson, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

✱JANUARY 20.—**Leeds.**—Clerk of Works required. The Registrar, The University, Leeds.

JANUARY 31.—**London.**—Full-time Teacher of Carpentry and Joinery, Building Construction and Mathematics required by the Middlesex E.C., at the Willesden Polytechnic Junior Technical School (Building) for Boys, N.W.6. The Principal, Willesden Polytechnic, Priory Park-road, Kilburn, N.W 6.

✱NO DATE.—**Sudan.**—Foreman of Works, age 25 to 32, single preferred, required by the Sudan Government Railways. Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Foreman of Works."

Whitstable and Tankerton Hospital.

Mr. George Browning, builder and contractor, of St. George's-place, Canterbury, was the general contractor for the Whitstable and Tankerton Hospital, which we illustrated in our issue for Dec. 24. We regret that his name should have been inadvertently omitted.

Revival of Rural Industries.

The third report of the Rural Industries Bureau, which has been published lately (price 4d.), covers the 18 months ended on September 30, 1926. The bureau is primarily an advisory body and information bureau. Its method, in general, is to suggest and demonstrate to country workers ways in which they can help themselves; and it acts in co-operation with county organisations. The Bureau's register of country craftsmen, started with the objects named in 1924, now contains the names of approximately 416 individual workers or industries, representing in all about 1,000 full-time and 500 or more part-time workers. They include blacksmiths doing wrought-ironwork, leather workers, hand-weavers, basketry, rush, and raffia workers, furniture-makers, and wood-workers, toy-makers, potters, metal workers and jewellers, embroiderers and needleworkers, book-binders, colour-printers, decorators, stone-carvers, model-makers, and others. An increasing number of inquiries is being received from retail shops, architects, and private individuals desiring to be put in touch with workers on the Bureau's books.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*.

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

AUDENSHAW.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Twelve houses, Manchester-road and Hadfield-street, for J. H. Revell.

BALLYCLARE (ANTRIM).—Mr. J. J. Kirkpatrick, of Belfast and Ballyclare, co. Antrim, head of Kirkpatrick Bros., Ltd., has bequested £2,000 to his trustees upon trust to build or purchase small houses at Ballyclare, or in the neighbourhood.

BARNSTAPLE.—The T.C. has decided to erect 32 more houses at Fair View.

BATH.—The T.C. has made application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £1,600 for alterations to the Swallow-street engine house.—The Council has leased a site for a sub-station at Hampton Hill House, Warminster-road—Application is to be made to the Housing Committee for permission to use a small piece of land near the railway arch in Monksdale-road for the purposes of erecting a sub-station and to the Education Committee for permission to use a piece of land attached to the school at South Twerton for a similar purpose.—The City Engineer has been instructed to report upon an application by the Electricity Committee for permission to erect a sub-station on land adjoining the allotments in Monksdale-road.—Mr. A. J. Taylor has submitted proposals for the extension of the Art Gallery and Libraries, which suggested the taking of the whole of the premises in New Market-row and a portion of the Provision Market and provide accommodation for the City Engineer's Department. The T.C. has agreed to this scheme.—Application is also to be made to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £5,275, for the adaptation of premises at the Blue Coat School.

BATTLE.—The Housing Committee of the R.D.C. reported the Ministry has granted £6,370 for building houses in the district. The Council has approved the erection of six pairs of houses, two pairs at Sedlescombe, one at Ewhurst, two at Mountfield, and one at Crowhurst.

BIDEFORD.—The T.C. are to build 32 more houses at Handy Cross.

BILLINGHAM.—The U.D.C. are to make application for sanction to loan £94,842 for the erection of 222 houses.—The Public Offices Sub-Committee have inspected various sites between Cowpen Bewley-road and the Belasis-lane housing site, Haverton Hill, and have come to the conclusion that the most suitable and convenient for the erection of Council offices was a site adjoining Belasis-lane, 2½ acres of which they recommended should be acquired.—With reference to school accommodation at Haverton Hill, the Board of Education stated that they had informed the County Education Committee they were prepared to proceed as expeditiously as possible with consideration of the proposal for the enlargement of the Haverton Hill Council School.

BIRMINGHAM.—The purchase of Bingley Hall for £16,000 and of other property on the Easy Hill estate has been recommended by the General Purposes Committee to the City Council. The total amount involved is £32,29[illegible].

BOCKING.—The bridge is to be reconstructed and the Essex Highways Committee has estimated the cost at £13,816.

BOLTON.—The T.C. has approved of the following plans: Astley Bridge Cricket Club, for pavilion and tea room, at Thorns-road; J. Kenyon, for two houses, Belmont-road; A. E. Hargreaves, for garage, Chorley New-road; Leigh Bros., for streets and levels, off Ivy-road, and three houses and shops, off Ivy-road; F. C. Porter, for bungalow, Junction-road; Ramsden & Smith, for two houses, Greenmount-lane; Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., for extension to combing room, Adelaide-street; Kay & Co., for roof over yard, Blackhorse-street; R. Entwistle & Co., Ltd., for garage, back Washington-street; Parks Committee, for outbuildings, Leverhulme Park; Watch Committee, for alteration to Police Station, St. Helens-road; Mrs. F. M. Woods, for bungalow, Church-road; W. Andrew, for six houses, Wyresdale-road; J. Archer, for six houses, new Arterial-road, Tootil Bridge; J. Young & Sons, for workshop, Haworth-street; and H. Smith, for amended plan of house, Markland Hill.

BRADFORD.—The Watch Committee have appointed a sub-committee to go into the matter of the provision of new police quarters and courts.

BRENTWOOD.—The Essex E.C. are to provide a gallery, &c., at the County High School, at a cost of £700.

BRIDPORT.—The Bridport Cricket, Lawn Tennis, and Bowls Club has outlined the proposed scheme for the construction of a sports field. It is proposed to connect the present field with the one nearest to it on the north side, and to make a splendid field. An up-to-date pavilion is to be erected, hard tennis courts laid down, and a parking place for cars provided. The scheme is to cost about £1,500.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

BRISTOL.—The M.H. has approved the application of the T.C. for the closing orders on properties at Albion-place, St. Philip's.

BROMLEY.—The T.C. has passed the following plans: H. R. Latter, house, Prospect-place; W. G. Boxall, house, Burnt Ash-lane; J. H. Bloomfield & Son, house and offices, Viscose Factory, Woldham-road; Waring & Nicholson, house, Hayes-lane; H. W. Norris, house. Bourne-road; Ecott, Widgery & Ecott, house, London-lane; T. E. T. Shanks, four houses, Hayes-lane; W. Braxton Sinclair, First Church of Christ Scientist, Widmore-road; D. Deadman, two houses, Burnt Ash-lane; W. Atkinson, two houses, Harwood-avenue Bromley Park Garden Estate; H. Durbin, four houses, Burnt Ash-lane.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—The U.D.C. has decided to apply to the M.H. for provisional approval for the erection of about 20 non-parlour type houses for the working classes on the Three Corners site.

BURNHAM (ESSEX).—The U.D.C. has approved plans for houses for F. Agate (two), A. Cole (two), J. Halsey, J. H. Jackson, and P. Nicholls.

CALLINGTON.—The Waterworks Co. are to erect a reservoir and a pumping station on 3½ acres of land at Kelly Bray.

CARDIFF.—The Finance Committee has decided to recommend the Council to sanction application for £19,250 to erect and equip a small-pox hospital at Caerau.—The Finance Committee has approved the expenditure of £40,000 for the immediate completion of the southern and northern half of the Wenallt Reservoir.

CHERTSEY.—The following plans have been approved by the R.D.C.: Two cottages at Moated Farm, Addlestone, for G. Bentley; three cottages at Maybury, for the Sorbo Sponge Products, Ltd.; six houses on the Wey Manor estate, for G. Longden & Son; bungalow at Woodham-lane, for G. L. Montgomery.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Corporation are to interview the architects for housing purposes, with a view to agreeing to a reduced fee for architectural work and supervision on Corporation schemes, and subject to this Rollinson & Son and B. Deeping will be instructed to prepare plans for the erection of 33 "A2" and 67 large "A3" houses on Gloucester-road.—Plans passed: Sports pavilion, off Walton-road, for Robinson's Sports Club; house, Summerfield-road, for F. Wilson.

CROWMARSH.—Plans have been passed by the R.D.C. for six cottages at Warborough, and it was decided to apply for sanction to borrow £3,660.

CROYDON.—The C.B. recommend that application be made to the Electricity Commissioners for sanction to borrow the sum of £650 for the purchase of land for the Drummond-road sub-station.

DAGENHAM.—The Essex E.C. are, at a cost of £100, to reconstruct the offices of the infants' school, at Dagenham Village.

DALBEATTIE.—The T.C. has decided to erect three blocks of houses on sites at Bellevue.

DEWSBURY.—The Finance Committee of the T.C. recommend the Council to apply for sanction to borrow £57,000 required for two housing schemes.

DORKING.—The U.D.C. passed plans: House, for E. C. Cushing, Upper Rose-hill; bungalow, for Brewster, Arnott & Osborne, Deepdene-gardens; two pairs of villas in St. Paul's-road, for G. J. Arthur & Son.

EASTBOURNE.—The T.C. passed plans: Mrs. Lovell and A. J. Stoner, (P. D. Stonham, architect; Underdown, Ltd., builder), North-avenue, a pair of semi-detached houses; T. A. Taylor and H. V. Bartholomew (P. D. Stonham, architect; Underdown, Ltd., builder), North-avenue, a pair of semi-detached houses; F. G. Jonas and J. Tatton (P. D. Stonham, architect; Underdown, Ltd., builder), The Crescent, a pair of semi-detached houses; L. MacLachlan (P. D. Stonham, architect; Underdown, Ltd., builder), Cavalry-crescent, block of three houses; Weller & Seymour, (C. Ford, architect; Weller & Seymour, builders), King's-avenue, two houses and garages; Miss Langmore (F. W. Foster, architect; E. H. Munnion, builder), Summerdown-road, house and garage; S. D. Foulkes (C. Ford, architect; S. D. Foulkes, builder), Woodgate-road, block of three houses; W. Llewellyn (F. C. Benz, architect; W. Llewellyn, builder), St. Philip's-avenue, house; H. Plater and another (P. D. Stonham, architect; Underdown, Ltd., builder), Cavalry-crescent, a pair of semi-detached houses.

EASTLEIGH.—Plans for 56 houses in Stanley-road, for T. W. White, have been approved by the U.D.C.

EDMONTON.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Four houses, Croyland-road, by Lawes, Cherry & Co., Ltd.; two pairs of bungalows, Bush Hill-road, by A. J. Grant; house at "The Orchard," by H. K. Nixon; store buildings at Eley's Factory, Angel-road, by A. Monk.

EGHAM.—Plans passed by the D.C.: H. Atkins, 14 bungalows, Rusham-road, Egham; and seven shops and houses, Station-road, Egham.

FELIXSTOWE.—The U.D.C. passed plans: H. J. Haste, pair of semi-detached houses in St. Andrew's-road; A. & E. Bones, pair of semi-detached houses in Victoria-street; G. Brown, house in Victoria-street; H. J. Linzell, Ltd., house in Cobbold-road.

GUILDFORD.—The Electricity Commissioners have sanctioned the borrowing of £125,000 on account of the cost of the erection of the new electricity generating station in Woodbridge-road.

HAM.—The U.D.C. has passed plans for a bungalow in Kingston-road for Mr. Greenwood, and for three houses in Lock-road, for A. G. Keatch.

HAROLD WOOD.—The Essex E.C. recommend the purchase of a site at £600.

HASTINGS.—The T.C. has decided to commence at once a road improvement scheme, involving an outlay of £31,000, to provide work for the unemployed.

HENDON.—We understand that R. & J. Pritchard are about to erect 120 new shops in the Hendon and Colindale areas. Thirty shops will be erected in Church-road, Hendon, and approximately 100 on the main Edgware-road. The building is in the hands of P. H. Edwards, 237, Golders Green-road.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Legassick & Wright, two houses, Alexandra-road; Parkwood Development Co., six houses, Woodlane; P. Chase Gardener & Co., two houses, Alexandra-gardens; H. J. Ladley, two houses, Denbigh-road; Roper, Son & Chapman, for three lock-up shops and two flats, Thornbury-road; W. Myring, house, shop and four garages, Inwood-road; W. Myring, lock-up shop and garage, Maswell-park; W. Ferris, two houses, Burlington-road; Roper, Son & Chapman, four shops with living accommodation, Bath-road; P. Chase Gardener & Co., two houses, Alexandra-gardens, and six houses, Sutton-lane; R. T. Warren, bungalow, Springwell-lane; Building Enterprises, Ltd., 30 houses, Spring-grove-crescent; W. Hearn & Chuter, two houses, Wood-lane; P. F. E. Carter, 16 houses, Cranbrook-road; Perry Bros., three shops, Spring-grove-road; R. T. Warren, block of four houses, off Springwell-lane; J. Montgomery, 12 houses, Whitton Dean; P. Chase Gardener & Co., two houses, Twickenham-road; R. Emmett & Son, house, Wellington-road South; Cartwright & Son, 27 houses, Parkside estate; W. Harbrow, 42 houses, Victoria-gardens and Alexandra-gardens; W. Harbrow, 38 houses, Summer-house-avenue and Alexandra-gardens; Perry Bros., three houses, Vicarage Farm-road; C. Scott, shop and house, Kingsley-road; P. Chase Gardener & Co., two shops, Heston-road; P. Watkins, four houses, Great West-road Extension; P. Chase Gardener & Co., open market, Bell-road; H. Allen, 46 houses, Bulstrode-avenue; W. A. Harris, house and shop, Heathdale-avenue.

HORSHAM.—With regard to the provision of a smaller type of house for re-housing purposes in connection with slum clearance, the U.D.C. has instructed the surveyor to submit the outline of a scheme at the next meeting to deal with about 20 houses.

HOWDEN.—The R.D.C. has estimated £36,364 for the widening of the road from Howden to Holme-on-Spalding Moor. This length of road is just over seven miles, and will form an important highway between the two Ridings, on the completion of the Boothferry Bridge. The work is to be carried out by the East Riding County Council.

HULL.—The T.C. passed plans: J. Emmerson, 18 houses, Boothferry-road; H. Spruit, 28 houses, Somme-street, and Aisne-street; E. Mowforth, eight parlour-type houses, Ormonde-avenue; W. Addy, six parlour-type houses, Boothferry-road; J. Wilson, two parlour-type houses, Dundee-street.

KETTERING.—The U.D.C. has passed plans: A. R. Linnett, house, Kingsley-avenue; Kettering Cricket Club, pavilion on their ground; Miss E. Spencer, bungalow, Cromwell-road; Smith Edmunds & Co., four houses, Cornwall-road, and three houses in Clarence-road; E. A. J. Lantsbery, house, Cornwall-road.

LEEDS.—The T.C. has resolved that the Finance and Parliamentary Committee be requested to make application for sanction to the borrowing of £68,172 in respect of the following works: Construction of Middleton reservoir; construction of Tinshill reservoir; construction of Tinshill overhead tank; laying of 20 in. main, Bramley reservoir to Whingate; laying of 12 in. main, Headingley pumping station to Tinshill, &c.—The City Engineer has submitted designs for further type A2 houses and type A2 and A3 cottage flats, and the Council has resolved that the designs be approved, and that the lay-out plans now submitted for the erection of approximately 800 houses on the York and Selby-road housing estate, and 100 type B, 50 type A3 and 48 type A2 houses on the Meanwood housing estate, be approved, subject to the approval of the M.H., that tenders be invited for the erection of the houses, and that the question of applying to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the necessary money for street and sewering works in connection therewith be referred to the Finance and Parliamentary Committee.—The Town Clerk submitted communications from the M.H. as follows: Approving the application for sanction to borrow the necessary money for alterations and extensions at the tuberculosis dispensary, and for arrangements for the provision of electricity for heating and lighting at Killingbeck Sanatorium.—Approximately 1,386 sq. yds. of land on the Meanwood housing estate is to be sold to J. A. Bonner for the erection of three houses and shops thereon, subject to the approval of the M.H.; also 1,511 sq. yds. of land off Stonegate-road, near King-lane, is to be sold to H. Mackenzie Frazer, for purposes in connection with housing, subject to the approval of the M.H.—The Council has also resolved that the plans now submitted by H. S. Chorley, architect, for an extension of the depot in Swinegate, at the estimated cost of £122,500, including architect's fees, be approved, and that the question of applying to the M.T. for sanction to borrow the sum of £137,500 for building and equipment be referred to the Finance and Parliamentary Committee.—800 sq. yds. of land situate off York-road is to be sold to E. S. Rogers for the erection of two dwelling-houses thereon.—Arrangements have been made with G. W. Atkinson, architect appointed for the erection of new workshops, &c., at the junction of New York-road and Bridge-street, to proceed with the preparation of the necessary plans.—Tenders are to be obtained for the annual cleaning and painting of police and fire brigade premises.—The General Manager of the Tramways Committee has reported as to the provision of tram shelters, and instructions have been given for designs and estimates of cost to be submitted.—Tenders are to be obtained for the provision of a reinforced concrete roof for the storage reservoir at Bramhope.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £80,000 for the erection of 160 more houses on the Wyther housing estate.—The M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing of £1,420 for the erection of a fence at West Leeds High School.—The T.C. has resolved that two shop sites situate in Station-road on the Cross Gates housing estate, containing an approximate area of 382 sq. yds., be sold to H. Hick, subject to the approval of the M.H.—The Council state that they have no objection to the proposal from the Meanwood Estate Tenants' Association to erect a central hall on the estate.

LUTON.—The R.D.C. has passed plans for 12 houses, Luton-road. Houghton Regis; a bungalow and village hall, Whipsnade; three bungalows, Houghton Regis; tea room, Dunstable Downs; two houses, Montrose-avenue.

MALDON AND MERTON.—The Wimbledon Electricty Department have made application to the U.D.C. for permission to build a sub-station on the site between 7 and 9, Martin Way.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation has purchased ten acres of land for the North Manchester Municipal School for Boys at Chain Bar, Moston. The cost of the erection of the school, which is for 500 places, will be £60,000.

MANSFIELD.—The T.C. have approved the following plans: Mansfield and District Miners' Welfare Committee, reading room, covered-way and extra lavatory accommodation at Berry Hill Hall; G. Day, house, Sutton-road; J. Wainman, storeroom, Midworth-street; Welbeck Estates Co., Ltd., cartshed, Sutton-road; the Trustees of Mansfield St. Peter's, latrine accommodation, St. Peter's School, Church-lane; the Standard Co., Ltd., engine shed and store, Ratcliffe-gate; A. Farnsworth, two houses, Southwell-road; Mansfield Brewery Co., Ltd., additions to "Reindeer Inn," Southwell-road, and for proposed alterations to a shop on the south-west side of West Gate, for A. E. Gee.

MERROW.—Work will shortly be commenced on the laying out of a large housing estate at Merrow. Recently negotiations have taken place between C. A. Burlingham, architect, and the trustees of the Hospital of the Blessed Trinity, Guildford, and as a result the former has acquired, at a figure exceeding £13,000, large areas of land on the south side of the main Guildford-Leatherhead-road, and on either side of Trodd's-lane. This land was part of Hall Place Farm, the property of the Hospital, and it is the intention of Mr. Burlingham to erect houses of a country residential character.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—W. S. Gibson is erecting a picture theatre to seat 900 persons on the edge of the Martongrove building estate.

MOLESEY.—The M.H. is to hold an inquiry into the application of the Molesey District Council to acquire compulsorily land at Green-lane, West Molesey, for the purposes of a housing scheme.

NEWTON ABBOTT.—The U.D.C. has approved the following plans: Bungalow, Higher Gabwell, Stoke, for E. Andrews; bungalow, Kingsteignton, for C. Boucher.



NEW THUNDERSLEY.—The Essex E.C. are to purchase a site at £270.

NORTHAMPTON.—The C.B. recommend that the Council do approve an additional expenditure of £1,100 by the Northamptonshire (Town and County) Association for the Blind for the adaptation and improvement of the workshops in Gray-street. The Council resolved to recommend that application be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £550 for the work.—The Borough Engineer has reported that about 240 houses required slight external and the majority internal repairs, and the Council resolved that tenders be invited for the work.—It has been resolved to recommend that alterations be made to the horse repository at the Cattle Market, as indicated on the Plans submitted by the Borough Engineer, at a cost of £400, and tenders invited for carrying out the work.—plans passed: House, Chestnut-road, — Jordans; two houses, Lime-avenue, Stafford & Agutter; 14 lock-up garages, 38, Grafton-street, H. Westley; four houses, The Crescent, C. H. Rainbow; loading warehouse, Lea-road, J. Sears & Co., Ltd.; two houses, St. George's-avenue, A. P. Hawtin & Sons, Ltd.; 20 houses, Loyd-road, Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; house, Woodland-avenue, H. E. Dickenson; house, Clarence-avenue, H. Holloway.

NORTHOLT.—A plan has been submitted to the Council for the lay-out of an estate off Northolt-road, adjoining Parker's Farm, by Dawson & Baker, partly in the Uxbridge Rural District and partly in Harrow. The whole was included in the Harrow Town-Planning Scheme, and in the area being applied for to be transferred to this district. The Council has agreed to the recommendations of the Surveyors' Committee (1) approving the lay-out of the estate under the Town-Planning Scheme Interim Development Order; (2) to inform Messrs. Dawson & Baker that they must submit plans of that portion which is in the Northolt parish to the Uxbridge Rural District Council for approval.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Housing Committee of the T.C. have passed a suggestion in connection with the clearance of the Red Lion-street area and the New-road (Parliament-street to London-road), that, after rehousing dispossessed people at the Cardale-road site, there will be available a portion of land for the erection of 80 houses, and that the "principle of the erection of 80 houses" there should be accepted, with a report later as to their estimated cost.

ODSAL.—The Bradford Corporation propose to erect further houses upon the Odsal site and 48 more at Scholemoor.

PENARTH.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Barclay's Bank, Ltd., bank premises, Market-square; Cumberland C.C., office and depot, Norfolk-road.

PREESALL.—The U.D.C. has received sanction from the M.H. for 20 houses at Knott End.

PRESTON.—The sub-committee of the Preston E.C. has received sanction from the M.H. to the borrowing of £21,977 for the erecting of the proposed Deepdale-road Central Council School.

REDCAR.—The North Riding C.C. is making application to the M.H. for permission to borrow £1,050 for the erection of a special subjects block at the Redcar James Mackinlay Council Central School.

REIGATE.—The T.C. passed plans: L. E. Williams, house at Gatton Point, Redhill, for Mrs. F. Boldero; P. J. Wetton, house at South Park, Reigate, for Miss A. M. Winter; W. Farmer, pair of houses in Althorne-road, Redhill, for C. D. Wellicome; V. Hooper, house, Waterlow-road, High Trees estate, for Hayden & Randall; and cottage, rear of Old Barn, London-road, Redhill, for W. Lees Stenning.

ROTHERHAM.—The Corporation are proposing a scheme for the erection of 200 houses in the Meadow Bank district.

ROTHWELL (YORKS).—The U.D.C. are seeking to acquire land at The Pastures for the purpose of constructing new open-air swimming baths.

RUGBY.—The R.D.C. has decided to build thirty-two more houses at Croop Hill, New Bilton, four at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and eight at Marton.

ST. ASAPH.—The R.D.C. has passed plans: Three pairs of semi-detached houses in Princes-road, Rhuddlan, for T. H. Roberts; three pairs of semi-detached houses in Shore-road, Meliden, for T. E. Jones; bungalow, on the Brynhedydd estate, Rhuddlan, for H. A. Scott; two pairs of semi-detached houses on the Merllyn estate, Rhuddlan, for E. H. Weaver.

ST. HELENS.—The T.C. passed plans: Eight houses, 113-127, Doulton-street, J. B. Williams; four houses, 142-144, New-street and two adjacent houses along intended street, R. Heward; two houses, Prescot-road (corner of Margery-street), R. Garner and another; two bungalows, Hoghton-road, Miss E. Walsh; four houses, Beaconsfield-road, Ainge, Butterworth, Barlow & Scott; 14 houses, 126-152, Doulton-street, J. B. Williams; eight houses, Bishop-road, I. Griffiths; six houses, 2-12, Moorfield-road, Jos. Vose; two houses Haresfinch-road, United Building Co.; eight houses, Ainsworth-road, Greenough Bros.

SHEFFIELD.—The plans are now completed for the erection of the proposed new extended fire station on the site at Rockingham-street and Division-street, at an estimated cost of £30,000.—The Plans Committee will shortly have before them the new scheme drawn up by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., for their cinema in Barker's Pool. A residence for the manager will be erected on the site, and there will be a large domed roof. There will be also additional seating accommodation.—A picture palace to accommodate 1,500 persons is to be built on the Manor Estate, at the corner of City Ridgeway and Prince of Wales roads.—The T.C. has passed plans: Two houses, Pingle-road, for T. H. Bailey; six houses, Dalewood-road, for A. J. Belton; six houses, Little Norton-lane, for J. H. Dyson; six houses, Hackthorne-road, for S. Hogg; two houses, School Green-lane, for G. M. Taylor; two houses, Forres-street, for L. Green and J. N. Padley; two houses, Reservoir-road, for H. Hawley; two bungalows, Hunters'-lane, Intake, for J. L. Hanstock; two houses, Cairns-road, for Spooner & Harrison; six houses, Greystones-road and Bingham Park-road, for W. Malthouse, Ltd.; two houses, Tapton-bank, for L. J. Samuel; bungalow, Talmont-road, for E. Wright; house, High Storrs-road, for G. C. Glossop; six houses, Norton Lees-road, for W. C. Mander; house and garage, Knowle-lane, for Mr. Benson; house, Herries-road, for A. Horsfield; house, Herries-road, for Dr. F. S. Hardy; three houses, Folds-lane, for J. V. Auckland; two houses, Cartmell-road, for J. Enock; house, High Storrs-road, for G. C. Glossop; bungalow, Talmont-road, for E. Wright; two houses, Charles Ashmore-road, for G. R. Parkin; 10 houses, Charles Ashmore-road, for J. H. Dyson; six houses, Norton Lees-road, for W. C. Mander; four houses, Struan-road, for Plant Bros.; four houses, Chesterfield-road, for C. Leadbeater; 26 houses, Huntley-road, for J. Ramsden; six houses, Muskoka-drive, for G. M. Taylor; six houses, Bingham Park-road and Greystones Hall-road, for Wm. Malthouse, Ltd.; two houses, Smithywood-crescent, for J. J. Hawksworth; two houses, Holyoake-avenue, for S. Sanderson; two houses, Arbourthorne-road, for Mason & Robinson; six houses, Crawford-road, for T. Leadbeater; two houses, Ford-road and Dobbin Hill, for F. Bush; four houses, Mansfield-road, for W. Croft; six houses, Patmore-road, for T. Pye; house, shops, and store, Fairway, Manor estate, for G. H. Needham; three houses, Folds-lane, for J. V. Auckland; house and garage, Pingle-road, for G. H. Bodell; bungalow, Abbey-lane, for A. Tate; house, Police Station, and garage, Hammerton-road, Doddstreet and Trickett-road, for the Watch Committee of the Sheffield City Council; two bungalows, Dalewood-road, for J. March; two houses, Brooklands-avenue, for I. R. Dixon and Mrs. E. Wardingley; six houses, Brooklands-crescent, for L. W. Pye; six houses, Laird-road, for T. Pye; two houses, shops, and six garages, Ecclesall-road South, for W. Ramsay; six houses, Dalewood-road, for Smith & Hawley; 10 houses, Dalewood-road, for A. J. Belton; house, shop and stores, Middlewood-road, for G. E. Smith; four houses, Moorcroft-road, for J. J. Boyd.

SHEPPERTON.—The Staines R.D.C. has approved a scheme for the erection of 20 houses.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Co-operative Society has purchased a block of premises in St. Mary's-road, together with six cottages, which is to be developed into a large emporium.

SOUTHPORT.—A new Labour Exchange is to be erected and plans have been passed for new premises to be erected in Princes-street, and tenders for the building are now under consideration.

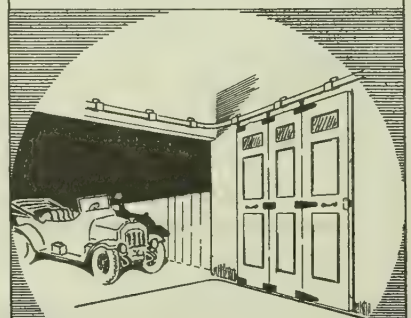
SOUTH SHIELDS.—It is intended to start a scheme for building a new church in the parish of St. Francis, South Shields, on the south bank of the Tyne, near the entrance to Tyne Dock. The vicar, the Rev. F. H. Warner, would welcome any help from outside the parish.—The Borough Engineer has laid before the T.C. an estate plan submitted by T. A. Page & Son, architects, for A. Holmes & Co., for proposed lay-out of 44 building sites, on land belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, bounded on the west by Mortimer-road, on the east by land abutting King George-road, and on the north and south by proposed 24 ft. roads, designated Page-avenue and Stanton-avenue, respectively. The Council has approved the plan.—Plans passed: F. W. Newby, for Henderson Bros., 24 semi-detached houses on land between Harton-lane and Mortimer-road, viz., Grasmere-gardens, Ambleside-avenue, Windermere-crescent, and Buttermere-gardens; H. Hill, for Jacob Reay and J. Strother, two semi-detached bungalows, Armstrong-avenue, Harton Hall estate.

SPALDING.—The R.D.C. has decided to accept the offer of four acres of land, at £85 per acre, on a local estate, for housing purposes.

THE "HENDERSON" SYSTEM

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FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,



"TANGENT JUNIOR" FOR LIGHT DOORS.
"TANGENT SENIOR" FOR HEAVY DOORS.

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BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247

SWAFFHAM.—Application is to be made to the M.H. by the U.D.C. for the erection of 14 houses on the Sporle-road housing site, and for the borrowing of £6,500 for the scheme.

THORNHILL.—Messrs. James Austin & Sons (Dewsbury), Ltd., have purchased the Thornhill Forge estate, upon which to erect new and modern buildings.

TILBURY.—The Essex E.C. recommend the erection of new buildings at St. Chads, at a cost of £13,520.

TONBRIDGE.—The R.D.C. has accepted tenders for the erection of 10 houses at Hadlow, 10 at Pembury, six at Petteridge, and six at Hildenborough.

TOTNES.—The R.D.C. has decided to submit a scheme to the Ministry for 32 houses—Marldon, 12; Ugborough, 2; Churston, 8; Dittisham, 4; Holnes, 4; Brent, 2.

TRAWDEN.—The U.D.C. are to apply to the M.H. for sanction to their proposal to erect 24 houses on land at Skipton-road.

TYNEMOUTH.—The T.C. has approved a conditional recommendation for application for sanction to borrow £54,000 for the conversion of pail-closets to the water carriage system.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The Essex Housing Committee are to provide heating apparatus at the tuberculosis pavilion, at a cost of £158.

WARRINGTON.—The T.C. propose to erect a further 10 houses on the Reynolds estate and 156 houses on the Bewsey estate.—Funds are being raised by St. Barnabas' parishioners for the proposed erection of a church hall, estimated to cost £2,500.

WARWICK.—The R.D.C. has received a letter from a Coventry architect stating that a client of his contemplated building 182 houses on the Whoberley estate, and as the present subsidy ends next October, he asked if the Council would apply to the Ministry of Health to grant subsidies for those houses. The architect said he hoped to send in plans for 35 of the houses for the next meeting of the Council. The Council expressed themselves as favourable to the proposal, and as there is other prospective house building in the district, it was decided that the Council apply for the granting of subsidies for 250 houses.—Plans passed: Six houses, Grove-avenue, for R. W. Messenger; 10 houses, Woodside-avenue, Green-lane estate, for T. Bates & Son; two houses, Lime-street-avenue, for Mr. Bayliss.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The T.C. passed plans: J. T. Atkinson & Son, new warehouse, sheds, cells, &c., on land rear of Baltic-street; S. Handley, house, Elwick-road; C. R. Kindberg, house, Eldon-grove; Mrs. Richardson, semi-detached house, Station-lane, Seaton Carew; J. G. Atkinson, two bungalows, Oakland-avenue; C. Turnbull, six pairs of semi-detached houses, Fernwood-avenue.

WILLESDEN.—The M.H. has agreed to the raising of a loan of £20,351 for the erection of a small-pox hospital at Kingsbury.—The Council recommend that the officers be authorised to re-submit to the M.H. the Council's proposals for the erection of flats on the baths site, Stafford-road, Kilburn, with a view to co-operating with the Willesden Housing Society in the reconditioning of houses in overcrowded areas in Kilburn.—The Engineer has submitted a plan and estimate for the erection of a two-storied convenience on the south side of the flight of steps adjoining Kensal Rise Station, with an entrance for women from the steps from Chamberlayne-road, and for men from Station-road, and the Council has now instructed him to obtain tenders for the building.—Plans passed: Six houses, four in Aylesbury-street and two in Verney-street, Neasden, for The Metropolitan Railway Co.; eight houses, Neasden-lane, Neasden, for F. Cattran; shop with two flats over, 53 and 55, The Broadway, Cricklewood, by W. N. Lewis, for Mr. Downham; four houses, 116, 118, 120 and 122, Furness-road, Harlesden, for E. W. Jermey; preliminary plan of building line for five shops, Neasden-lane, Neasden, for F. Cattram; four houses, Donnington-road, Willesden, by J. A. Burrell, for A. L. Tolcher; house, 23, Homestead-park, Dollis Hill-lane, for W. E. Sanders; house, Deerhurst-road, Cricklewood, for C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.; four houses, Mount Pleasant-road, Brondesbury, for C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.; five houses, 101, 103, 105, 107, and 109, Brondesbury-park, by F. Stanley Allen, for Western & Arnell.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A proposal to erect temporary accommodation for 250 children at a cost of £1,500, and simultaneously to proceed with a permanent block of school buildings to accommodate 400 children, at a cost of £15,000, at Low Hill Housing estate, Bushbury, has been adopted by the E.C.

WORCESTER.—The City Council has made application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £8,775 for improvements to the Cattle Market.

WYKE.—The Bradford Corporation are to erect 350 houses on the Shirley Manor estate by direct labour, at an estimated cost of £177,000.

YORK.—The T.C. passed plans: W. E. Puckering, two houses, Carrington-avenue; A. Temple, house, Emerald-street; A. Temple, new lay-out, Lindley-street and Murray-street; J. Allison & Sons, amended plan of bungalow, Barmby-avenue; H. Leetham & Sons, Ltd., warehouse, Walmgate; W. Johnson, house, Finsbury-street.

FIRES.

COLCHESTER.—Culver-street Wesleyan Church has been completely destroyed by fire. Only the bare walls remain standing, and the damage is reported to be in the neighbourhood of £15,000.

LEICESTER.—By a fire which occurred at the premises of W. H. Smith & Sons, Campbell-street, Leicester, damage has been estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000.

LEISTON (SUFFOLK).—Leiston Hall, situate within twenty yards of the parish church, Leiston, Suffolk, has almost entirely been destroyed by fire.

MANCHESTER.—Damage estimated at between £25,000 and £30,000 has been caused by a fire which broke out at the Winter Gardens Cinema, Peter-street.

TONBRIDGE.—The Public Hall Cinema, High-street, Tonbridge, has been practically destroyed by fire. The cinema forms part of the Public Hall building and the total damage done is estimated at nearly £10,000.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

Flettons, at	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
King's Cross	2 13 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 15 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick:—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	23 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	31 10 0
		D'ble Headers	28 10 0
		One Side and two ends	32 10 0
Headers	22 10 0	Two Sides and one End	33 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	29 10 0	Splays and Squints	31 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	" "
Thames Sand	14 6	" "
Best Washed Sand	14 6	" "
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	" "
½ in. "	14 0	" "
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	" "
Pan Breeze	7 6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 6
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube — s. d. 2 9½

Do. do. delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube — 2 11½

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube — 4 4

Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube — 4 5

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides "	27 0
Sawn three or four sides "	32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1 4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
6 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 1½
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
4 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0		

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾ × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work "	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

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(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50%	60%
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40%	50%
Blue Water	55 %	45%	55%
Galvanised Water	38½%	35%	45%
Red Steam	50 %	40%	50%
Galvanised Steam	32½%	30%	40%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London: £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON— Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—			
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0	..	23 0 0

Sheets Galvanised Flat. Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

	s. d.
(Delivered in London.)	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	39 10 0
Pipe in coils	41 0 0
Soil Pipe	43 0 0
Compo Pipe	44 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	27 10 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	28 10 0	—

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet "	1 1
Thin "	2 3
Copper nails "	2 4
Copper wire "	

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps .. 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps .. 35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 2/10 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes per gallon	0 3 0
" " "	in barrels "	0 3 1
" " "	in drums "	0 3 3
Boiled " "	in barrels "	0 3 3
" " "	in drums "	0 3 6
Turpentine	in barrels "	0 5 0
"	in drums (10 gall.) "	0 5 2
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		50 15 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 70 5 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	42 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol	"	0 15 6
Size. XD Quality	"	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	8½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ...	5½d
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d
26 „ thirds	7½d.	Enrolled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled. Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 0
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

National Association of Clayworks' Managers.

At the request of a number of prominent owners and managers connected with the brickmaking industry, Mr. S. McPherson (who organised the Institution of Quarry Managers and is its General Secretary) has undertaken to organise the National Association of Clayworks' Managers, with the object of combating the menace to the industry threatened through foreign competition.

Free Lime in Hydraulic Cement.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have issued "The Determination of Free Lime in Hydraulic Cement," by P. L. Braby, M.Sc., and F. J. McConnell, published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net. Numerous experiments upon Portland cement have been carried out, and it has been found that the destructive action of fire on concrete depends on two main causes—one of which is the presence of free lime. The tests described in this paper afford valuable evidence on the conditions and probable behaviour of set and unset cements.

Competitions for Painters and Decorators.

The National Painters' and Decorators' Joint Education Committee of England and Wales announce their annual prize competition for apprentices and craftsmen, to be held in October, 1927. The competitions are now open to all apprentices, journeymen and employers in England and Wales who come within the respective ages classification, provided that they are definitely engaged in or preparing to follow the craft. There are four classes, together with a preliminary class, ranged according to age. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Will Mellor, Secretary, National Joint Education Committee, 9, Albert-square, Manchester.

A London Carillon.

New premises for Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson perfumers, have just been completed at 24, Old Bond-street, W.1. A feature of the building is a steeple containing a carillon made and hung by Messrs. Gillett & Johnston, of Croydon. Messrs. E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A. and J. H. G. Stanborough are the architects for the work, and Messrs. E. A. Roome & Co., Ltd., are the builders.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—COLLEGE.—The Governors of Robert Gordon's Technical College have agreed that the Technical College building scheme be proceeded with as soon as possible at an estimated cost of £103,000, including the cost of buildings, apparatus, equipment, architect's fees, and clerk of works' salary. The Governors agreed, on the recommendation of the Buildings and Finance Committee, that Mr. R. Leslie Rollo, principal teacher of architecture in the College, be appointed architect for the works.

Aberdeen.—HOUSES.—The Housing Committee of Aberdeen Town Council has approved of a scheme to provide 1,000 new houses. The scheme is for the erection of 250 blocks containing four dwelling-houses of three rooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. The houses, which will be erected mostly at Hilton and Catofield, will be built of bricks, roughcast, and will cost £390 per dwelling, or £1,560 per block. The scheme has been approved by the Scottish Board of Health.

Dundee.—ALTERATIONS.—Extensive alterations are being carried out at the Kinema, Tay-street. A new entrance will be constructed. The hall will be entirely re-seated and a new gallery built to seat 160 people.

Edinburgh.—BUILDING.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted warrants for the erection of six bungalows at Traquair Park, Corstorphine; bungalow at Oxgrange-road, Fairmilehead; bungalow at Roull-road, Corstorphine; and four bungalows at Braid-road. Permission has also been granted to the Craigmillar Creamery Co. to erect a cold store at Craigmillar.

Glasgow.—COLLEGE.—In pursuance of the scheme for the establishment of a Scottish National Commercial College, a site has been purchased in Glasgow at a cost of £14,500. It is hoped that the new building, which will have frontages to West Regent, Pitt, and Jane-streets, will be completed by the summer of 1928. The new building is expected to cost about £100,000, and the Scottish Education Department has approved the scheme, and agreed to pay 25 per cent. When completed the new college will take the place of the West of Scotland Commercial College, now housed in the Athenæum.

Glasgow.—VARIOUS.—Plans passed: Hall and committee rooms, at Battlefield-road, at Cathcart-road, for Cathcart Divisional Labour Party; eight semi-detached villas at Kelburn-avenue, Dumbreck, for Taylor & Wilson, Cardonald; filling station at Cumbernauld-road, for North Eastern Automobile Co.; sub-stations at Ralson-drive and Aitkenhead-road, for Corporation Electricity Department; houses at Arklet-road, Langlands, for Corporation Housing Department; 182 houses to south of Southampton-drive and Winchester-drive, for Messrs. Mactaggart & Mickel, Ltd.

Kirkcaldy.—HOUSING.—The Kirkcaldy District Committee of Fife County Council has agreed to proceed with the erection of 396 houses, and to make applications to the Scottish Board of Health and the County Council for their consent to these proposals. The expenditure involved is estimated at £158,400. The houses are to be erected within the Kirkcaldy district.

Obituary.

The death has taken place of Mr. C. A. Hendry, retired surveyor, who was a well-known member of the building trade in Inverness and the North. He was over eighty years of age.

Leeds Building Exhibition.

Through the medium of *The Yorkshire Post*, a Building Trades Exhibition will be held in Fenton-street Drill Hall, Leeds, from Wednesday, the 12th inst., to Saturday, the 22nd inst. One of the main features of the Exhibition will be a building incorporating and illustrating the various ways of adopting standard products.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8		1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/3 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 27.)

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0 1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0 3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0 10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1 9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6 0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1 0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0 0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15 0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	3
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	8	6
¾ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	11	10
Add if wreathed	" "	23	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roof work	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	53	6
Do. Do. in flats	"	52	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	0	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	4
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	"	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

W. R. WALKER, LTD. (217,950). Registered December 3. 97, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W. 1. Builder, ironmonger and electrician. Nominal capital, £2,943.

CORY & CORY, LTD. (217,993). Registered December 6. 1, Devonshire-road, Forest Hill, S.E. 23. Builders, decorators, plumbers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,500.

JOHN PAUL & SONS, LTD. (218,111). Registered December 10. General builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £4,000.

D. M. CROWTHER, LTD. (218,038). Registered December 8. Builders' joinery and constructional woodwork, carpenters, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

WESTMINSTER ROAD CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (218,058). Registered December 8. Constructors of public works, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

GEORGE WARD (MOXLEY), LTD. (218,096). Registered December 10. Brick, tile, pottery and earthenware manufacturers, &c. Nominal capital, £6,000.

T. W. STAPELY, LTD. (218,108). Registered December 10. Timber and builders' merchants, joiners, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

PETER HODKINSON, LTD. (218,138). Registered December 11. Builder, joiner and contractor. Nominal capital, £5,000.

JOHN CLAYTON, LTD. (218,137). Registered December 11. Joiners, builders, and contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

CONCRETE FORM ERECTING & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (217,830). Registered November 29. Contractors for the purpose of erecting all classes of forms or "shuttering" for concrete construction, builders, &c. Nominal capital, £200.

LUMB BROS., LTD. (217,986). Registered December 6. Slaters, plasterers, and patentees and manufacturers of concrete and pebble-dashed bricks and blocks. Nominal capital, £1,500.

J. W. LEE, LTD. (218,097). Registered December 10. Yarrow Road Saw Mills, Yarrow-road, Chorley, Lancs. Builders, contractors, joiners, &c. Nominal capital, £7,000.

J. COLLIER & CO., LTD. (218,329). Registered December 20. Bridge Chambers, 16, St. Petersgate, Stockport. Builders and contractors' timber merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

AMENIK THEATRES, LTD. (218,314). Registered December 20. To acquire the suitable sites for the construction of halls and other buildings and premises, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WILLIAM MCGLAUGHLIN, LTD. (218,240). Registered December 16. 126, Kelvin-street, Ashton-under-Lyne. Builders, joiners, building contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

GEORGE W. PAYNE, LTD. (218,223). Registered December 16. 682, Washwood Heath-road, Ward End, Birmingham. Builders and general property repairers, plumbers, &. Nominal capital, £1,000.

ROCKBEARE QUARRIES, LTD. (218,275). Registered December 17. East Street, Whimple, Devon. To acquire the freehold of the quarry and land of Rockbeare Quarry. Nominal capital, £5.000.

M. B. BOUNDS & SON, LTD. (215,268). Registered December 17. 2, Gaza Street, New street, Kennington Park-road, S.E. 17. Marble, stone and granite merchants and manufacturers. Nominal capital, £1,000.

JOHN A. TARRY, LTD. (218,262). Registered December 17. 75, Beresford-road, Chingford, E. 4. Builders and estate developers. Nominal capital, £2,000.

WOMEN DECORATORS, LTD. (218,212). Registered December 15. 28A, Park-road, Upper Baker-street, Marylebone, W. Decorators, repairers, fine art dealers, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

TRADE NEWS

WE have received from Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., their new brochure "Sash Hanging to Perfection," being a concise standard formula for hanging D.H. sashes with pulleys and chains.



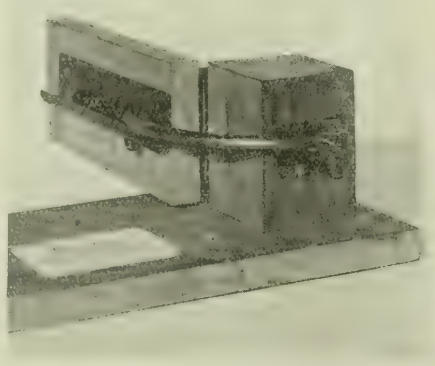
We give here an illustration of Rhodes' steel-sleeve axle pulley with solid brass face-plate—part of one of the rustproof steel cheeks being cut away to make visible the fixed ½ in. solid steel-sleeve on which the wheel runs as easily as on a ball bearing. There are no parts to break or get out of order. Full information may be obtained from the makers at 26, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

Warwickshire Trunk Roads Scheme.

We quote from the notes of Mr. D. H. BROWN, the Warwickshire County Surveyor, who is handling the above scheme, the following passage:—"On the Stonebridge to Allesley section were tested the qualities of Winget's new open drum mixer, which has been doing yeoman service on this part of the scheme. An average output from this machine, which is the 7/5 model run by a 5 h.p. 'Lister' petrol engine, of more than 80 cu. yards of mixed concrete per day has been got." The mixer in question is the product of Messrs. Winget (1924), Ltd., of Grosvenor-agrdens, S.W.1, who specialise in road-making plant.

Automatic Door Catches.

Messrs. Teekay, Ltd., of 336, Gray's Inn-road, have brought out an automatic door and gate catch, "The Auto-catch," designed to hold doors (such as garage, greenhouse, street and kitchen, garden gates, &c.) open without the



necessity for fiddling with hooks and bolts. The fittings are made in two sizes, one for medium-sized doors and gates, and also an extra heavy set for large garage doors, &c. Full details will be sent upon request.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ABERDEEN.—Reconstruction of buildings at Oldmill, for workmen's dwellings, for the P.C.:—
Mason—J. C. Corbett.
Carpenter—W. May.
Slater—C. Maitland & Son.
Plumber—J. & G. Munro.
Plasterer—Coutts & Leask.
Painter and glazier—A. Brannan & Sons.
(All of Aberdeen.)

ARMLEY.—Employment Exchange, for H.M.O.W.:—
*Appleyard Bros.

BATH.—Structural alterations to the Swallow-street engine house, for the T.C.:—
*F. J. Amery & Son..... £439

BATH.—Adaptation of the Blue Coat School for offices School Clinic, and provision of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, for the T.C.:—
*F. J. Amery & Son..... £6,857

BILLINGHAM.—For (*a*) 38 parlour and (*b*) 20 non-parlour type houses, on the Chilton's-lane site, for the U.D.C.:—
*J. G. Porteous, Ltd., Middlesbrough—
(*a*) £443 each
(*b*) £422 each

BILLINGHAM.—For (*a*) 32 parlour and (*b*) 20 non-parlour type houses, on the Belasis-lane site, for the U.D.C.:—
*T. Sweeting, Middlesbrough— (*a*) £441 each
(*b*) £419 each

BILLINGHAM.—For (*a*) 32 parlour and (*b*) 24 non-parlour type houses, on the Belasis-lane site, for the U.D.C.:—
*J. McCreton, Ltd., North Ormesby—
(*a*) £446 each
(*b*) £428 each

BILLINGHAM.—For (*a*) 36 parlour and (*b*) 20 non-parlour type houses, on the Belasis-lane site, for the U.D.C.:—
*G. Fordy, Stockton..... (*a*) £426 each
(*b*) £414 each

BIRMINHGAM.—Electric power station at Hams Hall:—
*Combustion Engineering Co., Derby..... £1,500,000

BLACKPOOL.—Gates and railings in connection with the new Claremont Schools, North Shore, for the E.C. Mr. F. Wood, Borough Engineer:—
*Fish & Wright, Marton.

BRADFORD.—Mill premises at Bower Green, for the Bower Green Combing Co., Ltd. Messrs. Saml. Jackson & Sons, architects, Piccadilly:—
Mason—*Wm. Garnett & Co.
Joiner—*Gamble & Shapcott.

BRAINTREE.—Twenty-four houses in two types on the Cressing-road site, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. G Armstrong, architect, Great-square:—
*A. G. Wicks, Braintree—16 houses.. £6,200
*Jipp & Berry, Bocking—eight houses 3,014

BRISTOL.—Branch offices in Baldwin-street, for the Refuge Assurance Co., Ltd. Mr. S. Birkett, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 16, John Dalton-street, Manchester:—
*W. Cowlin & Son, Bristol.

CHELMSFORD.—Elementary school, together with all outbuildings, fencing, playgrounds and caretaker's house, on the Boarded Barns Estate, Chelmsford, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Miles, Borough Engineer; quantities by the Borough Engineer:—

A. E. Symes, Stratford, London	£26,334 0
A. Arnold, Chelmsford	26,244 0
J. G. Gray, Coventry	26,101 0
C. Maidwell & Co., Ltd., Stowmarket	26,000 0
E. Moss & Sons, Southend-on-Sea	25,650 0
P. J. Turner, Ipswich	25,429 0
F. R. Hipperson, London	25,137 0
A. Holmes, Chelmsford	24,350 0
H. Potter, Chelmsford	23,603 0
F. Hutton & Son, Birch, Colchester	23,599 0
F. J. French, Chelmsford	23,420 0
T. J. Bailey, Chelmsford	22,943 12
*G. J. Hawkes & Sons, Chelmsford	22,167 10
J. Byrom, Ltd., London and Bury	22,000 0

CLEETHORPES.—Additions to the Reynold-street School, for the Lindsey County E.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln:—

Dennis Gill & Son, Doncaster	£16,900 0 0
E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	15,081 7 2
Jackson & Oates, Goole	14,321 0 0
W. Kirton & Son, Grimsby	13,979 0 0
B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough	13,899 0 0
Wilkinson & Houghton, Ltd., Grimsby	13,777 0 0
†Hewins & Goodhand, Ltd., Grimsby	13,724 0 0

COLNE.—Tiling, with Beauvais tiles, on the roofs of the houses comprised in the No. 3 (Judge Fields), housing scheme, for the T.C.:—
*Beaumonts (Manchester), Ltd.

DEWSBURY.—Fifty-four houses on the Ravens Lodge site, for the T.C.:—

Mason—			
*A. C. Smith	£10,200	7	8
Joiner—			
*W. West	5,347	14	0
Plumbers—			
*Atkinson & Smith	3,290	9	0
Slaters—			
*G. Fawcett & Sons	1,795	0	0
Plasterers—			
*W. Lockwood (22 houses)	977	13	10
*F. Boothroyd (24 houses)	671	2	0
*J. Greenwood (8 houses)	263	17	8
Painter—			
*J. Bowers	374	3	10

DEWSBURY.—Sixty-four houses on the Thornhill site, for the T.C.:—

Mason—			
*J. Donovan	£12,609	2	0
Joiners—			
*J. Brooke & Sons	6,907	14	2
Plumbers—			
*J. Auty & Son	3,925	0	0
Slaters—			
*W. R. Thompson & Co.	2,166	0	0
Plasterers—			
*Wilson & Townsend (20 houses)	672	0	0
*G. Crossley & Son (20 houses)	913	5	0
*J. Richardson (24 houses)	630	0	0
Painter—			
*J. Bowers	458	14	10

DOVER.—Ferro-concrete bridge and incidental works at Common-lane, River, for the T.C. Mr. Wm. Boulton Smith, Borough Engineer:—

J. Shelborne & Co., Ltd., London	£2,925	12	9
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	2,384	14	2
Industrial Construction, Ltd., London	2,057	18	10
F. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester	1,910	3	6
Bridge and Engineering Co., Banbury	1,827	8	0
G. E. Everett, Croydon	1,822	0	0
Hayward & Paramor, Ltd., Dover	1,696	0	0
Mears Bros., London	1,679	11	4
*G. Davis & Sons, Ltd., Dover	1,659	0	0

DUBLIN.—Painting work at Tara-street baths, for the C.B.:—

Michael Alford	£364	0	0
J. Gilmer	278	7	0
A. Panton Watkinson	241	16	0
L. & J. Duff	237	11	2
C. Jones & Sons	236	0	0
J. Dowling & Co.	208	7	0
*J. Daly	190	8	0

(All of Dublin.)

EASTBOURNE.—For (*a*) alterations to the ladies' conveniences at the Pier, and (*b*) alterations to the conveniences at Holywell, for the T.C.:—

Miller & Selmes	(*a*) £1,098	3	
	(*b*) 1,403	16	

FLINT.—Thirty-six houses on Earl-street, for the T.C. Mr. W. B. Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 84, Church-street:—

*M. S. Rogers & Son, Flint.

GOSPORT.—Public mortuary in St. Matthew's depot, for the T.C. Mr. A. Barlow, Borough Engineer:—

*F. W. Johnson, Brockhurst, Gosport	£766	7	9

GRAVESEND.—Construction of an elementary school at King's Farm, Gravesend, for the B.C. Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 4, Woodville-terrace. Quantities by Mr. W. H. Smith, 18, High-street, Maidstone:—

G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend	£11,888
Hopkins & Sons, Gravesend	11,882
Burvill & Steen, Gravesend	11,450
A. E. Tong, Gravesend	11,072
*H. Friday & Sons, Erith	10,840

GREENOCK.—Painter work of 104 houses in course of construction at S. Craigieknowes, for the Corporation. Mr. R. Millar, Surveyor. Quantities by Messrs. Woodrow & Thomson, Greenock:—

Charles Marshall, Glasgow	£1,014	14	10
C. Reid McFarlane, Glasgow	887	5	8
J. McCallum & Son, Glasgow	823	11	1
McAllister & Fyfe, Greenock	793	16	10
A. & J. Laird, Glasgow	740	4	0
J. M. Walker & Co., Renfrew	709	7	6
P. McKerracher & Sons, Glasgow	694	18	1
Hart & McGill, Greenock	688	14	9
Peter Mackie, Port Glasgow	589	11	1

GRIMSBY.—Maternity home at Nunsthorpe, for the T.C.:—

*Steele & Goddard, Grimsby	£2,777	5	

GRIMSBY.—Tiling and other work at the baths, for the T.C.:—

*G. H. Hipkin, Grimsby	£198	12	8

GUILDFORD.—Supplying and fixing 176 gates and posts and wire fencing to 170 houses on the Aldershot-road estate, for the T.C.:—

*Astolat Fencing Co.	£621	13	8

GUILDFORD.—Stripping and glazing skylights at the public baths, for the T.C.:—

*Mellowes & Co., Ltd.	£259	12	8

HEATON.—New cottages at Bingley-road, for Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, architects:—

Builder—*C. H. Smith.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Fourteen houses in three blocks at Eaves, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. L. Bottomley, architect and surveyor:—

Masons—*H. Mortimer and Son, Hebden Bridge.
Mason—*O. Watson, Hebden Bridge.
Joiner—*E. Johnson, Halifax.
Plumber—*J. H. Boocock, Hebden Bridge.
Plasterer—*E. Marshall, Halifax.
Slaters—*Pickles Bros., Leeds.
Painter—*F. Round, Hebden Bridge.
Electricians—*Harrison & Co., Halifax.
Street and Sewer—*L. Mortimer, Hebden Bridge.

HORNSEA.—Pair of villas on the Redroofs Estate Mr. R. McCarthy, architect, Bank-street:—

*Dixon & Co., Hull	£1,100		

HORNSEA.—Four summer bungalows on the Belvedere Park estate. Mr. R. McCarthy, architect, Bank-street:—

*Shields & Ulliott, Hull	£1,480		

HORNSEA.—Six villas on the Redroofs Estate, Hornsea. Mr. R. McCarthy, architect, Bank-street:—

*Shields & Ulliott, Hull	£3,300		

HORNSEA.—Mansard roof villa on the Mereside estate, for Mr. G. E. Shepherd. Mr. R. McCarthy, architect, Bank-street:—

*G. Watson, Leven Hull	£700		

HUNTLY.—Building, &c., work at Farm Steading, Millhill. Mr. J. Wittet, architect, Elgin:—

Builder—*Morrison, Lipp & Drummond, Huntly.
Plumber—Henry A. Grant, Huntly.

KESWICK.—Church, for the Rev. W. S. Dawes, St. Joseph's R.C. Church, Cockermouth. Mr. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 1, John-street, Workington:—

*W. Cowperthwaite, Keswick.

LAISTERDYKE.—Warehouse, combing shed and offices for Messrs. W. J. Whitehead & Co. Messrs. Ross & Briggs, architects:—

*Phineas Drake & Sons.

LEEDS.—Seventy-two type "A3" houses on the Harehills-lane Housing Estate, for the re-housing of persons displaced by the carrying out of street improvements, for the T.C.:—

‡Pickard & Co.	£30,600		

LEEDS.—Painting the interior of the Corn Exchange, for the T.C.:—

*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd. (In lieu of W. Noddings.)	£590	18	

LEEDS.—Conveniences to bowling greens and tennis courts at Woodhouse Moor, for the T.C.:—

*Mark Haley (In lieu of Cooper & Silversides.)	£465	14	6

LONDON.—Erection of the Stamford-hill electricity sub-station, for the Hackney B.C. Mr. L. L. Robinson, Borough Electrical Engineer, 18-24, Lower Clapton-road, E.5:—

C. A. Trayte & Co.	£12,972	6	6
Commercial Structures, Ltd.	12,581	13	6
W. H. T. Kelland & Sons, Ltd.	11,548	0	0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd.	11,237	13	6
Wm. Shurman & Sons, Ltd.	11,143	0	0
D. G. Somerville & Co.	10,996	0	0
Douglas Halse & Co., Ltd.	10,975	0	0
Henry Knight & Son	10,909	0	0
W. M. Brand	10,876	0	0
R. J. Rowley	10,788	0	0
Vigor & Co. (Poplar), Ltd.	10,652	0	0
Stevens & Sons	10,567	0	0
Henry Newell	10,000	0	0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	9,989	11	0
*J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	9,960	0	0
S. Shaw	9,869	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Police married quarters in Cornwall-road, Lambeth, for the Metropolitan Police. Mr. G. Mackenzie Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Police Architect and Surveyor, New Scotland-yard, S.W.1; quantities by Messrs. Thurgood, Son & Chidgey, 18, Adam-street, W.6:—

W. H. Lorden & Sons, Ltd.	£111,408	0	
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	107,196	0	
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	106,912	0	
Dove Bros., Ltd.	104,861	0	
Trollope & Colls, Ltd.	104,795	0	
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	104,567	0	
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	104,566	0	
Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.	104,276	0	
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	103,950	0	
Thomas & Edge	103,339	0	
T. H. Adamson & Sons	103,185	0	
Ashford Builders Co., Ltd.	102,979	10	
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	102,721	0	
L. H. & R. Roberts	101,828	0	
Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	101,764	0	
J. Parsons	100,577	0	
Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.	99,773	0	
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	99,510	0	

MABLETHORPE (LINCS.).—Addition to Council School, for the Lindsey County C.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln:—

W. & H. H. Vamplew, Boston	£7,999	0	0
E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	7,308	5	6
Mawer Bros., Louth	6,880	0	0
Ingram Bros., Louth	6,756	18	8
Tuxworth & Sons, Louth	6,750	0	0
M. Otter & Co., Lincoln	6,590	0	0
John F. Bush, Nottingham	6,550	0	0
B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough	6,318	0	0
M. Parker, Sutton-on-Sea	6,100	0	0
†Wm. Crane, Ltd., Nottingham	5,847	0	0

NEATH.—Fifty parlour-type houses, with sewers, on the Brynhyfryd-road site, for the T.C. Mr. H. Alex. Clarke, Borough Engineer:—

Daniel Phillips, Swansea	£31,500	0	0
Hawkins & James, Merthyr	29,045	3	0
J. R. Cheley, Swansea	26,578	12	0
John Morgan, Neath	25,994	1	8
Reynolds, Harris & Co., Nantgarw	25,752	2	0
Richard Jones, Caerphilly	25,473	0	0
W. H. Snow & Sons, Neath	25,290	0	0
Johns & Hampton, Briton Ferry	25,135	0	0
L. Gower & Sons, Ltd., Briton Ferry	25,052	0	0
T. Cole & Sons, Ltd., Neath	24,789	0	0
I. Vaughan John, Port Talbot	24,098	0	0
Morgan, Cox & Sons, Port Talbot	23,923	0	0
S. T. Rees & Co., Ltd., Port Talbot	23,537	0	0
D. J. Davies, Blaengarw	22,987	0	0
James & Jones, Briton Ferry	22,852	0	0
*Lloyd & Davies, Port Talbot	22,463	0	0

NORTHALLERTON.—Registry of Deeds Offices, for the North Riding C.C.:—

*D. Oakley, Northallerton	£10,384		

PAISLEY.—Building work at Glasgow-road Barracks, for the T.C. Master of Works, 16, Gilmour-street:—

Builder work—*J. McEachran, Paisley.
Gates and Railings—*James Cassels & Sons, Paisley.

PENARTH.—Eighteen additional houses, for the U.D.C.:—

*J. Laing & Son, Ltd.
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

PLYMOUTH.—Office extension at the Old Guildhall, Plymouth, for the C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*C. J. Russell, Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH.—Construction of men's convenience under South-parade Pier, for the Corporation. City Engineer:—

J. Lay & Co., Portsmouth	£648		
*L. Hoad, Southsea	589		

PORTSMOUTH.—Alteration of garage and stores, &c., in Surrey-street, for Messrs. H. Martin & Son, Ltd. Mr. S. E. White, architect and surveyor, Southsea:—

*John Lay & Co.

PORTSMOUTH.—Rebuilding 252, Fratton-road, in connection with City-road widening scheme. Messrs. Burnett & Sons, architects, 2, High-street, Southampton:—

Porter & Son, Portsmouth	£1,129	0	0
Davis & Son, Southsea	1,087	0	0
F. J. Privett, Southsea	1,052	0	0
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	1,027	0	0
S. Salter, Southsea	1,026	0	0
Tanner Bros., Southsea	1,020	15	6
J. Croad, Portsea	991	0	0
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	880	0	0
*Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	871	4	9

PRESTON.—Junior elementary school between Frenchwood-avenue and Selborne-street, for the C.B.:—

*T. Croft & Sons, Preston	£12,140		

PRESTON.—144 houses on the Fishwick housing estate, for the C.B.:—

*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield (Subject to M.H. approval.)	£59,688		

REIGATE.—Semi-permanent building on the site adjoining Hooley Council School for instruction in handicraft and cookery, for the T.C.:—

Carrington Thomas & Co., Beckenham	£753		
R. A. Mant, Isleworth	685		
‡G. Watters, Acton	535		

REIGATE.—Seven pairs of "A" and "B" type houses, and 10 pairs of "C" type houses, for the T.C.:—

*Atkinson & Potter Bros.	£19,100		

RIBCHESTER.—Twenty dwellings near Bee Mill, for the R.D.C.:—

*W. Houghton, Longridge, near Preston.

ROTHWELL.—Houses, for the U.D.C.:—
26 houses at Rothwell-Haigh—

*T. Hanks	per house	£364	3	4
12 Houses at Thorpe—				
*F. Clough, East Ardsley	,,	369	0	0
10 houses at Lofthouse—				
*Mankin & Son	,,	380	10	6
12 houses at Carlton—				
*J. Chapman & Son	,,	373	10	0
14 houses at Carlton—				
*J. Bennett & Sons	,,	380	0	6

SALFORD.—Installing electric light at the Trafford-road Boys' Council School, for the City Council:—

*Taylor & Son, Pendleton	£125		

SALFORD.—Two platforms for the coal conveyor at Clifton Sidings, for the City Council:—

*Slater & Shawcross, Pendleton	£108		

SALFORD.—Public conveniences at Church-street, Pendleton, for the City Council:—

*P. Hodkinson, Manchester	£2,392		

SALFORD.—Erection and completion of electricity showrooms in Chapel-street and Bexley-square, for the City Council:—

*R. Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Old Trafford	£17,485		

SHEFFIELD.—Six parlour-type houses on land in Ridgeway-road, for the T.C.:—

*G. H. Bodell	£2,880		

SHEFFIELD.—Structural work in connection with the laundry at Wales Court, for the T.C. :—
*C. W. Alflat..... £316

SHEFFIELD.—Additions and alterations to the switch room at the Neepsend Generating Station, for the T.C. :—
*G. Longden & Son, Ltd..... £519

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Eight houses, comprising four parlour and four non-parlour type, in two blocks of four, for the Corporation. Mr. R. H. Dyer, Borough Engineer :—
*Johns Bros., London £3,760

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Extensions to the refuse destructor, and works incidental thereto, at the sewage disposal works, Prittlewell, for the Corporation. Mr. R. H. Dyer, Borough Engineer :—
*J. E. Gray, Coventry..... £9,041

STAINES.—Erection of an extension to the Hospital, Kingston-road, Staines, consisting of private wards, out-patients' ward and general ward, and certain administrative offices, for the Staines Cottage Hospital Committee :—

Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge	£4,447	0
C. V. Gray, Hounslow.....	4,690	15
Greenwood & Son, Harlesden....	3,709	0
Gaze & Sons, Kingston	3,693	0
Lacey & Sons, Luton.....	3,600	0
Lovel & Sons, Beaconsfield	3,586	0
Rowe & Sons, Staines.....	3,418	15
Norris & Co., Sunningdale.....	3,300	0
Bridge & Co., Brixton.....	3,300	0
H. Webb & Co., Ashford.....	3,250	0
Triangular Construction, East Molesey	2,990	0
Drinkwater & Son, Feltham	2,990	0
*Baker & Co., Staines	2,989	0

SWANAGE.—Six pairs of houses on the housing site at Herston, Swanage, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. E. Grimes, architect, 33, The Triangle, Bournemouth :—
*J. Francis, Bournemouth..... £6,736 16

TAVISTOCK.—Twelve houses at Lifton, for the R.D.C. :—
*Rich & Son..... each £505

WATH-ON-DEARNE.—New schools for St. Joseph's R.C. Church. Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, architects, Bradford :—
*J. Horkin, Liversedge.

WILLESDEN.—Repairs and decorations to the Education Offices, for the U.D.C. :—
*White & Anstey £214

WILLESDEN.—Alterations at the Town Hall, for the U.D.C. :—
*J. W. Buckingham & Sons .. £622 11 2

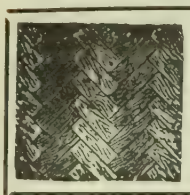
WINTERINGHAM.—Elementary school at Winteringham, for the Lindsey County E.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln :—

E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	£6,115	16	5
Swift Bros., & Haslam, Ltd., Doncaster	6,017	0	0
Jackson & Oates, Goole.....	5,932	0	0
Wm. Pallister, Ltd., Scunthorpe	5,879	0	0
B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough	5,799	0	0
F. W. Atkinson & Sons, Brigg..	5,522	0	0
†E. J. Routh, Winteringham ..	5,074	0	0

WORCESTER.—Improvement of the Cattle Market, for the T.C. :—
*A. H. Guest, Ltd., Worcester..... £6,317

WORTHING.—Erection of street-lighting and water department workshops and stores at rear of "Fairlawn," for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor:—

R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley.....	£2,555
J. Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley....	2,515
S. W. Phillips & Co., London.....	2,398
F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing.....	2,393
*Limpus & Son, Hove	2,350


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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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THE PROMISE OF THE NEW YEAR

HOW should we best write of the old year, and from what point of view of the new year just dawning? We are so near to it all. And yet, as each day's dawn takes on a new virginity, so for most of us there is the feeling at such a time of a new beginning, an unwritten page, which it is within our choice to fill well or badly. May we dare to hope the auguries are favourable, and holding the balance fairly, as between what has been and may be in the future, and looking into it without fear or pessimism, conclude there is to be found what may well encourage us? Failure is nothing when we learn how to use it, and in spite of the misfortunes of recent years, the recent coal strike, our widespread divisions, there is to be found nevertheless, in many directions with which we are concerned here, much that may reassure us. For the interests of art have been shown increased attention. The struggle for Waterloo Bridge, the saving of the City churches, the movement inaugurated for the preservation of rural England, the increased importance attaching to craftsmanship, and the new Bill for the Registration of Architects, to mention a few instances only, point to a very active concern in important directions.

The successful issue of the struggle for the City churches was a red-letter day in the annals of the past year, and the expression of a deeply felt conviction that something more was concerned even than the churches themselves, for if it was granted historical buildings could be removed for the purposes intended, there was no security for any national building. We think, from some discussion with prominent clergy, they have not enough realised that objections to the measure included the conviction of the importance of preserving national traditions, which express in another sense religious convictions as well. It has been said that religion and art are names for the same experiences, and the Church may learn from this to regard this side of her ministrations with deeper respect; for it is not to the advantage of religion to destroy the witness of it in the past in order to promote it in the present.

Waterloo Bridge is another of those cases to which consideration other than utilitarian had to be given. The matter still awaits final decision, and we recognise that to parapet the bridge out, or otherwise to alter it, is not altogether to save it. At the same time, the discussion has strengthened the view in favour of the retention of existing monuments whenever possible, and a conservative attitude towards them.

The decision for it having been reached, we must hope the Registration Bill will effect some amelioration of bad conditions. In making architecture a close profession, it is no doubt with the earnest desire to promote the interests of better building. It prevents no one from building, it prevents only the use of the name of architect—except to those qualifying under Institute requirements. To the objections to thus tying up architecture it may be replied that the disfigurements of the incompetent have made it necessary. Can we not in almost any district detect the architect-built house, both by its better taste and building, and also alas! by its rarity. The profession has accepted the proposed legislation with almost complete unanimity, and to those who plead that exceptional powers in the individual are just those least likely to accept official ruling and to suffer under the subjectivity of institutions, it may be answered that the time is none the less one of emergency and for the general good we must accept this closer rule for the profession. Constituted authority, it has to be admitted, does not like exceptional men who move outside its own orbit, and we must be careful to leave the way open to men of genius, for the gods come often in strange disguises. But the monument raised to the greatest powers will ever be outside and above what institutions and official endorsement can bestow, and is best expressed in the terms of that classical inscription, "Si monumentum requeris perspice."

Late—but not too late—the movement for the preservation of rural England has been inaugurated. It is an object for which we have pleaded continually over past years in these columns and, we venture to think, not without its effect in moulding public opinion. Rural England, which has already suffered so terribly through the disfigurements of commerce and the vagaries of ignorance, needs the support of a powerful body to preserve this national heritage from further destruction and disfigurement, and we welcome the efforts of the R.I.B.A. in this direction.

The steps taken by the Institute during the past year for the better support and recognition of personal craftsmanship, if not of much account in themselves, are none the less an assertion of the importance of the relationships between the two, so vital to the prospects of either. It is a recognition of a lack in the more vital characteristics of craftsmanship, at the same time that the craftsman revealing these better attributes has found so little opportunity for his work; reliance being placed on the more conventional product, the mostly flaccid reproductions of the "office" drawing. So that a sort of flat rate for craftsmanship had become the habit, into which the spirit of the artist was hardly found to enter. We welcome, therefore, present efforts to call more attention to the nature of craftsmanship, and to seek for its more endowed expression. But most of all must we depend on the entrance of a new spirit on either side. We need the heart of the artist to penetrate the arts with a deeper conviction, arising out of a stronger faith in life and its inspiration and delight in its labours.

This is but to touch on a few of the directions in which we see some life and movement. There is still the tendency to avoid the opening out of questions that press for solution, the hesitation of the official mind, and institutions generally, to allow awkward discussion. This can only be met by greater personal responsibility in each of us. For it is not through any lip service to ideals, or complacent optimisms that we can lift present adversity into well being. The arts should be the first to appeal for this greater reality. The ideals of architecture!—ah, but let us see the building. The ideals of craftsmanship!—but let us see the craftsman's work. We can only teach justice by being just ourselves, and words count to-day for so little. The Victorian era, it has been said, was largely the exploitation of virtue, when the cry of prosperity replaced that of humanity; that it was not its vices, but its virtues that brought it in 1914 crashing to the ground.

For the questions that compel solution, democracy and industry can only answer together, and the issue is how to unite them so that they function better. May we not look to the arts to set the example of better values, more corporate endeavour, so that they become the rallying-point between the two? On this we believe rests the promise of the future. Institutions cannot achieve this for us, but the personal responsibility of each one of us can do it. Let us, therefore, face the new year with the purpose to give more reality to our beliefs.

NOTES

New Year Hopes. We all look forward with something like hope at the beginning of a new year, and if, with the memory of last year's woeful happenings and the difficulties which confront us in the future, we still find the British people full of hopefulness and confidence, it is because there is something inherent in the British race which justifies that confidence and that hope. It would ill become a paper like *The Builder* to estimate lightly the practical side of life, but it may be permitted to remind ourselves when we mark another milestone in the march of time that we should keep in view an ideal of life and endeavour which shall help to spread some radiance and hope over the way we have to go. It is easy to belittle the aims of the idealist; it is none too easy for the idealist to preserve his hopes. But we hope and believe that underlying all his practical nature and too materialistic outlook, the real Briton has a belief in the ideality which can alone make life worth living.

Enthusiasm and Practice. In the reading of the very interesting paper by Mr. Drysdale on the late Leonard Stokes we could not help feeling that there was something essentially typical of the national character in Leonard Stokes. Mr. Drysdale says: "An artist always rather than a scholar, his feelings were always his guide. The essence, not the thing created, the soul rather than the outward form, were what he seemed to strive for. Appreciation for materials, the elementary pleasure of the senses, rather than only the desire for perfect form; the expression of the dumb life in stone and wood, of mass in equilibrium, rather than the display of knowledge, appealed to him in building. Coming at a time when the enthusiasm created by what is now known as the Battle of the Styles was growing somewhat thin, influenced by Ruskin perhaps, his effort was towards the humanising of the Revivalist correctness by means of proportion and affection for the material. He found Pugin cold and thin, but greatly admired Bentley, Bodley and Garner's work. and that of Temple Moore. Norman Shaw and Pearson were also among the gods. All names which appeal by the human charm of their art rather than its archæological correctness. An enthusiast who was always ready to test his feelings for architecture by reason and by the discipline of practical common sense. His was not the enthusiasm of the dreamer, rather of one whose work is to look after the small things of the day."

Educational Ideals. If we suggest that even in middle or old age men may preserve and cherish some ideals, how much more important it is that our students shall start their careers holding aloft a high standard of ideality which may always cast a radiance of hope and pleasure over their way. The cultivation and encouragement of this might well be the main endeavour of the schools. Because a right appreciation of the practical necessities of sound building, of the economics of outlay, of wise and careful planning, is so essential a part of an architect's work, it is all the more necessary and difficult to uphold a vision of beauty in building, without which the architect will remain a mere constructor and mechanician.

Preservation of Amenities of London. Whilst we must all learn to bow to the inevitable, it is none the less true that until the inevitable is made clear, we should keep up a stout fight for the ideals we have aimed at. It seemed that the doom of Waterloo Bridge was nearing a certainty, when the clouds lifted and a Royal Commission stepped in to save it. The result should help to hearten us in our other efforts to preserve the amenities and charm of London.

Illustrations. We show a few sketches amongst our notes this week which may help to illustrate our remarks. One of the most beautiful of our old English church spires, a characteristic little church porch, and the dainty little bridge which spanned the water at the Wembley Exhibition, typify the aim of the architect. The world holds many beautiful things, but there are rising up amongst us to-day many buildings which come as near the personification of stupidity and ugliness as one could imagine. No authority in the land can keep this ugliness out. Nothing can raise the level of beauty amongst us but an ever-increasing sense of ideal beauty in those who have to direct building and manufacture and also in those who have to pay for it.

Artistic Expression in Craftsmanship. Not unallied to the subject of ideality is the question of a generous effort to encourage artistic expression in craftsmanship. We think our architects would do well to contribute their quota in helping the efforts of the Rural Industries Bureau towards the development of artistic craftsmanship, and we may draw attention to the letter on the subject which we publish on p. 82. We know from our own experience how difficult it is to find a natural talent for the artistic expression of craftsmanship. We remember hoping for some good wrought metal furniture for the doors of a country house from the local blacksmith, and the result was an attempt to vie with the painful



A Reminiscence of Wembley.



Steeple of Lechlade Church.

neatness and finish of machine-made stuff. The Rural Industries Bureau think they can bring about improvement; if so, architects ought to help them.

Rome and Jarvis Student Designs. No student or lover of fine architecture should fail to see the very fine collection of drawings in the east gallery of the Imperial Gallery of Art at the Imperial Institute, which are being exhibited by the British School at Rome. The selection of works by Rome scholars and Jarvis students covers the work of 1913 down to 1924. The School of Rome may take some reasonable pride in having been the means of bringing forward such talented work. Nearly all of it is in the front rank of draughtsmanship, from the brilliant work of H. C. Bradshaw to the refined and beautiful drawings by Stephen Walsh. The conjectural restoration of these fine works of ancient times shows in a very striking way what was once the power and glory of Rome. But, apart from the realisation of the luxury and magnificence of these great works, we may hope that some of our students at least will be inspired by the beauty of proportion and detail which we so sadly lack in most of our modern work. The Cortile of the Palazzo della Cancellaria at Rome, and the Stoa of Hadrian at Athens tell us something of the realities of fine building.

The Architect's Services. It seems to us that too much stress is laid on the fact that much actual making of working drawings for a building is now, in these days of steel construction, not done by the architect at all. But this is due to a misunderstanding of what constitutes the real value of the architect's services. In some cases, the highest essential value of an architect's service lies in his business capacity in getting over all sorts of financial and technical difficulties; but the making of beautiful buildings, in addition to all the economic and practical values, must always remain the one important value of the architect to his client. Some very plain truths have been stated in an article by Mr. Arthur C. Holden, in the A.I.A. *Journal*, and one of the most pertinent things is that whilst it is theoretically true that an architect should be selected on account of his professional qualifications, not one man in a thousand has the information on which to base such a judgment.

A Fine Artist. THE death of Mr. F. Cayley Robinson leaves a gap in that more romantic and contemplative expression of art which we associate with its finer issues. There was a poetry and imagination in his work which revealed a gentle nature, touched with its own experiences, lending a charm to work as sensitive as it was accomplished. A worker in many vehicles, his versatility was considerable. His excursions into mural art, though finely conceived, were obstructed by the habit, so unfortunately inherited, of indirect approach: that is to say, the work was of the studio kind, to be fixed afterwards on the wall itself, instead of the more robust and disciplined mural painting which is executed on the wall directly. This can never be more than a pale alternative to the real thing, which requires that we should work on the wall itself where alone all the conditions governing its requirements can be properly realised.

Three Notable Engineers. BY the death, last week, within a few days of each other, of Sir Francis Fox, Mr. Ernest Fiander Etchells, and Mr. H. Percy Boulnois, three diversely notable figures disappear from the arena of structural engineering. Their careers and achievements had but little in common. Sir Francis, dying on January 7, in his eighty-third year, had attained to world-wide fame, and had finished his course. Mr. Etchells, who died on January 5, was but fifty years old, and might be supposed to have energy and talent awaiting fuller development, for his work was but little known beyond the technical circles in which he moved. But his keenly scientific and acutely critical mind had won the respect of his professional brethren, and he will be especially missed at the Institution of Structural Engineers (formerly the Con-

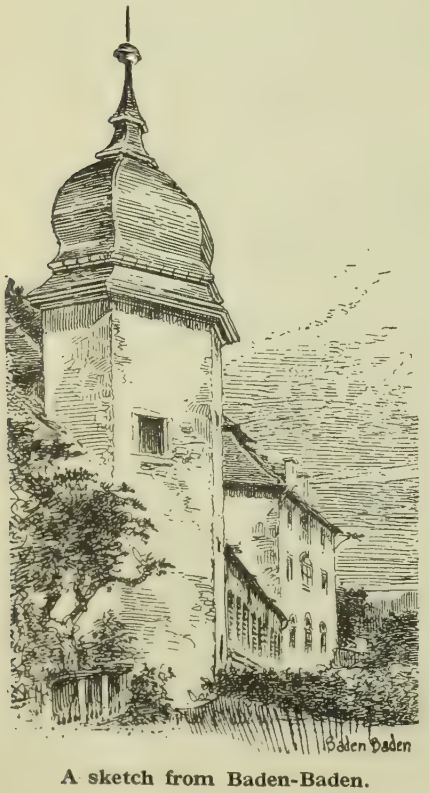


Porch of Alderley Old Church.

crete Institute), where he was an energetic force. Perhaps his most important service to the Concrete Institute was his active share in the standardisation of the technical formulæ relating to concrete engineering.

Sir Francis Fox.

SIR FRANCIS FOX was a constructional engineer of more expansive mould. Indeed, his name is associated with some of the most notable civil engineering works of modern times. To mention but a few, the Mersey tunnel, the Liverpool overhead railway, the Simplon tunnel, the rock railway to the top of Snowdon, the Cape-to-Cairo railway, two London tube railways, the swing bridge over the Dee at Chester—these are works Titanic enough to establish any man's claim to eminence as an engineer. It was Sir Francis Fox's experience with the Greathead grouting machine on the Tube railways that vastly increased his practical interest in architecture. He saw in the Greathead machine—which, by means of compressed air, forces liquid cement into crevices, cavities, and joints—an effectual means for the preservation of ancient buildings. After experimenting with the machine on the decayed walls of churchyards, Sir Francis was able to recommend its adoption for the arrest of the crumbling fabrics of cathedrals. By this means he prolonged indefinitely the lease of life of the cathedrals of Winchester, Canterbury, and Lincoln, and the machine is now being used at St. Paul's. Always fertile in happy ideas and expedients, Sir Francis came to the rescue of the war-time need for hospital linen and calico by stripping off the mounts of engineering drawings, and collected enough to supply 121 miles of textile fabric to the hospitals.



A sketch from Baden-Baden.

Mr. H. Percy Boulnois.

THE third death that we have to record is that of Mr. H. Percy Boulnois, M.Inst.C.E., at the age of eighty-one. He was past-President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and was city engineer to Liverpool from 1890 to 1897. Among other appointments he held were those of city surveyor of Exeter (1874 to 1883), and borough engineer of Portsmouth (1883 to 1890). On relinquishing the Liverpool appointment, Mr. Boulnois became an inspector under the old Local Government Board, and at the time of his retirement from service under that body, in 1911, he occupied the position of deputy chief engineering inspector. A well-known authority on road construction, he was appointed a member of the advisory committee of the Road Board in 1910.

Art Schools.

THE Presidential address at the annual meeting of the National Society of Art Masters included reference to the growing recognition of the importance of the relationship between Art schools and the design and style of commercial products. It is indeed hardly possible to overstate the importance of securing a greater degree of co-operation between manufacturer and school. Many will agree in deploring the use of the word "art" in conjunction with technical education, because the word has become divorced from its real meaning as signifying a quality inherent in a good article, and has of recent years been associated almost exclusively with ornamental flourishes. To obviate this it was suggested that the words "technical art" should be substituted, and this change would at least signify to the public something distinct and apart from the usual "art" product. The commission that is sitting on technical education in Dublin will not, we understand, be in a position to report for some time, but its findings should be of interest on this side.

Mosaics.

THE paper read at the R.I.B.A. by Mr. Boris Anrep on Mosaics, and of which a report was included in our last issue, was of more than ordinary interest in that it presented the right approach of craftsmanship in regard to design and treatment. It was evidence of the advance towards sounder methods and a better artistry. Mosaic has been for too long a dull and lifeless affair in which the material was used with little sense of its possibilities, so that all interest had gone out of it, so little was the artist concerned. And even now there is mosaic work being done which is no more than the imitation of the cartoon. A notable instance of this mechanical approach of a beautiful material is to be seen in the mosaic work in the spandrils under the dome in St. Paul's Cathedral, which exhibit little enough of the qualities of a beautiful material. The method there employed was, we believe, that of sticking down on paper or other material, the tesseræ to be afterwards fixed to the wall. The work of Mr. Anrep is a welcome change from these methods and is full of first-hand vitality of treatment. It is also one of those welcome assurances that the outlook on craftsmanship is being lifted into a higher plane, in closer relation to art than to commerce.

The Royal Canadian Academy.

MR. HENRY SPROATT, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., of Toronto, has just been elected President of the Royal Canadian Academy. He is the first architect who has occupied this position. The following architects have also been elected Academicians: Hugh G. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., Montreal; Ernest Cormier, R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis Student, 1914), Montreal; J. O. Marchand, Montreal; J. Melville Miller, Montreal; Hugh Vallance, Montreal; John M. Lyle, Toronto.

The London Architectural Medal.

THE annual award of a medal for the most meritorious architectural work erected during the preceding three years is a mark of distinction which even our foremost architects are no doubt glad to receive, and the medal which the Royal Institute of British Architects now awards has already been won by several well-known men for equally well-known work. That the awards have so far been approved by the profession we have no doubt, and while we have architects capable of designing such buildings as have already won distinction, there will be no lack of interest in the award itself, though there may be apathy in suggesting suitable buildings for the medal. The jury making the award are dependent upon the profession for such suggestions, for while, sooner or later, they may get to know about works suitable for the medal, they may very well overlook some which have not been suggested to them and which they are not familiar with. A correspondent writes suggesting that our readers be given an opportunity of naming suitable buildings for the medal, as "it would be a great help to the jury and might have the result of unearthing some very fine bit of work that has not as yet secured public attention." We shall be willing to assist in the way suggested and to publish any reasonable proposal. It is, we think, doubtful whether there is the amount of interest we might have looked for by the profession in the award of this medal. Those who feel any genuine interest in the subject should at least take the trouble to record their votes, and thus show their appreciation of what they consider is of value in recent architecture.



Long Crendon Manor, near Thame, Bucks: West Elevation.

Mr. Philip Tilden, Architect.

THE TREND OF 1926

By HOWARD ROBERTSON.

One of the soundest and most interesting methods of forming an opinion of present architectural standards is the formation from time to time of retrospective exhibitions such as that which is still being held at the A.A., in which are hung examples of the work of Past-Presidents dating as far back as sixty years. A show of this type is particularly valuable, because it enables one to bridge the gap between the past and the present in progressive stages. The drawings are a much better record of influences and movements than could be any written account. They show the individuality of the architects as designers and as draughtsmen, and they also disclose the fact that the perspective artist has never ceased to be reckoned as an effective aid in the effort to secure the elusive job.

Perhaps the net result of an examination of the work would be the conclusion that "plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose." Every decade seems to produce its architectural leaders, its originators, and—as a foil—its gallant company of die-hards. The same determination to tackle the problems of the day, the same controversies over æsthetics and expression, the same peculiar little vogues and fashions were evident twenty years ago as they are to-day, and it is in fact surprising to see how in some cases a thirty-year-old scheme is prophetic of what we to-day consider quite advanced architectural rationalism; but it would not be fair to conclude that differences between the past and present conditions do *not* exist, and that the present architectural standard does not reveal some quite encouraging evidences of progress over that of the preceding generation.

Noticeable during the last two or three years, and particularly evident in the work executed in 1926, has been the improved technique in design, particularly in respect of general composition and the maintenance of scale. There is greater certainty in such essentials as fenestration, the sub-division of façades both horizontally and vertically, and as a result the element of amateurishness in London street architecture is tending to disappear. Perhaps because of this effort to attain to breadth and simplicity of scale, the detail of much of the newer commercial work has suffered from lack of interest and poverty of imagination. A rather crude series of motifs seem to be in fashion at the present moment—what an American draughtsman might call "snappy tee-square stuff." There has been a good deal of this type of detail in Kingsway, whence it has crept into sections of Regent-street, Oxford-street, and elsewhere; it characterises chiefly the work of architects who are more vigorous and practical than scholarly.

Regent-street itself has never ceased to be a topic of discussion, if not of dissension, but it has probably more protagonists to-day than was the case a year ago, and certainly it has been greatly improved by the completion of the Quadrant, which constitutes the most uniform and satisfactory part of the design. One of the difficulties with the architecture of Regent-street, and of buildings of the type of Devonshire House, is the curiously "cardboardy" appearance of the façades, due, no doubt, to walls of stone which have only slight reveals. The massing of these fronts assumes something of the strength and power of the massing of the Italian Renaissance, and while they are bland enough in their fresh whiteness, they will be capable of a certain frowning sternness when begrimed; but with it all, one detects the essential thinness of the frame construction and veneer, and the effect of this constitutes an anticlimax. Much stronger than any argument of pure æsthetics or "expressions" in favour of the desirability of modernising our outlook on design is this obvious incompatibility between modern frame construction and forms which were originally conceived as being built from the solid. One gets over the shock of seeing the heavy steelwork that lies back of these massive stone arches in Regent-street which form connecting links in the Quadrant schemes. Steel is sometimes inevitable, and the London Building Act is always with us; but all the same, it is very nearly time that such motives of pseudo-massive architecture were discarded, for not only are they an expensive anachronism, but they have very little intrinsic interest.

Another small point which detracts in these new buildings is the use of the steel window, not quâ steel, but because it is designed in such very near resemblance to a wooden window. Painted white, with sub-divisions resembling those of the traditional wooden sash, these steel windows fail, however, to complete the illusion because they have neither the depth nor the modelling of wood, and appear strangely thin and paper-like. Could they be treated in the more modern conception of large sheets of glass secured by a light steel frame, they might attain an interest and quality of their own; as it is, both the general design and the structural detailing of many of our new buildings are rather in the stage of the automobile in its early days, when it was called, and resembled, a "horseless carriage."

While design has failed, on the whole, to take advantage of opportunities offered, there is no question but that technique in the fitting and equipment of our buildings is improving enormously. The cinema is an instance; some of the latest London halls are the equal of any in the world, both in design, furnishing, and methods of heating, ventilating and illuminating. The same may be said of some of the most recent big shops, in which it is noticeable that a great deal of attention is paid to details such as the window and counter fittings, the treatment of the lifts, etc. Peter Robinson's, and the Austin Reed premises in Regent-street, are just two instances, and it is certain that in the future still greater efforts will be expended in this direction. The value of good design is evidently being increasingly appreciated in the commercial world, as witness the alterations to Stagg & Mantle's premises in Leicester-square, where the architects have turned a drab front into one of the most cheerful and attractive façades in the whole of the West End. Another small piece of evidence is the attention paid to such details as shelters or marquises, which, of course, have an advertising value apart from their utility. A number of very well-designed shelters have recently been put up—at the Embassy Club, Verreys, Debenhams, the Holborn Restaurant, Simpson's, to mention but a few—and the design of these is equal to the best Continental standard.

No doubt the Paris Exhibition is having a subtle effect on craftsmanship and design in this country. Designs like that of the amusing "Paris Trades" shop in Berkeley-street come, of course, straight from Paris; but there are elsewhere indications in shop fronts, the treatment of metal and glass, etc., that modern French design is having its influence. Incidentally, some outside stimulus has been badly wanted, for while English craftsmen have never ceased to do good work, their design sense has been in abeyance; this is true of metal work, door furniture, electric-light fittings, one might say of all items of stock equipment. Design in lighting fixtures is beginning to improve—but very slowly—and the catalogues still show the same models that were illustrated a quarter of a century ago. Nevertheless, some of the cheaper fixtures of a rather "engineering" type are both practical and clean in modelling, and it only remains for some of our leading firms to infuse into their more elaborate designs a little of the spirit which animates their Continental rivals for them to regain the position in this field which they are so rapidly losing. There are plenty of young architects who are capable of turning out for these firms really good and fresh designs for such details as chandeliers and brackets, designs which would be in harmony with the more modern trend in design.

A sign of the times is the excellent design and workmanship which is being put into our public services. 'Buses and tube trains are not buildings, but they are very nearly architecture, and are susceptible of being well planned and suitably decorated; and the same thing is true of the stations and depôts which house them. The new Underground stations are designed in a fresh and vigorous modern spirit, and they herald a new era in the designing of public utility buildings. Good composition and planning, directness and simplicity of expression, excellence of lighting and decorative effect make of such stations as Morden a vehicle not only for public amenity but also for discreet and effective advertising of railroad efficiency.

The new telephone boxes are by now a familiar sight, and Sir Giles Scott's design, lit by night with a warm and hospitable internal glow, must have induced many a sluggard John Citizen to "say it by telephone." In similar genial fashion are we "couéd" into Post Offices by signs which at street corners indicate their convenient proximity.

To turn for a moment from town to country, the preservation of the beauty of rural England would not be a difficult matter if all developments and individual houses could be designed by the capable young men who are maintaining in small house design a very high standard (and who are proving, *en passant*, that school-trained men can tackle cottages as well as palaces). A town like Welwyn Garden City is a marvellous place, and the architects have shown how very attractive small houses and community buildings can be.

Not quite so encouraging as some of the executed work is the standard of successful competitive design. Quite frankly (this is *not* written as an "unsuccessful competitor") the elevational design and detail which hallmarks the winning design is nearly always of very poor quality. Planning is excellent, but somehow the fear of *not* winning seems to paralyse competitors' creative abilities. Competition conditions are vastly improving, what with juries and a reorganisation of the Institute's committees; but it is still a little doubtful whether "safety first" is not responsible for placing buildings won in competition in a state of elevational inferiority.

The architectural results in any year are by no means due entirely to individual effort. There is also the collective effort of the Institute, which works very hard and achieves results which may not be immediately felt but which make for progress and improvement later on. The Board of Architectural Education is one of the most useful sections of the R.I.B.A. in this respect. It does a very big work, scarcely realised by the majority of members, amongst the architectural schools of the country, particularly those struggling institutions which have to do their own battling against local inertia, prejudice, jealousy, lack of funds and equipment, and all the difficulties which beset education in its initial stages. The usefulness of the Board depends almost entirely on its personnel, and in this respect it has been lucky during the past year; it has been establishing its own traditions, too, in regard to policy and persons, and there seems every prospect of confidence in the good work going on even more smoothly with increasing experience.

The past year of architectural activity cannot be dismissed without mention of the written word. Never since the war has the battle of theory been more vigorously waged in the building papers, and never have publishers been better fed with books on architecture, some with pictures and some without.

Reviewing it as a whole, the past year seems to have been distinguished by an improved general architectural standard rather than by works of outstanding brilliance. There is certainly every reason for optimism as regards the future.

THE BUILDER

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THE REGENT STREET QUADRANT FROM PICCADILLY CIRCU

CALENDAR 1927



FROM THE DESIGN OF SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD R.A. F.S.A.

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Faience Decoration for Mortuary, Kensington Infirmary.

By Phoebe and Harold Stabler.

Messrs. Knapp-Fisher, Powell & Russell, Architects. (*See page* 84.)

ANCIENT HINDU ARCHITECTURE IN JAVA

I.—THE BOROBUDUR TEMPLE AT DJOKJAKARTA.

BY W. ROBERT FORAN, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., ETC.

THERE are many relics of the admirable art of the Hindu architects scattered about Central Java and East Java, but those in the vicinity of Djokjakarta are the most famous and best preserved. All of them, however, have suffered severely from the elements, time, earthquakes and vandalism; but the Borobudur, Prambanan, and a few others have been restored as far as is humanly possible, or else are in the process of being restored, by the Archæological Service of the Dutch East Indies. It is unfair to compare them to other equally well-known and better-preserved monuments of ancient Eastern art, such as the Taj Mahal at Agra, the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon, and the Angkor Vat in Cambodia. None of the Java relics is so truly beautiful or imposing as these three temples, although it is often claimed that the Borobudur is the most beautiful building in the Far East. That claim, in my opinion and that of many travellers in the Orient, is an exaggerated one. In its colossal size and its architectural design are to be found the chief points of interest.

The Borobudur Temple is situated in wonderfully beautiful surroundings. You approach it by a well-shaded road with Mounts Merapi and Verbabu forming an effective background and overshadowing the massive bulk of the ruins. The enormous pile of greyish-tinted volcanic stone stands in a plain of slender coconut palms and green acres of rice-fields, and faces the mist-shrouded craters of these twin volcanoes; and behind the gigantic mass of stonework is a distant border of green and tender blue hills. The greyish tint of the material used in its construction serves to enhance the sombre, imposing effect of this enormous building. It is the size of Borobudur that creates the most lasting impression. Its base is 531 ft. in length; and it is claimed that the carvings and ornamentations, if placed in line and touching each other, would measure something like two miles in length. I can well believe it.

Upwards of eleven centuries have passed since this gigantic building was erected, and frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tropical rains and suns, and the vandalism of mankind have each assisted the process of decay; but the Borobudur remains to-day an impressive fact—a wonderful product of master minds among the Hindu architects of the ninth century. Nothing is really modern about it, except the small Government hotel that squats at its foot beneath the shade of big, leafy trees.



The Temple at Pawon, with entrance to the single interior chamber.

Nothing definite is known in regard to the history of the Borobudur Temple. No inscriptions or other records have been discovered which make mention of this stupendous Buddhistic monument. The only indication as to the probable date of its erection is to be discovered in the short inscriptions above the bas-reliefs on the covered base of the Temple. The characters used for these writings confirm the supposition that they were inscribed about A.D. 850, and it would seem obvious, therefore, that the building of the Temple must already have been commenced about that time. Most probably the Borobudur was erected over part of the ashes of the Lord Buddha, under the inspiration of Hindu architects. However, about A.D. 925, something must have occurred which caused the downfall of the Hindu Empires in Central Java, while those in East Java still continued to flourish. What events brought about the overthrow of these empires are unknown. The Borobudur Temple suffered, however, through the collapse of the Hindu influence. Then came the successful Mohammedan invasion, and all interest in the completion of the vast monument was lost. It was never actually completed, a fact which has been established beyond all question.

During the brief period of British influence in Java, Sir Stamford Raffles ordered a survey of these ancient ruins. It took a long time, however, before the monument was cleared properly, and then further traces of decay became patent; but no definite steps were taken to arrest this decay. Only during quite recent years has the Dutch Government voted funds for the restoration of the Borobudur, and this has been carried out with most creditable success.

The building is in the form of a gigantic stupa, built not upon a hill but around it. The hill forms the core of the stupa, being enclosed by a series of four sculptured galleries on top of which rise three terraces, of which the uppermost one has in its centre a bell-shaped stupa. This style of architecture originated from India and, in its most simple form, is a half-globe erected or not, as the case may be, on a pedestal and protected by masonry in the form of an umbrella. In the course of time this most simple design underwent a good many changes. In some cases the half-globe was either lengthened or flattened; in other instances the pedestal changed into a series of terraces, which sometimes occupied more space than the half-globe. But



The Borobudur Temple, viewed from the east face, as seen from the village.



View from the Upper Terrace.



View of Upper Terrace below crowning Stupa with rows of dagobs

always the half-globe remained the essential part of the whole building.

When first viewing the Borobudur, it is quickly noted that the Temple stands on a broad platform, from which rise four successive polygonal galleries, while on top of these galleries are three circular terraces adorned with lattice-work dagobs of masonry. Each of these dagobs contains an image of the Buddha. From the centre of the uppermost terrace rises the bell-shaped stupa, its actual summit broken off probably as the result of an earthquake. One would suppose quite naturally that this last-named stupa formed the principal part of the whole building, the remainder being nothing more than an elaborate pedestal. If the whole building, however, is viewed from a distance, for instance from the front of the small hotel and when silhouetted against the evening sky, it will be observed that the contours of the mass form a distinct circular line. The whole of the complexes of galleries and terraces form a flattened half-globe, of which the stupa at the summit is only the crowning portion. The platform, which is reached after climbing the first flight of steps, must be omitted, as it does not form part of the original design of the architects of the building. When the base was excavated, it was discovered that a series of reliefs had been wrought on it, but that these had never been completed. The natural inference, therefore, is that, when building this monument, the architects recognised that the base originally planned would not be strong enough to support the whole structure and, in order to strengthen this base, a large band of masonry was built round it like a gigantic stone ring. This is now actually the first platform of the Temple.

The four galleries above this lower platform at the base are all polygonal but yet built in such a manner that, when one is contemplating the mass of the building from afar, they do not infringe upon the circular line of the contours. They are enclosed by balustrades; and the inner walls of these, as well as the inner walls of the galleries, are all adorned with bas-reliefs. At regular intervals, niches have been built on top of these galleries, each niche containing, or having once contained, an image of the Buddha. In the middle of each of the four faces of the building, these niches have been intersected by flights of steps, and on either side of them are placed images of sitting lions;



The Southern Gateway with Arched Doorways.

and, where the stairway crosses the galleries, arched doorways are still in existence.

The first thing which commands the attention, when ascending the monument to the stupa on the summit, is the abundance of the ornamentation of the galleries. From the first of these upwards, the sustaining walls are covered with exceptionally well-executed bas-reliefs illustrative of the various episodes in the life of Buddha. Gargoyles decorate all the angles; and delicate flower and festoon motifs, arabesque and volute work, birds and animals serve to break the monotony of the gutters and run along the cornices.

The images in the niches are all Dhyani-Buddhas, these being the rulers of the four quarters of the earth and the zenith. Those at the Borobudur Temple can be identified by their attitudes and by the situation they occupy. In the first four rows of niches there are ninety-two images on either side of the building. Those on the east are images of Akshobya; on the south, of Rathnasambhava; on the west, of Amithaba; and on the north, of Amogasiddha. The fifth row, on all sides of the Temple, has images of the same Dhyani-Buddha, and there are sixty-four in number; each one represents Vairocana, the ruler of the zenith.

On the terraces there are no Dhyani-Buddhas, but all the images there portray every Buddha known in history. These are all enclosed in lattice-work dagobs, and the figures represent the Buddha in the attitude adopted when preaching. In the crowning stupa of the monument was found still another image of the Buddha, but it had never been completed. This is, most probably, an exact replica of the also unfinished Buddha's image which was erected on the spot where the Gaudama Buddha assumed Buddhahood. At present, this incomplete Borobudur image stands on a dais near the base of the great monument, close to the site of the little hotel.

It is not possible to explain all the bas-reliefs, even in the light of our present knowledge of past history. When following the texts of the Yatakamala and Lalitavistara, which are both Sanskrit books recording the stories of the different incarnations of Buddha, it is possible to give an explanation of what was meant by some of the reliefs on the lower galleries; but many of them are still not understood. Generally speaking, the reliefs first give a sketch of the misery of life's eternal turning, followed by pictures pointing the way to redemption; while on the galleries this is



An Episode in the life of Buddha.



The Shipwreck of Buddha.

Bas-reliefs on the Eastern Gallery of the Borobudur Temple.

T



The Temple at Mendut, showing form of the design and the mural decorations and bas-reliefs.



The Eastern face and Gateways of the Borobudur Temple.

continued with narratives of the former lives of the Buddha and concludes with tales relating to the future.

A principal entrance cannot be noticed, for all of the four faces of the colossal building are constructed in exactly the same manner; and neither in dimensions nor in ornamentation of the entrances and gateways can be observed any material distinctive features which would single out one of them as having been considered of more importance than any of the others. Only from the fact that all of the narratives represented by the bas-reliefs commence at the eastern gateway—the one at the side of the village and farthest from the hotel—can the inference be drawn that this formed the main entrance to the Temple. When starting forth on a tour of the massive grey pile of stone, it is necessary to turn to the left in order to follow intelligently the story unfolded by the bas-reliefs.

The architects and builders of the Borobudur Temple undertook an immense task, especially when one remembers that in the eighth and ninth centuries modern equipment was lacking. That they displayed a highly developed sense of art is proved by the fact that they saw fit to enliven the imposing effect of this gigantic structure by the virtuosity of the chisel.

Within a short distance of the Borobudur Temple are two lesser Hindu architectural specimens, of which that at Mendut is the most imposing. Both are very much smaller than Borobudur, and far less distinctive and interesting. *Tandji* Mendut—*Tandji* simply means "temple"—is pyramidal in form and stands about 60 ft. high, with the exterior walls elaborately sculptured. It possesses one interior chamber, some 15 ft. square, which contains three statues of more than life size. The largest and central one is believed to be an image of the Buddha in the act of preaching, while the other two are most probably figures of disciples. The larger figure is a particularly fine piece of workmanship and quite as impressive as any of its particular period to be found anywhere. It is excellently preserved, and is seated on a masonry throne. *Tandji* Mendut was most probably built in a later period than that of Borobudur. It was discovered in 1835, and restored as much as possible in 1897.

Almost across the road from *Tandji* Mendut is the even smaller *Tandji* Pawon. This relic is considered of very little account in Java; and, beyond its picturesque situation and the excellent state of its preservation, there is little of interest. It is handsome, particularly in the graceful arrangement of the stupas on its roof, and the exterior walls are covered by rather weatherbeaten bas-reliefs. There is one interior chamber and but one entrance to it. Practically nothing is known of its history or of its age, but its better state of preservation than that of the ruins of Borobudur and Mendut inclines one to the belief that it was probably built at a later period in the history of Java.

The Borobudur and its satellites, Mendut and Pawon, stand to the west of the town of Djokjakarta; but some twelve miles to the east of the town are many more interesting temple ruins, although none so impressive as the massive pile of Borobudur. Of all the ruins around Djokjakarta, the Borobudur must always hold pride of place and fill the minds of the present generation with wonder at the daring minds of the ancient architects who designed and built it.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—I

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

[WE give this week the first part of the Report of Mr. F. E. Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., prepared in accordance with the terms of the R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Scholarship, 1924, for the Study of Commercial Architecture in U.S.A. The subject chosen by him, and approved by the R.I.B.A., was "Apartment Houses: Good Class Flats in U.S.A."

The Report is divided into the following sections, *i.e.*, 1, Preliminary; 2, Sites and Courts; 3, Planning; 4, Other Floors; 5, Stairways; 6, Lifts; 7, Living Rooms; 8, Bedrooms; 9, Kitchen and Pantry; 10, Servants' Quarters; 11, Elevations; 12, Construction; 13, Finance; 14, Final Note; 15, References.]

In his preliminary remarks the author says:—"This Report is presented in the form of a series of notes and 72 plans, illustrations, drawings, &c. The object is to give a description of the high-class flats in America, for the information of other architects. It is not a complete study of the subject, but deals with the aspects of it which appear to be most important. The Report is arranged under 14 headings, which include one on Construction, one on Finance, and a Conclusion. The paragraph with the typical plans is the main one, and the descriptions in it are arranged so that information may be assimilated gradually. Other paragraphs are given as additional information to the one on Planning.

"The study of the subject turned out to be confined almost entirely to the two cities of New York and Chicago, and then mostly New York, for the best flats are found in these two cities. In New York there are several hundred blocks of high-class flats situated, more or less, in one part of the city. A few have recently been built in the lower end of the city. The information was collected during a period of eight months at odd times as opportunities arose; interviews were obtained with architects, financiers, 'Realtors,' building managers, and others; visits were made to existing buildings and various works under construction. Notes were made at the time or as soon after as possible so as to keep fresh records. Architects were most generous with their time and attention and gave me as much data as I wanted, and provided me with many introductions.

"The architects interviewed included nearly all the specialists in 'Apartment House' work. They were questioned and asked to criticise schemes which I had worked out. I was given every opportunity to use their offices and examine any of their drawings. I wish to record here my appreciation and thanks for the great help Mr. Bossom gave me and for the kind interest he took in my humble adventures in a strange land. Also I am very much indebted to Mr. Julian C. Levi, of New York."

In New York (continues the author) the major portion of the 7,000,000 population lives in "Tene-



The crowning Stupa with the top broken off, surrounded by a cluster of dagobs.

ment Houses." These "Tenement Houses" may be divided into two groups—those *without* and those *with* lifts. The latter class are commonly known as "Apartment Houses," and the telephone directory shows some 400 of them. Legally, a dwelling is called a "tenement house" when more than three families live in one house, under one roof, each family occupying a separate

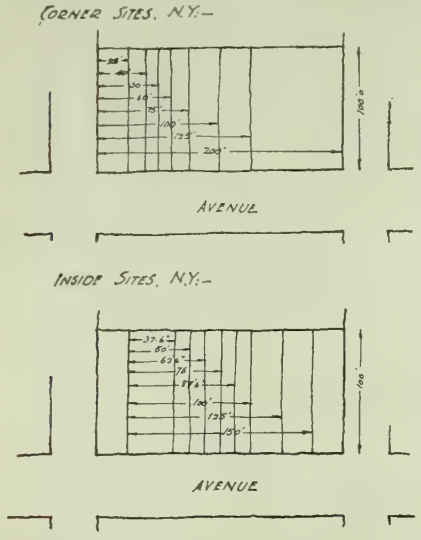


FIG. 1.

floor or part of a floor. The number of apartments in one building may be very many, and in one case is over 300, and the height of the building may be anything from 3 to 15 stories.

The laws of New York and most American cities do not recognise any difference between apartment houses and tenement houses, and both are placed under the same regulations, but the tenement house has generally come to be looked upon as the house of the poor, and the other of the rich. This Report deals with Apartment Houses only, and among those only with the highest class. The term "Apartment House" has been avoided as much as possible in preference to the English term "Flats" or "Flat Buildings."

It would be difficult to give a survey of all the good-class flats which have been built, owing to the variety, but a few typical examples have been chosen.

Buildings in U.S.A. allied to good flat buildings are: Club House Hotels—"Allertons," Apartment Hotels, Hotels, Tenement Houses.

The tallest flat buildings in New York are mainly grouped about the Central Park on Fifth-avenue, Park-avenue, Riverside-drive, and the park borders.

While these flats exist partly as the result of land value inflations, they have been made possible owing to the great developments in the efficiency of the lift.

Within a few years it is considered that the competition of the real estate market in New York will be the competition of good buildings against poor buildings. The values of old buildings have been greatly enhanced by the increase in building costs since 1915, so saving many from mortgage foreclosure. Life of a flat building is considered thirty to fifty years.

In New York the building of flats is governed by the Tenement House Law, the Building Code, and the Building Zone Resolutions.

In Chicago it is governed by the Building Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance, which are based on the laws for New York.

SITES AND COURTS.

Nearly all sites are of true rectangular shape in New York and Chicago, owing to the grid-iron town plans. The blocks of buildings in New York are more or less constant in size and of dimensions invariably a multiple of 25 ft. For this reason and for real estate dealings, a "plot unit" of 25 ft. by 100 ft. deep is recognised. For instance, the normal type of site on Park-avenue measuring 100 ft. by 100 ft. is referred to as a site containing four units.

On a "block," then, with 200 ft. frontage, the sites occur as shown in Fig. 1.

In this Report the "inside" sites are practically ignored, as they do not provide the highest class of planning, owing to the poorness of lighting. For corner sites the law permits a maximum of 90 per cent. of the area to be built upon and 75 per cent. for "inside" sites. A court of from 10–20 ft. is required across the whole of the back (or in the case of corner sites along one side) of the site. Resulting from these laws, types of block plans are (Fig. 3):—

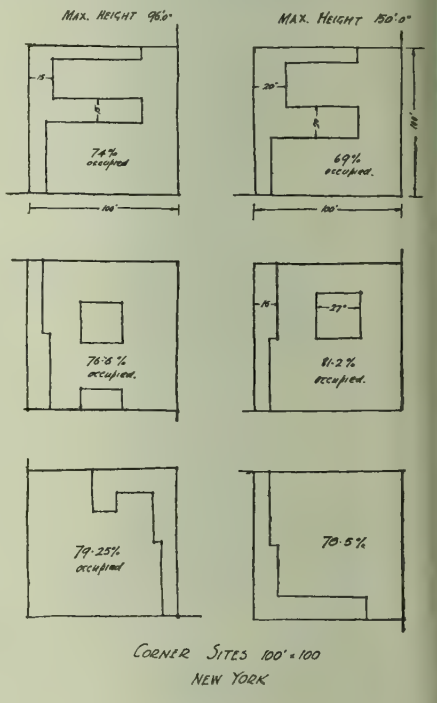


FIG. 3.

Many areas in New York are occupied by five-story buildings and others of a less height, so a tall block of flats situated among them has unobstructed views in all directions. "The angle of

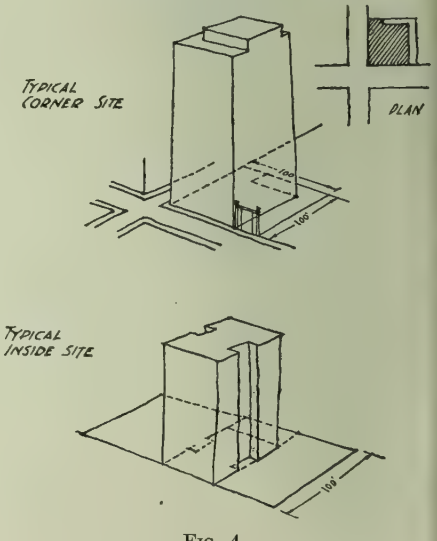


FIG. 4.

light" has a different application in American cities from English cities. New York, being some 700 miles nearer the equator, the sun reaches a higher level, and gives a steeper angle of light, making taller buildings possible in relation to the width of roads.

(To be continued.)



FIG. 2.—APARTMENT HOUSE, 620, PARK-AVENUE, NEW YORK.

REGENT STREET

By V. M. CHRISTY.

REGENT-STREET is, in several respects, a typical epitome of modern architectural tendencies. It is natural that it should be so, considering the completeness of the remodelling that has taken place there within so short a period of time. There are many fine buildings in Regent-street to-day; there are many fine parts of buildings there. Regent-street, as an architectural "sight" offers much to admire, much to enjoy, much to reflect upon. As a street with a definite unity, a character of its own, it died during the last few years. Because the distinctive individuality of the *old* Regent-street as a whole was so marked, the absence of such a quality in the new is particularly manifest. The new street does not lack distinction: far from it; it is, in fact, one of the most distinguished of our streets. But it is a union, not a unity; an aggregation of sumptuous and cleverly designed buildings, rather than an apparently natural society of mutually interested units actuated by a single aim. There *is* a common aim in Regent-street to-day, but that aim is the sum of the aims of the component parts. The spirit of advertisement, one of the prevailing spirits of the age, is here expressed in its most refined, æsthetic, and intellectual manner. It may be remarked in passing that perhaps never before has a street as a whole been known to advertise itself in the press as does Regent-street now.

One of the first impressions created by the street architecture of this almost totally new street is that the parts make up the whole, rather than that the whole is compounded of contributory lesser parts. The small makes up the greater, and announces the fact with trumpet blasts, without waiting to be first perceived as a result of close analysis of the whole effect. This tendency is a reflection of the age, when the *individual* has become so evident a component of the community. It is questionable whether this accentuation of the smaller parts produces such real satisfaction in beholding a fine street, as did the older hierarchy of parts. It would, perhaps, border on exaggeration to suggest that Regent-street to-day is an essay in the magnification of the unimportant; but such a phrase expresses something of the tendency which is evident in it. Dormers, ventilators, roof-ridges, window sills enter into a conspiracy to dethrone the greater masses from pride of place. Nevertheless, there is, with all this emphasis on the lesser parts, a complete absence of gimcrackery or trumperiness in this long stretch of buildings, so near to one another physically and so far apart in spirit. There is moreover a very marked display of opulence, combined with imaginative and structural skill, operating within the set of limitations and opportunities peculiar to Regent-street.

It is rather as a mirror of the age that Regent-street must be approached, than as a street with such individuality, almost personality, as one may find in other streets. Nash's street was also a mirror of his age, but it possessed character as a street as well. When one has accepted the fact that the new Regent-street is no longer capable of being judged as a complete whole in the same way that other streets can be judged and appreciated, one prepares to consider the buildings on their individual merits, rather than in relation to one another. As individual buildings many are interesting, pleasing or striking, while some challenge to a reconsideration of preconceived values. Perhaps the tendency to magnify the unimportant is among the revaluations that have least right to survival; but some of the new values suggested are undoubtedly true ones, arising as they do out of new purposes, new materials, new methods, and new outlook.

Among other indications of modern architectural thought here expressed is a remarkable catholicity. It is astonishing how wide a range of "styles" the street admits into its congregation. What could be more widely divergent in conception (to mention four of the most conspicuous among the newcomers) than the Quadrant series, Liberty's, Vigo House, and the Plaza Theatre? Were those the only members of the company they would offer a fair sample of the diversity in practice and manner which finds expression in buildings of to-day. Roughly speaking, there exist in Regent-street two fairly distinct groups or phases of architectural expression, though the two are at times inclined to merge imperceptibly. There is the uncompromising method, presenting almost unadorned masses and shapes, both to express structure and to create interest and character; and there is the other type, which at first sight seems to follow "tradition," in a narrow sense, more closely, and yet contravenes innumerable laws and customs of tradition, and at times may appear a little illogical. It is especially in this second type that there is noticeable a curious striving in the subsidiary parts of the façade to get above and beyond themselves. Each member of the cast seems anxious to play other parts as well as his own. Thus, a dormer endeavours to be a large and important window; a roof ridge seeks to appear as a notable portion of the elevation; a window-sill blossoms into a balcony, although the position of the window it serves has no warrant for such assertiveness. Just as the street is composed of many divers associated parts, without evident unity, so it is with many of the buildings. There is about some of them an indication that they are "nervy" rather than "nervous" in the sense of alert vitality. This disturbing state of things is very considerably mitigated by the fact that the individual parts and details are supremely good in design and workmanship. Moreover, the blocks which compose this array of divers buildings show an obvious regard in small particulars for the idiosyncrasies of their neighbours. There is symmetry, balance, a degree of concurrence between various portions of the street.

As a result of the interacting restraints, needs and opportunities, one of the striking features of Regent-street is its dormers. Not only are they remarkable for their number, but also for variety of treatment. Besides the more familiar changes rung on curved and gabled pediment effects, there are combinations of flat-topped, round-topped, single, double, treble grouping, besides the endless variations in size, position and spacing. The breaking up of the skyline from certain viewpoints is entirely due to dormers. From other aspects the grey mass of roof almost presents the illusion of a dark subsidiary sky. Indeed, roofs as well as other parts seem afflicted with the tendency to aspire to play a higher rôle than is theirs by nature.

The long curve of the Quadrant block is notable for many things, not least for the fact that it alone endeavours to enshrine something suggestive of the street that is now demolished, although it is so utterly different from it. It attempts to indicate the idea of unity, and in so doing at any rate achieves the linking-up of the three portions of the street one with another, and, above all, it retains the continuity of the old Quadrant sweep, although it does so under difficulties. The expedient of bridging the intervening side streets with those huge arches surmounted by columns, emphasises the continuity and makes a virtue of necessity. Descending Regent-street from Oxford-circus, part of the curving line of the Quadrant is first seen in the strange guise of a terminal point of a vista, and above it there slowly recedes the inquisitive spire-top of St. James's, Piccadilly. But because this magnificent range is really *not* a terminal block at all, the impression from the upper part of the street is wrong, the observer's ideas have to be swiftly readjusted to take in the fact that it is really a continuous curved line, which very gradually unwinds into view as it is approached. The handsome lines of Vigo House detract from the clear sweep of the curve, because they exert a backward pull upon it. And so it happens that on that side of the street the grand Quadrant sweep hardly gets a fair chance, for it is pulled back at the start by the verticality of Vigo House, and its course is later impeded by the Piccadilly Hotel. It should be noted here that the younger building carries on the sequence and continuity of the Piccadilly Hotel with a courteous gesture of *seniores priores* in matters of choice where no basic principle is involved. There is a degree of relentlessness about the cornice of this long curve on the two sides, but the stern lack of repose in it has a reason; for it is the quality of urgent movement that is so striking about this stretch of street. There is sufficient firm anchorage about the simple rusticated piers at the ground floor, and then by easy degrees the feeling of movement begins. There is the plain space for the shop name, then the clever balcony with enriched centre and gilded baskets of fruits, which subtly catch the eye, and direct it upward to the greater portions of the composition, as does also the ladder-like suggestion of the masonry of the piers. Apparently resting on the top of the piers is the first continuous lateral line. It is broken only where the great arches come, but broken in such a manner that it loses no momentum. In fact, the turbulence of the arch seems to toss it onward from one rock to another. Then, having thus traversed the intervening space, its impetus is increased. Thus launched, it continues its career into the "straight," or rather into the uninterrupted curve, till it shoots another rapid at the next arch. Above this line comes the main part of the façade with its interesting monotony of small-paned windows, cut as it were in the sheer wall face, and only slightly emphasised. The unmoulded strips at the windows supply yet another unobtrusive line to persuade the eye upward. And this time it is to the great cornice, whose sweep does not break or waver. Indeed, it continues a supplementary existence in Lower Regent-street after picking its way across the Circus.

Vigo House is especially interesting as being a modern expression of modern materials and methods. It has about it something of the almost metallic hardness and severity which is natural to any building expressive of steel and concrete. But, unlike some of its contemporaries, it is neither stark nor forbidding. There is, on the contrary, a humanity, a certain fine courtesy, about this restrained, closely-knit block. It is direct but by no means harsh.

Liberty's building has taken its place unquestionably as one of the most magnificent commercial monuments of London. With such a striking neighbour it is small wonder that some of the less conspicuous buildings dating from a little longer ago, appear somewhat smug and unimaginative, and others deck themselves rather forlornly with sulky cherubs or misplaced weapons of war. In the lower portion of the street it is small wonder that there is a desolate and tarnished appearance about the coronetted little two-story bays that survive from the older street, seeing the splendour of their changed surroundings.

Regent-street, by the very spaciousness of its new width, proclaims itself a thoroughfare, a busy street of traffic passing through. Yet more than ever before it is a goal in itself. Moreover, in Regent-street to-day men and women comment upon its architecture as upon no other street architecture in London.

Surveyor's Estate.

Mr. Joseph Henry Sherwin, of "The Cottage," North-side, Wandsworth Common, London, surveyor (net personalty, £17,603), left £25,112

PARTHENON STUDIES*

By W. R. LETHABY.

I.—BRITISH SCHOLARSHIP BEFORE 1800.

"The pride of Athens and the boast of Architecture."—WILKINS.

To comprehend what is known and believed of the Parthenon at the present time, it is desirable to understand how the results of critical study have been reached. It has taken some two hundred and fifty years of observation and argument to gain our present appreciation of the building and the meaning of its sculptures.

Although not a hundredth part of what has been written may have been both new and true—all the rest being recapitulation—yet hardly anyone has really studied the wonderful stones without contributing something of value in explaining them. It would be informing to have an account of the building compiled by bringing together all that seems to have been freshly observed and said for the first time in the words of the several original records.

A short and inadequate outline of even the observations of British scholars in Athens is all I can now undertake. A comprehensive study, however, of British contributions to Greek archæology over the whole field would be a stimulating piece of work, and I venture to suggest such a survey to some student in search of a task. Our travellers made similar contributions to the study of the classical antiquities of Asia Minor and Sicily as they did for those of Greece. The best account of what we have done is given by the German archæologist Michaelis in his delightful book, *A Century of Discoveries*, in which he says: "The promised land of Greek Art was revealed here by British energy." My purpose in attempting this record of our past work is not to make any boastful claim, but rather by way of reproof to more recent slackness.

The foundations of our modern interest in Greek art were laid down more than three hundred years ago while Shakespeare was yet alive. Henry Peacham wrote: "I cannot but with much reverence mention the every way Right honourable *Thomas Howard*, Lord high Marshall of *England*, as great for his Noble Patronage of Arts and ancient learning, as for his birth and place, to whose liberal charges and magnificence this angle of the World oweth the first sight of Greek and Roman Statues, whose admired presence he began to honour in the Gardens and Galleries of Arundel House about twenty years ago, and hath ever since continued to transplant old Greece into *England*. . . . And some of the Old-Greek marble bases, columns and altars were brought from the ruins of *Apollo's* Temple at *Delos*, by that Noble and absolutely compleat Gentleman, Sir *Kenhelme Digby* Knight." (*The Compleat Gentleman*, 1634.)

The excellent work long ago done by our travellers and students has for the last fifty years been somewhat overlaid by more modern speculation, and neglected here in favour of the new-fangled and the foreign. We especially seem to lack cohesion and continuity in these things and prefer to quote foreign scholars rather than our own. This is a mistake, for besides the point of justice, our own powers seem to wither and we become doubting and timid.

If advances are to be made, risks must be taken, but usually we do not like taking risks and frequently prefer to cling to an outworn theory for which we are not responsible. The scholarship of art is largely a game and for it what is most required is general alertness and interest. When observations are made, even by the most unlikely outsiders, they should be welcomed and considered. The tide of interest must either flow or ebb.

. . . . . .

Francis Vernon.—Between 1670 and 1680 Athens was visited by several scholars, and from this time dates our modern knowledge of the Parthenon. In 1674, a competent foreign artist working for the Marquis de Nointel made a most valuable series of drawings of the sculptures, but for a long time these indispensable records preserved in Paris were not published. Randolph—an English traveller—was in Athens about the same time and in 1675 it was visited by Francis Vernon, who seems to have been the first to take accurate measurements of the Parthenon. Vernon was a remarkable man "possessed with an insatiable desire for seeing." He went from Venice to Greece, examined the ruins of the temple at Delphi, and visited Thebes, Corinth, and Sparta as well as Athens; he travelled on to Persia, where he was murdered. In January, 1675-6, Vernon wrote an account of Athens, which was printed in *The Philosophic Transactions* of April in the same year. Randolph's book did not appear until later and the measurements which he gives are evidently taken from those made by Vernon, who wrote thus: "At Athens I have spent two months. Next to Rome I judge it to be the most worthy to be seen for Antiquities of any I have yet been at. The Temple of *Minerva* is as entire as the *Rotunda* [or Pantheon]. I was three times in it and took all the dimensions with what exactness I could. . . . The length of the *Cella* or Body of the temple without side is 168 feet English; the breadth, 71. These measures you may rely on as exact to ½ a foot. The *Portico* of the *Dorique* order, which runs round it, hath 8 pillars in front, 17 on the sides; the length of the Portico is 230 feet English. I have taken all the dimensions within, with those of the *προνάος* and the Portico's, but they are too long for a letter. The *fuste* or shaft of the Pillars is 19½ feet in circumference. The *Intercolumnium* 1¼ of the diameter of the pillars. . . . About the Cornice on the outside of the Temple of *Minerva* is a *basso-relievo* of men on horseback, others in Chariots; and a whole procession of people going to a sacrifice, of very curious sculpture. On the Front is the history of the Birth of *Minerva*."† The dimensions must have been carefully taken. Penrose gives the length on the top step of the platform of the peristyle as 228.3 feet; the description of the frieze is excellent.

George Wheler.—The Temple and its sculptures were more fully described by the Frenchman Jacob Spon, and his English companion, George Wheler, who visited Athens in 1676. Spon speaks of Vernon as having been in Athens six months earlier, and also of the drawings made for the Marquis de Nointel, with whom he and Wheler compared notes in Constantinople.

Wheler's book is mainly an English translation of Spon's French text, but the earlier volume must to some extent have been shaped by the observations and conversation of both the travellers. I condense Wheler's account of the western pediment; his description of the "prauncing" horses of Athena's chariot is fuller and more vivid than Spon's. In a few years these horses and much else in the pediment were destroyed and the written word is a valuable commentary on the drawings of Nointel's artist. At this time it was understood that the sculptures represented the Birth of Athena, whereas the subject was the dispute between Athena and Poseidon for the guardianship of Attica.

"A figure stands in the middle, having its right arm broken; its legs straddle; its beard and the majesty expressed in his countenance show it to have been Jupiter [Poseidon]. At his

† This account is extracted with others in *De Parthenon*, by Michaelis.



FIG. 1.—PART OF SOUTH FRONT. R. DALTON, 1749.

* I have been drawn to the study of the Parthenon by the sculptures and architectural fragments in the British Museum, and my purpose here is to bring out little observations, and put together notes made during the last thirty years. The best entry to Parthenon studies is a visit to the Elgin Gallery with the admirable 6d. "Guide" sold at the Museum.



FIG. 2.—PART OF WEST PEDIMENT. R. DALTON.

right hand is another figure with its arms broken off, covered down half-way the leg, coming towards Jupiter [Poseidon]; perhaps a Victory [Athena] leading the chariot of Minerva. The horses are made with such great art that the sculptor seems to have outdone himself by giving them a more than seeming life; such a vigour is expressed in each posture of their prauncing and stamping, natural to generous horses." When, in an attempt to remove it, the chariot group just described on the left-hand side of the west pediment was destroyed by the Venetians about a dozen years later, the figures of Athena and Poseidon seem still to have remained for a time in the centre of the pediment.

Pococke.—The state of the west front in 1737–8 was described by Pococke. His account is confusing as the figures were mentioned in inverse order, but it becomes clear on comparing it with Dalton's careful view drawn in 1749. Pococke says: "I saw in the pediment one naked figure sitting [Furtwängler's Ion on the right]: two clothed [next towards the centre]; a woman in posture of walking [Iris]; all without heads; two bodies in the middle, one standing [Athena and Poseidon]; Hadrian [Cecrops] sitting with a woman; and a naked figure fallen down [or rather reclining in the left-hand angle]." Three of the figures described as without heads had not lost them when Nointel's drawings were made; one of the "two bodies in the middle" seems to have fallen over on the cornice.

Pococke also noted in the eastern pediment—"Head of a horse [of Helios]; a naked man sitting fallen down [Dionysos]; two men [*sic*] sitting, their heads being broke off [Demeter and Persephone]; one like a woman flying [or rather startled], the head likewise gone; the middle part [of this pediment] all destroyed; and on the other side there only remained three broken figures" [the "Fates," two of which still retained their heads in 1674; the first of the three figures seems to have fallen soon after Pococke saw them].

Lord Sandwich, on tour in 1738–9, visited Athens with a tutor, and it was noted of the Parthenon: "Several of the statues lie on the ground broken to pieces by the fall."

Richard Dalton.—Dalton, just mentioned, was an artist employed by Lord Charlemont (born 1728) to accompany him when he made the grand tour on becoming of age. Charlemont seems to have projected a work of research and record. In Hardy's *Memoirs of the Earl of Charlemont* it is said of Dalton: "as an artist he was miserable, but exact and faithful." Dalton made his drawings of the Partheon in 1749, and his plates were etched in 1751 and ready for publication in 1752; then there was some quarrel with his patron and later the artist issued the plates himself. They have sometimes been spoken of slightingly, but the prints show such accuracy of observation that the original drawings must have been remarkably delicate. Dalton at one time was Librarian at Windsor Castle, and I wonder if his drawings are preserved there. Lord Charlemont became a person of political importance; he was made a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1756 and died in 1799. Possibly his notes of travel still exist in MS.

Dalton's plate of the "Theseum" is dedicated to Lord Charlemont: "This work, intended to illustrate the Antiquities of Greece and undertaken and finished under his Lordship's direction . . . published April 12th, 1751." In 1752 a prospectus was issued of the *Museum Græcum et Ægypticum.* This states that Mr. Dalton was engaged to make the drawings by "a very sensible and worthy young nobleman, the Lord Viscount Charlemont, who saw how imperfect all books of travel . . . had been by the want of accurate drawings. The first part consists of twenty-three plates and relates almost wholly to Athens. . . . This part is already published."

Lord Charlemont's party visited Halicarnassus. "Here they found several very valuable relievos which are probably part of a frieze in the Mausoleum. The subject is the battle of the Amazons." Dalton drew and etched these also. In a complete edition of his plates, *Antiquities and Views in Greece and Egypt*, 1791, we are told that when the Mausoleum prints were issued, "the editor at that time found himself much deceived and was obliged to abandon further publications, as the whole cost fell on himself." At Halicarnassus a large round altar was discovered; "the subject is an ancient marriage." ". . . On the Sigæan promontory they met with two pieces; one is the portrait of a young Greek holding a scroll, the other is a sarcophagus on which are women with newly-born

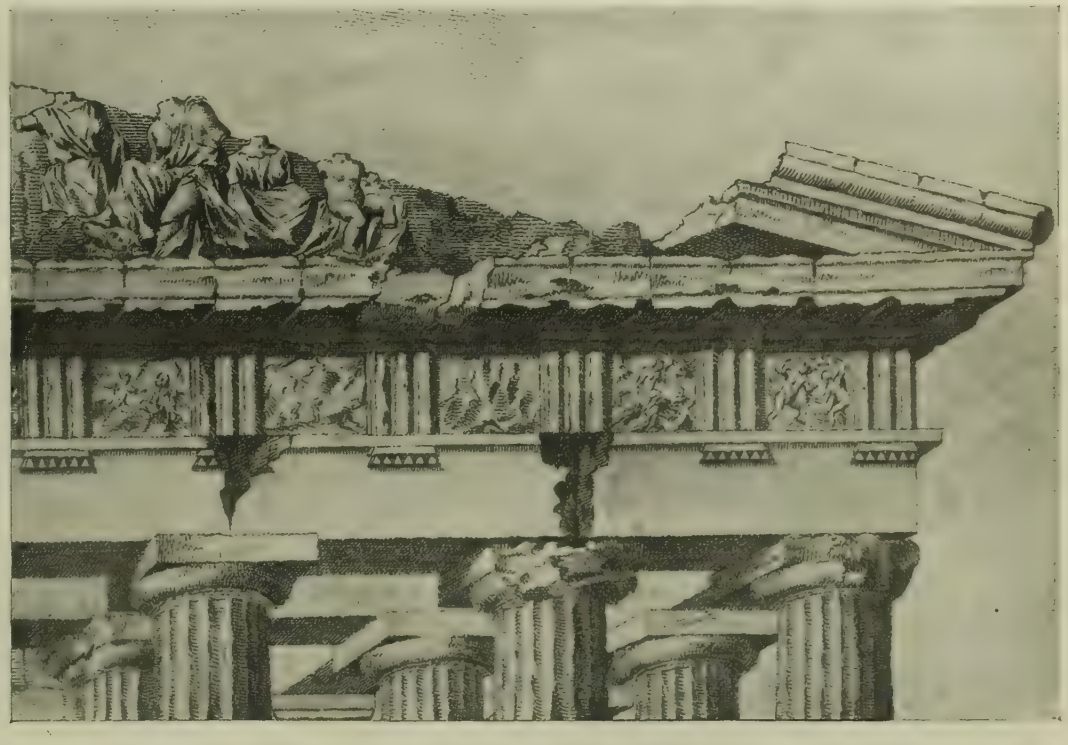


FIG. 3.—PART OF WEST PEDIMENT. R. DALTON.

children in their arms returning thanks to the goddess Lucina." This and the altar are now in the Museum.

In the History of the Society of Dilettanti it is observed that Dalton "made several drawings of Athenian antiquities, but they are of little value for art or archæology." This, I think, is a mistaken view. Dalton's work was a credit to English art, being some of the most exact of architectural records up to that time published. One of the purposes of this chapter is to render recognition to Richard Dalton, whose name is not recorded in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Dalton's plates included a plan and views of the Parthenon. On the plan is recorded for the first time the facts that the intercolumniations next the angles are less than the others, that the outer columns have twenty flutes, and that the inner rows of columns at the ends had eighteen. The forms of the details of the building might really be understood from these careful drawings. The facts that the epistyle was made up of three parallel stones, and that its heading joints went through the *regulae*, are recorded.

His view of the west front shows that the two figures next the right-hand angle of the pediment had fallen out; the draped female on whose lap the nude figure was seated was not turned at such an angle as Nointel's artist indicated, but generally Dalton confirms the accuracy of the latter. Dalton shows a complete woman's figure next the Cecrops' group. That this figure was not mentioned by Pococke is evidence that it was an imaginary restoration of a broken fragment Pars saw there in 1765. A large part of the body of Athena lay on the ground and a portion of the lower part of the nude body of Poseidon was also on the ground, while the upper part of the body seems to have remained on the cornice together with the torso of Hermes. The "gap" near the left-hand angle is recorded as by Nointel's artist. Obviously a figure must once have filled it (Figs. 2 and 3).

Another view of part of the south front gives the general scale and feeling with great truth. The metopes here are so accurately drawn that their condition at the time can be made out. Even the fact that parts were detached from the ground is evident—a woman lifted from the ground by a Centaur has her feet dangling helplessly from the skirt of her drapery. Several plates represent the western frieze at a larger scale, and in these some details now lost are recorded.

Robert Wood and James Dawkins, returning from their explorations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and, above all, Palmyra, in 1750-51, spent three weeks in Greece. Some of their notes and sketches have recently been presented to the Society of Hellenic Studies, but there are none, unfortunately, regarding Athens.

Stuart and Revett. — In this same year Athens was visited by two British artists on their own initiative—James Stuart and Nicholas Revett. Stuart was born in the City of London, the son of poor people; he became a painter and quite a learned person. Two sketches of his life given in Vol. 78 of the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time of his death show that he must have been a man of remarkable powers and persistence. Revett was the son of a Suffolk landowner and he also began as a painter. In 1742 these two young men had gone to Rome, the former travelling there on foot. In 1748 they made a walking expedition to Naples in the company of Brettingham and Gavin Hamilton. It may have been during this tour that the project of a journey to Athens was mooted.

Stuart, in the Introduction to *The Antiquities of Athens*, says: "We were at Rome and there, towards the end of the year 1748, I first drew up a brief account of our motives for our undertaking this work." This Introduction is signed by Stuart only; he assumed and held the lead so fully that I can only here use his name for what must have been largely joint work.

At the Institute of Architects is a small vellum sketch-book used by Stuart in Italy. It contains several small landscapes, some drawings of architecture and notes for a treatise on painting, with very systematic observations on reflections, &c. There are references to Venice and Verona; of the former, he noted: "The plaster floors of Venice are composed of powdered brick, powdered marble and lime; when dry are polished." At one end of the book is the memorandum: "Names of the gentlemen who have promised to subscribe our Attica—Lord Malton, Lord Charlemont, Horace Mann," &c., &c. Among the other names is John Revett, of Brandiston, Esq., presumably the father of his companion.

It is clear that Stuart and Revett knew of Lord Charlemont's interest in antiquities, and it may have been a rumour of what he and Dalton were to do that turned Stuart's mind towards the Acropolis and the Parthenon. Being thus supported and doubtless financed, the friends left Rome for Venice in March, 1750. There they met Sir James Gray, who nominated them for membership of the Society of Dilettanti—a very exclusive body—to which they were elected in 1751. They arrived in Athens on March 18 of this same year and remained there until the end of 1753.

In 1762 the authors were able to publish the first volume of *The Antiquities of Athens*. "The success of the volume was instantaneous Stuart found himself famous and was afterwards known as Athenian Stuart. 'Grecian gusto' became the fashionable craze of the moment. It is from the publication of this volume that the modern study of Greek archæology may be said to date."

The Parthenon was not dealt with by Stuart and Revett until their second volume appeared about 1788-90 (it is dated 1787). It was only issued after Stuart's death, with a preface by his widow, who tells that "Mr. Stuart, having been infirm for some years preceding his death, left his papers in great confusion."

Chandler and Pars. — In the meantime, the Society of Dilettanti sent out another Greek expedition to Asia Minor in the charge of Richard Chandler, the scholar, with whom was Revett and William Pars, an able young painter. They left England, June 9, 1764, and were in Asia Minor until August 20, 1765, when they returned to Athens, where they remained until June 11, 1766, and completed some of the work Stuart and Revett had left unfinished. Towards the end of the year they laid their results before the Society; these included "a great variety of views and drawings of *basso-relievos* of the Temple of Minerva at Athens [the Parthenon] by Mr. Pars, which appear'd to the Committee to be done with Taste and Accurateness." Chandler brought some fragments of sculpture and "a very Curious Inscription relating to the architecture of the Temple of Minerva." (Really of the Erechtheum.)

Chandler's account of the Mission was published in 1776, so his observations on the Parthenon should be taken before Stuart's.

Of the principal sculptures of the Parthenon, Chandler only mentions "Hadrian and Sabina" [Cecrops and daughter] at the west end and "a head or two of sea horses with some mutilated figures" at the east. The subjects of the metopes were identified as the battle of Centaurs and Lapiths.

The subject of the frieze was rightly described: "On the frieze in *basso-relievo* the solemnity of a sacrifice to Minerva, of which the greater part is in good preservation, containing a procession on horseback. On two stones which have fallen are oxen led to sacrifice. On another, fourteen feet long [from the centre of the east front] are the Virgins which assisted at the rite . . . with other figures—one a venerable person with a beard reading in a large volume [the folded cloth], which is partly supported by a boy. This piece now inserted in the wall of the fortress is supposed to have ranged in the back front of the Cell. The sacrifice designed to be represented was probably that performed at stated times by the Athenian cavalry."

(To be continued.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

[Descriptions of the illustrations which we give this week will be found on pages 86 and 87. General News and Competition News are on page 81, and Correspondence is on page 82.]

Flatford Mill.

Flatford Mill, the birthplace of Constable at East Bergholt, Suffolk, has been presented to the nation by Mr. T. R. Parkington, of Ipswich, Willie Lott's cottage adjoining the mill, which was also closely associated with Constable's boyhood, is included in the gift. Constable started life as a general helper to his father, who owned the mill. At the age of 23 he definitely adopted art as a career, and painted most of his best pictures in the neighbourhood of his birthplace.

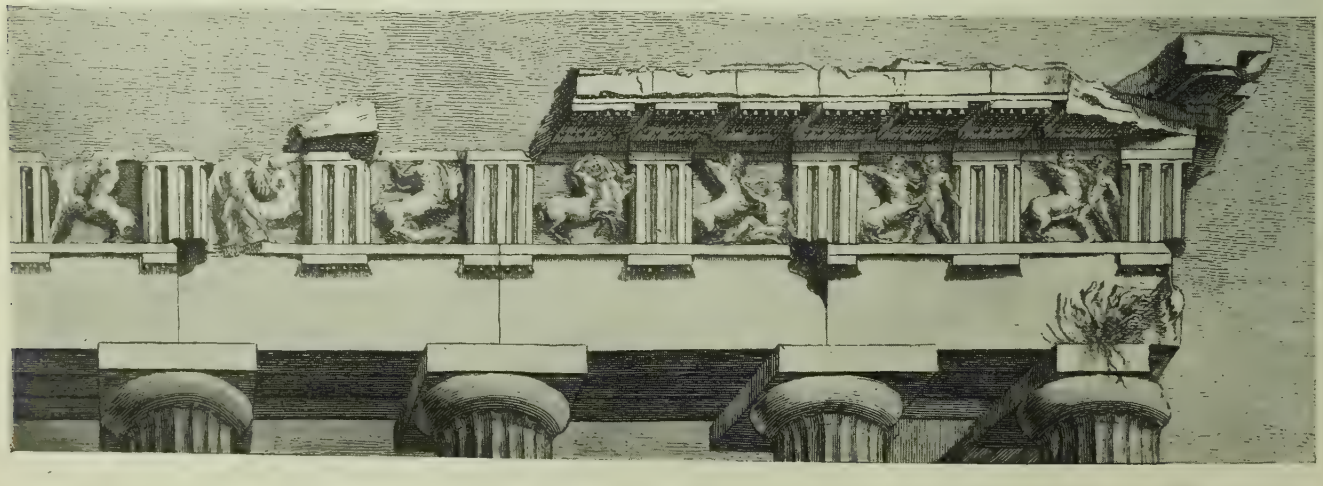
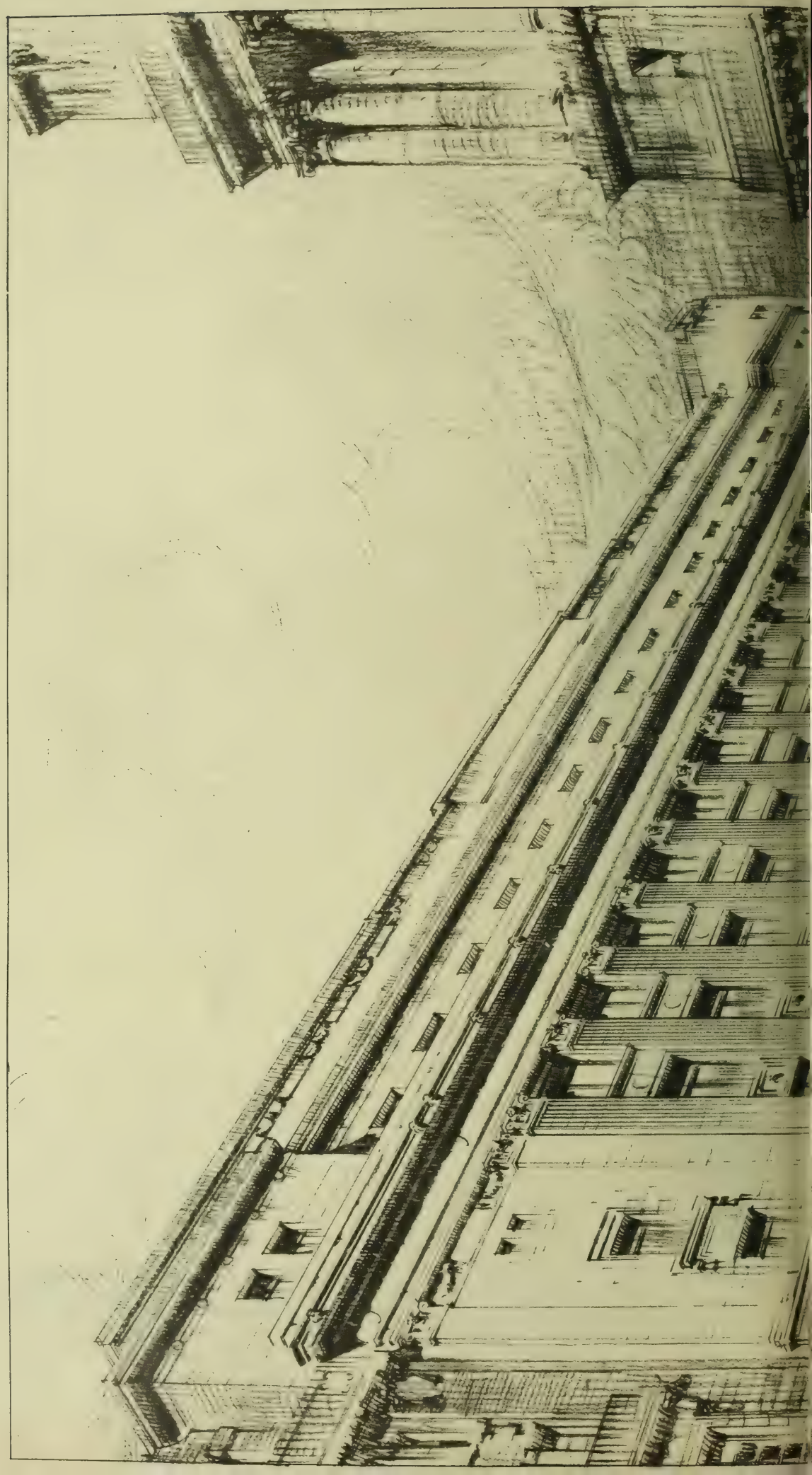
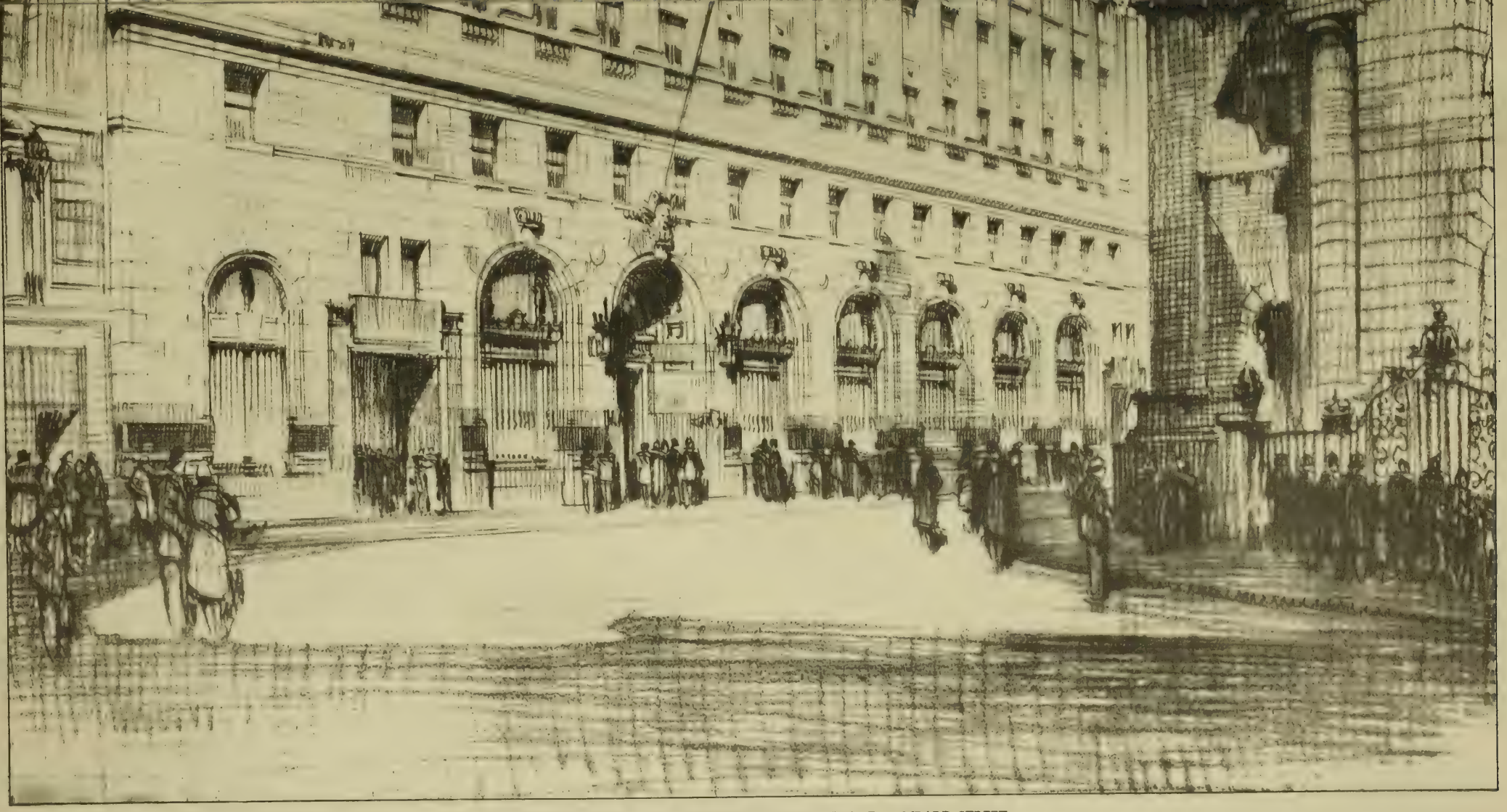


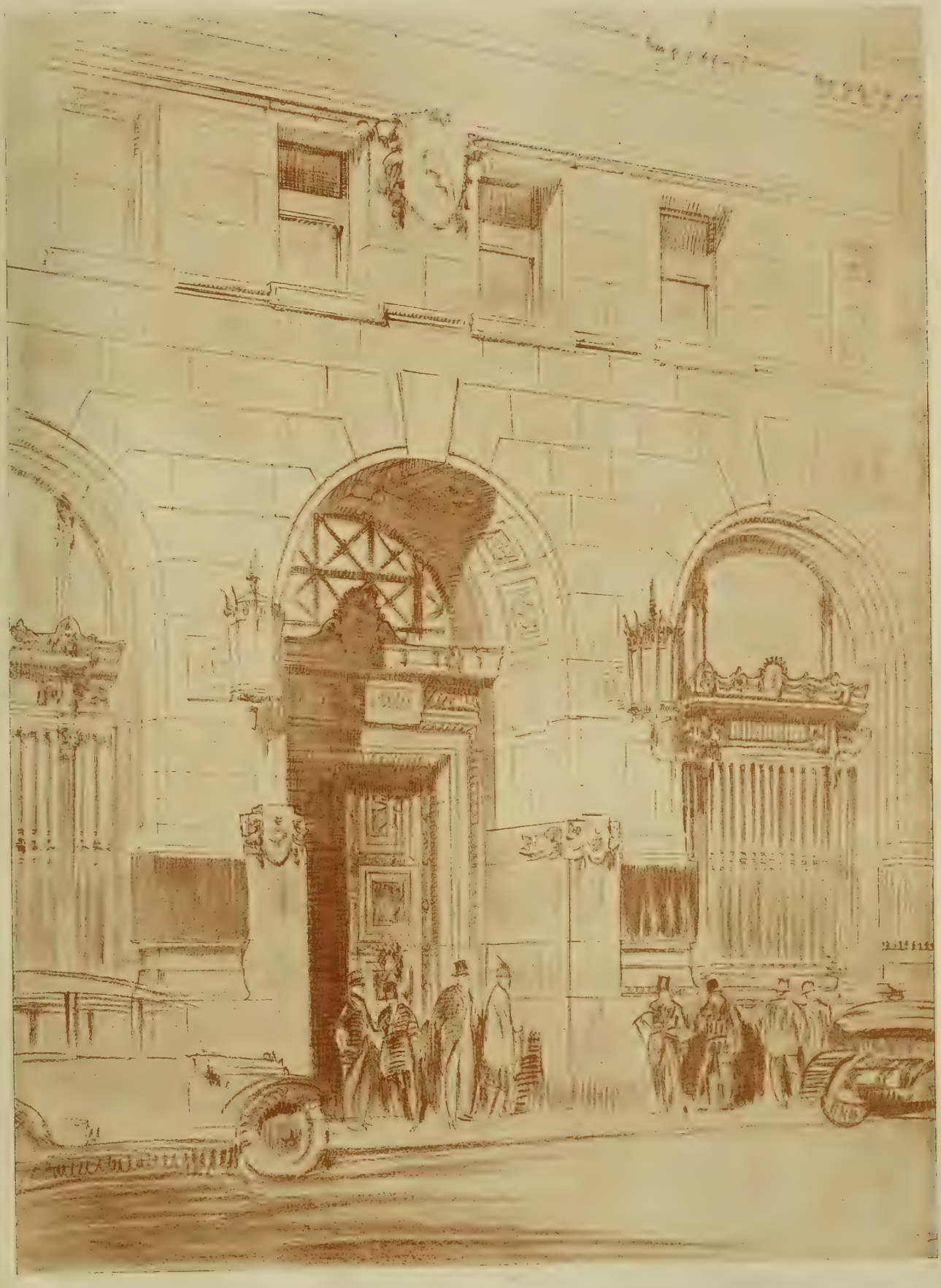
FIG. 4.—METOPES OF SOUTH FRONT. R. DALTON, 1749.





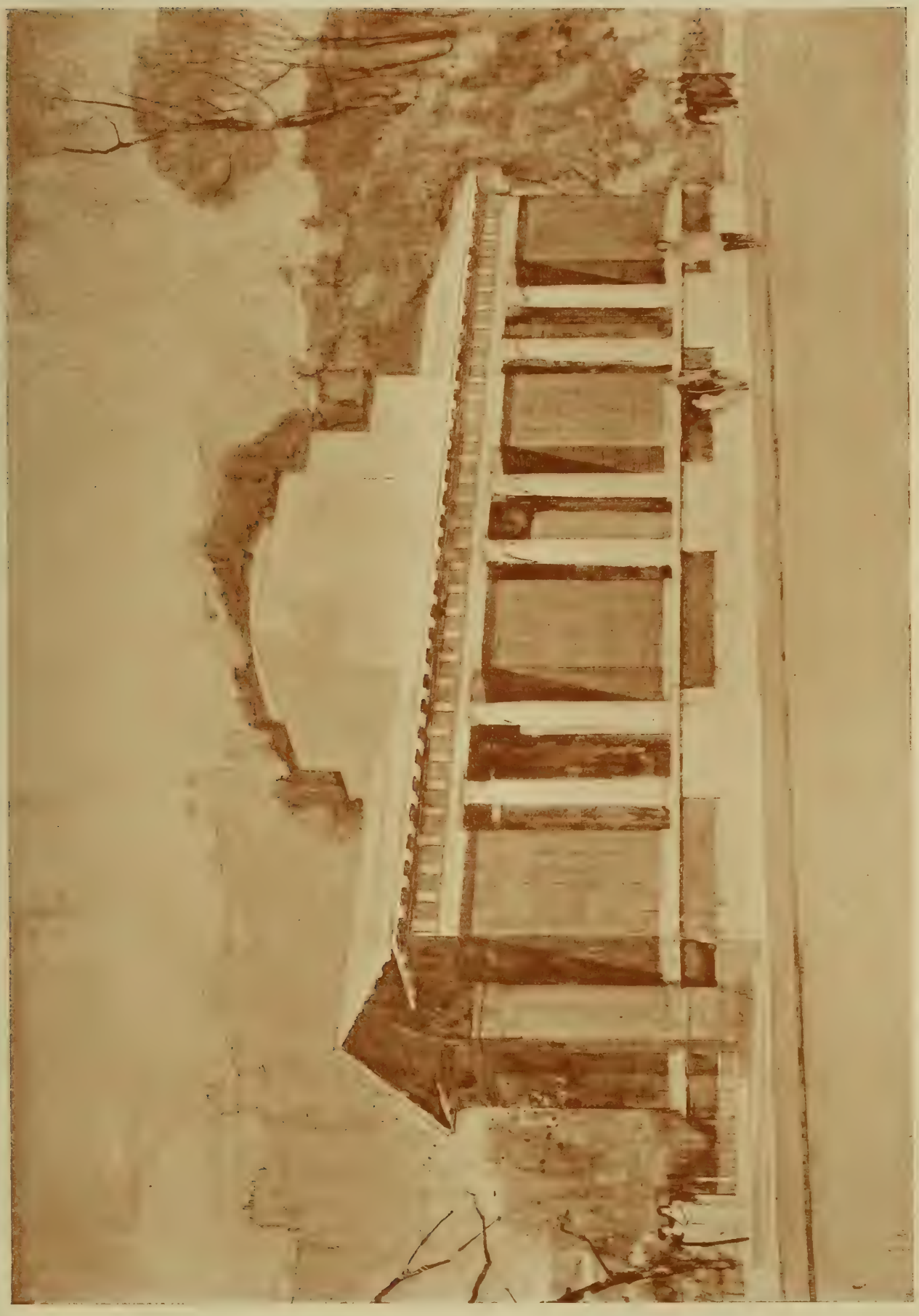
NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR LLOYDS BANK, CORNHILL AND LOMBARD STREET.

Sir John Burnet & Partners, and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers, Associated Architects.



New Headquarters for Lloyds Bank, Cornhill and Lombard-street, E.C.: Entrance Doorway in Cornhill.

Sir John Burnet & Partners, and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers, Associated Architects.



The Mercantile Marine Memorial, Great Tower Hill, London. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Architect.



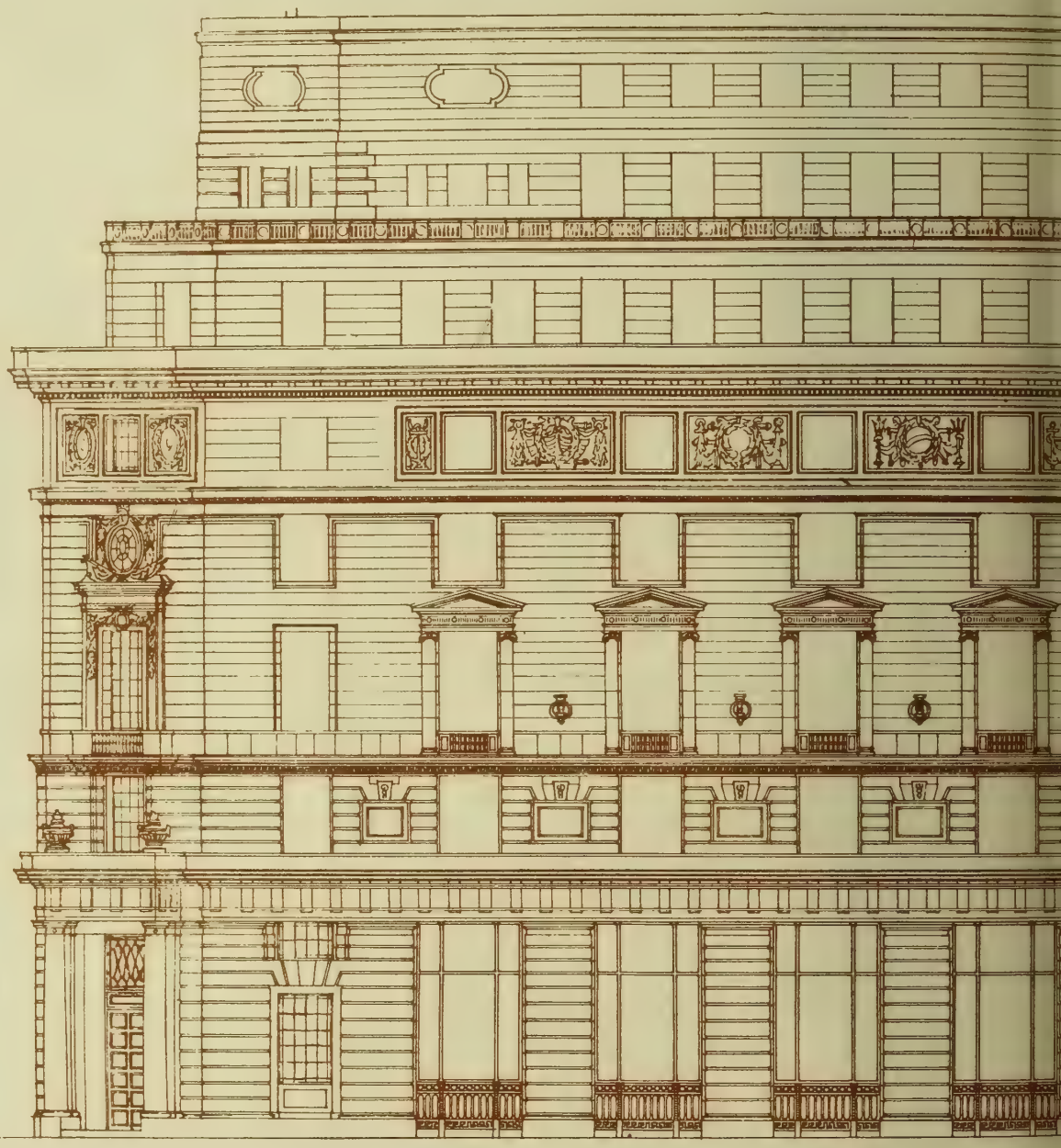
New Church, Ampleforth Abbey, Yorks: View of Choir, showing High Altar and Reredos.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., Architect.



High Altar and Reredos, New Church, Ampleforth Abbey, Yorks.

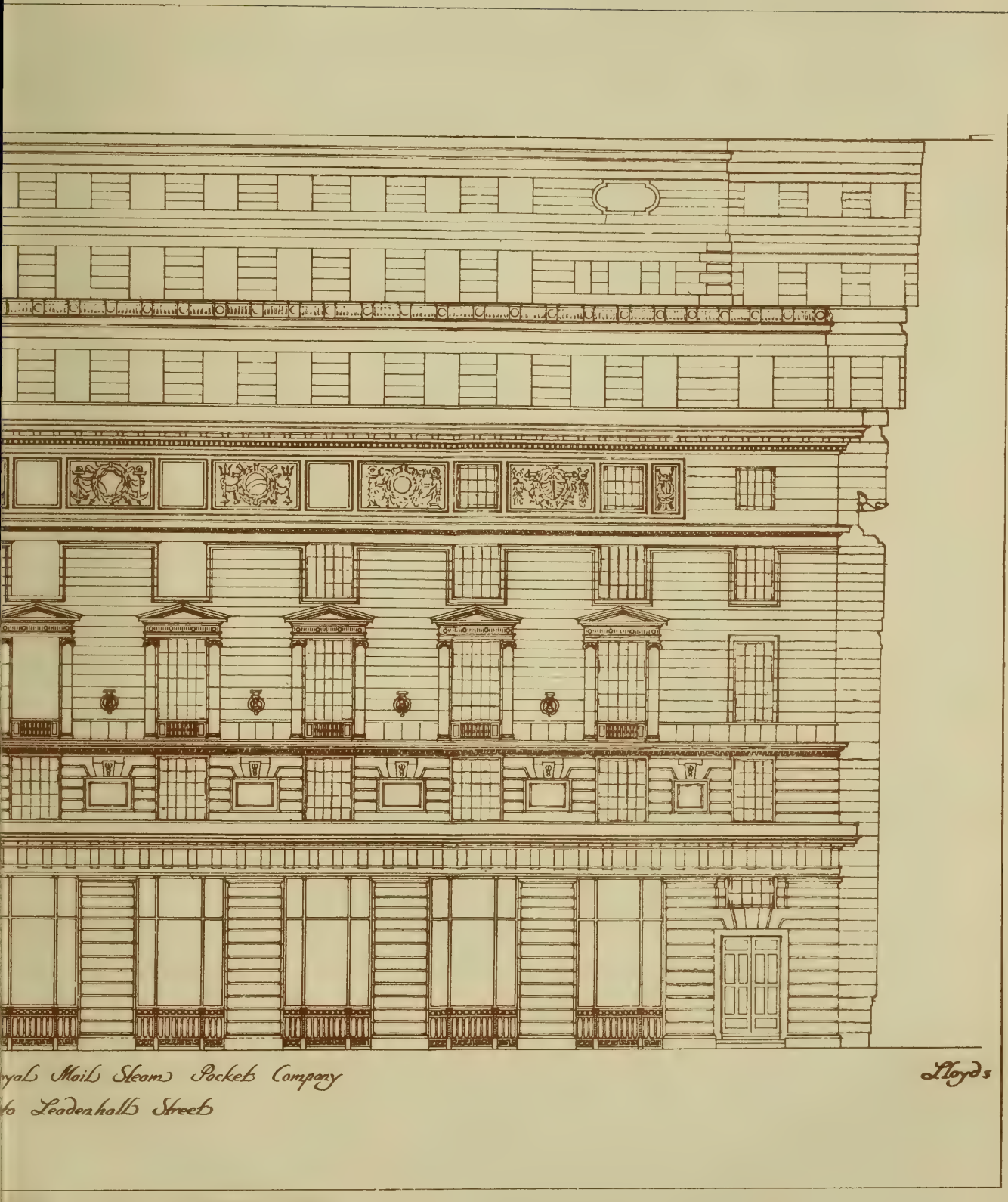
SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., Architect.



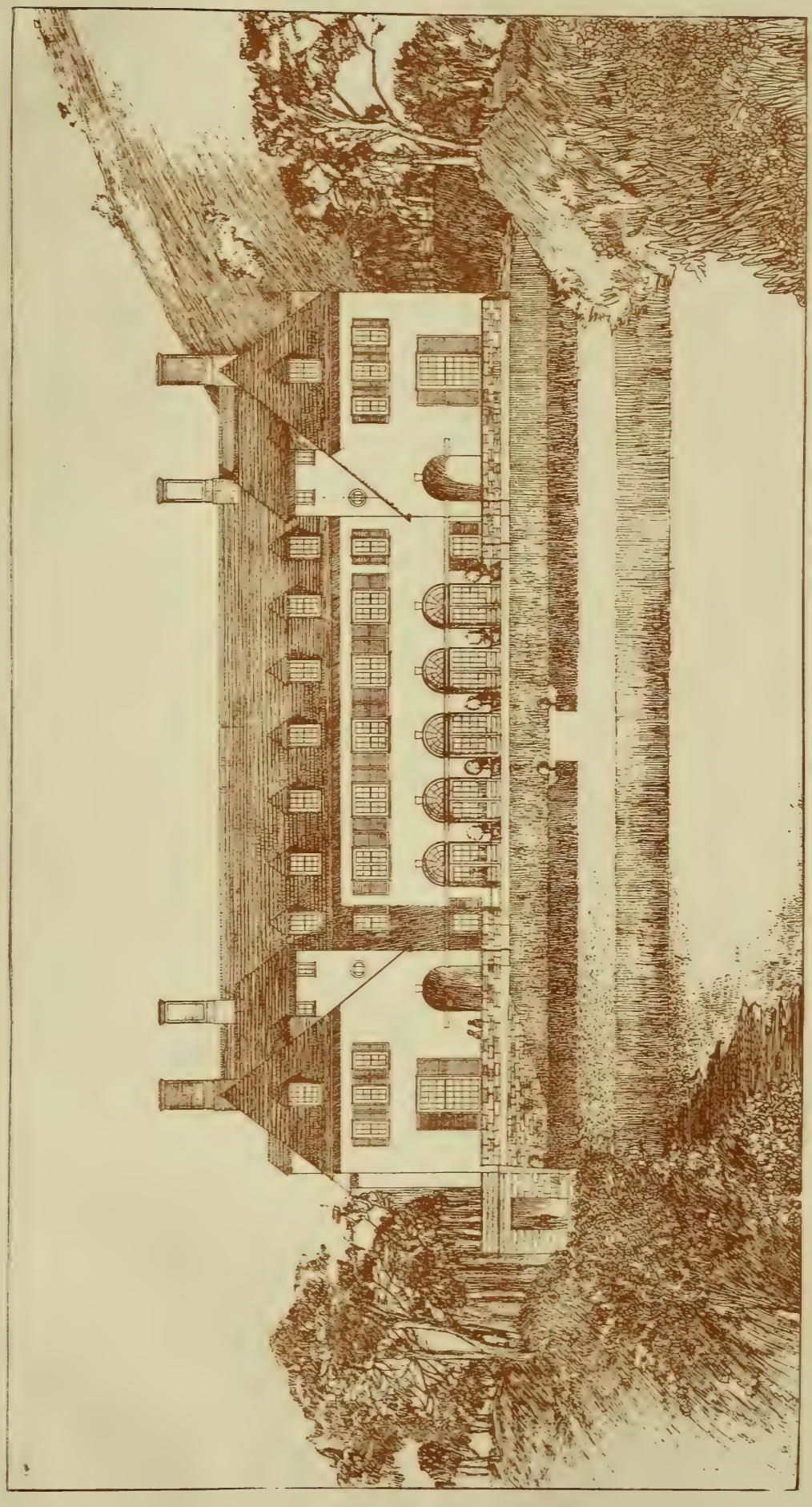
Lime Street

Head Building
Eleva

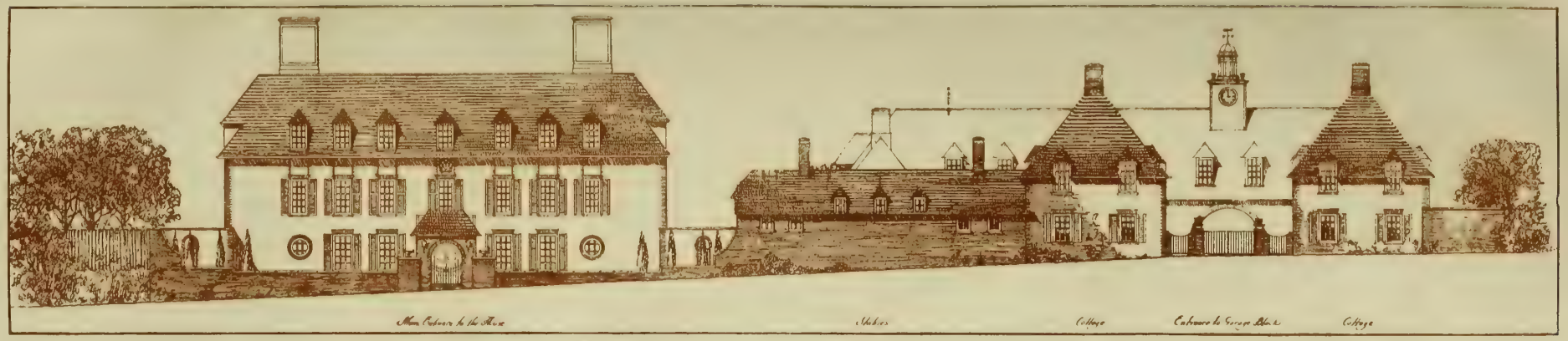
HEAD BUILDING FOR ROYAL MAIL STEAM PA
Sir Edwi

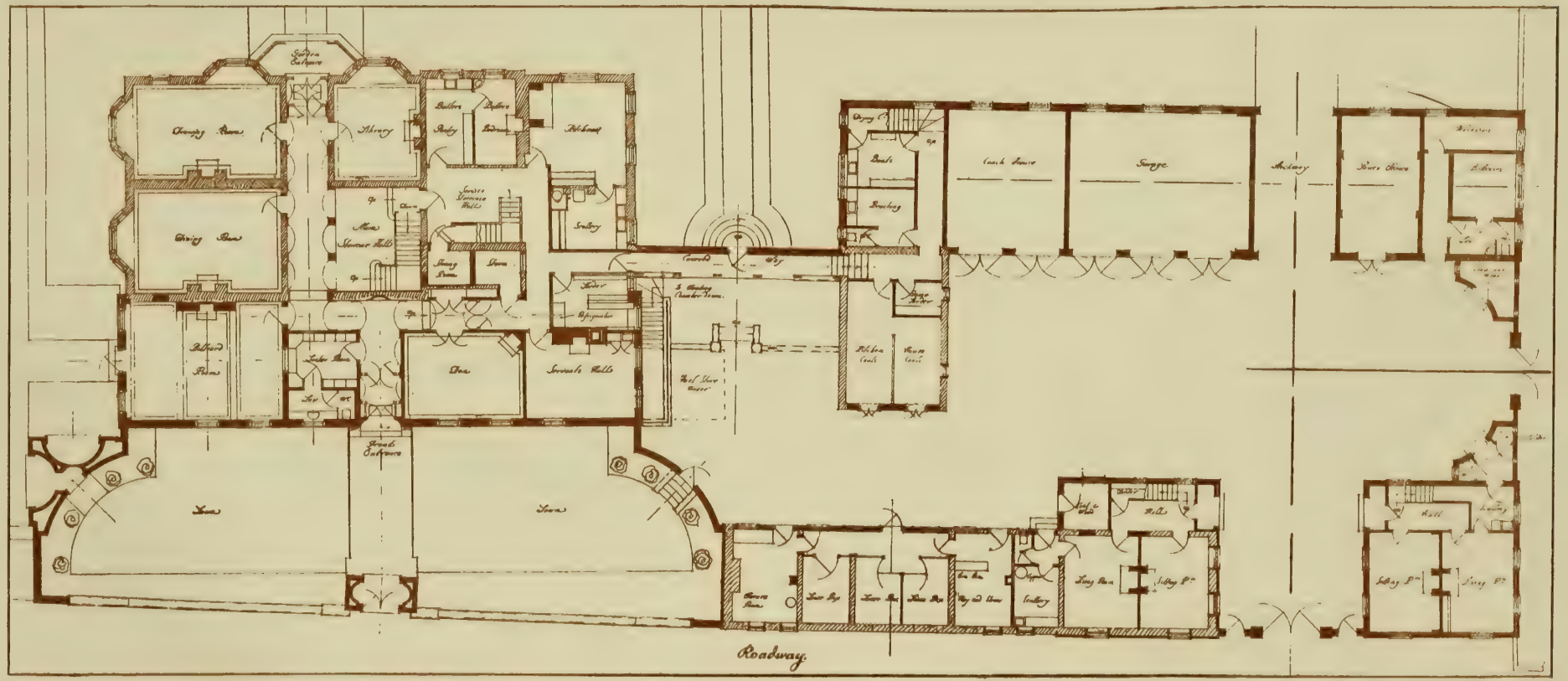


MPANY. ELEVATION TO LEADENHALL STREET.
Architect.



Star and Garter Home, Sandgate, Kent, SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.





Forestridge, Sussex.

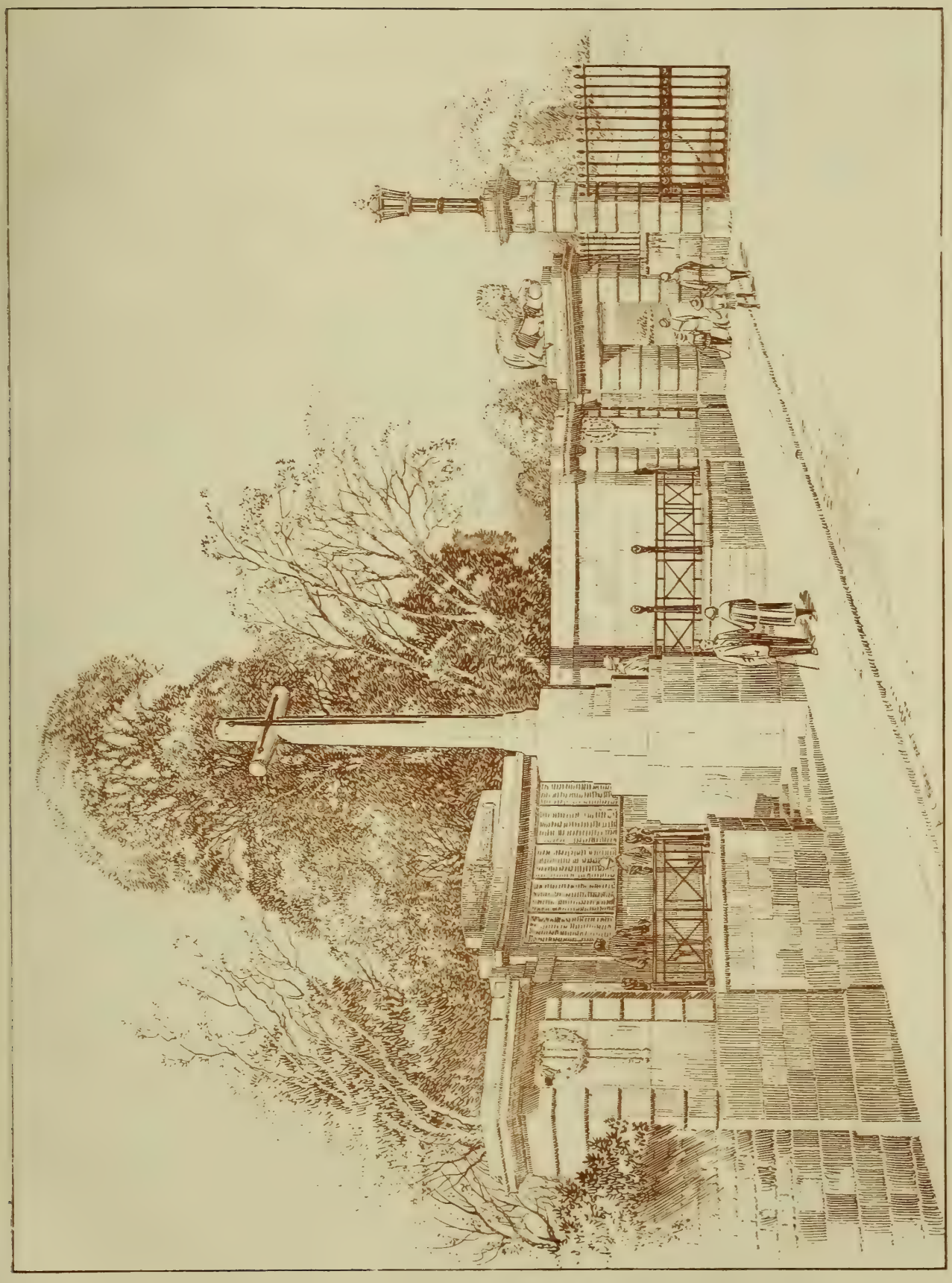
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.



Forestridge, Sussex: Entrance to Garage and Stables. Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



Forestridge, Sussex. Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



Bath War Memorial. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Architect.



New Offices for the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., Moorgate, E.C.

Sir Aston Webb, R.A., & Son, Architects.



STAR AND GARTE
Sir Edwin



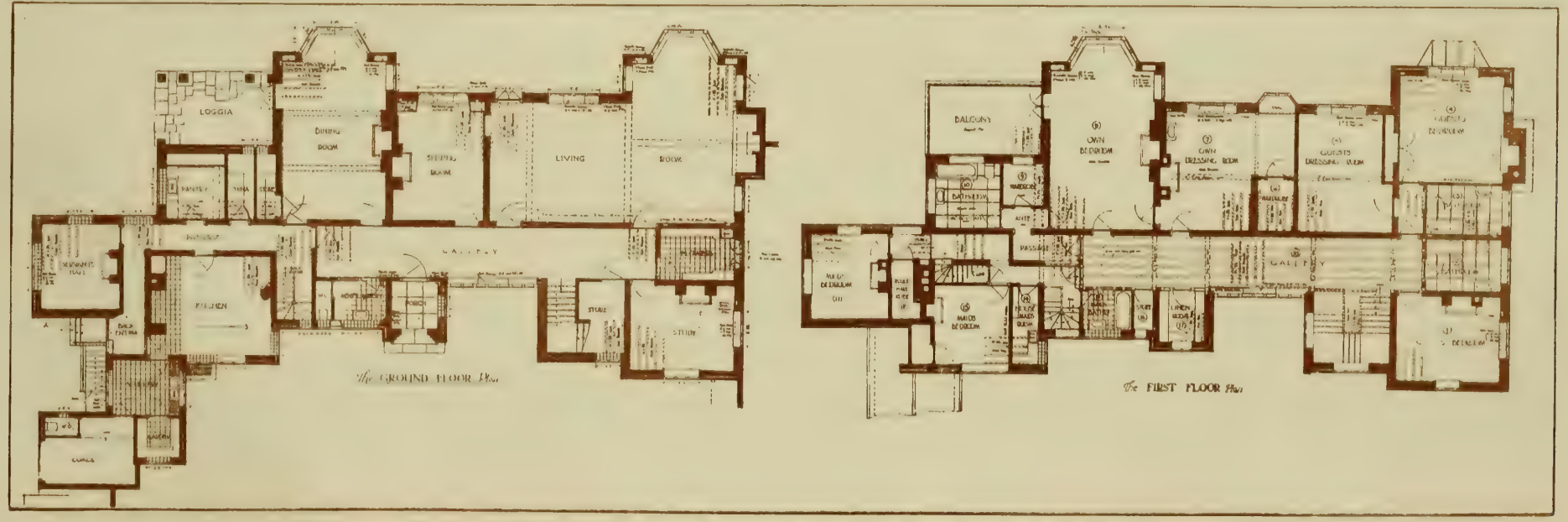
ANDGATE, KENT.
Architect.



House at Ightham, Kent: The Porch.

MESSRS. BAILLIE SCOTT & BERESFORD, Architects.





House at Ightham, Kent: View from South-West. MESSRS. BAILLIE SCOTT & BERESFORD, Architects.



House at Ightham, Kent: The Long Gallery.

Messrs. Baillie Scott & Beresford, Architects.



House at Ightham, Kent: The Sun Room.



House at Ightham, Kent: The Living Hall.

MESSRS. BAILLIE SCOTT & BEBESFORD, Architects.



New Premises for Messrs. Atkinson's, Old Bond Street.

Mr. E. Vincent Harris, Architect.



New Letter Sorting Office, Mount Pleasant. MR. A. R. MYERS, A.R.I.B.A. (H.M. Office of Works), Architect.



STRATTON
Mr. W. Curtis



ILLY, W.
., Architect.



Garden Gate, Nether Winchendon Priory.

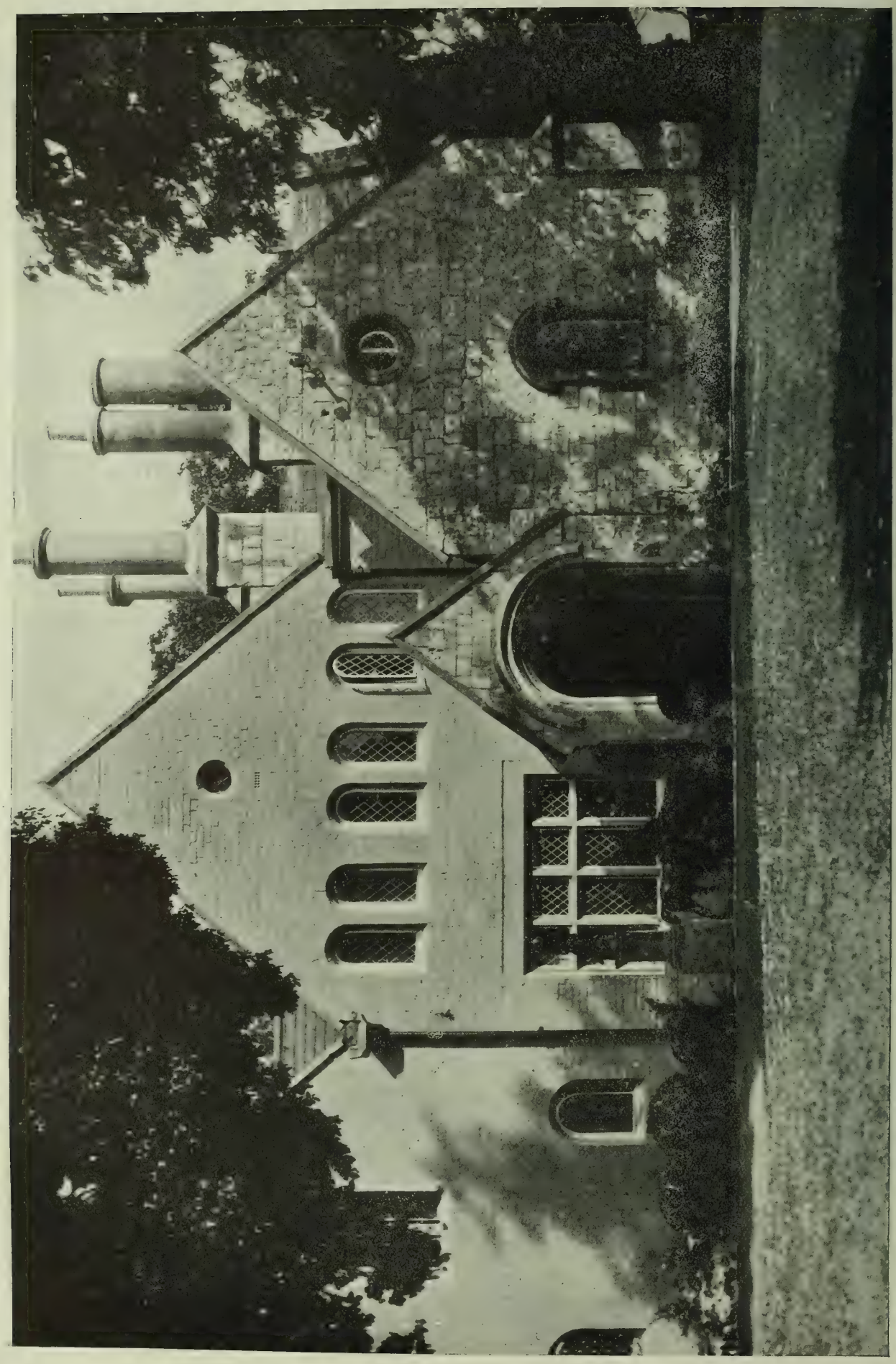
MR. PHILIP TILDEN, Architect.



Long Crendon Manor, near Thame, Bucks: Principal Entrance from Courtyard. MR. PHILIP TILDEN, Architect.



Long Crendon Manor, near Thame, Bucks: South Front. Mr. Philip Tilden, Architect.

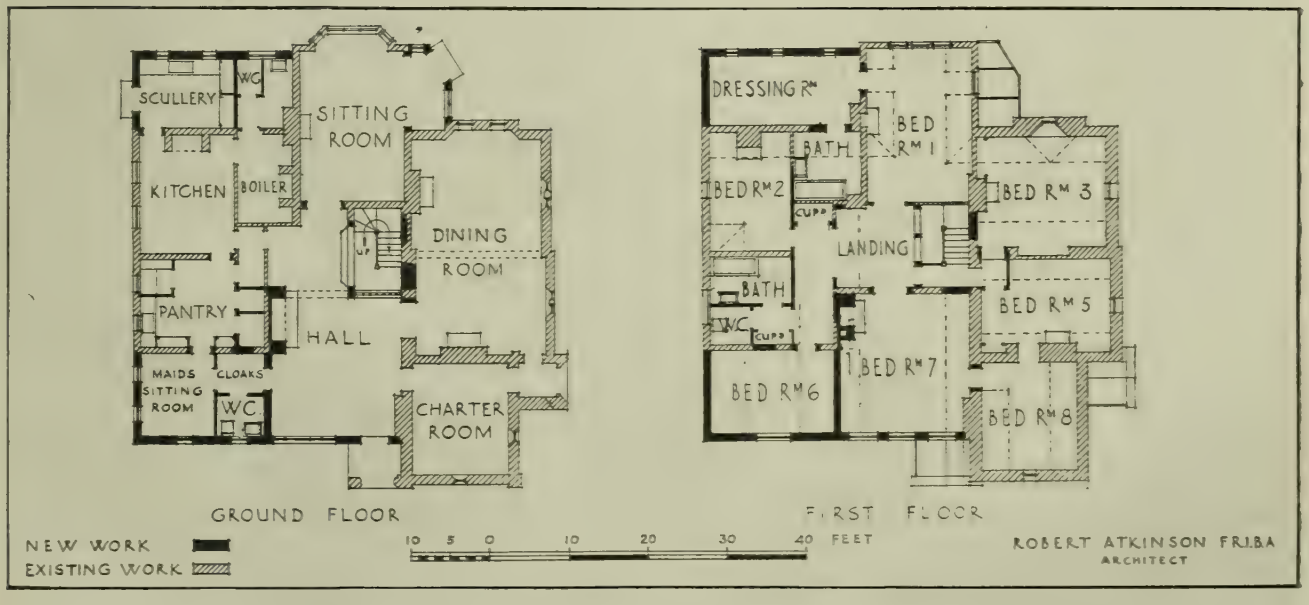


"Magna Charta," Wraysbury: Alterations and Additions.
MR. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Top—DINING ROOM. SITTING ROOM.

Bottom—A GENERAL VIEW. BEDROOM NO. 1.



"Magna Charta," Wraysbury: Alterations and Additions.

MR. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



GENERAL VIEW.



THE BOOKING HALL.



MAIN ENTRANCE.

New Station at Margate, for the Southern Railway.



THE BOOKING HALL.

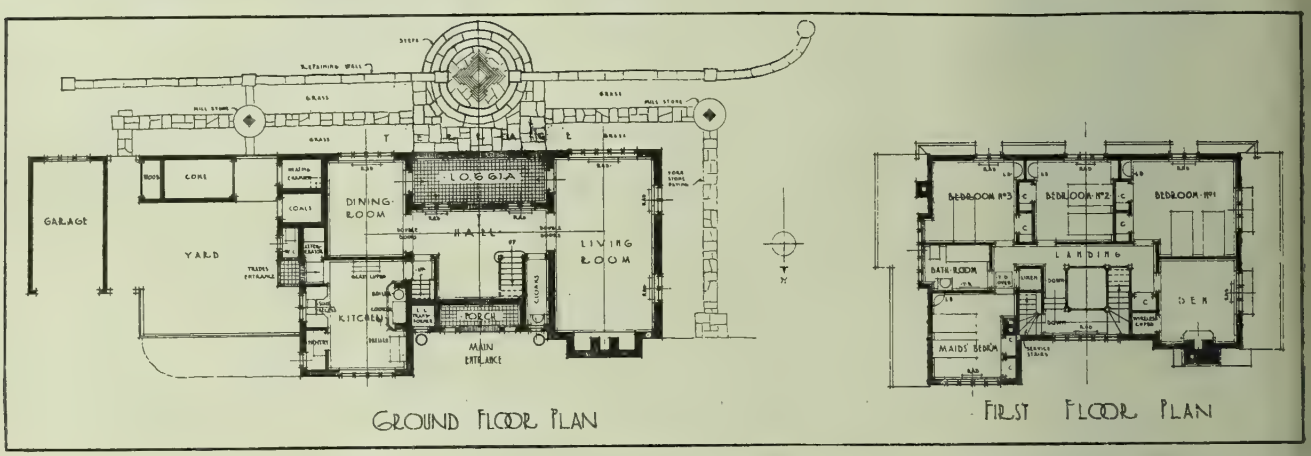


MAIN ENTRANCE.

New Station at Ramsgate, for the Southern Railway.



GARDEN FRONT.



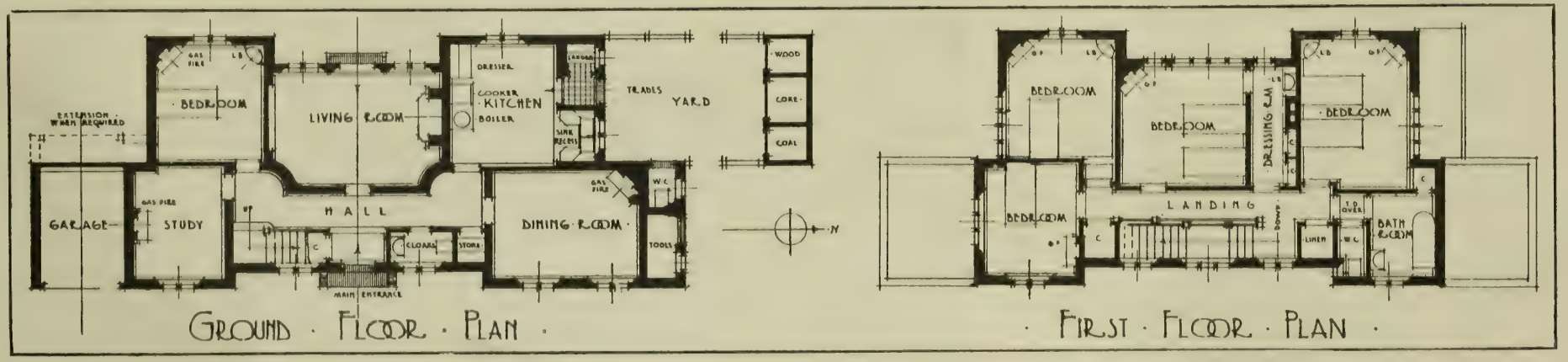


ENTRANCE FRONT.

"Four Winds," Bidborough, near Tonbridge, Kent. MESSRS. ARTHUR W. COOKSEY & PARTNERS, Architects.







The Vicarage, Hadlow, near Tonbridge, Kent. MESSRS. ARTHUR W. COOKSEY & PARTNERS, Architects.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE*

EVERY reviewer, sooner or later, has to resist the temptation to criticise a book for not being some other book. Despite the title of this one, we would have preferred some other title—such as "The Grammar of Style." Or, to put it otherwise, we have enjoyed this book much more, we think, than if it had been confined to architectural style—or what we imagine to be architectural style. We have merely questioned the title, partly because the author himself, in the answer to one of his own questionnaires, is not particularly concerned about style or diversity in style, and partly because in his introduction, he makes it clear he is not discussing the sense, use, or function of architecture. The omission of these factors leaves the author free to discuss certain qualities in style. He discusses "the language of architecture, rather than the subject which is revealed by means of that language." Most of us, at some time or other, have tried to absorb a number of discourses on literary style, and at the end we have been told we were trying to beat the wind. Now this is precisely what Mr. Trystan Edwards does not do; he leaves us decidedly richer at the end. He has a good deal to say about the analogy of language, and we cannot do better than follow it up here. He leaves us with the impression that if the architect has never suffered from the leanness of his vocabulary, he has worked—until now—in ignorance of the grammatical use of the vocabulary.

Less than half-a-century ago, Matthew Arnold pressed for more and more grammar in the elementary schools; whereas now it is being realised that language comes first and grammar second. Many authorities are agreed upon the value of grammar taught at a later stage, when it is regarded as the science behind the art of literature and the practice of composition. It leads up to a critical examination of standard prose and standard poetry, and to the revision and correction of one's own writings. With this analogy in mind, we can visualise the influence upon the architect coming fresh to a study of Mr. Trystan Edwards' architectural grammar. To develop the analogy further, we do not imagine the author would maintain that grammar would give the architect ideas, or that it would give him words in which to express his ideas. What he can claim is that grammar will enable the architect to express his ideas correctly. It is possible we may be doing the author an injustice in stressing so much the question of grammar, especially when we feel compelled to admit that his grammar does suggest ideas.

No doubt every one has a different conception of what he means by architectural grammar. If we regard the classic order in its completeness as a grammar, we can find the whole thing tacked on like a Latin tag to hundreds of buildings. On a much larger scale have we interpreted Mr. Trystan Edwards' conception of grammar. He deals with whole buildings and with groups of buildings. The classic order (our little grammar book) is but a small part of a design (and our mental outfit), and then it must be properly punctuated and inflected as a part of the complete design. His canons of Number, Punctuation and Inflection are entirely convincing. No one can have the slightest difficulty in following the carefully reasoned philosophy and argument, accompanied as they are with hundreds of sketches illustrating every step. It is certain that an application of the principles contained in this book would result in a measure of formal beauty, quite independent, as the author says, of the "style" of architecture in which the artist happens to be working.

The chapter on "Plan"—excellent as it undoubtedly is—is the only one which raises a question of doubt in our minds. Our range of vision on plan is not so comprehensive as our vision of a building in elevation. The value of inflection on plan is clear when we come to regard its effect in elevation, but it seems possible to apply a grammatical inflection (on opposite sides of a building, for instance), which could be realised only from an aeroplane. This, however, is a minor detail in an excellent contribution to the appreciation of architecture and the craft of building.

* By A. Trystan Edwards. (London: Faber & Gwyer.) 10s. 6d. net.



"Four Winds," Bidborough, near Tonbridge, Kent: Detail of Entrance.

MESSRS. ARTHUR W. COOKSEY & PARTNERS, Architects.



NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE SPITALFIELDS MARKETS

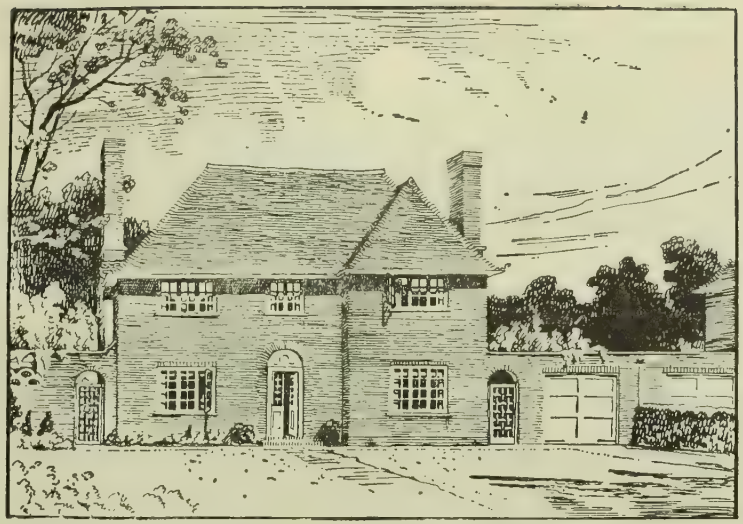


NSION 1926-1927 SYDNEY PERKS F·S·A ARCHITECT

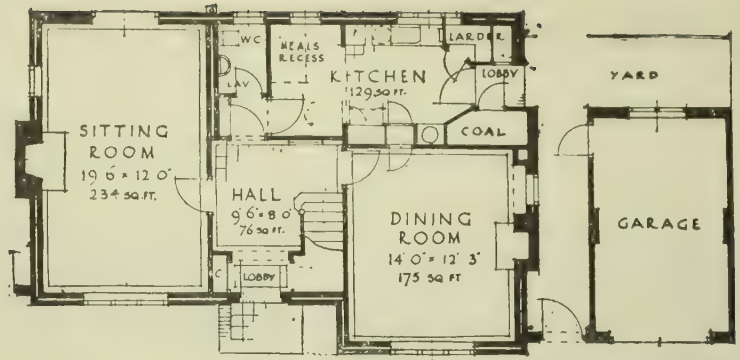


New Factory for Messrs. Carreras, Ltd., London.

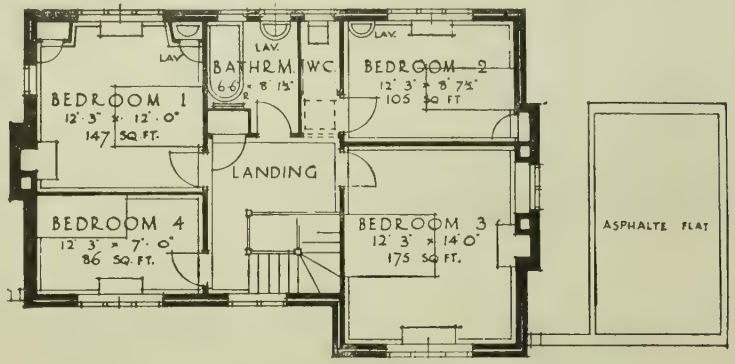
MESSRS. M. E. & O. H. COLLINS, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



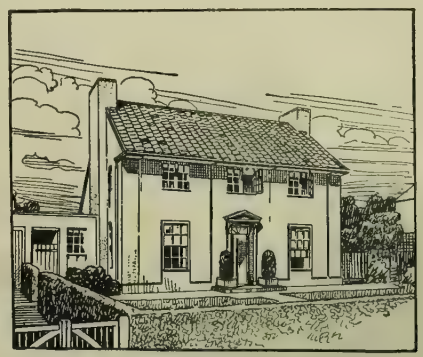
FIRST PREMIUM, CLASS "A": ELEVATION.



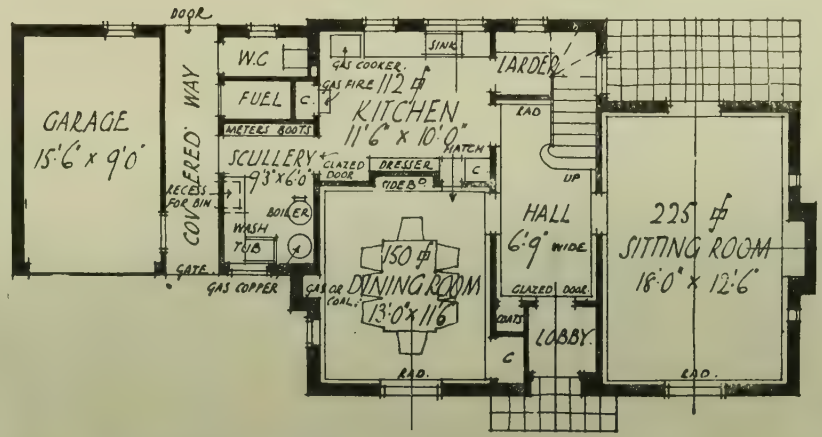
FIRST PREMIUM, CLASS "A": GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



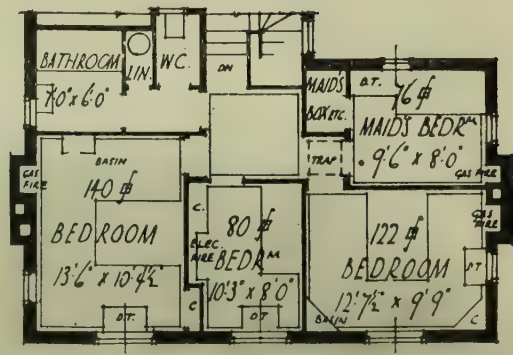
FIRST PREMIUM, CLASS "A": FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND PREMIUM CLASS "A": ELEVATION.



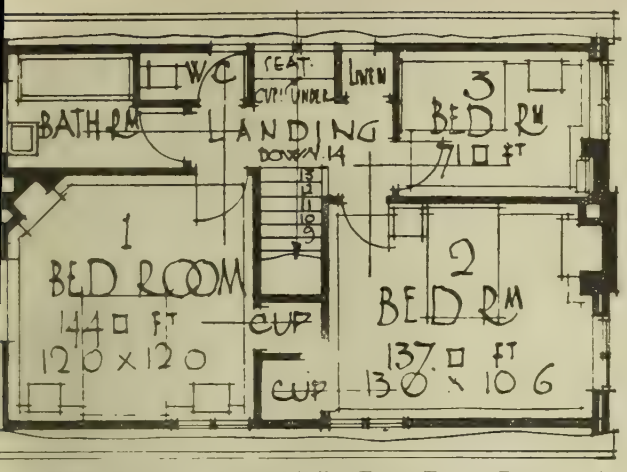
SECOND PREMIUM, CLASS "A": GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



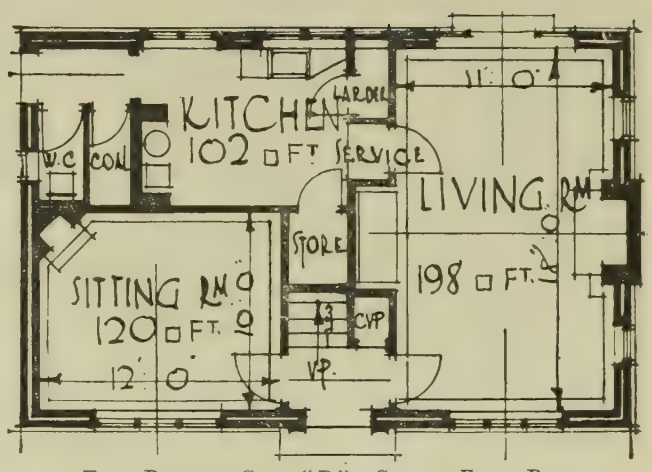
SECOND PREMIUM, CLASS "A": FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

"Daily Mail" Ideal Houses Competition.

First Premiated Design, Class "A": MR. GORDON ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A. Second Premiated Design, Class "A": MR. DONALD H. MCMORRAN.



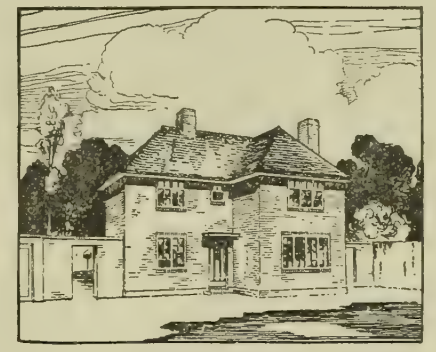
FIRST PREMIUM, CLASS "B": FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



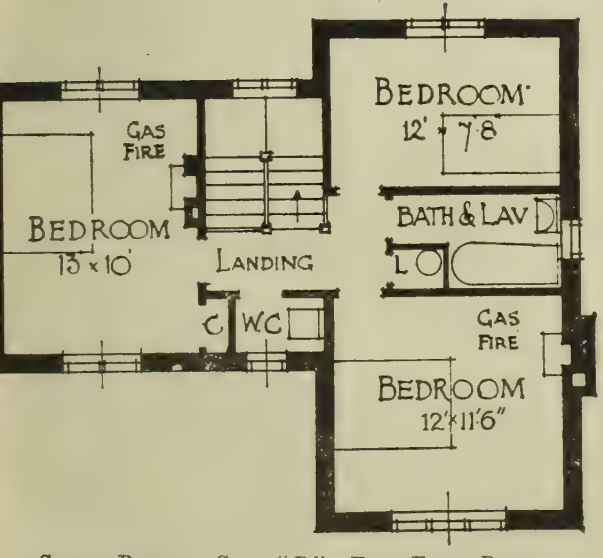
FIRST PREMIUM, CLASS "B": GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



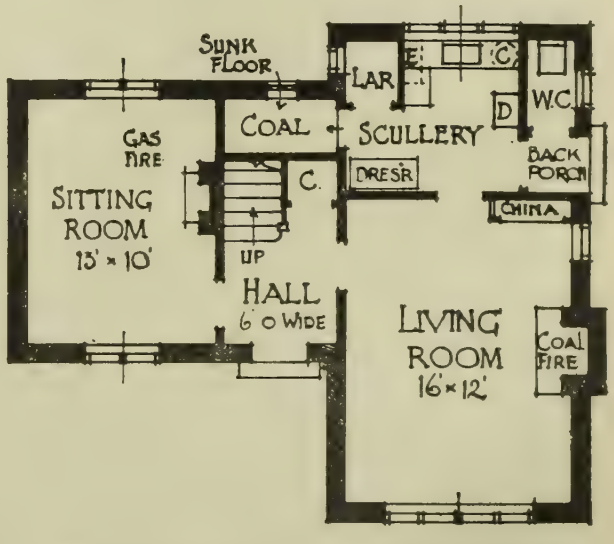
FIRST PREMIUM, CLASS "B": ELEVATION.



SECOND PREMIUM, CLASS "B": ELEVATION.



SECOND PREMIUM, CLASS "B": FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND PREMIUM, CLASS "B": GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

"Daily Mail" Ideal Houses Competition.

First Premiated Design, Class "B": MR. T. SCHAERER, L.R.I.B.A. Second Premiated Design, Class "B": MR. R. A. F. RIDING, A.R.I.B.A.

"DAILY MAIL" IDEAL HOUSES COMPETITION

WITH regard to this competition, the results of which we publish this week, we append part of the report of the assessors, Messrs. E. Guy Dawber, Louis de Soissons and C. W. Miskin.

Dealing first with Class "A," houses costing £1,500, the assessors state: "The design placed first submits a simple straighforward plan and elevation. The plan is compact, and the kitchen arrangements are well worked out, with this department well cut off from the rest of the house. The sanitary arrangements are combined in one group economically for the disposal of waste pipes and drainage, &c.

"The construction of the house has been well considered, with a simple straightforward roof, a number of the walls being carried up through the two floors, and care having been exercised in isolating the lavatory from the sitting-room with a hollow wall. The elevations are quietly and simply treated without any unnecessary ornament and would be well suited for any garden city or suburb development.

"The design placed second also shows a plain, straightforward plan, well arranged, with the exception of the kitchen, which opens direct into the hall, though being somewhat shielded from the stairs, this is not of very great importance in this particular instance. The design has been premiated because it shows a house of good character, with all the attributes of quiet simple architecture. The elevations are particularly happy, and show that this competitor has grasped the essentials of a simple house and not aimed at anything pretentious or to imitate a house of much larger scale.

"The design placed third is a good plan, and though the position of the larder in relation to the kitchen and hall could be improved, we consider the general lines of the design to be sound. The house could, with care, be built for the amount stipulated, but the adoption of parapet walls and copings to the roof adds to the cost unnecessarily.

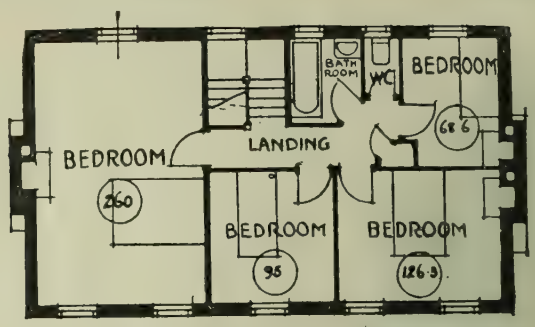
"Dealing with Class 'B' (Houses costing £850), we have placed the winner because of the general excellence of the main lines of the plan and the character of the small house expressed in the elevations. This is in every way an excellent design, giving all the accommodation asked for, well arranged, and treated in a pleasant manner. We feel that we must criticise the w.c.'s, which on both floors appear somewhat narrow, but this is only a matter of adjustment, and in no way upsets the general arrangements.

"The design placed second shows the value of the 'L'-shaped design to help the general grouping of the houses along the road. It is a plain straightforward plan and elevation all well arranged with the exception of the larder and coals, but here again it is simply a matter of adjustment. This design shows a particularly good bedroom plan.

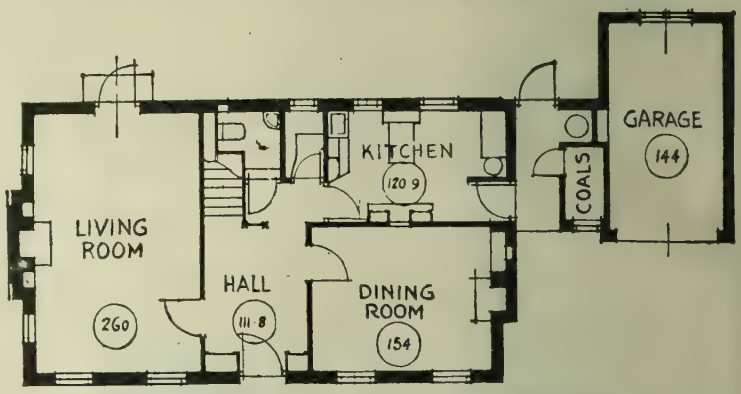
"The design placed third shows a very pleasing treatment in the character of the elevations, and is all that could be desired and expected in a small house of this type and cost."

Ancient Roman Houses.

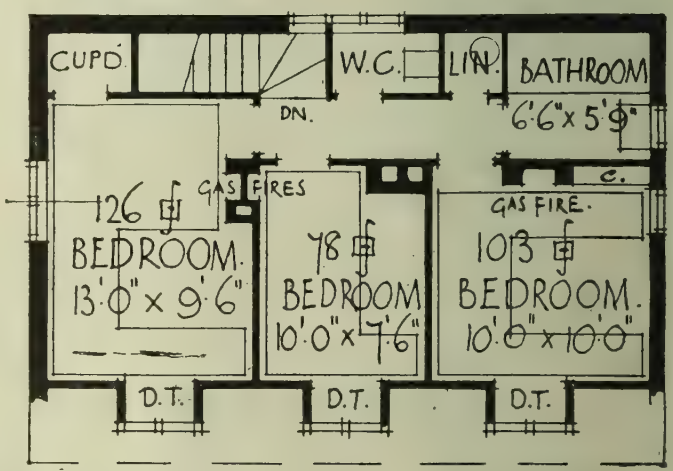
At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Faculty of Archæology, History, and Letters of the British School at Rome, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, Mr. Russell Meiggs, lately Pelham student of the school, gave an account, illustrated by lantern slides, of the excavations at Ostia. He said about a quarter of the town had been unearthed. He described how it was founded at the mouth of the Tiber to form a harbour for Rome. The excavations, he said, had shown the practical methods adopted by the Romans in planning the town. The houses were different from those of Pompeii, which had hitherto been taken as a type of a Roman house. They could imagine the houses at Ostia, with three and four stories, being modern in character. Many of them must have been let in flats, as they contained complete sets of rooms. There was a house of five stories with solid stone balconies. In many cases the ground floors of houses were used as shops.



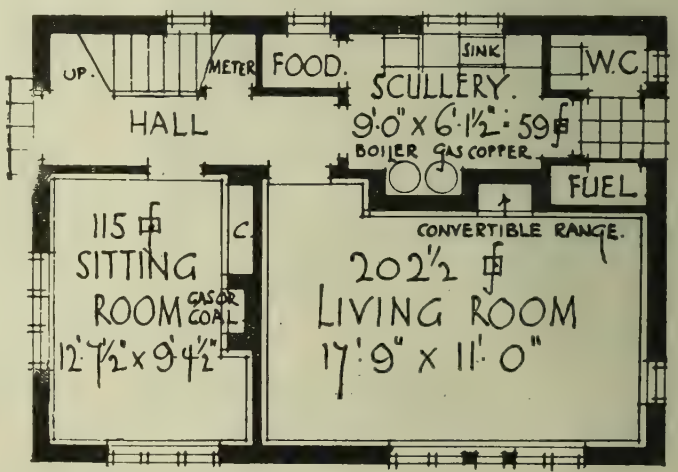
THIRD PREMIUM, CLASS "A": FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



THIRD PREMIUM, CLASS "A": GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



THIRD PREMIUM, CLASS "B": FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



THIRD PREMIUM, CLASS "B": GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

"Daily Mail" Ideal Houses Competition.

Third Premiated Design, Class "A": MR. C. J. PICTON, A.R.I.B.A., and E. R. KNOTT, L.R.I.B.A.

Third Premiated Design, Class "B": MR. DONALD H. MCMORRAN.



THE EXTERIOR.



THE SMOKE ROOM.

Renovation of and Addition to Old Cottage, Vyner-road, Bidston, Cheshire.

MR. J. E. ROWLANDS, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE MONUMENTS OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE*

THIS is the tenth of the series of volumes of the great survey of our national monuments published at prices varying from 13s. 6d. to 40s. We need hardly remind our readers that it is subsidised literature and that they may thankfully accept it as such. The volumes of the survey disarm criticism and eulogy is unnecessary where selection of subject matter, paper, printing, illustrating and general format are so good.

The terms of appointment of the Royal Commission, under date April, 1909, are that they "make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation and conditions of life of the people of England, excluding Monmouthshire, from the earliest times to the year 1700, and to specify those which seem most worthy of preservation." The limit date of 1700 was extended to 1714 in an amended instruction (1913). This question of preservation in the case of Huntingdonshire, as in the previously published sections of the review, is placed well in the forefront, and the Commissioners recommend a very considerable list of monuments in the county of Huntingdonshire as "specially worthy of preservation," comprising seven items of earthworks and Roman remains, twenty-five parish churches and twenty secular buildings which include two castles (Kimbolton and Leighton Bromswold), a palace (Buckden), lesser houses, halls, manors, the remains of an abbey (Ramsey), and five ancient bridges.

The county of Huntingdonshire is made up of five "hundreds"—Norman Cross, Leightonstone, Harstingtone, the Borough of Huntingdon, and Toseland. There are one hundred and two parishes not counting Tilbrook, which, curiously enough, belongs to the hundred of Stodden, in Bedfordshire. The report records 1,221 monuments, an average of 12 monuments per parish. If we look for cathedral cities, we shall not find them in Huntingdonshire, but must seek them over the borders in Ely and Peterborough. Of abbeys there is but one, or the few original remnants of one, the Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey, founded by Ailwyn in 969 and dissolved in 1539, when it passed into the hands of Sir Richard Williams (*alias* Cromwell). Near by the site of Ramsey Abbey Church stands Ramsey's parish church dedicated to Saint Thomas of Canterbury (*c.* 1180 and later) and as an earnest of the quality of the volume from the archæologist's point of view, the following short excerpt will suffice: "The chancel has a quadripartite vault of rubble with plain square diagonal ribs springing in the eastern angles from restored attached shafts with cushion-capitals, and on the W. from the side-shafts of the responds of the chancel-arch; the crown of the vault drops towards the N. and S. in the manner known as Angevin."

"The manner known as Angevin" is just what we should expect in a church dedicated to Becket and built in the last years of his great friend and enemy, Henry of Anjou. The chancel vaulting is reminiscent of that in Henry's own hospital at Angers, and there is also a corresponding feature in the splayed single-light windows. At the time Henry II was building his hospital (1177–1184) he was holding his court at Angers, and the English as well as the Norman prelates were going backwards and forwards, and doubtless one or other brought home the idea for this new departure in vaulting and wedded it to earlier forms of arcading which we see in the nave at Ramsey. Instead of Ramsey's massive pillars and cushion-capitals, at Angers hospital we find slender circular columns with delicately foliated capitals.

A popular county guide book would, in all probability, dismiss Ramsey's parish church in a few bald sentences, stating that it is a fairly well preserved building of late twelfth century architecture, with the usual transitional features from late Norman to Early English Gothic and later fourteenth to sixteenth century additions and restorations, and a west tower constructed about 1672, adding a stray word, perhaps, to a font of dark grey marble of late twelfth or early thirteenth century, and a passing reference to a partly restored lectern of the fifteenth century. On the other hand, the survey devotes nearly three pages to a careful analysis of this church, in addition to three full-page views of the interior and exterior together with a plan and smaller illustrations of sundry details. We are told that "From the unusual features of the plan it appears almost certain that the building was designed as a hospital, infirmary and guesthouse, or at any rate, was built on the plan of such a building and not that of a parish church; it conforms in every particular including the lack of a tower (in the original plan), to the most normal arrangement of a mediæval hospital, the 'nave' forming the hall of the establishment and the 'chancel' the chapel. It is quite possible that the hospital became a parish church in the fourteenth century, or even earlier," and so on with references in comparison with Newark Abbey at Leicester and the recovered plan of Sawtry Abbey.

The selection of Ramsey as illustrating methods of the Commission will not raise feeling of jealousy on the part of dweller Huntingdon, St. Ives, Godmanchester, or of the hundred-and-two parishes in the cou Incidentally, mentioning Godmanchester, t in its parish church, will be found a great w of fifteenth century carving—bench ends complete stars with a fine series of miseric many of which "details" are reproduce the book. Huntingdon is rich in quite churches: three at least retain struct remains of the Saxon period, and whilst com buildings of late eleventh and twelfth cent are comparatively scarce, there are man thirteenth to fifteenth century in exce preservation. A striking feature of the landscape is the tall octagonal broach-s with their delightful traceried and gabled li It is a county of fine towers and spires, an on a rough computation, there must be a ch to every six square miles, the Sabbath must be musical with bells.

"The cultural level of the population," are told, "had probably varied but little many centuries before the coming of the Rom It was, indeed, imposed by exacting ph graphical conditions, which the modern eye r to some extent reconstruct. Apart from gravel terraces bordering the river syst practically the whole county consists of lands, doubtless then densely forested, a fringe of fen land on the east"; and as dry habitable areas were few and far betw ambitious immigrants from neighbouring tricts were naturally few, and the fen-b and forest-covered regions afforded little op tunity for the acquisition of wealth and poli power. But that is not to say that the Ro invasion left Huntingdonshire untouched; the Imperial legions have left us one g "monument" in that section of Erm street which traverses the county practi from north to south.

It takes many minds to make a commu and the part is not greater than the w in the composition of a countryside. If Hunt donshire is one of the minor counties of Engl it still behoves us to know it and to kno intimately. It has its simple beauties of f and field, and it is a country of vast solit where, in places, the horizon is seemi infinite. But it is a county of much a tectural and archæological interest, and able "survey" before us will well r a careful perusal of its pages.

The volume contains 350 pp. of letterp (properly indexed), 166 plates from photogr representing several hundreds of "monumen of various kinds, a large number of plans in text and a key map of the county.

* THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Huntingdonshire. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. £1 15s. net.



New Premises for Messrs. Atkinson's, Old Bond-street: Detail of Shop Front.

MR. E. VINCENT HARRIS, Architect. (*See p.* 87.)

THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT

By T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. F.I.O.B., Hon. F.I.B.D.

THE work of few men in any calling can be so diverse as that of the architect. His outlook must embrace artistic, theoretical and practical knowledge, and behind the actual production of his buildings must lie real ability to appreciate the conditions under which he is living and the people amongst whom he moves and works.

HUMANISM.—Because of its indefinite character, it is interesting at first to realise something of the psychological aspect of building. It means that the architect must be able to visualise the general trend of contemporary life, to foresee points which his clients will expect to find adequately provided for in a new building, to know by instinct or by examination the features which are regarded as of paramount value to the user of the building, and this involves real ability to appreciate the methods of living and the ideals of the members of all classes of the community. It means that the architect must be able to put into perspective the Conservative, Communistic, Socialistic and the Liberal views of separate classes of a nation and must be able to deduce from this mass of individual opinion the general trend of contemporary thought.

Not only is it necessary to appreciate the standard of living of the mass of the people, it is essential that the architect should be able to establish sympathy with any particular outlook, to know whether a man in his home or business environment wishes to emphasise his reticence in decoration or the importance of his social position, to design a building which really expresses the individuality of its owner. The architect must be able to work with men and women of a great number of social grades. He will come constantly into contact with men of culture and intellect, with pure business men and women, with artists, with tradesmen, contractors, clerks of works, foremen, artisans and labourers, each of whom will have his particular portion of the work to perform. Co-operation of all is necessary if the building is finally to achieve distinction as a work of art. The architect becomes a great conductor producing music from this diversified collection of players.

PROCESSES.—Turning from this study of human nature, it is next necessary to have an accurate working knowledge of the building which is being designed; to know the exact processes which it will house; to have first-hand knowledge of their inter-relation, and in many cases to discriminate with fine distinction between parallel processes which superficially appear to be the same. Thus the successful house designed for a craftsman or a miner or labourer will have difference of planning and will be different in appearance from that designed for a man earning a similar income but possessing a different social outlook. The suburban house will differ in many essentials from the town house, and houses in Mayfair will differ from those in Kensington, while the translation of domestic requirements from houses into flats will bring into prominence subsidiary social habits which affect planning. Assuming that the work of an architect is not confined to the production of one class of building, he will need to have an accurate knowledge of the working of other industries; thus the retail shop will need a particular knowledge of retail trade.

A curious inter-relation of facts comes into light in connection with width of road, width of pavement, aspect, length of shop, the design of the window, the design of arcades, entrances to and disposal of the upper parts, the heights floor to floor, the use of the basement, and other features, while the planning of the factory, theatre or cinema will similarly involve first-hand, accurate, and unmistakable knowledge of the habits of the playgoer and of the actor. Perhaps at times the architect too lightly accepts the supposedly accurate knowledge of the users of these buildings, only to find that in many instances that knowledge has arisen from habit in an old building and is a very precarious guide to the layout of a new structure unhampered by incidental circumstances which in older premises have become part of the working arrangements with which the user is familiar.

DRAUGHTSMANSHIP.—Draughtsmanship springs into prominence at an early stage in the education of an architect, and because of this prominence it is easy to place too great an importance upon the high standards which modern work demands. Draughtsmanship is important because it is the handmaid of production. It is, to the architect, the means by which he crystallises his ideas. He must be able to transfer to paper a fleeting impression, an imperfect idea, a half-formed vision of a completed building as soon as it is focussed in his mind's eye. A halting facility with pencil, pen or brush impedes the work of the brain and interrupts the flow of ideas. Rapid draughtsmanship and fine drawing are a necessity to the designer. They do not in themselves produce good design, neither do they make a designer. The brilliant draughtsman is attended by unmistakable risks. His ability to draw may lead him to disguise the shortcomings of his own composition and detail and produce a good drawing rather than a good design. Lack of balance in the building may be hidden by false balance in the drawing; it is so easy for the perspective artist to add irresponsible subsidiary features to the composition, such as trees or motor-cars or people, and thereby supply a focus which the architectural composition lacks. Draughtsmanship, in other words, is an indispensable handmaid but an extremely dangerous master.

ELEMENTS.—In the background of the brain of the architect there must be a real understanding of the importance and effect of a large number of facts which will have a very substantial bearing upon the final architectural production. These facts have varying degrees of importance and varying effects upon the architectural conception according to the type of building which is under discussion, the position in which the building is to be erected and many other extraneous circumstances. It is left to the architectural sense of the architect to give to each its proper weight and proportion for the particular scheme in hand.

In some periods of architectural history attempts have been made to ignore some or all of these elements, and while in such cases it would be untrue to say that the result has been disastrous, it must, nevertheless, be accepted that in so far as they have been disregarded the production of a perfect building has been rendered impossible.

(*a*) Climate.—The first, and one of the most important, of these elements is climate. Climate is often given too little importance in the building. It is climate which dictates the size of the windows, the amount of the opening space, the form of the roof, the introduction or otherwise of the arcade and the portico, and in many cases determines the thickness of the walls. Climate is an indeterminate element which may or may not dictate the use of a particular feature, but which is nevertheless a governing factor in the design of every building.

(*b*) Construction.—The second element which is of very great importance is that of the construction of the building. It is possible that Greek building is the only perfect example of trabeated and Gothic building of arcuated masonry construction, and if this is so then these are the only groups of buildings in Western European architecture which completely fulfil the demands of constructional expression. Such a narrow view of structural permissibility would be so severe as to eliminate many acknowledged architectural masterpieces, and therefore the term "constructural limitations" must be imposed with very careful reservations.

Construction must be the servant of the design and not its master. It must therefore be legitimate to use construction in any way which serves the end of the design, but if a certain limit of reasonableness is passed and steel, concrete, stone, brick or wood are so distorted in their method of application as to absorb abnormal cost or obviously wasteful construction, they offend the sense of fitness of the designer, and when pressed beyond certain points must be regarded as architectural defects of a serious character.

(*c*) Mechanical Equipment.—The modern building houses in many cases a large amount of mechanical equipment, which may have an important bearing upon the design of the building; thus the great ventilating trunk of a Plenum system should not be a mere engineering device on the face of the wall but should be incorporated in the decoration in such a way that it becomes part of the scheme of the interior. Radiators have for a long time been merely placed on the floor and hidden as far as may be with a coat of paint. Thus to handle ventilating and heating adjuncts is not, strictly speaking, architectural, and in so far as these units have failed to be incorporated in the architectural scheme the latter must be considered to be incomplete.

(*d*) By-laws.—A further element ever present with the architect, especially in important towns, is the limiting effect of by-laws. By-laws may be mere superficial rules leaving the whole of the decision with regard to construction to the local surveyor, or they may consist of an elaborate code, such as that incorporated in the London Building Act, which will govern the plan, elevation and lay-out of the design from first to last.

(*e*) Finance.—A further element of design in building is found in dealing with the financial aspect of the scheme. It must be wrong to disregard finance. The simple house or cottage is found to be good partly because it adequately recognises the restriction of money. Financial possibilities are present in some form or another in every class of building, and consciously or unconsciously they affect the design.

(*f*) Site, Land, Aspect, etc.—Finally, there are restrictions of site, of level, of aspect, and of surroundings which have their reflex action upon every new work of architecture which arises in their midst. With these aspects of humanism, these details of working arrangements and these diverse elements at the back of his brain, the architect sets to work to produce—

THE DESIGN.—Design is rightly accepted as the real basis of architecture. Design is the production of the particular form of a particular building. It may be summarised as a crystallisation of facts made beautiful, but it embraces so many facts or features that any brief summary, however apposite, is almost bound to be misleading. The design must be supreme in fitness and suitability. It must obviously be in the realm of the practical. It must be produced with economy of effort. The finished façade must appear to be the result of spontaneous thought, and although it may have solved many exceedingly difficult practical problems it is an axiom that it must possess in apparently effortless serenity the elements of beauty.

(To be concluded.)

New Venice Bridge.

A proposal is understood to have been placed before the Venetian Council for the construction of an ornamental stone bridge in place of the iron structure that spans the Grand Canal between the Campo San Vitale and the Academy of Fine Arts. The present bridge, which spoils one of the most charming stretches of the canal, and which is entirely unsuitable for modern traffic requirements, was built about half a century ago, and every year much money has to be spent on repairs. The proposed new bridge, which would be wider than the Rialto and would be nearly 28 ft. high, has been planned by Signor E. Fagiuoli and the design has been favourably received in artistic circles in Venice.

THE REPAIR OF ANCIENT BRIDGES

By WILLIAM HARVEY.

"In bridge building two conflicting interests have to be reconciled, for the designer has to provide free and sufficient space on the roadway over the bridge for the traffic of the district, and a clear waterway below the arches supporting the road. In almost all aspects of the case these two considerations govern the shape of the finished work, and ancient bridges often charm as much by their admirable disposition of structural strength, appropriate to their old-world uses, as by the beauty of their detail and the colour that has been applied to their mouldering stones by weather and lichen.

To effect a balance between facilities for road travel and water flow is never altogether easy. To span the stream in a single arch may mean a steep rise in the road up to its summit, or, if the road is made level, it may imply the provision of a dangerously flat arch, or of a series of arches of excellent shape, perhaps, whose supporting piers obstruct navigation and impede the flow of the river. Viewed from the standpoint of liability to decay the bridge is seen to be exposed to several dangers which will bring about its downfall in process of time. The materials are subjected to wet under water level and to varying degrees of dampness above, but beside this frequent cause of decay, the piers may be battered in flood time by floating objects, or pressed upon by ice as it forms—and expands as it forms—during frosts.

An even more severe and insidious cause of decay is the scouring away of the river bed from between the piers which leaves their foundations deprived of lateral support and free to squeeze out under the load. With arch pressures to be resisted and water pressures to be met, the bridge may well require periodical repair to keep it in service, and as a matter of fact, old bridges do require repairs of the most varied description.

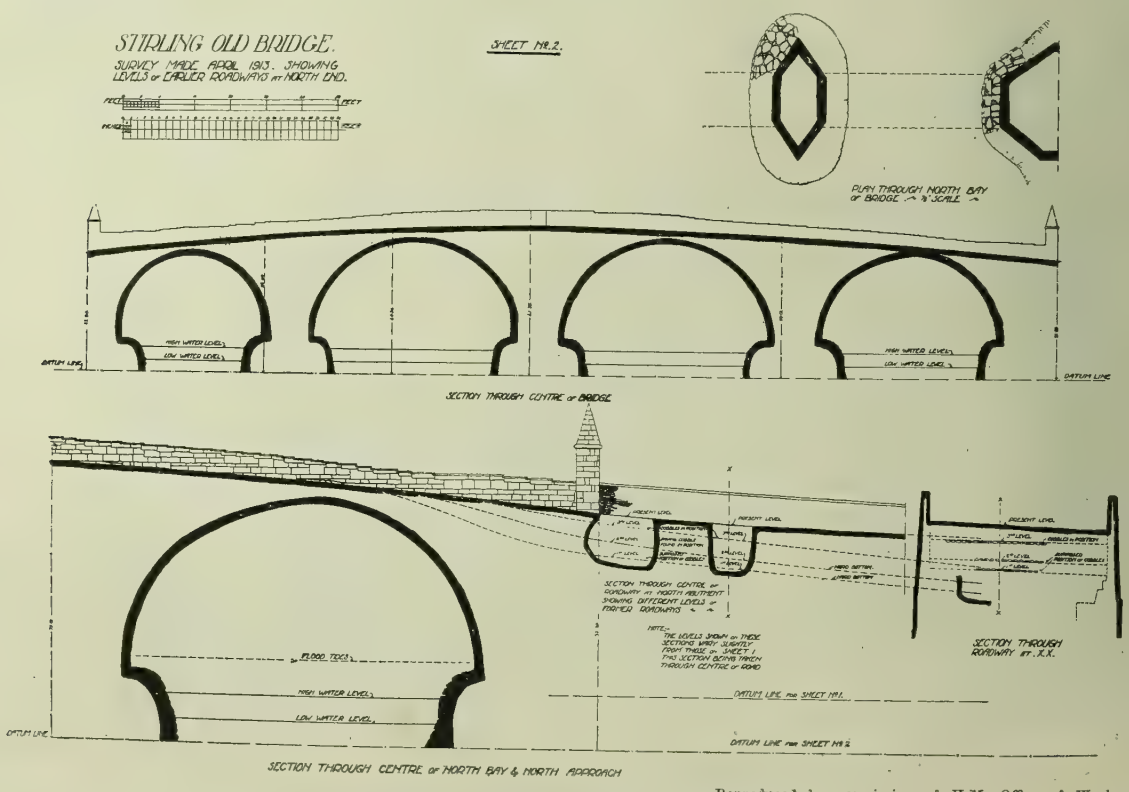
Old London Bridge suffered continually from the erosion of the river bed by the violent tides which scoured away material from between the foundations of the piers. This old Gothic construction of "nineteen great stone arches secured by piles of timber drove to the bottom of the river, having a drawbridge towards Southwark," took up such a large proportion of the waterway with its many piers and the sterlings upon which they were founded that it had the effect of a dam and held up several feet of water.

The result was that at particular states of every tide the flow amounted to a waterfall with swirling eddies which sucked deep pits near the piers and deposited dangerous banks of sediment at a little distance from the bridge. So vigorous was the scouring action that after a new great central arch had been erected in 1759 in place of two old ones, the supporting piers were found to be in danger of subsiding into the pits in the river bottom. In this emergency John Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, was instantly summoned express from Yorkshire to relieve the difficulty. Coming almost immediately after his triumphant completion of the third Eddystone Lighthouse, this appeal to a man who had experienced the ways of running water was made with the utmost confidence, and his advice was accepted and acted upon the same day that it was given. The old City Gates had been demolished some months previously, but at Smeaton's instructions the stonework was brought back "and the work commenced immediately, although it was Sunday morning." Thousands of tons of rubble stone were brought to the spot and thrown into the pit to form a level and fairly smooth bed for the river between the two piers most heavily loaded by the "new" great arch. This precautionary repair of the foundation executed in 1761 was insufficient to prevent great damage by high tides, and by the pressure of ice in the early part of 1763, when parts of the ancient sterlings were washed away from around the bases of the piers whose foundations on the dry chalk rubble of the sterlings were exposed. It cost £6,800 to repair the damage.

A severe frost in 1768 had somewhat similar effects, and a great many tons of Kentish ragstones were again thrown down beneath the great central arch. The temporary nature of the benefit and the permanent danger to navigation which these elementary repairs produced soon became apparent, though it is probable that without them the ill-founded old bridge would have subsided and crumbled to pieces, just as Waterloo Bridge is doing at the present day. The vigilance of the surveyors who noticed the erosion and plumbed the depth of the river bottom in time to prevent disaster was certainly to be commended, even when the measures of repair were of limited efficiency. Lack of cohesion in the mass of rubble at the river bed was at last recognised as the reason for its rapid erosion, and in 1793 and 1794 nine baulks of strong timber were sunk down to the river bed between the sterlings of the piers of the centre arch. These beams were held in place by upright timbers at their ends, but the device was only partially successful, for only two of the beams were found in place in 1799 when the work was surveyed by George Dance. The good effect of continual attention to the duty of surveying and making minor repairs on the principle of the "stitch in time" is to be gleaned from the fact that the great arch had only subsided 2½ in. in the centre of its span when it was surveyed by Francis Giles in 1821.

In this case of old London Bridge the question of architectural style did not enter into the problem. It is true that the "new" great arch of 1759 was supposed to be in the Gothic style, but its Gothic character was only nominal. Repairs to the sterlings were also opportunist patchings in the form of added timbers or added filling of chalk as the immediate needs of the moment suggested. The actual size of the sterlings increased as time progressed and as new layers of piles accumulated about the existing old ones which were seldom taken out for fear of weakening the foundation. As a consequence, the sterlings became increasingly obstacles to navigation. Partly because their great projection contracted the channels, and partly because boats became stranded on their shelf-like tops and fell off the shelf as the tide ebbed.

Repairs which are designed and executed in such a manner as to retain the original shape and character of the bridge, and to preserve



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Stirling Old Bridge: Record of Investigations in connection with the repair of the structure.



In process of being Grouted and Pointed.



New Cobble Paving in harmony with Ancient Work.

Stirling Old Bridge.

s actual material are far from common, and re only applied in cases where the old bridge s recognised as a monument of great historical r artistic importance.

In these cases, the opportunist regime of emporary patching cannot be relied upon, nd a considered scheme is prepared at the eginning of the repairs in strict reference to he principle of retaining all ancient work n place and adding only the minimum of new aterial where it will be as little conspicuous s possible. To ensure that such a scheme shall o justice to the structural as well as the artistic haracter of the decaying bridge, it is absolutely ecessary that every source of weakness shall be lly understood at the commencement. To is end the work is surveyed in a specially inute manner and all its deflections and actures are recorded on the survey drawings. o a certain extent, the process of surveying nd drawing out elaborate plans, elevations nd sections, reveals the nature of the forces t work. There is a reason for every bulge and ack, and before a cure is attempted it is ecessary to determine what forces are at work roducing the defects. The stresses in the ructure are carefully analysed and the results f theoretical calculation are critically examined n the work. The continuous nature of decay nd the effects of time have also to be considered connection with bridge repairs, though they e but poorly represented in the formulæ con- ined in the usual text-books on constructional ience, and a long view must be taken in order at the repairs may be effective over a period years proportionate to their cost. Even the most satisfactory and scientifically applied repairs will require periodical renewal, for the water pressures being continually re-applied, there is a definite cause for further damage and a need for continual vigilance.

Stirling Old Bridge repaired by H.M.O.W. Historic Buildings Branch may be taken as a good example of the modern scientific repairs which may be applied in cases where the ancient appearance is to be preserved. The size of the bridge and its state of dilapidation were such as to bring it just within the scope of the power of cement grout to provide adequate coherence to the old masonry without resort to tensile reinforcement, though very considerable quantities of whinstone rubble were used in making good pits in the river bed and in rebuilding parts of the old sterlings where they had been washed away by the force of the current. The depth of water varies from 15 ft. at the end of the ebb in dry weather to between 30 and 40 ft. at high floods, so that the sterlings and the piers are subjected to very considerable pressure, though there is nothing comparable to the definite waterfall of old London Bridge. But in addition to the decay of the piers and their foundations, the arches, the spandril walls, parapets, and the retaining walls of the north and south approach roads all showed signs of dilapidation. The earth filling below the cobble-paved roadway was pushing out the face walls at several places, though not to such an extent as would make re-building imperative. To preserve the bridge with all its antique character and yet to re-establish its structural strength, it was decided to make it as nearly monolithic as possible by the help of cement grout and by such necessary re-building of defective portions as could not be avoided. No single pier seemed to be in urgent need of underpinning when the bridge was examined, but defects in every part required attention if subsidence and piecemeal disintegration were to be avoided in future.

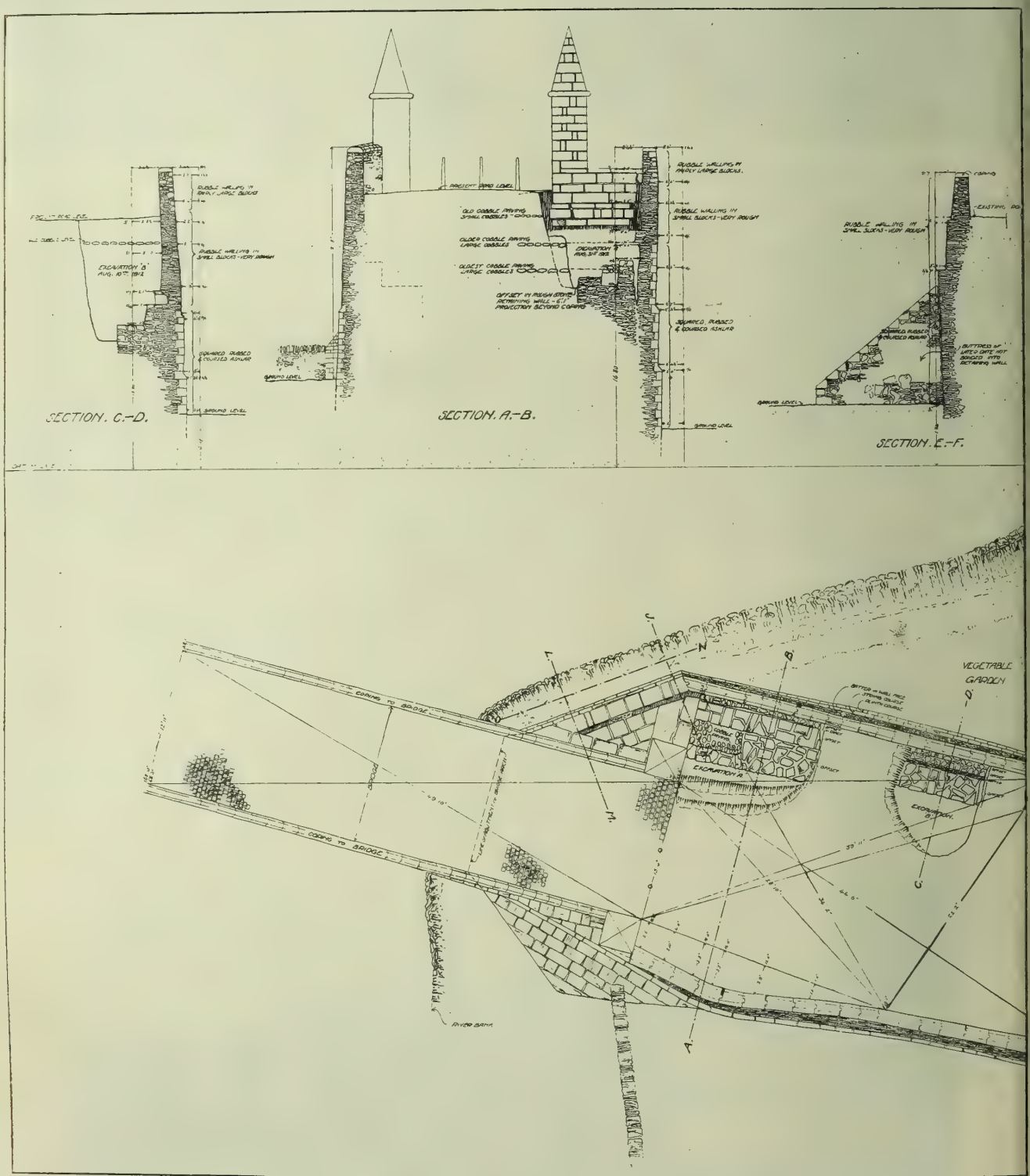
As a great many of the cracks and bulges were of such a nature as might be attributed to the denudation of material from all parts of the work, it appeared probable that the reinstatement of sufficient sound new material in every place where old had been washed away might prove sufficient to stabilise the old bridge. A scheme for surrounding the sterlings of the bridge piers with sheet piling was formulated, but was purposely held in reserve until time should have shown the measure of effectiveness obtainable by the process of internal consolidation.

One cause of trouble that was revealed by careful enquiry was the increased weight of the road filling above its original level. The spandril walls and the retaining walls of the inclined approach roads were severely stressed by lateral pressures applied by the retained earth and were found to have bulged outwards in response to them. In many places the bulges were increased and made more dangerous by the decay of the mortar and its replacement by the swelling roots of briers and weeds, and in some parts the retaining walls were so far out of perpendicular that they had a clear space behind them, the "retained" earth having exerted its pressure at a lower level. The walls were strengthened by excavating pits and trenches wherever



Stirling Old Bridge, before commencement of repair.

necessary beneath the paving of the bridge and its approaches, and building an internal unseen additional thickness of walling to withstand the pressure of the earth. The outer faces of the masonry were scrupulously preserved by raking out the decayed mortar, the dirt and the matted roots, and then tamping in sound new mortar composed of Portland cement and sand in the proportion of one of cement to three of sand. The cement mortar was forced well home into the crevices of the work to a distance of 21 in. in some cases, and. where cavities extended beyond the reach of efficient treatment by hand tamping tools, the interior was either strengthened by additional material as just described, or consolidated with machine grouting. As far as possible, hand grouting into cavities purposely raked clean was resorted to, and different tools were prepared to deal with the different width of the irregular joints. If the space between stone and stone proved too narrow for the effective employment of the normal mixture of cement and sand, a richer mortar was used to ensure complete penetration of each cavity and definite adhesion of the jointing material to its surroundings. The work was constantly examined and joints were cut out from time to time to demonstrate the sound character of the tamped material. Under these conditions, the wall can veritably be made monolithic as far as the good hand-grouting may be made to penetrate, a the standard of execution demanded is such th the stone will crack before the joint will pa The cement was forced back 2 to 2½ in. from t face of the wall and a pointing of Arden lin and washed pebbly sand added to mainta the appearance of the old surface. To preve the new pointing looking too crude it w sprayed with clean water as it set in order bring the grains of sand to the surface a reproduce the mellow effect of years of exposu without in the least affecting the strength the joint. Repairs to the under-water portio of the sterlings were executed in a manner son what reminiscent of the experiment put in ha



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Stirling Old Bridge: Part of preliminary survey carried out by H.M. Office of Works (Historic Buildings Branch), before repairing the structure.

John Smeaton at London Bridge, except at more care was taken in posing the material the bottom of the river. Blocks of whinstone m six to nine hundredweights apiece were rried down in a sand barge, which was guided o position with ropes, so that the stones uld be placed where they were most needed. mound of heavy stones was formed from the er bed around the outwater of the middle pier. here floods had carried away part of the ster-g, and as soon as the pile of stones rose a foot ove low water level the work was grouted with at cement between tides. On this foundation, e damaged masonry of the sterling itself was built with large roughly dressed blocks of hinstone, the lower courses being grouted in at cement, and the interior with cement and nd in the proportion of one to two. Both fore and after the execution of these repairs, nown positions of former fractures were kept nder periodical examination, and at important sitions, such as the junction of the bridge roper with the approach roads, the masonry as furnished with permanent brass tell-tales y means of which any further movements uld be detected.

Some difficulty was experienced in treating e old arches to the processes of consolidation y raking out and grouting the joints. As the rches had settled and become distorted in the rocess of building and by settlements sub-quent to that date, some of the joints at the ntrados were squeezed together almost "hard o hard," as masons call it. On the extrados he same joints were open and gaping, and the uzzle was to force in cement through the arrow to the wide open part of the joint, as ell as to clean it out in the first place. It as vital that the arch ring should be sound, nd special fine steel tools were forged to deal with the difficulty, every joint being packed ull of cement and pointed with a substantial dging of lime mortar penetrating 2 or 2½ in. nto the work. A few stones which were found o have been burst by the arch pressure through heir having been originally "face-bedded" with their laminations parallel to the soffit of he arch. A very few had to be replaced with ew stones, but in the great majority of cases he packing of all joints and cavities with cement proved sufficient. One work which proved necessary as a preliminary to adequate internal reatment was the removal of the unsightly nd useless patchings of superficially applied Portland cement which had been smeared across the joints and some of the stones in former attempts at repair. Ever since the introduction of modern, hard-setting cements the repairer in a hurry has been tempted to resort to this miserably inartistic and inefficient misuse of good material. Such superficial smearings only suffice to entrap water and direct it into the interior of the work, for they are not in the least degree watertight, and considered as repairs directed to the resistance of structural pressures they are altogether delusive. With the devices now available for working in the dry below water-level, either in the shelter of a coffer-dam, or by means of excavations carried on with the aid of compressed air, the repair of very large bridges has become a matter of discretion. If it is thought proper to retain such a structure as Waterloo Bridge, there is no insuperable structural difficulty in the way. The ideal carried into practice at Stirling Old Bridge would govern the principles of the work, and the maintenance of the present appearance and the genuine old material would be a paramount consideration. The exact measures adopted at Stirling would also apply in part, though they would need to be augmented by the provision of suitable temporary falseworks and centres, and by a frame of reinforcement to be introduced between the crowns of the arches and the roadway to make good the loss of continuity in the structure through its partial dislocation. Tensile reinforcement becomes necessary in such cases when the additional strength obtainable by means of cement grouting cannot be considered sufficient to meet the stresses in the building as a whole, although grouting may still suffice to mend a great deal of the masonry in detail.

A RE-HOUSING SUGGESTION

By HAROLD FALKNER

MANY changes have occurred in the roads that lead out of London, but not the least distressing is the change that has come over them in the last ten years. To people who drive out constantly it may not be very noticeable, but to anyone who has that experience after a lapse of a few years it is very apparent. Before the war the suburbs ended at Kingston—Hounslow and there were gaps in between, now those gaps are filled. Districts such as Bookham were then rural, now they are devastated by the increase of small bad buildings, and this in spite of the restrictive influence of high building costs.

It is not suggested that restraint should be placed on those who really prefer living in what may be termed the outer suburban fringes, but the general aspect of some of these new colonies seems to suggest that their inhabitants are not stimulated by desire for a country life but by the dire necessity imposed by the absence of an alternative.

If this development is taking place at present prices, what would be the rate if building prices were brought down to the same relative rates that the motor industry now bears to its pre-war rates? In a few years, nothing that in any way represents a countryside would exist—at any rate within forty miles of London.

I propose, therefore, in this article, to consider what seems to be the only serious alternative. There are two ways only of expansion: one, the above-mentioned, outwards; the other, upwards (the sanitary authorities would not let us, I fear, build downwards). The objections to upward building are: slightly greater initial cost, and an alleged higher cost of lift service over train service. Others are the prejudice of the British working people (particularly of the artisan class) to any alteration in the planning or general appearance of their dwellings, or their habits. The advantages of the upward schemes are:—

(1) An enormous increase of the uncovered areas of ground. The extra land would provide recreation grounds, playing fields, public gardens (even golf courses, if done on a sufficiently large scale) beyond the most liberal allowance in any modern garden city lay-out.

(2) A very much healthier atmosphere in all the dwellings, particularly the upper stories.

(3) An economy in the lighting and heating, and to some extent in sanitary services.

(4) Considerable improvement in the general sanitary conditions (think of all the unwholesome little back yards in Battersea, the difficulty of inspecting them, and in making any amelioration if they could be inspected).

(5) An absolute control of the smoke nuisance. The saving this alone would effect in the adjoining areas would more than pay for the added expense (on rates or taxes).

The objection to smoke control in industrial premises is that while dwelling-houses are allowed to do as they like, it is useless to control industrial smoke.

I have taken an area in Battersea as a typical example, not because it is the most overcrowded but because it is about the average of many of the less fortunate boroughs, and because it is definitely bounded by railways and roads. The area is approximately 33 acres, the present number of houses 846 (all particulars are taken from Ordnance survey). There are 25 houses to the acre, two families inhabit nearly every house (and take lodgers), so the number of inhabitants is probably 250 to the acre.

Plan No. 1 (see page 76) shows graphically the proportion of houses to open spaces.

Plan No. 2 shows the same area developed in 14 blocks 22 stories high, six tenements per floor, giving a total accommodation for the area at five persons per tenement—9,240 as against 8,460 in the old—at half the number of inhabitants per tenement, and one-third the number per bedroom; besides which, it provides the very large business blocks, A and B, the rents of which would practically outset the interest on the cost of rebuilding the whole area.

Acts of Parliament would, of course, be required for the acquisition of the areas, and the County Council, who would become the owners and developers, would of course have to revise, or totally exempt the builders from, their by-laws.

The area now occupied by schools and playing fields is proportionately extended. It also provides one 125-ft. trunk road as against the present road averaging 60 ft.

The height of the buildings, if the lowest story were used for caretakers, light and heat distributing, club-rooms, private and public stores, would be 250 ft. The top floor would be used for wash-houses and laundries and (possibly) crèches, the roof being devoted to drying grounds and recreation. In every case all rooms would receive more light and air than the ground floors of houses as now existing, and the proportion would, of course, be enormously increased as the stories rise.

As to the question of cost, I understand that this class of building can be put up for something like 2s. 6d. per ft. cube as against the L.C.C. price for housing schemes of 1s. 8d. A good deal of the extra 10d. would be recovered from the business blocks, and the cost would be slightly reduced by the use of the old materials (bricks for concrete, doors, and possibly glass). The increased health of the inhabitants and the improved amenities of the district and the surrounding districts, should be compensation for the rest. There would also be some saving on the sanitary services of the district.

As to the increased cost to the inhabitants (working lifts and caretakers for cleaning public parts), this should not be more than the increased cost of railway journeys imposed on most inhabitants who are rehoused on areas generally considerably further from their work in the matter of railway or tram fares.

The buildings would be of ferro-concrete, of course absolutely non-inflammable; the heating would be by steam and hot water; lighting by electricity; and gas stoves for cooking. Rubbish would be deposited in bins automatically collected by waste lifts daily. Passenger lifts would be sufficiently large for perambulators, and a certain number of free journeys might be allowed. Domestic animals would have to be limited, but the open areas to each tenement would allow for a few. I have treated only a small area, in which the sizes of the recreation grounds must necessarily be small; with larger areas, golf courses and parks are quite a possibility. With this kind of building some of the difficulties of rehousing are easily overcome; for instance, the question of what is to become of the inhabitants while the new houses are being built is, with schemes which cover a wide area, a question of great importance. With tall buildings only a small original area need be demolished, while one block is being built; directly one block is completed, the inhabitants of enough of the original small houses can be accommodated in this to enable most of the other block sites to be cleared, the further demolitions being simply to provide the recreation grounds and open spaces.

Again, the materials—steel, gravel or breeze, and Portland cement—are all of the kind of which an abundant supply is available at a not too inflated price, and for much of the work (concrete) only labourers and foremen are required.

I have dealt with the question of cost from a matter of habit, but the time is coming when housing will be so importunate a subject that Governments may have to make cost (as in the case of unemployment pay) give way to policy.





SAME AREA RE-DEVELOPED.



EXISTING LAY-OUT,

Suggested Re-housing Scheme for part of Battersea.

By Mr. Harold Falkner.

PROSPECTS FOR CRAFTSMANSHIP

BY REGINALD HALLWARD.

IN speaking of craftsmanship at a time when subject in its varying aspects is receiving much attention, I am concerned, for my rposes here, not with the craft trades, the rk of the mason, bricklayer, or joiner, impor- t as these are, but rather with the more hly developed artistry of the individual ftsman. All true craftsmanship implies istry, and it is only when this is added that ftsmanship attains its goal. The over- phasis on craftsmanship, a reaction from the lustrial revolution, still leaves the central ue untouched, and it is only when thought and ling have brought it through to the deeper ftsmanship of art that craftsmanship can said to be enough. To deepen and extend the etry of art, to attach it more intimately to e depths of human thought and feeling, is recover its august place in the destinies of man life.

The chief concern is how to attach such nvictions to building and the allied arts, rough which a closer union may come about. r this can happen only when the same aim imates both, joined by a right outlook on e, which brings them together. For, as the ts rest on truth, so the true way of life is the ly way for art. At a time when the principal mand for architecture is made through com- erce, industrial conditions and standards verning largely what is demanded, it is an roic task for the architect to decide on what may, or may not do—unless he falls back on the phistry that someone else will do it if he frains, and makes surrender of his real pre- gatives—on this issue, and how it is decided es the future largely depend.

This is true for both architecture and applied tistry, and the way of life for them both. hough the conditions of their work are different eir relationships are no less complimentary each other, needing mutual consideration of hat is to be desired, and how executed. If either hand there is the desire to impose eir will, or adopt less than this mutual attitude, ere is loss for both. The extension of archi- cture into this enlarged field of expression an only be developed by the free service of ther minds and the additional artistry which is bestows. For architecture, as we under- tand it to-day—like patriotism—is not enough. ll great architecture has fortified itself with the enius of other men. The single mind cannot o this; has not ever done it. In Eastern archi- ecture—Greek, as at the Parthenon and else- here; Mediæval, at Amiens—wherever the est is seen, the artistry contributed in this way ollectively floods the building; architecture nds new possibilities through it, and the artis- ry of the craftsmen finds new ones through rchitecture.

A poverty of architecture existing through he absence of imaginative craftsmanship, it may e retaliated, is hardly to be found. There some truth in this, and there is also the fact f its being largely due to the difficulty of its rvival. It needs something of the heroic, nely sort of courage, for the artistry of the raftsman not to—at any rate partially— ndustrialise itself. Through this there has grown hat kind of pseudo-artistry which lies in close dherence to the architect's "office drawing." nd even where the pose of artist craftsman is erhaps rather arrogantly assumed, we see the ounting house or office taking precedence of he art—and the first-hand intimacy no longer ttaching to it. It is said we cannot promote t, and yet there is one sense in which this is uite untrue, and the way to it is to distinguish he real from the half real, and the mere hireling om the artist. The way to get it is to want enough, and the architect does not always ant it. We may do without it, but in so doing rchitecture droops; its music is indeed frozen, cking the southern zephyrs of romance and eatment in its sculptured and other details.

Though welcoming such steps as have recently een taken, I do not think the R.I.B.A. has, as body, enough familiarity yet with really rsonal craftsmanship to give much furtherance it. We must not only respect, but understand its nature, and this requires more than the admission implied in the movement that there is neglect, though it should prove a step on the way to better things. There has to be a change of outlook on both sides. The prospects for the craftsman depend on an accession of thought and feeling to vitalise form, on giving a nobler interpretation through his materials, based on vision as well as craftsmanship, and on the side of the architect, based on similar feelings, a closer co-operation and appreciation of what the artist has to give. Commerce has made it so relatively easy that I recognise the extra trouble it is to the architect for the artist in him to prevail over the employer.

Above all other methods to promote the artistry of craftsmanship by organisations, societies and movements aiming to further it, the defence of the arts rests primarily on the artist himself. We may look too much outside ourselves for help and entangle ourselves with such machinery. Institutions have as often proved a hindrance as an advantage to the artist, and their influence cannot be shown to have always promoted the best. There is no one will defend architecture if the architect does not; there is no one will defend art if the artist does not. It is this higher self-esteem which can alone now avail us, to believe that it all comes back to the individual. As the explorer, Dr. Nansen, has said: "Let me tell you one secret of such so-called successes as there may have been in my life. . . . It was to burn my boats, and demolish the bridges behind me. Then one loses no time in looking behind when one should have quite enough to do in looking ahead. . . . You have to do or die," and he continues: "It is the explorers with the true spirit of adventure we now need if humanity shall really overcome the present difficulties, and find the right course of that dangerous sea ahead of us." Never more so than to-day have the words of the great poet rung true: "Where before thee no man has trod, make for thyself a path."

In conversation with one of the Canons outside the western doors of the Cathedral of Nantes, on my noticing some defacement to the carved stonework, destroyed at the time of the Revolution, "Ah!" he said, "but if the Church cannot protect itself?" Pondering on the significance of these words, my thoughts were directed to the arts and the danger of the encroachments on all sides to capture them for industrialism, to challenge their prerogatives and replace them with economic and industrial servitude, and the words of the old Canon came back to me. I had so often listened to the doctors, of which we have so many both within and outside the arts, advising the artist to adapt himself to the times, and to learn to market his wares better, and come out of his studio more. As though the craftsman was surrounded with opportunities which he neglected. And as refrain to all this we are told that we are old-fashioned. On the other side there may be some exaggeration of a general truth in what was said by Sir Joshua Reynolds. "An artist," says Reynolds in his letter to Barry, "should bring his mind to bear on painting, from the moment he rises till he goes to bed." This concentration can only grow out of a sense that life is somehow guided, and that the response will come to such conviction because if offers something which appeals to the best in all of us. It is to strengthen production in this way rather than dependence on institutions, the publicity agent and the salesman, that will do most towards encouraging art. The words of the old Canon implied that where there is something great enough it is its own best defence and will draw all others to it.

Taste can be no substitute for inspiration, for its timid conformities leave us cold, and there is nothing into which the spirit of humanity can enter, thought and feeling so little penetrating it; a craftsmanship without a soul. Taste is, indeed, no help, when you are opposed to this greater reality. A recently dedicated chapel in a new Cathedral, one of so many instances, leaves this depressing "office" sense on our minds, so impeccable, but with its fatal intimation, whether stated or not, "designed by the architect." So a sort of flat rate for the arts has been built up, under which in what should be their noblest application they sink to this depressing level.

A great responsibility rests upon the artist who should direct his own labour instead of merely taking the colour of his own time and entangling himself too much in its machinery. Above all else, what really favours his art is his own strong convictions. I admire the solitary courage; the belief that can alone sustain the arts; the honour that compels the artist, against all obstruction and upheld by the inward necessities of his calling, to seek freedom for his expression at all costs. It is this best, of which the good is often the enemy, that we need so much to-day; the great example, the fidelity of fixed purpose, though it stand alone. For when all is said about encouraging the arts, about methods and craftsmanship, there is still the unaccounted for, which counts most of all, and of which we only know for ourselves. It is here, within this stronghold, that the arts have to re-feel and re-think themselves, to interpret life, and its deepest conceptions to-day. And for the young artist emerging from the schools into the great adventure that this foretells, his greatest ally will be found in valorous determination to be one of the ten just men on whom the future of the world depends.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. J. Leonard Crouch, barrister-at-law, delivered recently a special lecture at the College, dealing with "The Recent Developments in the Law and Practice of Surveys for Dilapidations." In the course of his remarks, the lecturer said that since the war statutory provisions had been enacted affecting the liability of landlords to repair certain classes of property. First in order of time came the Rent Restriction Acts. Under these a landlord, in certain circumstances, could not recover rent while repairs were required. The Housing Act of 1925, Section 1, provided that, despite any stipulation to the contrary, houses let at £40 a year in London and £26 elsewhere—the latter figure being an extension—were repairable by the landlord. The only test was rent. Section 2 provided that any houses suitable for occupation by persons of the working classes were also so repairable. No rental limit was laid down and the only test was suitability for the purpose named. On failure of the landlord to do the repairs, the local authorities could do them. The cost became a mortgage on the premises. The Law of Property Act, 1925, by Section 147, enacted a new condition. If the landlord served an unreasonable notice to do decorative repairs, the lessee could apply for relief. It appears that he could immediately commence proceedings. If this was so, it would appear advisable to write a letter before action, otherwise he might perhaps not get his costs, as the relief sought was discretionary. No question of damages arose, The section was apparently designed to meet abuses of the same description which section 14 of the Conveyancing Act of 1881 effectively encountered.

The foregoing acts followed the lead given by the many agricultural holdings Acts, and assisted the tenants who, from the circumstances of their cases, were considered by Parliament as not always capable of looking effectively after their own interests. Many decisions of the courts were reviewed. They mostly decided questions of mixed law and fact, and care would have to be taken to see that the facts of such precedents applied to other sets of facts, otherwise it might be found that the Courts distinguished the cases and did not consider themselves bound by their previous decision. When deciding what damages would be obtained for breaches of express or implied covenants, judges who sat without juries looked through the eyes of juries. Surveyors should do the same when advising clients. If both parties to a dispute endeavoured to do so, agreement would usually eventuate and the expense involved in litigation would be avoided.

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY.

After the time when the early rude structures were little more than a protection from the elements and wild animals, and when men were drawn together forming communities and building villages and towns, the history of party walls reflects the progress of building through the ages down to the present time when the needs of the modern city demand the proper separation of buildings with adequate strength and security appropriate to the nature and size of the structure, and regard for the rights of the neighbouring owners of the land and the buildings thereon.

The earliest regulations relating to party walls that the author has discovered occur in an order made by the Court and Aldermen of London in 1192 requiring "all houses to be erected in London or within the liberties thereof to be built of stone with party walls of the same and covered either with slates or tiles," but this order not being sufficiently observed, it was further provided "to appease contentions that might arise among neighbours upon enclosure between land and land that twelve Aldermen of the City should be chosen in full husting and these sworn to attend the Mayor in making the proposed regulations." The dimensions of the walls were to be regulated by these magistrates and were to be at least 3 ft. in thickness and 16 ft. in height. There were also regulations for heightening the party walls by agreement between the owners or otherwise.

The earliest reference to party walls in any Act of Parliament occurs in the one passed after the great fire of London, entitled "An Act for rebuilding the City of London" (1667), wherein, amongst other provisions, regulations were laid down for the separation of buildings by party walls. The buildings were divided into four classes each with their own schedules of thicknesses of walls expressed in terms of bricks. It is interesting to note that in this Act provisions were made for settling questions of light and wages. This Act only applied to the City of London and remained in force until 1772.

An Act "for better preventing mishaps that may happen by fire," and requiring the provision of party walls to all houses within a certain area, outside the City, in London and Westminster, was passed in 1707. In 1725 the law was amended and extended to the parishes of St. Pancras, St. Marylebone, Paddington and Chelsea, and by a further Act in 1747 the thickness of party walls was increased. In 1764 it was enacted that party walls should have parapets carried up 18 in. above the roofs. A further building Act was passed in 1774 whereby buildings were divided into several classes each with their own rules, and remained in force until repealed by the Metropolitan Building Act of 1844, which was repealed by the Metropolitan Building Act of 1855, which in turn was repealed by the London Building Act of 1894.

Several amending Acts have since been passed, some as the result of legal decisions and interpretations on the 1894 Act, and some due to the advance of the science of building, but the 1894 Act remains the principal Act regulating building within the Administrative County of London, which extends over an area of 117 square miles, and contains the provisions defining the procedure for dealing with party structures. The practice in dealing with party structures in London was built up on the Metropolitan Building Act of 1855, and being found to work successfully the provisions of this Act were practically re-enacted in the Act of 1894. The procedure thereunder might well be taken as a basis for dealing with similar problems outside the area governed by this Act, indeed, architects and surveyors would, I think, welcome this procedure being made statutory for party structures throughout the country.

It may be mentioned, in passing, that the Royal Institute of British Architects in December, 1901, passed a resolution requesting the then Local Government Board to promote a Bill in Parliament enacting those provisions of the London Building Act, 1894, dealing with party walls, to apply to the United Kingdom, but unfortunately with no result.

The rights and liabilities of building and adjoining owners in respect of party structures within the Administrative County of London are regulated by Part VIII of the London Building Act, 1894, but other parts of this Act define the terms used, the methods of building and rules for construction, and deal with dangerous structures, penalties, etc. The rights of building and adjoining owners are clearly defined under this Act, and it was held under the preceding Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, in the case of the Standard Bank of British South Africa *v.* Stokes in 1879, that these rights are in substitution of those which existed at Common Law, and are not merely an addition thereto. It would appear that one of the main objects in view in framing Part VIII of the Act, was to enable owners and users of party walls to conduct negotiations and settle disputes without the intervention of lawyers, and to place all such business in the hands of surveyors.

As an architect owes a general duty as a professional man to know and act in accordance with the law so far as it affects his profession, if he designs or constructs without reference to the rights of adjoining owners he may render himself liable for negligence. In the following pages the practice relating to party structures will be considered under two headings, one dealing with that governed by the London Building Act, 1894, and the other that governed by Common Law.

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITIONS AND DECISIONS UNDER THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894.

Speaking generally, under the London Building Act, 1894, the term "party wall" only takes account of user and not of primary ownership; every wall, therefore, which separates two buildings is a party wall under the Act, no matter who built it or how it is situated in reference to the boundary of the property. Whatever rights may exist at law as to the ownership of the wall, or however clear it may be that one of the parties is the owner of all of it, it is a party wall if jointly used by both parties as a separation between their respective buildings. Even if one party can prove that the wall stands wholly on his own land, he is not entitled to interfere with it without the sanction of his neighbour who may only have established a right of user by having built against or up to the wall without permission. The term "party structure" includes not only walls but partitions and floors that are used as a means of separation, and the procedure laid down under the 1894 Act applies to everything of the sort in which joint user can be established.

The definition of a party wall under the Act, section 5 (16), would appear to be limited by section 58 to such part of its length as it is so used, but as the later definition is found under Part VI (Construction of Buildings) it must be assumed that it is intended to apply only to this part of the Act regulating the construction of a party wall. In the action Williams *v.* Bull (1890), under the preceding Act, it was held that a wall occupied for part only of its height by buildings on both sides of it, and above that height by a building on one side only, is a party wall for the whole of its height. In the later case of London, Gloucestershire and North Hants Dairy Co. *v.* Morley and Lanceley (1911), it was held that it was possible to have a wall that was as to part of its height a party wall and as to part of its height not.

These decisions appear contradictory, but are not really so. In the first case, the wall was built as a party wall, as defined by Act, and for the purpose of determining rights and liabilities thereunder, was held be a party wall for the whole of its heig although the upper part did not separate buildings. The owner of the lower build could have exercised his rights by using upper part if he desired to raise his build upon complying with the provisions of Act. The owner of the higher buildi although the party wall became the exter flank wall of his building, above the adj ing lower building, could not do any w thereto without complying equally with provisions of the Act. In the second case wall was not built as a party wall, but user had become one to the extent so us and above that height remained an exter wall, and the owner of the lower build built against it had no rights in the w beyond those which he had acquired by us

The decision in the case of Drury *v.* Ar and Navy Auxiliary Co., Ltd. (1896), un section 75, comes under a somewhat differ category. In this case, a building of warehouse class had one portion five sto in height, divided from the other portion story in height, but communicating by opening on the lower story fitted with i doors. Here the question was whether wall dividing the two portions was a pa wall for its entire height or whether the up portion of the wall above the one-story bu ing was an external wall in which wind openings could be constructed. The Divisio Court upheld the Magistrate's decision t "party wall" in section 75 only meant t a wall was a party wall as far as it was u as a separation between two buildings, but was not a party wall where it ceased to div the two buildings.

The provisions relating to the cubical ext of buildings, section 75, consent to lar dimensions of buildings, section 76, and r as to uniting buildings, section 77 of the 1 Act, have been repealed by the London Cou Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, wh under Part III fresh regulations dealing w these matters are enacted and the te "division walls" substituted for "pa walls" used in the 1894 Act, whilst retain the provisions of that Act as regards constr tion.

The legal decisions regarding the ter of party wall notices appear to be contrary the general practice of architects, but, n withstanding these decisions, I am of opin that the safest course is to quote the app priate clauses of section 88 and to attach plan and section of the wall to the notice.

In this connection the Court of Appeal the case of Hobbs, Hart & Co. *v.* Gro (1898) held that a party wall notice ought be so clear and intelligible that the adjoin owner may be able to see whether he ought serve a counter notice; a notice that was pr tically a verbatim copy of section 88 v insufficient as wanting in details of the wo actually proposed. Again, in the case Spiers & Son, Ltd. *v.* Troup (1915) it v decided, amongst other points, that a pa wall notice stating that the building ow proposed "to pull down and rebuild such pa wall, if on survey it be found so far defect or out of repair as to make such operation sirable, and to perform all other necess works incidental thereto" was insufficient being vague and hypothetical.

No party wall notice is required to be gi to an adjoining owner by a person pull down his house, unless it forms part of party structure; a bressummer let into a pa structure does not form part of it. This cision in the case of Major *v.* Park Lane (1866) was under the corresponding sect of the 1855 Act. No party wall notice necessary for taking down and rebuilding party wall condemned as a dangerous str ture, but, as a notice provides the means setting in operation the provisions of the A regulating the rights and liabilities of t respective owners, it will usually be fou better to serve such a notice, which w enable the proceedings which follow to

regularised and defined and keep the matter in the hands of surveyors.

In the case of Spiers & Son, Ltd. *v.* Troup (1915), previously referred to, the three surveyors were duly appointed, but delay occurred in settling the award and the wall was condemned as a dangerous structure before the award was made. The building owners were suing the adjoining owner for his share of the expense of taking down and rebuilding the party wall, and it was held that both the building and adjoining owners were liable for the expenses of pulling down, but inasmuch as the building owners had not complied with the provisions of Part III of the Act, their claim for contribution towards rebuilding failed.

Unless the work, to which a party wall notice relates, is begun within six months after the date of its service upon the adjoining owner, the notice becomes invalid and a further notice must be served; but the Court of Appeal, in the case of Leadbitter *v.* Marylebone Borough Council (1904), held that this limitation does not apply when a difference has arisen and the matters in dispute have been referred to the surveyors, who do not make their award within six months after the service of the notice.

The right of making good a party structure that is defective and out of repair was held by the decision of the House of Lords, in the case of Barry *v.* Minturn (1913), to be confined to making good the party structure so that it becomes effective for the purpose for which it is actually used or intended to be used. This case originated in an appeal from the award of the surveyors, where the building owner, in extending her building, had made use of the party fence wall dividing the gardens as one of the walls of her building and proposed to remedy dampness found to exist therein by making good from the adjoining owner's side; but this she was not allowed to do, as it was held that the work could be effectively performed from her own side. It was decided that dampness in a wall is a defect within the meaning of the Act only when it renders the wall less effective for the purpose for which it is used or is intended to be used: it is not a defect in a wall dividing two gardens. It was also decided that in determining the proper method of making good a defect the three surveyors are to have regard to the convenience of the adjoining owner.

The obligation to make good all damage occasioned requires the restoration of all things to the condition in which they were previous to the commencement of the work, not only as regards damage to the structure itself but also as regards damage to the adjoining rights of light (Crofts *v.* Haldane, 1867). Section 101 of the 1894 Act enacts the law as laid down by this decision.

The Court of Appeal decided that the surveyors appointed under section 91 to settle the difference between the building and adjoining owners arising out of the proposed raising of a party wall have no jurisdiction to award compensation to the adjoining owner for loss of trade by reason of the execution of the work (Adams *v.* Marylebone Borough Council, 1907). There appears to be no decided case under section 93 (3), where the building owner is liable to compensate the adjoining owner and occupier for any inconvenience, loss or damage that may result from underpinning the adjoining owner's building, and under this section it is assumed that loss of trade may be taken into account.

Reinstatement after fire, when more than half the area of a party wall, not conforming to the Act, is destroyed or so damaged that more than half the area has to be taken down often raises difficulties. In rebuilding such a party wall the provisions of the Act have to be observed as for a new building. In the case of old party walls that do not comply with the Schedules as to materials or thickness, the question will arise as to the liability for extra cost of the work involved in rebuilding in accordance with the Act, and how any extra thickness is to be disposed on the lands of the two owners. Under their usual fire policies the insurance companies only undertake to make good or reinstate as formerly, but if an architect had been consulted as to the insurance he would no doubt have advised his client on this contingent liability and safeguarded his interests by seeing that a clause was inserted in the policy for reinstating in accordance with the Building Acts in force. The question of disposing of any extra thickness required by a new party wall on the lands of the two adjoining owners is a matter for adjustment by the surveyors concerned.

In the case of Crow *v.* Redhouse (1895), where premises were partly destroyed by fire and were taken down for more than one half the cubical extent, but the party wall, which did not conform to the Act, was not taken down or destroyed to the extent of one half the superficial area and was rebuilt as formerly existing, the district surveyor sought to have this party wall made to conform to the Act in reinstating the premises. The magistrate decided against the district surveyor under section 208; the Divisional Court, on appeal, upheld this decision, which was also upheld by the Appeal Court.

In the case of White *v.* Hepworth (1895), where one owner had pulled down his house which was separated from the other by a wooden partition and it was alleged that rain had in consequence entered and caused damage to the adjoining owner's premises and property, it was held that the mere fact that part of the outer wall was now exposed to the weather instead of being the defendant's inner wall could not give the plaintiff any cause of action. This action was for damages for loss of lateral support, which failed; but the above-quoted part of the judgment seems contrary to section 90 (2).

An injunction will be granted to restrain the building owner proceeding with work to a party wall until the surveyors have made their award.

The Court of Appeal, in the case of Leadbitter *v.* Marylebone Borough Council (1904), held that the surveyors had acted *ultra vires* in providing in their award, that the adjoining owners should be entitled to raise the party wall that had been rebuilt, at any time they might think fit, without notice to the free holders of the lessee, who were the original building owners. Where the original owner had assigned his interest in the premises to another before the adjoining owner made greater use of the party wall that the original owner had raised, it was held that the adjoining owner must pay his contribution for greater user to the assignee, and not to the original building owner, who had parted with his interest in the premises (Mason *v.* Fulham Borough Council, 1910). The lessors of the sub-lease were the persons entitled to be recouped for greater user of a party wall by an adjoining owner (*re* Stone and Hastie, 1903). An adjoining owner has no right to use a neighbour's external wall as a party wall and can be restrained by injunction (Fred Betts, Ltd. *v.* Pickford's, Ltd., 1906).

Certain works had been done at different periods to a wall, held to be a party wall, and further work was contemplated and an award made concerning this work, when the premises were destroyed by fire, disclosing conditions not previously known, whereupon the adjoining owners appealed from the award. The County Court judge found that the wall was originally an external wall and had become by user a party wall up to the height previously enjoyed, but above this height it was still an external wall and the building owners were not entitled to do the work proposed. On appeal to the Divisional Court it was held that the building owners were not entitled to acquire a greater interest in the wall than they had already acquired by user (London, Gloucestershire and Northants Dairy Co. *v.* Morley and Lanceley, 1911).

Where the work to a party wall had not been carried out in accordance with the terms of the award, an application was made for the attachment of the offending party (A.B.C. *v.* Shepperd, 1896).

In the case of small houses erected in blocks of not more than eight houses, the L.C.C. will, on application, sanction the omission of party walls above the roofs; they must, however, be carried up to the underside of the slating or tiling. Most of the local authorities will also consent to this omission, but usually confine the number to six houses.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

THE fifth general meeting of the session was held in the Association's rooms in Newstreet on the 7th inst. (the President, Mr. Holland W. Hobbiss, A.R.I.B.A., in the chair), when Mr. H. P. G. Maule, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., gave "Some Notes on Buildings for Research Work," plentifully illustrated by plans and photographs of buildings of such a nature, already carried out. The lecturer began by saying that although the call for domestic buildings was still insistent, a great problem was added in the demand for buildings for the work of research. The future was bound up in research work, and our world-wide Empire looked to and depended upon our efforts and accomplishments. Modern research in all its branches received a great impetus during the late war and had continued to make great strides since.

New problems arose and fresh theories came about almost daily, so that the architect must needs be very much alive to cope with the altering conditions and demands, which might even take place while his building was in course of erection; but some general essentials remained the same throughout, *i.e.*, good natural light in the laboratories, with as few and as narrow piers as possible; great care for sanitation, with all fittings, sinks and carrying channels open, running inside the building until finally discharging down an earthenware pipe; the elimination, as far as possible, of dust and damp—the greatest enemies of research work; and ample ventilation and heating.

The lecturer pointed out that the work of research was chiefly divided into three classes—Pathological, Agricultural, Trade and Commerce—each requiring totally different buildings. It was shown and explained to what lengths, in special planning and arrangements, efforts against infection of animals and birds had gone to in attempting to minimise this danger. Although modern research was only in its infancy and its demands were so continually changing, the lecturer did not advise buildings of a wholly temporary nature, because in instances in which buildings of such a character had been attempted they had been found unsuitable, especially in the pathological section, where rigidity, stability, dustlessness, quiet, vermin-proofness and the fixing of temperatures were essential to successful experiments.

As a wall or roof material, ferro-concrete was not advised. But buildings should be so designed as to be easily capable of expansion or contraction in units, both laterally and vertically. Stress was laid upon the provision for adequate recreation, both indoors and out, if those so closely engaged on their work and experiments and working together in teams, as it were, were to produce satisfactory results. Generally speaking, the designing of buildings for research work was new to architects (and often even the technical staff were not at all sure of their requirements), but the lecturer urged that architects should make it their business to fit themselves to cope with the demand which must grow by leaps and bounds in the near future, or yet another phase of building would drift into the hands of the "trade specialists."

An interesting discussion followed, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Preserving Cissbury Ring.

Worthing Council have decided that Cissbury Ring, the prehistoric earthwork, shall remain in its natural grandeur, unmarred by any modern addition. The council unanimously declined a request for permission to place a memorial seat, of approved design, on the Ring.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—I.

BY H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

THE oldest building law on record and one still in force is to be found in the Bible in the fifth Book of Moses, called Deuteronomy, chapter xxii, verse 8, which reads as follows:—"When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence."

Prior to the Great Fire of London, 1666, buildings were erected practically without any restrictions regarding materials used. In 1667 was passed "An Act for rebuilding the City of London," and under that Act the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London were called upon to appoint "one or more discreet and intelligent person or persons in the Art of Building to be the Surveyors or Supervisors to see the said rules and scantlings well and truly observed." The District Surveyors of the present day are the official descendants of the surveyors or supervisors appointed under that Act. This Act also provided for the separation of buildings by party walls, the omission of which in the houses erected previous to this Act had enabled the Great Fire to destroy a full square mile of the City of London. Under the Act 6 Anne, party walls were required to all houses in London and Westminster. This Act was amended the next year, 7 Anne, and this Statute also enacted that in London after June 1, 1709, no door frame or window frame of wood to be fixed in any house or building within the Cities of London, &c., shall be set nearer to the outside face of the wall than 4 in. Previously to this, as was also the case in the country, reveals had only about 2 in.; or the window frame was even flush with the outside face of the wall. The idea of setting the frame back 4 in. or more from the face of the wall was to prevent the passage of fire from one window to another. In 1764 (Geo. III) it was enacted that master builders were to have the building when roofed in surveyed by one or more surveyors, who were required to take oath before the Justice of the Peace that the building had been erected in accordance with the Act. Further Acts were passed in 1764, 1766 and 1772, relating to party walls and streets; in 1774 (Geo. III) providing for the establishment of District Surveyors outside the City of London. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the City of London and Justices of Peace in their respective General Quarter Sessions were required to appoint the "Surveyors or Supervisors," who had to take oath to observe and enforce the Act. This Act remained in force until the introduction of the Metropolitan Building Act (1844). Under this Act the Surveyors or Supervisors received the existing title of District Surveyor. The method of appointment remained the same, but he had to be qualified by examination. Under the Metropolitan Act of 1855 the Royal Institute of British Architects was appointed as the examining body. This body still conducts the examinations, but the appointment of District Surveyors is now made by the London County Council, under the London Building Act, 1894. Although the appointments are made by the L.C.C., it has been decided that "District Surveyors are persons having a statutory position and duty cast upon them; they are not mere servants of the London County Council."

In 1894 the London Building Act was passed and came into operation on January 1, 1895, and with additions and amendments at later dates is the London Building Act in force at the present time.

The preamble of the new Act, after reciting the titles of the existing Acts, states, "And whereas the existing provisions of the said Acts are complicated and in some respects doubtful, and are insufficient to secure the construction and maintenance of streets and buildings in a satisfactory manner," and "further provisions should be made and powers conferred in order to secure a proper width and direction of streets' the sound construction of buildings, the diminution of the danger arising from fire, the securing of more light, air, and space around buildings, and generally with respect to the control and regulation of streets and buildings."

The object of the Act of 1894 was to do away with the existing Acts of the previous 50 years, which had become complicated, doubtful and insufficient and to replace them with a new Act with clearness and simplicity of construction, wording and definition. That Act is now over 30 years old, and with the additions and amendments to the original Act, supplemented with sundry Acts dealing with buildings, town planning, &c., it has receded from the supposed sweet simplicity of the London Building Act, 1894.

The following Acts were partly repealed:—

The Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1890.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1893.

SECTION 4 of the Act states: "This Act shall, save so far as is otherwise provided, extend to London and no further." The map published in the New Year Number of *The Builder*, on January 14, will show the extent of the districts included in this Act and the names of the District Surveyors.

SECTION 5 (Definitions).—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) The expression "street" means and includes any highway and any road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, passage, whether a thoroughfare or not; and a part of any such highway, road, bridge, lane, mews, footway, square, court, alley, or passage.

(2) The expression "way" includes any public road-way or footpath not being a street and any private road-way or footpath which it is proposed to convert into a highway or to form, lay out, or adapt as a street.

(3) The expression "roadway" in relation to any street or way means and includes the whole space open for traffic whether carriage traffic and foot traffic or foot traffic only.

(4) The term "centre of the roadway" means—

(*a*) In relation to any street or way of which the centre of the roadway has been ascertained or defined by the Council or the superintending architect previously to or after the commencement of this Act the centre of the roadway as so ascertained or defined;

(*b*) In relation to any street or way of which the centre of the roadway shall not have been ascertained or defined by the Council or the superintending architect where the roadway opposite the site of the building in question shall since the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, have been widened the centre of the roadway as existing immediately before the date of such widening or where it shall not have been so widened the actual centre of the existing roadway.

For the purpose of any enactment in this Act referring to the centre of the roadway the superintending architect may at any time define the line constituting the centre of the roadway in the case of a street formed or laid out after the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the line defined shall continue to be deemed the centre for such purpose, notwithstanding that the actual centre of the roadway may have become altered by reason of the roadway having been widened either on one side only or on both sides to an unequal extent.

(5) The expression "the prescribed distance" means 20 ft. from the centre of the roadway where such roadway is used for the purpose of carriage traffic and 10 ft. from the centre of the roadway where such roadway is used for the purposes of foot traffic only.

Note.—The Council may, in certain cases, extend this distance as set forth in Section 13.

(6) The expression "new building" means and includes—

Any building erected after the commencement of this Act; any building which has been taken down for more than one-half of its cubical extent and re-erected or commenced to be re-erected wholly or partially on the same site after the commencement of this Act; any space between walls and building which is roofed or commenced to be roofed after the commencement of this Act.

Note.—No definition of "building" appears in the Act, this having been struck out in Committee of the House of Lords.

The second paragraph of this subsection being merely a definition and not an enacting section, it was held that where a building had been partially burnt and had been taken down for more than half of its cubical extent, but the party wall between it and the adjoining building had been taken down to the extent of less than one-half thereof and the part taken down re-erected, the remaining portion of the party wall need not be made to conform with the provisions of the present Act, because Section 5 (*b*) is merely a definition section, and sufficient of the party wall had not been taken down to bring it within Section 208.

Lord Coleridge, C.J. (James *v.* Wyville), stated: "The question whether a building is a new building or not has been decided over and over again to be a question of fact; it is a question of degree. A building nearly all taken away and rebuilt would be a new building, but the small addition of, say, a door would not make the building a new building. Between these extreme cases there may be thousands of cases, and it must be left to the discretion of each judge to decide for himself what is a new building."

DISCOVERIES AT UR.

AN interesting report upon the excavations at Ur in Irak since their resumption on October 28 by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Pennsylvanian University Museum has been issued by the authorities of the former institution.

Work has been proceeding upon a lofty mound just outside the wall built by Nebuchadnezzar round the sacred area. In an area some 70 yds. by 50, several blocks of houses belonging to about the period of Abraham, 2100 to 1900 B.C., have been found. Twenty feet down in the mound, with their walls astonishingly well preserved, the fronts of the houses were of burnt brick, only the interior walls being of mud brick over burnt brick. The foundations rise 3 ft. or so above the level of the brick-paved floor.

The houses had been swept bare of nearly all their contents, and even the graves of their occupiers beneath them had generally been plundered, yielding little except clay pots and sometimes the signet seal of the householders. But the ruins were productive in one respect, perhaps the most important being that large numbers of inscribed tablets were found lying along the foot of the brick shelf in the repository, where they had been kept or flung out together as rubbish in some period of destruction. From the few it has been possible to examine it is clear that a most important and interesting series of documents has been secured. Among the art objects found are a small figure of a lion in alabaster, a head of a ram, probably from a ceremonial staff, and a bottle of blue and black moulded glass.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A., has taken Mr. E. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A., into partnership. Mr. Steward Smith, who is the younger son of the late Mr. Charles Steward Smith, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., becomes the third generation to be associated with this firm.

Proposed Doncaster to Trent Ship Canal.

The committee appointed to consider the scheme for a Doncaster to Trent ship canal, which was proposed by the Federation of British Industries, at an estimated cost of £11,000,000, met at Doncaster on Friday last, and selected two engineers, of whom one will prepare a scheme. The committee's proposals will be placed before the Royal Commission on Doncaster Coalfield Drainage in March. Important colliery interests are behind the scheme.

St. Mary-le-Bow.

It is understood that extensive repairs are required by the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, whose spire is one of Wren's finest efforts. The bell-tower, housing the famous "Bow Bells," is in great need of repair, while the big 53-cwt. tenor bell itself is cracked and its bearings are said to be in a precarious condition. The organ, too, is in need of repair and much work is required by way of redecoration to the interior. The sum required for the complete reconditioning of church and bells is £10,000.

Byzantine Carving in Green Porphyry.

The Victoria and Albert Museum has just acquired from the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz, in Austria, a circular relief in the rare green porphyry quarried near Sparta, representing the Virgin in prayer, which is of the highest importance for the history of art. Apart from its great beauty, it is almost the only Byzantine carving in any material that can be dated with complete certainty; round the edge is an inscription in Greek invoking the help of the Mother of God for Nicephorus Botaniates, Emperor at Constantinople from 1078 to 1081 A.D.

The New Lock at Sunbury.

Lord Desborough presided recently at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy Board, when the Works Committee recommended that a programme of work, submitted by the engineer, at an estimated cost of £96,343, should be approved.

In his review of the past year, the Chairman said that the new lock at Sunbury had been practically completed and would be shortly opened to traffic. This lock would be 205.6 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, and would have a depth on the sills of 8 ft. The old lock, which was 154.6 ft. long, 19 ft. 11 in. wide, and 7 ft. 3 in. deep, would be repaired and retained in use, and would greatly facilitate traffic. Six other locks had been under repair.

Tudor Architecture in Old Barking.

Further evidence of the number of Tudor buildings in the old town of Barking is afforded by the alterations which are being effected in the centre of the town to make room for the improvement of the main thoroughfares. The premises at which alterations are now being made were undoubtedly built in the Tudor period. The walls are mostly of oak framing, and in the cellar the brickwork is composed of thin Tudor bricks. Several pointed arched niches in the walls were found and also a four-centred Tudor arch in one of the division walls. Two very plain stone Tudor mantelpieces were found walled up, but they were unfortunately broken to pieces in pulling down. An interesting feature is that some of the plaster ceilings have been found to be formed with reeds instead of the ordinary wood lathing.

The Northern Polytechnic: School of Decoration.

We learn that the authorities of the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway-road, London, N.7, have decided to run special classes in the School of Decoration for students over the age of thirty. The syllabus will be modelled on that issued by the National Painters' and Decorators' Joint Education Committee. The School reopened after the Christmas vacation on Monday, January 10. Mr. Eaton is in charge of the School of Decoration. In September last a special class for the purpose of the study of Interior Decoration, Period Styles, &c., was commenced, and a specialist teacher appointed. The class has been so successful that it has been decided to extend the work. The class is held on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and such other nights as are found necessary.

Stratford Town Planning.

The site plan for the new Stratford Memorial Theatre discloses the fact that the rebuilding is to be combined with a Stratford-on-Avon town-planning scheme of national importance. By agreement between the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, the Great Western Railway, and the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, a block of unsightly buildings now standing between the Bankcroft Gardens and the approach to Clopton Bridge is to be swept away. The area thus secured will provide an extension of the Bankcroft Gardens. It provides also approaches to a new bridge which will span the Avon at this point, diverging from the historical fifteenth-century Clopton Bridge and preserving the latter intact for the delight of future generations. Having in this way settled the future of old Clopton Bridge and secured not only an enlargement of its public gardens but a new bridge to carry the London traffic, the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon has been able to cede to the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre a portion of the Gardens adjoining the old theatre site.

Thus the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre will occupy a larger and better site, with a picturesque approach across an old canal basin through the public gardens. Time will be allowed for a thorough study of this picturesque site by architects and for the submission of plans and designs which, it is believed, will ensure the erection of a theatre worthy of Shakespeare. The estimated cost of the new theatre is £100,000. Towards this the Governors have now a sum of £50,000 in hand. Particulars of this competition are given in the next column.

COMPETITION NEWS

Students' Union, Glasgow.

Architects in practice in Glasgow are invited to submit designs for a proposed Students' Union to be erected in University-avenue, Glasgow. Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor. Applications for conditions of competition should be made to Mr. Robert Brough, Hon. Secretary, Student Welfare Scheme, the University, not later than January 26.

University Buildings, Western Australia.

The University of Western Australia is inviting competitive designs for buildings to cost £150,000, including great hall, offices, &c. Premiums of £300, £200 and £100 are offered. Conditions, which will be similar to those of the Federal Council of Australian Institutes, will be obtainable by the end of January from the Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or the Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York City, U.S.A. The competition will close on August 23, 1927.

Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon.

The Governors of this theatre invite architects to submit designs for the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. The competition will be open to architects of the British Isles and America. It will be in two sections—a preliminary competition for sketch designs only, from which six designs will be selected by the assessors; each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, which will form the second half of the competition. The selected architect will be paid in accordance with the schedule of charges sanctioned by the R.I.B.A. Conditions of competition, with site plan, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, on payment of a deposit of £1 1s. (which will be refunded should the conditions be returned within one month). Preliminary designs must be delivered to Stratford-upon-Avon not later than June 15, 1927. The competition will be judged by Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Director of Education, Architectural Association Schools of Architecture; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A.; and Mr. Cass Gilbert, Past President of the American Institute of Architects.

Manchester Town Hall Extension.

We learn that there are sixty-four entries for this competition. Messrs. Robert Atkinson, Ralph Knott, and Thomas R. Milburn are the assessors.

[There are no changes this week in the Competition Table, which is accordingly withheld.]



New Station at Ramsgate, for the Southern Railway. (*See also p. 87.*)

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Rural Industries Bureau.

SIR,—I shall be glad if I may be enabled to thank you in your columns for the admirable leading article on rural industries in your issue of December 31. I should like further to offer one or two comments thereon.

In the matter of hand-wrought ironwork, nothing can be more pleasing than your uncompromising denunciation of the word "decorative." A horseshoe, rightly made (and the Bureau can amply endorse, through many blacksmiths, the superiority of the hand-made horseshoe over the mass-produced one), is decorative, because it well becomes the horse's hoof; but it is not so described. On the other hand, an "arty" pair of fire-dogs (perhaps with horrid deadly spikes of inconsequent foliage as ornamentation—we have had such submitted to us) is not decorative, though it is so-called. The blacksmith who has lost his tradition is generally apt to think that the making of domestic or architectural ironwork implies a clever torturing of his material. The Bureau puts forward for his temporary benefit the designs to which you refer, not, I am anxious to state, because it conceives that "design" is a mystery which may thus with any ultimate propriety be separated from "doing"—it most emphatically does not—but because it appears necessary to show at first by example the kind of thing that should be done. What promises, however, to be of much greater educative value is the organisation of escorted visits of blacksmiths to museums where fine work is exhibited. They learn more and are more convinced in five minutes by seeing what their forerunners in the craft actually did than by spending hours over dull, formulated blue prints provided for them by people who, they perhaps suspect (and perhaps rightly), have never hammered iron in their lives.

May I add that the Bureau has on its register in many of the counties, already doing good work, quite sufficient blacksmiths to make it felt that there are not as yet sufficient architects and builders giving them orders? At a recent county conference the county architect doubted the ability of the smith to produce work for public authorities at anything like the price of the factory-made article; and it may be that this is at the root of what seems to be a certain hesitancy. The reply given at the conference in question was that the rural smith who makes intelligent use of the modern equipment (such as the much advocated acetylene welding) which the country Co-operative Societies are making available to him, and who has the ever increasing advantage of almost negligible overhead charges in the shape of rent, rates, and general cost of living, actually can compete. His product, if properly costed, will almost certainly be higher in price than the factory-made article; but it will frequently be not so much higher but that its obviously finer quality and beauty will make it appear the cheaper. The Bureau is at all times ready and anxious to put prospective users of hand-wrought ironwork into touch with the nearest reliable smiths who can provide it.

The County Rural Industries Co-operative Societies (or Guilds of Rural Craftsmen), above referred to, are being set up by most of the counties as the latter begin to organise Rural Community Councils with Rural Industries Committees. There are now such societies, already working, forming, or projected in Sussex, Hampshire, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, and Derbyshire, besides the original ones of Oxfordshire and Kent.

I have already written at such length that I dare not go on to comment on the position of the rural saddler further than to say that a recent conference held in Kent may lead us to hope that it is not, after all, inevitable that he should degenerate from the craftsman into the mere salesman. The difficulty, it must be said, is less to suggest new lines than to induce the elderly men of the trade to try them. They had rather die out as saddlers than develop into leather workers of some different order.

In conclusion, it is very true that the Bureau is, as you state, but one organisation of several now at work "on different aspects of what is really one and the same problem, reacting on each other." The trouble is that the national mind is not made up on that problem. Have we really any mandate to work for "joy in industry"—with all that it implies—to encourage small industries against big; in a word, to reverse the whole national economic running of more than a century by ruralising instead of urbanising? Are we not just trying to have our sentimental cake while we are going on commercially eating it? We cannot, nationally, really mean effective business in this matter so long as we allow the prime rural industry of all—agriculture—to remain what it is; a sweating earthen pot among the brazen vessels of up-to-date industrialism. Geniuses as we are for compromise, I think the signs of the times may be pointing us to an ultimately defined and deliberate economic development of the country into garden city units, each with its manufacturing area and its rural belt; as a solution of the problem of economic rural electricity supply alone this may be necessitated.

W. W. BLAIR FISH,
Director.

Consistent Cast-iron Design.

SIR,—The grand staircase balustrade of Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland, instanced by Mr. G. Reavell in last Friday's issue, scarcely bears upon my precise question as to the composite employment of cast-iron as a substitute in the minor equipments of wrought iron design, as exemplified by Sir John Soane's railings round his tomb to de Loutherbourg at Chiswick. The hand-chased polished brass decoration at Earl Grey's mansion dominated the entire scheme, the simple wrought-iron framing merely serving structural purposes. The little attached roses cast in brass, which induced my query, needed no chasing and might quite well have been made in cast-iron. In the beautiful railings at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, similar roses set between the uprights, within circular rings, like other parts of that masterpiece, are of fine smith's craftsmanship.

MAURICE B. ADAMS.

Ancient Surveying Instruments.

In the course of a lecture read to the Royal Geographical Society on this subject, Colonel Sir Henry Lyons said that a unit of length derived from a part of the human body, such as the forearm or foot, determined the length of the rod or cord with which pieces of land could be measured in early times. It was not surprising that but few of those simple instruments had survived, for they were easily prepared and replaced when worn out or lost, and so were of little value. Not only were the Egyptians of early times competent to measure lands and lay out large buildings, but they had attained a very satisfactory accuracy in levelling. Proof of this was furnished by the Great Pyramid at Giza. The rock pavement on which the Pyramid was built was carefully levelled before the construction of the Pyramid was begun, and levelling recently carried out by the Survey of Egypt showed it was very successfully done. Land surveying was regularly practised at all periods of ancient Egypt.



Long Crendon Manor, near Thame, Bucks.

MR. PHILIP TILDEN, Architect.



GLAZED SCULPTURE.

MR. J. ALAN SLATER, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (President), occupied the chair at a general meeting of the Architectural Association, held at 35, Bedford-square, W.C.1, on Monday evening.

After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been confirmed, votes of condolence were passed to the relatives of the late H. W. Collins, W. E. Davis, and L. A. Shuffrey. Votes of condolence were also passed to the Art Workers' Guild on the death of Mr. John Leighton (Master), and to the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants on the death of the President, Mr. E. Fiander Etchells.

Mr. F. A. Waterhouse, Mr. L. F. Browne, Miss V. M. de B. Barnewall, and Miss W. M. Blackett were unanimously elected members.

The Honorary Treasurer submitted the accounts for the past year, which showed that the usual allocation to the reduction of the debentures had been increased from £500 to £900.

MR. HAROLD STABLER then gave an address, illustrated with lantern slides, on glazed sculpture, or the application of pottery to architecture. By glazed sculpture he meant the bigger or architectural work, and not the small glazed figures of which great numbers had been produced during the past fifteen or twenty years on the Continent, and to a limited extent in this country.

In briefly reviewing the work of the past, the lecturer said he would make one great omission in leaving out the work of the Della Robbia's and their school, because they would all be familiar with that work, and, moreover, it would need an evening to itself. The history of glazing started over 400 years ago. Frit beads and glazed objects—amulets and so on—had been found in Babylonia dating back to before 2000 B.C. Glazing was known in Egypt at an early date, and it was more than likely that Mesopotamian and Egyptian glazing had a common origin. It was, he believed, thought that glass was first made near the River Belus, in Syria, where a sand particularly suitable for the purpose existed. Having got as far as making glass, it would seem a natural development to apply a modification of the process to glazing bricks. So, as might be expected, it was the great brick-building nations of Western Asia who first applied glaze to architecture.

About 2000 B.C. the Assyrians protected the painted surfaces of bricks or slabs of clay with glaze, which was "slipped" and painted; "slip" was the fine clay used for surfacing glazed objects. This was probably one of the earliest forms of underglaze painting; the glaze was very slight, and used internally. Then followed geometric patterns painted on pots and treated in the same way. The Assyrians used chiefly stone for the buildings, as stone was more easily accessible to them. For the decoration of the buildings they carved great bas-reliefs in a kind of alabaster, illustrating their various triumphs and activities. These reliefs were coloured, like most early architectural decoration, and were the forerunners of Babylonian glazed brickwork.

The Babylonians, not having stone at hand, naturally used clay for most of their building. The Ishtar Gate at Babylon, the work of one of the greatest builders in history—Nebuchadnezzar—was glazed. This gate formed a stupendous and magnificent entrance to the great processional way that led to the Temple of the god Marduk, and the way was worthy of the gate, if one might judge by the size of the stones with which it was paved; these measured over 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 1 ft. thick. Leading to the gate were high and massive defensive walls guarding the approach, 180 yds. long by 22 ft. thick. These walls were decorated with lions and enamelled in bright colours. Some of the lions were white with yellow manes, others were yellow with red manes; the ground on which they were placed was light or dark blue. Black and white lines in flat enamel with rosettes formed two long frescoes 550 ft. long. Altogether there were 120 lions—60 on each side. The lions and other decoration were formed on the individual bricks, which were moulded and then marked before they were fired in order that the bricklayers would have no difficulty in placing them to form the decoration.

The decorations of the Ishtar Gate consisted of bulls and dragons in alternate rows. The walls of the gate were 55 ft. thick. It was interesting to note that the glazes recently discovered at Ur were identical with those on the Ishtar Gate.

The Persians took over the Assyrian types of figures, but used Babylonian technique. Passing over a thousand years, they found glazed ware used in China in the Tang



Coloured and Glazed Faience Work: Durban War Memorial.
Modelled by PHŒBE and HAROLD STABLER, and carried out by HAROLD STABLER.



"St. George"—Glazed Terra-cotta: Part of Memorial at Rugby.
By HAROLD and PHŒBE STABLER.



Glazed Roundel, Kensington Infirmary Mortuary.
BY PHŒBE STABLER

Dynasty (A.D 618-906). Twenty-five years ago practically nothing was known of the work of this period in China, but the opening up of railways had made it possible for investigators to get access to the districts in which they were to be found. The glazed sculpture figures of China were usually architectural ornaments, such as roof finials, decorated slabs, figures for niches, etc. They were made of a hard clay and glazed in green, yellow, purple, brown and white. Tomb figures were made in great numbers, often roughly finished but very spirited in modelling; they could certainly be classed as works of art.

The lecturer then showed slides of modern work in glazed ware. His feeling in designing in this material, he said, was that the effect should be sharp and crisp, and that very careful attention must be given to pattern and colour. The colour was an added thing with which the artist could play; in its right place, and properly used, colour ought to contribute to the interest and to keep the carrying power and the distant view. The colour should be a mosaic of colour contrast and pattern, rather like glass—clean, sharp, and well-defined. The fewer accidental or "interesting" effects the better. Pottery was a difficult and trying craft at any time, but when the artist got outside the usual routine it bristled with difficulties and pitfalls.

On a piece of work of the scale of the Durban Memorial, which was 21 ft. high and weighed 14 tons, great care and calculation was necessary before starting. The 14 tons of clay had to be erected, hollow, and without armature of strengthening such as sculptors could use in making models; it had projections of 17 in., and had to be kept in position for four months after it had been made. First a model, very accurate to scale, was made, and from this full-size sections were taken off on to three-ply wood by a scale-pointing machine. The whole of the clay was moulded on an enormous easel, sloping to the back at the top and with projections or ledges to support the clay. The whole of the easel was made so that sections could be taken down from the back in order to be able to get at the back of the clay to keep it moist. A further difficulty was that the shrinkage of clay, which amounted to about eleven-sixteenths of an inch per foot, had to be taken into consideration and allowed for; thus, the model as made, or "clay size," was larger than was required to fit the memorial, and shrunk to the proper size after it was modelled. It also had to be protected from damp and wind and frost; if frost reached the clay it would have made the surface too sticky to be worked. After it had been made, the piece was cut into sections averaging in weight about two hundredweights; this was necessary in order to fire it, as the entrance to the kiln would not allow of larger pieces being fired, even if it had been possible to cut and lower larger sections to the ground without damaging them. The glaze was then applied to the pieces, and they were fired. After firing, they were assembled on the floor ready for dispatch to South Africa.

Discussion.

MR. WALTER BAYES said he had been much interested in the question of colour in sculpture, for which he thought there was much scope. Unfortunately, in Victorian times, owing to the fact that the Greek sculpture then discovered showed no traces of colour, it was considered that sculpture should not be coloured, and it was a long time before this generally accepted opinion was altered. When these ideas were formed, the charming early temples, with fired-ware tiles for roofing and decoration, were entirely overlooked. Generally speaking, the public did not understand form, but they did understand colour, and for that reason he thought colour might be more extensively used in suitable positions. He had experimented with colour in sculpture, and found that a piece of fine hard glaze for outdoor work came nearer to satisfying his ideas than any other material. He was particularly interested in salt glaze, which had certain qualities that appealed to him more than any other. Charming as it was, he rather thought the Della Robbia ware was not strong enough for the English climate, whereas a really good piece of the kind of fine glazed ware produced to-day was eminently suitable and satisfactory. He thought we had to develop not quite on the Della Robbia lines, but more in keeping with our northern climate. Glazed ware had a great future, especially if glazed reinforced concrete buildings were erected to any extent.

PROFESSOR OXLEY (Durban) said he had seen the Durban memorial since it had been erected, and was much impressed with it. The whole of the glazed ware arrived without any damage whatever. It was particularly suitable to the sunny climate of South Africa, where pigments were liable to fade. He hoped that when he visited England again he would find many coloured faience elevations brightening the streets of London.

MR. GORDON HAKE expressed the opinion that coloured glazed ware would be more frequently used in future, particularly in small quantities, to emphasise architectural features, but he was not an advocate for its extensive use for city buildings.

MR. GILBERT JENKINS said the question of colour in architecture was always a difficult problem. It seemed to be the general opinion that Portland stone was the best material for city buildings on account of its light colour; yet it was found that Portland stone frontages were being painted only twenty years after they were erected in order to brighten them. That raised the question as to whether it would not be preferable to use a glazed material that could be easily cleaned down, and that would resist the sooty atmosphere of our cities.

EXHIBITION NOTES

THE more we see of the Belgian and Flemish Exhibition at Burlington House, the more grateful we feel for the study of so fine a period of art, which included the work of Van Dyck, Rubens, Mabuse, Memlin, Van Eyck and others of this notable school of painting. The religious feeling which prompted so much of it may have largely disappeared, but the art still lives, and one could wish that much of the colour and variety of modern life had as sincere and worthy exponents.

The three galleries devoted to the work of the two dead sculptors, Hamo Thornycroft and Derwent Wood, exhibit some of the more beautiful and forceful work of modern sculpture. The four large figures by Derwent Wood, Nos. 81, 83, 84 and 86, are fine typical female figures, and that of Atalanta is, to our thinking, one of the most delightful amongst all modern conceptions. But one of the sweetest and most telling of all this artist's works is the kneeling figure (183) which was exhibited at the R.A. in 1924. The refined and tender charm, the simplicity and breadth of the figure have surely never been excelled. Thornycroft's work may now be reviewed with fresh appreciation in the Gallery No. X, where one may find renewed pleasure in the groups and figures he produced with a happy mingling of vigour and refinement. These two sculptors are worthily memorialised in these three galleries at the Academy.

The Pastel Exhibition shows on its not overcrowded walls more good things than usual, though one can hardly feel that the special qualities of pastel are largely shown. There are groups of admirable drawings by Leonard Richmond, Wm. Redworth, Hans Richter, Leonard Squirrell, and Terrick Williams. There is still too much effort to simulate the effects of other media and a consequent loss of freedom and ease.

MEETINGS

MONDAY, *January* 17.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Award of prizes and studentships: Criticism by Mr. R. Atkinson on the work submitted. President's address to students and presentation of prizes. 8 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. E. Munby on "Elementary Science." 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, *January* 18.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. R. Whytlaw Gray on "Smokes as Aerial Disperse Systems." 5.15 p.m.

London University Lectures.—Mr. E. G. Richardson on "Acoustics of Buildings." At the University Physics Entrance, Gower-street, W.1. 5.30 p.m.

College of Estate Management.—Mr. G. Mould on "The Effect of Recent Legislation on the Law of Vendor and Purchaser." 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 19.

London Society.—Visit to the London Coliseum, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2. 11.15 a.m.

THURSDAY, *January* 20.

Society of Antiquaries. 8.30 p.m.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. J. R. H. Weaver on "Romanesque and Early Pointed Architecture in Spain (Eleventh to Thirteenth Centuries)." 5.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, *January* 21.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. E. Munby on "Elementary Science." 6 p.m.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

On Monday last Mr. F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I., ad a paper on the "Effect of Values of Town- anning Schemes in Their Various Stages" efore this Institution. The stages referred to, id the lecturer, might be summarised in periods time :—(1) Resolution: Date of resolution by ouncil to prepare scheme, to date of adoption preliminary statement. (2) Preliminary atement: Date of preliminary statement, to te of approval of same by Minister of Health.) Draft Scheme: Date of draft scheme, to date approval of same by Ministry of Health.) Scheme.

Dealing with Stage I, Resolution, the lecturer id that a town-planning scheme was inaugu- ted by resolution of the council, to the effect, at they propose to apply to a defined area the ovisions of the Town-Planning Act of 1925.

From the date of such a resolution this area as definitely earmarked for subsequent detailed anning, according to the Act, and subject to gulations which the Minister was authorised to y down. The effect upon values would depend on the wisdom and propriety of the scheme, lopted after consideration by, and consulta- on between, the Council, the owner, and the inistry of Health, with their expert advisers. his stage had no effect which could be measured on the value of land in the selected area. The ower to include land outside the boundaries of e Council might affect its value to a marked tent. A rural belt might be linked to a veloped or urban area, with facilities for roads, ainage, &c., which otherwise would be cluded from the provisions and undoubted nefits of the Act, because it formed part of a ocal Government area where town planning as not at present compulsory. Similarly veloped land might be shown within the heme "to secure the general object of the heme." Inclusion of such land in normal rcumstances presupposed interference with its en condition, to bring uniformity into a pro- sed zone, to ensure the widening of streets, or complete the site of an arterial road.

If the amount of land withdrawn from agri- ltural users was taken for the decade before e war, it was possible to forecast that, provided velopment proceeds at the same rate for the xt 1,000 years, there would be no land left hich was suitable for agriculture. The restric- ons in town-planning schemes, at a modest timate, would increase the demand for land from 25 to 30 per cent. and thus accelerate e covering of land by buildings in that ratio, other factors such as population and trade pansion remained constant.

Dealing with stages 2 and 3, Preliminary atement to Confirmation of Scheme, the cturer said that for present purposes these two ages might be dealt with together, especially the Council sometimes omitted Stage 2, pro- eding direct from resolution stage to draft heme. During both stages, the scheme was adually being modified and modelled into the al form. At Stage 2 the public local inquiry as always held, and the owner had his first rmal opportunity of expressing his views, though he would, if wisely advised, have been touch with the local authority in Stage 1. second local inquiry was also held before the aft scheme was approved. Immediately the ouncil passed a resolution adopting the pre- inary statement, the value of all the land in e scheme was affected, in some cases to a arked degree. From that point of time the nd was subject to specified restrictions, some viously beneficial, some from the owner's ndpoint prejudicial, but all in theory devised the interests of the community. No right to aim compensation yet had arisen; although me of the provisions carried with them a right compensation on the final confirmation of the heme, some carry no such advantage. To ovide for this difficulty the Minister of Health d issued an order [Statutory Rules and rders, 1922 (No. 927)] whereby an owner ight apply to the authority for permission to oceed with development before the scheme is nfirmed. These rules provided for an appeal the Minister, if the owner was dissatisfied with the Council's decision, and a permission issued under these rules preserved the owner's right to claim compensation at a later date. The lecturer then dealt with a few points upon these provisions for which compensation was *not* claimable.

Zoning : Character.

As the character of a building was dependent upon its use, it had been assumed that the restrictions imposed would affect not only the style of its construction, but its subsequent user.

The Council were empowered to consent to certain exceptions in the character of building erected in certain zones, and could consent to modifications of user.

The main difficulties in connection with zoning arose from the complexities of our system of land tenure, the large number of owners, and the limited area available for certain necessary industries. The owner of a large area might be able to arrange matters so that what he lost on the swings, he gained on the roundabouts; but the small owner might suffer by character zoning. He might even be precluded from using his land for a purpose to which he was restricted by covenant, but the Ministry would, no doubt, take such matters into account before approving the scheme. An optimistic view might easily be taken of the amount of land required for domestic buildings, especially small houses; and for reasons relating to amenity reluctance to provide spaces for necessary trades might be shown even where such trades would enhance the value of land as well as the receipts from rates.

Zoning : Density.

The requirements of the scheme as to density would normally relate to dwelling-houses only, the density of other buildings being regulated under the provisions as to space about buildings. The density was measured in terms of "land units" as determined by the local authority, subject to appeal. A land unit might represent one plot, one owner's land, or even the land of a group of owners but limited to a maximum of 7 acres. The sum of the dwelling-houses on all the land units in a zone will equal the total area of the zone multiplied by the number per acre prescribed in the scheme.

The requirements of the schemes with regard to space about buildings would relate also to the use of land for purposes other than housing, which were difficult to deal with under the regulations as to density. In normal circumstances the scheme would provide that only a part of the site should be covered, varying with the height of the buildings. The proportion varied in different schemes, but in schemes already confirmed the maxima of three-quarters and two-thirds had been provided, in respect of buildings for trade. Special regulations were sometimes included in regard to buildings facing two streets.

Regulations under the draft scheme might fix a maximum height of buildings, a maximum number of stories, or a restriction prohibiting the erection of a building beyond a line drawn at an angle from the centre of the road, upon which the building abuts.

Referring to Stage IV, Scheme, the lecturer said that a town-planning scheme when confirmed by the Minister had all the force of an Act of Parliament, and in certain respects might override the by-laws current in the district. Moreover, it did not prevent the Council from putting into practice any local or general Act under which they were authorised to proceed. Compensation was claimable within the time stated in the Act, calculated from the date of confirmation except where the scheme otherwise directs. The period named is usually 12 months. With regard to the effect on land values at the making of the scheme, the measure of injurious affection or increase in value, upon the making of the scheme, would in normal circumstances, be represented by the difference in value of the claimant's land or interest before and after the imposition of the restriction. Damage would occur through excessive width of streets and interference with estate lay-outs, by severance and consequential damage to farm lands.

Regarding the effect of construction of streets, the lecturer said that certain items of claim were allowed to be deferred, on the ground that the damage would not accrue until works are carried out, and in most cases the owner would be well advised to agree to deferment. Where the Council, after the confirmation of the scheme, proceeded to enter and construct a street of *by-law width*, it was difficult to foresee how a claim would arise except where buildings or fully-developed land were involved; in any case, the damage fell to be ascertained subject to the restrictions imposed which might have formed the subject of a claim (if any) on the making of the scheme.

Speaking of the prohibition of advertisements, the lecturer said that the scheme might provide that, the display of an advertisement "in such a position or manner as to injure the amenity of any part of the area" was a direct contravention of the scheme.

Such a clause would no doubt have no effect upon advertisements already displayed before the date of resolution. The Model Clauses provided that a person desiring to advertise upon land might apply to the Council for permission.

Failure to refuse within one month might be taken as consent, and in the case of refusal there was an appeal to Petty Sessions. The Council might register trees within the area of the scheme which, in their opinion, should be preserved to secure amenity; this register might be included in the scheme or could be made *at any time*.

In conclusion, the lecturer stated that the scheme did not vest any land in the Council, but gave them power to acquire certain portions for particular purposes.

Now that the procedure of purchase had been brought within the regulations under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919, it did not appear necessary to make more than a passing reference to the question. Where compensation had been paid on the making of the scheme, in respect of any matter, the value of the land upon purchase fell to be ascertained subject to the restriction or regulation imposed under the scheme. The scheme might be revoked, in whole or in part, and a new scheme might be approved by the Minister. In such circumstances compensation was payable, limited to expenditure incurred by the owner in conforming to the original scheme.

Belfast War Memorial.

On behalf of Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, of London, the architect who has been engaged on the war memorial scheme for the Belfast Corporation, the following statement has been issued in explanation of the delay in completing the conversion of the City Hall grounds into a Garden of Remembrance :—

"Sir Brumwell Thomas has for some years past been pressing, both at interviews and by letter, the Corporation to carry out the completion of the work, and he has expressed not once but several times to the Corporation his wish to carry it out at once; but the Corporation refuses to enter into the necessary short agreement with Sir Brumwell, putting him in a position to act. In all contracts affecting over £50, the usual and legal practice is for Corporations to execute a contract employing the architect under the seal of the Corporation, and this is necessary and desirable both in the interests of Corporations and of the architect. The law is quite clear upon the subject, both in Ireland and England, and the Royal Institute of British Architects has drawn the attention of its members to the necessity of having properly sealed contracts with all public bodies. Sir Brumwell has asked for this contract, and the Corporation refuses to give one and insists upon Sir Brumwell acting without any such contract. Sir Brumwell, who was the architect of the Belfast City Hall, is most anxious to complete his work at Belfast, and has expressed his willingness to deal with the matter at once and carry out his plans, which have been before the Corporation for some years, as soon as the contract has been sealed."

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ILLUSTRATIONS

"The Builder" Map.

We inset, by special permission of the London County Council, a map showing the boundaries of the Surveyors' Districts under the Building Acts. There is no need for us to emphasise the value of this map to all who are concerned with the carrying out of building work in the L.C.C. area.

"The Builder" Calendar.

The subject of our Calendar is the new Piccadilly Circus, as rebuilt to the elevational designs of Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., who has also been responsible for the external elevations of the Quadrant, Regent-street, a glimpse of which is shown in our view. Mr. J. J. Joass, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect for Messrs. Swan & Edgar's (the middle block of buildings in the illustration), and Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., are the general contractors. The block shown on the right hand side is the new building for the County Fire Office, Ltd, the architects for which are Messrs. Ernest Newton, R.A., & Sons, and the general contractors Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.

New Headquarters, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

The new building for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., now in the course of erection, will occupy a fan-shaped site with frontages to Cornhill and Lombard-street, of 146 ft. and 198 ft. respectively, and will house both the Head Office department and the City Office. The accommodation, apart from the basements, will be provided in eight stories above the street level, the ground floor and the mezzanine floor immediately above being devoted to the City Office, the remainder being allocated to the Head Office.

The structure will be of steel-framed construction, and the main fronts are to be faced with Portland stone with granite plinths, window jambs, and keystones to the ground floor arcaded story. The entrance doors are to be of bronze enclosed in a marble surround, and the infilling of the arched window openings will also be of bronze.

The banking hall on the ground floor, which is planned on an axial line equidistant from both sloping fronts, will be finished with marble wall linings, columns, floor and counter, the latter enclosed with metal grilles.

The contractors for the work are Messrs. Trollope & Colls.

The architects are Sir John Burnet & Partners and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons, & Smithers, with Dr. Oscar Faber acting as structural engineer.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co's. Head Building.

This building is being erected on a site adjoining Lloyd's new building, with frontages to Leadenhall-street and Lime-street. Both façades are in Portland stone. There are two basements and seven floors above the ground. The builders are Messrs. Trollope & Colls. The general foreman is Mr. H. Goodman, and the clerk of the works is Mr. W. Le Marie.

Sir Edwin Cooper is the architect for both the Royal Mail building and the new Lloyd's.

Star and Garter Home, Sandgate, Kent.

The site of this building is in private grounds overlooking the sea. Every advantage has been taken in planning to provide loggias and terraces, from which shelter and fine views are obtained. The building is of brick with rendered walls, and the roof is tiled with local tiles; there are sash windows with green shutters. On the ground floor are the administrative offices, reception and recreation rooms, and a fine memorial dining-hall, with two wards for patients, each for seven beds, overlooking the garden front. The upper floors are entirely given up to the patients' wards and bedrooms, and accommodation for the staff.

The main contractor is Mr. G. Jackson, with Mr. S. Braine as general foreman. The clerk of the works is Mr. G. Hooper.

Sir Edwin Cooper is the architect.

Stratton House, Piccadilly.

We give this week a drawing of the proposed new block of flats, to be named Stratton House, on which the builders are soon to begin operations. It will have an extensive frontage to Piccadilly, and an unobstructed view over the Green Park looking south, the east front to Stratton-street and the west overlooking Bolton-street. The ground floor will be used for banking and business purposes, and the whole of the upper floors will be built as flats having large airy rooms, many of them with balconies and with an unusual number of bed and bath rooms. The plant for heating, hot and cold water supply, &c., will be arranged in a sub-basement. The flats will be built of fireproof construction throughout, with central heating on the panel system, in addition to open fireplaces and electric fires, and the modern systems of gas and electric cooking arrangements. The elevations of the building will be in Portland stone.

Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., is the architect, and the builders Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.

Spitalfields Market.

Spitalfields Market covers an area of 125,000 sq. ft., or about 2¾ acres, and consists of stands on the ground floor let on weekly tenancies for the sale of fruit and vegetables, and on the first floor a number of residential flats. The original scheme of improvements proposed by the City Corporation, who own the market, was superseded by a new scheme, approved by the Departmental Committee on Wholesale Food Markets, and the necessary powers were obtained in the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1922. This Act also authorised the holding of the market on every day of the week except Sunday, and the levying of toll on the sellers or salesmen in the market in lieu of the senders, but this provision does not come into operation until the improvements are effected.

It is estimated that the extension will cost £2,000,000, and the Corporation is authorised to raise a loan for that amount. The present capacity of the market will be nearly doubled, the total area then being five acres. Extension is being made westwards from the present market. The scheme has necessitated th acquisition of surrounding properties at a co of over £500,000. The extension will h 98,220 ft. super on the ground floor an 101,440 ft. super in the basement as a resu of tunnelling under the existing marke Thirty-four warehouses, with storage spac above and below, will be erected on three sid of the extension. When the scheme is com pleted the market will have a total stre frontage of 2,000 ft., and the aggregate frontag of the warehouses and stands will exceed a mi and a half. So that traffic may be able to circu late freely in the market the interior will b divided into main avenues 25 ft. wide, and othe 20 ft. in width, and to these there will be fiv entrances from Lamb-street, five from Brus field-street, three from Commercial-street, an three from Steward-street.

It was intended that the entire structur work should be of steel, but the coal stoppag and the consequent cessation in the productio of steel led to the abandonment of this form construction in favour of ferrocrete, the rapi hardening Portland cement, for a portion the work.

Over an acre of glass will be used in th skylights over the new roof, and more tha 4,500 tons of concrete; 24,000 tons of sand an ballast and 2,000 tons of constructional ste will be required by the contractors, Messr John Mowlem & Company, Ltd., of Ebur Bridge-road, S.W. 1. The architect of th scheme is Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.A., the Cit Surveyor.

Considerable street improvements form pa of the scheme. Parts of the widened stree will be used as "lay-byes" to facilita further the business of the market. Lam street, on the north, which was about 23 f wide, has been temporarily widened to 36 ft and will ultimately be made 60 ft. wid Brushfield-street, on the south of the exte sion, which is now about 31 ft. wide, will al be widened to 60 ft.; Crispin-street, on th west side of the present market, is being bui upon and included in the market; and Stewar street, on the west, now about 33 ft. wide, w be made 80 ft. wide. A large number of peop have been dispossessed of their former hom by the scheme. They are being re-housed two sites which the Corporation acquired the borough of Stepney. Two blocks of dwellin have been erected.

With the three large lavatories, the total co of the work now being carried out Spitalfields will be over £310,000.

We are informed that, in connection with th work, Messrs. Cowan Hulbert's "Insley" exc vator and "Rooshor" patent adjustable sho are being used. "Conforms" patent stampe steel centering is also being used on this job.

British Mercantile Marine Memorial.

Our illustrations this week include one of th proposed memorial to be placed on Tow Hill to the men of the British Mercantil Marine who died in the war, which has bee designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A. It wi have inscribed upon it the names of 12,000 me of the Mercantile Marine whose graves are th sea, and is to take the form of a vaulted corrido 64 ft. long, divided into three bays, with arch ways at each end, 8 ft. wide and 21 ft. high The memorial will be placed on the south sid of Trinity-square, bordering a public footway

High Altar and Reredos, Ampleforth Abbey.

This work has been lately completed in th new Church at Ampleforth Abbey, York from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A

The general contractors were Messrs. Hollowa Bros., and the following were sub-contractors W. D. Gough, models of reredos; J. F. Boot & Son, Banbury, reredos; Watts & Co. hanging rood; G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd heating.

Forestridge, Sussex.

This was an old house and has been entirel remodelled. The work is now being completed and makes an interesting group of building abutting on to what is practically a privat road. The materials used are Sussex brick

and tiles, with a small quantity of Portland and local stone.

The architect is Sir Edwin Cooper.

Bath War Memorial.

This memorial, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., has for its principal feature that architect's Great War Cross set in front of a semi-circular curtain wall, in the middle of which, at the back, is a specially treated panel space for the names of the fallen. Steps lead up on either side of the Cross to a raised platform, the front of which is protected by some simply designed wrought-iron railings.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.

This new building has been erected at 36-44, Moorgate, E.C., from the designs of Sir Aston Webb, R.A., & Son. The portion now completed replaces four houses fronting towards Moorgate, which were altered and adapted at various times, but had become insufficient to accommodate the increasing staff of the Corporation. The new building, which is exceptionally well-lighted, is steel-framed and of fireproof construction throughout. The frontages are faced with Portland stone. The emblem of the Corporation (a lighthouse) on the angle of the building is the work of Mr. Alfred Drury, R.A.

The building consists of nine floors, seven of which are used as offices, and there are two basements below the level of the street, which contain strong rooms, heating apparatus, electric switch rooms, stationery stores, large cloak rooms and lavatories for the staff; and, in addition, two rooms, each containing about 3,000 ft. of floor space, which are fitted with shelving in racks for filing the many thousands of records in connection with the business of the Corporation. These files are so arranged that any document can be found in a few moments and dispatched by a specially-fitted electric paper lift to the department calling for it. The whole of the woodwork and joinery, including the panelling of the general office on ground floor, is of fine quality teak. The furniture and fittings throughout are also of teak, and have been specially designed by the architects to suit the needs of the various departments.

The large electric passenger lift has a speed of 200 ft. per minute. The stairs and landings are covered with rubber, and the large space in front of counter in the general office on ground floor is also paved with rubber flooring. The entrance vestibule, which is lined and paved with marble, contains four fine columns from Italian quarries. In this vestibule is placed the memorial to those members of the staff who fell during the war; this was removed from the old building and carefully stored during the reconstruction. In the vestibule are placed also the two private post boxes of the Corporation, which are cleared periodically by special arrangement with the Post Office.

The main entrance doors and the ground floor window frames are of bronze and the specially designed window grilles of gilded wrought-iron. The board room has finely quartered figured panelling.

The building is warmed throughout by hot-water, and a system of fans and ducts for supplying fresh air and extracting vitiated air has been provided. A vacuum cleaning plant has been installed, with nozzles on each floor connected by piping to a powerful extracting plant placed in the basement. The building is protected against fire by a system of hydrants placed on each landing of the staircase. Special arrangements for the escape of the staff from the upper floors of the building in case of emergency have been made.

The general contractors were Messrs. Leslie & Co., and the following were sub-contractors: Pollard & Co., interior fittings; Middleton's, wiring; Hawkins & Co., lighting bulbs, &c.; Waygoods, lifts; Wontner Smith, Gray & Co., boilers; Dent & Hellyer, sanitary fittings; Leylands, rubber flooring, &c.; Bainbridge Reynolds, grilles; Clintons, electric clocks; Sturtevant Co., vacuum cleaners; Biancola, staircase works; Dorman Long & Co., steelwork; Farmer & Brindley, marble; Henry Hope, Birmingham, metal skylight; J. R. Pearson, Ltd., overhanging clock; Val de Travers, asphalt; Gilbert Seale & Son, plaster work.

House Near Ightham, Kent.

This house, designed by Messrs. Baillie Scott & Beresford, is at Raspit-hill, near Ightham, Kent, and is of brick with a certain amount of half-timber work. A special feature is the sun-room, at the south-east corner of the house, having windows running almost the entire length of the west, south and east walls. This house has been recently completed. The general contractors were Edward Punnett & Sons, Ltd., of Tonbridge; central heating, domestic hot-water, and electric plant, by the Abbey Heating Co., of Westminster; leaded glazing and metal casements by Geo. Wragge, Ltd., Manchester; sanitary fittings by Messrs. Pontifex and Messrs. Doulton; lead heads and wrot-iron work by Cashmore Art Workers, Ltd.

Messrs. Atkinson's New Premises, Old Bond-street.

The premises of Messrs. Atkinson's, the well-known Bond-street perfumiers, were damaged by fire some time ago and have now been rebuilt to the designs of Mr. E. Vincent Harris. The elevations are very skilfully handled and the shop-front treatment is uncommonly effective. A feature of the exterior is a turret containing a carillon, which provides Bond-street with the novelty of musical interludes. Following is a list of the sub-contractors:—Norman & Underwood, cast lead roof, &c.; Gillett & Johnston, bells in turret; Anselm Odling, marble flooring, &c.; Luxfer Co., lead glazed windows, bronze grilles and pavement lights; Hetley, glass work in shop (mirrors); Mr. Nathaniel Hitch, carving; G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster work; J. Jeffreys, Ltd., heating and ventilation, &c.; Grierson, Ltd., electric lighting; F. G. Howard, ceiling lustres; Archibald Dawnay, Ltd., steelwork; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts.

Mount Pleasant New Letter Sorting Office.

The new Post Office building at Mount Pleasant, near the junction of Rosebery-avenue and Farringdon-street, has lately been erected for the purpose of connecting the letter sorting divisions of this Central Post Office Sorting Depot, which work has hitherto been carried out in the existing building, together with parcel work. The basement is planned mainly for stores and staff purposes. The ground and first floors are wholly devoted to the sorting of letters, and the second floor is used by administrative and clerical staffs. Lifts and conveyors connect the floors, and connection with the existing building is obtained by conveyors, bridges and a subway. The building is of reinforced concrete construction throughout, the external face being finished with "Atlas White" cement. The reinforcement, which was designed by H.M. Office of Works, consists of mild steel rounds up to 1¼ in. diameters and many of the bars are over 50 ft. long. Portland cement, ¾ in. ballast and sand from the river Lea were used for the concrete. Keene's cement is used internally. The loading yards are covered with glass roofs and steel trusses.

The general contractors were Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Ltd., of Camberwell, other contractors being:—Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., maple wood block floors; Williams & Williams, Ltd., steel casements; Hy. Hope & Sons, Ltd., lantern lights; The Carron Company, cast-iron railings; Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd., wrot-iron railings; The Neuchatel Asphalte Co., asphalt, roads and roofs.

The architect was Mr. A. R. Myers, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., of His Majesty's Office of Works.

Garden Gate, Nether Winchendon Priory.

The garden gate in fine wrought ironwork which we illustrate this week is from the designs of Mr. Philip Tilden, and is a detail of his work at Nether Winchendon Priory.

Long Crendon Manor, near Thame.

We illustrate in this number some exterior views of Long Crendon Manor, near Thame, the work of Mr. Philip Tilden. In this an old manor house has been assimilated into the design, which is partly brick and partly in half-timber Tudor style. The interior is largely designed and furnished to suit the period, with oak beam-work and large open fireplaces.

"Magna Charta," Runnymede.

This is usually accepted as being the spot on which the original Magna Charta was signed. The house, however, dates only from about 100 years ago, and was originally a small cottage, erected in quasi-Norman style. This was added to several times. The recent alterations, the work of Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., consisted of bringing the house up to date and increasing its accommodation. A good portion of the previous additions were pulled down, but the original cottage was left practically intact and the new additions built to harmonise with it, although the new work is built in brick and distempered externally, as it was found impossible to execute the work in hard chalk, which is the material of the original house.

New Stations at Ramsgate and Margate.

These new stations have been recently completed for the Southern Railway. Architecturally they are excellent, and show a great advance, both in design and planning, upon anything of a similar type and scale produced in this country within recent years. The stations have been designed in the Engineer's Department of the Southern Railway. Messrs. Rice & Son of London and Margate were the contractors for Margate Station and Sir Robert MacAlpine & Sons for that at Ramsgate.

"Four Winds," Bidborough, Kent.

This house lies just below the crest on the southern slope of Bidborough Ridge, and faces due north and south, with a very fine view over broken and wooded slopes to the south towards Sussex border. The house has been planned to have as many rooms as possible facing south, including an open loggia leading on to a paved terrace, while all bedrooms have wardrobe cupboards and h. and c. lavatory basins fitted. The living-room and den are fitted with coal fires, the house having a complete central heating system throughout in addition. There is electric light with power points throughout, the house being also wired for wireless reception in most rooms.

The elevation is in the Kentish traditional style modernised to suit the neighbourhood, while the general "shape" of the house externally has been designed to withstand exposure to heavy south-west and south-east gales.

The masonry is multi-coloured sand-faced, kiln-burnt facing bricks, set in compo mortar, with wide joints (not pointed), while the old tiles for roof were obtained from pulling down of the barn, cherry-red, hand-made, sand-faced vertical hanging tiles being used to walls above ground floor. All valleys are swept. The style of the windows is lead lights in steel casements, fitted into stout wood frames. The kitchen, lavatories and bathroom are covered with jointless composition flooring; the remainder of the ground floor with Oregon pine blocks set in herring-bone fashion and polished; deal flooring to bedrooms.

The loggia, porch, &c., are paved with 6 in. by 6 in. quarry tiles set square with 1 in. cement joints, slightly raked out to prevent slipping, while the terrace is paved with random square York stone slabs with York stone retaining wall and coping.

Messrs. Arthur W. Cooksey & Partners were the architects, while the general contractors were Messrs. Strange & Sons, Ltd., of Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Among the chief sub-contractors were:—High Brooms Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., facings; Roberts Adlard & Co., tiling; White & Co., central heating and domestic hot water; Stevens & Adams, wood block flooring; The British Magnesite Flooring Co., patent flooring;

Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Lips, Ltd.,, London, ironmongery; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel casements; Nicholls & Clarke, lead lights; Woco Door Co., internal doors; Vulcanite, Ltd., flat; R. Gay & Co., Ltd., paint and distemper; Septic Tank Co., Ltd., septic tank; Strange & Sons Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., electric lighting and power; Needwood Plaster and Cement Co., Ltd., plaster; and Candy & Co., Ltd., coal fire interiors.

The Vicarage, Hadlow, Kent.

This house, designed by Messrs. Arthur W. Cooksey & Partners, faces east and west, and has a long frontage so as to make what is really a small house look as imposing as possible. Although domestic in character, there has been an endeavour to retain the expression of a semi-official residence, *i.e.*, the centre around which village affairs revolve.

The bricks used are grey-brown, mottled, hand-made facings set in compo mortar with wide joints (not pointed). Moulded red brick window dressings.

Hand-made sand-faced tiles of dark brown colour mixed with a proportion of dark reds were used in vertical tiling employed to the centre portion of back elevation in brown-red sand-faced tiles. All valleys are swept.

The general contractors were Hyder & Sons, of Shipbourne, Kent, while the following were the principal sub-contractors: — Thomas Lawrence & Sons, facing bricks, moulded window bricks and tiles; Drytone, Ltd., internal doors; Lips, Ltd., ironmongery; R. E. Pearse & Co., Ltd., steel casements and lead lights; Vulcanite, Ltd., flats; Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; R. Gay & Co., Ltd., paint and distemper; The Gasworks, Tonbridge, gas fittings; Needwood Plaster and Cement Co., Ltd., plaster; and Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd., gas flue blocks and terminals.

Carreras' New Factory.

The new factory at Mornington-crescent, for Messrs. Carreras, Ltd., of which we give an illustration this week, has been designed by Messrs. M. E. & O. H. Collins in collaboration with Mr. A. G. Porri. The general contractors are Messrs. Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons; while Mr. C. T. Worsell is the clerk of works. The factory which is estimated to cost £500,000, will be the largest all-reinforced concrete building in London. We understand that the plant used by the contractors for the excavation is the "Insley" excavator and boom-plant, supplied by Messrs. Cowan, Hulbert, Ltd., of Abbey House, Westminster.

Old Cottage, Bidston, Cheshire.

The cottage illustrated is one which has existed on Bidston Hill, together with two or three others, for two hundred years or so. When it became the property of the present owner it was situated in the centre of his garden and in many ways interfered with the probable lay-out. He was unwilling to demolish the cottage, and decided to renovate it and add to it and make it serve as a playhouse for his children. The whole of the stonework for the alterations was obtained from the walls of the old shippon, and as far as possible no existing work was disturbed in the building. The additional new room built on the site of the old shippon has been carried out with due thought to the old cottage feeling and finish, and with the exception of the smoke-room illustrated is devoted to the use of the children. The bird bath shown in the illustration is formed of an old pig trough found on the site. The contractors for the work were Messrs. Milestones & Sons, Wallasey. The crazy paving to the paths was carried out by Messrs. Stubbs & Sons, Liverpool.

Mr. J. E. Rowlands, L.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool, was the architect.

R.I.B.A. 1926 Examinations.

The questions set at the Intermediate, Final and Special Examinations held in November and December, 1926, have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. 6d (exclusive of postage).

OBITUARY

Sir Francis Fox.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Francis Fox, at his residence at Wimbledon, in his 83rd year.

Sir Francis Fox began his career as an engineer in 1861, when he was 17 years of age, and, in association with his elder brother, Sir Douglas Fox, first in his father's firm of Sir Charles Fox & Sons, and later as a member of the firm of Sir Douglas Fox & Partners, he had a share in carrying out many important engineering works, especially railways and tunnels, during the latter part of the last century and the earlier years of the present one.

In his later years Sir Francis Fox became almost a specialist in the preservation of cathedrals and other ancient buildings, and for this purpose he made extensive use of the Greathead grouting machine, which had been invented to fill in with cement the voids outside the cast-iron segments of the London tube railways. Perhaps the most conspicuous instance in which he applied this method was that of Winchester Cathedral (1905–1912), but under his advice it was also employed at Canterbury and Lincoln, not to mention various old bridges and churches at Ashbourne and elsewhere.

Besides professional papers, Sir Francis Fox, who received a knighthood in 1912, was the author of "River, Road, and Rail," and of works on the Mersey and Simplon Tunnels, the Cape and Cairo Railway, and the saving of Winchester Cathedral. In 1924 he published an interesting volume of reminiscences, "Sixty-three Years of Engineering: Scientific and Social Work."

F. Cayley Robinson, A.R.A.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederic Cayley Robinson, A.R.A., who died on Thursday of last week, at the age of 64. He leaves a remarkable body of work, including many series of mural panels, distributed among a wide variety of buildings and galleries throughout the Kingdom, as well as in America, the Dominions, Italy and France. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, which he joined in 1919, made him its vice-president, and two years later he was admitted an A.R.A. Among his best work in London, besides his "Pastoral" in the Tate Gallery, bought under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, is the set of emblematic panels he did for one of the foyers of the Middlesex Hospital at the commission of Mr. Edmund Davis.

Ernest Fiander Etchells.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Ernest Fiander Etchells, who died on Wednesday of last week at Balham, at the age of 50. He was an authority on concrete and steel construction, and held the office of structural engineer in the department of the Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings at the County Hall. He was trained at Manchester, Glasgow, and King's and University Colleges, London, and was a pupil of F. L. Lane, of Leeds, and of John Strain, of Glasgow. He was a past president of the Concrete Institute (the Institution of Structural Engineers), and the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants, and honorary president of the Association of Floor Constructors, honorary A.R.I.B.A., and honorary member of the British Engineering Standards Association. For the present year, 1926–27, he was president of the British section of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France.

H. P. Boulnois.

Mr. Henry Percy Boulnois, the municipal engineer, died in London, on Sunday, at the age of 80.

Born on January 15, 1846, at St. John's Wood, he was educated at Pocklington Grammar School and King's College, London. After spending a year on railway construction in La Vendée, he was articled to Sir Joseph Bazalgette, the chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works. In 1870, at the end of his pupilage, he was appointed a district engineer in Jamaica, but resigning for reasons of health after two years' service, he returned to England, and at the end of 1873 was chosen city surveyor of Exeter. In 1883 he became Borough Engineer of Portsmouth, and seven years later City engineer of Liverpool. The latter position he resigned in 1897, again on account of ill-health, and entered the Local Government Board as engineering inspector, retiring in 1911 as deputy chief engineering inspector.

Mr. Boulnois was the author of "The Municipal and Sanitary Engineer's Handbook" (1883). He served as president of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and of the Liverpool Engineering Society, and as chairman of Council of the Roads Improvement Association.

Fred Rowntree.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Fred Rowntree, F.R.I.B.A., of 11, Hammersmith-terrace, W.6. Born in 1860, Mr. Rowntree was articled to Mr. C. A. Bury, of Scarborough, afterwards coming to London, where he worked under Edward Burgess. He was more than usually successful in competition, of which one of the more important was the West China Union University, Chengtu, China, which he built in conjunction with his sons, Douglas W. and Colin Rowntree, AA.R.I.B.A. Other works of his are Bootham School, York; The Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Buildings in Cheapside, besides a number of educational establishments and, in association with his sons, Newspaper House, Fleet-street.

Delissa Joseph.

Mr. Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., died last Monday, in his 69th year. The son of Mr. Isaac Solomon Joseph, he was born in January, 1859, and was educated at Durham House School, and Jews' College. He began practice in 1882, and was soon busily employed in designing synagogues, flats, country houses, factories, and warehouses, blocks of offices, banks and insurance offices, shops, and superstructures of railway stations. About 1886 he was called in to design the bulk of the new buildings occupying the former site of St. Paul's School, between St. Paul's Churchyard and Old Change. He was a member of council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1922–3, of the City of London Conservative Association, of Jews' College, and of the Anglo-Jewish Association. Among Mr. Joseph's buildings in London are the Rembrandt and Coburg Court Hotels; Peninsular House, West India House, and Bond Court House, in the City; FitzGeorge and FitzJames-avenues, West Kensington, Rutland Court and Gardens, and Chelsea Court; and superstructures on Tottenham Court-road, Marble Arch, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Moorgate-street, and Chancery-lane stations.

Essays on Old London.

An illustrated volume of Essays on Old London, by Mr. Sydney Perks, will shortly be issued by the Cambridge University Press. The essays deal with the restoration and recent discoveries at the Guildhall, London town-planning schemes in 1666, and the scheme for a Thames embankment after the Great Fire of London.

The Old Ely House.

A dispute, involving a relic of mediæval architecture, has arisen between the rector of the Roman Catholic church of St. Etheldreda, Ely-place, and the owners of two adjacent properties in Hatton-garden. The church represents the chapel, crypt, and cloister of the chapel of Ely House, at one time the London residence of the Bishops of Ely. In connection with the rebuilding of two properties in Hatton-garden, the owners wish to pull down a wall which is nearly all that remains of the residential part of Ely House, which is distinct from the ecclesiastical part. They claim that this is a party wall, over which the law gives them control, and that it is so weakened by age that it would not safely support the new buildings to be erected. As a result of representations made to the owners concerned, there had been an informal "stay" for a week or two, pending further developments. Meanwhile the rector is endeavouring to have the stone wall scheduled for preservation by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. Failing that, the question as to whether it was a party wall may have to be decided by a court of law.

LEGAL LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.—II

[Following is the conclusion of a paper on this subject, read recently by Mr. William E. Watson, Barrister-at-Law, before the Northern Polytechnic. The first part appeared in our last issue.]

In another case of negligence before the Court of Appeal, an architect brought action against his employer who had engaged him to design and superintend the construction of a residence. A contract was entered into and the contractor did not properly execute the work. The architect complained of the quality of the work and the employer complained of the architect's negligence in permitting deviations from the contract; later the employer placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors; the contractor presented a claim for £700 and brought action for that amount. The architect eventually gave his final certificate for a little over £100, and upon that certificate the employer successfully defended the action brought against him. The architect then brought action for £123, the amount of his fees. The employer counterclaimed for damages for negligence in not giving proper supervision and in permitting or neglecting to prevent various deviations from the contract. The architect denied negligence and contended that as his certificate had been accepted and acted upon it was binding upon him under the 16th clause of the contract. The jury found negligence and that the architect had certified for more than he ought to have done. They found for the architect £58 and for the employer £90, and judgment was given accordingly. The case went to the Court of Appeal on the ground that the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence, and the motion for a new trial was dismissed.

In another case an employer took a lease of premises and arranged with the freeholders' architect for the preparation of a design for a picture gallery to house valuable pictures. After completion the pictures were found to be affected by mildew owing to defective ventilation. The judge put the following questions to the jury:—1. Was the contractor guilty of negligence? 2. Was the architect guilty of negligence in designing and superintending the construction of the building? The jury found no negligence in the contractor and found negligence in the architect, assessing damages against him.

These were ordinary everyday points which arose in an architect's practice; they were pitfalls into which the well-trained and prudent person need not fall. Some cases had been considered by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the "Conditions of Engagement," revised in 1909, gave expression to them; this document was one which the young architect should study to realise the extent of the duties he owed to his employer, and he should also diplomatically ensure that at the earliest moment the employer also had a copy of that document, thereby setting up the semblance of a contract for future payment. So much for the architect's liabilities; on the other hand, the builder's liabilities might be said generally to cease when he had been granted a final certificate. By this time any defects which had accrued would be rectified and he would go free. A contractor was defined as one who undertook or contracted to supply certain articles or to perform any work or service for a certain price or at a certain rate. Contractors as much as architects must possess the requisite skill to carry out what they undertook, and in large works very great skill and ability were required; if a contractor professed to be a specialist as to any particular class of work he might, when no architect was employed, be liable for negligence and want of skill in planning and designing the work as well as being liable under his contract to carry it out. The employer normally owed no duty to the contractor to superintend, and it was the duty of the contractor to discover for himself if he could possibly perform his part of the contract before signing the document. Not to do so would be an exhibition of blind confidence of an unreasonable kind, but nevertheless it was a very common one. The contractor relied upon the skill of the architect who had prepared the particulars upon which the estimate was based, but in law he probably did so at his own risk entirely. This was based upon the principle that the contract was between the employer and the contractor; in the contract the architect was named, but he owed no duty to the contractor, because the contractor did not pay him.

The architect's duty (until the arbitration stage of the contract was reached) lay solely towards the employer, and if he did not guarantee the work done by the architect the onus was upon the contractor to make a thorough completion in a workmanlike manner of that for which he contracted. If this was not done, or was performed in so negligent and unskilful a manner as to be quite different from that contracted for and therefore useless to the employer, he might refuse to pay for it at all and might give the contractor notice to remove it from the site. If, on the other hand, the employer accepted the work he must pay a fair value for it. Useless work, according to this rule, was that which would have been useful but for the carelessness or lack of skill on the part of the contractor, but it did not include useless work performed skilfully. It was no excuse for a contractor doing useless work to prove that it could not be done otherwise unless he told the employer or could prove that the employer had knowledge of such impossibility. For instance, a contractor was employed to put up a new kitchen range with an old boiler behind. Hot water could not be got from the boiler, the flues not being efficient. The contractor said the space was not sufficiently large to make the flues effective; the employer replied that if he had known this he would not have had the work done at all; the employer won his case on the ground that the work was done in an improper and unworkmanlike manner.

The architect's liability might be said generally to lie in an action for negligence; on the other hand, that of the contractor might lie in negligence also, but it might also lie in trespass or nuisance. It was prima facie trespass if a contractor in any way interfered with the property belonging to another, and it had been held that an action of trespass could be maintained even upon driving a nail into the wall belonging to an adjoining owner. Nuisance also might be maintained against a contractor for raising a building so that the lights of a dominant owner were prejudiced. Nuisance might be defined as "any act which without direct physical interference materially impairs the use and enjoyment by another of his property or prejudicially affects his health, his comfort or convenience." So it would be appreciated that there were many duties within the purview of a contractor from which an action for nuisance might flow; it might be contended that the contractor was covered because he was acting upon the instruction of the owner or his agent, but it was no defence for a person to say he did a wrongful act or he did a lawful act in a wrongful manner on the instruction of someone else. It was obvious that would be no defence in a criminal action, and prima facie it was no defence to a civil action. On the other hand, where action was brought against a building owner it had been held no defence to say he employed a competent contractor to perform the work.

It had been said that lack of diligence or prudence connoted negligence, and this was illustrated by a case where the owner of a house brought action against builders claiming damages because in course of rebuilding an hotel they caused cracks and other defects in plaintiff's adjoining house. The builders contended, first, they were performing the work under the provisions of the Metropolitan Building Act; secondly, the defects were a necessary consequence of the work; and thirdly, the claim should be made against the building owner. It was held the Metropolitan Building Acts did not exonerate a builder from liability for damage which had arisen by his negligence and want of care or skill, and the plaintiff won his case. Lack of diligence or prudence on the part of a contractor might also connote nuisance, as was illustrated by a case in which plaintiffs were owners of an old house which, although infirm, was held by the judge to have been in a stable condition. Defendants were contractors for making the foundations of a very large building to be erected opposite plaintiff's house, and in the course of their operations it was necessary to drive a large number of piles through the soil into the London clay, which lay at some depth. The pile-driving began in November, 1920, and it was proved that vibration arising therefrom was felt in the plaintiff's house and also in the adjoining houses. Shortly afterwards grave structural defects appeared in the plaintiff's house, in consequence of which an order was made for its demolition as a dangerous structure. Plaintiffs claimed damages from the contractors, who alleged (1) that the vibration from the pile-driving could not cause damage; (2) that if it had done so plaintiff's house, on account of its age and unstable condition, was not entitled to limit the defendants' lawful operations on their own land. It was held by the Court (1) that the damage was caused by the vibration; (2) the age and condition of the house were not such as to free the contractor from liability.

The contractor normally carried a responsibility and consequent liability with regard to compliance with building regulations in force. For instance, an owner employed a contractor to erect a building in London, and after completion a notice was served by the County Council to demolish and rebuild upon the grounds that the mortar was not composed of one part of lime to three of sand or grit, as required by the London Building Act, 1894. The owner demolished and rebuilt, then brought action against the contractor to recover the whole cost of pulling down and rebuilding plus also the loss of ground rent. He won.

The contractor normally also had responsibility under the Building Act, 1894, Part VIII, with respect to party walls. Some years ago a building owner employed a contractor to pull down and rebuild his house. The contract contained the usual clause regarding responsibility for contiguous and adjoining premises. Owing to the negligence of the contractor's foreman while underpinning a party wall, it fell, and it was held the cost of rebuilding it, together with works contingent thereupon, should fall upon the contractor, involving a sum approximating some £5,000.

The contractor's liabilities under a contract were very extensive and included duties towards the public in general and particularly to those who by invitation might have rights or licence to perform duties in or about the building works. It also included a responsibility to comply with Building Statutes, Public Health Acts, and Local By-laws. It included duties to third persons and to employees, both under statute and at common law. In the time at his disposal it would be impossible to cover such a very wide field, but he ventured to hope the rough outline given might be of assistance to some, and if it conduced to a closer liaison between architects and contractors it must benefit the building owners, their masters.

Lectures: Victoria and Albert Museum.

A further series of informal lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, has been arranged to be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Museum, from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m., on Thursday evenings to March 3. The subjects of the first five lectures and the last have been chosen with special reference to the Exhibition of Flemish and Belgian Art, which is being held at the Royal Academy during January and February. Admission to these lectures will be free.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Colouring Sand-Cement.

SIR,—With reference to the colouring of sand-cement and roofing-tiles, I should be glad of some information as to the best colour to use and as to names of firms supplying it.

D. FIELD.

Worm-eaten Oak.

SIR,—Some Elizabethan oak panelling was purchased about twenty years ago and stored, awaiting an opportunity for re-use, which has now arrived. On examination, the panelling is found to be worm-eaten in places. Is there any means of telling if this is an old blemish and the worms are now dead, or if the trouble is still in progress? In the latter case, what is the best remedy before putting it alongside new oak?

LEVER.

Responsibility for Faulty Design.

SIR,—What degree of responsibility does an architect or a consulting engineer automatically assume if he issues signed drawings and calculations of a structure in the event of that structure or any part of it collapsing through bad design?

Would a clause inserted in the conditions of engagement, delegating the responsibility to him or the contractor, for the safety and stability of the structure over a period of years, hold weight at law in this country? I understand that in France under the Code Civile, the architect or engineer and the contractor are jointly responsible for 10 years after the completion of the work. Is there any equivalent law in this country, or alternatively, has any precedent ever been given?

I recognise that in the event of loss of life occurring on such an occasion, a court of inquiry would endeavour to place the responsibility on the guilty person or persons, but I am anxious to know, should the verdict be taken against the architect or engineer, whether the employer has legal authority to demand monetary compensation in respect of the damaged structure or any part thereof?

RESPONSIBILITY.

Ownership of Party Walls.

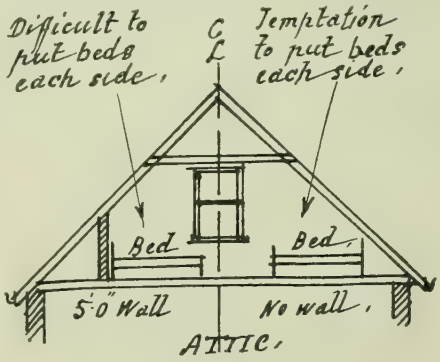
SIR,—I enclose a scale drawing with my query, whose wall is it, or is it a party wall? The wall is of 9 in. brick for greater part of a height of 45 ft., and thickens out to 14 in. at ground floor level (there being a basement) on the side of owner B. Owner B has three chimney breasts running up the full height, and culminating in one double and two single chimney stacks. All the flues in the single stacks are his, and extend to within 4½ in. of the back of the wall. In the double stack his two flues are back to back with one on A's side, but the latter's flue abuts against this wall, while B's flues penetrate and the mid-feather is on the outer face of wall on A's side.

The old building on B's side has been pulled down and rebuilt. Following on above query, and forming query No. 2, has B the right of tie into this wall? and No. 3, If in the rebuilding he has under-pinned this wall, can he recover the cost of so doing in the case of the wall being decided to be A's; or half ditto if it is a party wall?

PARAPET.

By-laws Relating to Buildings and Streets.

SIR,—Your articles on By-laws bid fair to be most interesting. With regard to your remarks on the requirement of 5 ft. "walls" to attics which are used for human habitation, I am not at all sure the By-law is undesirable.



Without this proviso an attic might have a very large floor area with a poor average height. A large floor area to a sleeping apartment is a temptation to put a lot of beds in it, at a push. The 5 ft. "wall" proviso prevents, I suggest, overcrowding and ensures a fair average height to the attic, as will be seen from the accompanying diagram.

It is certainly unfortunate that no general Act permits By-laws to be made requiring windows for lighting purposes. So long as the window is not obstructed as a ventilating medium, it may be so arranged as to permit of a room being dark. What are the precise terms of special Acts permitting By-laws to be made as to windows for lighting? Is it not a fact that the powers given are for staircases only? Owing to the local authority having no discretion, the application of the By-laws is often more severe than it would be if the local authority had such. Take, for instance, the requirement that no "cross-wall" shall be less than 8½ in. thick. A one-story external wall may be supported by half-a-dozen 4 in. division walls and yet because it exceeds 30 ft. in length the local authority must insist on one of these walls being 8½ in. thick or a ghastly pier being provided—each equally unnecessary from the point of view of strength.

SCRUTATOR.

Lino on Floorboards.

[REPLY TO MR. A. C. EDWARDS, JANUARY 7.]

SIR,—There is little doubt that should dry-rot set in at some future time under the present conditions—such conditions having been explained to the architect and allowed to remain without protest—a court of law would hold the architect liable. In spite of this, I am convinced that if dry, uninfected timber was used in the first place, on a perfect concrete base, with no through contact to the soil, there is not the slightest danger of dry-rot setting in, however the top surface may be sealed. Lack of ventilation in a confined space of warm, damp atmosphere makes a condition under which the germs of infection are encouraged, but the incipient rot must have been in the wood or the conditions of contamination present before actual rot will set in. In the case of a wood floor direct on the concrete, provided the latter is perfect, there is no way in which rot can be set up unless the original timber contained incipient dry-rot, which a good deal of post-war timber stocks undoubtedly possess. If your querist is an architect advising in the matter I should recommend him to cover himself with a letter stating that the lino covering remains at his client's risk, though it is his personal opinion that bad effects are not likely to arise if the lino is allowed to remain.

SAFETY FIRST.

Carting Water.

[REPLY TO "CONTRACTOR," JANUARY 7.]

SIR,—A properly worded contract specification should specifically state all those steps required of the contractor in the due and proper carrying out of his contract, such as the provision of plant, watching and lighting and water supply, and the contractor is undoubtedly entitled to an extra where any work is involved which is not covered in the contract documents. In this case it would appear that the building owners were aware of the need and intended to supply it from a separately let contract, so that your correspondent's claim would appear to be doubly founded.

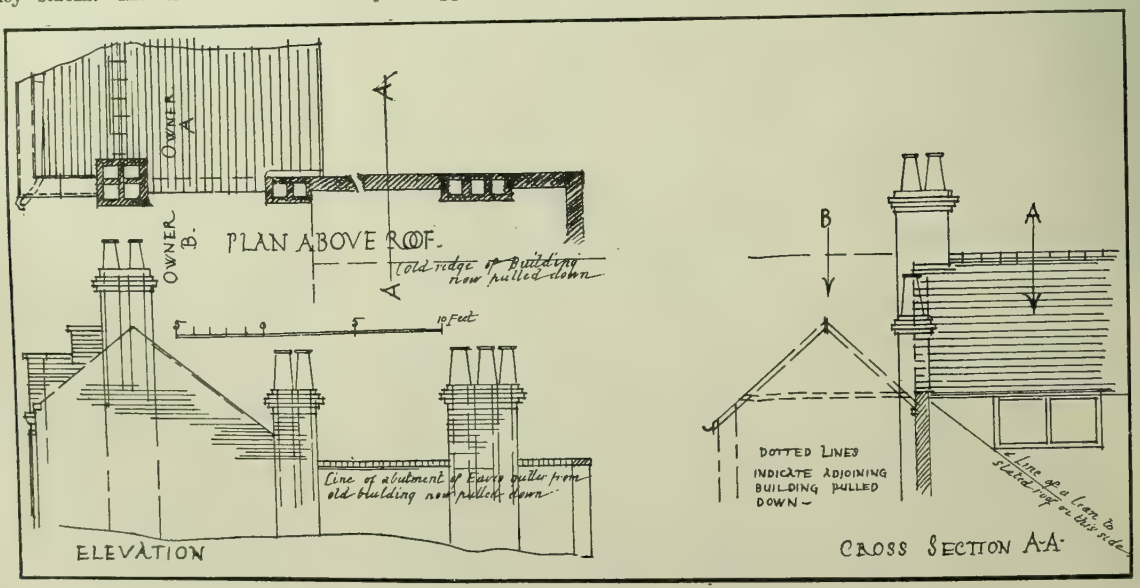
FAIRPLAY.

Lathing Deductions.

[REPLY TO "LATH," JANUARY 7.]

SIR,—Quantities are intended to be documents setting out the exact amount of materials used on a job, therefore a surveyor is quite entitled to deduct the width of partitions where the laths are butted against same and not running over the top into the next room. In practice the amount involved is so slight that it is generally considered not worth while the additional trouble involved on paper in extracting. In 1,000 ft. of partition the amount involved is no more than a sovereign.

BROADWAY.



"Ownership of Party Walls."

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—II

In our introductory article we referred to a rumour that the Government proposed at some early date to consolidate the Public Health Acts, and therefore a fitting opportunity might present itself for an amendment of those sections which confer by-law-making powers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Building By-laws. The consolidation of the Public Health Acts extending from 1875 to 1925 would be a gigantic task in itself and, as a rule, when such an operation is undertaken, we advocate consolidation pure and simple with no amendment or alteration in the text of the sections thus brought together; for, unless such a method is adopted, decisions given under the old Acts become invalidated, and not only have practitioners and others to relearn the law, but litigation is encouraged. We live in an age of codification and amendment, and examples of the two methods are furnished by the recent treatment of two branches of the law. In the case of the statutes relating to Workmen's Compensation the method we advocate was adopted and although the various sections were regrouped with considerable gain in the clearness of the Statute as a whole, the text of each section was practically left unaltered so as to be easily recognisable by those versed in the subject and not to disturb the effect of cases decided upon the old Statutes where no repeal was effected.

On the other hand, an attempt has recently been made to simplify the law of real property, and the six bulky statutes passed with this object are familiar in name at least to many of our readers; but in this case the law has been drastically altered and amended, and we think few practitioners will be found to say that, at any rate in the first instance, the result has been a simplification of the law. We notice that in Sir Arthur Underhill's treatise on these statutes the heading to Chapter II is "Provisions of the Acts intended to simplify or improve the law." We do not know whether the word "intended" is used ironically, but it appears to justify our using the word "attempt."

If the Public Health Acts are consolidated, for the reasons given above, we hope that in the main the Government will not be too ambitious but will confine the operation to a simple codification, but there may be one exception in the case of those sections which confer by-law-making powers relating to buildings and streets. In a sense, the by-law-making sections, which are very few in number, may be said to stand by themselves, and this should make it easy to deal with them on a different basis from the rest of the statutes, as but small amendment of those sections would be necessary, and it is the by-laws made under them that are of importance.

The Committee on Building By-laws, in paragraph 17 of their Report, recommended with regard to statutes in the general law authorising by-laws to be made—(1) That they should be consolidated, the opportunity being taken to stop any obvious gaps, to add any powers that might suitably be exercised by all authorities, and generally to widen the scope of the by-law-making power, on the lines indicated in the Report. (2) That the powers so given should be conferred on all local authorities alike, it being left to the Local Government Board (now the Ministry of Health) under section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to consider on the merits of each case, whether or not a particular by-law-making power should be exercised in a particular locality. (3) That further consideration should be given to a suggestion made before the Committee by a representative of the Association of Municipal Corporations that when the specific topics have been enumerated on which for the moment Parliament considers that by-laws may be made, a power should be conferred upon the Ministry to add other topics, by Provisional or other Order, as they can now do where a local Act gives by-law-making powers.

As the Report of this Committee is a document of great weight which must be consulted when any change in the law is contemplated we may remind our readers that it was a Departmental Committee appointed on April 30, 1914, shortly before the war broke out to consider "the control at present exercised in England and Wales over the erection of buildings and the construction of streets by means of by-laws and local regulations, and their effect upon building and development and to make recommendations." This Committee had held nine sittings when the war broke out and its proceedings were interrupted, but in October, 1917, they were resumed, the Committee having been reconstituted, and the Report was issued on November 13, 1918, and we published a brief notice of it in our issue of January 10, 1919.

The Report remained overshadowed by the war, and the recommendations of the Committee have consequently not received the attention they deserved, but it is an extremely valuable contribution on the subject of by-laws, requiring careful consideration when any legislation is introduced dealing with this question. The Committee throughout their Report lay great stress on the fact that by-laws are not the only method by which control is exercised over buildings and streets—a fact which they think is not sufficiently recognised.

By-laws under the Public Health Act are made by the local authorities under the statutes which authorise them, subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Health. Then there are statutory rules; these, unlike by-laws, are contained in Acts of Parliament, and have only to be enforced by the local authorities.

Besides the above there are regulations which can be made by local authorities without confirmation, and lastly there are discretionary powers. Obviously the only matter affected by consolidation of the law would be the statutes by which the making of by-laws are authorised, so we turn in the first place to these.

Statutory Powers for Making By-laws.

Before the passing of the Local Government Act, 1858, the statutes conferred upon local authorities powers of control, but the control exercised over the laying out of streets, and to some degree over the erection of buildings, was discretionary. By the above Act, for this discretionary control, control by by-law was substituted, and this policy has prevailed ever since, and the Committee saw no reason to revert to the old practice.

The present by-law-making sections referred to by the Committee are as follows: The principal by-law-making section is section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875: "Every urban authority may make by-laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say—(1) with respect to the level, width, and construction of new streets and the provisions for the sewerage thereof; (2) with respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for the purposes of health; (3) with respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings and with respect to the ventilation of buildings; (4) with respect to the drainage of buildings, to water closets, earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connection with buildings, and to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to the prohibition of their use for such habitation. . . ."

Section 23 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, which is only adoptive, provides in subsection (1): "Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be extended so as to empower every urban authority to make by-laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say—the keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing; the structure of floors, hearths, and staircases, and the height of rooms intended to be used for human habitation; the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling houses, and the provision in the laying out of new streets of secondary means of access where necessary for the removal of house refuse and other matters." Subsection (4) provides, "Every local authority may make by-laws to prevent buildings which have been erected in accordance with by-laws made under the Public Health Act, 1875, from being altered in such a way that if at first so constructed they would have contravened the by-laws."

The only other Act mentioned in this connection by the Committee was section 24 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, in a part of the Act which has to be applied by an Order of the Ministry of Health or of the Secretary of State which is as follows: "Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be extended so as to empower the local authority to make by-laws with respect to the height of chimneys of buildings and with respect to the height of buildings, and with respect to the structure of chimney shafts for the furnaces of steam engines, breweries, distilleries, or manufactories."

The Committee characterised the two sections from the Acts of 1890 and 1907 as examples of what they termed "haphazard legislation," leaving legislative gaps. The Report contains examples of what are termed these gaps; for instance, that whilst secondary access to buildings can be required in the laying out of a new street this does not apply to the erection of the buildings themselves, so that if a new street is laid out and plots left vacant, secondary means of access cannot be required to the buildings when erected; that although buildings once erected in accordance with by-laws cannot be altered in such a manner as to contravene those by-laws, there is no corresponding provision as regards new streets; that although by-laws can be made with respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings, by-laws cannot be made as to pillars supporting floors or roofs unless they are part of a wall, nor as to beams unless they are part of a wall, roof, or floor; that walls cannot be required to be soundproof, nor can unsightly materials outside be prohibited; that it is uncertain how far internal partition walls are considered "walls of a building" for the purpose of bungalows; that the composition of plaster cannot be regulated by by-law; that a sufficiency of space about buildings may be required "to secure a free circulation of air," but not for any other purpose. The height of rooms can be regulated, but not their cubical content or area; that although by-laws can be made to secure ventilation they cannot require lighting.

Some of the criticisms contained in the Report appear to us hypercritical; for instance, the Committee considered the introduction of chimney shafts in the Act of 1907 unnecessary, as they considered the structure of all chimneys covered by paragraph (2) of section 157 of the Act of 1875, but they assumed that the "chimney shafts" mentioned in the later Act must be the chimney of a building, an assumption that appears to us hardly well founded as it is possible to imagine a chimney shaft being a structure

standing alone. Again, it was urged that although flushing cisterns for water closets could be required and also the provision of water, no by-law can be made to secure water being brought into the cistern, but surely the words of the section "the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing" must cover this.

However this may be, it was upon the gaps above referred to, amongst others, that the Committee made the recommendation which we have referred to as contained in paragraph 17 of the Report, and following the above criticisms, they say in paragraph 12, "The result of this process has been a legislative patchwork under which the control by local authorities of building and development is restricted to particular topics or particular purposes, while there are many gaps and many sections on similar subjects which do not fit together. In our opinion, restrictions of this kind where they are really technical (such as that which limits building by-laws to certain portions or members of a building and by-laws as to walls to three specified purposes) should be removed, and some power should be given in the direction of enabling local authorities by means of by-laws to exercise control in all matters which are of such a nature as to require control in the public interest and to be suitably controlled by means of by-laws."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

THE Southern Railway has planned a widespread programme of development and reconstruction for 1927. Work authorised and to be taken in hand in the coming year include (*a*) loop at Minster Junction at an estimated cost of £35,000; (*b*) improvements and alterations at Seaton Junction, Devon, to cost £46,000; (*c*) re-arrangements at Eastbourne Station, at an estimated cost of £30,000. New works proposed, for which plans will be submitted to the Railway's directors for approval during 1927, embrace (*a*) new loops and fly-overs at Lewisham Junction and Ladywell Station; (*b*) widening of the line between Kent House and Beckenham Stations; (*c*) widening of main line between Haywards Heath and Wivelsfield. The Southern Railway announce that it is hoped to place every contract with British firms.

Another part of the programme deals with the Southampton Docks extension scheme, by which it is proposed to increase very largely the accommodation available. Parliamentary powers for the first part of the scheme were obtained in 1924, and Parliament will be asked shortly to sanction further work which will be necessary before the full plans can be carried through. The scheme will cost some £13,000,000 and involve the reclamation of over 400 acres lying between the Royal Pier and Millbrook Point. The seaward boundary of the reclaimed area will consist of an embankment at its eastern and western ends and the central portion of a deep-water quay wall 7,400 ft. long. This will give accommodation for eight or ten vessels of the largest tonnage.

A deep-water approach channel will be dredged 600 ft. wide to connect the new berths with the existing deep-water channel opposite the Ocean Dock. Later it is proposed to construct a long jetty parallel to the new quay wall with berths on both sides. Powers are also being sought for the provision of two large graving docks at the western end of the reclaimed area.

The scheme provides for the equipment of the new quays with cargo and passenger sheds, up-to-date appliances for handling goods, warehouses, and roads connecting with the town and railways. The new railway lines will join the company's London-to-Bournemouth main line at Millbrook, and other lines will establish connections with the existing docks. The latter will involve the demolition of the present Toll House and other buildings at the entrance to the Royal Pier. It is proposed to replace these by a larger building more suited to the requirements of the Royal Pier traffic.

CONCRETE MACHINERY AND PLANT

SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC knowledge of concrete and concrete making has proceeded apace during the past few years, and the design of concrete machinery has improved accordingly in order that the contractor may be in a position to gain in practice the benefit of experiments in the laboratory. Perhaps the most notable contribution towards better and cheaper concrete has been the investigations of Professor Duff Abrams into the effect of water content on the strength of concrete. The important fact brought to light is that, other factors being equal, the strength of concrete is governed by the amount of mixing water, and this is reflected in the fitting of automatic water tanks to most of the up-to-date mixers now on the market. Usually these operate by a syphon which may be set to deliver a predetermined amount of water per batch, thus eliminating the old haphazard method of tipping variable quantities into the drum from a pail or can.

The researches referred to prove that a certain definite amount of water will give maximum strength, and that either more or less will decrease strength. This is of great importance to the contractor, for by using the amount of water proved by tests to give maximum strength for a certain aggregate he can save a considerable amount of cement (the most expensive ingredient of concrete) compared with what would be necessary to give the same strength with the wet mixes so often seen. It is, however, necessary to utter a word of caution: the "cement-water ratio" theory is often interpreted to mean that the less water used the stronger the concrete. To an extent this is true, but there is a limit of stiffness in concrete beyond which the omission of a proportion of water weakens strength to a far greater extent than the addition of the same quantity. If the mix is too dry there may not even be sufficient water present to hydrate the cement, and this, we believe, is often the cause of unsatisfactory concrete. It is specially noticeable in the case of pre-cast concrete, where the necessity for removing the products from the moulds as soon as possible often results in the use of a mix so dry that the block or slab may be released immediately it has been cast. An automatic water tank is a necessity if the best results are to be obtained. The correct quantity of water per batch to give the required strength can first be ascertained by tests, and the tank then regulated to give that quantity and locked so that it can only be altered by the engineer in charge. If the mixer is not already fitted with an automatic tank, one can easily be fitted up with an ordinary cistern of the ball-cock type, and will well repay the trouble taken. In practice it will generally be found (except in the case of pre-cast concrete and foundations, &c.) that the quantity of water giving maximum strength will result in a concrete so stiff that it will not flow around reinforcement or into confined spaces; more water will then obviously have to be added and the proportion of cement increased to make up for the decreased strength following the excess of water, but even in such cases as this it is more economical to have the correct proportion of water to cement.

In their general design mixers have not varied much during the past few years. The revolving-drum type is still mostly used, although the advantages of the open-drum in which the materials are stirred by paddle arms or other means are being increasingly realised. It is a considerable advantage of this type of machine that the materials are in view the whole time they are being mixed, especially when dry mixes are used, as the thoroughness of the mix can be seen from the uniformity of its colour before discharge. Also, the complete emptying of the drum after each mix is more certain.

The latest American idea in concrete mixing is first to mix the cement and water into a slurry, and then add the slurry to the dry materials in the mixer. It is claimed that by this method a better mix is obtained, and that it eliminates the possibility of the cement "lumping," as it may do when water is added to the whole of the materials including the cement.

In this country rapid strides have been made in the use of distributing plant, which is now recognised as indispensable on a contract involving any considerable yardage of concrete. They have proved their value here as they did in the United States many years ago, and are now a standard item of contractor's plant. It may not be generally known that distributing plant may now be hired, so that the economies it makes possible may be taken advantage of without going to the heavy initial expense of purchasing the plant outright.

An item of plant that is becoming increasingly popular as it becomes better known is the steel form. Made in standardised units, with a few specials for corners, steel forms are now used for all types of structures from large dams to small cottages with equal success. These forms, which may also be hired, are practically indestructible, and will save their cost over and over again to anyone who does a fair amount of concreting. It is, however, essential to ensure that only the best types of steel forms, and those that have proved their worth, are used, as an inferior make of steel form will invariably result in a wall that is out of alignment; as a builder recently put it to us, "they are more trouble than they are worth." With the well-known standard steel forms on the market there is no danger whatever of a wall being out of plumb; we recently saw a thin wall (2½ in. thick) built to a height of 60 ft. with steel forms which, when tested, was not a quarter of an inch out from top to bottom. Shaped forms are supplied for circular structures, but there have recently been some interesting examples of the use of the ordinary straight form for curved surfaces. Circular structures with a diameter of 40 ft. or more may be built with straight wall forms without the fact being discernible to the eye, and quite presentable jobs can be made of smaller diameters, although probably at the expense of damaging the plates. A large number of circular structures of a diameter of 40 ft. and thereabouts have been built during the past year with the standard 2 ft. straight form.

Although it hardly comes under the heading of plant, a new process recently marketed in America for surface treating concrete may be mentioned. This takes the form of a "varnish," which is painted on the inside of the forms, and which acts on the cement with which it comes in contact, and prevents it from setting. It is claimed that the effect of the "varnish" penetrates to a fraction of an inch only, and has no effect whatever on the cement below that depth, and the result is that after the forms are stripped the cement may be brushed from the surface and the aggregate revealed.

In making pre-cast concrete, the power press has achieved a remarkable popularity, owing to the rapidity with which blocks and slabs may be produced. On the majority of these machines a "semi-dry" mix is used, and in their use the previous remarks as to the necessity for not having the mix too dry are of importance. The drier the mix the easier it is to handle the materials, the cleaner the work, and the greater the speed with which the pallets may be released, but if there is not sufficient water to hydrate the cement or to ensure that every particle of the materials is wetted, porous and weak blocks will inevitably result. The operator naturally prefers the dry mix, and it is therefore essential, either by the use of an automatic water supply or by careful supervision, to see that sufficient water is used. Another feature of some of these machines is that the specified pressure is given by a top plate descending a certain distance. If the mould box is not filled sufficiently high, the materials will not receive the full pressure, and it is thus advisable to mark the inside of the mould box to show the depth to which it is to be filled each time. If these precautions are taken, the pressure block and slab machine, either for hand or power operation, is a type from which maximum results may be obtained.

NEW IDEAS FOR SPEEDING-UP BUILDING

In the United States a variety of plant and devices are used, with more or less success, for the more rapid carrying out of building work. Very few of these methods are known at all in this country; fewer still are in use. Although the more useful of these devices are very widely used in the United States, so far only one or two of them are obtainable in this country through agents or otherwise. Some of these devices are illustrated and described herewith. Whether or not they will be economical to a contractor depends entirely on the volume of work done with them, as the more often they are used the less will be the proportion of their cost chargeable to each job. Most of them, however, are very strongly made, and a long life can be anticipated. Their chief claim to attention is the saving in



FIG. 1.

labour that can be effected with their use, while some of them also economise in materials.

The fixing of wood wall forms has received a great deal of attention, and there are on the American market a wide variety of devices invented with the object of dispensing with the many and expensive operations necessary to wire-up a wall form by the usual method. One of these is illustrated in Fig. 1. It consists of two wires welded at each end to a

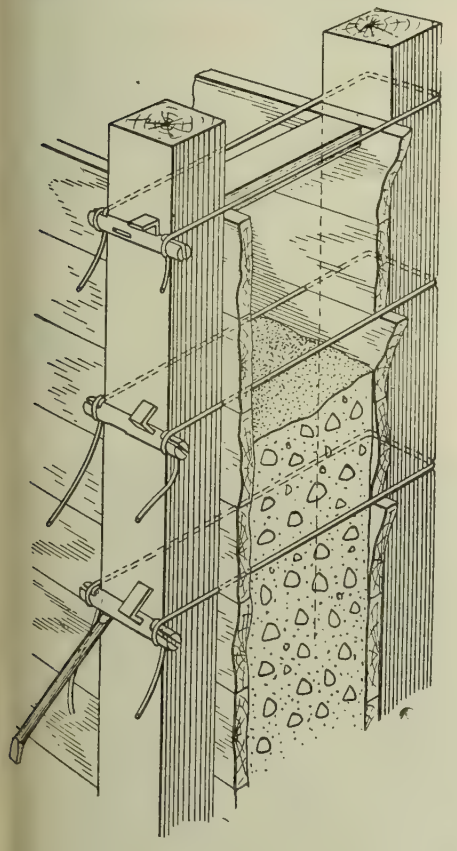


FIG. 2.

helix of wire that forms a nut for ordinary ½-in. diameter screws. The wires, as will be seen, act as spreaders as well as ties. The wire remains in the wall after the screws are removed. They are made in sizes up to 30 in., and have a working strength of 5,000 lb.

Another method is shown in Fig. 2. The

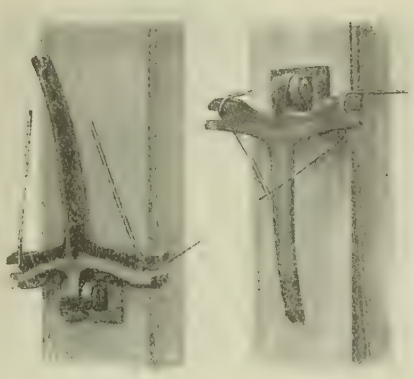


FIG. 3.—CLAMP OPEN. CLAMP CLOSED.

wire is passed around the uprights and through holes bored in the forms, and tightened by the clamps shown. These clamps are tightened by the turn of a handle, and are held in place when the wire is tight by the insertion of a piece of angle iron placed in a slot in the clamp and bearing against the post. Similar methods are adopted for wiring column forms, such as that shown in Fig. 3. The system needs no description; wires are passed around the column form and tightened by pushing down the handle of the clamp.



FIG. 4.

Another method of holding column forms in position is shown in Fig. 4. The steel arms are in two pairs and pivoted so that when they are applied the form is automatically squared. When it has been adjusted to the right size it is secured by dropping a nail or pin through the holes in the arms, and to release the clamp after the column is completed it is only necessary to knock out the nails or pins. An example of a clamp for a round column is shown in Fig. 5, and this could also be used for an octagonal column.



FIG. 5.

The steel band is 1½ in. wide. The band is adjusted to the size desired, passed around the column, and fastened by a wrench operating a ratchet in the steel frame.

Another operation that has received much attention with the object of reducing costs is the shoring of beams or other members during construction. The devices on the market for this purpose are practically all adjustable for any height of beam from floor level, and dispense with the operations, costly in material and labour, of cutting and wedging timber. One of these adjustable shores is shown in Fig. 6, and it is typical of them all. It consists of two vertical timbers with a concrete-filled pipe which slides between them. The shore is set upright beneath the beam,

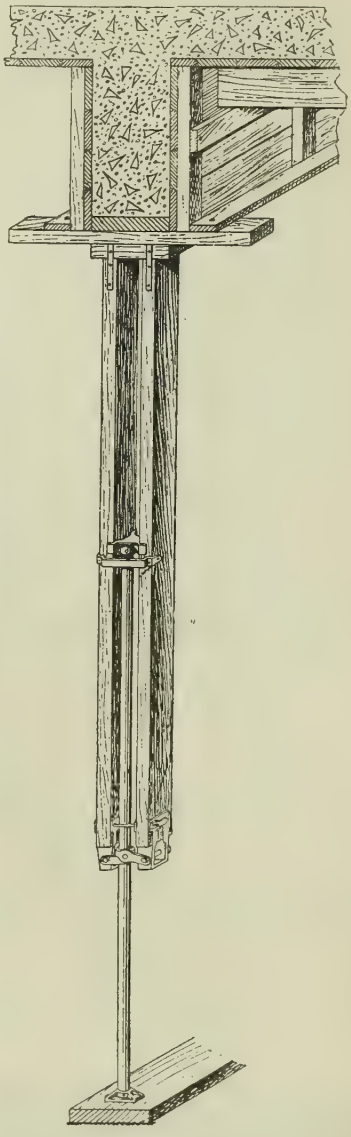


FIG. 6.

the timber portion raised to approximate height, and a final adjustment to correct height made with the aid of a jacking device slipped over the pipe. As the load is applied the shore is locked by heavy iron jaws automatically gripping the pipe. The shore illustrated can be handled by one man; it is adjustable up to 14 ft., and has a safe working load of 3,000 lb.

Dartmouth Housing Scheme.

It was stated at a recent Dartmouth Town Council meeting that the general foreman had reported that it was impossible to build the additional 22 houses on the Avery's Meadow site by direct labour, and consequently tenders had been asked for.

CAST STONE

ITS POSSIBILITIES AND ITS MANUFACTURE

ONLY a few years ago reconstructed stone was known as "artificial stone," and it suffered accordingly. No architect desired to see his design carried out in an "artificial" substance, whatever its merits in other respects. But the material has outlived this handicap of its early days; known as cast stone, it is being used to an increasing extent on important buildings throughout the world. When it is realised that cast stone is crushed natural stone bound together with Portland cement, and there is nothing artificial in its composition, it will be seen that this is the more correct description.

Reconstructed Portland stone is to be seen in Regent-street, Fleet-street, and other important London thoroughfares; it has just been used at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, to match existing terra-cotta; at the new Croydon Air Station over 200,000 superficial feet of cast stone with a granite face are being used; all the dressings on the new Devonshire Court in Piccadilly are in cast Portland stone; sculpture by several eminent sculptors has been carried out in cast granite and other stones.

While cast stone claims attention on the ground of economy, it is also interesting architects on account of the textural effects made possible by its use. The time when the so-called "rock-face" concrete block was the best known example of cast stone has passed; there are, fortunately, very few of such blocks now being made, for the manufacturers have realised that the material has its own legitimate possibilities of surface treatment without attempting to imitate others. The rock-face concrete block and its fellows are generally made of ordinary gravel concrete moulded against an iron face-plate which repeats exactly the same impression on every square foot or so of a wall surface, and because it is ordinary concrete the surface has the dull grey colour inseparable from ordinary Portland cement.

Cast stone is a vastly different material so far as appearance and texture are concerned, although the principle of manufacture is the same. Its surface shows the material of which it is composed throughout. There is nothing artificial, nothing is hidden; rather, the true material is revealed. If crushed granite is used as aggregate, the surface resembles granite because it is in fact granite; if Portland stone is used, the cast stone resembles Portland stone; and so on throughout the whole range of natural stones.

In considering the possibilities of cast stone, it must be remembered that the dull grey colour and uniformity of ordinary concrete are brought about only because it is made in a mould, whether it be the shuttering for a wall or a mould for a small ornamental piece. If concrete be cut through it will be seen that the new faces thus revealed are totally different in appearance from the faces which were cast against the mould. The cut will be through stone and sand bound together with cement, and as there is generally from four to six times more stone-plus-sand than cement, the cut surface will consist of approximately 80 per cent. of stone. It is a characteristic of concrete making that a film of cement filters through to the faces cast against the mould, and completely hides the material of which 80 per cent. of the concrete consists. If this surface film of cement is removed, the material of which the concrete or cast stone is made is revealed, and this is the principle on which modern cast stone is made. The result is shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, which illustrate cast stone made with different aggregates from which the film of cement has been removed and the surface treated. In Fig. 1 the film has been removed with an ordinary mason's chisel, leaving the same surface given to any stone when so tooled; Fig. 2 has been similarly tooled to give a ribbed surface, again with ordinary mason's chisels; Fig. 3 is made with marble chippings as aggregate and polished smooth in the same way as marble; in Fig. 4 the cement has been removed by scrubbing with acid.

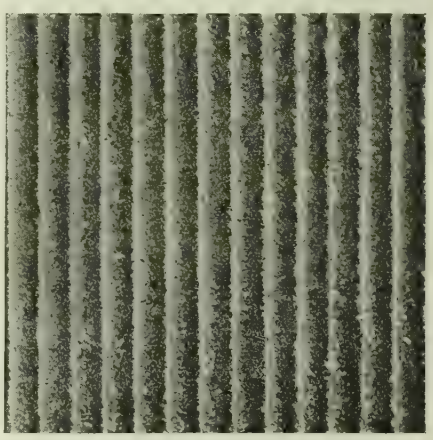


FIG. 2.—CAST PORTLAND STONE WITH TOOLED RIB SURFACE.

Materials.

It will be obvious that successful cast stone results primarily from the right selection of materials. The size of the aggregate depends upon the method to be used for treating the surface. If scrubbing is resorted to, the material may be of practically any size, as shown in Fig. 4. If the surface is to be tooled, however, it is essential that the aggregate should be crushed fine, as if it is too large it will not be easy to work. As a rule, anything that will not pass a ¼ in. ring is unsuitable, as the hammering of the chisel will dislodge individual pieces of stone and leave unsightly holes, or the stones may split at wrong angles under the chisel. The use of a fine crushed stone is a necessity, but care must be taken that it does not contain any considerable proportion of very fine dust which would dust off from the surface on exposure. The necessity to use fine material at the same time results in cheapening costs, as it permits of stone chippings, practically a waste product of the quarry and stonemason's yard, being used.

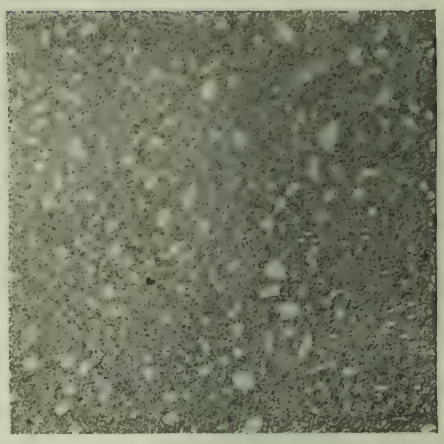


FIG. 3.—CAST MARBLE WITH SMOOTH STONED SURFACE.

Colour is, of course, a very important factor in good work, and the whole of the ingredients have to be considered in relation to the desired effect. Thus good cast Portland stone cannot be made with crushed Portland stone, red sand, and grey cement; to get the best result, it is necessary to use crushed Portland stone, with a proportion crushed to fine sand (or the whole crushed to the size of sand), and white Portland cement. No light-coloured stone can be made satisfactorily with ordinary Portland cement, the grey colour of which will detract from the finished appearance. Grey cement may be used more or less satisfactorily for darker stones, but generally speaking it is essential to use white Portland cement if the best results are to be obtained. If an analogy may be drawn between cast stone and paint, it may be said that as a white basis is essential for colour

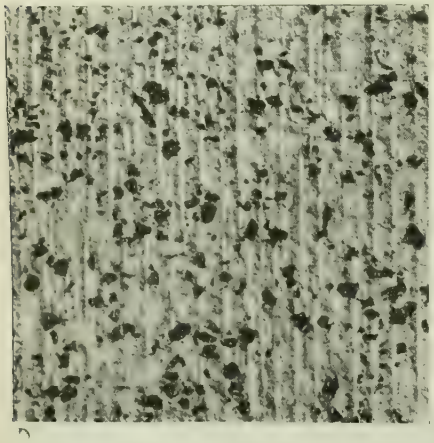


FIG. 1.—CAST GRANITE WITH TOOLED FACE.

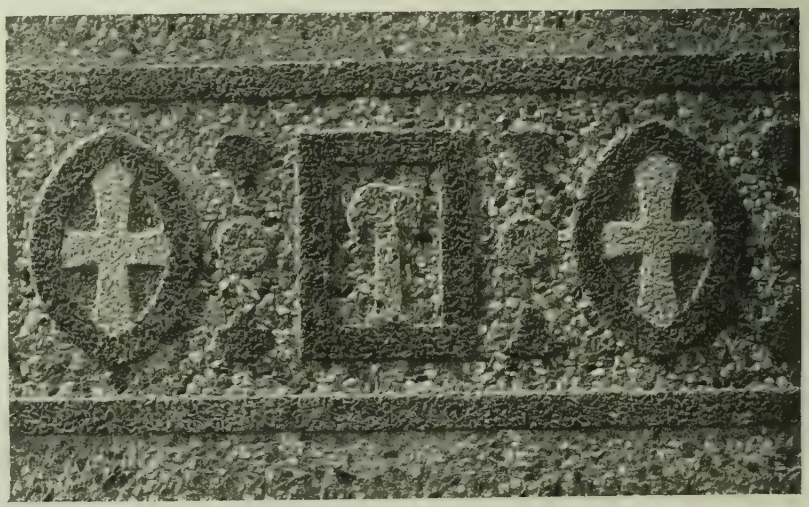


FIG. 4.—PART OF FRIEZE IN A CHURCH AT WASHINGTON.

[The whole of the interior of this Church is decorated with coloured concrete. Aggregate exposed by acid washing. The frieze is composed of river gravel for the background and crushed ceramics in different colours for the design.]

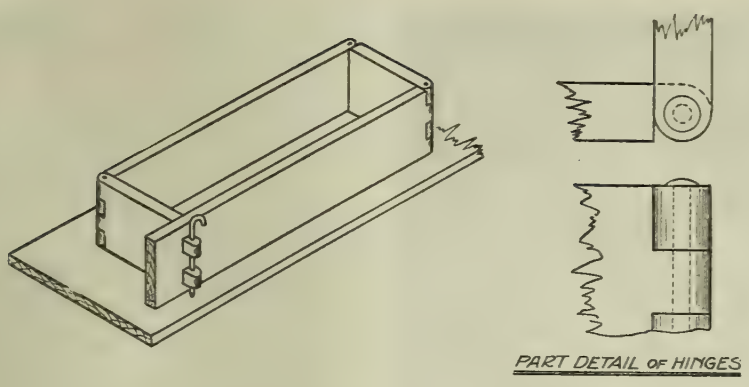


FIG. 5.—HINGED WOODEN MOULD FOR RECTANGULAR BLOCKS.

in paint, so is white cement essential as a colour basis for cast stone.

For certain stones the colour may be preserved by the use of cement coloured to the same shade as the stone. These coloured cements may be obtained from cement manufacturers in considerable variety, or the cement may be coloured at the works by the admixture of mineral oxides obtainable from firms who specialise in these colours. If the latter course be adopted, the colour should be obtained from reputable firms who specialise in the material, as if the proper mineral oxides are not used the concrete will be weakened.

According to the colour of the stone, so must the sand be selected if the stone is not used for fine aggregate as well as coarse. For instance, red sands are suitable for use with red stones; for light granite, white silica sand, which has the same sparkling appearance as granite, should be used; for Portland and other light-coloured stones, white or very light sands should be used. Certain sands by themselves will produce excellent effects, such as the silica sands, which closely resemble granite when made up as stone and tooled.

It has been stated that the material must be crushed fine in order to avoid pock-marking under the mason's chisel; for the same reason, it must be well graded and thoroughly consolidated to produce a dense and hard surface on which the mason can work. Usually 2½ parts of sand or crushed stone to 1 part of Portland cement will be suitable. The water content must not be stinted, for cast stone suitable for tooling cannot be made with a dry mix. In many works, water is added until the mix is no stiffer than cream, and the decreased strength which follows the use of so much mixing water is compensated for by the richness of the mix. When it is possible to use a drier mix, and at the same time run the concrete into every part of the mould and thoroughly compact it, less water may be used, but this is seldom possible in architectural cast stone manufacture owing to the detail of the mould and the sharp outlines and arrises called for.

Methods of Manufacture.

The stone may be cast in several types of moulds, such as sand, wood, plaster, glue, iron or steel, concrete, &c., the type of mould being selected according to the shape of the stone or the quantity to be made of the same shape. Whatever the material used for making the moulds the greatest care must be taken in their construction, as the result will depend entirely upon the quality of the moulds providing the selection of materials and other operations have been properly carried out. We recently saw a number of copings, 6 ft. long, made in wood moulds, with unsightly bulges due to the sides of the mould not being sufficiently strong, and giving at the middle when the concrete was rammed into them. It is better to waste a little material and have the moulds with a big reserve of strength than to skimp them and risk them becoming distorted or warping when in use.

Moulding cast stone in sand is practically identical with iron moulding. Moulding sand is rammed around a model, or pattern, which is then removed, and the space it occupied filled with concrete.

Iron moulds are most useful for repetition work on which they can be used many times over; the constant renewal of even wood moulds is an expensive matter, while iron moulds are practically indestructible. Iron moulds are made by iron founders specialising in the manufacture of light articles, and are produced from patterns made from a model or template.

Plaster and glue moulds are only used for special pieces, or when only one or two are required, and have a very short life. A model of the desired shape is first made in clay or plaster, and around this hair plaster is run in sections so that each will withdraw freely from the model when the plaster cast is completed. As these sections are built up a strip of greased paper is generally placed between each so that adjoining sections will not adhere to one another, and these are removed when the cast is complete. The cast is then taken down section by section and thoroughly shellaced on its inner face and on all adjoining edges to prevent the concrete adhering to it when it is poured; as a further precaution the inner face is generally rubbed over with a paraffin rag. The sections of the cast are then reassembled and held in position either by a surrounding jacket of plaster of Paris or by assembling them in a box, and the concrete poured into it through a hole in the top. Air holes are bored through the mould at suitable places to permit the air to escape from the interior as the concrete is poured, and these are stopped with putty when the concrete reaches their level and begins to ooze out.

The material generally used for moulds is wood, and where it can be used satisfactorily it is the easiest and cheapest material for the purpose. As with any material, an ample margin of strength must be allowed, and the mould must be so made that it will withdraw freely from the cast after it is made. For rectangular moulds some form of hinged sides and ends is the easiest to work; one method of hinging the corners is shown in Fig. 5, or the sides and ends may be fitted with ordinary butt hinges at the bottom so that they will fall downwards when the clamp at the top is removed. With either of these moulds a pallet is inserted in the bottom before the concrete is poured, and on this the casting is removed for curing.

Whenever shaped pieces are to be made it is advisable to make them in rectangular moulds whenever possible, the outline being obtained by the insertion of blocking-pieces in the mould. This is illustrated in Fig. 6, which shows how the outline of a cornice-like section is formed in a box with blocking pieces. The same principle may be applied to any other desired shape. It will be seen that in a mould such as this the casting may be released by withdrawing every part of the mould without rubbing or drawing over the concrete and the consequent risk of damage and broken arrises. This is particularly important when the castings are made of a fairly dry or semi-dry concrete, and it is desired to release the mould as soon as the casting is made. The speed with which moulds may be released is an important factor in making any kind of concrete product or cast stone when a large number are required, as most moulds are fairly expensive to buy or make, and the sooner they can be released the fewer will be required.

For circular objects wood moulds are made in strips tapered on each side so that they form a circle when fitted together. A typical method of making a wood mould for a round

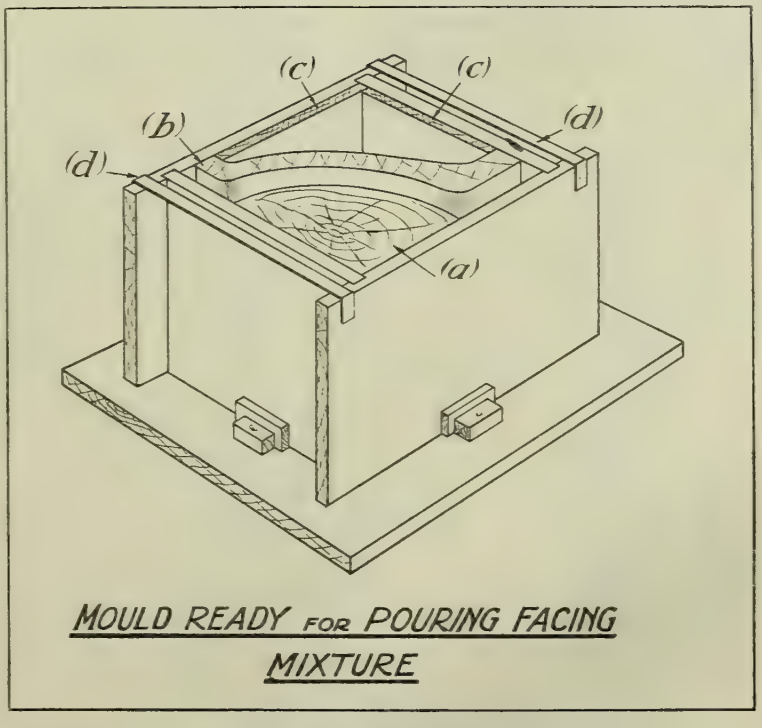


FIG. 6.—MOULD FOR FACED PIECES.

[For illustration a cornice-like section is used. (*d d*) are iron straps for holding the box together; (*a*) is a shaped block of wood to give the hollow; (*c c*) are pieces of wood to hold to dividing piece (*b*) in position. The facing is poured first, the dividing piece taken out, and the backing then poured.]

column is shown in Fig. 7, which needs no description. Making moulds for cast stone calls for considerable skill, and time and trouble spent on them is well repaid in the finished article. The essential point to be borne in mind is that every part of the mould must withdraw freely after the concrete has been poured, and this, especially when the piece has a considerable amount of undercut ornament, may often mean that the mould must be made up of twenty or thirty different pieces. If circular objects are to be made in two-piece moulds it is essential that the joint should be exactly central, as otherwise only one section will draw; it is generally better to make circular moulds in three sections.

Precautions must be taken to prevent wood moulds from warping and getting out of shape with use. They should always be soaked in water for at least twenty-four hours before use so that they will not absorb moisture from the concrete which is necessary for the hardening of the cement. To prevent the concrete from sticking to the moulds, the working faces should be coated with mould oil, or rubbed over with a paraffin rag. Each time they are used the moulds should be cleaned of any adhering concrete and oiled or rubbed with paraffin before they are used again.

If a wet mix is used the moulds can seldom be removed in less than three days if ordinary Portland cement is used; if rapid-hardening cement is used this period can be reduced to 24 or 36 hours, according to the weather conditions or method of curing. If the pieces are cured in the open or under cover without artificial heat they will be sufficiently hard for tooling in a further ten days, or fourteen days after casting, but this period depends upon weather conditions as concrete hardens quicker in warm, damp atmospheres than in cold or dry atmospheres.

If the surface cement is to be removed by scrubbing, this should be done as early as possible, and before the cement has thoroughly hardened. If the mix is semi-dry, it should be possible to carry out the scrubbing about twenty-four hours after casting, and the cement can then be easily removed with clean water. If it is necessary to leave the stone in the mould until the cement has set hard, clean water will not suffice and acid must be used. For this purpose a solution of one part of hydrochloric acid to three or four parts of water is used, taking care to remove all trace of the acid to prevent further penetration after the desired result has been achieved.

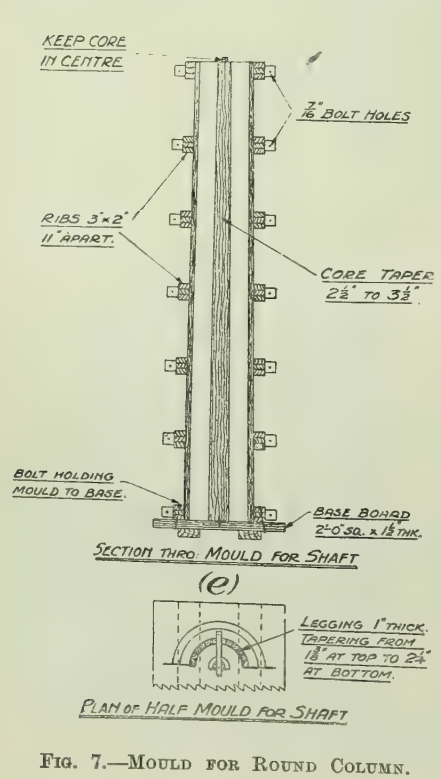


FIG. 7.—MOULD FOR ROUND COLUMN.



FIG. 8.—LION'S HEAD IN CAST GRANITE.

In some cases, faced blocks only are used; that is, blocks of cast stone made of two different materials—a special aggregate for the face and a backing of ordinary concrete. In this case a strip of wood is inserted in the mould, as shown in Fig. 6; the facing mixture is placed and tamped first, the strip removed, and the backing applied and tamped so that the two mixes form one monolithic block. The same principle is adopted when a special face is applied to a concrete wall. A sheet of steel is placed vertically within the forms and held in position by distance-pieces. The two mixture—the facing and the backing—are then poured and the steel sheet raised so that the two concretes set together.

In these notes an outline of the process of making cast stone has been given. The process is not simple; after years spent on the work difficulties of colour and materials and methods of casting still baffle one; but it is full of interest and possibilities of improvement in mechanical processes and textural results. The manufacture and use of cast stone on an extensive scale started in America, and is rapidly increasing in this country as it becomes better known. It has been made long enough now to prove its durability; early troubles of surface crazing and discoloration have been eliminated so as to be practically negligible in the products of reputable firms. Not the least of the merits of the material is that it makes possible the use of stones which have hitherto been considered too soft for building purposes, although their colouring is good. Such stones, if crushed to sand and reconstructed with Portland cement, gain considerably in strength, and may be used with perfect safety while retaining exactly the same appearance.

The P.O. London Directory.

Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., of 186, Strand, W.C.2, have now published their Post Office London Directory for 1927, the 128th annual edition. The Directory is, as usual, simplicity itself, in the matter of arrangement and ease of reference, while there is a copious index. A street plan is included (scale 4 in. to the mile) and on the back of this is given a map of London and suburbs (scale 1 in. to the mile), extending in some directions to twenty miles from Charing Cross. The price of the Directory is 55s., and there is also a special edition of it, printed on thicker paper and bound in leather gilt, at the price of 70s.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON JANUARY 1st, 1926, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	January 1, 1926. £ s. d.	January 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 3 6	4 5 6	2.39	—
Flettons	2 13 3	2 13 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	23 0 0	6.98	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 4 6	2 13 6	20.22	—
Grey Stone Lime	2 11 9	3 0 9	17.39	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4	0 4 4	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	46 10 0	39 10 0	—	15.05
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 3⅛	0 0 3½	12.00	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4⅝	0 0 4½	—	2.70
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 5⅝	0 0 5	—	6.98
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 6	0 3 1	—	11.90
Turpentine	0 5 10	0 5 0	—	14.29
Ground English White Lead	56 15 0	50 15 0	—	10.57
White Lead Paint	77 15 0	70 5 0	—	9.64
Red Lead	53 10 0	42 0 0	—	21.50

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/8	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 104.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

JANUARY 17.—**Barnoldswick.**—PAINTING.—Painting and decorating the school premises, for the Bethesda Baptist Church. R. D. Baxter, 1, Park-street, Barnoldswick.

JANUARY 17.—**Brechin.**—HEATING.—Heating and ventilation required in the erection of the theatre, at Brechin, for the Cinema, Ltd. Directors Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 17.—**Bristol.**—BUILDINGS.—Annexe to Avonmouth sub-station; construction of two above-ground sub-stations at Filton Park and Hanham; extension of above-ground sub-station at Sea Mills, for the T.C. H. Faraday Proctor, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Electricity Offices, Colston-avenue. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 17.—**Caersws.**—CONVERSION.—Of portions of present building into new casual wards, together with new sanitary offices, &c., at the Poor Law Institution, Caersws, for the Newtown and Llanidloes B.G. A. S. Hill, architect, Severn-square, Newtown. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 17.—**Crompton.**—HOUSES.—Seventy-eight non-parlour houses at Twingates and Smallbrook housing sites, for the U.D.C. F. T. Jones, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 17.—**Edinburgh.**—PAINTING.—Hostels for women students, for the Association of Women Students at Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh. F. Wood, architect, 6A, George-street.

JANUARY 17.—**Hull.**—HOUSES.—Eighteen non-parlour two bedroom type houses on the East Hull housing site, for the T.C. City Architect.

JANUARY 17.—**Leeds.**—EXTENSION.—Of the Meanwood Working Men's Club, for the Committee. Carby Hall & Sons, architects, Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 17.—**Maldon.**—CONVENIENCE.—Public convenience in Princes-street, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 17.—**Maldon.**—HOUSES.—Fifty semi-detached houses in two types in Cross-road and Mundon-road, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 17.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—REPAIRS.—Repair and maintenance of houses on the Walker Estate and the Pendower Estate, for the T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth-market.

JANUARY 17.—**Oakengates.**—SHED.—Store shed at the sewage farm, Trench, Wellington, Salop, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Chambers.

JANUARY 17.—**Settle.**—HOUSES.—Six houses at Four Lane-ends, Giggleswick, for the R.D.C. T. A. Foxcroft, surveyor.

JANUARY 17.—**Reigate.**—HOUSES.—For (*a*) 16 houses in Mid-street, Nutfield; (*b*) 14 houses in Meath Green, Horley; (*c*) 8 houses in Star-lane, Chipstead (*d*) 2 houses at Ironsbottom, Horley, for the R.D.C. W. J. Hatton, District Surveyor, 48, High-street. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 17.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING.—Cleansing and painting to engine room, fitters' shops, mess rooms, &c., at Blackburn Meadows power station, for the T.C. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-street. Deposit 10s. 6d.

JANUARY 17.—**Sheffield.**—SUB-STATION.—Erection of transformer sub-station on the Longley housing estate, for the T.C. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-street. Deposit 10s. 6d.

JANUARY 17.—**Shipley.**—HOUSES.—Sixty-eight houses on the Albert-road estate, for the U.D.C. H. Dawson, surveyor and architect. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 17.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—SUB-STATION.—Electrical transformer sub-station at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the T.C. E. Jones, architect, Albion-street, Hanley.

JANUARY 17.—**York.**—HOUSES.—Twelve brick houses (parlour type) on the Tang Hall estate, No. 2, and 38 semi-detached houses (parlour type) on the Glen-road estate, for the T.C. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

★JANUARY 18.—**Birmingham.**—PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Erection of in Washwood Heath-road, near Ward End Park, for the Public Libraries Committee of the City of Birmingham. The Chief Librarian, Reference Library, Ratcliffe-place, Birmingham. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 18.—**Bootle.**—SHOPS.—Sixteen lock-up shops with sixteen flats above, on Bailey-drive, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 18.—**Bridlington.**—HEAD POST OFFICE.—Erection of Post Office, &c., at Bridlington, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 18.—**Carreghofa.**—BUILDING.—Semi-permanent building for use for practical work and as a classroom, at the Carreghofa Council school, near Llanymynech, for the Montgomery E.C. Ll. Phillips, Director and Clerk, County Education Offices, Newtown. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 18.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—To certain premises at 6, Henry-street, and cottage at the rear, for the C.B. R. J. Fittall, Town Clerk.

JANUARY 18.—**Scunthorpe and Frodingham.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-eight houses on the Crosby housing estate, for the U.D.C. W. Farrar, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 18.—**Sheffield.**—HOUSES.—111 houses on the Longley estate, for the T.C. W. Geo. Davies, City Architect. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 18.—**Torquay.**—EXTENSION.—To the existing filter house, situated at the watershed, near Bennock, for the T.C. Water Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 19.—**Dartmouth.**—HOUSES.—Two blocks of four houses on the site known as Avery's Meadow, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 19.—**Elland.**—HOUSES.—Four blocks (two blocks of four each, one block of three, and one block of two), kitchen-parlour type of houses, on the Jepson-lane site, for the U.D.C. T. Exley Fisher, L.R.I.B.A., architect. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 19.—**Liverpool.**—BUILDING.—New mess rooms, workshop, and lavatories, at Allerton Cemetery, for the T.C. City Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 19.—**Plymouth.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To H.M. Customs Waterguard Offices, Plymouth Docks, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 19.—**Swansea.**—GLAZING.—Proposed renewal of the patent glazing, &c., of the roofs at the Corporation Market, Oxford-street, for the Corporation. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3, Prospect place, Swansea. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 19.—**Wakefield.**—FENCING.—Wrought-iron unclimbable fencing on the Hatfield Hall estate, for the Mental Hospital Committee. W. E. H. Burton, Architect and Engineer, West Riding Mental Hospitals Board Offices, Wakefield.

JANUARY 19.—**Wallingford.**—PAINTING.—For outside painting and redecorative work to the four houses at Aston Tirrold, Berks., for the R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, clerk, 7, St. Martin's-street.

JANUARY 19.—**Whitley Upper.**—HOUSES.—Ten non-parlour type houses in Denby-lane, Grange Moor, for the U.D.C. Abbey & Hanson, architects, 11, Cloth Hall-street, Huddersfield.

JANUARY 20.—**Belfast.**—PARTITION.—For (1) Supply and erection of folding partition and minor alterations in connection with same at Euston-street (infants) P.E. School; (2) supply and erection of folding partition and minor alterations in connection with same at Jaffe Memorial P.E. School, for the C.B. Education Architect, Education Office, College-square.

JANUARY 20.—**Bristol.**—DECORATING.—Painting, repairs, &c., at the Guardians' Homes for Children, at 254, 256, 260 & 262, Charlton-road, Fishponds, for the B.G. T. S. Lamb, Clerk to the Guardians, St. Peter's Hospital.

JANUARY 20.—**Camelford.**—HOUSES.—At Tintagel six houses, St. Breward eight houses, Lanteglos six houses, Derabole eight houses, Boscastle two houses, for the R.D.C. A. R. Hansford, Building Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 20.—**Coatbridge.**—EXCHANGE.—Employment exchange at Coatbridge, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 20.—**Greenock.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 36 houses at Sharer's Land site, Port Glasgow-road, for the T.C. A. Nimmo, Town Clerk.

JANUARY 20.—**Liverpool.**—CONVENIENCE.—For females at Derby-square, for the T.C. City Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 21.—**Birkenhead.**—HOUSES.—Seventy-eight parlour type houses, 181 non-parlour three bedrooms type houses, 294 non-parlour two bedrooms type houses, on land north side, Hoylake-road, Bidston, adjoining the Borough Boundary, for the C.B. C. Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 21.—**Ireland.**—BUILDING.—Of Carrowkennedy Garda Siochana Station, co. Mayo; Keshcarrigan Garda Siochana Station, co. Leitrim; Mooncoin Garda Siochana Station, co. Kilkenny; Kilcrohane Garda Siochana Station, co. Cork; Knockloughra, enlargement of National School, co. Mayo, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Public Offices, Dublin. Deposit £1 each.

JANUARY 21.—**Walsall.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Bloxwick, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JANUARY 21.—**Watford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 124 on the Harebreaks housing estate extension, north-west of Gammons Farm, for the Corporation. W. W. Newman, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer, on payment of a deposit cheque for £2 2s, payable to the Borough Treasurer, Municipal Offices, Watford.

JANUARY 22.—**Aberystwyth.**—BUILDING.—At the rear of Bridgend House, Llanbadarn-Fawr, for the R.D.C. O. Morgan, Clerk, 5, Chalybeate-street.

JANUARY 22.—**Bedford.**—FLATS.—Erection and completion of eight parlour-type houses and sixteen non-parlour type flats in Elstow-road, Kennedy-road, and Miller-road, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Borough Surveyor's Office, Newnham House, Horne-lane, Bedford. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 22.—**Eccles.**—FLOORS.—For (1) Construction of suspended reinforced concrete floors and roof; and (2) providing and fixing low-pressure hot-water boiler and heating system to the Electricity Department Mains Stores, King-street, for the T.C. T. Elce, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 22.—**Farnham.**—TANK.—Construction of a bored and lined well about 200 ft. deep, and for the provision, fixing, and working a temporary air lift pump, also for the construction of a concrete settling tank with the necessary cast-iron pipe connections and mains, at the Waterworks, for the U.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 22.—**Halifax.**—CONVERSIONS.—Plumbing work required in connection with the conversion of 83 closets at various addresses within the borough, for the C.B. Borough Engineer, Crossley-street.

JANUARY 22.—**Kingston-on-Thames.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of new ward block and other works at the Mogden Hospital, for the Borough of Richmond (Surrey) and the Heston and Isleworth Urban District Joint Hospital Committee. S. C. T. Littlewood, clerk, Clerk's Office, 14, Church-street, Kingston-on-Thames. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 22.—**Long Ashton.**—HOUSES.—Two houses at Cleeve, four houses at North Weston, and 12 houses at Nailsea, for the R.D.C. M. Froud, architect, St. Stephen's Chambers, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 22.—**Marple.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-six houses on the Brindley Farm housing site, for the U.D.C. D. J. Diver, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 22.—**Methley.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-four semi-parlour type houses, to be built in blocks of two, on a site in the Mickletown area, for the U.D.C. T. Thompson, architect, Red House.

JANUARY 22.—**Salford.**—BUILDING.—For (*a*) Glazed brick patent partitions; (*b*) patent roof glazing; (*c*) roof light gearing; (*d*) sanitary fittings and special slipper bath fittings; (*e*) circular metal roof lights; (*f*) storage tank; (*g*) electric light installation; (*h*) wall tiling, at the wash-house and slipper baths, Hodge-lane, for the C.B. C. Swain, architect, 12, Exchange-street, Manchester.

JANUARY 24.—**Aldershot.**—JOINERY WORK.—Manufacture and delivery of doors, door frames, window sashes and frames, and other joinery required in connection with the erection of a further 124 houses by direct labour, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Aldershot.

JANUARY 24.—**Belfast.**—HOUSE.—Club house on Antrim-road, Belfast. T. R. Eagar, architect, 142, Royal-avenue. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Birkenhead.**—OFFICES.—New waterworks offices on land adjacent to the waterworks depot, Borough-road, Birkenhead, for the C.B. R. F. Baker, Water Engineer, 52, Balls-road. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Cambridge.**—CONVENIENCES.—Construction of two public conveniences containing in all 27 fittings, one site being at the junction of Cherry-hinton-road with Hills-road, and the other at the junction of Newnham-road with the Fen Causeway, for the T.C. G. W. Teasdale, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Glasgow.**—ADDITIONS.—Painter work required in connection with the proposed additions to, and alterations on, Bellefield Sanatorium, for the T.C. J. Lindsay, Town Clerk. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Huddersfield.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to the underground lavatories, Market-place, for the C.B. W. Jaggar, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 1, Peel-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Little Hulton.**—HOUSES.—Forty-six non-parlour type houses off Worsley-road, for the U.D.C. J. H. Heyes, clerk.

JANUARY 24.—**Llanelly.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-two parlour type houses on the Llanerch site, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 24.—**Mansfield Woodhouse.**—HOUSES.—For (*a*) 30 houses on a site adjoining Clipstone-road, Forest Town, and (*b*) the construction of the necessary roads and sewers, for the U.D.C. L. Walker, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Pontefract.**—HOUSES.—170 houses on the Baghill site, for the T.C. W. H. Newton, Municipal Offices. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 24.—**Sedgley.**—HOUSES.—Ten non-parlour type houses, on land situate at Eve-lane, Upper Gornal, for the U.D.C. Estate Manager, The Walk. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Steyning West.**—HOUSES.—Ashurst, 2; Beeding, 10; Lancing, 24; Shermanbury, 2; Sompting, 6; Steyning, 10; Woodmancote, 2, for the R.D.C. C. H. Wright, architect and surveyor, Bank Lodge, Western-road, Shoreham-by-Sea. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**West Derby.**—VARIOUS.—Proposed roadwork, garden paths, and retaining walls, Cleaver Sanatorium, Heswall, for the B.G. E. B. Bailey, L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cook-street, Liverpool.

JANUARY 25.—**Batley.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-six on the housing estate on Bradford-road, W., Batley, for the T.C. H. L. Hall, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Brunswick-street.

JANUARY 25.—**Bolsover.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses at Whaley Thorns, for the U.D.C. Sydney Hoten, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 25.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDING.—For (1) mason and brick, (2) carpenter and joiner, (3) plumber, (4) plaster, reinforced concrete, and terrazzo, (5) slater and harling, (6) painter, (7) glazier, (8) asphalter, (9) steel and smith, and (10) electrical, at the Male Sanatorium, Bangour Mental Hospital, for the District Board of Control. James D. Gibson, surveyor, 60, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

JANUARY 25.—**Ireland.**—BUILDING.—Of Kilcurley National School, co. Louth; Lyranes National School, co. Kerry; Boheshill National School, co. Kerry; Cloonark (restoration of ex-R.I.C. Barracks), Garda Siochana, co. Roscommon, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Deposit £1 each.

JANUARY 25.—**Willesden.**—CONVENIENCE.—Public convenience at Willows Yard, Harlesden-road, Harlesden, N.W.10, for the U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, Town Hall, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

JANUARY 26.—**Bexley.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses in Lovel-avenue, Welling, for the U.D.C. W. T. Howse, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 26.—**Clevedon.** — HOUSES. — Fourteen houses on Kenn-road housing site, for the U.D.C. G. W. Knowles, surveyor, "Verwood," Madeira-road.

JANUARY 26.—**Glasgow.**—SHELTER.—Shelter, boat-house, and tea-room, &c., at Hogganfield Loch, for the T.C. Director of Parks, City Chambers, 249, George-street.

★JANUARY 26.—**Gocle.**—HOUSES.—Erection of eight "B" type houses on the Jacksonville and Pasture-road sites for the U.D.C. J. H. Castle, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Goole. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 26. — **Hemel Hempsted.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 10, in two blocks of four, and one pair, in Highfield-lane, Hemel Hempsted, for the Corporation. A. Murray-Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Market-square, Hemel Hempsted.

JANUARY 26.—**Herne Bay.**—CLEANING AND PAINTING WORKS.—At St. Annes' Home, Herne Bay, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 26.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS.—Isolation accommodation at Brook Hospital, Shooters' Hill, S.E.18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 26.—**Oakham.**—COTTAGES.—Non-parlour type cottages on the Cold Overton-road housing site, for the U.D.C. A. Baker, architect, Church-street. Deposit £1 1s.

★JANUARY 27.—**Stafford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 58 of the parlour and non-parlour type, on the Tithe Barn housing estate, for the Corporation. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 27.—**Thornaby-on-Tees.**—HOUSES.—Sixty-nine non-parlour type houses, in pairs, including drainage, paving and fencing complete; construction of sewers, in open cutting, comprising approximately 700 ft. 9 in. diameter and 500 ft. 6 in. diameter, together with all manholes, specials and appurtenant works; construction of roads, comprising kerbing, channelling, formation of new footways and carriage-ways in tarmacadam, including foundations, and cul-de-sac carriageway in reinforced concrete, for the T.C. G. H. Connor, Borough Engineer, Surveyor, and Housing Architect. Deposit £6 6s.

JANUARY 27.—**Tottenham.**—HOUSE. — Superintendent's house and offices at Tottenham Cemetery, for the Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board. J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., of 34, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

JANUARY 28.—**Castle Donington.**—HOUSES.—Erection of eight houses in two contracts as follows: Contract No. 1, four semi-detached houses at Tonge. Contract No. 2, four semi-detached houses at Breedon for the R.D.C. Arthur Eaton & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 6, The Strand, Derby.

JANUARY 28.—**Rotherham.**—HOUSES.—Two hundred houses at Meadowbank-road, for the C.B. V. Turner, Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 29.—**Crediton.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses at Newton St. Cyres, near Crediton, for the R.D.C. E. O. Harding, architect and surveyor, 34, Prospect Park, Exeter.

JANUARY 29.—**Eccles.** — HOUSES. — Seventy-eight non-parlour houses in pairs and blocks of four on the Haskell-road estate, for the T.C. T. Elce, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 29.—**Heckmondwike.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-four scullery type houses in pairs, 16 scullery type houses in blocks of four, 14 parlour type houses in pairs, on the Cragg Hill site, for the U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, Housing Architect. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 31. — **Oldham.** — GENERAL BUILDING WORKS.—Erection, completion and maintenance of the superstructure and machine foundations upon a reinforced concrete foundation raft already prepared, at their new generating station, Slacks Valley, Chadderton, for the Electricity Committee. F. L. Ogden, Borough Electrical Engineer, Greenhill Offices, Oldham. Deposit £1 1s

JANUARY 31.—**Portsmouth.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, &c.—Erection of new block for 62 female patients and the provision of a new 9 in. sewer, for the Committee of Visitors of the City of Portsmouth Mental Hospital Milton. Committee's Architect, E. H. Harvey, Guildhall-square, Portsmouth. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 31.—**Tanfield.**—HOUSES.—For 14 semi-detached type B3 houses; 30 semi-detached type B2 houses; 22 semi-detached type A2 houses, for the R.D.C. J. R. Heslop, architect. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Annaclone.**—SCHOOL.—New public elementary school at Ballynanny, Annaclone, co. Down. T. Moorhead, Anaghlone Manse, Banbridge.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Castlebar.**—RESTORATION.—Partial restoration of Castlebar military barracks, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Dundalk.**—HOUSES, &c.—For laying out streets and forming footpaths, laying sewers and water mains, filling and levelling of sites, building concrete retaining wall, fencing, &c., and the erection of 39 concrete houses on two sites, namely, 20 in South Ward and 19 in Middle Ward, for the U.D.C. M. Sellars, Town Surveyor. Deposit £5.

★FEBRUARY 1. — **Gateshead.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Gateshead, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 1.—**Greasbro'.**—Twenty-eight houses in Highfield-road, for the U.D.C. J. Totty, architect, Doorgate-street, Rotherham. Deposit £2.

★FEBRUARY 1.—**Leicester.**—COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—Erection of the new wing to the Colleges of Art and Technology, for the City of Leicester E.C. F. P. Armitage, Director of Education, Town Hall, Leicester. Deposit £2 2s.

★FEBRUARY 2.—**Dorset.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Parkstone, Dorset, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★FEBRUARY 2.—**Poplar.**—BRIDGE AND TOWPATH.—Reconstruction and widening of Bow Common-lane Bridge, the widening of the Limehouse Cut beneath, together with important subsidiary works, for the Borough Council. Harley Heckford, Borough Engineer, Council Offices, High-street, Poplar. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Wembley, Middlesex.**—HOSPITAL.—Erection of a hospital in Wembley, comprising accommodation and appurtenant offices for 20 beds. Herbert Kenchington, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—HOUSES.—Pair of parlour-type houses at North Stoke, Oxon, for the R.D.C. H. B. Barnsley, architect, Knightsbridge Farm, Shirburn, Watlington, near Wallingford. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Stoke and Wolstanton.**—HEATING.—Alterations and additions to the central-heating and hot-water services at the London-road institution, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, for the B.G. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—STEELWORK.—Supply, delivery and erection of steam and water piping, valves, &c., and construction steelwork, platforms crane gantries, &c., for Central Power House extensions, for the T.C. City Electrical Engineers, St. George's-chambers, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 9. — **Stretford.** — SCHOOL. — Secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester, for the Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Great Crosby.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

★FEBRUARY 16.—**Barnet (Herts.).**—CASUAL WARDS.—Rebuilding of the casual wards and other works at the Institution, West End-lane, Barnet, for the Guardians of the Barnet Union. Trant, Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 332, High-road, Kilburn, N.W. 6. Deposit £5 5s.

★FEBRUARY 16.—**Dudley.**—BATHS.—Erection of new baths to be constructed in ferro-concrete for the County Borough Council. F. H. Gibbons, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Dudley. Deposit £3 3s.

NO DATE.—**Dolgelley.**—BUILDING.—Building and heating chamber and carrying out other work at the school, for the Dolgelley Grammar School Governors. A. M. Howard Jones, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, County Council Offices, Dolgelley.

NO DATE.—**Eye.**—DEMOLITION.—Of remaining portions of the old workhouse, for the T.C. H. Hooper & Garrard, A.A.R.I.B.A., 13, Queen-street, Ipswich.

NO DATE.—**Govan.**—HOME.—Works at Nurses' Home at the Southern General Hospital, for the Combination P.C. J. Taylor, architect, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

NO DATE.—**Hitchin.**—COTTAGES.—Twenty-six cottages on a site in Park-road, Knebworth, for the R.D.C. A. E. Passingham, clerk, 5, Bancroft.

NO DATE.—**Ipswich.**—DECORATING.—Internal redecorating of the Public Health Offices, Elm-street, for the C.B. E. McLauchlan, Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

NO DATE.—**Topsham.**—HOUSE.—House at Topsham, for D. May. E. H. Harbottle & Sons, architects, County Chambers, Exeter.

MATERIALS, etc.

JANUARY 17. — **Caterham.** — MATERIALS. — Road materials, and for works of tarspraying, for the U.D.C. D. E. Biart, clerk.

JANUARY 17.—**Chorley.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred and dry granite, tarred and dry slag, tarred and dry limestone, earthenware pipes, concrete flags and kerbs, pitch, creosote oil, tar and tar compounds, grit and granite kerbs and setts, pitching and broken rubble, for the R.D.C. W. Cotterill, Surveyor.

JANUARY 17.—**Devon (Northern Division).**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, gravel and sand, refined tar, bituminous compounds, for the C.C. R. M. Stone, County Surveyor (Northern Division), 9A, High-street, Barnstaple.

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JANUARY 17. — **Staines.** — MATERIALS. — Road materials (including tarmacadam, macadam, chippings), &c., gravel, washed shingle, sand and hardcore, tar and tar compounds, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, engineer and surveyor, London-road, Ashford.

JANUARY 17.—**Wareham and Purbeck.**—MATERIALS.—(1) Broken limestone, (2) fine and coarse gravel, for the R.D.C. A. Hunt, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 18.—**Plymouth.**—RAILINGS.—470 yards of wrot-iron railings, 5 ft. 6 in. high. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 19.—**Chelsea.**—ARTICLES.—Supply and execution of various articles and works, the contract period being from April 1 next to March 31, 1928, for the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea. Contracts 1, 3 and 4, Town Clerk; other contracts, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

JANUARY 19.—**Isle of Wight.**—MATERIALS.—Granite and granite chippings, bitumen and bitumen compounds, refined tar, surface dressing, approximately 800,000 yds. super., for the C.C. A. J. A. Harris, Highways Surveyor, County Hall, Newport, I.W.

JANUARY 19.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, lime and fireclay, cast-iron work,, colours, varnishes painters' brushes, &c., drainage materials, Portland cement, timber, tools, implements and ironmongery, asphalte paving, ballast, sand and shingle, &c., paving materials, for the Stepney B.C. B. J. Belsher, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Raine-street, Old Gravel-lane, E.1. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 19.—**Southport.**—PIPES.—About 337 tons of cast-iron spigot and socket pipes, 12 in. in diameter, or alternatively an equivalent length of steel pipes lined internally and protected externally, for the Southport, Birkdale, and West Lancashire Water Board. C. Burton Ede, Engineer and Manager, 14, Portland-street, Southport.

JANUARY 20.—**Easthampstead.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, macadam, chippings, gravel, flints, hardcore, &c.; surface tarring with refined tar or bituminous compounds, for the R.D.C. Surveyor, Council Offices, Bracknell.

JANUARY 22.—**Driffield.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone, tarred slag, dry slag, and gravel, for the R.D.C. T. Casson Beaumont, surveyor.

JANUARY 22.—**Essex.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware pipes, distilled tar, broken granite, tarred slag, for the C.C. Wm. H. Morgan, Chartered Civil Engineer, County Surveyor, Old Court, Chelmsford.

JANUARY 22.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Disinfectants, native or rock mastic asphalt, gravel, hoggin and loam, wood paving blocks, lime and cement, timber, prepared tar, creosote, pitch and bitumen, fine crushed and uncrushed Thames and other shingle and granite chippings, Thames or other ballast, sand and shingle, tarred macadam, natural gritstone and artificial paving flags, iron, steel, &c., surface dressing works, for the Paddington B.C. W. F. Abbis, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Paddington, W.2.

JANUARY 22.—**Sleaford.**—GRANITE.—Granite, slag, gravel, and tar or bitumen, for the R.D.C. E. H. Godson, clerk.

JANUARY 22.—**Worthing.**—MATERIALS.—650 tons of ¾-in. clean granite chippings, 150 tons of granite dust, and 1,000 tons of 1½ in. broken stone, or 100 tons (more or less) of 1½ in. tarred stone; 50,000 gallons of refined tar, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 24.—**Broadstairs and St. Peters.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred slag macadam, for the U.D.C. H. Hurd, surveyor.

JANUARY 24.—**Devon.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, basalt, limestone, refined tar, bituminous compounds, lubricating oil, for the C.C. F. E. Simpson, County Surveyor, No. 2 Division, 21, Southernhay West, Exeter.

JANUARY 24.—**Finchley.**—MATERIALS.—Tar for tar-painting, crushed shingle, Guernsey granite chippings, slag tarmacadam, for the U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, engineer and surveyor, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent Park-road, Finchley, N.3.

JANUARY 24.—**Lindsey.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, broken stone and slag, refined tar, for the C.C. A. G. Bradshaw, County Surveyor, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln.

JANUARY 24.—**Uckfield.**—MATERIALS.—4,200 tons tarred macadam; 7,025 tons Mendip stone; 3,000 tons flint, grit or other suitable material for tar binder; 250 tons footpath gravel; 100,000 gallons tar or bituminuous compound suitable for the treatment of road surfaces, for the R.D.C. Capt. E. W. Ray-Johnson, Highways Surveyor, Surveyor's Office, Buxted.

JANUARY 25.—**Southall-Norwood.**—MATERIALS.—Guernsey granite; tar slag macadam; ballast, hoggin, shingle, sand; lime (Clay Cross and grey); alumino-ferric; cement; stoneware pipes; tar, distilled, or other preparation, for the U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 27.—**Liverpool.** — MATERIALS.—Timber; ironmongery, &c.; steel sheets, wrought iron and files, for the T.C. The General Manager, Liverpool Corporation Tramways, 24, Hatton-garden.

JANUARY 28.—**Croydon.** — MATERIALS. — Broken granite, granite chippings, granite dust, granite kerb, tarred Kentish ragstone, tarviated slag macadam, for the C.B. Borough Road Surveyor.

JANUARY 29. — **Hertfordshire.** — MATERIALS.—Broken granite slag and tarmacadam, for the C.C. A. E. Prescott, County Surveyor, County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield.

JANUARY 31.—**Alton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite and limestone, for the R.D.C. A. O. Crew, Rodney House, Alton.

JANUARY 31.—**Beckenham.** — BRICKS. — 200,000 paving bricks, 2 in. thick, for the U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Little Hulton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, 4 by 5 granite setts, tar macadam, tarred limestone, limestone and slag chippings, grit kerbs, concrete flags, stoneware pipes and gullies, cement, for the U.D.C. J. H. Heyes, Clerk.

JANUARY 31.—**West Suffolk.**—MATERIALS.—Broken and unbroken road materials and local pit gravel, sand, and unbroken pit stone, for the C.C. E. H. Bond, County Surveyor, Bury St. Edmunds.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Amersham.** — MATERIALS. — Road materials, for the R.D.C. A. H. Prince, District Surveyor, High-street.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Canterbury.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite and tarred macadam; flints, shingle, sand, &c.; Portland cement, bricks (best stocks), and timber; road surfacing compound; stoneware pipes and gullies, for the T.C. P. H. Warwick, City Surveyor and Engineer.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Karachi (India).**—PIPES.—**37,000 cwts** of cast iron pipes from 3 in. to 27 in. diameter; 33 in. rising main of cast-iron pipes and sluice valves, stop valves and back pressure valves, for the Corporation. Chief Engineer, Municipal Offices.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Cornwall.**—MATERIALS.—Bitumen, refined tar and compounds; roadstone, tarred macadam, for the C.C. E. H. Collcutt, County Surveyor, County Hall, Truro.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Leeds.**—GRANITE.—5,000 tons of ¾ in. slag nuts, 1,250 tons of ¼ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 1,250 tons of ⅜ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 500 tons of ½ in. whinstone or granite chippings, for the T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, Swinegate.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Middlesex.**—MATERIALS.—1,300 tons of 2 in. machine-broken Clee Hill granite and ¼ in. Clee Hill granite chippings, also for 4,000 tons (more or less) tarred slag macadam, for the C.C. A. Dryland, County Engineer, County Engineer's Department, Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FEBRUARY 12. — **Felixstowe.** — MATERIALS. — Timber; cement; castings; pipes (stoneware), for the U.D.C. H. Clegg, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Tottenham.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalt and tar paving, artificial stone paving, &c., for the U.D.C. E. Townson, Clerk, Town Hall, Tottenham, N. 15.

MARCH 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons of 18 in. and 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, and valves, fittings and special castings, for the T.C. D. P. Howells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, Ltd., Agents for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

NO DATE.—**Litherland.**—MATERIALS.—Wrought-iron railings, Haslingden kerbing, sandstone pitching, granite chippings, tarred limestone macadam, for the U.D.C. G. Ponsford, engineer and surveyor.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JANUARY 17.—**Brechin.**—STEELWORK.—Steel roof trusses, steel work of gallery and reinforcement, and steel beams for stairease, &c., required in the erection of a new picture theatre in Brechin, for the Cinema, Ltd. The Directors. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 20. — **Lachmanghula.** — BRIDGE. — **Cables and steelwork of a suspension bridge to be built at Lachmanghula, Dehra Dun district, for the United Provinces of Public Works Dept. H. V. S. Dillon, Executive Engineer, Meerut Provincial Division, India.**

JANUARY 24.—**Lytham St. Annes.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of approximately 700 yds. of concrete main sewer varying from 15 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with manholes, ventilating shafts, and other appurtenant works, for the T.C. G. W. Lawson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 24.—**Wirral.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of a sewage purification works, drains and appurtenances at the Institution, Clatterbridge, Bebington, for the B.G. J. Commin, engineer, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W. 1. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 25.—**Marsden.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Erection of a reinforced concrete bridge (over River Colne), widening of existing roadway, erection of stone retaining and fence walls, road forming, and other contingent works incidental thereto, in Church-lane, for the U.D.C. Abbey and Hanson, civil engineers, 11, Cloth Hall-street, Huddersfield. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 25.—**Nottingham.**—WIDENING.—Widening of the bridge carrying Perry-road over the L. & N.E. Railway at Basford, for the T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31. — **Egypt.** — BARRAGE. — **Construction of a barrage and subsidiary works on the River Nile, near Nag Hammadi, for the Ministry of Public Works of the Egyptian Government. Goode, Fitzmaurice, Wilson & Mitchell, Consulting Engineers to the Egyptian Government, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster; or the Legation of the Egyptian Government, 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.**

JANUARY 31.—**Peebles.**—EXTENSIONS.—To the water supply of West Linton, including small break pressure tank, 2,600 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron and other pipes, track cutting, meter, connections, fencing, and other auxiliary works, for the C.C. J. Thomson, C.E., 20, Melville-street, Edinburgh. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Ashby-de-la-Zouch.**—WATER SUPPLY—Construction of about 9 miles of cast-iron pipe water mains of varying sizes, from 6 in. to 2 in. diameter, together with all appurtenant works, pumping station and covered service reservoir, for the R.D.C. W. H. Radford & Son, consulting engineers, Albion Chambers, King-street, Nottingham. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply and erection of a plant of the stationary type covering the whole cycle of operations necessary for the manufacture of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar macadam required for the construction of paved carriageways and footways, namely, drying, heating, measuring or weighing and mixing economically and with accuracy and the running of same for a period of two weeks after completion of erection, for the T.C. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X. 4045).

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JANUARY 17.—**Guildford.**—SEWERS.—Construction of concrete roads and sewers on the Aldershot-road housing site, for the T.C. J. W. Hipwood, Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 17.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering draining, kerbing, flagging, paving (concrete and tarmacadam), and completing the following streets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 & 10, on the Gorton Estate, Pink Bank-lane, for the T.C. City Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 17.—**Plymouth.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Verna-road, St. Budeaux, for the C.B. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 17.—**Pudsey.**—FOOTWAYS.—Reinstatement of flag and asphalte footways, approximate area 5,185 super yards, for the T.C. H. Noble, Borough Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 17.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—ROAD.—Construction of road from Ranelagh-road to Sandford-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

JANUARY 17. — **Saddleworth.** — WIDENING. — Of Huddersfield and New Hey main road, at Denshaw, for the West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 17.—**Staines.**—WIDENING.—General road work in connection with the widening of Sunbury-road, Hanworth, including reinforced concrete raft, kerbing and storm water sewers, for the R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, engineer and surveyor, London-road, Ashford.

JANUARY 18.—**Cardiff.**—STREET WORKS.—Executing private street works in Aber-street, Bargoed-street, Taff-embankment, Bargoed-lane, Clydach-lane, Corporation-lane East, Taff Embankment-lane, Taff Mead-embankment, Fairwater Grove-road, Waterloo-road, Lansdown-road, Lincoln-street, Brunswick-street, Grosvenor-street, Nottingham-street, Wembley-street, York-street, Grosvenor-lane East, Lansdown-lane, Lincoln-lane, Nottingham-lane East, Nottingham-lane West, Wembley-lane, York-lane East, York-lane West, Laytonia-avenue, Thompson-avenue, for the T.C. City Engineer.

JANUARY 18.—**Godstone.**—DRAINAGE.—**Construction of about 940 yards of 9 in. diameter stoneware and cast-iron pipe sewers with the necessary manholes and other appurtenances, also for the construction of detritus settlement tanks, filter beds, humus tanks, sludge and humus beds and lines of pipes, and for making alterations to existing works at their sewage treatment works, for the R.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5.**

JANUARY 18.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—ROADS.—Road construction work, &c., in connection with the housing scheme at Kingshill, near Newmains, for the C.C. P. C. Smith, Housing and Town-Planning Department, District Offices, Hamilton.

JANUARY 18.—**Mitcham.**—MAKING-UP.—Of (*a*) Annie-road, (*b*) Milton-road, (*c*) Stanley-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Broadway House, London-road, Lower Mitcham.

JANUARY 19.—**Braintree.**—Providing and laying 1,596 yds. concrete kerb and channel, making-up carriageways and footways, providing, excavating and laying 1,850 ft. of 9 in. and 1,580 ft. of 6 in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with the necessary manholes and other contingent work, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

JANUARY 19.—**Chartham.**—DRAINS.—**Construction of about 600 yards of 6 in. and 9 in. diameter stoneware effluent drains, with the necessary manholes and other appurtenances, also for the construction of settlement tanks, filter beds, humus tank, sludge and humus beds and lines of pipes, and for making alterations to existing works at their sewage treatment works, for the Kent County Mental Hospital Committee. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5.**

JANUARY 19.—**Prestwich.**—MAKING-UP.—Sewering, and draining Circular road, in three sections, as follows: (1) From Buckingham-road to passage to back George-street; (2) from passage to back George-street to Bland-road; (3) north from Bland-road to Hilton-crescent, opposite Chandos-road (a portion of which is now called Chandos-road), for the U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 20. — **Carmarthenshire.** — WIDENING. — Carrying out road diversion and widening at (*a*) Tanygraig on the Llandilo to Llandovery main-road; (*b*) Bonilwyn on the Llandilo to Ammanford main-road; and (*c*) Tvisaf on the Llandilo to Ammanford main-road, for the C.C. D. S. Samuel, County Surveyor, County Surveyor's Office, Carmarthen. Deposit, £2 2s.

JANUARY 20.—**Failsworth.**—MAKING-UP.—Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling, and making-up parts of Norman-street, Wesley-street (2), Minor-street (2), together with certain adjacent passages, for the U.D.C. J. W. E. Brown, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 20.—**Stockport.**—SEWERS.—Constructing and laying 54 in., 48 in., and 30 in. diameter concrete pipe culverts along brook-course; 42 in., 30 in., 24 in., 18 in., 15 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter main surface water drains in Lowland-road, Moorland-road, Woodsmoor-lane, and in private lands; 30 in. and 24 in. diameter cast-iron pipe drains in heading under the L.M. & S. Railway (Stockport and Buxton Branch); together with manholes, ventilators, and other appurtenant works, for the C.B. Herbert Hamer, Borough Surveyor. Deposit £5 5s.

JANUARY 20.—**Stockport.**—SEWERS.—Constructing and laying 18 in. and 15 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewers in private lands, Park-row, and Vale-road, Heaton Mersey; together with manholes, ventilators, and other appurtenant works, for the C.B. Herbert Hamer, Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 22.—**Farnborough.**—STREET WORKS.—Improvements in Osborne and Park-roads, for the U.D.C. J. E. Hargreaves, Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Alnwick.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying 64 yds. of 12 in. glazed sanitary ware pipes at the north-western sewer, Alnmouth, for the R.D.C. Clerk, 24, Fenkle-street.

JANUARY 24. — **Chester.** — SEWERAGE. — **Sewerage works, comprised in sections 4 and 5 of the Handbridge sewerage scheme, to be constructed in glazed stoneware pipes, up to 12 in. in diameter, and concrete pipes, 15 in. diameter, for the T.C. C. Greenwood, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.**

JANUARY 24.—**Faversham.**—SEWERAGE.—**Sewerage and sewage disposal in the parishes of Teynham and Lynsted. The works will comprise 4,147 yards of 7 in. diameter stoneware and 149 yards of cast-iron sewers, 1,156 yards of 9 in. diameter stoneware and 49 yards of cast-iron sewers, together with all manholes, ventilatio columns, &c., sedimentation tanks, filter beds, and a works incidental thereto, for the R.D.C. Howar Humphreys & Sons, consulting engineers, 28, Victoria street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £3 3s.**

JANUARY 24.—**Monmouthshire.**—ROAD.—Construc tion of the portion of proposed road (Aberbargoed t Markham) in front of the new Council school at Mark ham Village, Mon., for the C.C. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A County Hall, Newport, Mon. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 24.—**West Derby.**—REPAIRS.—Propose roadwork, garden paths and retaining walls at Cleave Sanatorium, Heswall, for the B.G. E. B. Bailey L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cook-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Winchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Construc tion of five settlement tanks, with gauge house; th construction of 11 sludge beds, small filter and humu tank; the erection of a high level pump house, and line of pipes in connection with their sewage farm, whic is about 2¼ miles from Winchester station (Souther Railway), and three-quarters of a mile from Wincheste station (Great Western Railway), for the T.C. Joh Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminste S.W. 1. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 25.—**Ossett.**—ROAD.—Construction of 6 in. foul sewer and of the pitched stone foundation for a new road on the Queen's-drive estate, for the T.C H. Holmes, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 25.—**Southall-Norwood.**—ROADWORKS.— In Norwood-road, comprising trench reinstatemen and road widenings, with a small concrete retaining wal for the U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, engineer and surveyo Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 26.—**Hove.**—STREET WORKS.—Construct ing sewers, forming roadways, laying kerbing, channell ing, and other works in connection with the housin estate at "The Knoll," Old Shoreham-road, for th T.C. Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 31.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Cato road, Lennard-road, Morland-road, and Courtena road, for the U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor. De posit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Carshalton.**—EXTENSIONS.—Sewe extension at Banstead-road, for the D.C. W. Will Gale, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Loughborough.**—SEWER.—1,015 yd of 18 in. cast-iron, concrete tube, and stoneware pip sewers; and about 380 yds. of 9 in. stoneware pip ditto; together with manholes, &c., from Moor-lan to Leicester-road, for the T.C. W. Granger, Boroug Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—STREETS.—Co struction of the following street works: (1) Connaugh gardens West; (2) Albany-gardens East; (3) Albany gardens West; (4) Lancaster-gardens East; (5) Lan caster-gardens West; (6) Albert-road; (7) Victory road; (8) Tewkesbury-road (part of); (9) Croft-roa (part of); (10) Wargrave-road; and (11) Grea Clacton Housing Scheme road, for the U.D.C. Su veyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Barnstaple.**—MAKING-UP.—Of si roads on the Yeo Vale estate, for the T.C. E. Y Saunders, Borough Surveyor, Castle-street. Deposit £

MARCH 1.—**Egypt.**—ASPHALT.—3,700 tons natural lake asphalt, for the Tanzim Department Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 81.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

JANUARY 18.—**Wallington, Surrey.**—Dixon & Co will sell, on the premises, Bute-road, Wallington, plan and machinery of a building contractor. Auctioneer 2, Woodcote-road, Wallington, and at Railway approach, Sutton and Cheam.

Public Appointments.

JANUARY 17.—**Essex.**—ARCHITECTURAL ASSIS TANT required in the Architect's Department, on th temporary staff, for the Essex County Council. Jno Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Ol Court Chelmsford.

JANUARY 17. — **Wolverhampton.** — Engineering Assistant (temporary) required by the Corporation H. B. Robinson, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Borough Engineer Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

JANUARY 20. — **Leeds.**—Clerk of Works required The Registrar, The University, Leeds.

★JANUARY 21.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—Junior Archi tectural Assistant in the City Architect's Department required by the Hull Corporation. Candidates should have served articles with a firm of architects. H Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Guildhall, Hull.

★JANUARY 21. — **Barking.** — Second Grad Clerk in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department o the Council. H. Hargreaves, Clerk to the Council Public Offices, Barking.

JANUARY 24.—**Essex.**—Qualified Quantity Sur veyor required by the Essex County Council on th staff of the County Architect's Department. Jno Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Old Court Springfield, Chelmsford.

JANUARY 31.—**London.**—Full-time Teacher o Carpentry and Joinery, Building Construction an Mathematics required by the Middlesex E.C., at th Willesden Polytechnic Junior Technical Schoo (Building) for Boys, N.W.6. The Principal, Willesde Polytechnic, Priory Park-road, Kilburn, N.W 6.

★NO DATE.—**London.**—Clerk of Works (temporary for the supervision of construction of cubicle Isolatio Hospital block and additions required by the Barne U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, High-street, Mortlake, S.W.14.

★NO DATE.—**London.**—Technical (Engineering Assistant is required for a temporary engagement i the Architect's Department of the London County Council. Architect to the Council, The County Hall Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ALDERLEY EDGE.—The Committee of Management of the David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony at Warford have decided on an extension of "M3" house, increasing the accommodation by eight beds.

ASHBURTON.—The U.D.C. has received from the M.H. approval to the erection of 14 additional houses.

BALCOMBE.—The Cuckfield R.D.C. propose erecting working men's houses in Dean Land-road.

BARROW.—The Ministry has held an inquiry into the Corporation application for seeking to develop Biggar Bank, on the Irish Sea, and to borrow £10,000 to provide bathing and paddling pools, shelters, day huts, and a miniature golf course, which are part of the scheme.

BIRMINGHAM.—Over £16,000 has so far been received towards the £30,000 appeal fund to purchase church sites in the new suburbs of Birmingham. One parish has already guaranteed to purchase a site in one of the new suburbs, and other parishes have sent in promises of varying amounts.—The City Council has decided to acquire the Bingley Hall site and other land on the Easy Hill estate for the scheme for the new Civic Centre.

BLACKBURN.—The M.H. has approved the borrowing by the T.C. of £2,720, to purchase 11 acres of land near Roe Lee Park, part of which is to be used for a new school. The E.C. propose to buy 6¼ acres of land adjacent to Sherrock-lane, at an estimated cost of £1,775, for school purposes.—A scheme has been got out for extending the Technical College, at a cost of £45,000; and the building of three schools, at an estimated cost of £74,000.

BLACKPOOL.—The C.B. passed plans: Six houses, North-drive, Norbreck, W. Spencer; two houses, Ullswater-road, T. & C. Hilton; bungalow, Selby-avenue, H. Atkinson; two bungalows, Salmesbury-avenue, Thomas Brierley; two houses, Montpelier-avenue, W. H. Smith; five houses, Boothley-road and Coleridge-road, Charles Smith; five houses, Bela-grove, C. Davies; house, Berwick-road, C. Britton; 37 houses, Lynton-avenue, Edmondson & Colwell; 21 houses, Woodstock-gardens, C. Francis; two bungalows, Hemingway, Slater & Parkinson; bungalow, Peddars-lane, M. Baxter; nine houses and two garages, Layton-road, James Tomlinson; two houses, Fleetwood-road, Fielden & Dawson; eight houses, Grenfell-avenue and Jackson-street, W. Tasker; two houses, Warbreck Hill-road and Pierston-avenue, G. Hodgson & Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Warbreck Hill-road, G. Hodgson & Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Watson's-road, Mrs. M. Cookson; house, Park-drive, T. Smith; flat, Caunce-street, Mr. Davy; bungalow, West Park-road, J. Smith; house, Park-drive, S. Smith; five houses, Eastbourne-road, Davis & Sudders; 78 houses, Marsden-road, Edmondson & Colwell.

BOLTON.—A scheme for remodelling the Lostock Industrial School for conversion into an open-air school for the Education authorities has been approved.—Modified plans of the war memorial site, submitted by Mr. A. J. Hope, F.R.I.B.A., have been approved.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The T.C. passed plans: Bungalow, Sutton-road, Mr. Wilson; house, Mortimer-road, E. Moorman; house, King George's-avenue, B. C. Butchers; two houses, Lystra-road, H. Fry; two houses and garages, Belle Vue-road, H. Hoare; house and garage, Queen's Park-avenue, A. Harris; house, Littledown-avenue, F. Collins; house, 18, Southwood-avenue, W. H. Hyett; four houses, Kilmarnock-road, S. G. Ward; lock-up garages, Branksome Dene-road, E. Parker; house, Tuckton-road, W. R. Wilkins; house, next to "Edale," Marine-road, J. Parnell; two houses, Albemarle-road, G. F. Jordan; three houses and garages, Brackendale-road, Mrs. J. Axon; amended plan, house and garage (corner), Strouden Farm-road, W. Blackburn; amended plan of house and garage, Bethia-road, W. F. Alner; house, Pine-road, S. E. Francis; house and garage, East-avenue, A. Barnes; amended plan of house, De Lisle-road, A. Barnes; garage and flat, Leven-avenue, Mrs. G. Waddilove.

BRIGHOUSE.—The W.R. Education Committee has approved a scheme for the erection of a technical school and a boys' secondary school, at an estimated cost of £63,940.

BULLEIGH SALTERTON.—The Cottage Hospital Committee are proposing to extend the staff quarters at the hospital at £600.

BURHAM.—The U.D.C. has passed plans: House in Crouch-road, for J. H. Jackson; two houses in Chapel-road, for P. Nichols and J. Haley; two pairs of houses in Western-road, for Aba Cole and F. Agate.

BURNLEY.—The T.C. has passed the following: Public hall in Bridge-street and Bank-parade, by L. Smith; nine houses in Lockyer-avenue, by M. & J. W. Heap, Ltd.; four houses, next to Cross-street, by T. Kelshaw; two houses in Kiddrow-lane, by W. H. Sanderson; bungalow in Cross-street, by H. E. Webb; eight houses in Briercliffe-road, by J. Atkinson; two houses in Cross-street, by Kelshaw & Lee; two houses, next to Cross-street, by Kelshaw & Lee; 22 houses on the Lower Rosehill housing site, by L. Todd & Co.—It is proposed to construct a central garage adjoining the cleansing depot, for Corporation motor vehicles; the estimated cost of the scheme, including the acquisition of the site, is £7,500.—It is proposed to make provision for a new school in the Healey Wood area and to apply to the M.H. for sanction to acquire 7½ acres of land adjacent to Lockyer-avenue, as a site for a new central school.—The General Purposes Committee has approved the construction of 88 more houses on the Stoops Farm site, at an estimated cost of £40,128.

CALDBECK.—The erection of a stone bridge at a cost of £9,000, to span two fords in the village of Caldbeck, is to be proceeded with by the Cumberland C.C.

CAMPDEN.—The R.D.C. has decided to provide further houses as follows:—Moreton-in-Marsh 8, Campden 8, Ebrington 4, Quinton 4, Mickleton 10.

CARDIFF.—Lord Kenyon, president of the Welsh National Museum, has received an intimation from Lord Buckland that he intends to contribute £35,000 to the building fund of the institution. The next range of galleries to be proceeded with is estimated to cost £46,000.

CHERTSEY.—The Housing Committee of the Chertsey U.D.C. has received the M.H.'s approval to the Council proceeding with the erection of the 24 houses on the undeveloped portion of the Green-lane site.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—The U.D.C. has appointed a sub-committee to inspect a site for the erection of a fire station.

CHORLEY.—A proposal of the managers of the Parochial School, for the improvement of the school premises, by the provision of an assembly hall and five separate classrooms, has been forwarded by the E.C. for approval.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—The U.D.C. passed plans: House Park-way, for E. F. Wilson; six houses, Coppins-road, and six, Branston-road, for T. Pethybridge; two hous Severn-road, for G. Moxon; shop and store, C ins-road, for G. Moxon; two houses, Coronation-road, for E. Barton; 16 bungalows, Jay Wick-lane, for A. H. Gratton; shop and garage, West-avenue, for Mrs. M. C. Stapleton; 10 houses, Branston-road, for A. H. Brown; eight houses, St. Osyth-road, for A. H. Denham; two houses, Thoroughgood-road, for S. W. Hampton; house, Skelmersdale-road, for G. H. B. Gould; house, Freeland-road, for Mrs. F. Ritchie.

CLITHEROE.—The Borough Surveyor has been instructed to proceed with the erection of smaller houses on the new portion of the building estate at Henthorn.

COLCHESTER.—The T.C. passed plans: Bungalow, St. Botolph's-hill, Bergholt-road, for Mrs. Waller, per T. H. Baker; house, St. Helena-road, for A. E. Flory & Co.; pair of houses, Maldon-road, for Messrs. Appleton & Moss; pair of houses, Ipswich-road, for W. H. Gooday & Co.; pair of houses, Scarletts-road, for E. A. Cook, per Mr. C. A. Ellis; two detached houses, Ipswich-road, for H. Everett, per C. A. Ellis; four houses, Mersea-road, for H. Coulson, per W. J. Jeffard; house, Mile End-road, for Miss A. M. Knott, per A. T. Clarke; house, Ipswich-road, for C. Pooley, per H. G. Pryke; pair of houses, Mile End-road, for E. A. Cook, per C. A. Ellis; bungalow, St. John's-road, Parson's Heath, for W. H. Philbrook, per C. A. Ellis; two houses, Drury-road, for W. H. S. Smith; two houses, Cambridge-road, for O. S. Locke; bungalow, Bergholt-road, for A. J. Diss; house, Chitt-hill, Lexden, for H. W. Asher; two pairs of houses, Port-lane, for Grimsey Bros.; house, King Harold-road, for Mrs. L. James, per W. S. Williams; house, Maldon-road, for G. J. Hearsum; bungalow, Church-lane, Lexden, for E. Hales; pair of houses, Serpentine-walk, for T. Macklin.

COLNE.—Plans have been approved for eight houses at Melford-street, for A. D. Bailey.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—The U.D.C. recommend that the Council authorise the preparation of a scheme for the erection of 50 additional houses at Coulsdon.—The Surveyor is to continue his investigations for the acquisition of suitable sites at Sanderstead for the erection of houses.—Plans passed: Chester & Hopkins, house, corner of Woodmansterne-road, Coulsdon; M. Dovey, house, Hillcrest-road, Purley; R. C. Barwood, two houses, Marlpit-lane, Coulsdon; F. J. Webb, 12 semi-detached houses, Green-lane, Purley; F. W. Thomas, 14 houses, Church-way, Sanderstead; T. Ibbetson, house, Church-way, Sanderstead; H. C. Doddrell, two semi-detached houses, Clifton-road, Coulsdon; W. J. Frewing, two houses, Purley Bury-avenue, Purley; T. Whichelo, bungalow, Limpsfield-road, Sanderstead; H. Thomas, 14 semi-detached houses, Grasmere-road, Purley; F. Flood, house, Church-way, Sanderstead; Rev. S. W. G. Frost, vicarage at St. Andrew's Church, Julien-road, Coulsdon; R. Ray, two semi-detached houses, Victoria-road, Coulsdon.

DARWEN.—The Co-operative Society have acquired land at Birch Hall for the erection of houses.

DAWLISH.—The M.H. has agreed to the purchase by the U.D.C., on the Luscombe estate, of the site required for a housing scheme, and has provisionally approved of the erection of houses. The Council has decided to send the architect (S. Churchward) to London for a discussion with the department.

DONCASTER.—Plans are being prepared for a new R.C. day school in connection with St. Peter's R.C. Church. The architects are Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, Bradford. Tenders are to be invited shortly.—Marks & Spencers, Ltd., have acquired a site upon which they propose to erect new shop premises.

DOWN.—The Regional E.C. has intimated to the Newcastle U.D.C. that the consent of the Ministry of Education has been obtained to the acquirement of the site in the Council's field for the erection of a technical school.

DUDLEY.—The T.C. has received the sanction of the M.H. to the erection of 56 houses on the Watson's Green site. The Council are now inviting tenders for the erection of 60 more houses on the estate.

DUNMOW.—The R.D.C. has recommended that application be made for sanction to build 20 additional houses at Dunmow, and smaller numbers in other parishes.

DURHAM.—The City Council has approved the programme of the E.C., which provided for the erection of a new school. The new school will have accommodation for 360 boys and a similar number of girls, and the cost of the building will be about £18,000.

EASTBOURNE.—The T.C. recommend that application be made to the M.H. for a further extension of the Council's subsidy scheme, to apply to 100 houses.

EAST HAM.—The C.B. recommend that upon receipt of the approval of the M.H. the Town Clerk be directed to apply for sanction to borrow the sum of £41,621 in respect of the cost of erecting 64 houses on the Central housing site.—Plans passed:—Two houses, Market-street, corner Ranelagh-road, G. Saxton; three houses, 157–161, Third-avenue, W. Cooper; eight lock-up garages, corner Dersingham-avenue and Church-road, S. Batchelor; ten houses, 63–71, Church-road, and 136–144, Meanley-road, G. H. Stickland.

ECCLES.—The T.C. passed plans: J. Gerrard & Sons Ltd., Swinton, 18 semi-detached houses proposed to be erected on land abutting on Chatsworth-road, Sandwich-road, and Westminster-road; J. H. Turner, eight semi-detached houses, proposed to be erected in Pinegrove, Monton; C. H. Waters, three houses proposed to be erected on the south side of Gilda-crescent-road, Eccles.

EGHAM.—The U.D.C. are providing 100 houses, at a cost of £47,443.

ETON.—The R.D.C. has passed plans: Three houses in Downs-road, for H. Street; house in Sutton-lane, for S. Crevald; shop and garage in Bath-road, for F. Ayres; two houses for A. Cooper; two houses in School-lane for Church Army Housing, Ltd.; house in Oxford-road, for Miss Hetherington; house for J. H. Carter; house for C. G. Wells; four houses for E. H. Stiles, Farnham Royal.

FINCHLEY.—The T.C. passed plans: Two houses, Clifford-road, G. E. Green; five houses, Cavendish-avenue, W. Potts & Son; two houses, Southway, W. S. Gibson; 21 garages, rear of College Villas, Regent's Park-road, W. Ashby.

FRIERN BARNET.—The U.D.C. has passed plans: Bungalow, Myddleton-park, for Steed's Ideal Homes, Ltd.; house, Balfour-grove, for J. B. Dudley; houses, Friern-lane, for Dr. J. J. Shepherd; two houses, Church-way, for Campkin & Elphick.

FRIMLEY.—The U.D.C. has received the sanction of the Ministry to the borrowing of £24,000 in respect of the Watchette housing scheme.

GREAT HARWOOD.—The members of the P.M. Church are raising funds to defray the cost of building a proposed new church.

GUILDFORD.—The T.C. passed plans: Six detached houses, Berkingham-road, for W. R. Stirling; house, 7, Guildown-avenue, for J. M. Rutter & Co.; bungalow, Orchard-road, Onslow Village, for E. T. Huxtable; 100 houses, Curling Vale, Onslow Village, for Onslow Village, Ltd.; house, Madrid-road, for H. W. Kearn; house, Aldershot-road, for Mrs. A. Holford; two flats, off George-road, for A. J. Collins; house, Stocton-road, for A. G. Ellsley.

HALIFAX.—Mr. H. F. Bentley, builder, proposes to lay-out an estate off Swires-road and Arden-road, and to erect thereon 62 houses.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £61,926 in connection with 156 houses on the Bracewell Farm housing site; £21,817 in connection with 58 houses on the Nursery-lane housing site, No. 3; and £24,310 for 58 houses on the Nursery-lane housing site No. 4.

HAYES.—Plans have been approved by the U.D.C. for 64 houses, North Hyde-road and Sandow-road for Mackenzie & Sons; 50 houses, Minet-drive, for the, Great Western Garden Village Society; 24 houses at Yeading, for S. L. M. Avery.—In his report before the Staff Committee, the Surveyor, referring to proposed developments in the district, mentioned the houses and also a scheme for 520 houses in Yeading-lane and High-road.

HAYWOOD.—The M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing of £42,700 for the erection of 100 houses.

HEMSWORTH.—The Joint Hospital Committee has received the Surveyor's plans and estimates for the erection of a modern laundry at the Isolation Hospital at Brierley Common. He estimated the cost at £3,500.

HEREFORD.—The City Council has approved the proposal to erect new public baths at a cost of £12,000, and application for sanction to apply for the necessary money is also to be made.

HOYLAND NETHER.—The U.D.C. has approved of a recommendation of the Finance Committee to make application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the sum of £18,390 for the erection of 38 houses at Platts Common.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to advertise for tenders for the erection of 50 houses at Hawshaw-lane.

ILFRACOMBE.—The U.D.C. have instructed the Surveyor to submit a plan and estimates of the cost, not exceeding £5,000, of excavating on the north side of the Capstone-parade, and constructing a shelter with a roof available for taking deck chairs, the scheme to provide for a bandstand in connection with the extension of the pavilion.

IPSWICH.—The C.C. has approved both the recommendations of the Finance Committee for the provision of additional office accommodation, &c., at the County Hall. The scheme has been prepared by H. M. Cautley. The Committee are to be authorised to invite tenders. The scheme has been estimated to cost between £14,000 and £15,000, and the purchase of some property opposite the County Hall to be utilised by the Roads and Bridges Committee for garage and storage accommodation, also additional land facing St. Helen's.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The T.C. passed plans: The Midland Counties Circuit, Ltd., dance hall, Vicar-street; G. H. Mason, house, Marlpool-lane; H. Penney

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

and Mrs. M. Wyer, two houses and shops, Coventry-street; S. Brookes, house, Marlpool-lane; A. E. T. Hassall, two houses, Aggborough-crescents.

LANGPORT.—The Office Staff Accommodation Sub-Committee presented a report on the consideration of proposals to adapt a portion of the Institution for the accommodation of the Council s staff, at an estimated cost of £1,050. The R.D.C. eventually agreed to ask the architect to prepare a full scheme for the adaptation of part of the Institution.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for provisional approval for the erection of 16 houses—four in each of the parishes of Barton St. David, Isle Brewers, Long Sutton, and Puckington.

LEEDS—The following plans have been approved: Leeds Corporation Property Committee, amended plan of dance floor and w.c. at York-road baths; M. Goldstone, hall to Victoria Picture Hall, Glenthorpe-grove and crescent; Armley Rink Co., amended plans for conversion of skating rink into dance hall, café and concert room, Eyres-avenue, ; W. Hill & Son (Carriers), Ltd., amended plan of garage and dance hall, Roundhay-road and Harehills-avenue, Potternewton; R. Furnbull, 29 houses, Braithwaite-row estate, Hunslet J. W. Dufton & Sons, Ltd., four semi-detached houses, Swinnow-avenue, Bramley; J. W. Dufton & Sons, Ltd., six semi-detached houses, Broad-lane, Bramley; F. Galley, four semi-detached houses, Grove Hall-avenue, Beeston; J. H. Crowther, house, Farrer-lane, Cookridge Gardens estate, Adel; F. B. Booth, two semi-detached houses, Barwick-road, Stanks; W. Corker, two semi-detached houses, Hetton-road, Copgrove-road, Harehills; R. Battersby & Sons, six semi-detached houses, Well House-drive, Harehills; the North Eastern Railway Cottage Homes and Benefit Fund, two semi-detached houses, Kirkstall-lane, Headingley; F. Rawnsley, four houses, off Swinnow-road, Bramley; A. Cryer, 16 through and two semi-detached houses, Skelton-terrace, White Horse estate, York-road; J. Bedford & Co., two semi-detached houses, Lincroft-crescent, Broad-lane, Bramley; G. Stocks and W. Hudson, two bungalows, Farm Hill, Meanwood; W. J. Lowe and Lillian Lowe, bungalow, off Stanningley-road; C. B. Webdale, two semi-detached houses, Mexborough-street, Chapel-town-road; T. Morley & Sons, eight houses, Lupton-avenue, Harehills; H. Carter and J. T. McCullock, two semi-detached houses, Barwick-road, Stanks.

LEICESTER.—The Highway and Sewerage Committee have approved plans to the number of 630 for the erection of new buildings, and the alteration of existing buildings. The list includes 296 new houses, 228 additions and alterations, 19 shop fronts, and nine warehouses, factories and workshops.

LLANGOLLEN.—Councillor Ilves has made a gift of £2,000 towards the cost of erection of a new town hall for the borough.

LONDON (GREENWICH).—The B.G. propose installing a new heating and hot-water system at the Institution, at an estimated cost of £17,000, and provision is made for a new boiler house.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—The B.C. recommend that Edward Wood & Co. be approved as the sub-contractors of J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of the Stamford Hill sub-station.—Plans passed: W. Ball & Sons (Highbury), Ltd., six garages abutting on the south-eastern side of Castlewood-road, rear of 106, Clapton Common; F. T. Adams, two houses abutting on the western side of Knightland-road, at rear of 144 and 146, Upper Clapton-road; G. H. Burghes, four bungalows, Ashstead-road, adjoining No. 44.

LONDON (WIMBLEDON).—The B.C. passed plans: W. H. Whitehead & Co., pair of semi-detached villas and one villa adjoining, next to 42, Richmond-road; Whitehead Bros., four lock-up shops at 136, Alexandra-road; A. J. Styles, house and garage, 23, Ernle-road; F. H. Skeens, five houses in Abbott-avenue; A. J. Styles, house in Almer-road, at the corner of Ellerton-road.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—The B.C., on November 9, 1926, approved the proposals of Holdsworth Bros. for erection of additional buildings, and the L.C.C. have disapproved the proposals, and so Messrs. Holdsworth have accordingly submitted revised plans, which the B.C. recommend to be approved.—The Council recommend that application be made to the L.C.C. for their sanction to borrow the sum of £31,968 for the carrying out of the sewer work in connection with the erection of 500 concrete houses on the Council's housing estate at Eltham.—Plans passed: W. Childs, bungalow, Glenlea-road, Eltham; S. Browne, two lock-up shops, Westmount-road, Eltham; S. Browne, 10 houses, Footscray-road, Eltham; F. H. Buen, 10 houses, Footscray-road, Eltham.

LUTON.—The T.C. passed plans: Edgson & Wilsdon, three shops, 2–8, George-street; E. Taylor, two shop premises, Upper George-street; F. Chandler & Son, house, Alexandra-avenue; A. Bone & H. Pickering, two houses, Park-road; E. Wildman, house, Richmond-hill; Luton Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., new shops, Ridgway-road; Hucklesby & Panter, house and shop, corner Stockingstone-road; W. D. Dyer, two houses, Alexandra-avenue; W. T. Beale, two houses, Wardown-crescent; J. Buckingham, house, Park-road; E. G. Bell, four houses, Newark-road; A. Tate, four houses, Newark-road; A. Catlin, house, Ferndale-road; C. S. Sivil, house, Stockingstone-road.

LYMM.—A site in Pepper-street has been acquired for the erection of 20 houses, at an estimated cost of £8,955.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—Tenders have been accepted for 12 houses at Ansdell, 30 at Lytham, and 30 at St. Annes.

MAIDSTONE.—The T.C. passed plans: Buckland-road, 12 houses, for the Southern Railway; new road off Loose-road, 22 houses, for W. T. Burrows & Son; Curzon-road, house, for R. E. Marsh; Buckland-lane, 26 houses, for Cox Bros.; Hackney-road, house, for T. G. Large; Tonbridge-road, three lock-up shops, for H. W. Bennitt; Barker-road, warehouse, for G. Foster Clark & Co., Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—The T.C. passed plans: Eleven houses, Vicar-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; eight houses, Gildridge-road and Springbridge-road, Withington; four houses, Badminton-road and Granville-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; seven houses, Withington-road and Brantingham-road, Withington; four houses, Manley-road, Withington; 10 houses, Maidstone-avenue, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; 24 houses, Old Hall-lane, Rusholme; eight houses, Didsbury Park-road, Ruabon-road and Dalston-drive, Didsbury; house and two shops, Moston-lane and Broadway, Moston; revised plan of house, Church-street, Harpurhey; house, Boardman-road and Moorland-avenue, Crumpsall.—The M.T. has approved of an expenditure of £69,491 upon a new road from Church-lane, Harpurhey, to Thorpe-road, as an unemployed relief scheme.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Governing Council of the Constantine Technical College have decided to invite tenders for the erection of the College. The Constantine family have provided £80,000 towards the cost of the building.

NELSON.—The T.C. passed plans: D. Flory & Sons, four houses, Leamington-street, and five houses, Meredith-street; Priestley & Smith, four houses, Avondale-road; T. Dent & Sons, four houses, Chapel Hill-road; Whitefield Room & Power Co., offices, S. Mary's-street.

OXFORD.—The T.C. have sanctioned a supplementary estimate of £115 to meet certain repairs to buildings on the Farm.—The Council recommend that, in view of the necessity for additional accommodation in St. Giles', the City Engineer's plans previously submitted for extending the St. Giles' public convenience be adopted, and that he be authorised to prepare a specification of the work and invite tenders for its execution.—Plans passed: E. Shermer, house, Warwick-street; F. Harper, house, Cowley-road; F. Organ, house and shop, corner of Glanville-road and Cowley-road.

PRESTON.—The Watch Committee recommend that the plans of the proposed Strand-road police station to be erected on a site adjoining The Wheat Sheaf Hotel, at an estimated cost of £1,600, be approved and submitted to the Home Secretary for approval.—The E.C. has approved plans for an extension at the Park School, providing two new class-rooms and cloak-rooms and enlarging accommodation in the existing cloak-room, at an estimated cost of £1,500.

READING.—The M.H. has approved the acceptance of the tender of E. Clarke & Sons, amounting to £66,522 10s., for the erection of 137 houses on the Oxford-road site.

RETFORD.—The T.C. has decided to make application to the M.H. for provisional approval to the erection of a further 20 non-parlour type houses on the Corporation housing estate.

ST. ALBANS.—The R.D.C. has agreed to the erection of 20 cottages, 16 of the three-bedroom type, and four of the two-bedroom type, at Wilkins Green.

SEAFORD.—An application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £10,500 for the erection of municipal buildings in Dane-road by the U.D.C. has led to the holding of an inquiry.

SOUTHGATE.—The U.D.C. passed plans: C. F. Day, Ltd., amended plan of shops, corner of Green-lanes and Tottenhall-road; C. D. Williams, amended plan of house, Hoodcote-gardens; C. E. Hartshorne, revised plan of three houses, Green Moor-link; F. F. Tomlin, amended plan of 10 houses, North Circular Arterial-road; C. S. Brown, amended plan of lay-out of 315 houses, Bowes-road, east of Bounds Green Brook; Watson & Hindsley, amended plan of factory and offices, Bounds Green-road; C. E. Hartshorne, amended plan of three houses with garages, Powys-lane; L. Carpenter, amended plan of house, Eversley-crescent; C. S. Brown, revised plan of 160 houses, continuation of Evesham-road, Shrewsbury-road, Maidstone-road and Tewkesbury-terrace; C. D. Williams, bungalow, Hoodcote-gardens; W. C. Leak & Sons, 10 houses with garages, Hoodcote-gardens, and six houses with garages, Green Moor-link; G. W. S. Ingram, two houses and garages, Woodland-way; C. E. Hartshorne, two houses and garages, Fordsgrove.

SOUTH MIMMS.—The R.D.C. has agreed to accept the offer of the Earl of Strafford of half-an-acre of land at the rear of the Council's depot in Mutton-lane, Potters Bar, subject to the consent of the M.H. This will enable the Council to utilise the frontage for building six parlour-type houses.

TYRONE.—The Strabane and Castlederg Regional E.C. has decided to ask the C.C. to negotiate a loan of £1,500 for the erection of the Bredy school.

WAKEFIEL .—The T.C. passed plans: The Wakefield Industrial Society, Ltd., two houses in Walton-lane, for A. Cranswick; Massie & Holdsworth, public house in Horbury-road, for Beverley Bros.; H. Dobson, two houses in Montague-street, for R. Schofield; H. Dobson, two houses in Thornes-road, for Rodgers & Berry; Miss B. Hill, two houses in Castle-road; W. H. Watson, six houses in Milnthorpe-crescent, for E. A. Carbert.

WHARFEDALE.—Plans approved by the R.D.C.: Two bungalows at Alwoodley, for B. Craven; bungalow, Alwoodley, for L. Nicholson; house, Bramhope, for W. Watson; bungalow, Tranmere, for K. Lecter; two bungalows, Hawksworth, for T. B. Moseley and L. S. Hardman; bungalow, Hawksworth, for R. Sykes; residence, Alwoodley, for C. R. Butler.

WINCHESTER.—The Housing Committee of the T.C. have recommended (1) That the St. Giles' Hill site be appropriated for the erection of 40 cottages as shown on the lay-out plan, 28 of such cottages to have two bedrooms, and 12 three bedrooms; (2) that the existing 33 hutments be demolished as soon as other houses can be built to take their place; and (3) that the Council give the Committee authority to obtain by public advertisement tenders for the immediate erection of the said 40 cottages.—The Council has also agreed that negotiations be entered into with Cancellor and Sawyer with a view to appointment as joint architects for the new school at Stanmore.

WORCESTER.—The City Council have been asked to accept a tender for £6,317 for the improvement of Worcester Cattle Market. The full cost of bringing the market up to date, including roads, water mains, and weighing machines, is estimated at £9,825.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Camden Town.—REBUILDING.—The Governors of the Royal Veterinary College are about to rebuild their premises in Great College-street, N.W.1. Sanction has been received from the Lords of the Treasury to a grant from the Development Fund of a sum up to £35,000 in aid of the reconstruction scheme. No architect or builder has been appointed.

Chelsea.—OFFICES.—The Great Western Railway Co. are to provide office accommodation at Chelsea Basin, S.W.3.

Denman-street.—THEATRE.—A new theatre is to be built on a site in Denman-street, W.1, opposite the Regent Palace Hotel. The scheme is to cost £120,000 and Mr. Edward Laurillard has completed the financial arrangements in connection with the work.

Fleet-street.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Greenham, Ltd., have just carried out the demolition of 54, Fleet-street, E.C., where new premises are to be erected for the Marcus Estates, Ltd. Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, of Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2, are the architects.

Ilford.—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations to premises in High-road, Ilford, are being done by Messrs. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., for Messrs. H. A. White & Co. Messrs. Carter & Young, AA.R.I.B.A., of Kingston, are the architects. The constructional steelwork is by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

Kingston-on-Thames.—WARD.—The Borough of Richmond (Surrey) and the Heston and Isleworth Urban District Joint Hospital Committee are inviting tenders for the erection of new ward block and other works at the Mogden Hospital. The architects are Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

Little Trinity-lane.—PREMISES.—New premises are now being erected in Little Trinity-lane, E.C., by Messrs. Trollope & Colls, builders, 5, Coleman-street, E.C. Messrs. Williams & Cox, 34, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, are the architects for the scheme.

Oxford-street.—REBUILDING.—The last section of Messrs. Bourne & Hollingworth's premises in Oxford-street, W.1, are now being demolished. The builders are Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., of Putney, and the architects are Messrs. Slater & Moberley, A. & F.R.I.B.A., of 46, Berners-street, W.1. The sub-contractors are the same as those for the first portion.

Thames Ditton.—HOUSES.—Messrs. M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Mordaunt-road, Harlesden, N.W.10, have purchased the Riversdale estate at Thames Ditton, which they propose to develop by erecting approximately 120 houses and bungalows on the site.

Watford.—MODERNISING.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board have approved the plans submitted by Mr. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief, for the modernisation of Leavesden Mental Hospital, Abbots Langley, near Watford. Application is to be made to the Ministry of Health for their sanction to the scheme. The work is to cost £107,010, and no contracts have yet been let.

Wembley.—HOSPITAL.—The scheme for the erection of a new hospital at Wembley has now developed further by tenders being invited by public advertisements. The hospital will accommodate twenty beds. The architect for the scheme is Mr. H. Kenchington, A.R.I.B.A., of 44, Bedford-row, W.C.1. The hospital is to cost about £20,000.

Town Planning.

The Ministry of Health (Town-Planning Department) has issued the following supplementary list showing town-planning progress for the month ended December 31, 1926:—

Preliminary Statement approved (Stage II).

Gloucester.—Bristol T.C. (two areas).

Resolutions received (Stage I).

England.—Lancashire: Radcliffe U.D.C., Southampton: Eastleigh and Bishopstoke U.D.C. Sussex: Portslade-by-Sea U.D.C.

Wales.—Gramorgan: Cardiff R.D.C. (No. 6).

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 13 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 15 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick:—
2½ in. ..... 8 11 0 3 in. 10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	23 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	31 10 0
		D'ble Headers	28 10 0
		One Side and two ends	32 10 0
Headers	22 10 0	Two Sides and one End	33 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	29 10 0	Splays and Squints	31 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9 " "	
Thames Sand	14 6 " "	
Best Washed Sand	14 6 " "	
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9 " "	
½ in. " "	14 0 " "	
¼ in. Broken Brick	11 6 " "	
Pan Breeze	7 6 " "	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 9
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 9½
Do. do. delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube	2 11½

PORTLAND STONE—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

	s. d.
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—Delivered at any Goods Station, London. Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides "	27 0
Sawn three or four sides "	32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
1¼ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1 4

HARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
4 × 6	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾ × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work "	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
½ in.	11 0 0	⅞ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50 %	60 %
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40 %	50 %
Blue Water	55 %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Water	38½ %	35 %	45 %
Red Steam	50 %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Steam	32½ %	30 %	40 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	"	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	"	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	"	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	"	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & O.A. quality—Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft.; to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	"	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	"	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	..	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0	"	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	"	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat. Best quality—Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	39 10 0
Pipe in coils	41 0 0
Soil Pipe	43 0 0
Compo Pipe	44 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	27 10 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	28 10 0	—

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet "	1 0
Thin "	1 1
Copper nails "	2 3
Copper wire "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in:
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	38/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in:
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/- 126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 2/10 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3 0
" " " in barrels "	0 3 1
" " " in drums "	0 3 3
Boiled " in barrels "	0 3 3
" " in drums "	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels "	0 5 0
" in drums (10 gall.) "	0 5 2
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	50 15 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 70 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton 42 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt. 0 15 0
Filocol " 0 15 6
Size, XD Quality " firkin 0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
Rolled plate	4½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 13 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Northumberland and Durham Master Plumbers.

At the annual meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Master Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association, at the Central Station Hotel, Newcastle, on January 7, Mr. G. A. Moore was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Other officials appointed were: Vice-president, Mr. Luke B. Scott; hon. treasurer, Mr. Robert Law; hon. secretary, Mr. Robert Kirkland; secretary and financial secretary, Mr. John C. Graham, junr.; while the following were elected to the general committee to fill vacancies caused by retiring members: Messrs. J. Graham, W. B. Aynsley, A. Watt, J. B. Bilton, and W. C. Sawyer. The annual dinner was held on the same date, and was attended by a large gathering of members of the plumbing and allied trades. Mr. Moore presided, and those present included the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Councillor A. W. Lambert; the Sheriff, Councillor R. S. Dalgleish; Mr. W. F. Thacker, ex-President of the Institute of Plumbers; and Mr. H. Blackman, secretary of the National Federation of Plumbers.

Midland Bank Maps.

The Midland Bank, Ltd., has just issued a new edition of the maps of its own branches and those of affiliated banks. These maps are folded and bound in a cover of pocket size, and are prepared for the convenience of customers and the use of the staff. In addition to the principal map, covering the whole of the United Kingdom, there are numerous insets in which are indicated the detailed situation of branches in important provincial centres and districts, as well as large-scale maps of Central London and of London and the suburbs, showing not only the offices of the Bank, but principal thoroughfares, railway stations, and important landmarks.

World's Biggest Bridge.

A special train was used to transport from Darlington to Middlesbrough Docks two of the biggest bearings ever known to engineers. The bearings, which are 24 ft. square and weigh 300 tons each, will be shipped to Australia to hold a span 1,600 ft. long, of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, which, when completed, will be the largest in the world.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—IMPROVEMENTS. — The question of the construction of the east wing to the Caird Hall-square has been considered by a Works Sub-Committee of Dundee Town Council. It has been mentioned that the cost of the entire central improvement scheme at the Caird Hall and neighbourhood will be between £300,000 and £500,000.

Aberdeen. — HOUSES. — The Housing Committee of the Town Council recommended that the scheme for the erection at Hilton and Cattofield of 1,000 houses be proceded with. The average cost per house has been worked out at £391 5s. 4d.

Cockburnspath.—IMPROVEMENT.—The Eastern District Committee of Berwickshire County Council has reported that the scheme for the alteration and improvement of the Tower Bridge and roadway at Cockburnspath will involve an outlay of £24,000.

Portobello. — EXTENSIONS. — A Provisional Order is to be promoted by Edinburgh Town Council in connection with extensions and improvements at Portobello Electric Power Station. One of the proposals is the construction of a pier to carry outlet pipes, and provision is also to be made for a bathing pond. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at about £100,000.

Glasgow. — INFIRMARY. — At the Glasgow Royal Infirmary meeting it was mentioned that plans were being prepared for the erection of the auxiliary hospital at Canniesburn which is to be used as an annexe to the Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh.—SCHOOL.—The Edinburgh Merchant Co. Education Board has decided to acquire Merchiston Castle School and its boarding houses and playing field, and it is estimated that the cost of the new school, including the site and the alterations and extensions necessary will amount to approximately £200,000. The present Merchiston Castle School will be used as a junior school, accommodating between 500 and 600 pupils, and a new school is to be erected on the playing field to accommodate about 900 pupils.

Obituary.

The death has occurred of Mr. James Masterton, builder, at Rowanbank, Biggar.

Edinburgh Stained Glass for America.

An American visitor, who has been attracted by examples of church stained glass in Edinburgh by Mr. James Ballantine, F.S.A., has commissioned him to design and execute a large three-light window for St. Michael's Church, Milton, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Memorial Window to the late Duke of Buccleuch.

The Bishop of Edinburgh has dedicated two windows in St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Dalkeith, to commemorate William Henry Walter, sixth Duke of Buccleuch, who died in 1914, and Walter Henry, Earl of Dalkeith, who was killed while shooting at Achnacarry, Inverness-shire, in 1886. One window has a portrait study of the late Duke in the robes of the Order of the Thistle, and the other window depicts the late Earl of Dalkeith in the uniform of the Royal Company of Archers. Mr. A. K. Nicholson, of London, prepared the windows according to the style of mediæval glass.

Bronze Age Cairn in Dumbartonshire.

A discovery has recently been made by workmen near Bowling, Dumbartonshire. In the course of digging, they disclosed a circular area, obviously artificial, covered by a setting of rough stones, when it became clear that the remains were the foundation of a round cairn of the Bronze Age, probably some four thousand years old, and long ante-dating the Roman fort on the Antonine Vallum situated a few hundred yards to the south-east. The central stone structure has a diameter of 41 ft.; but the sacred area apparently extended to a diameter of 60 ft.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	[illegible]	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	[illegible]	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 97.)"

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	3
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	8	6
¾ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9	
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9	
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0	

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	" "	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0	
Do. trusses	" "	8	6	

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	"	3	9

DOORS.		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	11	10
Add if wreathed	" "	23	9

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roof work	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	53	6
Do. Do. in flats	"	52	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	4
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

New Asphalt Yard.

Messrs. W. Smith, Stodart & Son, the old-established asphalt contractors, have opened a new yard at Deptford to cope with their increasing business on the south side of the river.

Architects' and Builders' Stationery.

Messrs. J. C. King, Ltd., of 42, Goswell-road, E.C.1—a firm who specialise in architects', surveyors' and builders' stationery—inform us that their list "No. 60," fully illustrated and devoted to all requirements in the way of stationery for the profession and trade, is now in the press, and will be ready in about four weeks' time. Any reader requiring a copy should send a post card to the above firm, naming list "No. 60."

Partition Bricks.

The whole of the sanitary fittings used in Messrs. Wrigley, Jr., & Co.'s new factory at Wembley (illustrated in our issue of Jan. 7), and also the partition bricks which were of the registered "Shepwood" type, were supplied by the Leeds Fireclay Company, Ltd., of Wortley, Leeds.

New Brick and Tile Showrooms.

Messrs. W. T. Lamb & Sons are shortly opening extensive new showrooms at 43, Shoe-lane (Holborn-circus), E.C.4, where facing-bricks, tiles and slates have been built up to assist architects and builders to visualise better these materials in the work. Practically every type of brick and tile is shown, and the firm is to be congratulated on its enterprise in providing so useful a display. Fireplaces have also been built of their "Antique" briquettes, and we understand that a catalogue of fireplace designs suitable for constructing with these briquettes is in course of preparation. All interested in building should make a point of visiting these showrooms.

Concrete Mould Oils.

Of interest to trades engaged in concrete building are the two qualities of concrete mould oils manufactured by Messrs. Sterns, Ltd., Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2. Sterns' "Glycetol" concrete mould oil is a light pale oil which ensures a smooth even surface to concrete work, as it prevents the concrete adhering to the shutterings, moulds, &c. This grade is particularly suited for the rougher types of work, such as large sea walls, retaining walls, &c. Sterns' "Cretol" stainless mould oil is absolutely stainless in use. It leaves an absolutely clean white finish on the removal of the shutterings or moulds. Readers who are having difficulty with their concrete shutters or moulds should apply to Messrs. Sterns, Ltd., who will be glad to give them information and advice.

A Flood-Lighted Church Interior.

The system of lighting installed in St. Cuthbert's Church, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5, is indicative of the increased demand for electricity for church lighting. Details of the installation are of interest. Ten "Gecoray" floodlight projectors, each equipped with 200-watt white Osram gas-filled lamps, illuminate the nave, being fixed at clerestory level, about 40 ft. from floor level. The chancel, reredos, and Lady Chapel are similarly illuminated. Illumination of the aisle is by ten similar but less powerful units, employing 100-watt white Osram lamps, five being fixed on either side, at about 24 ft. from floor level. Though a flood-lighting scheme, it may be styled concealed lighting, as all the projectors point in one direction—away from the congregation—towards the chancel, and therefore are without glare, and far above the line of vision. The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2, prepared the scheme, in collaboration with Mr. S. Theo. Puzey, P.A.S.I., M.R.San.I.

Watertight Fittings for Incandescent Electric Lamps.

This specification (No. 97—1926), which is a revision of the 1920 edition, applies to fittings of the Bulkhead and Well-Glass Types for use in conjunction with British Standard Lamps (B.E.S.A. Specification No. 161), having an overall length not exceeding 150 mm. and 140 mm. respectively. The General Clauses deal with the material, finish of material, wire entry, earthing screw and lampholder, whereas the Sectional Clauses deal mostly with dimensions, packing rings and gauging. The general construction is now left in the hands of the manufacturer, who can thus work to his own design within the limits imposed by the dimensions necessary for interchangeability. These dimensions are clearly shown on a series of drawings covering several types of bulkhead and well-glass fittings.

Copies of this new Specification may be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d., post free.

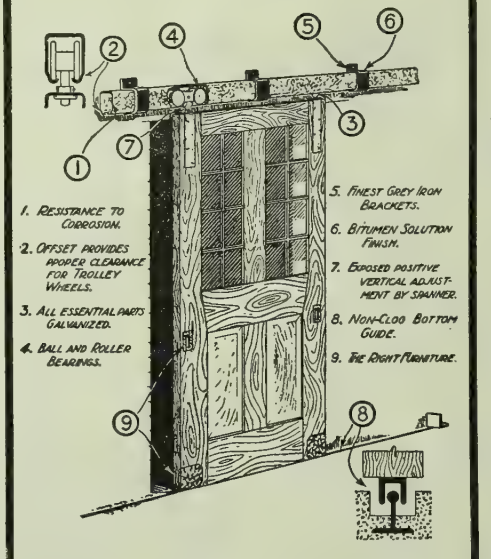
Mersey Tunnel Scheme.

The Liverpool Finance Committee, who have received from the Ministry of Transport an intimation that no additional money from the Road Fund will be available for the Mersey Tunnel scheme, is said to have recommended the City Council to petition against Birkenhead's bill. The Birkenhead representatives on the Mersey Tunnel Joint Committee have given comparative figures showing the relative costs of the Woodside, Rendel-street, and Pool-street proposals for the Birkenhead entrance to the tunnel, in which they point out that the cost of constructing an entrance at Woodside, according to one design by Mr. J. A. Brodie (one of the joint engineers), would be £1,131,260, as compared with £1,174,000 for the proposed entrance at Pool-street, and £990,000 for the works at Rendel-street. "If the question of costs is to be the determining factor," they state, "the Birkenhead Corporation have no difficulty, within the limits of deviation to be authorised by the present bill, in providing an adequate entrance at a cost approximately equal to that for the 'inadequate' proposal for Woodside."

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FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Nine essential features of The "Henderson" System



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TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*. † Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ADWICK-LE-STREET.—108 houses in Doncaster lane, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Village-street:—

*H. M. Nowell, Stockton-on-Tees	£52,474 6

BARKING.—Transformer station at Creeksmouth for the U.D.C. Mr. R. A. Lay, Public Offices, East street:—

Hy. Newell, Poplar	£425 0
W. J. Cearns, Stratford	402 0
Myall Bros., Ilford	375 0
*G. A. Ball, Barking	325 10

BARNET.—Fifteen houses on the Bell's Hill Nursery estate, for the U.D.C. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-street:—

R. E. Nevard, Harrow-on-the-Hill	£10,029
A. T. Rowley, Tottenham	9,895
O. P. Drever & Sons, Kettering	8,111
David W. Beck, London	8,051
Turner & Payne, North Finchley	8,000
*Pettengell & Clark, Hitchin	7,748

BARNET.—Ten parlour-type and 32 non-parlour type houses at Shenley-road, Boreham Wood, three non-parlour type houses at Green-street, Shenley, and four non-parlour type houses at Ridge, for the R.D.C.:—

*A. Cole, Ltd., Luton	£22,337

BIRKENHEAD.—Electric transformer station on land fronting Church-street, Moreton, for the Corporation. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*Jones & Hough, Heswall	£831

BLACKPOOL.—Rebuilding of the boundary wall and conveniences at the cemetery, for the C.B.:—

*Hogarth & Pollard, Ltd.	

BLACKPOOL.—Alterations and partial rebuilding of 28, Clifton-street, for Madame Altman. Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 8, Clifton-street:—

*Atherton Bros., Blackpool.	

BOLTON.—Rebuilding St. George Hotel, for Messrs. Swales & Co., Ltd. Mr. N. H. Hacking, architect, 5, Blackfriars-street, Manchester:—

General contractor—*C. H. Pearse, Bolton.
Terra-cotta work—*Hathern Station Brick and Terra Cotta Co., Loughborough.

BRIDLINGTON.—Residence on First avenue, Sand Cottage estate, for Mr. W. Patchett. Mr. F. Vaus F.R.I.B.A., architect, 29, Quay-road:—

Bricklayer, plasterer, carpenter and joiner—

*F. Spink	£1,048 12 6

Plumber, glazier, electrician—

*W. Carr	139 0 0

Tiler—

*W. Dodgson	100 0 0

(All of Bridlington.)

BRIGHTON.—Excavation and foundation of the new Carter's Stores, 163, Western-road. Mr. A. McLean, F.R.I.B.A., 3, Palace-place:—

Packham, Sons & Palmer	£1,020
W. & A. Elliott, Ltd.	1,020
Barnes	970
Field & Cox	874
Lynn & Son	847
*Saunders's	772

BRIGHTON.—Reconstruction of the outfall sewer and the construction of a sea wall and groyne at Portobello, for the Brighton Intercepting and Outfall Sewer Board:—

*J. Gill Contractors, Ltd., London	£66,023

BURNLEY.—Eight houses abutting upon Kiddrow lane, for the C.B.:—

*Kelshaw & Lee	per house £568 2 6

CALLINGTON.—Twelve non-parlour type houses in Launceston-road, for the U.D.C.:—

*C. B. James, Callington	£4,439

CANTERBURY.—Ninety-eight non-parlour three bedroom, semi-detached houses at Thanington, for the T.C. Mr. P. H. Warwick, City Surveyor and Engineer:—

*R. P. Davis, Margate	£41,886

CARNFORTH.—Twenty-four non-parlour houses in pairs. Mr. F. Holt, surveyor:—

*C. Hodgson, Lancaster.	

DEPSWADE.—Four houses at Hempnall, for the R.D.C.:—

*R. G. Carter, Drayton	£1,988

DONCASTER.—New salvage and destructor buildings at The Holmes, for the T.C.:—

*Heenan & Froude, Ltd.	£19,850

DUNBLANE.—Widening of Dunblane Bridge, for the Western District of the Perthshire C.C.:—

Masonry work—

*J. Cramb	£618

General work—

*Gray's Ferro-Concrete Co.	1,586

DUNSCROFT.—New elementary school, for th West Riding C.C. :—
*A. Storey, Doncaster.

EAST HAM.—Twenty-six double tenement houses, and 12 single tenement houses, on the Central Housing site, for the C.B. :—
‡Johns Bros. £37,989 14 9

EAST SUFFOLK.—For (*a*) new junior Council school at Maidstone-road, Felixstowe, and (*b*) enlargement of Mills Grammar School for Girls, Framlingham, for the E.C. Mr. J. Webb, Surveyor of County Buildings, County Hall, Ipswich. Quantities by Messrs. Parmenter & Caston, Ipswich :—
(*a*) *Parker Bros., Felixstowe..... £5,548 9
(*b*) *Wm. C. Reade, Aldeburgh.... 2,489 0

ELY.—Houses in the following parishes, for the R.D.C.—Haddenham, 12 ; Sutton, 8 ; Witchford, 4 ; Stretham, 8 ; and Wilburton, 6. Mr. H. F. Wykes, architect, Downham-road :—

	Per pair.
Bath-room type—Sutton	
*J. S. Prior, Sutton, near Ely.....	£718 10
Witchford—	
*E. M. Allen, Witchford, near Ely..	698 10
Non-bathroom type—Haddenham—	
*M. Canham, Somersham, Hunts.....	693 0
Stretham—	
*M. Canham, Somersham, Hunts.....	736 10
Stretham and Wilburton—	
*F. Tucker & Sons, Ely.....	735 0

FAIRBURN.—Extensions to the elementary Council school, for the West Riding C.C. :—
*F. Tree.

GRIMSBY.—Maternity home at Nunsthorpe, for the T.C. :—
*Steele & Goddard, Grimsby..... £2,777 5

GRIMSBY.—Tiling and other work at the baths, for the T.C. :—
*G. H. Hipkin, Grimsby..... £198 12 8

GUILDFORD.—Fencing of the 170 houses on the Aldershot-road estate, for the T.C. :—
*Skelton & Kirby..... £148 19 2

HALIFAX.—Fourteen houses, for the T.C. :—
Masons and bricklayers—*H. Mortimer & Son for two blocks and *O. Watson for one block.
Carpenter and joiner—*E. Johnson.
Slaters—*Pickles Bros.
Plasterer—*Eagland Marshall.
Painter—*F. A. Round.
Plumber and glazier—*J. H. Boocock.
Electricians—*J. Harrison & Co., Halifax.
Lay-out—*L. Mortimer.

HALIFAX.—156 houses at Bracewell Farm, for the T.C. :—
Masons—
*Crossley & Radcliffe, Halifax..... £30,810
Joiners—
*J. H. Naylor & Son, Halifax..... 9,523
Slaters—
*J. Bancroft & Son, Halifax..... 8,050
Plumber—
*J. Holdsworth, Halifax 6,385

HALIFAX.—Fifty-eight houses at Nursery-lane, for the T.C. :—
Masons—
*Pickles Bros., Halifax £11,890
Joiners—
*Sutcliffe & Addison, Mytholmroyd.. 3,480
Slaters—
*J. Bancroft & Son, Halifax..... 3,332
Plumber—
*F. Stocks, Halifax 2,300

HALIFAX.—Electrician's work on the housing sites at Bracewell Farm, Nursery-lane No. 3, and Nursery-lane (Ovenden Cross) No. 4, for the T.C. :—
*Bairstow Bros., Leeds—
Bracewell Farm £674 14
Nursery-lane No. 3 ..... 250 17
Do. No. 4 ..... 256 13

KING'S LYNN.—Beet sugar factory at King's Lynn :—
*Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

LEEDS.—Pavilion and convenience in Potternewton Park, for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer :—
*Cooper & Silversides, Leeds.... £378 12 6

LEEDS.—Electricity sub-station in the grounds at Weetwood Hall, for the University Board :—
*Armitage & Hodgson, Ltd.

LEEDS.—New bridge at the entrance to the Wellington Station, for the L.M.S. Rly. Co. :—
*Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.—Alterations and additions to the Calder High School, Calderstones-road, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor. Quantities by Mr. J. E. Bladon :—
*R. H. Green, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Additions to the Lisburn-lane Council School, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor. Quantities by Mr. E. Ivor Cule, Liverpool :—
*J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., Wallasey.

LONDON.—Building for disinfector at the Goldie Leigh Homes, for the M.A.B. :—
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead..... £489
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington.. 340
‡J. Hocking & Co., Charlton..... 274

LONDON.—Additional lavatory accommodation at the Hackney Casual Ward, for the M.A.B. :—
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd..... £363 0
W. Simms 350 0
J. Darch, Ltd. 350 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd. 349 0
A. C. Mackinlay 328 10
J. Crewdson 322 0
‡J. Hocking & Co. 289 0
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Isolation accommodation at the Grove Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—
H. J. Edgar £6,500 0
W. J. Marston & Son..... 5,972 0
E. Proctor & Sons 5,288 0
A. H. Sheppard 5,188 16
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd. 4,934 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd..... 4,732 0
‡J. Crewdson 4,571 0
(All of London.)

LONDON.—New bathrooms to sick staff wards A and B, at the South-Western Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—
E. Proctor & Sons 750 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd. 632 0
W. T. Green..... 629 19
A. H. Sheppard 620 0
J. Darch, Ltd. 597 10
W. Simms 565 0
L. Kazak 550 0
Blyth, Ltd. 544 0
J. Crewdson 480 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd. 435 0
‡T. Carrington & Co., Ltd..... 375 0
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Sisters' home at the South-Western Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

	Tile edging to paths.	Artificial stone edging.
W. T. Green	£9,264 19 0	£9,232 19 0
E. Proctor & Sons	8,258 5 7	8,295 3 2
W. Harris, Ltd.	7,726 0 0	7,746 0 0
Blyth, Ltd.	7,548 0 0	7,587 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	7,342 0 0	7,372 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	7,211 0 0	7,233 0 0
J. Crewdson	7,125 14 6	7,144 19 11
W. Simms	6,875 0 0	6,896 0 0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	6,522 0 0	6,546 0 0
L. Kazak	6,493 0 0	6,507 0 0
T. Carrington & Co., Ltd.	6,138 0 0	6,161 0 0
‡W. S. Sharpin	5,958 0 0	5,980 0 0

(All of London.)

LYMM.—Twenty houses on a site at Pepper-street for the Council. Mr. D. Mort, engineer :—
*H. Thomason & Son, Lymm..... £8,958

MAIDSTONE.—Sixteen houses on the land at the corner of Hackney-road and Upper Fant-road, for the T.C. :—
*E. H. Wood—Eight..... £3,371 0 0
*R. Lawrence & Son—Eight.. 3,456 17 6

MAIDSTONE.—Four houses on the allotment site at The Street, Bearsted, for the R.D.C. :—
Elmore & Son £1,968
R. Lawrence 1,776
Ovenden Bros. & Hughesman 1,715
A. Burren 1,680
*G. Pearce & Sons..... 1,593

MALDON.—Six bungalows in pairs at the Endway, Mayland, for the R.D.C. Mr. Wm. Almond, surveyor, 6, Market Hill :—
*J. E. Smith, Burnham-on-Crouch.... £2,473
(Subject to the approval of the M.H.)

MANCHESTER.—Road from Church-lane, Harpurhey, to Thorpe-road, for the Corporation. City Engineer :—
*W. H. Worthington, Ltd., Manchester, £65,725

MORECAMBE.—House in Devonshire-road, for Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Brear. Mr. R. Dobson, architect, 22, The Crescent. Quantities by Messrs. Richard Dobson :—
Brickwork, &c.—
*H. Hillman & Sons.
Carpenter and joiner—
*A. E. Dent.
Tiler and plasterer—
*C. Mather.
Plumber and glazier—
*W. Gough.
(All of Morecambe.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Block of business premises at High Bridge. Mr. M. K. Glass, architect, 20, Saville-road :—
*W. Hall, Gateshead.

NORMANTON (YORKS).—Electric lighting installation to 84 houses on the Hanson House estate, for the U.D.C. :—
*Fairey & Goodenough £660

NORMANTON (YORKS).—Eighty-four houses on the Hanson House estate, for the U.D.C. :—
*A. Bull & Co., Ltd..... £36,590 8

NORTH WESTMORLAND.—Water supply scheme in North Westmorland :—
Laying 60 miles of pipe line—
*David Thomson & Son, Carlisle.
Reservoirs—
*Hall & Busfield, Leeds.
Total cost £51,890

OXFORD.—General repairs on the farm, for the T.C. :—
*J. H. Tucker £209 10

PLYMOUTH.—Fifteen flats at the corner of Battery-street and George-place, Stonehouse, for the C.B. :—
*Plymouth Builders £6,825

PLYMOUTH.—Additional room at the Old Guildhall, for the C.B. :—
*C. J. Russell..... £258

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs to premises, for the C.B. :—
8 and 9, North-street—
*W. Richardson £162 0
12 Moon-street and demolition of 13 and 14 Moon-street—
*F. G. Nicholls 116 10

PLYMOUTH.—Alterations to Victoria-road school, for the C.B. :—
*Pearn Bros. £405

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs to 23, Willow-street, for the C.B. :—
*W. Richardson £178

PLYMOUTH.—Provision of the lavatory block at Didworthy, for the C.B. :—
*Cranch & Son £1,022

PLYMOUTH.—Thirty-six flats on the Mount Stone, Stonehouse, for the C.B. :—
*A. N. Coles & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.. £17,116

PONTEFRACT.—Conversion of library into the "Open Access" system, for the T.C. :—
*Josh & Depledge.

PORTSMOUTH.—Extension of factory, Southsea, for Portsmouth Ice Co., Ltd. Mr. H. J. Dyer, chartered architect and quantity surveyor, 44, Victoria-road North, Southsea :—
Tanner Bros., Southsea £4,800
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth..... 4,784
G. J. Davis & Son, Southsea..... 4,396
Jno. Croad, Portsea 4,371
E. & A. Sprigings, Stamshaw 4,314
*F. J. Privett, Southsea 4,277
Saml. Salter, Southsea..... 4,227

ROCHDALE.—Electric lighting and power installation to 238 houses on the Dickens Green housing estate, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor :—
*The Directo Electric Services (Bury), Ltd.

ROCHDALE.—Cinema in Yorkshire-street, Heybrook, for the Savoy Pictures (Rochdale), Ltd. Mr. Arthur Travis, architect, Union Bank Chambers, Rochdale :—
*T. & J. Foster, Ramsbottom.

ROMFORD.—Alterations and additions to the "Mawneys Arms," for Messrs. Ind Coope & Co., Ltd., brewers. Messrs. Banks-Martin, Hammond & Co., architects, 40, High-street :—
W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London.. £2,557 0
T. Lowe & Son, Burton-on-Trent 2,342 0
Luton & Son, London..... 2,324 0
R. Woollaston & Co., Bow..... 2,314 14
A. Monk, Edmonton..... 2,240 0
J. Flaxman & Sons, Ltd., Southend 2,225 0
H. E. Jerram, East Ham..... 2,105 0
Baker, Hammond & Laver, Ltd., Rainham 2,000 0
*H. Potter, Chelmsford 1,997 0

SALFORD.—230 lineal yards of wrought-iron railing required for fencing in connection with Scheme No. 3 on the Littleton-road housing estate, for the City Council :—
*W. A. Parker & Co., Workington.. £158 15

SITTINGBOURNE.—For extensions, for the Co-operative Society :—
*E. Bishop & Sons..... £7,936

SOUTHWOLD.—Strong room at the rear of the Town Hall, for the T.C. :—
*C. N. Field £122 2 6

STOCKPORT. — Public conveniences (*a*) near Cheadle Heath Station, and (*b*) at the Edgeley tram terminus, for the T.C. :—
*Hibbert & Penn....(*a*) £426 ; (*b*) £453

STOCKTON-ON-TEES. — Thirty semi-detached houses, type B3, on the Blue Hall estate, Norton, for the T.C. Mr. Geo. C. Mitchell, Borough Engineer :—
*A. McLeod, Thornaby-on-Tees..... £12,450

TARPORLEY.—Erection of the Arderne Institute, for the Cheshire E.C. Mr. F. A. Browne, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Newgate-street, Chester :—
*J. G. Davies & Co., Frodsham..... £2,989

TORQUAY.—Concrete platform and steps at Beacon Cove, for the T.C. :—
*W. H. Smith, Torquay..... £1,935 2

TORQUAY.—Extension of the refreshment buffet on the bathing platform, for the T.C. :—
*F. Stanbury, Torquay £1,529

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Shop premises, Calverley, road, Tunbridge Wells, for Messrs. Marks & Spencer Ltd. Mr. H. Elwig, L.R.I.B.A., architect, St. Pierre, Mount Ephraim-road. Quantities by Messrs. Butler & Elwig :—
Huggett & Bridger, Tunbridge Wells £8,422 0 0
Boodwin Bros., Tunbridge Wells 7,917 0 0
H. & J. Taylor, Hastings and London 7,695 16 9
Jarvis, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells 7,495 0 0
Bates & Sons, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells 7,298 0 0
Strange & Sons, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells 7,288 0 0
Bovis, Ltd., London..... 7,257 0 0
Beale & Sons, Tunbridge Wells 6,883 0 0

UXBRIDGE.—Alterations to "Southfield," the new Council offices, for the U.D.C. :—

S. H. Bristow	£429	2	9
— L. Aston	425	0	0
— Vaisey	374	10	0
Fassnidge	354	0	0
*W. S. Try	353	0	0

WAKEFIELD.—350 houses on the Snapethorpe housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*G. Crook & Sons, Ltd.

WAKEFIELD.—Renovations and painting at the City Library caretaker's house, for the City Council :—

*Broadbent & Sons.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Alterations and additions to the offices at the Sewage Outfall Works, Barnhurst, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor :—

*Dudley & Jenks, Wolverhampton..... £720

WOLVERHAMPTON.—New buildings at the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire General Hospital, for the Board of Management. Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 21, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2 :—

J. Caddick, Son, & T. E. Yates, Ltd., Wolverhampton ..	£51,180	0	0
J. McLean, Coven	50,563	14	8
J. Hickin & Sons, Willenhall..	50,000	0	0
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	48,977	0	0
T. & S. Ham, Wolverhampton	48,800	0	0
A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., Dudley	48,600	0	0
Tilt Bros., Bromsgrove	47,997	0	0
A. Powell, Wolverhampton..	47,906	0	0
R. Speake & Sons, Wolverhampton	47,250	0	0
F. J. E. Tooby & Sons, Wolverhampton	46,993	0	0
H. Willcock & Co., Wolverhampton	46,875	0	0
Mark Round & Sons, Ltd., Dudley	46,874	0	0
Melville, Dundas & Whitson, London	46,860	0	0
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester	45,989	0	0
*W. Sharratt, Ltd., Wolverhampton	45,826	0	0
A. H. Guest, Ltd., Stourbridge	44,779	0	0

British Standard Specifications.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued five new British Standard Specifications for Red Oxides of Iron for Paints, Zinc Oxide Oil Paste for Paints, White Lead and Tinted White Lead, Ready Mixed Paint, and Extra Hard Drying Varnish. They contain clauses regulating the composition, together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials, together with appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests. These specifications have been prepared at the request of the paint manufacturers by a committee representative of both the buying and manufacturing interests, and as in the case of all British Standard Specifications, they will be reviewed as experience of their working or progress in the industry renders it necessary, and revised issues will be published from time to time. Amongst other specifications in hand which will be published as completed are the following :—Red Oxide of Iron Paste (Class 1 and 2), Lead chromes, Prussian blues, Lithophone, Lithophone Oil Paste, Carbon Black, Gold Size, Zinc Oxide and Tinted Zinc Oxide, Ready Mixed Paint.

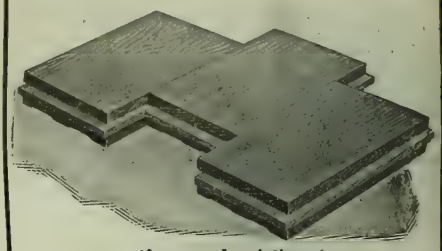
Copies of these five new specifications (Nos. 261, 262, 272, 273 and 274–1926) can be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each, post free.

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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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THE INSTITUTE COMPETITIONS

THE large number of drawings on view at the Institute recall some of the better days of the student competitions. After all, the winning of a prize in these essays is not necessarily the most valuable result for the student. The effort to do one's best may be stimulated by competition, and doubtless in most cases it is so, but a genuine and whole-hearted endeavour to produce a good design or drawing cannot fail to be a benefit. It is also of interest to see how others treat a subject which we have made our own, and to face something of the criticism which inevitably awaits all constructive and artistic design. The Tite prize has again elicited something of the refinement and good proportion which give the classic renaissance so worthy a place in the world's architecture. The Bossom prize is awarded for a theatre design which, if not impeccable in the matter of building regulations, has very distinct merit of plan allied to a quite distinctively good elevation. In the Saxon Snell competition there is also a happy union of quality in both plan and elevation in the winning design. The winning designs in the Tite, the Bossom, the Grissell, and the Victory competitions are published in our pages this week and will, we imagine, be enough testimony to the general satisfaction which may be felt with the awards.

Those who remember the best work in former Pugin Studentship competitions will find it pleasant to see how two or three of the competitors stand about shoulder to shoulder with the best. We have had better results in the Measured Drawings, but some very good ones are to be found in this year's doings.

What we always look for in these competitive efforts is some evidence that the qualities which make really good architecture have been realised both in the design and drawing, and we may assuredly feel that we have some of this evidence in this year's competitions. Whether the better response to the competitions which has been received this year will be more convincing to those who doubt the value of these competitions we cannot say, but we feel sure if the contests are entered into in the right spirit they are a real good. Whatever the work we are engaged in we all know how valuable it is to have a definite goal in view.

It is the vacillating uncertain temperament that falls behind in the struggle for a successful life. We have often seen how much better a result has been obtained in a house design when some former work of good character has to be retained and harmonised than when one has to start with an absolutely clean sheet. So it brings us much more quickly and definitely into the best use of our powers when we have a defined and limited point of view. A theatre, a country belvedere, a great entertainment building, or a street frontage are all made easier subjects, and become more fairly balanced competition efforts when there are rigid limits within which one must work. We are inclined to think a better choice of some of the subjects for competition might be arranged, but we would not rule out all the subjects for a wide and ideal vision, as it is wise and right that youth should try its wings, as well as face with study and care some of those practical problems which are likely to form the bulk of actual practice.

Much might be said of the admirable and encouraging work now on view at the Institute, and we wish it were possible to illustrate a great deal of it in our pages, for the number of those who can get to see the drawings is comparatively small. There are certainly none of the competitors who do not deserve some credit for what they have done, and we cannot find space to refer even briefly to all we should think worthy of some note. The Tite prize competition is certainly not a case of the first at top and the rest nowhere; even outside the hon. mentions there are quite noticeable designs. The Pugin could not be fairly estimated in its results by mere mention of the winner, for "Touche," "Astor" and "Gregory" rank high in the contest. The Measured Drawings prize has evoked some good subjects, well drawn. The drawings by "Edda," the winner, of the Guildhall at High Wycombe and St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, show a sympathetic understanding of the value of the subjects with their delicate, careful delineation. The drawings of "Hunter," of Horham Hall, Thaxted, and of Bury Church, Sussex, are excellent, and so are the careful drawings of "Lot" of a number of interesting subjects. The Villa Acton, Florence, is shown in two capable coloured elevations by "Firenze." "Lotus" has some good drawings of Italian subjects, "Kiki" refined pencil drawings of the Town Hall, Liverpool, "Maryocas" drawings of Italian work, and "Tekel" good representations of good subjects. The Owen Jones prize-winner, "Discorde" (Miss Ellis), makes a brave show with a richly-decorated banqueting hall. In the winning design for the Grissell we note the winner "Sepia" has picked up something of the distinction of proportion and emphasis which has brought modern Swedish design into notice. The Godwin Bursary has become a sort of fighting ground amongst those who, though not strictly students, evidently wish to be students all their life. It is pretty obvious that the winner, Mr. Murray Easton, in his original and varied work, made the task of other competitors no light one; yet even the winner would find it difficult to beat one of the house designs by one of the defeated competitors. In view of the critical notes on the designs by Mr. Robert Atkinson, which are published this week, we will not particularise any further.

When we consider what this display of work by so many students means, not only as an output of sheer hard work, but as evidence of an appreciation of good architectural form and a sincere desire to express something of it in their life's work, we may well realise how important it is for the art of architecture that this effort and this desire shall be properly encouraged and rightly directed. We are glad to feel that a good deal, if not all, of the striving for mere eccentricity and for shouting display has disappeared, and whilst there is still lacking something of the spirit that can alone produce fine work, our students are surely on the way to realise that breadth, simplicity, refinement, reserve, dignity and sobriety must underlie all they do, and that leaves them a wealth of distinction which may be obtained by good outline and mass, beautiful proportion and distinction of detail.

NOTES

Architects and Industrial Disputes.

UNDER the chairmanship of Mr. E. J. Russell, a member of the American Institute of Architects, the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards has, during the past few years, had a great influence on labour questions in the building and allied trades in the United States. The Board was organised in 1919, and is representative of architects, engineers, builders, and operatives. Its functions are not limited to discussion and recommendation only. It is stated that the decisions of the Board on wages and matters in dispute between different craft unions have reduced the number of strikes in the building industry by 85 to 90 per cent. A recent report of the Board states: "If the Board is sustained and continues to function it is only a question of a relatively few years until there will be no such thing as a strike within the constructional industry." The report points out that the first meetings of the Board were of a somewhat militant nature, the stage being principally occupied with representatives of builders and operatives energetically putting their own points of view, but after a time the influence of the professional representatives was felt and discussions took place on reasonable lines, with a view to finding a way out of difficulties that would be acceptable to all parties. At the same time, the Board took a firm stand when certain sections were not amenable to reason. As an instance, in a recent dispute between carpenters and metal-workers as to who should hang metal doors, the decision of the Board in favour of the metal-workers was repudiated by the carpenters, who refused to agree to it. As a result the Board took such steps that the Carpenters' Union was expelled from the American Federation of Labour. The constitution and functions of the Board are on the same lines as those of the Building Trades Parliament that met in London a few years ago, with the exception that the professional element is much stronger and the body has executive powers; it appears, in fact, to be a governing body for the building industry on which all interested parties are equally represented, such as we have frequently advocated in *The Builder* as the best solution of industrial troubles.

The Law and Taste.

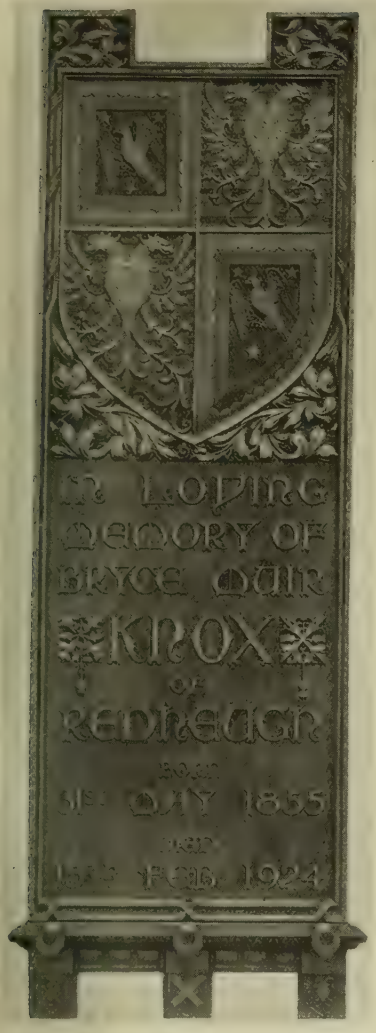
IT is not impossible to imagine a country where the law, in its ordinary course, took cognizance of good taste, good manners, and æsthetic principles; indeed, in special cases, such as the Town-Planning laws, a beginning has been made in this country. Nevertheless, the difficulties of introducing such a concept on general principles here are almost as great as those of visualising a fourth dimension. It demands a complete upheaval of all our preconceived notions, and would demand, for its successful application, a widespread knowledge of what good taste, good manners, and æsthetic principles were; otherwise, the law, even if perfectly administered, would appear to the public to be swayed by an unknown quantity of caprice. The trouble in a recent law case appears to have been that the law, instead of welcoming an opportunity of enforcing good manners, should have done so, under compulsion, "with great reluctance."

Design in Textiles.

THE influence of the art school on the style of commercial products, referred to in Mr. R. R. Carter's address at the meeting of the National Society of Art Masters, and his emphasis on technical production must not disguise from us that there is much yet to be done in improving the quality of design itself. How often in modern textiles, though not without evidence of improvement, do we not feel the want of distinction in design. All art has its "technical" side, and this solicitation about names should not concern us too much. It is the result that matters, and technical considerations if emphasised, apart from the necessity for an equal emphasis on quality of design, tend to divert us from the primary issue. Given fine design it will soon adapt itself to textiles or any other form of its application if granted the opportunity. The danger is that this emphasis on "technical art" is seen to lean towards standardisation, and we have in looking through students' designs at the schools had to observe this tendency. Co-operation between employer and employed, manufacturer and craftsman, must not only include this technical side made of use to interpret ephemeral and commercially-minded directions, but must include a better appreciation of the use to which our technical proficiency should be put.



New Parliament House, Helsingfors.



Bronze Panel on Bryce Muir Knox Memorial, New Cemetery, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
MR. JAMES HOUSTON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Stained Glass.

IN the light of the fine instance of workmanlike approach by Mr. Anrep, whose address on mosaic at the R.I.B.A. we printed in our issue for Jan. 7, we may refer, on the other side, to the account in a contemporary of the unveiling of a stained glass window which was thus described: "According to the best style of mediæval glass"—whatever that may be. The meaning is, however, perfectly clear so far as we are concerned and represents that still-lingering survival from the worst features of "Gothic Revival" times. How dreary it sounds to us to be still advocating these stale inducements towards an obsolescent practice, so discounted to-day by the improvement of craftsmanship. An improvement due much more to a finer sense of service than any technical claims. How different is the atmosphere of Mr. Anrep's work in mosaic! And then to find it credited as a virtue that we should have so much lost trust in ourselves as to approve this mendicacy to the dead centuries. We see in Mr. Anrep's work an artist forging out his own experience and discovery, giving us a result portraying the freshness of his own vision and treatment, thus so far more truly executing his work "according to the best style" of mediæval mosaic. Such work shows us that to fall back on the past in merely imitative ways, untouched by personal feeling, is only to support our own lassitude and is the kind of craftsmanship we should leave behind. Those who are sometimes shocked at the efforts of the young experimenters and adventurers in art to-day, would be better occupied in being shocked that our churches should still be content with indifferent service to religion.

Rural Industries.

THE Development Commission of the Rural Industries Bureau has made a grant of £400 for the year 1927 to the Somerset Rural Community Council for the development of rural industries in that county. The Rural Industries Committee of the Council, which will be responsible for the work, has formulated a well-considered scheme including exhibitions at county agricultural shows, co-operation with the education authority for organising technical training, the formation of a County Co-operative Trading Society and sales depot, as well as enquiry into the economic possibilities of such crafts as flax preparation, potting, basketry, rabbit keeping for fur, and the various wood industries useful to agriculture. There is every reason to expect that good progress will be made. The headquarters of the Council are at 14, Hammet-street, Taunton; and the Secretary is Mr. O. W. Drew.

Quicker Building.

ALTHOUGH the material has only been on the market for two years or so, every builder is now familiar with the rapid-hardening properties of the new Portland cement. Made at first by one manufacturer only, its possibilities were at once realised by others, with the result that rapid-hardening Portland cement is now made by almost every cement manufacturer in the country. The demand has been remarkable. The output in 1926, in spite of the widespread industrial dislocation, was at least three times that of 1925. In 1927 it is highly probable that the 1926 figure will be trebled, for there is now a great activity in converting existing cement plant for the manufacture of rapid-hardening cement, while new factories are being built for its sole production. The opinion is, indeed, held by many cement manufacturers that it will not be long before the consumption of rapid-hardening cement exceeds that of ordinary Portland cement.

The Beethoven Centenary.

WE note that it is proposed to turn Bonngasse 20, the house at Bonn where Beethoven was born, into a museum of Beethoven relics and a library to contain all the literature that has been written about him. The house next door, where his godmother lived, is to be included in the scheme. In addition to this, designs were submitted for a monument by the leading German sculptors, but we understand that the designs were of too "modern" a nature to appeal to the public as an expression of the spirit of Beethoven. It is asking a good deal of a sculptor to expect him to do justice to this subject, and the alternative suggestion, to build a concert hall, has a great deal to commend it. It appears that Vienna, where Beethoven wrote most of his music, is to erect a great memorial concert hall, to seat 10,000, and that for this purpose a world appeal for funds is to be made. The date of the centenary is March 26.



Bryce Muir Knox Memorial, New Cemetery, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.
MR. JAMES HOUSTON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Bernard Dicksee, F.R.I.B.A., late District Surveyor for Southwark, having relinquished his appointment, has resumed private practice, and has removed his office to 22, Portman-street, Portman-square, W. 1, at which address he will carry on a general and consulting practice as architect and surveyor.

Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son, surveyors, have removed to 6, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. Telephone number remains as before—Gerrard 1382.

Messrs. George Hollins, A.R.I.B.A., and Reginald L. Jones, of Lloyds Bank Chambers, Newcastle, Staffs, have opened a branch office at St. John's Chambers, Longton, Staffs, and will be pleased to receive catalogues, samples, &c., at that address.

Architectural Association.

The general meeting arranged for Monday next has been unavoidably postponed until a date to be fixed later.

The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.

Mr. H. B. Whitfield has been appointed to the vacant post of secretary to the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, caused by the death of Mr. D. W. Caddick.

Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

The annual exhibition of Modern British Architecture will be held at the R.I.B.A. from April 27 to June 3. All architects in Great Britain and Ireland are invited to send in not more than two works each. Particulars of the exhibition, together with instructions to exhibitors, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, London, W.1.

The Woolworth Building, Manchester.

Amended plans for Messrs. Woolworth's new building on the Piccadilly site formerly occupied by the Albion Hotel have been accepted by the Manchester Corporation Improvements Committee. The structure, as now planned, will be of five stories and 68 ft. high. Previous plans for the building were rejected because they provided for only three stories, and the committee thought the architectural balance of the square would be spoiled.

Developments in Building Methods.

Professor Reilly will deliver the inaugural Bossom Gift Lecture under the auspices of the Chadwick Trust, on Thursday, February 3, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Arts, his subject being, "Developments in Building Methods." He will give an historical survey of building processes and materials in past ages of architectural achievement, and in our own day. Lantern slide illustrations of all periods will be shown. Admission to the lecture is free.

Damp Buildings.

Approval of the request of the British Medical Association for a committee of architects to assist in the inquiry into the causes of rheumatic diseases among children was given by the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday. The committee, it is understood, will consist of leading architects, including Professor R. Elsey Smith, and other members of the Science Standing Committee of the Institute.

Congress and Health Exhibition, 1927.

A public meeting to inaugurate the organisation arrangements of this Exhibition, to be held at Hastings from July 11–16, of which the Right Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., is President, will be held in the Town Hall, Hastings, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, January 27. The Council invite papers on subjects relating to health and sanitary science, and will be glad to have early intimations from members proposing to offer papers. The invitation to appoint delegates to this Congress has been issued, and members are asked to assist in securing the appointment of delegates to the meeting and in making the Congress known.

Foundling Hospital Site.

Representatives of the City Corporation and many members of the professions and societies interested in the welfare of children met on Tuesday at the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, E.C., to initiate any possible action towards saving the Foundling Hospital site in Bloomsbury as a playground for the children of the area. It was pointed out in an informal discussion that over 6,000 children in the neighbourhood have no other open space on which to play, and strong opposition was expressed to the proposal that Covent Garden market should be moved to the site. It was agreed to form a committee to devise means of raising a fund for the preservation of the site.

Duveen Art Scheme Committee.

A Selection Committee has been formed to co-operate with Sir Joseph Duveen in his scheme for assisting lesser-known British artists. The function of the Committee will be to select the works worthy to be hung at the series of British Artists' Exhibitions which are to be inaugurated in March at Leeds Municipal Art Gallery. The following painters and sculptors have accepted invitation to serve on the Committee:—Sir William Orpen, R.A. (chairman); Mr. Philip Connard, R.A.; Mr. W. Reid Dick, A.R.A.; Mr. Jacob Epstein; Mr. Roger Fry; Mr. Augustus John, A.R.A.; Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A.; and Professor Henry Tonks (Slade Professor of Fine Arts).

Roman Remains at Chester.

During excavations conducted at the rear of premises in Eastgate-street, Chester, important discoveries of Roman work have been made. Professor Newstead, of Chester, has been superintending the excavation work, and has brought to light the retaining wall of a large Roman building which extends for 258 ft. into Bridge-street. It is declared by the Professor to be a magnificent section of Roman work. It is probably part of a building which, in the first instance, was used as a school of instructors, and, at a later period of Roman occupation, as a lounge. He states that it was a double-colonnaded building, with an open court in the centre, with rooms, including baths, leading off it. The new discovery is a wall 3 ft. 9 in. thick and 14 4½ in. courses of masonry. It lies 11 ft. below the surface of land.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Recent Cottage Competition.

SIR,—The recent competition initiated by a well-known daily newspaper again illustrates the difficulties presented by what might appear to be an easy task in planning a fifteen hundred pound house.

In the three plans premiated by the assessors no pantry is provided. No doubt the reason for this omission is the question of cost. It is reasonable to assume the owner of a fifteen hundred pound house would keep a maid. It is not reasonable to expect the maid to be bothered with the mistress constantly in her kitchen, washing the glass, crockery, or carrying out the many daily duties of a mistress, all of which work must be done in the kitchen of the three premiated plans of this competition.

The pantry is the key to the comfort of a small house, and without the provision of this particular apartment, no small establishment can be conducted on amicable lines. There is no reason why a pantry could not have been included in the successful designs of the competition that has been broadcasted to the country, and such pantry properly placed, so that the traffic could pass through to the kitchen. A pantry is of greater importance than a ground-floor lavatory. To wash up china, glass and silver in the sink that cleans the pots and pans is not good small-house design.

GILBERT FRASER, F.R.I.B.A.

COMPETITION NEWS

Leith Town Hall and Library.

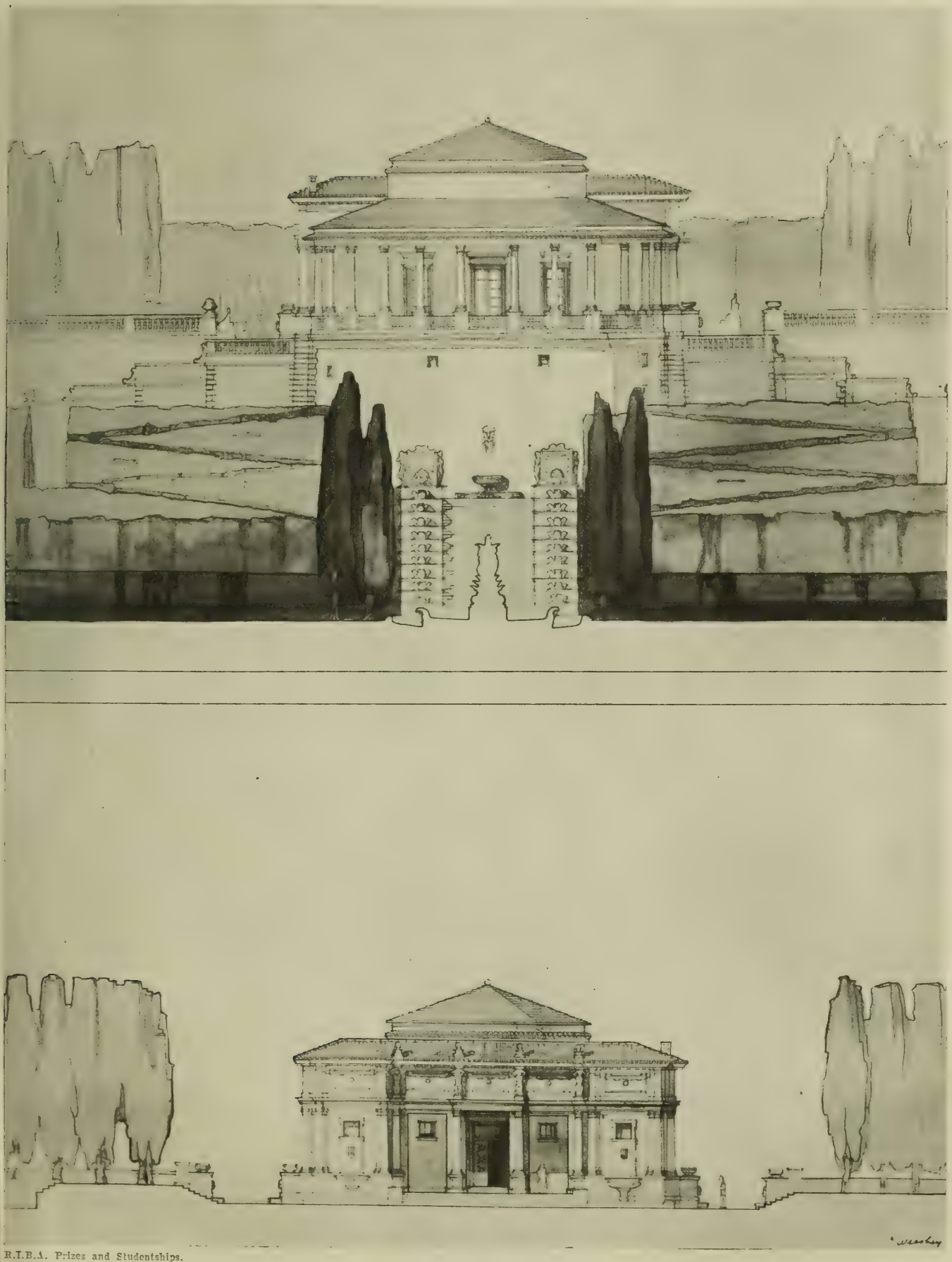
The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh invite architects to submit in open competition designs for a hall and library which it is proposed to erect upon a site in Ferry-road, Leith. They have appointed Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A., as the assessor. Four premiums are offered, and particulars and a plan of the site will be supplied after January 22 upon payment of a fee of £2 2s., returnable. Full details may be obtained from Mr. A. Grierson, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

South Australian War Memorial.

On the recommendation of Mr. J. S. Murdoch, Chief Architect in the Commonwealth Department of Works, the State Government has accepted for its war memorial a symbolic design with figures of Youth and Duty, submitted by an Adelaide firm, which includes four architects, Mr. Woods, Mr. Bagot, Mr. Jory, and Mr. Laybourne Smith. The memorial is to cost £25,000. The competition was limited to South Australians, and 18 designs were submitted. The memorial is to be made of grey marble and white granite, and it will occupy an island site in the corner of Government House grounds in front of the North-terrace, near the King Edward VII Memorial.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

	Particulars published in "Builder."	Sending in date.
Plan for construction of Conference Hall, for League of Nations, Geneva. International Competition, Sir John Burnet being British representative on Jury of Assessors.	**July 23**	**Jan. 25**
Civic Improvements, Birmingham, around Hall of Memory. International Competition. Premium of £1,000 will be awarded author of design placed first. Further sum, not exceeding £1,000, will be divided among other competitors according to assessor's recommendation. Scheme includes: Municipal Offices, to contain City Hall, Public Library, and Lord Mayor's Mansion House. Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, City Engineer, Council House, Birmingham.	**Oct. 15**	**May 16**
Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships for Mural Painting. Two Minor Scholarships of £125 a year each, and one Major Scholarship of £250 a year. Candidates must not be over 25 and 27 years of age for the respective Scholarships on December 31 preceding the competition. Apply Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge, 42, Tite-street, London S.W.3	**June 11**	**Feb. 1 and July 15**
Students' Union, Glasgow. Competition open to architects in practice in Glasgow. Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply not later than January 26 to Mr. Robert Brough, Hon. Sec., Student Welfare Scheme, the University	Jan. 14	—
Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Competition open to architects of the British Isles and America. To be held in two sections: first, Sketch Designs, from which six will be selected, and the authors each paid £100 towards cost of preparing more detailed schemes, which will form second part of competition. Selected architect will be paid in accordance with R.I.B.A. schedule of charges. Apply Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit, £1 1s. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert	Jan. 14	June 1 (Preliminary Designs)
University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums: £400, £300, £200. Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York City, U.S.A.	Jan. 14	Aug. 2



R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

The Tite Prize. A Belvedere: Winning Design.

By Mr. Eric B. Cumine (Architectural Association).



R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS.

THE President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, took the chair at Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A., when Mr. Robert Atkinson reviewed the work submitted for the Prizes and Studentships, 1927. In the course of his remarks, he said the Institute was gratified at the splendid response (with two exceptions) of students in the various competitions of the year under review. As they were aware, some few years ago the competitions almost petered out. Since then the conditions had been brought up to date, co-ordinated into a ladder of progress, and modified to fit the stage of educational development of the competitors who were to be catered for, with the result that in all the really vital competitions the response had been all that could be desired. The general level of the work was good, although there was no work of outstanding ability.

Students' competitions were divided into several broad groups, which might be classed as study groups, experience groups, and testing groups. Of these the study group consisted of the Measured Drawing Medal and the Pugin Studentship. Both these were largely for able draughtsmanship combined with the selection of useful material. The Measured Drawings were well up to the standard of draughtsmanship; perhaps a little defective in the works selected in that most of the work had been measured before, but, on the whole, good. Three of the sets, at any rate, were any of them worthy of the prize, and the winning set secured the award after a keen competition.

The Pugin also was well contested, three of the sets of drawings being well up to the standard of previous years. The proper rendering of Gothic ornament was a great test of skilful and sympathetic draughtsmanship, more so by reason of the variety of ornament, than any classical subject could be.

The Grissell Medal was for experience—experience in construction—because construction was really experience and not draughtsmanship, although it was also design. Insecure construction was more valuable as a study than secure construction; what a student received at lectures was academic construction, which, without application or experience was valueless. A person was not very clever if he could construct a building so solid that it could not fail, but he was clever if he could construct a building so light that it just could not be blown down; in other words, what he meant was that only by experience could the minimum of constructional requirements be realised. You were not clever, only wasteful, if you used a 9 by 4 joist where a 5 by 2 would do. It was equally as necessary to study the jerry builder's methods as the other. Their construction would only be daring when it was the minimum, backed by positiveness. The Grissell was one of the disappointments, as there were only three entries.

The Henry Saxon Snell was a competition for experience—experience in hospital planning. Hospitals were in the hands of a few specialists, men who freely and generously imparted their experience to others. Most of these were on that jury. They awarded the prize. He did not pretend to know why; if his opinion was of any use, he agreed with them.

The Owen Jones was a side issue, and was one of the two disappointing competitions—not as to quality of work submitted, but as to quantity. Decoration was of vital importance to architects—look at the competition for work amongst West End firms. Dozens of students must have a bent for colour and decoration, yet few developed it. Colour and decoration needed progressive education, just as did other sides of architecture. They could not be good decorators by birth, but the stages of progress were accessible. There was such a lot of decorative work which a painter could not do, nor a sculptor; he meant the decorative scheme which was purely a selection of paint tints or colours put on by a workman; this was an architect's function, and when properly done gave probably a finer result than any type of decoration, because the architect considered the furniture, the carpets and curtains, and the ceiling and fireplaces as one scheme; who else could?

The design prizes were really the culmination of an architectural training, because good design included everything else—draughtsmanship, construction and planning. Training was everything in designing. There had been gifted individuals who with an "H" pencil frigged about on a sheet of paper long enough to produce patterns which passed as inspired elevations in exact ratio to the amount of lead pencil expended; but design was not lead pencil; design was largely brain; even good brains were valueless without order and procedure. The great business was built up of clerks and workers all responsible to someone above, until at the top was a man with absolutely nothing to do, because his underlings did it all. Design was the great business of the architect. He marshalled all his information, and limitations into groups, until the design appeared like the fellow at the top, with no apparent effort, and nothing to do. If the design was bad, the fellow at the top was so busy he had not time to think. Marshalling the facts and thinking in proper sequence were the greatest arts of design.

He had a bone to pick with almost all the designs submitted on this point. A programme was to be torn to pieces, dissected, re-tabulated and marshalled, before a line need be drawn. In the case of the Victory programme, for instance, only two students dissected it properly. All the others wasted their time. You did not place a fish shop in a milliner's establishment any more than you placed the elephants next to the bun shop. Yet this programme was simple as A B C: Public entrances, one block; auditorium, one block; dressing rooms and service, one block—all expressed separately and differently, not intermingled. Yet most competitors mixed them up hopelessly; obscured the rotunda with stable buildings, planned ornamental elephant houses, classical colonnades for monkeys. Where would you put such students? None of the designs in the Victory really pleased him. A circus was a place of amusement: one wanted to see posters, outside places for freaks to attract the public, a few gilded chariots, or such-like—an atmosphere of anticipation. The building should have ample approaches, wide encircling corridors, cloakrooms easily accessible at each level. An auditorium of tent-like form, a ring, not necessarily central or circular; cheap seats near the ring, then the best seats and boxes; above these the bulk of the seats; sighting should be good, access easy; not too many seats in a row, &c. Did any students, by the way, study the L.C.C. regulations as to theatres?—not more than 13 seats in a row, no tier steeper than 35 degrees. All these schemes had steep seats, many at an angle of 50 or 60 degrees. Seventy-five of the schemes were defective in sight lines, the near side of the ring being invisible. None of the schemes would be approved by the L.C.C.

The Tite Prize was a smaller problem, but not less difficult; a pavilion somewhat like the pavilion at Versailles, with a couple of servic rooms and a covered belvedere; perched o a ledge overlooking a fine view in three dire tions; obviously a loggia, bent inwards or ben outwards, according to the contours of the site The belvedere might have been on differen levels. It was essential that the building shoul be as near the edge of the cliff as possibl because of the view being downwards, and no obscured by projecting terraces. The plan nee not be symmetrical or the outlines severe; i fact, a picturesque silhouette would probabl harmonise with the surroundings.

Plans, except "Rough" and "Lemon, were very uninspired; rest of plans of tw types only, and there were too many duplicate vestibules. Buildings, as a rule, too solid—th dependencies could have been treated as wing to the main block.

On looking at the Bossom, one felt that th selection of a site might mar a design consider ably. The variety in these four schemes wa remarkable, and while two were too large, th other two were too small. In fairness to com petitors a more uniform system of site selectio should be followed. Theatre plans were a specia study and were amongst the most interestin problems an architect could tackle. No hard and-fast lines could be laid down for planning the problem of great capacity on a tight sit and the same capacity on a generous site mad totally different problems of the programme He was astonished that the Regulations as t theatres laid down by the L.C.C. were no more generally read by students; they were very valuable guides, and should be the firs reference by anyone attempting to desig a theatre.

[Mr. Atkinson concluded his remarks with a detailed criticism of each design.]

Discussion.

Mr. Maurice E. Webb, proposing a vote o thanks to Mr. Atkinson, said he did not agree with some of the things that he had said. He had been a little hard on some of the com petitors. Some of the programmes set were very difficult and could not have been grasped by the students. Some day he hoped to see the Bossom "wiped out," though he knew that they would not all agree with him in that. Having referred to the recent "reconstruction" of the R.I.B.A. Prizes, the speaker pointed out some of the beneficial results which had followed; this year, for instance, they had had over sixty men competing for the Tite. In his view, this year's drawings, generally speaking, were well above the average of drawings submitted for the prizes during the last few years. The speaker then suggested that some of the students present should give their views of the designs and, in conclusion, thanked Mr. Atkinson for the very interesting and careful notes that he had made.

Mr. Stanley Hall, seconding the motion, said that he also would like to hear the views of the students. They were lucky, he thought, to have Mr. Atkinson as critic. His remarks had been somewhat caustic, but by no means unkind.

The President, in putting the vote of thanks to the meeting, said Mr. Atkinson's remarks had struck him as being very dry, very pawky, and very Scotch, and they admired him for saying what was in his mind. His criticisms were sharp, but were not meant unkindly at all, and the students must have benefited by them.

Mr. Atkinson, in reply, said he thought that a critic in that position should be frank and direct. He hoped they would forgive him any unintentional hardness. If any of the students cared to tell him what they thought he would be very glad to hear them.

The Awards.

The annual award of Prizes and Studentships was as follows:—

THE TITE PRIZE AND £50 FOR DESIGN.

For the study of Italian Architecture. The subject set for this year was "A Belvedere." (64 candidates took part in the Preliminary Competition, and 15 were admitted to the

Final.) Prize awarded to Mr. Eric B. Cumine (Architectural Association). Certificates of Hon. Mention awarded to: Mr. E. B. O'Rorke (Architectural Association), and Mr. Donald H. McMorran, 34, Butler-avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

The Victory Scholarship and £150 for Design.

The subject set for this year was "A Circus." (13 candidates took part in the Preliminary Competition, and 6 were admitted to the Final.) Prize awarded to Mr. H. T. Dyer, 30, Bernard-street, Russell-square, W.C.1. Certificates of Hon. Mention awarded to: Miss Joanna Macfadyen (Architectural Association), 9, Bury-street, Chelsea, S.W.; Mr. D. H. Beaty-Pownall (Architectural Association), Weyside Lodge, Thames-street, Weybridge; and Mr. R. P. Cummings (Architectural Association), 73, Boundary-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

The Royal Institute Silver Medal and £75 for Measured Drawings.

(Seven sets of drawings were submitted.) Awarded to Mr. B. S. Tempest, 56, Station-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Certificates of Hon. Mention awarded to: Mr. R. O. Vine, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Whymark-avenue, Wood Green, N.22; and Mr. Daniel Roth, 64, Antill-road, Bow, E.3.

The Pugin Studentship, a Silver Medal and £75.

For the study of Mediæval Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland. (Six sets of drawings were submitted.) Awarded to Mr. T. M. Ashford (Birmingham School of Architecture and Architectural Association), 30, Fountain-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Certificate of Hon. Mention awarded to Mr. Sydney W. J. Smith, "Kenilworth," 40, Ashbourne-grove, East Dulwich, S.E.22.

The Owen Jones Travelling Studentship and £100.

Two applications were received. Certificate and £100 for Ornament and Coloured Decoration. Awarded to Miss Ruth Ellis (Architectural Association), 44, Clarendon-road, Holland Park, W.

The Royal Institute Silver Medal and £50 for an Essay.

Only one essay was submitted. Not awarded.

The Henry Saxon Snell Prize, £60.

(Three designs were submitted.) Prize awarded to Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn, A.R.I.B.A., 1, Montague-street, W.C.1.

The R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Travelling Studentship, Gold Medal, and £250.

A Gold Medal and £250 for the study of Commercial Architecture in America. Awarded to Mr. E. Wamsley Lewis (Architectural Association), 9, St. Edmunds - terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.8. A Silver Medal and Certificate of Hon. Mention awarded to Mr. B. W. R. Thomas, Briar Dene, North-road, Cardiff, and Silver Medals to Mr. E. H. Ashburner, A.R.I.B.A., B.Arch.(Liverpool), 164, Willesden-lane, Brondesbury, N.W.6, and Mr. John R. Moore, A.R.I.B.A., 13, Acland-road, Willesden Green, N.W.2.

The Grissell Gold Medal and £50.

For the encouragement of the study of Construction. The subject set for this year was "A Sculptor's House and Studio." (Three designs were submitted.) Prize awarded to Mr. E. C. P. Allen (Architectural Association), 6, Belsize-square, Hampstead, N.W.3.

The Godwin Bursary and Wimperis Bequest, a Silver Medal and a Sum of £250.

For the promotion of the study of works of Modern Architecture abroad. (Five applications were received.) Awarded to Mr. J. Murray Easton, A.R.I.B.A., 36, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the Final Examination.

Awarded to Mr. J. Morrison, A.R.I.B.A., School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.

The Ashpitel Prize, 1927.

Awarded to Mr. L. W. T. White, A.R.I.B.A., 80, Mayfield-street, Hull.

The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and £5 in Books for Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the Intermediate Examination.

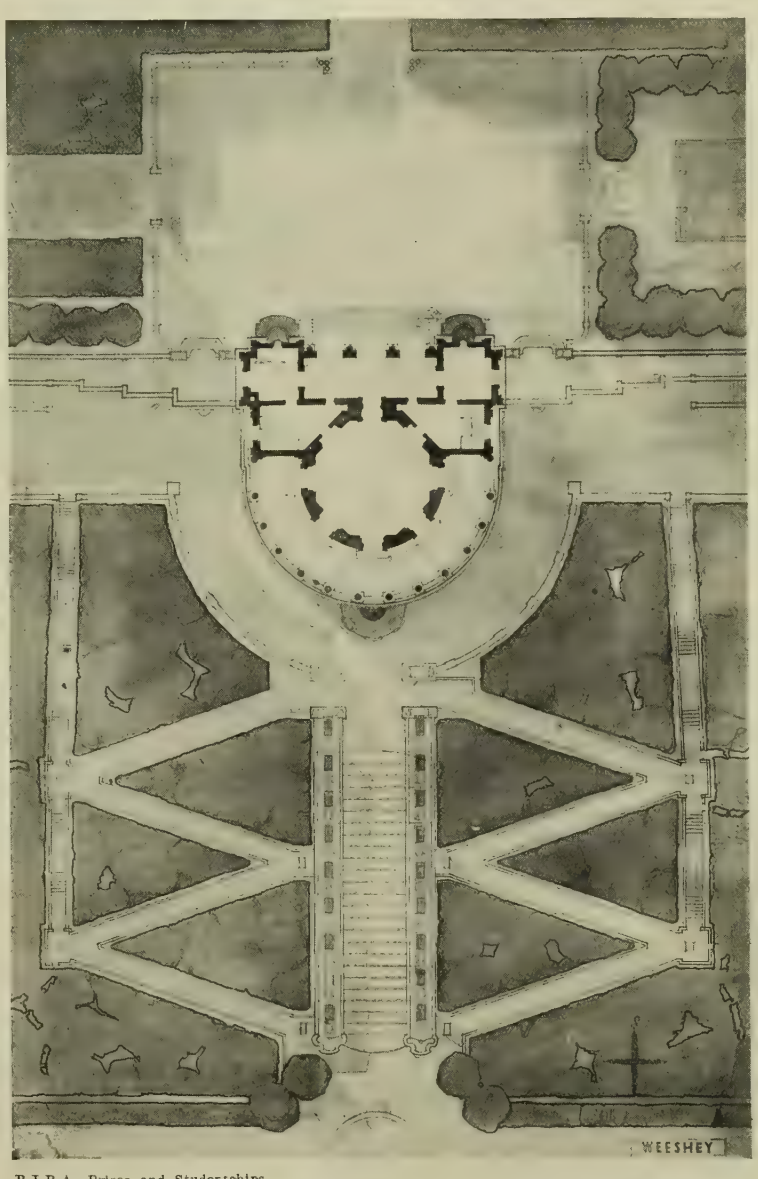
Awarded to Mr. E. B. O'Rorke (Architectural Association).

The Competition Drawings will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, W.1, to January 31, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays excluded).

THE MASTER BUILDINGS OF ROME

Etruscan and ancient Roman architecture formed the subject of the first lecture of the Lent course by Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. The lecturer pointed out that Roman architecture proper covers five centuries (100 B.C. to A.D.400) during the time when the world-wide Empire of Rome was at the zenith of her greatness. Italy was rich in building materials—white and coloured marbles of her own quarries, abundance of building stone and brick-earth for terra-cotta, granite from Egypt, porphyry from Greece, and all the glowing marbles from the coasts of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. An expanding Empire and a complex civilisation gave birth to a variety of building needs, to meet which the Romans invented a new composite material, which was made up of broken stone and Pozzolana cement and poured like a household jelly into shapes and left to set. Then the wooden casing was removed and the concrete remained, hard and rigid. The invention and use of this material was the great outstanding fact in the structural aspect of Roman architecture; for this quality of rigidity made it possible to span great areas with domes and vaults of concrete. Thus these complicated types of buildings broke away from the simple trabeated style of the Greeks. This revolution in methods and plans opened the way for great utilitarian works, such as city aqueducts and cisterns, military bridges, public baths, and imperial palaces, some of which were allied to engineering undertakings.

These splendid Roman structures, often so complex in plan, were yet symmetrical, for they were planned on axial lines, which gave long vistas and an appearance of unity. The circular sweep of the Pantheon also showed that the old Roman architects could command as well the perfection of simplicity. The composite origin of Roman architecture, was a union of the old native Etruscan arch and vault with the Greek column, to which the Romans added their own cross vault and dome. Above all it was evident that their idea was not art, but Empire—it was not so much to create a thing of beauty as to produce a lasting evidence of power.



R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

The Tite Prize. A Belvedere: Plan of Winning Design.
By Mr. Eric B. Cumine (Architectural Association).

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—II

BY F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

PLANNING—I.

AMERICAN flats are all fairly distinct types, and the plans given in this section are examples of the best types. In laying down the plan, the first step taken is to mark off the courts required by the law. The widths and depths of these have been definitely established by its clauses, and they bear a direct relation to the height of the building. Further, the law definitely regulates the depth of further courts which may be required in the block plan. The planning falls under two heads:—

(1) The planning of one flat.

(2) The grouping together of two or more flats on one floor (there may be any number from 1 to 30).

The typical plans with only one flat are therefore dealt with first.

FIG. 6.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—12 ROOMS. Corner site, 100 ft. by 50 ft; 16 stories; 81 per cent. occupied ground area; 620, Park-avenue, N.Y. Mr. J. E. R. Carpenter, architect.

This is a simple and well-designed plan, and a good one to take as the main example. The building is situated in the heart of the good residential district—something like our Park-lane—and it is, I think, one of the best of its kind in the city. The elevation is in the Adam-Georgian style and looks domestic and refined, the materials being well handled to give a warm and pleasant colour scheme. The usual heavy cornice is eliminated, and a light balustrade is introduced into the top story. From a base of limestone the upper walls rise through a transition to variegated red brick-work, and the windows are arranged symmetrically and with a little variety of shape.

On the typical plan there are three living rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 maids' bedrooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, servants' hall, and 4 bath-rooms. The three living rooms being *en suite* and the aspect for the bedrooms south, this plan stands out from others. There is no main stairway for the tenants, all circulation being maintained by the passenger lift, the vestibule from which serves as a sort of public landing. The bathrooms are placed on the outer walls and entered direct from bedrooms instead of through ventilated lobbies. The hall leads to all parts of the flat, and has no direct access to the outer air. Four methods of exit are provided by the two lifts, the service stair and an iron fire-escape stair. There are only two fireplaces, and there is no scullery, but the kitchen contains a sink and an incinerator. The approach to the entrance of the building is made under a long awning which stretches from the curb across the broad sidewalk. A tall and richly-decorated doorway gives access to an ample chamber expensively but cleanly decorated with marbles, terrazzo and ornamental plaster work. There are rugs on the floors, wrot-iron lamps suspended from the ceiling, and a few pieces of solid-looking furniture. I visited a typical flat on the sixth floor. From the lift one is deposited into a small vestibule which, scarcely larger than the lift car, has walls of "stuc," and is furnished with a large vase on a stand and an ornamental mirror. From here one is admitted to the "foyer" or hall, which is the centre of the flat and is similar to the English hall but smaller in proportion of the living rooms. It has no window and is dim, but the rooms beyond, seen through arches, are lit brightly and are a pleasant contrast.

The living suite gives an impression of ample and well-arranged space without being more than required for a small and well-ordered family. The air is warm (artificially) and a wood fire burns in the living room. The walls are lightly panelled with wood strip mouldings laid directly on to the plaster. Electric lights are suspended from smallish wall-brackets at various points around the rooms and several free standards are connected with wall plugs. The tenants have placed their furniture carefully and with reserve, but the casings to the radiators placed under the windows are rather inferior and do not set with the scheme of decoration. All doors are open and ample daylight reaches most parts of the flat. The windows are placed symmetrically on the room centres.

The four bedrooms leading off a separate corridor are all about the same size. They are capable of taking two beds comfortably, and have one or two built-in wardrobes each, and direct access to bathrooms, the latter being complete toilet rooms, with bath, shower, w.c., lavatory basin, medicine cabinets, shelves and separate windows. A full-length mirror is fixed in the panel of the doors on the bedroom side. The walls of the bathrooms are partly tiled and the fittings are white or cream colour. There are no dressing-rooms. One cupboard for linen is accessible from the corridor.

The service is cut down to its barest minimum size, but at the same time it fulfils all its requirements. The kitchen connects directly with the dining-room via the pantry. They are run together by an archway and arranged to be sufficiently large by a neat piece of planning. Four doors lead from the kitchen and three and an archway lead from the pantry, yet all necessary apparatus is there, including gas range with vent hood over, two sinks with draining-boards, box refrigerator, all-steel dresser and wooden dressers, collapsible ironing-board (double), incinerator chute, shelves and glazed cupboards, store closet, clothes drying rack on the ceiling.

The floor is concrete and the walls are painted. The maids answer the front door without passing through the living-room and are able to bring up their friends by the service lift and entertain them without interference. Bulky rubbish is easily conveyed to the service lift. The maids' rooms are small, with a fixed wash basin in each.

Criticisms of the plan are that the whole thing is a little small in scale and that access should have been provided from the hall to bathroom No.4, so that visitors do not have to pass through bedrooms. The building stands on solid rock 16 ft. below ground. The cellar contains all the mechanical equipment for the building. The cost of the building was about 1,000,000 dols., and the gross rental value is about 160,000 dols. per annum. All the flats were taken by the time the building was completed.

FIG. 7.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—13 ROOMS. Corner site, 100 ft. by 50 ft.; 16 stories; 80 per cent. ground area; 817, Fifth-avenue, N.Y.

This plan is similar to No. 6 for size and accommodation, but faces with its short side on to the avenue, instead of the long side and with a reversed aspect. The living room is brought down to the corner on this plan to give a view over the Central Park opposite. The service passage is eliminated and the hall joins the kitchen via the pantry, which is "dark."

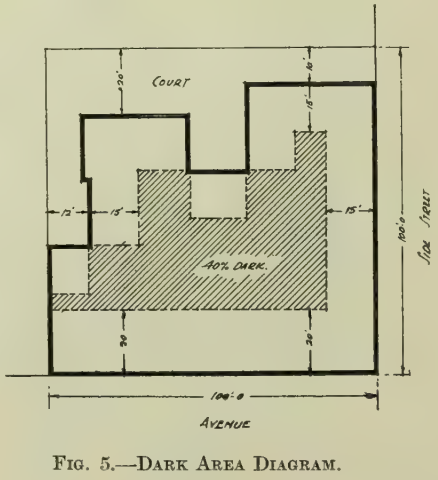


FIG. 5.—DARK AREA DIAGRAM.

FIG. 8.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—13 ROOMS. Inside site 84 ft. by 77 ft.; 16 stories; 61 per cent. occupied ground area; 1009, Park-avenue, N.Y.

This flat is similar to the last two for accommodation, but a little larger and situated on an inside plot of ground. The living-rooms are not so well arranged and the natural light for the hall is poor. The large dark area, 22 per cent., is absorbed by the hall, the pantry, big closets (built-in cupboards), and vent shafts. Windows in the north and south party walls are only of value while the adjoining buildings remain at a lower height. Again there is no service passage. There is no direct access to a lavatory from the hall, but a new feature is the bathroom adjoining the library, which allows this room to be used for sleeping if desired.

FIG. 9.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—14 ROOMS. Corner site, 85 ft. by 82 ft.; 16 stories; 75½ per cent. occupied ground area; 910, Park-avenue, N.Y.

This has similar shape, disposition and aspect to the last plan, but is situated on a corner. The hall is still larger, and a fire tower helps to use up the dark area. The absence of a court on the south side is unusual, but the space gained provides an additional bedroom and bathroom. Another change is the separation of the service lift from the service stairs.

FIG. 10.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—18 ROOMS. Corner site, 100 ft. by 100 ft.; 14 stories; 410, Park-avenue, N.Y.

The three living-rooms have a better arrangement here, but the long corridor is not so good. Two lifts, the same as before, are incorporated, but separated, and, with the service lift together with the stairway, taking a central position. This arrangement is due to the splitting up of the sleeping portion with the bedrooms half on each side of the building and the service grouped around the central court at the back.

It is a good, compact plan with a very liberal number of bathrooms, but rather suffers from its long corridors and the crossing of the main corridor from the dining-room to the kitchen, an arrangement liable to interrupt circulation to the bedrooms. The pantry has no daylight, although a certain amount of borrowed light comes to it from the kitchen windows. Placing bedrooms on the south-east side of the building is rather a risky arrangement, for if the owner of the adjacent property builds up to the same height as this building, the outlook from the windows is no more than 20 ft., and so the rooms become inferior for sleeping purposes. It is a risk commonly taken, however. Park-avenue is a very fine street to live in, but Fifth-avenue is a little better owing to the view on to the Park. For this reason the previous building is more valuable than this one. There are five fireplaces.

FIG. 11.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—18 ROOMS. Corner site, 100 ft. by 100 ft.; 14 stories; 77 per cent. occupied ground area; 820, Fifth-avenue, N.Y.

This is the largest type of flat to be found in the city, and is situated in the best residential district on Fifth-avenue and overlooking the Central Park with south and west aspects. The living portion is grouped in a suite leading off a very large dark hall, and the library capable of being incorporated with the living-room to make one compartment of 47 ft. by 20 ft. The bedrooms face south on to Sixty-third-street, and all the service rooms face on to the rear courts. There are two passenger lifts besides the service lift, and only one small internal stairway. An iron fire-escape stair leads off bedroom No. 5. It is found that when tenants give parties two lifts are hardly sufficient. The dining-room is partly lit from the north, and is in direct communication with the kitchen through a large pantry. The service rooms are closely grouped together and include seven servants' bedrooms and a servants' hall, the last being part of the circulation. An ordinary bath and a shower bath are provided for the servants, and they

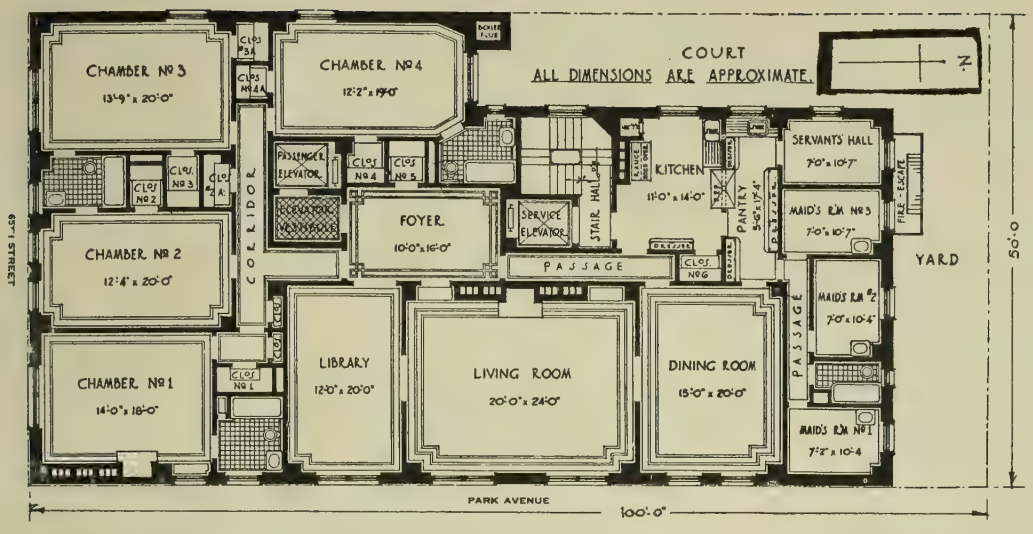


FIG. 6. No.—320, PARK-AVENUE, NEW YORK. MR. J. E. R. CARPENTER, Architect.

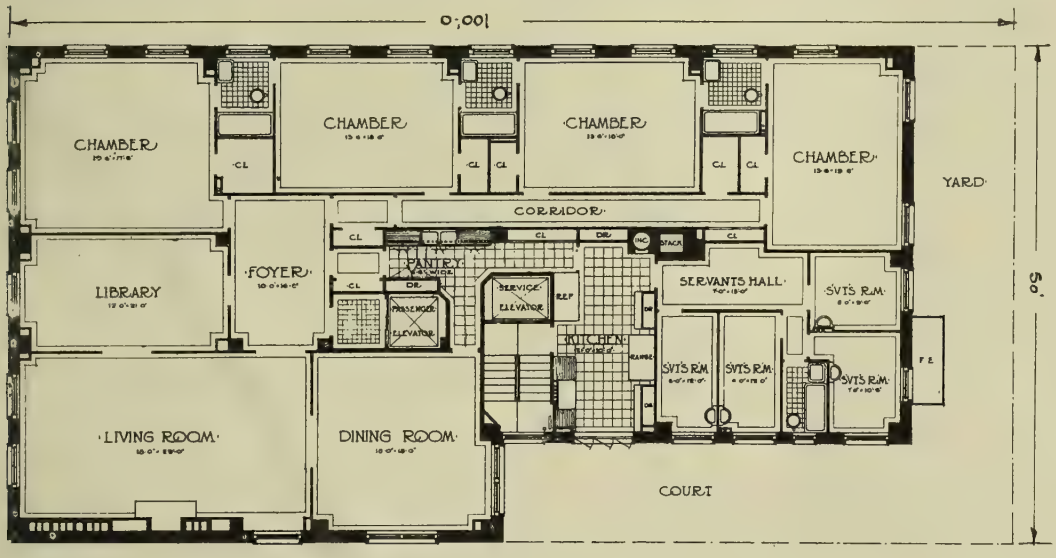


FIG. 7.—No. 817, FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW YORK.

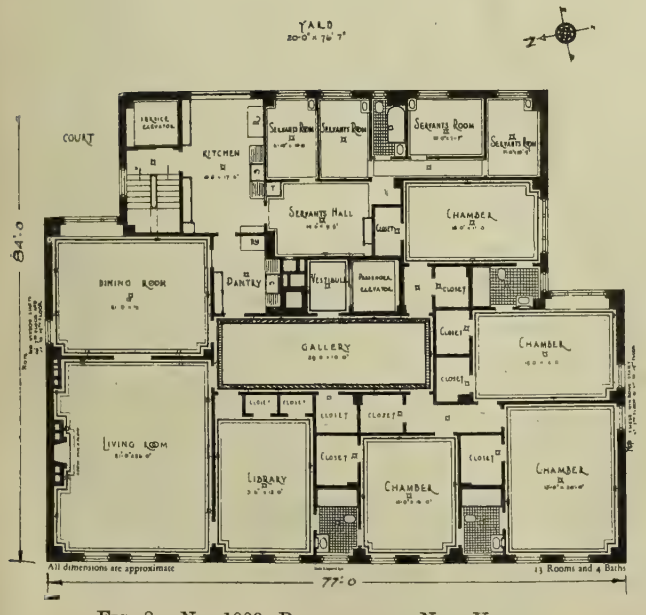


FIG. 8.—No. 1009, PARK-AVENUE, NEW YORK.

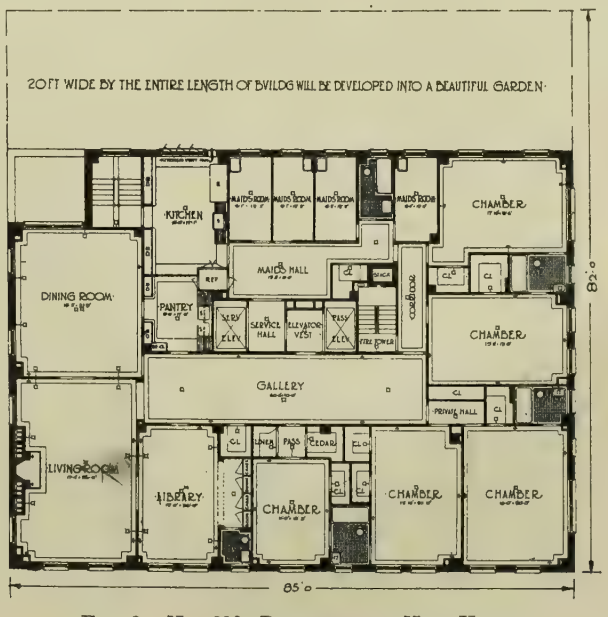


FIG. 9.—No. 910, PARK-AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Plans of American Apartment Houses.

have wash-basins in their rooms. These rooms are kept down to the minimum size allowed by the law, viz., 70 ft. This is a consistent feature in all plans, to give more being considered an unthinkable waste. The sleeping portion of the house consisting of five bedrooms, each large enough to take two beds and four complete bathrooms for the whole, are very liberally arranged and straightforward, although they have the one weakness of containing only one cupboard each, whereas two would have been better.

The coat cupboard and one of the bathrooms are artificially ventilated—an arrangement which seems to be justified despite the large space required for the ventilating ducts. With a plan of this size it is possible to have a very large dark area, as quite large portions of the flat can be used to absorb it. This diagram, Fig. 5, shows the dark area worked out on an allowance of light penetration of 20 ft. from the Avenue, and 15 ft. from the side street and the courts. It should be noticed that ventilation is provided for the lift lobby. Only two bedrooms contain fireplaces. Again a criticism is that the service lift and the service stairway are disconnected, which means that a tradesman must always use the lift, even if he only has to go up one story to another flat. The building is nine years old.

MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTS

PROFESSOR HAMILTON THOMPSON, President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, gave recently an interesting lecture to the Bristol members, his subject being "Mediæval Architects." The word "Architect," used with reference to the Middle Ages was, he said, perhaps not strictly accurate. The architectural profession as we understood it to-day was the growth of a later era. As a matter of fact, the mediæval architect was a mason, skilled in the practical details of his art, an artist craftsman who worked easily and freely, using the common architectural dialect, as it were, of his day, but giving it his own individual accent. It was to this type of artist that the term architect was applied by some mediæval writers, and we could still use that term, putting on one side the changed conditions of modern times. Perhaps the best illustration of mediæval building organisation was the famous account by Gervase of Canterbury of the rebuilding of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral after the fire of 1174; Gervase was probably the monk who acted as the representative of the monastery in its practical dealings with the stone masons. Their work was directed by a Burgundian mason, a master craftsman, William of Sens; after the accident which permanently crippled him in 1178, he supervised operations from his sick room, with the help of the monk Gervase. But when he had to leave Canterbury his place was taken by a mason trained under him, an Englishman, who completed the work with great skill and success. In this story we saw the various classes of people interested in a great building operation in their true perspective. There was a tradition that the bishops and abbots were the architects of their own churches. No doubt they made their wishes known, criticised plans and drawings, suggested alterations, and showed that intelligence which the architect did not always recognise. But in the Canterbury story we heard nothing of the archbishop, and the monk who was over the masons was not the architect, but a clerk of the works. The true architect was the master mason, who arranged for the choice and transport of the stone, who saw that the other masons were provided with tools and the proper material for their work, and who was frankly regarded as the responsible artist. The state of things revealed in Gervase's chronicle was found upon examination to be true of all great mediæval building efforts. It was disclosed by the fabric accounts of Exeter, York and other great churches, and from which we gained a very large number of names of artists, who, although their individuality was merged in their own day in the common activity of the society to which they belonged, deserved a fame equal to that of Inigo Jones and Wren. The great churches of the Middle Ages were truly the results of corporate effort, but over each attempt presided the skill of an individual mind, the artist who thought out the design and directed its execution.

It was often said that the names of those who worked at the fabrics of our great mediæval buildings were unknown, but while some, no doubt, had been forgotten, the names of many survived. It was possible to draw up a pay sheet for many years during the fourteenth century from the great series of Exeter fabric rolls, in which the name of every mason, and the rate of his pay for every working day, was recorded, and the same was true of other great churches, and castles as well. There were several monumental slabs of master masons in various parts of the country—Lincoln Cathedral, Croyland and Melrose Abbeys, and elsewhere.

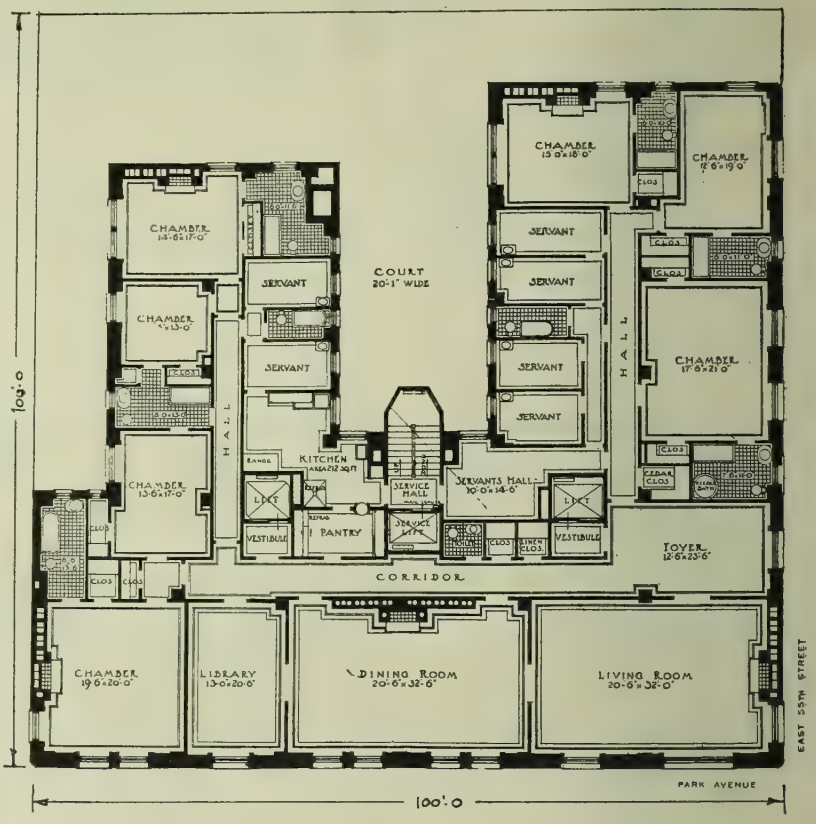


FIG. 10.—No. 410, PARK-AVENUE, NEW YORK.

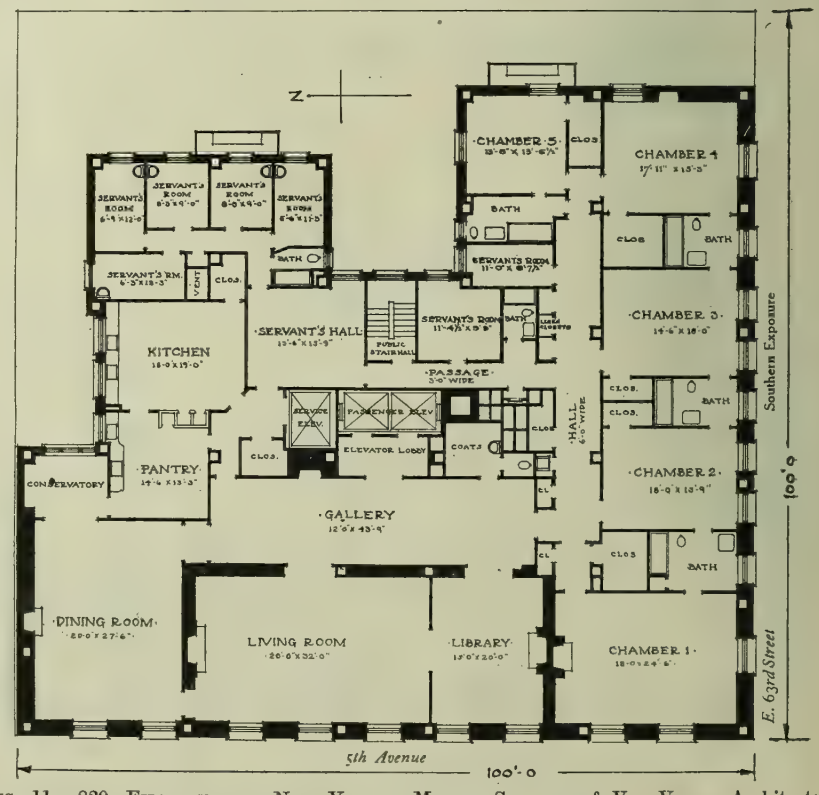


FIG. 11.—820, FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW YORK. MESSRS. STARRETT & VAN VLECK, Architects.

Plans of American Apartment Houses.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Premises in Grosvenor-square.

The ground floor and basement of these premises are divided into maisonnettes, each with its own separate entrance. The public rooms and main bedrooms are on the ground floor, with the kitchens and the servants' quarters in the basement. On the first to fifth floors there are flats, two to each floor, entered from the central staircase and lift. Service lifts and staircases are provided at each end of the block. The sixth floor contains one flat; the remainder of the floor is given over to extra servants' bedrooms, which can be let to the tenants. Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, of 61, South Molton-street, W.1, were the architects. The general contractors were Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., while among the principal sub-contractors were:—Steelwork, Albert J. Bridle; heating, J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.; floors, Caxton Floors, Ltd.; electrical installation and lifts, Berkeley Electrical Co., Ltd.; facing bricks, Daneshill Brick and Tile Co.; sanitary fittings, Shanks & Co.; and Leeds Fireclay Co.; and wrought-iron balustrading to principal staircase, J. M. Pirie & Co.

The New Church of St. Paul, Ashby, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.

With a temporary west end, the seating capacity of this church is a little over 400. When completed, sittings will be provided for 600. The church is built of brick, with stone dressings, tracery, and piers in the nave arcade. All the doors are of English oak and the nave and choir benches are of deal stained brown and wax polished. The stone used is Welldon. The facing bricks are mixed dark brown and red from Conisborough, and those for the main walling are from the Redbrown Hill local makers. The roof slopes are covered with old Delabole slates in graduated courses. The reinforced concrete flats over the aisles and vestries are covered with asphalt by Faldo & Co. Owing to conditions that limited the length of the building, the nave has been designed with a width of 33 ft. The nave in the centre is 40 ft. high internally; and the aisle ceilings, 25 ft. By the omission of a clerestory the nave arcade is made large in scale and a well-lighted interior is provided by high windows in the aisle walls. A side chapel is arranged in the south aisle. Canadian timber was used for the main structural parts of the roof principals. The inner ceiling of the nave and chancel roof is divided into panels between the principals and is decorated in colour from designs by the architect. The altar and reredos were designed as a war memorial. Messrs. John Thompson & Sons, of Peterborough, were the contractors who carried out the work under the direction of the architect, Major H. C. Corlette, F.R.I.B.A., of 2, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.

R.I.B.A. Prize Drawings.

We illustrate this week the winning designs for the Tite Prize, the Victory Scholarship, the Bossom Studentship, and the Grissell Prize. A report of Mr. Robert Atkinson's review of the designs is given on page 114.

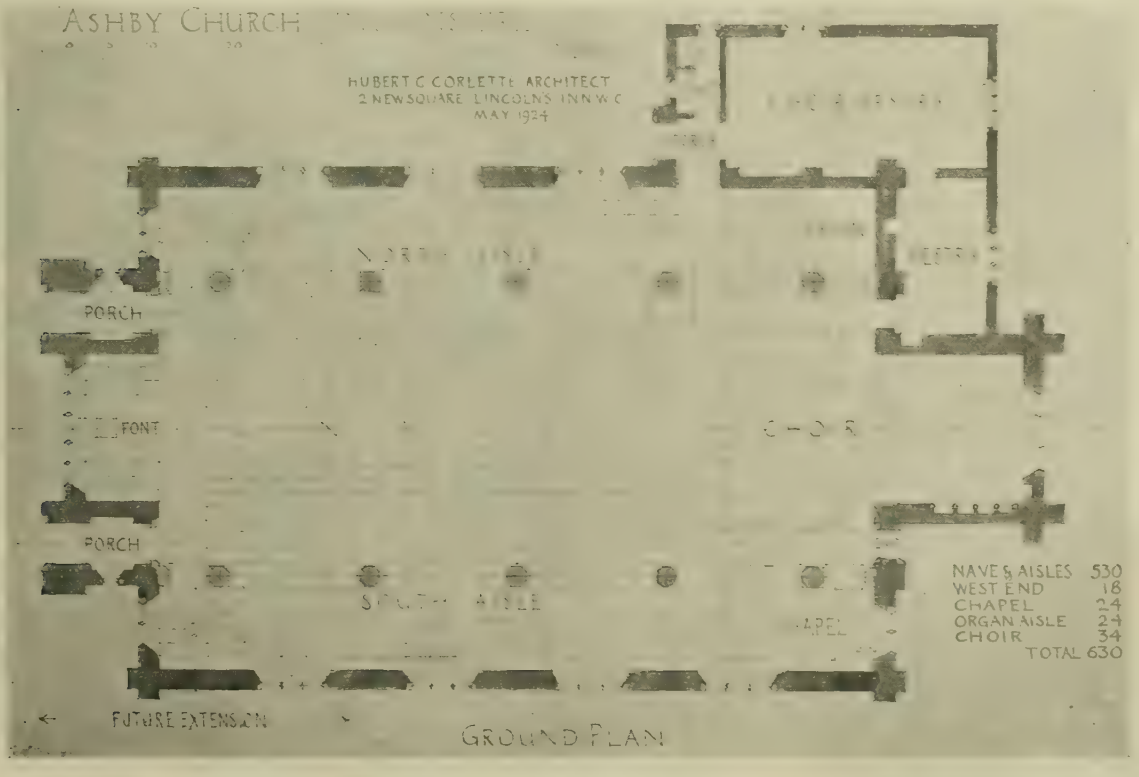
THE SOUTHEND-ON-SEA AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

A short time ago, about twenty to thirty members of the architectural profession met at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend, and decided to form a Society for the district. Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary of the R.I.B.A., addressing the meeting, spoke of the value of co-operation and united endeavour in professional matters and gave the proposal every encouragement, citing many instances in which the new Society could benefit the local professional interests and at the same time contribute its quota to the prestige of the architectural profession generally. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., F.R.I.B.A., was elected president, and the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the council for the ensuing year: Vice-president, Mr. D. H. Burles; hon. treas., Mr. Herbert R. Cowley, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A.; and members of council, Mr. Percy Hayward F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Percy Fincher, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Norman Evans, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Percy Brockbank; and Mr. O. H. Cockrill, A.R.I.B.A. The newly-elected Council have already held meetings to deal with many matters of importance and to formulate an active programme for the year. The response to invitations to join the new body has been most encouraging. In connection with the sphere of operations the Council have decided for the time being, pending future affiliation with the R.I.B.A., to adopt the same area as the South-East Essex Parliamentary Division for active working purposes, and are willing to admit any members of the profession residing in or practising in this area to the membership roll of the Society.

All communications concerning the new Society should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, at its headquarters, the School of Arts and Crafts, Dowsett-avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

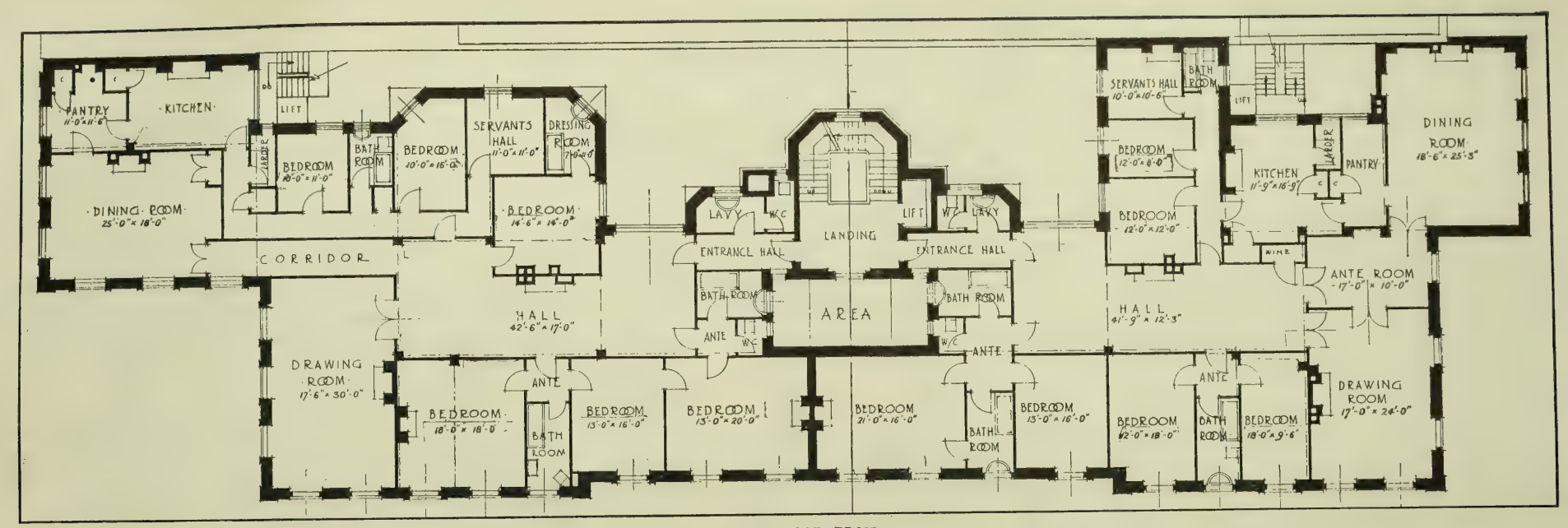
Messrs. Atkinson's New Premises, Old Bond-street.

In connection with this work, which was illustrated in our last issue, it should have been stated that the general contractors were Messrs. F. A. Roome & Co., Ltd.

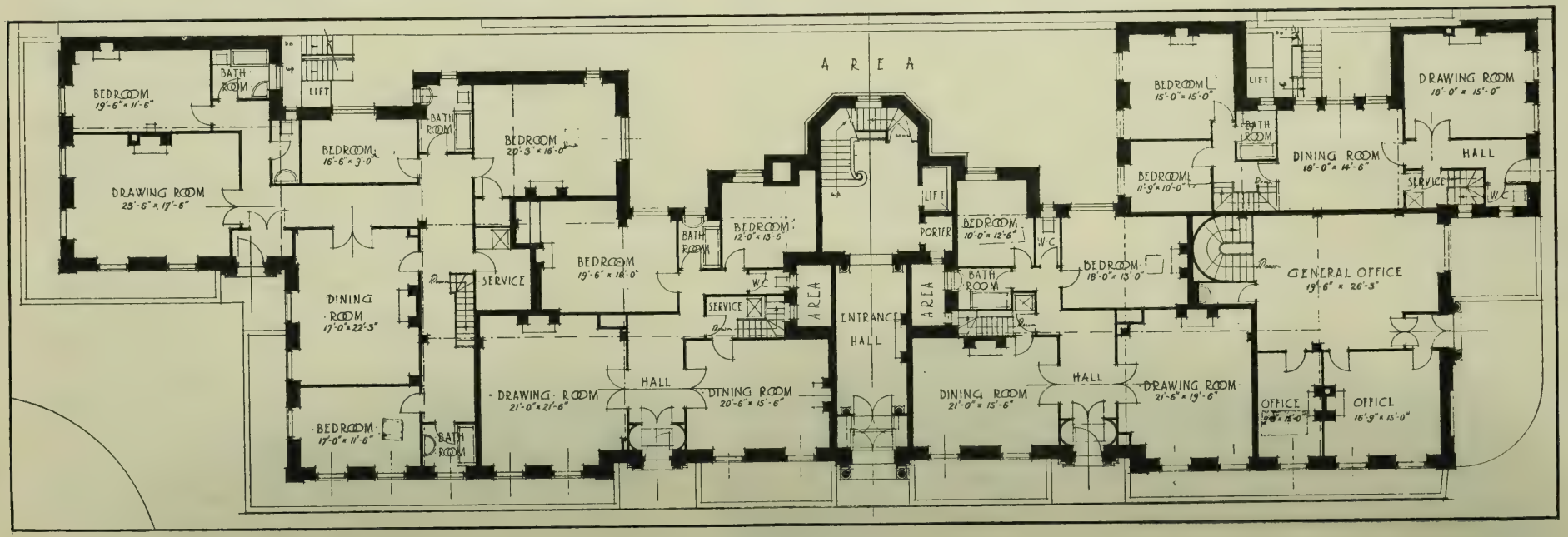


New Church of St. Paul, Ashby, near Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.

MAJOR H. C. CORLETTE, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN

Flats, 49-50, Grosvenor-square, W.1

MESSRS. WIMPERIS, SIMPSON & GUTHRIE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Church of St. Paul, Ashby, near Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire: North-East View of East End.

MAJOR H. C. CORLETTE, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



South-East View.



The Nave, looking East.



East End.



Chancel, with Memorial Altar and Reredos.

SCUNTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

I.B.A., Architect.



FLATS: 49-50,

Messrs. Wimperis, Simpso

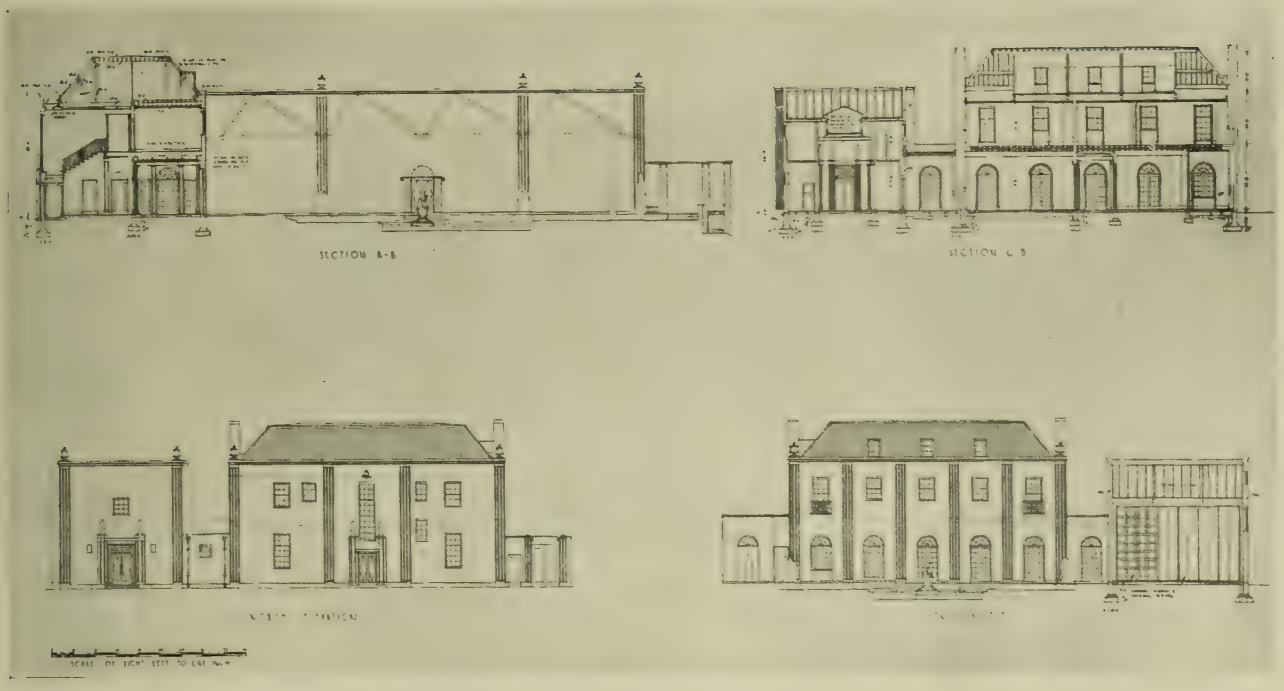


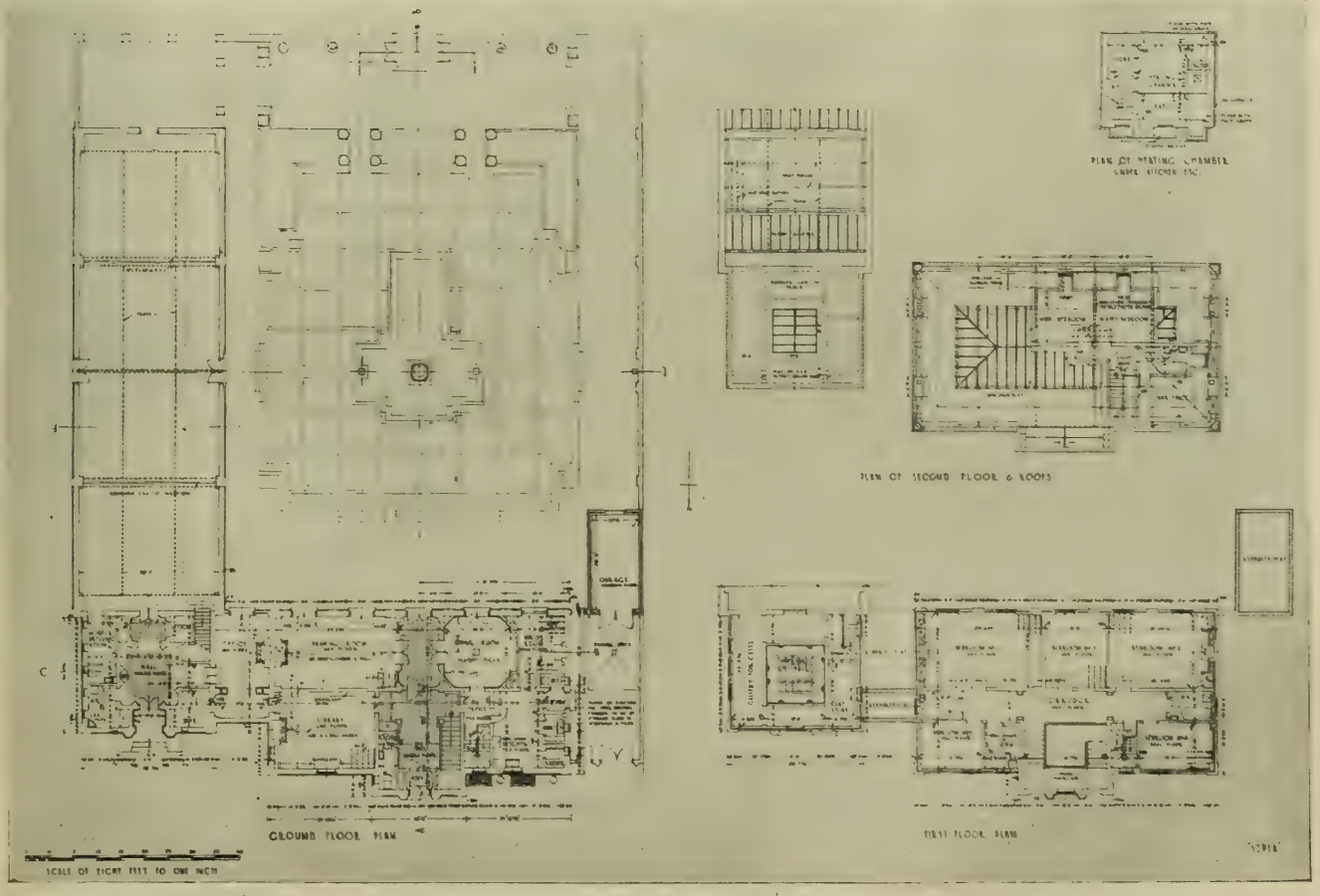
UARE, W.
F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Church of St. Paul, Ashby, near Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire: South Aisle, looking East.

Major H. C. Corlette, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

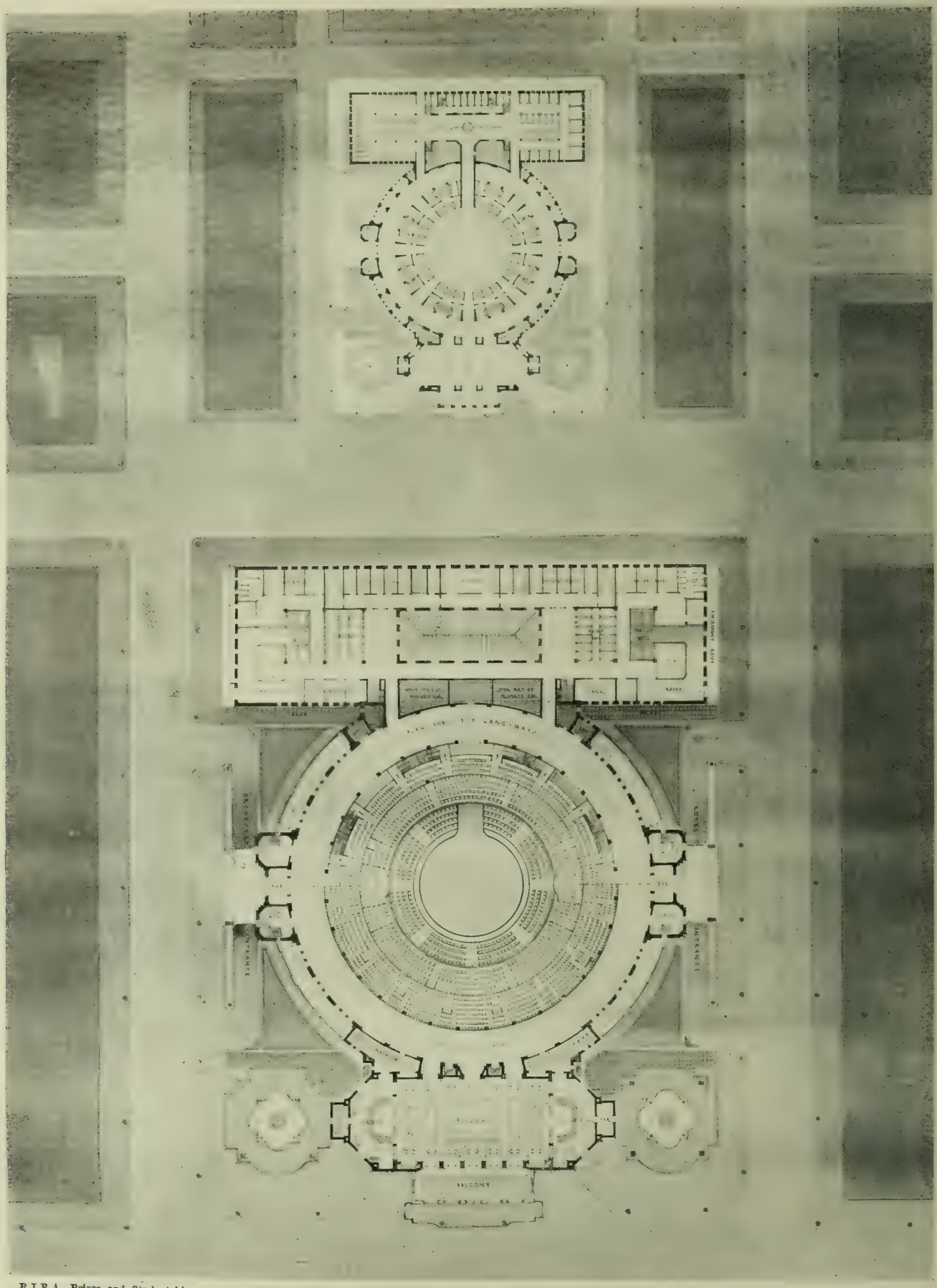




R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

The Grissell Gold Medal. A Sculptor's House and Studio: Winning Design.

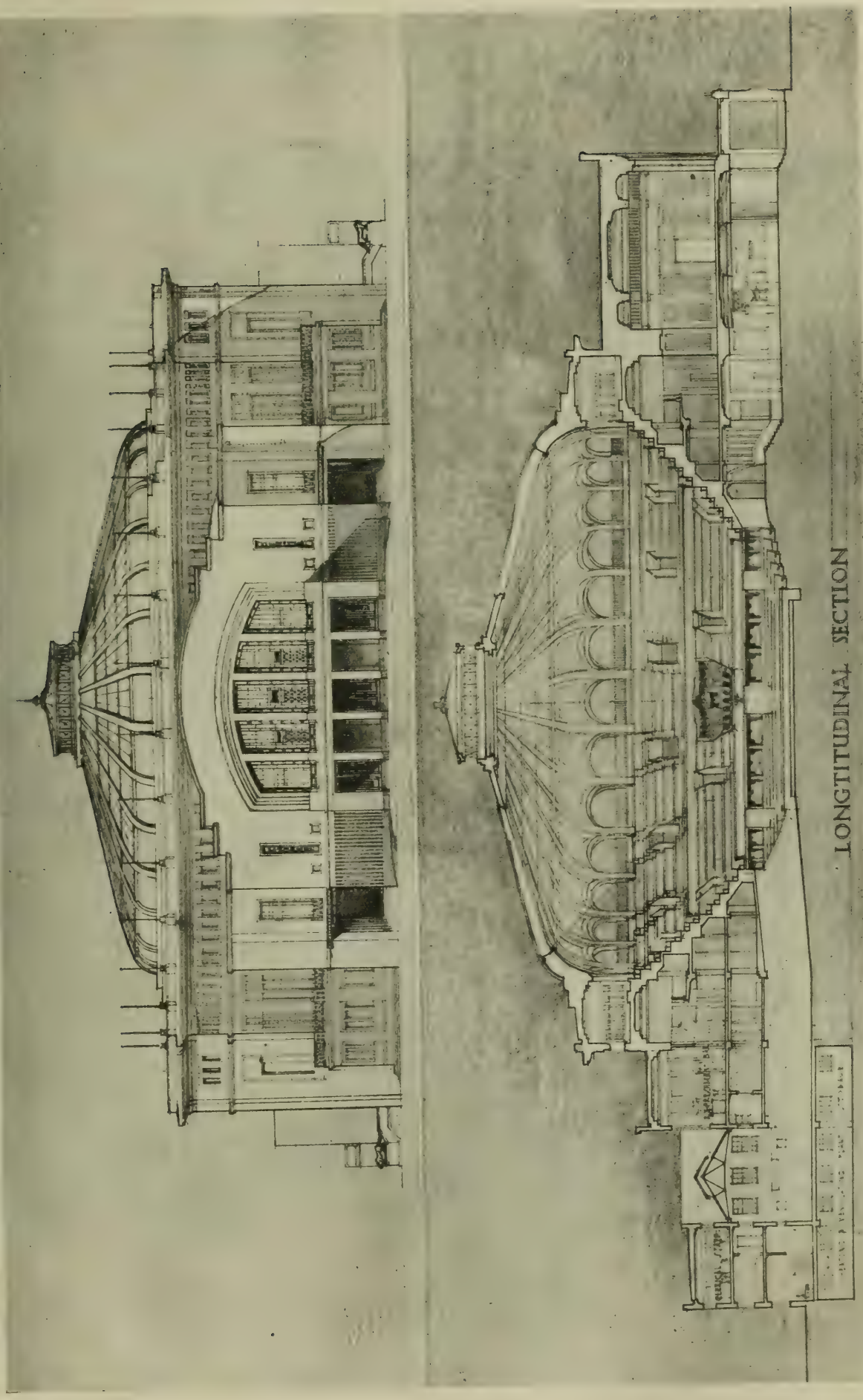
By Mr. E. C. P. Allen (Architectural Association).



R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

The Victory Scholarship. A Circus: Winning Design.

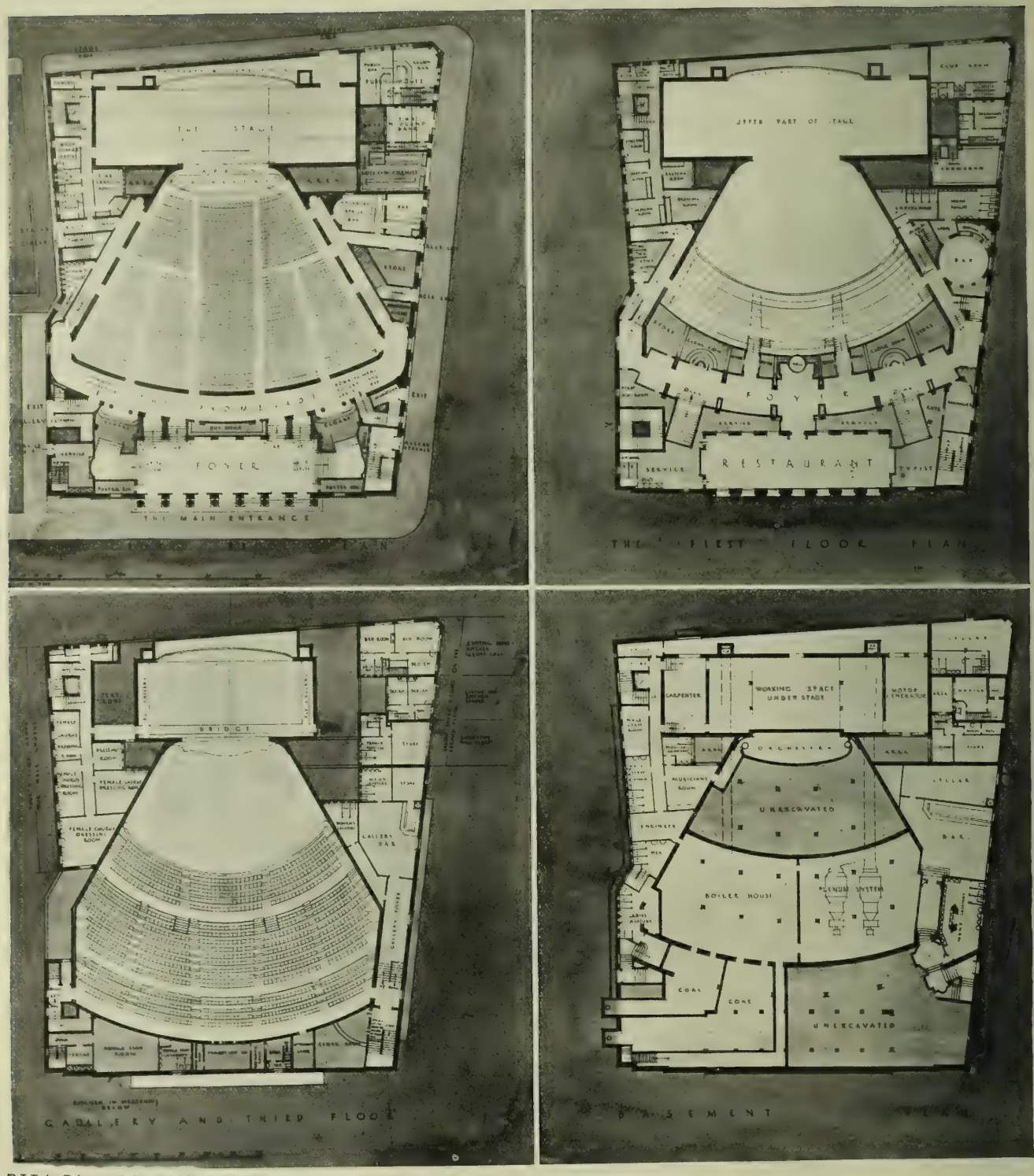
BY MR. H. T. DYER.



The Victory Scholarship. A Circus: Winning Design,

By Mr. H. T. Dyer,

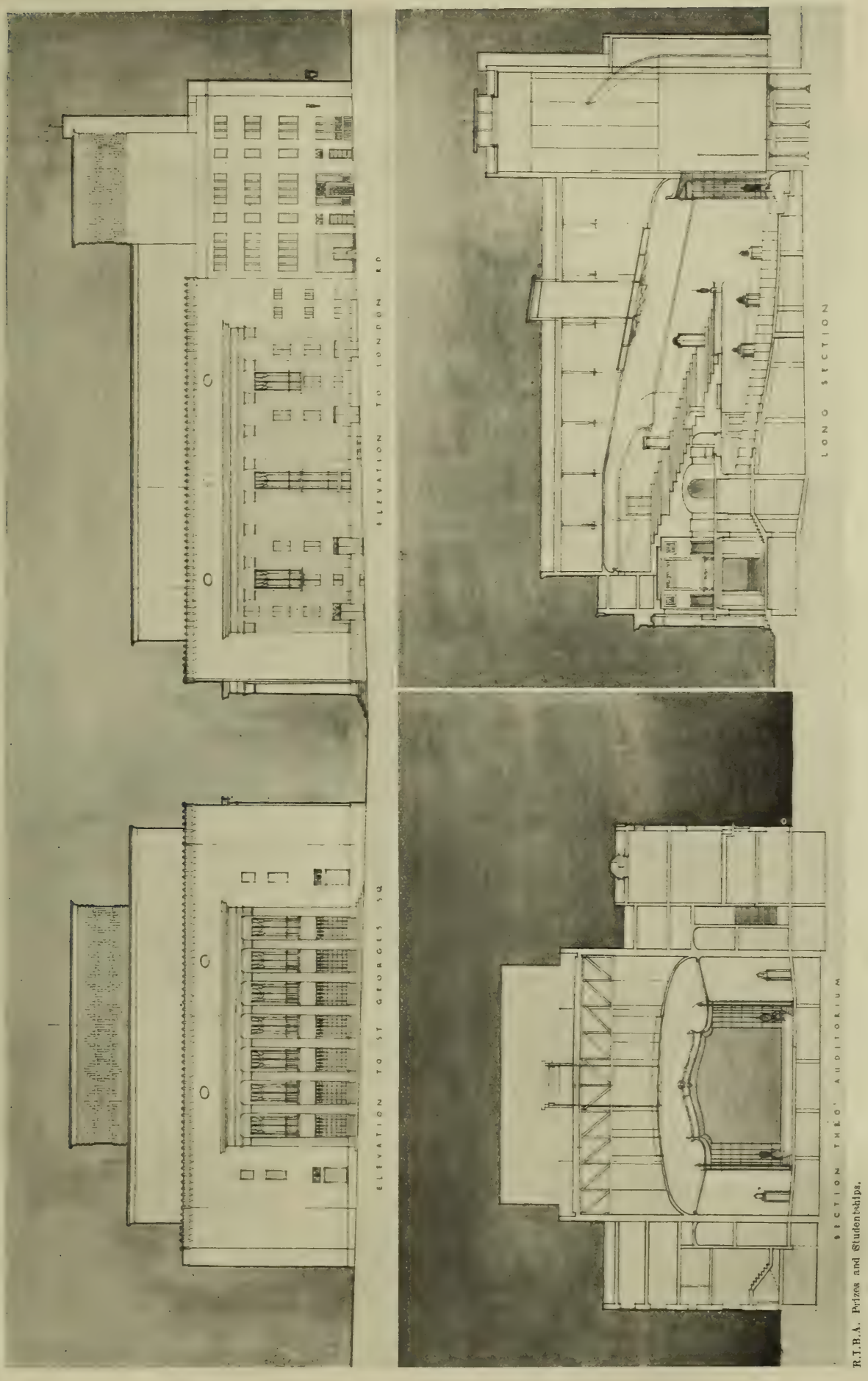
R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.



R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

The Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship. A Theatre: Winning Design.

By Mr. E. Wamsley Lewis (Architectural Association).



The Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship. A Theatre: Winning Design.

By Mr. E. Wamsley Lewis. (Architectural Association.)

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

PARTHENON STUDIES

By W. R. LETHABY.

I.—BRITISH SCHOLARSHIP BEFORE 1800—*continued.*

"The pride of Athens and the boast of Architecture."—WILKINS.

On the state of the sculptures, Chandler wrote: "It is to be regretted that such admirable sculpture should be all likely to perish from ignorant contempt and brutal violence. Numerous carved stones have disappeared, and many lying in ruinous heaps moved our indignation at the barbarism daily exercised in defacing them." Many of the beautiful drawings made by Pars were later destroyed by fire and the residue have never yet been adequately published.

Stuart included in his work engravings of many of the drawings made by Pars of the Parthenon. These were wonderfully sympathetic and accurate; the view of the east front now in the Elgin Gallery is a miracle of tender minuteness. It clearly shows traces of a set of shields that had been attached to the architrave below the metopes, with inscriptions in five lines between them. His precious drawings of the frieze were accidentally destroyed, but fortunately they had been engraved.

Chandler says of them: "Mr. Pars devoted a much longer time [than Nointel's artist] to this work, which he executed with diligence, fidelity, and courage. His post was generally on the architrave of the colonnade, many feet from the ground, where he was exposed to gusts of wind and to accidents in passing to and fro. Several of the Turks murmured, and some threatened because he overlooked their houses." In the British Museum is preserved a large and accurate drawing of Cecrops and his frightened wife or daughter made while both figures retained the heads which have since been lost. Several sketches of the metopes are also in the Museum. The Stuart-Pars illustrations of the frieze preserve records of four or five portions now lost.

In the MS. collection at the British Museum described below is a beautiful chalk drawing of a fragment of the frieze which may be by Pars. It seems to be the original from which a much-enlarged engraving in the Museum Worsleyanum was made. It is a tragedy that so many of the drawings made by Pars are lost.

Stuart and Revett.—The second volume of Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens*, containing the account of the Parthenon, was largely based on the new material collected by Chandler's expedition in 1765–6; it was practically published on behalf of the Society of Dilettanti and is dated 1787. (See the History of the Society, by L. Cust, for the full story.)

Stuart and Revett's architectural observations embodied in the *Antiquities* are too numerous for separate mention. Among other things the fact was noted that the paving of the central part of the Cella was at a slightly lower level than the rest, and Stuart argued from it that the temple was probably hypæthral, a view which is now generally given up. "The circles on the pavement are still visible and mark the places on which the [internal] columns stood." It seems probable, however, that these were traces of church columns as the indications on Stuart's plan do not agree with what is now known of the internal colonnade. Some of the marble covering "tiles" of the roof were found, and traces of colouring (elsewhere) noted. Stuart considered the question of the length of the Greek foot as the title of a memorandum in a (lost) note-book shows.

In *Antiquities* (Vol. II) he writes: "The name of the Temple (Hecatompedon), implying that it extended a hundred feet, led me to inquire into the measure of the Attic foot." He compared the measurements of the steps of the platform and found length and width incommensurable except at the top step. This "measured 101 ft. 1 $\frac{7}{10}$ in. English in front and 227 ft. $\frac{7}{10}$ in. on each side, which are so nearly in the proportions of 100 to 225 that had the greater measure been $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch less it would have been deficient of it." Stuart thus anticipated Penrose in saying that length to breadth was as 9 to 4. The supposition that the dimensions were 100 by 225 Greek feet would not now be accepted, it rested on the assumption that the top step on the front gave the name *hecatompedon*, whereas it is now held that name applied to the internal length of the cella, giving a Greek foot a little less instead of more than an English foot. Still, that Stuart investigated the problem is noteworthy.

Stuart first showed that the eastern end of the temple was the principal front, although it was turned away from the Propylæa. "Stuart, however, more accurate than his predecessors, had discovered that the entrance and consequently the front of the Parthenon were turned towards the east, and he had even brought this fact to a perfect demonstration; but he had not drawn the necessary inference from it, that the sculptures of the west tympan must have represented not the birth of Minerva but her contest with Neptune" (Visconti, 1816).

One of the reasons which convinced Stuart that the entrance was in the east front was the presence of the gods on the long slab of the frieze, which he saw must have had its place in the centre of the eastern front of the cella over the great door. Of these deities he identified "Juno sitting and Iris standing by her." The central figure was a priestess; the folded cloth held by a man was the peplos. The whole frieze represented the Pan-Athenaic procession. Ornaments and accessories of bronze had been added to the sculptures. He made a restoration of the western pediment, in which he introduced a crouching figure in the "gap" which has been mentioned, between Cecrops and the reclining male in the north angle. These figures are actually reversed in the engraving, but it provides valuable evidence that the "gap" seemed to require a figure to fill it, while both the neighbouring figures were in position. He argued against Spon's mistaken idea that the Cecrops group represented Hadrian and his wife.

Michaelis, after telling of Spon and Wheler and of the bombardment of the Acropolis by the Venetian Morosini in 1687, goes on:—"Again Athens vanished into darkness, until in 1751 the painter James Stuart and the architect Nicolas Revett arrived there, and remained three years, taking careful measurements of drawings of the sculpture and architecture, which till then had never been accurately examined. Many things remained in those days which have since disappeared. The Athenian enterprise of Stuart and Revett was the most eventful and important of all expeditions so far undertaken, and would have been of greater significance had not the publication of their great work, the *Antiquities of Athens*, been so long delayed. . . . The Dilettanti who had subsidised the publication became impatient and in 1764 sent out the Ionic Expedition at their own expense. Besides Revett, the scholar Richard Chandler and the excellent draughtsman William Pars were added to its number. We owe to them, besides supplementary notes on Athens, the first [published] survey of the remains of temples on the Ionic coast of Asia Minor."

In the British Museum Manuscript Room is a collection of drawings, prints and documents brought together, in part at least, by Joseph Woods, the editor of Vol. IV of the *Antiquities*, published in 1814 in the preparation of that volume (Add. 22152-3). There are also several drawings which seem to have been made in Athens by Woods in 1818, and probably the whole collection was his. The smaller volume of the two begins with a list of "Stuart papers," filling many pages, and consequently the collection has sometimes been called "The Stuart Papers." The list includes reference to many note-books and sketch-books. In these were notes and beginnings of treatises: on Architecture and Painting; on Truth; on the Absurd, etc. Such subjects as History of Philosophy and Greek Proverbs are mixed up with poems which "appear to be by Stuart": the beginning of a translation of Vitruvius; translations from Pausanias and Strabo, etc. Most of these books were only half full, and "all but one began at both ends." At the Institute of Architects are two or three original water-colour views of Athens by Stuart.

Stuart must have been expert in Latin, as he wrote a treatise in it; he also appears to have had a competent knowledge of Greek, and he refers to original authorities in that language. He obviously had read much, and he seems to have had an inclination for exact measurements and calculations. On a proof of the octagonal Temple of the Winds he has checked the length of a side as the tangent to a given radius for an angle of 22½ degrees. His excellent judgment is shown by what he says of the fashion for measurements by modules. "We have contented ourselves with setting down measures in English feet, purposely forbearing to mention modules, as they necessarily imply a system and perhaps too frequently incline an author to adopt one." Penrose commends his exact measurements.

In the collection are several sheets of diagrams of volutes with calculations. Also a few drawings of architecture and sculpture. A letter states that the notes on the life of Stuart in Vol. 78 of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, signed A. H., were by Anthony Higham, a friend of his.

Stuart, after his return, did some work as an architect. In the Victoria and Albert Museum are original drawings of his designs for Holdernesse House, Park-lane, and of a house in St. James's-square.

Accounts of the lives of Stuart and Revett are given in Vol. IV of *The Antiquities of Athens* and the Dictionary of National Biography. Stuart's works and MSS. collections are evidence of an active exploring mind; while working over the material I have been drawn to think of Leonardo—notwithstanding a vast difference of scale between the two men.

In 1785 W. Reveley, the architect, travelling with Sir Richard Worsley, visited Athens. In the Victoria and Albert Museum is a drawing of the Portico of the Agora made at this time, together with views of the temples at Pæstum. On his return Reveley edited the third volume of *The Antiquities of Athens*, dated 1794.

Nothing we could do at the present time would give Parthenon studies a greater stimulus than the publication of a selection of the old drawings made by our artists.

OBITUARY

Sir Whitworth Wallis.

We regret to record the death of Sir Whitworth Wallis, Keeper of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, at the age of 71. Sir Whitworth was born at Handsworth on June 23, 1855, his father being the late George Wallis, F.S.A., senior keeper of the South Kensington Museum. After being educated privately in London, Paris, and Hanover, he was placed in charge of the Bethnal Green Museum in 1879, but soon afterwards he was given the care of the famous Indian collection of art treasures formed by King Edward and kept at South Kensington, and in 1885 he was appointed curator of the then newly-formed Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery. From first to last the galleries have owed a great deal to him; and when he received a knighthood in 1912 it was recognised that the honour was as well deserved as it was rare.

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—XVII

BY OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—*This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.*]

WE dealt last time with rivets and bolts in general. There are a few special applications which require mention. The first is perhaps the rivets required to connect the flanges to the web of a plate girder.

It was mentioned and proved earlier in this series that vertical shear in a girder is always accompanied by an equal horizontal shear. The existence of this horizontal shear is perhaps made clearer by considering three planks superimposed, as shown in Fig. 47 (*a*). Treating these as a beam supported at the ends and loaded in

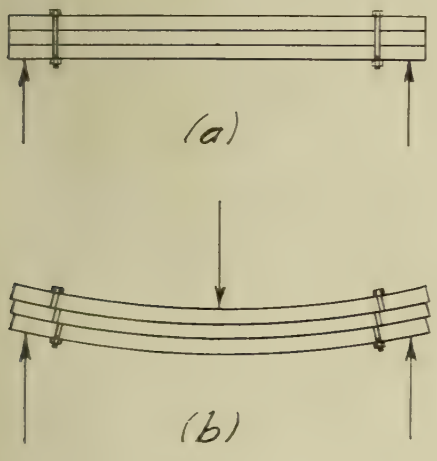


FIG. 47.

the centre, they would deflect in the manner shown in Fig. 47 (*b*), each plank deflecting equally and separately as shown. It has already been shown that, as each plank forms part of a segment of a circle, the top of each plank, being of smaller radius, will be shorter than the bottom. For the same reason, the bottom of the top plank will be longer than the top of the second plank, and will therefore project beyond it at each end, as indicated. This means that a bolt or rivet going through each plank would now tend to be broken by the horizontal movement of the planks, as shown in Fig. 47 (*b*), and would tend to take up the shape therein indicated. This illustrates not only the horizontal shear in a girder, but also in the rivets connecting the flanges to the web, because the middle plank may be considered to be the web, the top and bottom planks the top and bottom flanges respectively, the problem being in no way altered in principle by the fact of the web being somewhat thicker than is usual and somewhat less in depth in relation to the thickness of the flanges.

Consider now Fig. 48, showing half of a plate girder in which the flanges are connected to the webs by means of rivets and angles. It is desired to calculate how many rivets are necessary between the points A and B anywhere along the girder, these points being conveniently taken 12 in. apart. There are two ways in which we may proceed.

The first makes use of the fact that the vertical shear and the horizontal shear are equal. If, therefore, we calculate the vertical shear on the plane CC (half-way between AA and BB), and we divide this shear by d, d being measured in feet, then the vertical shear per foot run is $\frac{S}{d}$. This is therefore also equal to the horizontal shear per foot run, and provided sufficient rivets are placed per foot as will take up the shear S, our problem will have been solved.

A second method, which, of course, yields the same results but is to some people a little easier to follow and is, in any case, a useful confirmation, is to calculate the bending moment at section AA and at BB, the latter being, of course, in the present case the greater. The girder being of constant depth, it is equally easy to calculate the flange forces due to these bending moments, P_1, P_2 respectively, by dividing the bending moments by the depth in each case. Clearly the difference between P_2 and P_1 represents an increment of force in the flange which can only have been transmitted to it through the medium of the shear in the rivets between sections A and B, and therefore sufficient rivets have to be provided between these two sections to take the difference in flange force $P_2 - P_1$.

Let us make this clear by means of an example. Let us take a girder of 30-ft. span with d = 3 ft. (measured to the centre of gravity of the flanges), and the central load being 60 tons. Let the section AA be 2 ft. from one support and BB 3 ft. from it. The vertical shear at the section CC is clearly 30 tons, and therefore the vertical shear per foot run is

$$s = \frac{S}{d} = \frac{30 \text{ tons}}{3 \text{ ft.}} = 10 \text{ tons per foot run.}$$

This is therefore also the horizontal shear per foot run, and hence sufficient rivets have to be inserted per foot to take this shear.

Considering first the rivets between the flanges in the angles, there are two of these per row, and each rivet is worth 2.4 tons in single shear if they are $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, or 4.8 tons per row of two. The rows would therefore need to be approximately 5 in. apart, because this would give a shear per foot of

$$4.8 \text{ tons} \times \frac{12 \text{ in.}}{5 \text{ in.}} = 11.5 \text{ tons per foot,}$$

as against the 10 tons required.

Coming now to the rivets connecting the angles to the web, there is only one of these for each two of the others (assuming they are spaced equally far apart); but they are in double shear, so that the value of each rivet would be

$$2.4 \times 1\tfrac{3}{4} = 4.2 \text{ tons.}$$

If spaced at 5-in. centres as before, they would therefore be good for

$$4.2 \text{ tons} \times \frac{12 \text{ in.}}{5 \text{ in.}} = 10.1 \text{ tons.}$$

as against the 10 tons per foot required.

Let us now consider the problem, using the second method.

The bending moment at AA would be

$$M_A = 30 \text{ tons} \times 2 \text{ ft.} = 60 \text{ ft. tons.}$$

Similarly, the bending moment at BB would be

$$M_B = 30 \text{ tons} \times 3 \text{ ft.} = 90 \text{ ft. tons.}$$

The depth of the girder being 3 ft., the flange forces would be

$$P_1 = \frac{M_A}{d} = \frac{60 \text{ ft. tons}}{3 \text{ ft.}} = 20 \text{ tons,}$$

and

$$P_2 = \frac{M_B}{d} = \frac{90 \text{ ft. tons}}{3 \text{ ft.}} = 30 \text{ tons;}$$

therefore $P_2 - P_1 = 10$ tons, which, of course, is the horizontal shear per foot, and gives the same value as before.

From the consideration that the horizontal shear per foot is the same as the vertical shear per foot, it follows, of course, that the distribution of horizontal shear along the length of a girder will be exactly the same as that for the vertical shear.

It therefore follows that a girder centrally loaded where the vertical shear is constant from its midspan to the support would also have the horizontal shear constant, and the rivets will therefore require to be uniformly spaced. On the other hand, a girder uniformly loaded has the vertical shear, and therefore also the horizontal

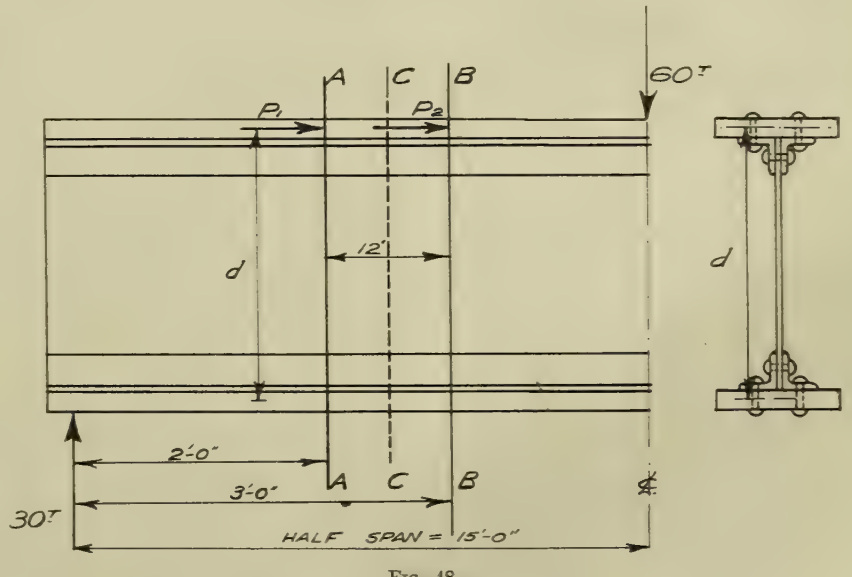


FIG. 48.

shear, varying from zero at midspan to a maximum at the support, and the rivets would therefore require to be closely spaced near the supports and can be further apart as we approach the centre. It is, however, not good practice to put the rivets much more than 6 in. apart, whether the horizontal shear requires them or not.

The number of rivets which can be got from practical considerations generally form the limiting consideration in determining the minimum depth of very heavy short girders, and it will be clear that it would be difficult to exceed 30 tons per foot with a single web.

This gives one some means of determining the minimum depth of girders from a shear consideration. Thus a girder to carry 100 tons will have a shear of 50 tons, and should not be made less in depth than

$$\frac{50}{30} = 1\tfrac{2}{3} \text{ ft.},$$

and so on, in proportion.

Another problem in connection with rivets is in the connections between beams and beams. In Fig. 49 is shown a typical connection of a secondary beam with a main beam, the connection taking the form of two angles riveted as shown. These angles in this connection are generally called cleats.

Where the secondary girder is of the same depth as the main girder, as may occur, the secondary has to be "notched," as shown in Fig. 49 (*b*). This does not appreciably weaken it, as there is little bending moment at the end. From what has been said, an approximate idea of the strength of such a connection can readily be calculated, but it is somewhat complicated, particularly in the case of connections with few rivets, by the eccentricity of the load on the connection. It is clear, for example, that if we are dealing with very small beams, a single rivet, as shown in Fig. 50 (*a*), would be most unsatisfactory, since the load is applied to the cleat at the end, which, of course, exerts a rotational tendency on the rivet in double shear, and this connection would, in fact, fail in that way. It would therefore be necessary for the single cleat to have at least two rivets, as shown in Fig. 50 (*b*), to prevent this rotation.

The strength of this cleat connection cannot be obtained by merely adding together the strengths of the two rivets, as will readily be seen by considering the forces in Fig. 50 (*b*), the forces being denoted by P_1, P_2, and P_3 respectively, and being the forces exerted on the angle cleats through their respective rivets.

The force on P_1 obviously being upwards, it follows that P_2 must be downwards and P_3 upwards, since if an attempt is made to reverse the direction of either P_2 or P_3 it will be found impossible to produce a system of forces which would be balanced against rotation.

Taking the distances between the forces as 2 in. and 3 in. respectively, it follows that P_3 is two-thirds of P_1, and P_2 equals

$$P_1 + P_3 = P_1 + \tfrac{2}{3} P_1 = 1\tfrac{2}{3} P_1.$$

The maximum load on P_2 must be limited to that which will not overstress a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. rivet in double shear (assuming, of course, that we are using $\frac{3}{4}$-in. rivets), which is 4.2 tons. We therefore have

$$4.2 \text{ tons} = 1\tfrac{2}{3} P_1,$$

whence

$$P_1 = \frac{4.2 \text{ tons}}{1\frac{2}{3}} = 2.5 \text{ tons}.$$

It will therefore be seen that this cleat can only be used for reactions of 2.5 tons, although the addition of the safe shear on each of the rivets would have given twice 2.4 = 4.8 tons, so that in this case the eccentricity of the loading reduces the strength of the connection to less than one-third, and is therefore obviously a matter requiring serious attention.

The same principle applies in the calculations of the strength of all other cleated connections, but the effect of eccentricity is less marked as the number of rivets increases, and is less for cleats having a single row of rivets, such as Fig. 49 (*b*), than in the case of cleats having two rows of rivets, such as Fig. 50 (*b*).

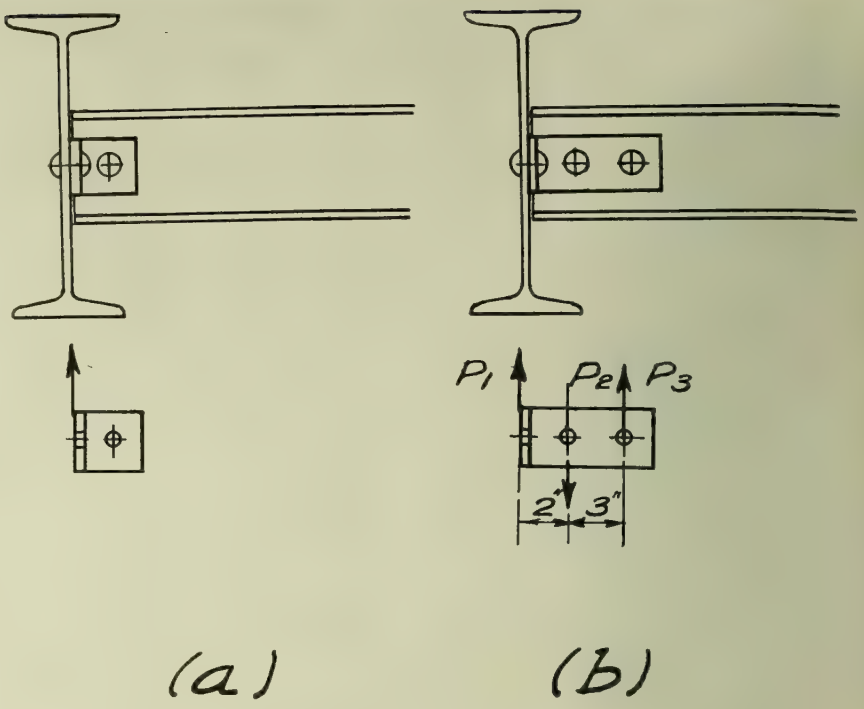


FIG. 50.

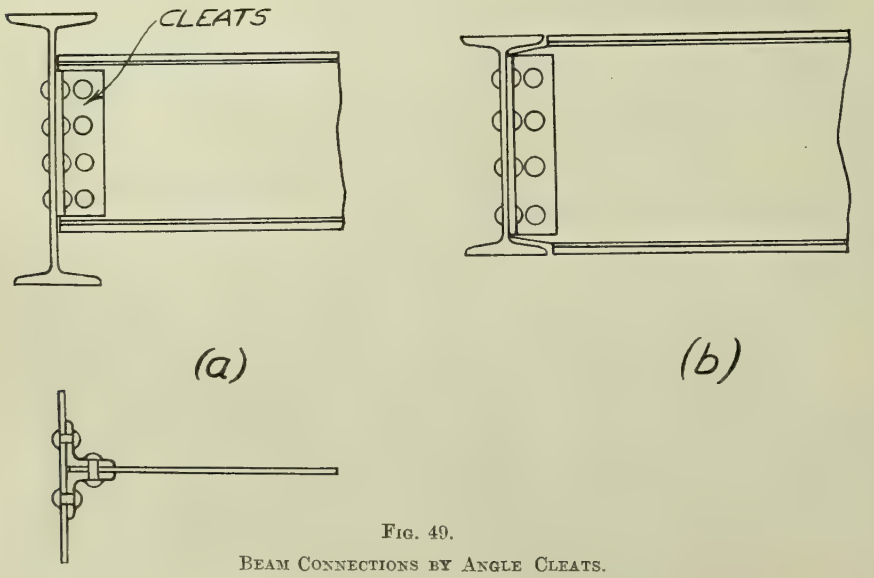


FIG. 49.

BEAM CONNECTIONS BY ANGLE CLEATS.

The Wittet Memorial.

The memory of the late Mr. George Wittet, F.R.I.B.A., who did so much to make Bombay into no mean city during his twenty-two years' connection with it, is to be perpetuated by a memorial. Mr. W. H. Neilson, of the Bombay Port Trust, is the chairman of the Memorial Committee. The memorial, it is understood, will take the form of a tablet, to be erected in "The Gateway of India"—which is one of the examples of Mr. Wittet's art—and the endowment of one or more travelling scholarships for architectural students. Subscriptions may be sent to the Joint Honorary Treasurers, Wittet Memorial Fund, c/o. Lloyds Bank, Hornby-road, Bombay.

British Archæological Exploration.

The Trustees of the British Museum, after careful investigation, have, it is understood, come to the conclusion that a continuance of the work of archæological exploration of British Honduras is of great importance to the Empire. As a result of the excavations undertaken at the early Maya site of Lubaantun last spring an invitation has been issued by the Colonial Government to the Trustees to undertake the further supervision of the work.

It is reasonable to suppose that an intensive survey of the colony from the archæological point of view would result in as great a contribution to our knowledge of the origin and development of pre-historic American culture as has been made in the past by British enterprise to that of Old World civilisations.

THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT

By T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. F.I.O.B., Hon. F.I.B.D.

(Concluded from last week's issue.)

EVERYONE is familiar with the attempts which have been made to define beauty. It is normally indefinable but unmistakable. It is composed of many elements. It must possess texture and colour, form and originality. It must express the purpose of the building; the method of construction and the material of which it is composed. It must bear the imprint of the designer, of the user, and of the time in which it is formed. It must have solidity and grace, power and interest. With so diverse a programme it is frankly impossible to teach an undesigning mind how to design. It must therefore be laid down that the architect, perhaps more properly the embryo architect, should have innate ability to design, that he should develop this ability by constant study and practice so that slowly the brain becomes attuned to its job and is able to weave a beautiful structure around an ordinary building. Sometimes a design surmounts its limitations beyond the hope of ordinary men, and it is then hailed as a work of genius. The genius in architecture is rare and unmistakable.

Perfection in architecture is elusive, and difficult to obtain. Perhaps it may be argued that perfection in any form is almost unobtainable, and while this is probably true of all the works of mankind, it is particularly true of architecture because there is no means of testing the effect until the whole is complete. The architect must, however, regard design as only one of the qualities which are expected from him and must add to his unmistakable artistic attainment the essentially practical qualities which are comprised by the section and the plan. Design alone may make an artist, but it will not make an architect, and unless the architect can add to his powers of design some or all of the requirements already enumerated, he is likely to find that the most cherished qualities of his conception have disappeared in the process of transferring the design from paper to material.

A great field of information must be adequately covered in order that the architect may deal with his constructional problems; innumerable details must be absorbed. Alternative methods of construction must be known, the contemporary use of all materials must be perfectly grasped. It is necessary that the details of methods of jointing bricks, stone, timber, iron, steel and concrete should have become a commonplace. A knowledge of the appropriate possibilities of all forms of construction is essential, and the ability to choose any one for any position and to choose it rightly is one of the surest tests of architectural capability. This will involve not merely a knowledge of all methods of construction but a knowledge of their relative costs and of subsidiary information which will vitally affect the final choice.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.—Science has tended towards specialisation, and inventors are turning their attention more and more to the development of building materials and the adjuncts of building. The wearing and weathering qualities of existing materials have been investigated and a large number of proprietary articles have been placed on the market as substitutes for, or additions to, the materials with which older generations were familiar. In marketing these proprietary articles considerable ability has been shown. Their advantages have been carefully enumerated and details are daily placed before the architect to show their advantage. It is difficult to refuse to adopt an article which is apparently economical and satisfactory, and which has withstood a certain number of tests with every success; and in most cases economy is urged, and where the client possesses a knowledge of the particular item before the architect, he will press his professional adviser to use it because it may involve a substantial reduction in cost. For those reasons it is more and more necessary for every man in professional practice to possess a large amount of physical and chemical knowledge so that he may at least form a sound opinion of the proposals with which he is daily faced. Many defects in building become evident only after extensive use and the building world still awaits the invention of satisfactory ageing tests which would really reproduce the condition of actual work over a period of years. The success or failure of many buildings will, however, depend to a very large extent upon the amount of knowledge which the architect is able to bring to bear upon the use of these new materials.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The gift of precise language both in the writing of specifications and in the giving of instructions is another of the extraneous but necessary qualities of the architect. There must be many instances in which failure to convey to others (often of limited intelligence) the exact intention of a design or piece of construction has involved serious claims for extras and consequent damage to the prestige of an otherwise efficient practitioner. The specification should be a concise and accurate statement of the whole of the requirements of the design, and a full, well-written specification will save endless difficulties in the execution of the work. It is obvious, moreover, that precise information of this kind is trebled in value in supervising or erecting jobs which are many miles from the architect's office.

ENGINEERING.—Although the technicalities of heating, lighting and ventilation are involved and must be handled by specialists, the architect is responsible for the installation of the system adopted and draws fees upon its cost; he is unable, therefore, to shirk the responsibilities entailed. Even where specialists are employed the architect is often able to decide much more accurately than any specialist the right type of system for a particular building, and he will choose his specialist after he has decided upon his scheme. Moreover, when the specialist has described in detail the high or low pressure hot-water scheme, the panel-heating, hot-air or steam-heating scheme which he proposes to adopt, it is the architect who must weigh its advantages or disadvantages and must give the final decision or final advice to the client before the work is put in hand. Similarly a knowledge of lighting systems and of lighting fittings, reflectors and other matters of importance must be possessed by the architect.

The detail of the scheme in most, if not in all, instances will be worked out by the specialist, but this does not alter the fact that a very large measure of responsibility remains with the architect, who controls the appointment of the specialist. Relative costs are matters of great importance, and there is in most cases a separate specialist on electric lighting, gas, petrol or acetylene, and the relative costs with these systems must often be decided before the specialist commences his work.

LEGAL.—In an important London contract the amount of legal work must be a constant matter of astonishment to those who are unaware of its existence. The Building Acts of London have a legal atmosphere and involve purely legal decisions upon wording and other matters which are entirely foreign to the by-laws of the provincial towns and cities. A very large number of buildings involve all the legal paraphernalia of the party-wall awards and party-wall notices entailing research to discover under lessees and superior landlords. Rights of light and air and other easements are a common occurrence, and involve a legal attitude of mind even if the legal details are finally handled by a lawyer.

Conditions of contract are constantly before the architect. In many instances they travel their course reposing in the architect's safe, and their clauses are never called to question; but once in a while the architect must be very keenly aware that their use forms a very important element in the means by which the building is erected.

ORGANISATION.—Power of organisation is evident in the office and on works. Works must be supervised satisfactorily and this can only be done if a definite method is followed. In a large office, control and influence are of a very great value. Drawings are produced by many hands, and unless real efficiency reigns, there is a possibility of very substantial losses and mistakes.

FINANCE.—Finance enters into every building in some form or another. Sometimes it is the governing factor; at others it is of less importance, but it can never be said to be non-existent. Artistically the building is successful only if it meets every one of the conditions under which it was erected, and inasmuch as finance is a condition of building it must be an element in design. It is wrong to ignore it or to give it a place of no importance, just as much as it is inartistic to allow it to be the sole and only factor in the scheme.

SUMMARY.—Finally, in summarising these outlines of the vast field of knowledge which the architect must cover, it will become evident that his ability will be that of a man of real versatility, and that unless he possesses a mind capable of dealing with a large number of divergent problems he must work as one member of a syndicate or partnership, or must have serious drawbacks in the execution of work in which all these qualities are of real importance. The fascination of the work lies in its variety, and this is the compensation to the man who decides to devote his work and his leisure hours to the practice of an interesting but very difficult profession.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS

A conference of Allied Societies of the Roya Institute of British Architects was held in London on Monday last, to receive a report from the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee in regard to the Architects' Registration Bill, which is about to be introduced into the House of Commons. The meeting was attended by the President of the R.I.B.A., and by the Presidents and other delegates of the Allied Societies, the latter representing some 5,000 architects practising in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The areas covered by these bodies include London and the Home Counties, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the counties of Berks, Bucks, Oxon, Warwick, Stafford, Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Devon, Cornwall, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Middlesbrough, Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Somerset, and Dorset.

The Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, presented a report showing that as a result of representations made in their corporate and personal capacity by the Councils and members of the R.I.B.A., and its Allied Societies within their respective constituencies, many responses had been received, and were still coming in, from Members of Parliament in support of the Bill for the registration of Architects.

Reference was also made to the wide publicity given to the proposals by the Press, which seemed generally to recognise that the matter was one of considerable public interest and that the proposed Bill was a natural corollary of the educational work of the R.I.B.A. in building up a widespread system of architectural education throughout the country. The view was expressed that if fortunate in the ballot there was every probability of the Bill being passed by both Houses of Parliament during the coming Session.

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER III.

DEFINITIONS AND DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

THE primary and most usual meaning of the term, "party wall," under Common Law, is a wall of which the adjoining owners are tenants in common. The common user of a wall separating adjoining buildings or land of different owners may be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that the wall and the land on which it stands belong to the owners of the adjoining properties in equal moieties as tenants in common. Where such a wall has been erected at the joint expense of the adjoining owners, the same principle applies.

Where two properties are separated by a party wall it may be accepted, subject to evidence to the contrary, that the middle of the wall is the boundary between them. If the quantity of land which each owner contributed to the site of the wall is known, the property in the wall follows the property in the land. The usual definitions of a party wall under local by-laws differ from those in the London Building Act, and are as follows :—

(*a*) A wall forming part of a building and being used or constructed to be used in any part of the height or length of such wall for separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners, or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons ; or

(*b*) A wall forming part of a building and standing in any part of the length of such wall to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on one side on the grounds of different owners.

Variations in the wording of these definitions are found in different parts of the country. It was laid down in the leading case of *Watson v. Gray* (1880), that the term, "party wall," may be used in four different ways, as follows :—

(1) A wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common ;

(2) A wall divided longitudinally into two strips which belong to each of the joint owners ;

(3) A wall which belongs entirely to one of the joint owners, but is subject to an easement in the other to have it maintained as a dividing wall between the two tenements ;

(4) A wall divided longitudinally into two moieties, each moiety being subject to a cross easement in favour of the other moiety.

It is unusual to find a definition of "owner" under local by-laws, but the general principle throughout the statutes dealing with property is to throw the expense of structural works upon the "owner" as defined in each statute, except in these matters affecting the public safety or public health, where the object is to get the work done immediately, no matter by whom.

The Public Health Act, 1875, makes provision for taking down, securing or repairing dangerous walls, but makes no provision as to how the expense is to be borne by the different owners. The provisions under the London Building Act are much more complete and provide for the expense to be borne in various ways. There does not appear to be any rule or decision as to the liability for payment where a party wall, held in common by the owners of adjoining houses which depend upon it for support, becomes ruinous, necessitating its repair or re-building, and one of the part owners undertakes the necessary work.

Disputes frequently occur between neighbours as to the ownership of garden walls and fences, in general these belong to the owner of the land on which they stand, and where the ownership is not disclosed by the deeds the question can usually be determined on survey. The wall generally belongs to the owner on whose side the piers or buttresses stand ; if there are piers on both sides, it belongs to the adjoining owners on each side in equal moieties. A fence belongs to the owner of the land on which its supporting posts stand, the reason being that a property is always enclosed to its extreme limit, which can only be done by placing the supporting posts upon the inner side.

Hedges often separate two properties, and the Ordnance Survey Department are instructed to measure to the centre of a hedge ; but the centre of a hedge is not always the true boundary, as where there is a ditch on one side of the hedge the boundary of the lands extends to the edge of the ditch furthest from the hedge, usually considered by surveyors as 4 ft. from the centre of the hedge. Where there are ditches on both sides of the hedge, the centre of the hedge may be taken as the boundary.

Under the Law of Property Act, 1925, which deals mainly with the consolidation of enactments relating to conveyances and other instruments creating interests in property, tenants in common and joint tenancies are, for the purpose of future demise, created statutory trusts, to be held on trust for sale, but not so as to sever their joint tenancy in equity, and the law as laid down in the following decided cases under common law will not be affected in principle.

A tenant in common of a party wall cannot maintain an action for trespass against the other tenant unless there is what is known in law as an actual ouster (*Jacobs v. Seward*). It would amount to an actual ouster if one tenant in common pulls down a party wall with no intention of rebuilding it, but not if he intends to rebuild it, although he might sell the old materials, and it is immaterial whether he pulls down the wall because it is past repair or because he desires to effect an improvement.

Where one tenant in common of a party wall is not liable to an action at common law for pulling it down, he cannot be restrained from so doing by injunction, but if damage is caused by negligence or unreasonable delay in rebuilding, he would be liable in an action for damages and it would be no defence to plead that he had employed a competent architect or builder (*Lemaitre v. Davis*, 1881 ; *Percival v. Hughes*, 1883 ; *Joliffe v. Woodhouse*, 1894).

Where one tenant in common of a party wall does some act which, whilst not amounting to total destruction of the wall, yet does partial damage thereto and thereby causes disturbance to his co-tenant, the latter could not maintain an action for trespass though he could one for damages (*Cubitt v. Porter*).

Neither of the co-owners of a party wall is entitled to underpin it unless it can be done without injury to the adjoining property (*Standard Bank of South Africa v. Stokes*, 1879). Since this decision, a building owner under the London Building Act, 1894, has a statutory right to underpin a party wall.

Where a party wall belongs to two adjoining owners as tenants in common the wall and every part of it so belongs and it cannot be claimed that there is any dominant or servient tenement or that one has an easement of support as against the other (*Mayfair Property Co. v. Johnson*, 1894). This particular case concerned a garden wall, or, as defined under the London Building Act, a party fence wall, and it was held that a tenant in common was entitled as a right to a partition of the wall under the old statutes of Henry VIII, and an order was made accordingly for partition of the wall longitudinally and vertically and for the execution of the proper mutual conveyances for the purpose. On partition the parties became separate owners, each of his own part, and entitled to deal with his own land and the portion of the wall built upon it as he pleased.

This old Act of Henry VIII has been repealed by the Law of Property Act, 1925, but the principle of partition and right of support has been re-enacted by Section 38 of this Act, but this is more for the purpose of simplifying the transfer of property. In any case, such right of partition within the area governed by the London Building Act, 1894, must be subject to the provisions of that Act.

Where a party wall has been erected at the joint expense of two adjoining owners, each contributing a moiety of the site, each would own a moiety of the wall in severalty and it would be considered as being two walls, but if the wall is a party wall by common user only the adjoining owners will only be entitled to it as tenants in common.

Where a party wall is owned in moieties in severalty either of the two adjoining owners may cut away or pull down his moiety of the wall (*Watson v. Gray*, 1880). The owner cutting away or pulling down his moiety is not bound to shore up the other moiety (*Vauxhall Water Co. v. Wandsworth Board of Works*, 1898), but he must use reasonable and ordinary care to prevent damage to his neighbour's moiety (*Bower v. Peate*, 1876 ; *Dalton v. Angus*, 1881), and should, as a precaution, before commencing the work, give notice to his neighbour to enable him to secure his moiety of the wall and any building depending thereon for support, although legally no notice is necessary. Under the London Building Act, 1894, notice for such work would be necessary.

Where the adjoining owners have mutual rights of lateral support, if one of them cuts away or pulls down his moiety he must not affect the others' right of support, and could be restrained by injunction, and would be liable for damages.

Where a party wall belongs entirely to one of the adjoining owners, but is subject to an easement in the other to have it maintained as a dividing wall between the two properties, the right is not confined to its maintenance as a dividing wall only as there will be also a right of user for the vertical support of his building.

Where one of two adjoining owners of a party wall held in several moieties adds to the height of the wall and the other pulls down the addition, the owner who erected the addition can maintain an action for trespass against the other for pulling down so much of it as stood on his half of the wall (*Matts v. Hawkins*). Under the London Building Act, 1894, there is a statutory right to raise a party wall.

Where the owner of a house grants to an adjoining owner a several moiety in one of his walls for the purpose of making it a party wall between his house and a house to be built on the adjoining land, such grant implies the reservation to both parties of such easements as may be necessary to carry out the common intention as to user of the wall which would vary with the circumstances in each case (*Jones v. Pritchard*, 1908). Each owner, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, would only be obliged to repair his moiety of the wall.

The right of user for vertical support over the wall of an adjoining house will, in the absence of an express grant, be limited to the extent previously enjoyed, and an owner enjoying such right must not impose additional weight thereon, as if by so doing damage is caused, the Courts will award damages to the adjoining owner (*Hart v. Monarch Land Co.*, 1892).

Artistic Village Signposts.

An effort is being made to revive the movement for the display of artistic signposts in towns and villages. A most interesting specimen is the Ringmer signpost, which was unveiled by the American Ambassador (Mr. Harvey) in October, 1923. This village sign, besides indicating the distance of the village from Hastings, commemorates the names of William Penn, John Harvard, and other illustrious personages who were connected with the place.

The idea was revived at a meeting of the executive council of the Rural District Councils' Association, held at the Surveyors' Institution, Great George-street, Westminster. Mr. J. J. McIntyre, secretary of the Association, introduced the subject, and suggested that the Association might do something to forward the movement. He pointed out that the display of such signs, giving historical and other information would be a great boon to motorists and to all users of the roads. The suggestion was favourably received by the council, which represents practically all the rural district councils in England and Wales. While no resolution was before the meeting, the general view expressed was that the executive council should do all that they could to further the project, and it is probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of individual rural district councils.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—II

BY H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Definitions (Continued.)

Note.—The interpretations of the definitions omitted from these articles have not given rise to any serious controversy and are therefore not given.

(8) The expression "level of the ground" means the mean level of the ground as determined by the District Surveyor, or, in the event of disagreement by the Superintending Architect or on appeal, by the Tribunal of Appeal.

Note.—The level of the ground is an important factor regulating the height of buildings. When the ground is sloping on the face of the building the point of intersection with the ground and centre of the building face is taken as "level of the ground." If also the ground slopes from the front to the back of the building, this "level of the ground" (apart from other circumstances) remains, and it is possible for such a building to be 80 ft. high facing a main street and to be over 100 ft. high at the back of the building facing another street.

(9) The expression "foundation," applied to a wall having footings, means the solid ground or artificially formed support on which the footings of the wall rest, but in the case of a wall carried by a bressummer, means such bressummer.

Note.—Rock chalk and gravel are often considered solid enough to allow the footings of a wall to be placed directly upon same. The artificially formed support is the concrete placed in trenches, or in made-up ground the arches or bressummers supported on piers, etc.

(11) The expression "ground story" means that story of a building to which there is an entrance from the outside on, or near, the level of the ground, and where there are two such stories, then the lower of the two:

Provided that no story of which the upper surface of the floor is more than four feet below the level of the adjoining pavement, shall be deemed to be the ground story.

(12) The expression "basement story" means any story of a building which is under the ground story.

(13) The expression "first story" means the story of a building which is next above the ground story, the successive stories above the first story being the second story, the third story, and so on to the topmost story.

(14) The expression "topmost story" means the uppermost story in a building, whether constructed wholly or partly in the roof, or not.

Note.—This definition is important as it regulates the thickness of the walls. For instance, a house of two stories (ground and first floor) would require thicker walls if rooms are constructed wholly or partly in the roof.

In the case of Foot *v.* Hodgson (25 Q.B.D. 160; 89 L.T. 27) it was held that two floors in a roof, one side of each of which floors was formed by a sloping roof and the other three sides by vertical walls, were stories within the meaning of Schedule 1 of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1885, and the above definition is in accordance with this decision.

(16) Party wall.

[*Note.*—See articles now appearing in *The Builder* on "Party Walls: Practice and Decisions," by J. Douglas Scott, A.R.I.B.A., for definitions and information on party walls.]

(17) The expression "cross wall" means a wall used or constructed to be used in any part of its height as an inner wall of a building, for separation of one part from another part of the building, that building being wholly in, or being constructed or adapted to be wholly in, one occupation.

Note.—A cross wall must be carried up to the floor of the topmost story.

(18) The expression "party fence wall" means a wall used, or constructed to be used, as a separation of adjoining lands of different owners, and standing on lands of different owners and not being part of a building, but does not include a wall constructed on the land of one owner, the footings of which project into the land of another owner.

Note.—As a party fence wall does not include a wall which is part of a building, it is therefore neither a "party wall" nor a "party structure" within the meaning of the Act. If a party fence wall is used in the construction of, say, an addition to the building, then such part of the wall used would become a party wall. See Note at the end of sub-section 16.

(21) The expression "height" in relation to any building means the measurement taken from the level of the footway (if any) immediately in front of the centre of the face of the building, or (where there is no such footway) from the level of the ground before excavation to the level of the top of the parapet, or (where there is no parapet) to the level of the top of the external wall or (in the case of gabled buildings) to the base of the gable.

Note.—See note to sub-section (8).

(22) The expression "area" applied to a building means the superficies of a horizontal section thereof, made at the point of its greatest surface, inclusive of the external walls and of such portions of the party walls as belong to the building.

Note.—It is important, in cases of conversion of buildings for part trade and part dwelling-house, to know how much of the party walls belongs to the premises to be converted, as this might just bring the area under or over that specified in section 74.

(25) The expression "dwelling house" means a building used, or constructed, or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation.

(26) The expression "domestic building" includes a dwelling house and any other building not being a public building or of the warehouse class.

Note.—Part V of this Act does not include a building constructed for, or used as offices, as a "domestic building."

(27) The expression "public building" means a building used, or constructed or adapted to be used, as a church, chapel or other place of public worship, or as a school, college or place of instruction (not being merely a dwelling house so used), or as a hospital, workhouse, public theatre, public hall, public concert-room, public ballroom, public lecture-room, public library, or public exhibition-room; or as a public place of assembly, or used or constructed or adapted to be used for any other public purpose. Also a building used, or constructed or adapted to be used, as an hotel, lodging house, home, refuge or shelter, where such building extends to more than two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet, or as sleeping accommodation for more than one hundred persons.

Note.—Section 8 of the London Building Act, 1894 (Amendment) Act, 1898, includes the buildings and premises of the Stock Exchange as a public building.

It has been held that an ambulance station maintained out of the rates and used for conveying cases to various hospitals, was not a public building (Josolyne *v.* Meeson, 53 L.T. 319). A dwelling-house of less than 50,000 cubic ft., used for housing 12 or 14 defective children by the London School Board in connection with the education of the children, was held not to be a public building. (83 L.T. 740.)

(29) The expression "owner" shall apply to every person in possession or receipt either of the whole, or any part of the rents or profits of any land or tenement, or in the occupation of any land or tenement otherwise than as a tenant from year to year, or for any less term or as a tenant at will.

Note.—It has been held that the expression "owner" as here defined includes—

The lessee of a house under a lease for a long term of years, different portions of which he had underlet to different tenants either on lease or as yearly tenants. (Hunt *v.* Harris, 12 L.T. 421.)

The lessee of a building used as a chapel, let to him on lease for 21 years. (Mourilyan *v.* Labalmondiere, 25 J.P. 340, and Wigg *v.* Lefevre, 8 *Times* L.R. 493.)

The owner of land let at a peppercorn rent is not an owner within the meaning of this definition. (Evelyn *v.* Whichcord, 31 L.T. (O.S.) 96.)

(30) The expression "occupier" does not include a lodger; and "occupy" and "occupation" do not refer to occupation by a lodger.

Note.—The term "occupier" or "lodger" is not defined in this Act. (For information see Bradley *v.* Baylis, 8 Q.B.D. 195; and Ancketill *v.* Baylis, 10 Q.B.D. 577.)

(31) The expression "building owner" means such one of the owners of adjoining land as is desirous of building, or such one of the owners of buildings, stories or rooms separated from one another by a party wall, or party structure as does or is desirous of doing a work affecting that party wall or party structure.

(32) The expression "adjoining owner" means the owner or one of the owners, and "adjoining occupier" means the occupier or one of the occupiers of land, buildings, stories, or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

A tenant in possession of part of a house under an agreement for a greater interest than as tenant, from year to year, was held to be an "adjoining owner." (Fillingham *v.* Wood, 64 L.T. 46; also Hunt *v.* Harris, 12 L.T. 421, for this and "building owner" sub-section 22.)

THE DEMOLITION OF WEMBLEY

A CONSIDERABLE number of people (says the *Times*) have visited Wembley in the last few days, for, in the Civic Hall of the great Exhibition, a sale of office effects, electric lighting equipment, and kitchen fittings, and a hundred and one other things, has been taking place. Those who took occasion to wander down the broad avenues, and peep into the huge Palaces of Industry and Engineering and Art, must have felt a certain melancholy when they thought how the traces of the British Empire Exhibition are being removed. Bridges still span the artificial lake, great globes still crown the pedestals, Old London Bridge still exists, and the Mountain Caves loom forlornly, crowned by their battlemented towers. But the graceful lines of the Indian Pavilion no longer charm the eye; and Burmah, one of the most fascinating buildings in the whole Exhibition, has entirely disappeared. All the elaborate carved frontage, the splendid figure of Buddha, the gorgeous shrine, and the tinkly temple bells have been carefully packed away in crates and sent to Australia, where, however, they will be assembled, regain their former glory, and find a place in other exhibitions.

The Canadian Pavilion, one of the most imposing buildings in the great City of Wembley, looks as though it had been bombarded. The statues of moose and buffalo are crumbling, for they were but plaster cast, and a touch of the hand is sufficient to send them crashing from their plinths. Australia also is disintegrating. The beautiful Pavilion of New Zealand still stands, but its fate has been decided; it will be a dance hall somewhere in London.

The method of demolishing the buildings is to take down the walls, burn the plaster, and break up the floors and foundations of concrete by means of pressure drills and dynamite. The concrete is converted into hardcore, and is being used for road construction purposes. At the present time, 20 loads a day are being ent out, or something like 120 tons.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Profit-sharing Scheme.

[REPLY TO "PROFIT-SHARER," JAN. 7.]

SIR,—I note that your correspondent mentions foremen as coming under his proposed scheme, and I am wondering whether this is a practical possibility in other than secrecy. The foremen must, of course, be union men, and as such, I believe, are precluded from any position remunerated on any but a wage basis. If this is correct in assumption, the only way in which the scheme could be worked would be under the vow of secrecy on both sides, and this is an unhealthy atmosphere in which to work a scheme, the objects of which are obviously straightforward and well-intentioned. Your correspondent will not mind my raising a difficulty which may or may not be a real one.

DOUBTFUL.

SIR,—Can any reader put me in touch with a profit-sharing scheme applicable to an old-established builder's business which I am thinking of turning into a limited company? With the large amount of casual labour that is employed in the building trade I can see a number of difficulties, but there may be some reader who has a satisfactory scheme in operation, and who would not mind giving me rough particulars.

BUILDER.

Responsibility for Faulty Design.

[REPLY TO "RESPONSIBILITY," JAN. 14.]

SIR,—I am not competent to give a legal opinion upon the points raised in your correspondent's query, but arising out of the substance of his letter I would like to call attention to the small use made by architects of the services of engineering and other consultants in administering large contracts. The usual method of dealing with steel or reinforced construction is to employ a well-known firm of structural engineers to design and carry out the work. More often than not the firm includes members whose structural knowledge is the equal of any consultant in practice, but it must be understood that as sub-contractors their duties begin and end in the fulfilment of the architect's details and instructions, and the latter has to bear the full responsibility for any defects in the design of the steel structure. Actually the structural engineering firm is carrying out one of the duties of the architect in designing the steelwork, and receives no extra remuneration for it. By far the most satisfactory arrangement is the appointment of a consultant engineer, with the approval of the client, and he then assumes responsibility for the steelwork design, which is a real load off the already overburdened mind of the architect.

DEVOLUTION.

By-laws Relating to Buildings and Streets.

[REPLY TO "SCRUTATOR," JAN. 14.]

SIR,—"Scrutator" may be amused at an experience which happened to me a year or two ago. I had submitted plans for a Subsidy cottage in which I was particularly pleased to have arranged rooms of a surprisingly large floor area. The plans were returned to me as not complying with the by-laws, in that in two bedrooms there was not half the area of the room with a flat ceiling. It so happened that I could afford to bring in the ashlaring some 18 in. so as to comply in this particular, while still leaving the rooms big enough for Subsidy requirements. The Gilbertian situation was, therefore, that to respect a by-law framed to maintain air-space in a bedroom it was possible actually to reduce the air-space! I may say, however, that when this aspect was pointed out, the surveyor waived his objection, and the plans were passed.

PARADOX.

Question of Building Line.

SIR,—I deposited plans recently with the local authorities for additions marked No. 5A to premises marked No. 5 on plan, and the plans have been disapproved "inasmuch as the proposed additions would be erected in advance of the front main wall of the adjoining building, contrary to Section 3 of the P.H. (B. in S.) Act, 1888; this property, Nos, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, was originally five houses, but about eighteen years ago we built a one-story addition marked No. 1A to No. 1, and let this as a shop; the plans were approved at that time by the local authorities. The plans now disapproved are for an exactly similar addition to No. 5. My contention is that the building line of this street is definitely fixed by the buildings marked A and B, which I suggest are "the front main wall of the house or building on either side of the same," as defined by the Act, and that the local authorities are wrong in their contention that the main wall of the houses marked Nos. 2, 3 and 4 must be taken as "the building on either side thereof."

It is my intention to carry out the same additions to Nos. 2, 3 and 4 as and when they become vacant, as there will eventually be one straight building line between points A and B.

BUILDING LINE.

Dry Rot.

SIR,—Early last month I enquired through your columns for a cure for dry rot in a bungalow floor, or for something to arrest the decay. "Member" replied, "Get the R.I.B.A. pamphlet on dry rot." I got it, but it only gives information on how to take precautions against dry rot appearing. It does not fit my case at all, and I learn very little from it.

I am very doubtful if there is an answer to my query, but one never knows. Has any reader tried spraying creosote on rotting timber?

BUNGALOW.

[Our correspondent should consult the articles od the subject which have appeared in *The Builder* from time to time.]

Worm-eaten Oak.

[REPLY TO "LEVER," JAN. 14.]

SIR,—Soaking the panelling in paraffin will drive out the worms if they are alive. I have eried this method and have seen them actually tmerging within a few seconds after submersion. The paraffin will not damage the oak if the process is confined to a few minutes' duration.

BARRAGE.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *January* 21.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. E. Munby on "Elementary Science." 6 p.m.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Mr. S. C. Podmore on "Duties of a Clerk of Works." At the Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, *January* 22.

London Society.—Visit to the Magdalen College (Oxford) Mission, Somers Town, N.W.1.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.—Visits to Woolwich War Memorial Hospital.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants (Midland Counties Division).—Visit to Repertory Theatre, Birmingham.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Visit to the Tottenham Gasworks.

MONDAY, *January* 24.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Mr. W. Davison on "East Anglian Rural Churches and Their Decoration." 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, *January* 25.

National Federation of Building Trade Employers.—Annual Dinner. At Hotel Victoria, W.C.2. 7.35 p.m.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. R. Whytlaw Gray on "Smokes as Aerial Disperse Systems." 5.15 p.m.

College of Estate Management.—Mr. G. Mould on "The Law of Mortgages." 5.30 p.m.

London University Lectures.—Mr. E. G. Richardson on "Acoustics of Buildings." At the University Physics Entrance, Gower-street, W.1. 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 26.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Talk by Mr. P. Thomas on "Competitions."

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. F. W. Spencer on "British and American Practice in Hot and Cold Working of Metals." At 8 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Conference on the best means of preserving the Ancient Cottage Architecture of this Country and to inaugurate a fund for the purpose. At 18, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, *January* 27.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. J. R. H. Weaver on "Romanesque and Early Pointed Architecture in Spain (Eleventh to Thirteenth Centuries)." 5.15 p.m.

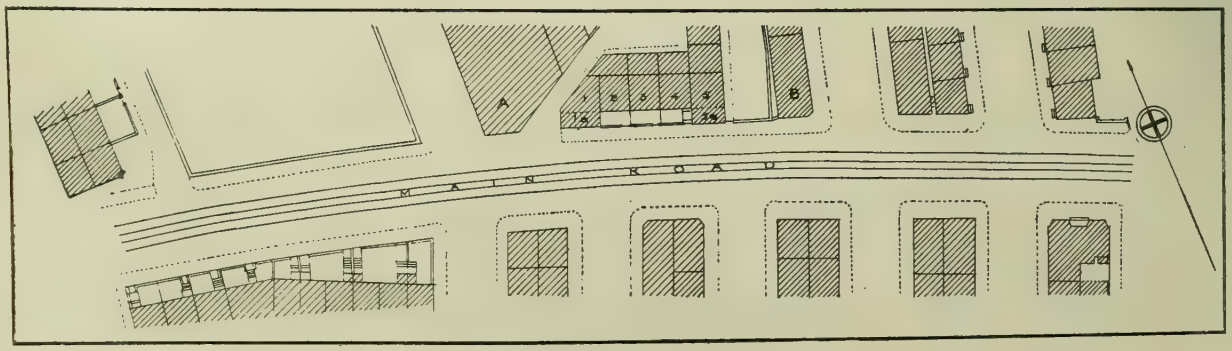
Society of Antiquaries.—Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler on "A Note on Roman Town Walls with Special Reference to Arles and London." At 8.30 p.m.

Northern Architectural Association.—Annual Dinner. At Tilley's Restaurant, Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 7 p.m.

Victoria and Albert Museum.—M. Emile Cammaerts on "The Spirit of Belgian Art." At South Kensington, S.W. 7. 5.30 p.m.

Association of Architects', Surveyors' and Technical Assistants.—Annual General Meeting. At Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1. 7 p.m.

Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.—General Meeting. At Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C. 5 p.m.



Question of Building Line.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—III

IN our last article we referred to the observations of the Committee on Building By-laws that it was the statutory provisions under which by-laws are made which are responsible for some of the complaints that have been levelled against by-laws and the by-law system, and that the Committee expressed the opinion that restrictions of a technical kind, such as those which limit by-laws to certain members or portions of a building and by-laws as to walls to three special purposes, should be removed and some power should be given to enable local authorities by means of by-laws to exercise control in all matters which are of such a nature as to require control in the public interest and which are suitable subjects for by-law control.

The Report points out that the by-law system now in force has been gradually evolved, as the provisions in the Public Health Acts have, for the most part, originated in local Acts for the regulation of particular towns and districts, and at length the common form clauses were brought together in the general public Acts, the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health Acts of 1890 and 1907, and this process in itself, we may observe, has tended to the divergence which still exists in by-laws in various districts, for the Report states that when the Local Government Act of 1858 was repealed by the Public Health Act of 1875, there was a saving clause in the latter Act as to by-laws made under the Act repealed, and that at the time the Committee made its report some 60 codes under the former Act were still in existence. Another cause contributing to lack of uniformity is the diversity of methods by which the existing statutes are put in force which the Committee characterised as most confusing.

The powers conferred by section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, come into operation by virtue of the statute and any of those powers can be conferred upon rural councils by order of the Ministry of Health. But under the Act of 1890 section 23, which is contained in Part III of that Act, is not in force in any district of itself. By section 3 an urban authority may adopt all the Parts II to V inclusive but as regards rural authorities the adoption of Part III of the Act, permitted by section 3, does not carry with it all the by-law-making powers contained either in the Act of 1875 or this Act. Section 23 subsection (3) gives them power to adopt the provisions of section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by this Act, as respects the structure of walls and foundations of new buildings for purposes of health (not, it will be observed, for securing stability and for the prevention of fires, as in section 157 (2)), also the provisions contained in section 157 of the Act of 1875 contained in paragraphs (3) and (4); that is to say, those relating to sufficiency of air space about buildings and the ventilation of buildings and with respect to the drainage of buildings and the closing of buildings unfit for human habitation, also those powers conferred by this Act (1890) in section 25 with respect to the structure of floors, the height of rooms to be used for human habitation, and the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, and adoption also confers the powers given by section 158 of the Act of 1875 as to the approval of plans for buildings and the removal of buildings erected contrary to by-laws. All other powers can only be obtained by order of the Ministry of Health under section 5.

The Committee rightly described this legislation as a "welter of confusion," the result of which is that while a rural council by adoption cannot acquire all the powers of the by-law-making section, but can do so by order of the Ministry, an urban authority can acquire all those powers by adoption of the whole of Part III, but cannot obtain the powers of section 23 alone. The Committee thought that this must have impressed the Legislature, for in the subsequent Act of 1907 the matter is differently dealt with, as in section 2 subsection (2) it is provided that on the application of the local authority (that is either urban or rural) the Ministry may declare any part of the Act or any section thereof to be in force in any district or contributory place. The recommendation of the Committee on this question was that as it was "making two bites at a cherry" to compel a local authority in the first place to apply to the Minister for by-law-making powers and then again to apply for confirmation of the by-laws when made, time and trouble would be saved and the effective control of the Ministry would not in any way be diminished if equal by-law-making powers were given to all local authorities by the direct operation of the authorising statutes, for the Minister would still have power under section 184 of the Public Health Act to confirm or refuse the by-laws when proposed and submitted for confirmation.

Before passing from the provisions contained in the empowering statutes as regards by-laws, we may refer to one other point raised by the Committee in their Report in connection with the definition of what is "a new building" as contained in section 159 of the Public Health Act, 1875. It is as follows: "The re-erecting of any building pulled down to or below the ground floor, or of any frame building of which only the framework is left down to the ground floor, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only" was to be deemed to be the erection of a "new building." Under the definition in this section it was held an addition to an old building did not constitute the building "a new building." Shiel *v.* Mayor of Sunderland (30 L.J.M.C. 215).

But section 23 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, provided that "For the purposes of this Act and the Public Health Acts and any by-laws made thereunder each of the following operations shall be deemed the erection of a 'new building': (*a*) The re-erection wholly or partially of any building of which an outer wall is pulled down or burnt down to or within ten feet of the surface of the ground adjoining the lowest story of the building, and of any frame building so far pulled down or burnt down as to leave only the framework of the lowest story; (*b*) the conversion into a dwelling house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling house only; (*c*) the conversion into a dwelling house of any building which has been discontinued as, or appropriated for, any purpose other than that of a dwelling house; (*d*) the making of any addition to an existing building by raising any part of the roof, by altering a wall, or making any projection from the building, but so far as regards the addition only; (*e*) the roofing or covering over of an open space between walls or buildings." This section occurs in Part II of the Act which, as we have explained above, only applies where the Ministry on the application of the local authority has made an order.

In Rex *v.* Foots Cray Urban District Council (1916, 1 K.B. 246; *The Builder*, March 10, 1916) it was held by the Court of Appeal that where part of an old building is pulled down and a new portion erected the whole structure is not a "new building," but only that portion "wholly or partially re-erected," and notices and plans of the new portion need only be submitted.

The Committee had evidence given before it, and also referred to the celebrated case Governors of Repton School *v.* Repton Rural District Council (1918, 2 K.B. 133; *The Builder*, May 17, 1918) reported in the Court below (*The Builder*, November 23, 1917). In that case the by-law was made in 1902, and was in the model form at that time issued by the Local Government Board requiring every person who erected a new domestic building to provide in the rear of such building an open space exclusively belonging to such building of not less than 150 sq. ft. extending laterally throughout the entire width of such building. The School Managers were proposing to make an addition to the front of one of the school boarding houses, consisting of a projection three stories high containing a small room on each floor. The work had been commenced without depositing plans, but on the demand of the Rural District Council plans had been furnished, but the defendant Council had refused to pass them and had served a notice under their by-laws calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the addition should not be pulled down. After some correspondence the plaintiffs issued a writ against the Council claiming an injunction restraining them from pulling down the addition.

It will be seen that at the date this by-law as to space was made, following the model form, it would have been unobjectionable, for under section 159 of the Public Health Act, 1875, it would not have applied to an addition to a building, but the Act of 1907, having since been applied to the district, paragraph (*d*) had come into operation, making "any addition to an existing building by raising any part of the roof, by altering a wall, or making any projection from the building," a "new building" so far as the addition was concerned, and thus subject to the by-law under section 157 of the Act of 1875 relating to air space, yet if this by-law as to air space was treated as valid, it would be impossible to make any addition in front of an existing building or even to throw out a bay window. In these circumstances, both the Court below and the Court of Appeal held the by-law to be unreasonable and therefore invalid, but the Courts pointed out that when, owing to the passing of the Act of 1907, this by-law obviously became unworkable, the local authority could easily have taken steps to make by-laws which would be reasonable.

It is instructive to note how this question is dealt with in the model Rural by-laws now in force. The by-law runs: "In any case where a person executes any work which under paragraphs (*d*) and (*e*) of section 23 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, is deemed to be the erection of a new building, the foregoing by-law" (that is the general by-law as to deposit of plans, &c.) "shall apply so far only as regards the work so executed. Provided that this by-law shall not impose any requirement which would not have been required if the existing building and the new work were being erected together as one building . . ." The Committee added a comment on the Repton case and the by-law there in question, that the definition in the Act itself was so widely drawn that if it was literally read it involved the conclusion that a bay window or porch added to a building had not only to comply with the by-laws but with the statutory obligations, such as the provision of closet accommodation required by section 35 of the Public Health Act, 1875. We think this example strains the language of the section too far, but the Repton case illustrates two of the difficulties dealt with in the Report; firstly, that the definitions in the Acts conferring by-law-making powers, apart from the by-laws made under them, cause confusion. A definition in the statutes may be too wide, as in the Repton case, or it may be too narrow to secure a useful object; therefore, when the Committee recommended that equal by-law-making powers should be conferred on all

local authorities without distinction, considerable care will have to be exercised in framing the statutory provisions. We shall refer to this question again in our next article. The second point illustrated by the Repton case is the necessity of keeping by-laws up to date.

It is noteworthy that the Committee considered the amendment of the statutory definitions of what constitutes "a new building" a matter of urgency, yet though a Public Health Act was passed last year this matter was apparently overlooked by the Legislature.

In this article and the preceding one, we have confined our observations to the effect the by-law-making statutes have upon the by-laws made under them, and we have endeavoured to show that while a general amendment of the Acts would be undesirable if the Public Health Acts are consolidated, these by-law-making sections stand by themselves, and without objection could be amended, but in the following articles we hope to consider the question of by-laws from a wider point of view.

CONTRACTS UNDER SEAL: RECTIFICATION OF MISTAKES

WE think it may be of assistance to some of our readers if we call attention to a case reported at some length in the current issue of the Law Reports, W. Higgins, Ltd., *v.* Northampton Corporation (1927, 1 C.H. 128). The Corporation had put out for competitive tender a contract for the erection of 58 houses intended as workmen's dwellings, and in reply to the advertisement the plaintiff had applied for forms of tender, specifications, and bills of quantities, which were duly supplied to him. In the bills of quantities every item of the work to be done was specified and the quantity was described in yards and feet. In the bills of quantities there were two items, one for 321 yards 8 in. concrete wall and the other for 50 yards concrete blocks of ballast in chimney breasts and stacks. The bills of quantities dealt with the work to be done on the houses in pairs, there thus being 29 pairs to make up the 58 houses. The plaintiff, when preparing his tender, put the 321 yards of concrete wall at 22s. 6d. a yard, carrying out the total sum as £361 2s. 6d., and the 50 yards of chimney work he put at 42s. 6d., carrying out the total as £106 5s. The total estimate of his tender was £1,728 5s. 9d.

Before the tender was sent in he, in common with other tenderers, received a letter from the Borough Engineer, which, without the bills of quantities, cannot be very clearly set out, but which in the judgment was stated to mean, and to be understood by the plaintiff to mean, that the 50 yards mentioned in connection with the chimney breasts and stacks to be of concrete blocks had been included in the 321 yards of wall work so that what the tenderer was required to do in addition to the 321 yards of wall work was merely to make additions to 50 yards of it of such a nature that they would serve as chimney breasts. The plaintiff, instead of altering the two items affected by this change separately against the items, had calculated what the change would affect, and deducted the amount from the total of his tender. Thus the wall work having been estimated at 22s. 6d. and the chimney work at 42s. 6d., the difference was 20s. per yard, and this reduction should have been shown in the item for the chimney work, reducing that item by £56 odd; but the plaintiff in respect of this made a deduction from the whole tender price of £58 5s. 9d.

The Court pointed out that this was unfortunate, for it reduced the whole tender from £1,728 5s. 9d. to £1,670, and anyone not knowing the circumstances would have thought that the tenderer made this deduction merely for the purpose of making his tender a round sum, but, of course, the result was more serious than this, as when the work was measured up, if the quantities estimated for proved less this sum would be deducted twice over. This was what, in fact, appears to have happened, for the defendants credited the plaintiff with 271 yards of wall work at 22s. 6d. and the 50 yards of chimney work at 42s. 6d., and having credited the plaintiff with those sums, and all other sums he was entitled to be credited with, they deducted a sum which bore the same proportion to the total, £1,670, as the £58 5s. 9d. bore to the sum shown in the bills of quantities, £1,728 5s. 9d.

The plaintiff knew that the bills of quantities had not been altered, but he thought the matter could be set right at any time by reference to the letter of the Borough Engineer of January 6, but the contract had been drawn up and sealed and the Corporation insisted on their legal rights and the present action was brought claiming rectification of the contract so as to give effect to what it was alleged was the common intention of the parties at the time it was drawn up.

The Court intimated that it was very unfortunate for the plaintiff and an extreme hardship on him, but there was no power in the Court to rectify the contract. Under section 174 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Corporation were incapable of entering into any contract which was not under seal, so that when the tender was made and accepted there was no contract come to by the parties as would have been the case but for that section. The sealed contract alone expressed the intentions of the defendants at the time when the seal was attached, and it was not like a case where there is an earlier parol contract between parties which when they attempt to put it in writing is a subject of a blunder. The Court pointed out that in this case the parties were not labouring under a mutual mistake, the onus of proving that would lie upon the plaintiff and no evidence had been given to that effect, but the learned Judge held that even this would have made no difference, and in support of this he cited an opinion expressed by (then) Mr. Justice Younger in the case Faraday *v.* Tamworth Union (1916, 86 L.J. (Ch.) 436), which, although in that case it was an *obiter dictum*, he approved. "The plaintiff asks for rectification. Now it appears to me even if there had been mutual mistake on the part of himself and the defendants that the difficulties in the way of rectification are in a case like the present very great, if not insuperable. Admittedly, such an agreement as this is only binding upon a Union like the defendant's if it be under their seal. But the defendants have attached their seal to no agreement in a form other than that which they have executed; and to rectify that agreement as executed and then make it binding upon them in terms other than those they have sealed would appear to me at present advised to have the effect of binding them to an agreement which requires a seal for its validity, but which they have never sealed." The Court was careful to point out that this was not a case like a contract for a sale of land, which it has now been settled can be rectified to conform with a previous parol contract, the difficulty here being that there was no parol contract at all—no contract of any kind—until the contract under seal was executed.

We give early prominence to this case to prevent parties from falling into a similar mistake. The Court expresed regret that it was unable to give relief to the plaintiff in respect to the *bona fide* and serious mistake made by him which had really been brought about by the carelessness of some official in drawing up the original bill of quantities. If it had been made clear in that bill that the 50 yards of chimney work were already included in the 321 yards of wall such a mistake would never have occurred.

THE HOUSING SUBSIDY

THE Ministry of Health has issued a circular to county councils, town councils, urban district councils, and rural district councils, dealing with the provisions of section 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. The Minister has had under review the amount of the contribution payable to Local Authorities under that Act and the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, and in this connection has consulted with representatives of the London County Council, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Urban District Councils' Association, and the Rural District Councils' Association.

The Minister, according to the circular, came to the conclusion that some revision of the amount of the Exchequer contributions ought to be made, and in accordance with section 6 of the Act a draft order varying the amount of these contributions has been laid before Parliament. A resolution approving of the draft order was passed by the House on December 2, and a copy of the order is enclosed with the circular.

In accordance with the provisions of the order—

(1) For houses completed before October 1, 1927, contributions payable by the Exchequer will be at the rates now existing—*i.e.*, for houses not subject to the special conditions of the Act of 1924 £6 a year for 20 years, and for houses subject to the special conditions of that Act £9 a year for 40 years, and in agricultural parishes as defined by the Act £12 10s. a year for 40 years.

(2) For houses completed between October 1, 1927, and October 1, 1928, contributions payable by the Exchequer will be at the following rate:—(*a*) For houses not subject to the special conditions of the Act of 1924, £4 a year for 20 years; (*b*) for houses which are subject to the special conditions of the Act of 1924, £7 10s. a year for 40 years, and in agricultural parishes as defined by the Act, £11 a year for 40 years.

It appears to the Minister to be desirable to take the opportunity of reviewing certain administrative aspects of the grant of assistance in respect of the provision of houses by both Local Authorities and private enterprise. The Minister is anxious not only that assistance to private enterprise should, as required by the Act, be restricted to a class of house the need for which could not be met without assistance, but also that the grant of assistance to the private builder should be directed so far as possible to securing the provision of a rather less expensive type of house than that to which builders have hitherto been giving particular attention, and that Local Authorities themselves should endeavour especially to devote themselves to the provision of a type of house which, with the aid of the subsidy, can be let at rents within the means of the less well-paid workers. The circular continues:—

"As regards private enterprise, it has been the practice of Local Authorities to prescribe a maximum cost or selling price for houses which they have been prepared to regard as eligible for subsidy. There have been variations related to local conditions, but the figure most commonly adopted has been that of £600 as the net freehold selling price of the house, exclusive of subsidy. With the experience which has now been gained the Minister has come to the conclusion that a figure of £550 as the net freehold selling price, exclusive of subsidy (or £625 inclusive of subsidy where a subsidy of £75 is given), should not now be normally exceeded. The Minister accordingly requests that Local Authorities will take the necessary action to give effect to this view by making it a definite condition of certificates issued after the date of receipt of this circular that the net selling price of houses included in such certificates should not exceed £550 (exclusive of subsidy), or where the houses are not to be sold that the gross cost should not exceed £625, where a subsidy of £75 is being paid. The Minister appreciates that many Local Authorities have in the past adopted lower limits than £600, and he desires to make it clear that it is open to any Local Authority for the future to adopt such lower figure than £550 as they consider appropriate to the circumstances of their district or to particular classes of case.

Where, with the approval of the Minister, a higher limit than £600 has previously been in force, the Minister will be prepared to consider any representations as to exceptional circumstances which the Local Authority feel it their duty to make with a view to obtaining approval of a slight increase in the maximum of £550 in particular cases. The Minister's special approval should be obtained before any such action is taken. It will be necessary for Local Authorities to review their current certificates. If a house for which a certificate has already been issued is not started within a reasonable time from the date of issue of the certificate it should be withdrawn. The Minister anticipates

that private enterprise will, by the erection of houses within the above limits, be able to make a material contribution to the need for working-class houses, and thus leave the Local Authority more at liberty to concentrate their efforts on the provision of houses for the less well-paid workers, a need which does not appear likely at present to be met in any other way.

The Minister believes that the contribution to be made by private enterprise to the provision of houses for the working classes can be considerably increased through the judicious exercise by Local Authorities of their powers in regard to the making of advances."

Copies both of the Order and the Circular may be obtained at H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. each.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

THE following Gradings and Regradings have been authorised by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry :—

GRADINGS.

To take effect forthwith.

South-Western Region.

Bovey Tracey ... graded B^2.
Teignmouth ... ,, B (Painters B^2).
Minehead ... ... ,, B^2 (Painters C).
Salisbury and Salisbury Plain District ,, B^3 (Painters C^1).
Truro ... ... ,, C.

REGRADINGS.

Midland Region.

To take effect on and from February 1, 1927.
Swadlincote from A^2 to A.
To take effect on and from April 1, 1927.
Leamington and Warwick from A^3 to A^2.

Southern Counties Region.

To take effect on and from April 1, 1927.
Southampton and Eastleigh from B to A^3.
Folkestone from B^3 to B^2.

Eastern Counties Region.

To take effect on and from April 1, 1927.
Brentwood from A^3 to A^2.
Norwich from B to A^3.

South-Western Region.

To take effect on and from April 1, 1927.
Cheltenham and Gloucester from B to A^3.

North-Western Region.

To take effect on and from April 1, 1927.
Kendal, Windermere, Ambleside, Keswick and Penrith from B^2 to B^1.

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES.

The Council has also decided that the Grade Rates now in force under the National Working Rules shall continue without variation until February 1, 1928. This decision does not in any way prejudice the consideration of applications now before the Council for "Exceptional Rates" to be fixed for certain towns and districts.

The Grade rates now in force are as follows:—

Grade Classifications.	London	District.	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Craftsmen	1/9½	1/9	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
	Within the 12 miles radius	From 12–15 miles radius										
Labourers	1/4½	1/4	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	–/11¾

Some difficulties have arisen in Glasgow and a big area in the West of Scotland, says *The Times*, out of a movement to abolish travelling time for bricklayers and their labourers and to give them instead an increase in wage rates. This, if carried through, would have meant a departure from the terms of the national agreement under which wages are now determined in the building industry, and the question was examined by the council chiefly from that angle, though the precise effect of such a change on the local conditions was not ignored. It was decided ultimately to send a joint emergency commission to Scotland to inquire into the situation, and to decide what action, if any, can be taken in the matter without violating the current agreement. The general feeling in the council was naturally against the sanctioning of any local or sectional arrangements which might have awkward repercussions.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Acton.—EXTENSION.—As the extension of the Acton Hospital has already proved to be inadequate, the Acton Hospital Council has had under consideration plans and an estimate for a further extension. Plans have been submitted in committee, and are to be sent to the King Edward Fund for approval. These plans illustrated an extensive scheme for the alteration and adaptation of much of the existing accommodation to provide for new developments, and also for new structural extensions. The estimated cost of the buildings and alterations are estimated at £24,000.

Crimscott-street.—FACTORY.—Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., are erecting new factory premises in Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, S.E.1. Messrs. Joseph, 2, Paul's Bakehouse-court, E.C.4, are the architects.

Exeter-street.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Nox, Ltd., builders, Praed-street, W.2, are the builders for the erection of an annexe to the Strand Palace Hotel, on a site on the corner of Burleigh-street and Exeter-street, Strand, W.C.2. The architect for the work is Mr. F. J. Wills, of 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

Lewisham.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council has forwarded plans to the Lewisham Borough Council for two further sites which have been selected for the erection of further elementary schools at Downham. The area of site No. 4 is approximately two acres and a school for about 800 senior children will be provided thereon. The school will be capable of enlargement, if necessary, by 160 places, and the area of site No. 5, which adjoins the Borough and County boundary, is approximately 2¼ acres. It is proposed to utilise this site for a school for about 880 junior children. This building will be capable of enlargement, if necessary, by about 128 places.

Manor-street. — BATHS .— The Wandsworth Borough Council have considered the report of the Special Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of endeavouring to find a site in Clapham suitable for the erection of a public bath, and an area of about 36,200 sq. ft. situate on the eastern side of Manor-street, Clapham, with the main entrance in that thoroughfare about 100 yards from High-street, Clapham, and with a back exit to Edgeley-road, has been purchased. In order to obtain an entrance from Voltaire-road and thus materially increase the utility of the land as a bath site, the Council has provisionally agreed to the purchase of four houses adjoining the site, Nos. 145–151 (odd) Manor-street.

North End-road.— RECONSTRUCTION. — The Underground Railway are about to carry out the reconstruction of West Kensington station, which will be on the lines of those on the Morden extension. The exterior is being rebuilt with Portland stone. The plans have been prepared by Mr. A. R. Cooper, Chief Engineer to the London Electric Railway.

Queen-street.—PREMISES.—Messrs. W. H. Lorden & Son, Ltd., 107, Trinity-road, S.W. 17. are the builders for the new premises now being erected in Queen-street, near Southwark Bridge, E.C. Messrs. A. H. Kersey, F.R.I.B.A., G. A. Gale, A.R.I.B.A., & Spooner, of 91, Moorgate, E.C. 2, are the architects.

Russell-street.—SHOP.—A new shop is to be erected at 23, Russell-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Messrs. T. H. Adamson & Sons, of 145, High-street, Putney, S.W.15, are the builders, and Messrs. Crickmay & Sons, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, are the architects.

St. Pancras.—REBUILDING.—The London County Council are to rebuild the Brecknock elementary school to the plans of the L.C.C. Architect. The work is estimated at £34,758.

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS

THE Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials has again reported to the Minister of Health and the President of the Board of Trade. The Committee is charged to receive and consider complaints and to report as to the facts and "in particular as to the extent to which in any case the price appears to be unduly high by reason of the operation of any trade combination, trust, or agreement."

In the introduction to the report it is stated that the schedule shows the prices of building materials during the month of November, 1926. For purposes of comparison, the schedule includes also prices for April, 1914, and January, 1924. The period between May, for which month prices were last published, and November, corresponds roughly with the period of the coal stoppage, and as might be expected, those materials into the manufacture of which the use of coal largely enters are dearer.

Common bricks, apart from Flettons, show general rises of varying amounts. The prices of facing bricks have also risen, sometimes to a greater extent than those of common bricks. There has been a general increase in the price of Portland cement, it is stated, the rise in England amounting, with slight local variations, to 10s. per ton, and in Scotland to 15s. per ton.

Cast Iron Goods.—Rainwater goods show increases amounting generally to 12½ per cent., and baths have risen in price by 5 per cent. Prices of ranges have also gone up except in Scotland. In the Committee's Fifth Interim Report, reference was made to the special prices quoted for goods for housing schemes, supplied by members of the National Light Castings Association, and for the guidance of local authorities these special prices are now, where ascertainable, indicated in the schedule.

Glazed Ware.—Varying increases are registered in the prices both of w.c.'s and sinks, the increases in Scotland being higher than those in England.

The price of tiles has moved upwards in several districts. On the other hand, lead, the price of which, after falling up to May last, subsequently rose, now shows signs of again declining, the fall being most noticeable in Scotland.

While timber has increased in price in some districts, this is off-set by decreases in other districts. Prices of other articles do not call for special comment.

The Committee have carefully reviewed existing prices and having regard to the abnormal industrial conditions of the past few months, they are of opinion that it would not serve any useful purpose to analyse particular prices for the time being, but they propose to keep close watch over the movements of prices in the immediate future, and they will again review the position as soon as a period of stability has been reached.

All-Electric Restaurant

Recently there was formally opened on the corner of Savoy-hill and the Strand an all-electric restaurant, the "Tricity." This new resort will be of very great interest to architects and others engaged in interior decoration, for, in addition to the delightful decorative scheme of the restaurant, which was designed by Messrs. Imrie & Angell, the establishment is unique in that not only the lighting and heating, but the ventilation, refrigeration and, most important, the cooking, are carried out by electricity. Of particular interest are the lighting effects, secured by means of specially designed fittings with colour controls and by "Sun Ray" lamps, sunk into the roof, which diffuse through ground-glass screens an illumination closely resembling natural daylight. Heating is by means of "Sun Ray" lamps, which throw their beams upon the floors, and electric fans for ventilation are combined with a special apparatus for warming or cooling the air as required.

It is in the kitchens that electricity reaches its highest development, for there the large ovens, grills, and fryers carry on their work without combustion, flames, or fumes, and the chef has a complete control of temperature range for any purpose.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers	Slaters	Plum-bers	Pain-ters	Lab-ourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuncaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 143.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

JANUARY 24. — **Aldershot.** — JOINERY WORK. — Manufacture and delivery of doors, door frames, window sashes and frames, and other joinery required in connection with the erection of a further 124 houses by direct labour, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Aldershot.

JANUARY 24.—**Aylsham.**—REPAIRS.—Slating and general repairs to certain buildings at the Poor Law Institution, for the B.G. E. R. Larner, surveyor, 24, King's-road, East Dereham.

JANUARY 24.—**Belfast.**—HOUSE.—Club house on Antrim-road, Belfast. T. R. Eagar, architect, 142, Royal-avenue. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Birkenhead.**—OFFICES.—New waterworks offices on land adjacent to the waterworks depot, Borough-road, Birkenhead, for the C.B. R. F. Baker, Water Engineer, 52, Balls-road. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Cambridge.**—CONVENIENCES.—Construction of two public conveniences containing in all 27 fittings, one site being at the junction of Cherry-hinton-road with Hills-road, and the other at the junction of Newnham-road with the Fen Causeway, for the T.C. G. W. Teasdale, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Carlisle.**—LIGHTING.—Electric light installations to houses at Long Sowerby housing estate, in blocks of 50 houses, or more, for the T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City Engineer and Surveyor, 18, Fisher-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Gateshead.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-eight houses in pairs at Bensham, for the C.B. Housing Superintendent, Swinburne-street. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.— **Glasgow.**—ADDITIONS. — Painter work required in connection with the proposed additions to, and alterations on, Bellefield Sanatorium, for the T.C. J. Lindsay, Town Clerk. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Huddersfield.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to the underground lavatories, Market-place, for the C.B. W. Jaggar, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 1, Peel-street.

JANUARY 24.— **Keynsham.** — REPAIRS. — Certain works which it is proposed to undertake at the Keynsham Poor Law Institution, for the B.G. R. T. Barre, clerk, Union Offices, Keynsham, Bristol.

JANUARY 24.—**Little Hulton.**—HOUSES.—Forty-six non-parlour type houses off Worsley-road, for the U.D.C. J. H. Heyes, clerk.

JANUARY 24.—**Llanelly.**—HOUSES. — Twenty-two parlour type houses on the Llanerch site, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 24.—**Mansfield Woodhouse.**—HOUSES.—For (*a*) 30 houses on a site adjoining Clipstone-road, Forest Town, and (*b*) the construction of the necessary roads and sewers, for the U.D.C. L. Walker, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Pontefract.**—HOUSES.—170 houses on the Baghill site, for the T.C. W. H. Newton, Municipal Offices. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 24.—**Sedgley.**—HOUSES.—Ten non-parlour type houses, on land situate at Eve-lane, Upper Gornal, for the U.D.C. Estate Manager, The Walk. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Steyning West.**—HOUSES.—Ashurst, 2; Beeding, 10; Lancing, 24; Shermanbury, 2; Sompting, 6; Steyning, 10; Woodmancote, 2, for the R.D.C. C. H. Wright, architect and surveyor, Bank Lodge, Western-road, Shoreham-by-Sea. Deposit £2 2s.

✱JANUARY 24.—**Thame.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 20 cottages on the Windmill road site, for the U.D.C. J. T. Robinson, Council's Architect, Town Hall, Thame.

JANUARY 24.—**Warrington.**—HOUSES.—258 houses for the T.C. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**West Deroy.**—VARIOUS.—Proposed roadwork, garden paths, and retaining walls, Cleaver Sanatorium, Heswall, for the B.G. E. B. Bailey, L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cook-street, Liverpool.

JANUARY 25.—**Batley.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-six on the housing estate on Bradford-road, W., Batley, for the T.C. H. L. Hall, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Brunswick-street.

JANUARY 25.—**Bolsover.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses at Whaley Thorns, for the U.D.C. Sydney Hoten, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 25.— **Darwen.** — HOUSES. — Eighteen in Cemetery-road; seven in Borough-road; and seventeen in Marsh House-lane, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 25.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDING.—For (1) mason and brick, (2) carpenter and joiner, (3) plumber, (4) plaster, reinforced concrete, and terrazzo, (5) slater and harling, (6) painter, (7) glazier, (8) asphalter, (9) steel and smith, and (10) electrical, at the Male Sanatorium, Bangour Mental Hospital, for the District Board of Control. James D. Gibson, surveyor, 6, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

JANUARY 25.—**Kilcurley.**— BUILDING.—Of Kilcurley National School, co. Louth; Lyranes National School, co. Kerry; Boheshill National School, co. Kerry; Cloonark (restoration of ex-R.I.C. Barracks), Garda Siochana, co. Roscommon, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Deposit £1 each.

JANUARY 25.—**Ossett.**—CONVERSION.—Of workshop to a house at the Pildacre Waterworks, for the T.C. H. Holmes, Borough Surveyor.

✱JANUARY 25.—**Staffordshire.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of a new Council School at Fulford, near Stone, for the Staffordshire E.C. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 25.—**Tavistock.**— HOUSES. — Twenty-four houses, together with the construction of the necessary road and sewer, on a site adjoining the Whitchurch-road, for the U.D.C. F. Camble, surveyor.

JANUARY 25.—**Willesden.**—CONVENIENCE.—Public convenience at Willows Yard, Harlesden-road, Harlesden, N.W.10, for the U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, Town Hall, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

JANUARY 26.—**Bexley.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses in Lovel-avenue, Welling, for the U.D.C. W. T. Howse, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 26.—**Clevedon.** — HOUSES. — Fourteen houses on Kenn-road housing site, for the U.D.C. G. W. Knowles, surveyor, "Verwood," Madeira-road.

JANUARY 26.—**Glasgow.**—SHELTER.—Shelter, boat-house, and tea-room, &c., at Hogganfield Loch, for the T.C. Director of Parks, City Chambers, 249, George-street.

✱JANUARY 26.—**East Sussex.**—COTTAGES.—Housing of county roadman and police. Erection of 18 at various places, for the East Sussex County Council. The County Surveyor, County Surveyor's Office, Architectural Department, 10, North-street, Lewes.

JANUARY 26. — **Goole.** — HOUSES.—Erection of eight "B" type houses on the Jacksonville and Pasture-road sites for the U.D.C. J. H. Castle, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Goole. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 26. — **Hemel Hempsted.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 10, in two blocks of four, and one pair, in Highfield-lane, Hemel Hempsted, for the Corporation. A. Murray-Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Market-square, Hemel Hempsted.

JANUARY 26.—**Herne Bay.**—CLEANING AND PAINTING WORKS.—At St. Annes' Home, Herne Bay, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 26.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS.—Isolation accommodation at Brook Hospital, Shooters' Hill, S.E.18, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 26.—**Longbenton.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-eight semi-detached houses at Benton-square, for the U.D.C. W. Bean, surveyor, Forest Hall. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 26.—**Oakham.**—COTTAGES.—Non-parlour type cottages on the Cold Overton-road housing site, for the U.D.C. A. Baker, architect, Church-street. Deposit £1 1s.

✱JANUARY 26.—**Twickenham.**—FURNISHING.—(1) Office furniture, (2) filing cabinets and stationery cupboards, (3) carpets and linoleum, (4) curtains and blinds, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Twickenham.

JANUARY 26.—**Wath-upon-Dearne.**—HOUSES.—108 non-parlour type houses on the housing estate at West Melton, and construction of house drainage, footpaths, boundary walls, and fences, for the U.D.C. Tennant & Smith, architects, Ropergate Chambers, Pontefract. Deposit 2.

JANUARY 27.—**Cardiff.**—INSTALLATION.—Of a hot water service apparatus at the Head Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 27.—**Edinburgh.**—REPAIRS.—Reconstruction of Portobello Promenade, between Bedford-terrace and Hamilton-street, for the T.C. Burgh Engineer.

JANUARY 27.—**Stafford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 58 of the parlour and non-parlour type, on the Tithe Barn housing estate, for the Corporation. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 27.—**Thornaby-on-Tees.**—HOUSES.—Sixty-nine non-parlour type houses, in pairs, including drainage, paving and fencing complete; construction of sewers, in open cutting, comprising approximately 700 ft. 9 in. diameter and 500 ft. 6 in. diameter, together with all manholes, specials and appurtenant works; construction of roads, comprising kerbing, channelling, formation of new footways and carriageways in tarmacadam, including foundations, and cul-de-sac carriageway in reinforced concrete, for the T.C. G. H. Connor, Borough Engineer, Surveyor, and Housing Architect. Deposit £6 6s.

✱JANUARY 27. — **Torquay.** — SEWERS, ROADS, HOUSES.—Contract No. 1, for constructing additional roads and sewers. Contract No. 2, for 44 houses in brickwork, in pairs. Contract No. 3, for 38 houses in brickwork, in pairs, and blocks of four, for the Corporation. H. A. Garrett), Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Torquay. Deposit £2 2s. in each case.

JANUARY 27 — **Tottenham.**—HOUSES. — Superintendent's house and offices at Tottenham Cemetery for the Tottenham and Wood Green Burial Board J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A., of 34, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

JANUARY 28.—**Abinger.**—HOUSES.—Four houses at Appleton, and eight houses at Cumnor, for the R.D.C. W. W. Earwaker, 12, Stert-street. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 28.—**Aylesbury.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to the Fire Brigade Station, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

✱JANUARY 28.—**Birmingham.**—BUILDINGS.—Erection of various buildings at the Great Barr Park Colony, for the Walsall and West Bromwich Unions Joint Committee. A. H. Ward, Clerk, 22, Lombard-street, West Bromwich. Deposit £5 5s.

JANUARY 28.—**Castle Donington.**—HOUSES.—Erection of eight houses in two contracts as follows: Contract No. 1, four semi-detached houses at Tonge. Contract No. 2, four semi-detached houses at Breedon for the R.D.C. Arthur Eaton & Son, F.R.I.B.A., 6, The Strand, Derby.

✱JANUARY 28.—**Coventry.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 100 non-parlour two bedroom houses in No. 9 groups varying from 10 to 16 houses per group, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Housing Director, on the Radford Housing Estate, for the Housing Committee of the City of Coventry. A. F. Underhill, L.R.I.B.A., Housing Director, Council House. Deposit £5 5s. to the City Treasurer.

JANUARY 28.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Inside painting work at the Bramley Institution, Hill Top, Armley, for the B.G. J. H. Ford, clerk, Poor Law Offices, South-parade.

JANUARY 28.—**Malvern.**—COTTAGES.—Sixteen cottages at Belmont-road, Malvern, and extension of the Bromsberrow Heath pumping station and concrete engine beds, and the construction of about 12,000 yds. super. of concrete road surfaces at St. Andrew's-road and Court-road, for the U.D.C. Wm. O. Thorp, C.E., Waterworks Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 28.—**Rotherham.**—HOUSES.—Two hundred houses at Meadowbank-road, for the C.B. V. Turner, Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 28.—**Thornbury.**—HOUSES.—Eight houses adjoining the present housing site at Hallen, Henbury, for the R.D.C. F. W. Davies, surveyor, High-street.

JANUARY 29.—**Catcliffe.**—REPAIRS.—Repairs and improvements to the Catcliffe Infants' Council school, erection of partition, extensive alterations to windows, &c., for the West Riding C.C. A. Adcock, Divisional Clerk, Education Office, Godstone-road, Rotherham.

JANUARY 29.—**Crediton.**—HOUSES.—Sixteen houses at Newton St. Cyres, near Crediton, for the R.D.C. E. O. Harding, architect and surveyor, 34, Prospect Park, Exeter.

JANUARY 29.—**Eccles.** — HOUSES. — Seventy-eight non-parlour houses in pairs and blocks of four on the Gaskell-road estate, for the T.C. T. Elce, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 29.—**Horsforth.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-four scullery type houses in pairs, 16 scullery type houses in blocks of four, 14 parlour type houses in pairs, on the Cragg Hill site, for the U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, Housing Architect. Deposit £1.

✱JANUARY 29.—**Newbury.**—DWELLING HOUSES.—Erection of 84 non-parlour dwelling houses on a site known as "Camp Close," abutting on Newton-road and Monkey-lane, in the Borough of Newbury, for the B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Newbury.

JANUARY 29. — **Tilbury.** — CHAPEL. — Chapel and robing room at the St. Mary's Cemetery, Chadwell St. Mary, for the U.D.C. S. A. Hill-Willis, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Brockford.**—HOUSES.—Pair of non-parlour type houses, for the East Suffolk C.C. J. Webb, Surveyor of County Buildings, County Hall, Ipswich.

JANUARY 31. — **Great Crosby.** — HOUSES. — Fifty houses off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, surveyor, Town Hall, Great Crosby, near Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 31. — **Oldham.** — GENERAL BUILDING WORKS.—Erection, completion and maintenance of the superstructure and machine foundations upon a reinforced concrete foundation raft already prepared, at their new generating station, Slacks Valley, Chadderton, for the Electricity Committee. F. L. Ogden, Borough Electrical Engineer, Greenhill Offices, Oldham. Deposit £1 1s

JANUARY 31.—**Portsmouth.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, &c.—Erection of new block for 62 female patients and the provision of a new 9 in. sewer, for the Committee of Visitors of the City of Portsmouth Mental Hospital, Milton. Committee's Architect, E. H. Harvey, Guildhall-square, Portsmouth. Deposit £3 3s.

✱JANUARY 31.—**Quarry Bank.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 75 non-parlour type houses on the building site at Lower High-street, Quarry Bank, for the U.D.C. Alfred Homfray, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Stevens Park, Quarry Bank. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 31.—**Tanfield.**—HOUSES.—For 14 semi-detached type B3 houses; 30 semi-detached type B2 houses; 22 semi-detached type A2 houses, for the U.D.C. J. R. Heslop, architect. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Weymouth.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the laundry at the Poor Law Institution, for the B.G. Andrews & Andrews, architects, 157, Dorchester-road. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Annaclone.**—SCHOOL.—New public elementary school at Ballynanny, Annaclone, co. Down. J. Moorhead, Anaghlone Manse, Banbridge.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Abingdon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of five blocks of four non-parlour type houses and three blocks of six small two-roomed bungalows, on the Council's Boxhill housing estate, for the B.C. Borough Surveyor, Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Castlebar.**—RESTORATION.—Partial restoration of Castlebar military barracks, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Dundalk.**—HOUSES, &c.—For laying out streets and forming footpaths, laying sewers and water mains, filling and levelling of sites, building concrete retaining wall, fencing, &c., and the erection of 39 concrete houses on two sites, namely, 20 in South Ward and 19 in Middle Ward, for the U.D.C. M. Sellars, Town Surveyor. Deposit £5.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Epsom.**—COTTAGES.—Thirty cottages and for the construction of road and sewer, at Cobham, for the R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 1. — **Gateshead.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Gateshead, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 1.—**Greasbro'.**—Twenty-eight houses at Highfield-road, for the U.D.C. J. Totty, architect, Moorgate-street, Rotherham. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 1. — **Leicester.** — COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—Erection of the new wing to the Colleges of Art and Technology, for the City of Leicester E.C. F. P. Armitage, Director of Education, Town Hall, Leicester. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 1.—**Near Bromsgrove.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 12 parlour-type, three-bedroom, semi-detached houses at Barnt Green and Woodrow-lane, Catshill, for the North Bromsgrove U.D.C. G. W. Booth, surveyor, Surveyor's Office, Catshill, near Bromsgrove.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Dorset.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Parkstone, Dorset, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 2.—**Poplar.**—BRIDGE AND TOWPATH.—Reconstruction and widening of Bow Common-lane Bridge, the widening of the Limehouse Cut beneath, together with important subsidiary works, for the Borough Council. Harley Heckford, Borough Engineer, Council Offices, High-street, Poplar. Deposit £3 3s.

✱FEBRUARY 2.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—CONVENIENCES—Erection and completion of conveniences and work, incidental thereto, at Chalkwell Esplanade, for the Corporation. Robert H. Dyer, Borough Engineers Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 2. — **Wembley.** — COTTAGES. — Erection of 26 brick-built cottages and 24 flatted cottages in the extension of the Christchurch Estate, Ealing-road, Housing Scheme No. 4, for the U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 2.—**Weymouth.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Nurses' Home, Weymouth and District Hospital. The Secretary, at the Hospital.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Dover.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses on Noah's Ark Farm site, Astor-avenue, for the T.C. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Harrogate.**—HOUSES.—150 houses, non-parlour type, on the new housing estate off Devonshire-place, and construction of roads and sewers in connection with the scheme, for the T.C. C. E. Rivers, Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Doncaster.** — HOUSES. — Fifty-eight houses at Grange-lane, Rossington, for the R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, surveyor.

✱FEBRUARY 4.—**Middlesbrough.**—COLLEGE.—Erection and completion of the Constantine Technical College at Middlesbrough, for the County Borough Education Committee. Graham R. Dawbarn, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., 1, Montague-street, London, W.C.1. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Wembley.** — HOSPITAL. — Erection of a hospital in Wembley, comprising accommodation and appurtenant offices for 20 beds. Herbert Kenchington, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 4.—**West Ham.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of buildings to provide additional accommodation for male patients, and cycle store, West Ham Mental Hospital, Goodmayes, for the County Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E. Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Amesbury.**—COTTAGES.—Thirty at Amesbury, and 28 at Durrington, for the R.D.C. R. G. Vincent, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Stapleford.** — HOUSES. — Erection, drainage, &c., of seven pairs of parlour houses and nine pairs of non-parlour houses, for the R.D.C. G. C. Hardy, architect, 11, Church-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—HOUSES.—Pair of parlour-type houses at North Stoke, Oxon, for the R.D.C. H. B. Barnsley, architect, Knightsbridge Farm, Shirburn, Watlington, near Wallingford. Deposit £3 3s.

✱FEBRUARY 7.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 144 in 28 blocks of four and sixteen blocks of two, for the T.C. Borough Engineer, E. A. Strickland, 16, Alma-road, Windsor.

✱FEBRUARY 8. — **Blackpool.** — ALTERATIONS. — Alterations to the Employment Exchange, &c., Victoria Schools, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 8.—**Ecclesfield.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 300 boys at Ecclesfield High Green, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Featherstone.**—LIGHTING.—Improvements to the lighting and ventilation at Featherstone Council schools, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱FEBRUARY 8.—**Near Eastbourne.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Coastguard Station, Birling Gap, near Eastbourne, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 8.—**Knottingley Holes.**—REBUILDING.—Rebuilding of boundary wall at Knottingley Holes Council school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Stoke and Wolstanton.**—HEATING.—Alterations and additions to the central-heating and hot-water services at the London-road institution, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, for the B.G. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Thorne.**—INSTALLATION.—Provision and fixing of low-pressure hot-water installation at Thorne new (boys') school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 9. — **Stretford.** — SCHOOL. — **Secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester, for the Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Deposit £2.**

✱FEBRUARY 10.—**Lancs.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Erection of at Leigh for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 11.—**Kent.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Beckenham for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 14.—**Ballymena.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extensions and alterations to the Ballymena Academy, for the Governors. S. Anderson, secretary, High-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Great Crosby.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

✱FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPE-LAYING. — Pipe-laying alterations, and bricklayers' work within the areas of the Kent, Northern, Southern and Western districts, for the period of twelve months. Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Water Board, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

NO DATE.—**Cowbridge.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses, and for certain works in connection therewith, at Red Hill, Llanharry, for the R.D.C. Edward Loveluck, A.R.I.B.A., 12, Dunraven-place, Bridgend.

✱NO DATE.—**Dartford.**—HOUSES.—Labour and materials, or labour for six houses, at Dartford. Reginald Brown, Development Expert, Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

NO DATE.—**Haldon.**—GRAND-STAND.—New grand-stand, the extension of the present grand-stand, and other work in connection therewith, at Haldon Race-course, near Exeter, for the Devon and Exeter Steeple-chases Committee. J. A. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architect and chartered surveyor, Guildhall Chambers, High-street, Exeter.

NO DATE.—**Macclesfield.**—HOUSES.—For (1) thirty-two houses at Macclesfield-road and Reddish-lane, Taxal, near Whaley Bridge; (2) ten houses on site adjacent to Dicklow Cob Farm, in the township of Lower Withington, near Chelford; (3) six houses on site adjacent to Fallibroome Farm, Alderley-road, Fallibroome, near Macclesfield, for the R.D.C. Geo. Clayton, architect, 4, Wellington-street, Stockport. Deposit £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**Near Barnsley.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to the Woodman Inn, Smithies, near Barnsley. Garside & Pennington, architects, Pontefract.

NO DATE.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING.—Painters' work at the following: (1) 200 houses, High Wincobank estate; (2) Castlefolds Market; (3) Park Baths, Duke-street; (4) Brightside Baths, Sutherland-road, for the T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Deposit £1.

MATERIALS, etc.

JANUARY 24.—**Beverley.**—STONE.—5,000 to 6,000 tons of stone for macadamising their roads, for the R.D.C. E. Picker, C.E., surveyor.

JANUARY 24.—**Broadstairs and St. Peters.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred slag macadam, for the U.D.C. H. Hurd, surveyor.

JANUARY 24.—**Devon.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, basalt, limestone, refined tar, bituminous compounds, lubricating oil, for the C.C. F. E. Simpson, County Surveyor, No. 2 Division, 21, Southernhay West, Exeter.

JANUARY 24.—**Edinburgh.**—PIPES.—180 tons of dry sand cast-iron pipes, 3 in. in diameter, for the T.C. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, engineers, 29, Waterloo-place.

JANUARY 24.—**Finchley.**—MATERIALS.—Tar for tar painting, crushed shingle, Guernsey granite chippings, slag tarmacadam, for the U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, engineer and surveyor, 9, The Hawthorns, Regent Park-road, Finchley, N.3.

JANUARY 24.—**Glasgow.**—BRICKS.—Firebricks, fireclay and fireclay retorts, for the T.C. General Manager, Gas Department, 30, John-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Lindsey.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, broken stone and slag, refined tar, for the C.C. A. G. Bradshaw, County Surveyor, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln.

JANUARY 24.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam and granite setts, slag (broken and unbroken), tarmacadam, stone and concrete kerbing, paving and channelling, cast-iron work, lime, and cement, for the T.C. F. W. Jones, Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 24.—**Uckfield.**—MATERIALS.—4,200 tons tarred macadam; 7,025 tons Mendip stone; 3,000 tons flint, grit or other suitable material for tar binder; 250 tons footpath gravel; 100,000 gallons tar or bituminuous compound suitable for the treatment of road surfaces, for the R.D.C. Capt. E. W. Ray-Johnson, Highways Surveyor, Surveyor's Office, Buxted.

JANUARY 25.—**Farnham.**—MATERIALS.—Selected cold blast dry slag, tarred slag, granite chippings, cement, for the U.D.C. L. H. Starling, surveyor.

JANUARY 25.—**Southall-Norwood.**—MATERIALS.—Guernsey granite; tar slag macadam; ballast, hoggin, shingle, sand; lime (Clay Cross and grey); alumino-ferric; cement; stoneware pipes; tar, distilled, or other preparation, for the U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 26.—**Belfast.**—MATERIALS.—300 tons gravel, 100 tons Lough Neagh sand, 100 tons bitumen, for the C.B. R. Meyer, Town Clerk.

JANUARY 26.—**Daventry.**—TAR.—Refined tar and bituminous compounds, for the R.D.C. W. C. Robson, surveyor, 4, New-street.

JANUARY 26.—**Reigate.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam, granite kerb, concrete kerb, concrete beach, gravel, Portland cement and tar-spraying, for the T.C. F. T. Clayton, Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 26.—**Southampton.**—MATERIALS.—Road stone, tarred and untarred, kerb and setts, refined tar, bituminous emulsion, and cement, for the C.C. W. J. Taylor, County Surveyor, The Castle, Winchester.

JANUARY 27.—**Liverpool.** — MATERIALS.—Timber; ironmongery, &c.; steel sheets, wrought iron and files, for the T.C. The General Manager, Liverpool Corporation Tramways, 24, Hatton-garden.

JANUARY 27. — **Midhurst.** — MATERIALS. — Tarmacadam, granite, limestone, gravel, tar, bituminous compounds, for the R.D.C. G. C. Cole, surveyor,

JANUARY 27.—**Tring.**—MATERIALS.—Blast furnace slag, flints, hoggin, crushed shingle, for the U.D.C. H. N. Hedges, Surveyor.

JANUARY 28.—**Croydon.** — MATERIALS. — Broken granite, granite chippings, granite dust, granite kerb, tarred Kentish ragstone, tarviated slag macadam, for the C.B. Borough Road Surveyor.

JANUARY 28.—**Grimsby.**—MATERIALS.—Highway and sanitary materials, for the C.B. H. Gilbert Whyatt, Borough Engineer, 170, Victoria-street.

JANUARY 29.—**Glamorgan.**—MATERIALS.—Road materials and haulage, kerbing of footways, tarpaving of footways, tarspraying of roadways, for the C.C. Geo. A. Phillips, County Surveyor, County Surveyor's Department, County Hall, Cardiff.

JANUARY 29. — **Hertfordshire.** — MATERIALS.—Broken granite slag and tarmacadam, for the C.C. A. E. Prescott, County Surveyor, County Surveyor's Office, Hatfield.

JANUARY 31.—**Alton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite and limestone, for the R.D.C. A. O. Crew, Rodney House, Alton.

JANUARY 31.—**Beckenham.** — BRICKS. — 200,000 paving bricks, 2 in. thick, for the U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Little Hulton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, 4 by 5 granite setts, tar macadam, tarred limestone, limestone and slag chippings, grit kerbs, concrete flags, stoneware pipes and gullies, cement, for the U.D.C. J. H. Heyes, Clerk.

JANUARY 31.—**Manchester.**—CASTINGS.—Ventilating grids, and other castings, for the T.C. J. Irvine, Manager of the Drainage Branch, Public Health Department, Civic Buildings, 1, Mount-street.

JANUARY 31.—**West Suffolk.**—MATERIALS.—Broken and unbroken road materials and local pit gravel, sand, and unbroken pit stone, for the C.C. E. H. Bond, County Surveyor, Bury St. Edmunds.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Amersham.** — MATERIALS. — Road materials, for the R.D.C. A. H. Prince, District Surveyor, High-street.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Canterbury.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite and tarred macadam; flints, shingle, sand, &c.; Portland cement, bricks (best stocks), and timber; road surfacing compound; stoneware pipes and gullies, for the T.C. P. H. Warwick, City Surveyor and Engineer.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Karachi (India).**—PIPES.—37,000 cwts. of cast iron pipes from 3 in. to 27 in. diameter; 33 in. rising main of cast-iron pipes and sluice valves, stop valves and back pressure valves, for the Corporation. Chief Engineer, Municipal Offices.

FEBRUARY 2.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalte bitumen, pitch, &c.; ballast, sand, &c.; lime, bricks; pipes (drain), &c.; pitching and paving; sewer iron-work; timber for the Southwark B.C. P. H. Gray, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Walworth-road, S.E.17.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Cornwall.**—MATERIALS.—Bitumen, refined tar and compounds, roadstone, tarred macadam, for the C.C. E. H. Collcutt, County Surveyor, County Hall, Truro.

FEBRUARY 3.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Guernsey granite, Quenast granite, granite siftings, shingle, tar and bitumen spraying work, lime, cement and bricks, iron goods, heavy iron goods, paving work, York and artificial paving stone, wood paving repairs, tarred slag, &c., for the Kensington B.C. H. Rapson, Town Clerk.

FEBRUARY 5.—**East Barnet Valley.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, tarmacadam (slag), tarpaving (time-stone), gravel, hoggin, sand, refined tar, for the U.D.C. H. York, engineer and surveyor, Station-road, New Barnet.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Leeds.**—GRANITE.—5,000 tons of ¾ in. slag nuts, 1,250 tons of ¾ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 1,250 tons of ¾ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 500 tons of ½ in. whinstone or granite chippings, for the T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, Swinegate.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Middlesex.**—MATERIALS.—1,300 tons of 2 in. machine-broken Clee Hill granite and ½ in. Clee Hill granite chippings, also for 4,000 tons (more or less) tarred slag macadam, for the C.C. A. Dryland, County Engineer, County Engineer's Department, Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Thirsk.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone, slag, and tarred slag; pipes, tools, &c., for the R.D.C. J. W. Lupton, Surveyor, Castlegarth.

FEBRUARY 12. — **Felixstowe.** — MATERIALS. — Timber; cement; castings; pipes (stoneware), for the U.D.C. H. Clegg, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Tottenham.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalt and tar paving, artificial stone paving, &c., for the U.D.C. E. Townson, Clerk, Town Hall, Tottenham, N. 15.

MARCH 1.—**London.**—GRANITE.—200 tons of granite per week delivered to Saxon Sidings, Fulbourne, L. & N.E. Railway, Cambs. The granite to consist of 4 per cent. of clean ¾ in. to ¼ in. chippings, and the balance to consist of in. to grit in approximately equal proportions of these smaller sizes. The Atlas Stone Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

MARCH 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons of 18 in. and 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, and valves, fittings and special castings, for the T.C. D. P. Howells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, Ltd., Agents for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. Deposit £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**Birmingham.**—GRANITE.—Granite concrete kerb, for the T.C. H. H. Humphries, City Engineer and Surveyor.

NO DATE.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Sewer castings' stoneware drain pipes, &c., stock and Fletton bricks, timber for sewer works, ballast, sand, gravel, &c., broken granite, tarpaving, York and Lancashire stone and artificial paving, kerb and paving setts, Portland cement, grey lime, creosoted deal blocks, general ironmongery, tools, iron, steel, &c., for the Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JANUARY 24.—**Bolton.**—BRIDGE.—Reconstruction and widening of Lever Bridge over the River Tonge, at Darcy Lever, Bolton, for the Corporation. S. Parker, Town Clerk. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 24.—**Lytham St. Annes.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of approximately 700 yds. of concrete main sewer varying from 15in. to 18in. diameter, together with manholes, ventilating shafts, and other appurtenant works, for the T.C. G. W. Lawson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 24.—**Wirral.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of a sewage purification works, drains and appurtenances at the Institution, Clatterbridge, Bebington, for the B.G. J. Commin, engineer, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W. 1. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 25.—**Marsden.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Erection of a reinforced concrete bridge (over River Colne), widening of existing roadway, erection of stone retaining and fence walls, road forming, and other contingent works incidental thereto, in Church-lane, for the U.D.C. Abbey and Hanson, civil engineers, 11, Cloth Hall-street, Huddersfield. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 25.—**Nottingham.**—WIDENING.—Widening of the bridge carrying Perry-road over the L. & N.E. Railway at Basford, for the T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 26.—**Burnley.**—SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Excavators', drainers', concretors', &c., work required to be done and materials to be supplied in the construction of detritus tanks, storm tanks, aeration and settling tanks and sundry other works, at the Altham Sewage Disposal Works, for the C.B. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 27.—**Epping.**—TANK.—Construction of a new filter and humus tank at Thornwood Common sewage works, for the R.D.C. Tooley & Foster, Warwick House, Buckhurst Hill.

JANUARY 31.—**Adlingfleet and Whitgift.**—OUTFALL.—For (1) building a new outfall sluice at Trent Falls, and (2) widening and deepening Adlingfleet drain, about four miles long, for the Drainage Commissioners. J. Simmons & Sons, engineers, Oxford Chambers, 20, Silver-street, Doncaster. Deposit £4 4s.

JANUARY 31.—**Edinburgh.**—STEELWORK.—Structural steel work of extension of turbine house of electric generating station, Westbank, Portobello, for the T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

JANUARY 31. — **Egypt.** — BARRAGE. — Construction of a barrage and subsidiary works on the River Nile, near Nag Hammadi, for the Ministry of Public Works of the Egyptian Government. Goode, Fitzmaurice, Wilson & Mitchell, Consulting Engineers to the Egyptian Government, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster; or the Legation of the Egyptian Government, 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

JANUARY 31.—**Peebles.**—EXTENSIONS.—To the water supply of West Linton, including small break pressure tank, 2,600 yds. of 4in. cast-iron and other pipes, track cutting, meter, connections, fencing, and other auxiliary works, for the C.C. J. Thomson, C.E., 20, Melville-street, Edinburgh. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Wexford.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Enlarging the reservoir of the Wexford water supply at Coolree, and for sundry contingent works, for the T.C. Delap & Waller, consulting engineers, 115, Grafton-street, Dublin.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Earl Shilton.**—SEWERS.—Construction of sewers ranging from 9in. to 12in. in diameter, together with manholes and construction of screening chamber and detritus tanks, two dosing chambers, four bacteria beds, two humus tanks, engine-house, effluent drains, and other incidental works in the parish of Earl Shilton, for the Hinckley R.D.C. A. H. S. Waters, Engineer, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Ashby-de-la-Zouch.**—WATER SUPPLY—Construction of about 9 miles of cast-iron pipe water mains of varying sizes, from 6in. to 2 in. diameter, together with all appurtenant works, pumping station and covered service reservoir, for the R.D.C. W. H. Radford & Son, consulting engineers, Albion Chambers, King-street, Nottingham. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—STEELWORK.—Supply, delivery and erection of steam and water piping, valves, &c., and construction steelwork, platforms crane gantries, &c., for Central Power House extensions for the T.C. City Electrical Engineers, St. George's Chambers, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent. Deposit £2.

★FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPES AND VALVES.—Tender No. 3, cast-iron pipes and irregular castings; Tender No. 21, sluice valves and spindles, fire hydrants, &c., for the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply and erection of a plant of the stationary type covering the whole cycle of operations necessary for the manufacture of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar macadam required for the construction of paved carriageways and footways, namely, drying, heating, measuring or weighing and mixing economically and with accuracy and the running of same for a period of two weeks after completion of erection, for the T.C. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X. 4045).

NO DATE.—**Stanley.**—SEWAGE.—Sedimentation tank, three 78½ ft. diameter percolating filters, and two humus tanks, and other incidental works, at the Smalley Bight sewage works, for the U.D.C. F. Massie, Chartered Civil Engineer, Tetley House, 47, Kirkgate, Wakefield. Deposit £5.

NO DATE.—**Wakefield.**—SEWAGE.—Percolating filter, two humus tanks, five sludge filters, and other incidental works, at the Walton sewage works, for the R.D.C. F. Massie, chartered civil engineers, Tetley House, 47, Kirkgate, Deposit £5.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JANUARY 24.—**Alnwick.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying 64 yds. of 12in. glazed sanitary ware pipes at the north-western sewer, Alnmouth, for the R.D.C. Clerk, 24, Fenkle-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Bromley.**—ROADS.—Construction and sewering of proposed roads at Bromley, Kent. Vigers & Co., 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

JANUARY 24.—**Cannock.**—EXTENSION.—Construction of a new street and the laying of foul and storm-water sewers, being the extension of Hunter-road, for the U.D.C. R. Blanchard, engineer and surveyor,

JANUARY 24. — **Chester.** — SEWERAGE. — Sewerage works, comprised in sections 4 and 5 of the Handbridge sewerage scheme, to be constructed in glazed stoneware pipes, up to 12in. in diameter, and concrete pipes, 15in. diameter, for the T.C. C. Greenwood, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 24.—**Faversham.**—SEWERAGE.—Sewerage and sewage disposal in the parishes of Teynham and Lynsted. The works will comprise 4,147 yards of 7in. diameter stoneware and 149 yards of cast-iron sewers, 1,156 yards of 9in. diameter stoneware and 49 yards of cast-iron sewers, together with all manholes, ventilation columns, &c., sedimentation tanks, filter beds, and all works incidental thereto, for the R.D.C. Howard Humphreys & Sons, consulting engineers, 28, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 24.—**Friern Barnet.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—For (i) reconstruction and resurfacing works in Friern-lane, and (ii) resurfacing works in Oakleigh-road North, for the U.D.C. J. M. Gameson, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 24.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, draining, paving (concrete), flagging (artificial flags), &c., Fastnet-street, Bradford, from Mill-street to Herne-street, and Bamford-street, Clayton, from Bank-street to West-street; also draining, paving (concrete), &c., passage behind 49–95, Cobden-street adjoining 49, Cobden-street. Football Ground and vacant land Cobden-street and Beverley-street, Blackley, for the T.C. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk.

JANUARY 24.—**Monmouthshire.**—ROAD.—Construction of the portion of proposed road (Aberbargoed to Markham) in front of the new Council school at Markham Village, Mon., for the C.C. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport, Mon. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 24.—**Sleaford.**—SEWERS.—At (1) Helpringham, provision and laying new sewer; (2) Scopwick, extension of sewer; (3) Cranwell, relaying of a small portion of the sewer; and (4) North Kyme, relaying present sewer, for the R.D.C. E. H. Sills, surveyor, Council Offices, Northgate.

JANUARY 24.—**West Derby.**—REPAIRS.—Proposed roadwork, garden paths and retaining walls at Cleaver Sanatorium, Heswall, for the B.G. E. B. Bailey, L.R.I.B.A., 9, Cook-street.

JANUARY 24.—**Winchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Construction of five settlement tanks, with gauge house; the construction of 11 sludge beds, small filter and humus tank; the erection of a high level pump house, and lines of pipes in connection with their sewage farm, which is about 2¼ miles from Winchester station (Southern Railway), and three-quarters of a mile from Winchester station (Great Western Railway), for the T.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1. Deposit £5.

JANUARY 25.—**Ossett.**—ROAD.—Construction of a 6in. foul sewer and of the pitched stone foundations for a new road on the Queen's-drive estate, for the T.C. H. Holmes, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 25.—**Southall-Norwood.**—ROADWORKS.—In Norwood-road, comprising trench reinstatement and road widenings, with a small concrete retaining wall, for the U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 26.—**Hove.**—STREET WORKS.—Constructing sewers, forming roadways, laying kerbing, channelling, and other works in connection with the housing estate at "The Knoll," Old Shoreham-road, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

JANUARY 28.—**Merton and Morden.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To (*a*) Erridge-road, Merton Park, a length of 290 yards; (*b*) Edward-avenue, Ravensbury Park estate, Morden, a length of 238 yards, and (*c*) Seddon-road, Ravensbury Park estate, Morden, a length of 147 yards, for the U.D.C. G. Jerram, Surveyor, Kingston-road, Merton, S.W.19. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 29.—**Lund.**—ROAD.—Construction of a new road at Lund, 725 yards in length, for the East Riding C.C. County Land Agent, County Hall, Beverley.

JANUARY 29.—**Perth.**—ROADS.—Recausewaying sections of the following streets:—Glasgow-road, 960 sq. yards; South Methven-street, 990 sq. yards; Dunkeld-road, 1,400 sq. yards; Strathmore-street, 1,100 sq. yards, for the T.C. T. M'Laren, City Engineer, City Engineer's Office, City Chambers, 16, Tay-street. Deposit £1.

JANUARY 31.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Cator road, Lennard-road, Morland-road, and Courtenay road, for the U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Bedford.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Tennyson-road, for the T.C. N. Greenshields, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Carshalton.**—EXTENSION.—Sewer extension at Banstead-road, for the D.C. W. Willis Gale, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Loughborough.**—SEWER.—1,015 yds. of 18in. cast-iron, concrete tube, and stoneware pipe sewers; and about 380 yds. of 9in. stoneware pipe ditto; together with manholes, &c., from Moor-lane to Leicester-road, for the T.C. W. Granger, Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Manchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Execution of general contractor's and plumber's work that may be required in connection with the drainage of houses and other premises, for the T.C. J. Irvine, Manager of the Drainage Branch, Public Health Department, Civic Buildings, 1, Mount-street. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—STREETS.—Construction of the following street works: (1) Connaught-gardens West; (2) Albany-gardens East; (3) Albany-gardens West; (4) Lancaster-gardens East; (5) Lancaster-gardens West; (6) Albert-road; (7) Victory-road; (8) Tewkesbury-road (part of); (9) Croft-road (part of); (10) Wargrave-road; and (11) Great Clacton Housing Scheme road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 1.—**London.**—SEWER.—Construction of about 770 ft. of 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8in. brick sewer and contingent works beneath Houndsditch and Cavendish-court, for the City Corporation. City Engineer, Guildhall, E.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—350 yards of brick and concrete sewer, mainly in heading in the works of the Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Common-lane, Washwood Heath, for the T.C. H. H. Humphries, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

★FEBRUARY 2.—**Wembley.**—SEWER AND DRAINS.—Construction of about 630 yards lineal of 9in. sewer, with branch drains, together with a temporary builder's road in connection with the extension of the Christchurch Estate, Ealing-road, for the U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Doncaster.**—DRAINS.—Laying about 400 yards of 15in. surface water drains along the Welfare Centre Ground, at Rossington, and about 180 yards of 12in. drain along West End-lane and Grange-lane, for the R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**North Shields.**—ROAD.—New motor road from the new quay at the river wall, Albert Edward Dock, to Howdon-road, North Shields, for the Tyne Improvement Commission. A. Blacklock, Secretary, Tyne Improvement Commission Offices, Bewick-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Barnstaple.**—MAKING-UP.—Of six roads on the Yeo Vale estate, for the T.C. E. Y. Saunders, Borough Surveyor, Castle-street. Deposit £3.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—DRAINAGE.—Laying approximately 583 lin. yards of 12in. sewer in Birmingham-road, for the T.C. F. W. Jones, Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Turton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Widening the carriageway of Belmont-road between Belmont and Calf Hey Bridge, Withnell, for a length of about two miles, for the U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, Surveyor, Council Offices, Bromley Cross, near Bolton. Deposit £2.

MARCH 1.—**Egypt.**—ASPHALT.—3,700 tons of natural lake asphalt, for the Tanzim Department of Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W. 1.

NO DATE.—**Colwyn.**—SEWERAGE.—Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at Llanelwedd, for the R.D.C. Reginald J. Owen, Clerk, Council Offices, Builth Wells. Deposit £1 1s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 112.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc

★JANUARY 27.—**Beddington.**—Leonard Davey & Hart will sell, at "The Greyhound" Hotel, Croydon, at low reserve, to close estate, demesne building estate, Beddington, the remainder of the freehold building land comprising nearly 17 acres. Auctioneers, 351, London-road, Thornton Heath and Upper Green, Mitcham, Surrey.

★FEBRUARY 1.—**Thurstaston.**—Perry & Phillips will sell, on the premises, Dawpool Hall, Thurstaston, in process of demolition, building materials, dressed bricks, iron girders, tiles, stone. Auctioneers, 59, High-street, Bridgnorth.

★FEBRUARY 2, 3 AND 4.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark, in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Kelcey, F.S.I., F.A.I., will sell, without reserve, under instructions from A. J. Elvin, Esq., at the Empire Exhibition, steel and timber-framed buildings, timber, building materials and Exhibition fittings, comprising 3,000 lots. Auctioneers, Victoria House, 117, Victoria-street. S.W.1, or on site.

★FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons will sell, in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, freehold building land at Woking, Surrey, area of about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W.6.

Public Appointments.

JANUARY 24.—**Essex.**—Qualified Quantity Surveyor required by the Essex County Council on the staff of the County Architect's Department. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Old Court, Springfield, Chelmsford.

★JANUARY 24.—**Wolverhampton.**—Clerk of Works required by Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital. Elcock & Sutcliffe, architects, Avenue House, 21, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

★JANUARY 28.—**Southampton.**—(*a*) General Assistant, (*b*) General Assistant, required in the Engineer's Department by the Corporation. Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Southampton.

JANUARY 31.—**London.**—Full-time Teacher of Carpentry and Joinery, Building Construction and Mathematics required by the Middlesex E.C., at the Willesden Polytechnic Junior Technical School (Building) for Boys, N.W.6. The Principal, Willesden Polytechnic, Priory Park-road, Kilburn, N.W 6.

★JANUARY 31.—**Poole.**—Temporary Town-Planning Assistant required by the B.C. E. J. Goodacre, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Poole. Dorset.

★FEBRUARY 7.—**Smethwick.**—Chief Architectural Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Department, required by the County Borough Council. Frank Chapman, Town Clerk, Council House, Smethwick.

★FEBRUARY 7.—**Sunderland.**—Clerk of Works required by the Sunderland Education Committee to supervise erection of Secondary Schools. Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15, John-street, Sunderland.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ABBEYLEIX.—The local committee appointed by the Laoighis Board of Health and Public Assistance, in connection with the proposed conversion of the old fever hospital buildings at Abbeyleix into a sanatorium, has been held in the board-room, Abbeyleix. It was decided to submit to the County Board of Health an estimate of the works.

ALTRINCHAM.—The plans of the County Architect have been adopted by the sub-committee for the provision of additional dining-room accommodation and extension of the central hall at the Girls' High School, estimated to cost £5,000.

ASKERN.—The West Riding E.C. recommend that a caretaker's house be erected at Askern Sutton-road Council school, at a cost not exceeding £650.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Housing Committee has decided to erect 92 houses on the Oakfield estate, Broadoak-road.

BARNET.—The Hertfordshire E.C. has decided (1) That it is desirable that a new secondary school for boys should be erected at Barnet in place of the existing Boys' Grammar School; and (2) that the chairman of the committee should be empowered to negotiate the acquisition of a site, six acres in extent, with a frontage of 160 ft. to Queen's-road, on which to build a new school.

BARNSLEY.—The Housing Committee has received a letter from the Barnsley Main Colliery Co., stating that they are prepared to sell the land opposite the Cundy Cross housing scheme, containing 11 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches, for the sum of £1,200. The C.B. resolved that application be made to the M.H. for sanction to a loan for the purchase of the land.—The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has been authorised to obtain tenders for the erection of three bedroom houses and two bedroom houses.—The Town Clerk is to approach the owners of certain land in Huddersfield-road, and Gawber-road as to the price they would be prepared to sell the land to the Council for building purposes.—The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has been instructed to prepare a lay-out plan in respect of the land at the top of Rowland-road with a view to the erection of additional houses.—The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has submitted plans and estimates for the provision of a movable floor at the Public Baths, and the alterations which it would be necessary to make to utilise the baths during the winter months for dances and public meetings, &c., at an estimated cost of £4,000. The Health Committee recommended that the plans be approved and that application be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £4,000 for the work.—Plans passed: House, Doncaster-road, Stairfoot, A. Whitehead; house, Doncaster-road, Stairfoot, H. & A. Field; house, Westville-road, A. Smith.

BECKENHAM.—The Council passed plans for houses: One in Manor-way, two in Arrol-road, a bungalow in Birkbeck-road, 24 houses in Upper Elmers End-road, and four houses in Villiers-road.

BELMONT.—Subject to the sanction of the M.H., approval is to be given to the erection, at an estimated cost of £300, in accordance with plan V. 4746, prepared by the engineer-in-chief, of a building at Belmont stables.—The M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to the renewal, at an estimated cost of £194 10s., of a portion of the oak boundary fence at Belmont laboratories.—Approval is to be given to the carrying out, at an estimated cost of £200, of the alterations to the Dutch barn at Belmont stables.

BINGLEY.—The West Riding E.C. recommend that the proposed extensions at Bingley Grammar School, at an estimated cost of £26,050, be approved.

BIRKENSHAW.—The West Riding E.C. recommend a new school for 220 pupils, at a cost of £6,600.

BLACKBURN.—The T.C. passed plans: House, Lammack-road, by J. H. Hargreaves; two houses St. Francis-road, by W. Baird; two houses, Tower-road, by J. Grimshaw; two bungalows, Tower-road, by J. Grimshaw; sub-station, Green-lane, by the Electricity Department; bungalow, Arterial-road, by D. Eckton; bungalow, Haslingden-road, by Jno. E. Stockdale; house, Queen's-road, by J. Grimshaw.—Mr. R. Livesey, of Greenbank Iron & Engineering Works, Blackburn, has contributed £100 to the Blackburn War Memorial Fund for a new wing to the Infirmary.

BLACKPOOL.—The C.B. has resolved that application be made to the M.H. for the sanction of the Ministry to the borrowing by the Corporation of £121,000 in respect of a main sewerage scheme.—The Borough Surveyor and Cleansing Superintendent are to prepare for submission, plans and estimates for the construction of additional underground public conveniences in the St. Chad's embayment, and also for the extension of the existing public conveniences recommended by the sub-committee.—The Council agreed to the use of a triangular plot of land at the junction of Grasmere-road and Condor-grove for the erection of a bus passenger shelter.—The Corporation are to increase the number of houses to be erected on the Hoo Hill estate, from 54 to 112 houses.—A scheme is also projected for the erection of houses in the Bispham area.

BODMIN.—The T.C. propose erecting 12 houses, in blocks of six, of the non-parlour type, on a site in Burnard's-lane.

BOLTON.—The members of the Danbhill Wesleyan Church are raising funds for the building of a new primary department and modernising the whole of the Sunday school buildings.

BRADFORD.—The T.C. passed plans for the following houses:—R. J. Patchett, Ltd., Harbour-crescent, eight; E. A. Gadie, Ennerdale-drive, nine; Fairbank Garden and Tennis Association, Ltd., Fairbank-road and Whitby-road, 16; E. Balmforth & Sons, Hastings-avenue, 22; Hutchinson & Scott, Westwood-avenue, six; Walter Farrer, Baring-avenue, four; Briggs & Hellewell, Moore-avenue, two; J. H. Smith, Norman-avenue, one; E. Hillam, Speeton-avenue, one; H. C. White, Bingley-road, one; T. Miller, Lodore-road, four; H. Farnish, Bolingbroke-street and Delamere-street, 10; H. Procter, High Park-drive, 10; Jesse Priestley, Hutton-road, five; Mrs. E. Robinson, Back-lane, Wibsey, two; E. Craven, King-street, Eccleshill, six; M. Robertshaw, Beatrice-street, one; John Bateson, Duckworth-lane, two; Foster Bros., Lynton-villas, 12; Walton Bros., Bryanstone-road, four; E. A. Gadie, Ennerdale-drive, two; E. Hillam, Speeton-avenue, four; Wm. Horne & Sons, Hutton-crescent, eight; Moorside-road and Pullan-avenue, eight; L. D. Sunderland, Westfield-lane, two; Shepherd Bros. and Brown, Poplar-grove, two.

BRAY.—The U.D.C. are to urge the Great Southern Railway Company to rebuild the Marine Station Hotel, Bray, for which £13,000 compensation was awarded.

BRIGHOUSE.—The West Riding E.C. recommend that a scheme involving the provision at Brighouse of a Technical School and Boys' Secondary School, with joint use of certain rooms, the Secondary School to serve the same area as is served by the Brighouse Girls' Secondary School, be generally approved, at an estimated cost of £63,940. An estimate of £40,000 for the erection of a Technical School has already been approved by the County Council, and an additional estimate of £23,940 has therefore been forwarded to the West Riding Finance Committee.

BRIGHTON.—The Board of Management of the New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children, Windlesham-road, Brighton, has decided that the building of the new wing should be commenced at once, and a contract has been signed.

BROOK.—The M.H. has sanctioned the necessary expenditure on the provision of balcony accommodation on six ward pavilions at the Brook Hospital.

CAERPHILLY.—The members of the Wesleyan Church are raising funds for the erection of a new church hall, which is estimated to cost £25,000. The plans are being prepared by Phillips & Wride, architects and surveyors, 7, Pembroke-terrace, Cardiff.

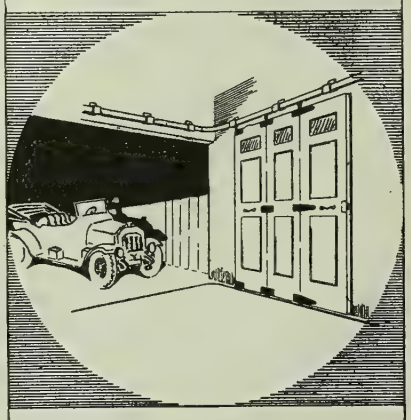
CARDIFF.—On a recommendation by the Housing Committee, the City Engineer is to prepare designs for the erection of two-story flats in the Grand-avenue, Ely.

CARLISLE.—The City Council has decided to erect 150 more houses.

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DOVER.—The T.C. passed plans: Bungalow, Kingsdown-road, for Mrs. Boultand; concrete-built bungalow, Lighthouse-road, St. Margaret's, for Mr. Harby.

DROITWICH SPA.—The tower of St. Andrew's Parish Church, Droitwich Spa, is to come down. It is hoped to rebuild the clock elsewhere in the church.

DUBLIN.—The Dublin Commissioners have received a letter from the Local Government Department, intimating that the Minister of Finance has authorised a grant of £64,777 from the Road Fund for road improvement works in the city.—The accommodation for the nursing and domestic staffs of Jervis-street Hospital being unsuitable and inadequate, the Managing Committee are to commence building operations, the plans for which have been prepared by Mr. Ralph Byrne, F.R.I.A., the architect to the hospital.

DUDLEY.—The Guardians have decided to purchase, at a cost of £330, 4,500 yds. of land adjoining the Poor Law Institution, and also to borrow £15,000 in connection with the new nurses' and maternity home now in course of erection.

DUNMORE.—The Galway County Board of Health has given notice of a scheme to erect a reservoir at Carromoscar South for storing water to be supplied to the town of Dunmore.

EALING.—On the recommendation of the Housing Committee, the T.C. has decided to apply to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of £16,650 for the erection of 30 houses at Hopefield estate, Hanwell.

ENFIELD.—The Enfield Housing Committee has decided to proceed with the development of the Albany site near Albany Park, on which site 500 houses are to be erected.

EPPING TOWN.—The main road from Epping Town to the Wake Arms is to be widened at a cost of £34,000.

EPSOM.—The R.D.C. are to invite tenders for the erection of another thirty houses at Old Common.

EXETER.—The City Council has decided to proceed with the provision of a further 108 concrete houses. Application is to be made for sanction to borrow £56,000 to cover the cost of erection.

FALMOUTH.—The T.C. propose erecting another 121 houses on the Penwerris site.

FARSLEY.—The U.D.C. has decided to erect 30 houses.

FELTHAM.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Twelve houses, Bedfort-lane, for Mr. How; two houses, Camden-avenue, for E. Banks.

FETCHAM.—The Corporation of Croydon is applying to Parliament for power to borrow £243,600, of which £240,600 is proposed to be expended in sinking a well and constructing a pumping station at Fetcham, with a line of aqueducts connecting with the Russell Hill reservoir of the Corporation. For the purposes of these waterworks it is proposed to acquire over 21 acres of common land, of which nearly 20 acres form part of Epsom Common.

FLEETWOOD.—A scheme of extension which has been approved for the Fleetwood Hospital includes the provision of three private wards, additional bedroom accommodation for the nurses, and extra cooking facilities.

FORMBY.—An inquiry has been held by the M.H. into the application of the Council to borrow £8,000 for the provision of new public offices to be erected on the Council site facing Freshfield-road. Plans have been prepared by Major Roome, the architect.

GOSPORT.—The M.H. held an inquiry into the application of the T.C. for sanction to borrow £15,000 for the reconstruction of the Town Wharf.

GREASBRO'.—Plans and specifications of the 28 houses proposed to be erected on Highfield-road were considered and the U.D.C. directed that advertisements inviting tenders for the erection of these houses be issued, and that such tenders be considered at a special meeting to be held on February 2.

GUILDFORD.—The R.D.C. are to build six cottages at Ripley.

GUISELEY.—Plans have been approved for new Wesleyan Sunday schools upon a site at Oxford-road.

HALIFAX.—The T.C. has decided to make application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £6,975 to cover the estimated cost of erecting the 14 houses at Eaves.—The T.C. passed plans: A. P. Holdsworth, bungalow, Pellon New-road; F. Boothroyd, bungalow, Highroad Well-lane; A. Greenwood, bungalow, Edgeholme-road; L. Stansfield, bungalow, "Woodlesford," Moor End-road; H. Fearnley, house, Green-lane, Rochdale-road.

HASLINGDEN.—A proposal is on foot for the provision of new playing fields for the Secondary School, and the erection of a pavilion, estimated to cost £1,600.

HATFIELD.—The West Riding E.C. recommend the erection of a new school for 600 persons, at a cost of £18,000. The school will be in Doncaster-road.

HITCHIN.—The R.D.C. has approved the following plans: Cottage, for C. Chamberlain, Broom Barn cottage, for F. Thody, Broom Barn; pair of cottages, Knebworth, for the Earl of Lytton; house, Oakfield-avenue, Knebworth, for H. Crossley; bungalow, Shephall, for L. S. Overton.

HONLEY.—The West Riding E.C. recommend that, subject to the approval of the B.E. the site containing an area of 10.545 acres situate at Northgate Mount, Honley, be purchased from T. Brooke as a site for the proposed Secondary School at Honley.

HORBURY.—Plans have been approved for a new public-house for Messrs. Beverley Bros., Eagle Brewery Wakefield.

HORSHAM.—The West Sussex E.C. are to provide at the Horsham East Parade Council School, offices and playground, at a cost of £1,200.

HOVE.—The T.C. passed plans: G. Hutton, for H. H. Broomfield, bungalow Leicester-villas; F. A. Crouch, for C. W. Carpenter, pair semi-detached houses, Leicester-villas; E. J. Love, for D. S. Barclay, twelve pairs semi-detached houses, Braemore-road; B. James, for A. Chadwell, pair semi-detached houses, Princes-crescent.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

HULL.—The M.H. has held an inquiry into an application of the Corporation to borrow £38,500 for telephone extension.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The Surrey C.C. has appointed a committee with regard to the extension of the County Hall.

KIRDFORD.—At a cost of £2,500, a new Council school is to be erected by the West Sussex E.C.

LEAVESDEN.—The M.A.B. recommend that, subject to the sanction of the M.H., approval be given to the provision, at an estimated cost of £150, of a covered way from the old nurses' home to the corridor adjacent to Block 11 at Leavesden Mental Hospital.

LONDON.—The M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to the carrying out, at an estimated cost of £195, of the alterations, &c., to the scullery and pantry accommodation in the maids' home at the Park Hospital.—The M.A.B. recommend that the plan now submitted of the proposed alterations to one of the existing buildings at the Mead Works, to form a timber store, be approved.

LONDON (COLINDALE).—The M.H. has forwarded the sanction to the borrowing of £8,550 in respect of the cost of the provision of additional accommodation for resident staff and the provision of single wards at Colindale Hospital, by the M.A.B.

LONDON (FULHAM).—The B.C. passed plans: W. J. Marston & Son, Western Hospital, Seagrave-road, new building (engineer's cottage); F. M. Kirby (Courage & Co.), 123, 125, 127 & 127A, Hammersmith-road, new garage and alteration to flats; S. Snell & Phillips, Fulham Hospital, Fulham Palace-road, additional building (new massage room).

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—The B.C. passed plans: E. A. Bawcutt, factory, Herschell-road; Leslie & Co., Ltd., nurses' home, High-street, Lewisham; S. T. Stevens, eight houses, Perry-hill; Wm. Wilmot, Ltd., four houses, Canonbie-road, and four houses, Forest Hill-road; J. G. Stephenson (for L.C.C.), 65 houses, Downham estate; G. Clothier, nine houses, Peak-hill, and four houses, Colingtree-road; F. A. Robins & Sons, eight houses, Sydenham Hill-road, and nine houses, Charles-street; A. Frampton, 12 shops, Bromley-road; W. J. Scudamore, Ltd., six houses, Dallinger-road; H. R. Watt, 10 houses, Crantock-road; Geo. Watt, two houses, Casslee-road, and 11 houses, Polsted-road.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—The M.A.B. recommend that, subject to the sanction of the M.H. and to the consent of the Wandsworth Guardians, approval be given to the proposed alterations to the superintendent's quarters at Wandsworth Casual Ward, at an estimated cost of £250.—The B.C. passed plans: J. S. Watkins, church on site at rear of premises in Balham High-road, and Elmfield-road, Balham; C. F. Kearley, Ltd., eight houses, Roehampton-lane, Putney; Swain & Selly, 53 houses in proposed roads, Nos. 1 & 2, Park-hill Estate, Balham, and two houses in Ansell-road; H. F. Buchan & Co., six houses and four garages on site adjoining No. 181, New Park-road, Streatham; Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., L.C.C. school, Magdalen-road, Springfield; Mayal, Ltd., two shops and five houses, Streatham-vale, Streatham.

LONGFORD.—The Longford Board of Health Committee are to apply for sanction to borrow £4,300 for a scheme of repairs to the Longford County Hospital and County Home.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The U.D.C. has passed the following plans: Two houses, King Edward-road, for F. H. Mee; house, Knightthorpe-road, for Mrs. Perry; two houses, Knightthorpe-road, for J. L. Ford; house, Corporation-road, for A. J. Wileman; two houses, Oliver-road, for A. Faulks.

MACCLESFIELD.—The T.C. passed plans: Two houses in Maple-avenue, by J. J. Millward & Sons; two houses in Chester-road, by Marsden & Knight; six houses to be erected in Congleton-road, by W. A. Taylor; two in Windmill-street, by G. A. Laidlaw; four in Nicholson-avenue, by Belfield & Lovatt; and two bungalows in Fallibroome-road, by Marsden & Knight.

MAIDSTONE.—The R.D.C. has passed plans: House on Ashford-road, Bearsted, for W. T. Corbett; house on Olive House estate, Loose, for C. G. Larking.

MANCHESTER.—The Lancashire Electric Power Co., 196, Deansgate, propose to carry out the erection of a new electricity station at Kearsley.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The T.C. passed plans: House at the corner Appleton-road corner, next Reeth-road, for N. Thompson; three pairs semi-detached houses, Westbourne-road, for T. Duncanson; pair semi-detached houses, Arlington-road, for Price & Jones; lay-out of building land on building estate, bounded St. Barnabas-road on the north, Lewis-road on the east, Chipchase on the south, Roman-road on the west, for owners of Middlesbrough Estate, Ltd.; three houses, Tavistock-road, corner German-road, for A. Sweeting; two pairs semi-detached houses, Harrow-road, for Thompson Bros.

MIDDLETON.—The T.C. has approved plans submitted by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Harrison, for the erection of 158 smaller type houses on the Boardshaw North Housing estate.

MITCHAM.—The U.D.C. passed plans: E. J. Peacock, nine houses, Streatham-road; E. V. Wilson, five houses, Lilian-road, three houses, Leonard-road; Stanley Dale Estates, Ltd., 24 houses, Langdale-avenue; Selected Estates Co., house, Seeley-road; Fulfords, Ltd., house, Beckway-road; J. Pascall & Sons, factory building; H. Seale, nine houses, Lewis-road; E. J. Peacock, nine houses, Streatham-road.

MOLESEYS.—The D.C. has been informed that the M.H. has confirmed the Order which the Council sought to purchase land at West Molesey for another housing scheme.

NEWBURY.—The T.C. has decided upon the erection of 80 houses on a site between Newtown-road and Monks-lane. The estimated cost of the scheme is £40,000. Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of £1,825, for the purchase of the site.—Approval has been given to a recommendation of the Estates Committee for the erection of a band-stand at Greenham House.

NEWCASTLE.—Plans for the re-building of the Westgate Picture House on the present site and most of the adjoining site between the building and Cross House have been also approved by the Newcastle Licensing Justices. The application was submitted by T. H. Smirk.—An application for the extension of the licence of the Eldon Grill, Grey-street, to cover an adjoining shop which it is proposed should be incorporated with the existing premises, was granted by the Newcastle Licensing Justices. The owners are Messrs. F. M. Laing & Co.

NEW MALDEN.—The D.C. have approved a scheme for the erection of more flats in California-road.

NEWRY.—Newry No. 2 R.D.C. has adopted a scheme for the erection of 68 labourers' cottages, at a total estimated cost of £25,240.—Newry No. 1 R.D.C. give notice that they have made an improvement scheme under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts at an estimated cost of £37,300.—Sligo County Board of Health give notice of a similar scheme, to cost £10,564.

NORTHALLERTON.—The North Riding C.C. are to erect on the north side of Racecourse-lane, adjacent to the County Hall, new buildings. The buildings have been designed and will be erected under the supervision of J. R. White, the County Archiect.

NORTH ELMSALL.—The West Riding C.C. recommend that an area of five acres be purchased from the Upton Colliery Co., Ltd., as a site for the North Elmsall Harewood-lane proposed new school.

OLDHAM.—The C.B. passed plans: R. Whitehead, 35 houses, Walkers-road, Redfern-street, and Oak-road; T. C. Lees, 10 houses, Ripponden-road, Moorside; J. Wrigley, four garages, Clyde-street; J. & B. Whittaker, 15 houses, Clovelly-avenue, Milford-avenue, and Lynton-avenue.

PENZANCE.—The T.C. has under consideration the acquiring of two sites for housing purposes.

PLYMOUTH.—Plan and estimate of £250 for a passenger shelter at the Compton terminus were submitted and approved by the T.C.—The Council has approved provisionally the appropriation of a site below Greatlands-crescent at North Prospect for the purpose of a public library.—The sanction of the M.H. to the borrowing of £14,450 for the provision of additional accommodation at the Tinside Bathing-place, has been received, and the Borough Surveyor has been instructed to invite tenders for the carrying out of the work.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the sum of £17,770 for the erection of three blocks of buildings each containing 12 flats of brick and/or concrete construction and for a road and sewer at Mount Stone.—A committee has inspected the properties at the rear of the Guildhall in connection with the suggestion from the Watch Committee that the site should be cleared of the dilapidated buildings, and the Council resolved that the Office Accommodation Sub-Committee submit a report on the question of providing, as part of a larger scheme, office accommodation on the land already in the possession of the Corporation at the rear of the Guildhall.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the sum of £7,097, for the erection of 15 flats at the corner of Battery-street and George-place, Stonehouse.—The following sanctions to loan have been received: E.C., £1,709, conversion of Keppel-place school; £2,338, roads. Public Health Committee—£1,022, provision of lavatory block at Didworthy Sanatorium.—Plans passed: E. J. Manning & Son, four houses, Beacon Down estate; E. Holmes, eight houses, Hillcrest-avenue; Mrs. Furneaux, house, Tavistock-road, Hartley; D. Fredman, three garages rear of Hartley Lodge, Eggbuckland-road; W. H. Joce, two houses, Hartley Park Gardens; E. J. Manning & Son, two houses, Weston Park-road; G. A. Bradford, two houses, Victoria-road, St. Budeaux.

REIGATE.—The T.C. passed plans: Detached house, Gatton Point, for Mrs. F. Boldero; house, South Park, for Miss A. M. Winter; pair of houses, Althorne-road, Redhill, for C. D. Wellicome; house, Waterlow-road, High Trees estate, for Hayden & Randall; cottage, rear of Old Barn, for Lees Stenning.

RUNCORN.—The R.D.C. are proposing to erect a new Council Elementary School at Kingsley to serve the parishes of Kingsley and Newton-by-Frodsham.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A sum of approximately £50,000 for the purpose of founding an almshouse charity for women has been left to trustees under the will of Mr. James John Wilkie, of Westwood-road, Southampton, formerly superintendent registrar for the Elder Dempster Company.

SOUTHGATE.—The U.D.C. are to have plans and estimates prepared for the erection of new public baths on the site north of Bowes-road, New Southgate, which has been purchased by the Council for the purpose.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The T.C. has accepted an offer of the liquidators of the Tyne Dock Land Co. to sell to the Council for housing purposes the portion of land lying between Dean-road and Tyne Dock Station, comprising 56,806 sq. yds. The Council has agreed to recommend £8,960.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The T.C. passed plans: Pair of houses, Birmingham-road, for W. J. Phillips; house, College-road, for C. J. Crees; house, Rectory-road, for W. Walker; bungalow, Stonehouse-road, for H. Doidge; bungalow, Stonehouse-road, for H. Lovatt; bungalow, Jockey-road, for — Freedman; house, Jockey-road; for F. Spencer; house, Jordan-road, for W. Hastilow & Son; pair of houses, Walmley Ash-road, for W. A. Frost.

SWANSEA.—The C.B. has resolved that the Town Clerk be instructed to make formal application to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of £84,100 for the new isolation hospital at Hill House.—The Borough Architect has been instructed to prepare the necessary plans and particulars for the Town Clerk to make application to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of £3,000 for the open-air bath at Llewelyn Park.—Plans passed: Four houses, The Mayals, for E. W. Saunders; two houses, Prospect-place, Sketty, for W. T. Humphreys; two houses, Townhill, for T. & G. Spragg; house, Parcwern-road, for Dan Griffiths; house, Lon Masarn, Tycoch, for James Bros.; six bungalows, Goitre Fach-road, Killay, for G. R. Thomas; bungalow, Waunarlwydd-road, for Ivor Beddow; two houses, Prospect-place, Sketty, for G. W. Rott; two houses, Cockett-road, for Sid Davies; two houses, housing site off Carmarthen-road, Fforestfach, for T. M. Jones; eight houses, Grenfell Park estate, for J. R. Banfield & Son; 12 houses, Grenfell Park estate, for Jones Bros.; two houses, Fern-street, for Rogers & Davies; two houses, Carmel-road, for Wm. Philips; house, Carmel-road, for F. J. Williams; bungalow, Danygraig-road, for S. Dowleswell.

TIVERTON.—The R.D.C. has decided to proceed with three more housing sites.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The T.C. has decided upon further housing schemes on the Ashley Park site, Rusthall: two more concrete houses (non-parlour type), at a total cost of £1,150, at the western end of Ashley Park-road; 20 semi-detached houses; two blocks of flats, each containing four dwellings, consisting of living room, scullery, bathroom, and two bedrooms. Tenders are to be invited for the erection of the semi-detached houses and flats, subject to the scheme being sanctioned by the M.H.

UPPER BRYNAMMAN.—A site has been obtained for the erection of new premises for the Co-operative Society.

WAKEFIELD.—The R.D.C. has decided to erect 26 houses upon a site at Crofton, and to consider a scheme for the erection of another 20 houses at Crigglestone.—The West Riding C.C. recommend that the General Purposes Committee be authorised to provide double windows in Committee Rooms B and C at the County Hall, by means of casement windows inside the existing windows, at an estimated cost of £383.—The West Riding C.C. recommended that, subject to satisfactory contributions being obtained from central funds and from the L.M. & S. Rly. Co., the West Riding Highways Committee be hereby authorised to expend a sum of not exceeding £36,730 in widening and diverting the Wakefield and Castleford main road, and constructing a bridge to carry the said main road over the railway of the L.M. & S.R. at Warmfield.

WALTON-LE-DALE.—The Highways Committee has approved plans for the erection of an electricity station in St. Mary's-road, Bamber Bridge, for the Lancashire Electric Power Co.

WATH.—The West Riding E.C. recommend the erection of new buildings for a secondary school to provide accommodation for 540 persons, at a cost of £41,050, including £750 for the caretaker's house. The Committee also recommend that the fencing of the above site be carried out at an estimated cost of £280.

WEARDALE.—The R.D.C. is to consider a scheme for 12 houses at Wolsingham.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The T.C. has passed plans: J. J. Dobson, two pairs of semi-detached villas, Westbourne-road; H. Kitchen, house, Elwick-road; J. H. Garry, pair of semi-detached houses, Stockton-road; W. H. Loveridge, three pairs of semi-detached villas, Bolton-place, Seaton Carew; P. H. Gamlen, bungalow, rear of "Chez Nous," Stockton-road; T. Whitear, four houses, Greta-avenue, and four houses, Oakland-avenue; Sir W. Gray, house, Tunstall Park estate.

CHAIRS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
STRONG & INEXPENSIVE.



GEO. M. HAMMER & CO. LTD
CROWN WORKS, ST. JAMES'S RD,
BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.16.

Roof Glazing.

With reference to the Ramsgate and Margate railway stations illustrated in our last issue, we understand that the 22,000 super feet of glazing of Ramsgate Station was carried out by Messrs. Samuel Parkes & Co., Ltd., of Willenhall, who are now at work on the 7,700 super feet of Margate Station. Other stations glazed by this firm recently are Broadstairs and Herne Bay.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 13 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 15 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	23 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	31 10 0
		D'ble Headers	28 10 0
		One Side and two ends	32 10 0
Headers	22 10 0	Two Sides and one End	33 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Flats	29 10 0	Splays and Squints	31 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.		
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9	" "	
Thames Sand	14 6	" "	
Best Washed Sand	14 6	" "	
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	" "	
½ in.	14 0	" "	
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	" "	
Pan Breeze	7 6	" "	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£ s. d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube — s. d. 2 9½

Do. do. delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube — 2 11½

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube — 4 4

Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube — 4 5

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0

Sawn two sides " 27 0

Sawn three or four sides " 32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super 5 6

6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto " 6 0

3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½

2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) " 1 6½

1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto " 1 4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube 6 3

6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super 5 1½

6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto " 6 1½

4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10

3 in. ditto ditto " 2 1½

2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain. 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches	per stan.	Inches	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
⅞ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

	s. d.
Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000

f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work "	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50%	50%
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40%	50%
Blue Water	55 %	45%	55%
Galvanised Water	38½%	35%	45%
Red Steam	50 %	40%	50%
Galvanised Steam	32½%	30%	40%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 ft.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 ft. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gaskets for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0

Soft Steel Sheets, Black—

Ordinary sizes to 20 g..	13 5 0	..	14 5 0
" " .. 24 g..	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " .. 26 g..	16 5 0	..	17 5 0

Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ..	18 10 0	..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0	..	23 0 0

Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	38 10 0
Pipe in coils	40 0 0
Soil Pipe	42 0 0
Compo Pipe	43 0 0
Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	26 15 0 —
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	27 15 0 —

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet "	1 0
Thin "	1 1
Copper nails	2 3
Copper wire	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 2/10 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1 3 Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c

	s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3 0
" " in barrels "	0 3 1
" " in drums "	0 3 3
Boiled " in barrels "	0 3 3
" " in drums "	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels "	0 4 7
" in drums (10 gall.) "	0 4 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	49 5 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	68 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton	41 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol "	0 15 6
Size. XD Quality per fkn.	0 3 6

Continued on next page

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 ,, thirds	4½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 ,, thirds	5½d.	,, ,, 21 ,, ..	5½d.
26 ,, fourths ..	6d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 ,, thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
Rolled plate	4½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

TRADE NEWS

New Telephone Number.

The telephone number of Mr. S. M. Barr, importer of foreign hardwoods, is now, we understand, Avenue 6148-6149.

New Markets for British Goods.

"See British Goods First" is the New Year message addressed to retailers by manufacturers who are shortly to display their newest products at the heavy section of the British Industries Fair, to be held in Birmingham, from February 21 to March 4. The schedule of British goods displayed exclusively at the Birmingham Section comprises engineering, building, power plant, machinery, hardware, ironmongery, and the "heavy" industries in general.

"The Roadmaker."

The current issue of "The Roadmaker," issued on behalf of the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., contains a further article of an interesting series on "Imposing Streets"—this month's subject being the Via Nazionale, Rome. Mr. A. N. Lansdell also continues his "Romance of Roadmaking," while there are several contributions dealing with the practical side of roadmaking.

Pressure Pumps.

We learn that an order has been placed by the L.&N.E.R. with the Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., of London and Reading, for the supply, delivery and erection of electrically driven hydraulic pressure pumps, return water pumps, meters, pipes, valves, &c., for their No. 1 pumping station, at Alfred-street, Kingston-upon-Hull. This firm recently supplied similar plant to the G.W.R. for their Cardiff docks.

Household Electrical Appliances.

We have just received from the General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C. 2, an attractively compiled booklet, entitled "Magnet Household Electrical Appliances," giving illustrations and details of what is practically a complete range of ordinary household electrical appliances which this well-known firm manufacture, which will be of great interest to builders and constructors who are developing new housing areas.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Grangemouth.—HOUSES.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted warrant to the Town Council to build 52 houses—16 of two rooms and kitchen and 36 of one room and kitchen. The 16 houses are to cost £409 each and the 36 houses £363 each. Formal warrant was also given in connection with one block of four flatted houses which are being erected under the owner-occupier scheme. The Court also granted application by Grangemouth Bowling Club to add a wing to each end of the existing pavilion at the bowling greens.

Falkirk.—HOUSING.—The Eastern District Committee of Stirling County Council has approved a recommendation from the Housing Sub-Committee to proceed with a further scheme for the erection of 200 houses.

Dundee.—HOUSES.—The Housing Sub-Committee of the Town Council has decided to recommend the Council to proceed with the erection of an additional 500 houses, to be allocated as between ordinary housing schemes and slum clearance areas.

Ayrshire.—BUILDING.—The Carrick District Committee of the Ayrshire County Council has received the Board of Health approval to the Patna building scheme, and the County Finance Committee has approved of the loan of £5,000 for the purpose.

Edinburgh.—COTTAGE.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted warrants for the erection of a double cottage at Brunstane-road, Joppa; bungalow at Old Kirk-road, Corstorphine; and a bungalow at Corbiehill-road, Davidson's Mains.

Glasgow.—INSTITUTION.—A site has been obtained in Pitt-street for the erection of a national commercial college.

Dunfermline.—BUILDING.—The Dunfermline Town Council has received the Scottish Office approval to a proposal to erect headquarters for the city police on a site in Carnegie-street.

Edinburgh.—SHELTER.—The Convenors of the Cleaning and Lighting, Tramways and Public Parks Committees of the Town Council have agreed to recommend the erection of a shelter at the tramway terminus at Liberton. The building will comprise a shelter, lavatories, and a house in connection with the Public Parks Department.

Ayr.—SLUM CLEARANCE.—The Town Council has decided to allow the reconstruction of certain back properties in High-street.

Inverness.—HOUSING.—The Inverness Housing Committee of the Town Council have held a meeting with the local architects for the purpose of adjusting conditions for the submission of competitive plans and estimates for the erection of another 100 Corporation houses.

Bridge of Allan.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has reported that the local authority had received the sanction of the Scottish Board of Health to build twelve additional houses at Hungry Kerse.

Dunoon.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has agreed to a scheme for the erection of two tenements of three and four-apartment houses at Hamilton-street. The Board of Health has approved of the plans, and the buildings, which will cost fully £5,000, will be proceeded with.

Nairn.—SCHOOL.—Offers have been provisionally accepted for the erection of a new school for Nairnshire Education Authority at the Academy. The total amount of the accepted offers is £16,965.

Lanarkshire. — PREMISES. — The following works are in prospect in Lanarkshire: Proposed new dairy premises at Wishaw for Scottish Wholesale Co-operative, £30,000; plans for hall for Dalziel U.F. Church, Motherwell; plans submitted for new R.C. school at New Stevenston, £50,000.

Aberdeen.—HOUSING.—Thirty-six plans have been approved by the Plans and Sewerage Committee of the Town Council. Nineteen were for the erection of houses at a cost of £20,400, and 17 for other buildings and alterations and additions to existing premises at a cost of £25,121, making a total cost of £25,521.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/8 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 136.)

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	3
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	8	6
¾ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	11	10
Add if wreathed	" "	23	9

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roof work	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/1	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	52	6
Do. Do. in flats	"	51	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	4
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

BELFAST.—Plastering work of the new museum, for the Corporation :—
‡A. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

BIGGLESWADE.—Cottage in Rose-lane, for Mr. F. C. Hill. Messrs. Cockrill & Sellek, architects, Market Chambers :—
C. Wright, Langford £559
Bull & Son, Sandy 553
*Styles & Son, Biggleswade 545

BRADFORD.—Demolition of existing buildings and erection of new barrack tavern at Bradford Moor Cross-roads, for Messrs. Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Ltd. Messrs. Saml. Jackson & Son, architects, Piccadilly :—
Builders and plasterers—*Rufus North & Co.
Joiners and Carpenters—*Raper & Dobson, Ltd.

BRIDLINGTON.—Residence, Seventh-avenue, Sands Cottage estate, for Mr. J. H. R. Williams. Mr. F. Vaux, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Danesmoor Chambers, Quay-road :—
Bricklayer and plasterer—
*J. Sampson £407 0 0
Carpenter and joiner—
*—. Kneeshaw 264 0 0
Plumber and electrician—
*W. Carr 121 8 0
Tiler—
*W. Dodgson 102 3 6
(All of Bridlington.)

CARLISLE.—100 houses on the Long Sowerby estate, for the T.C. Mr. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City Engineer and Surveyor, 18, Fisher-street :—
*J. Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle £34,771 18 1

CARLOW.—Extension of waterworks, for the U.D.C. :—

		Additional for larger mains.
Lawlor & Holohan	£18,319	£1,558
T. J. Moran & Co., Ltd.	17,860	711
W. Lee	17,778	576
Fleming Bros.	17,585	566
J. Fitzpatrick	15,604	752
T. Thompson & Son, Ltd.	15,448	831
McNally & Co.	15,414	402
Walsh Bros.	14,902	1,183
*Blake & Clarke, Dublin	13,513	559

CATERHAM.—Alterations to the Pavilion, Queen's Park, for the U.D.C. :—
G. W. Hitchcox, Caterham £257
*C. Cooper, Caterham 163

CHIPPENHAM.—Quarters for nurses at Chippenham and Malmesbury Joint Isolation Hospital. Mr. L. Hussey, Dallas Chambers :—
Light & Co., Chippenham £4,940 0
Blackford & Sons, Calne 4,563 0
Downing & Rudman, Chippenham 4,161 0
A. Wills & Sons, Bath 4,225 0
Maslen & Sons, Devizes 4,058 0
H. Isley, Trowbridge 3,958 0
*A. Blackwell, Swindon 3,864 10

CORK.—Alterations and repairs to Liberty-street Dispensary, for the Public Health Board :—
*M. J. Crowley, Cork £370

CORKANREE.—Repairs to the Corkanree embankment :—
*P. B. Ryan, Brackyle £1,260

CREWE.—150 houses, for the T.C. Mr. E. G. Timbrell, Architect to the Housing Committee :—
84 houses. West End City housing site—
‡Fletcher & Son, Crewe £35,392 1 6
50 houses, Minshull new road site—
‡T. Smith & Son, Crewe 23,447 16 5
16 houses, Victoria-avenue site—
‡T. Smith & Son, Crewe 8,490 0 10

DARTFORD.—Wiring for electric light 200 houses now being erected, for the U.D.C. :—
*E. E. Beaven, Dartford £1,175 12 6

DINNINGTON.—Mining and Technical institute, for the West Riding C.C. :—
*J. Mollekin & Sons, Maltby.

DUBLIN.—Electric wiring 59 four-roomed houses at Fairbrothers' Field, for the City Commissioners :—
*Electricity Supply Department £616

EALING.—Thirty houses on the Hopefield estate, for the T.C. :—
*A. Cole, Luton £15,500

EDMONTON.—Cowsheds, for the B.G. :—
*W. H. T. Kelland & Son, Stoke Newington £1,466

ESHER AND THAMES DITTONS.—Houses on the Summer-road site, for the U.D.C. :—
*Messrs. Langbridge (22) £8,250
*Rutherford & Woolford (22) 9,408

EVESHAM.—Public convenience adjoining the Town Hall, for the T.C. Mr. J. Abbott, Borough Surveyor :—
Espley & Co., Ltd., Evesham £538 0
F. A. Middleton, Charlton Kings 521 8
*W. A. Cox (Evesham), Ltd., Evesham 520 0

FALLOWFIELD.—Additions to Wesleyan Chapel, Ladybarn-lane and Headingley-road. Mr. E. D. Sherlock, architect, 17, Lever-street, Manchester :—
*E. G. Emery, Longsight.

FARNHAM ROYAL.—Council school at Farnham Royal, for the Buckinghamshire E.C. :—
Gladwyns, Ltd., St. James, London .. £6,929
The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer 6,828
F. Green, Gerrards Cross 6,637
G. Biggs & Sons, Great Kingshill 6,636
J. Bailey, Gerrards Cross 6,610
J. Deverill, Ltd., Slough 6,550
H. Street, Slough 6,497
H. D. Bowyer, Slough 6,486
Fassnidge & Son, Uxbridge 6,387
H. Burfoot & Son, Eton Wick 6,350
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Marlow 6,279
J. K. Cooper & Sons, Ltd., Maidenhead 5,916

FERMANAGH.—New schools at (*a*) Mullaghmeen, and (*b*) Belleek, for the Co. Fermanagh Regional E.C. :—
(*a*)*H. Pierce & Sons, Enniskillen £1,424
(*b*)*T. & L. Montgomery 1,364

GLASGOW.—Heating installation at Black-street Clinic, for the T.C. The City Engineer :—
‡J. Deas & Co., Glasgow £636 10

GOOLE.—Widening and improvement of the Dutch River vehicular traffic bridge. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Goole :—
*Graham, Sons & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield £4,217 16 2

HEMPNALL.—Four cottages at Hempnall, for the Deepwade R.D.C. Mr. S. J. Wearing, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 3, Redwell-street, Norwich :—
J. Holmes, Norwich £2,597
E. Baldwin, Woodton, Bungay 2,222
H. Bidewell, Wymondham 2,140
H. Blackburn, Thorofare, Harleston 2,100
E. J. Smith, Bunwell 2,050
*R. C. Carver, Drayton 1,998

KINGSBRIDGE.—Six houses at Loddiswell, for the R.D.C. Mr. N. Harris, surveyor :—
Parlour Type—
J. C. Scoble, Kingsbridge £3,020
Elliott & Tallamy, Plymouth 3,012
Finch & Son, Plymouth 2,988
†Boyer, Totnes 2,850
(Subject to the approval of the M.H.)

KIRKBY.—Eighteen non-parlour type houses on the Park estate, for the U.D.C. Borough Surveyor :—
*J. Keeling, Sutton-in-Ashfield £8,073

LIVERPOOL.—Public overground convenience for both males and females, at Islington-square, for the T.C. Mr. T. Peirson Frank, City Engineer :—
*J. Duchie & Son, Liverpool £1,773

LONDON.—Installation work at the City Corporation Dwellings, Shepherdess-walk, and the L.C.C. Dwellings, Horner House, for the Shoreditch B.C. :—

	City Corporation Dwellings.	Horner House L.C.C.
Barlow Bros. & Co.	£1,463 0	1,130 0
Electrical Installations, Ltd.	1,485 2	1,124 7
Malcolm & Allan, Ltd.	1,697 0	1,253 0
H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	1,540 0	1,250 0
Toy & Winslow	1,526 0	*1,042 0
City Electrical Co.	*1,400 0	1,165 0

LONDON.—Eighty non-parlour type houses on the Furzedown housing estate, for the Wandsworth B.C. :—
*E. Clarke & Sons £42,960

LONDON.—Additional exits to the Public Baths, for the Fulham B.C. :—
*W. J. Marston & Son.

LONDON.—Carrying out the work connected with the dining hall and kitchens at the City of London Schools, for the Corporation :—
General Building Co. £4,096
W. G. Larke & Sons 3,797
Walter Lawrence & Sons 3,530
L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd. 3,353
‡A. G. Scott 3,064

LONGSIGHT.—Alterations and additions to rear of premises, 233, Stockport-road, Longsight. Messrs. Fowden, Mottram & Smith, architects, Union-street Saw Mills, Hyde :—
*Fowden, Mottram & Smith, Hyde.

MANCHESTER.—Conversion of house into shop and house, 164, Great Western-street and Crondall-street, Moss Side. Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, 16, Brazennose-street :—
*D. Cordingley, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Billiard hall, off Monton-street, Moss Side, for Messrs. Roberts Bros. Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, 16, Brazennose-street :—
*Roberts Bros., Moss Side.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Theatre at Benwell, for Mr. J. Grantham. Messrs. Dixon & Bell, architects, Pearl Buildings :—
*—. Lunn & Son, Newcastle.
Steelwork—
*Vaughan & Dymond, Newcastle.

NEWTON.—Sixty-four additional houses on the Bennett-street site, for the R.D.C. Architect, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Hyde :—
*T. Warrington, Hyde.

NORTHAMPTON.—Eight houses in High-street, Weston Favell, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. Wilcox, surveyor, Duston :—
E. Green & Sons, Northampton £3,847 0 0
R. West, Northampton 3,698 0 0
Northampton Co-operative Society, Northampton 3,673 12 0
Jordan's, Northampton 3,648 0 0
R. E. Law, Weston Favel, ... 3,554 0 0
A. Glenn & Sons, Northampton 3,500 0 0
Throssell, Northampton 3,473 0 0
Underwood & Weston, Northampton 3,440 0 0
A. C. Whiting, Northampton .. 3,426 14 8
*G. F. Sharman, Northampton .. 3,352 0 0

PLYMOUTH.—Laying of about 90 yards of 6 in. diameter stoneware pipes, and the construction of inspection chambers, &c., on private property at the rear of Argyle-terrace, Camel's Head, for the C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*A. J. Steer & Co., Ltd., Plymouth.

PRUDHOE-ON-TYNE.—Sixty houses, for the U.D.C. Messrs. W. Dixon & Son, architects, 1, Collingwood-street, Newcastle :—
*Mr. Smithson, Prudhoe-on-Tyne.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—Two houses at the sewage works and four houses on the depot site in Pinner-road, for the U.D.C. :—
H. Neal, Ltd. £3,513 10
Hamilton & Hillman 3,331 0
‡Universal Housing Co., Ltd. £3,283 & £3,215

ST. COLUMB.—Houses, for the R.D.C. :—
Six houses at Crantock—
*Mr. Trethowan, Newquay £2,372 0
Five houses at Cubert—
*Mr. Rodliff 1,993 10

SCARBOROUGH.—For (*a*) conversion of the Royal Albert-drive Receiving House into a shop, and (*b*) for the erection of a public lavatory in the Castle Dykes, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor :—
*Jaram & Son, Scarborough .... (*a*) £358 10
(*b*) £493 9

SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM.—Thirty houses in pairs on the Crosby housing estate, Scunthorpe, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Farrar, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Scunthorpe :—
*H. Ashton, Barton-on-Humber.

SHEFFIELD.—Cinema and billiard hall to be erected at Intake. Messrs. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, 14, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne :—
*M. J. Geeson, Ltd., Sheffield.

STAINFORTH.—Erection of detached house in Oldfield-lane, for Mr. F. Smart. Messrs. Hustler & Taylor, architects and surveyors, Pontefract :—
Johnson & Moore, Doncaster .. £627 10 0
Hewitt & Gilbert, Doncaster .. 625 0 0
Leadley, Terth & Whittington, Doncaster 615 0 0
A. C. Lister, Doncaster 589 11 0
*R. Thompson, Thorne 559 17 3

MAIDSTONE.—147 houses on the Mangravet Wood site, Sutton-road, for the Corporation. Mr. T. F. Bunting, Borough Surveyor, Fairmeadow :—

	16 parlour houses.	20 parlour houses.	8 parlour houses.	21 parlour houses.	14 parlour houses.	14 parlour houses.	18 non-parlour houses.	12 non-parlour houses.	12 non-parlour houses.	12 non-parlour houses.
R. Corben & Son	*£7,473	*£9,561	£3,926	£10,019	*£6,574	*£6,574	*£7,292	*£4,832	*£4,871	*£4,845
H. Goodsell	7,767	9,567	*£3,719	*£9,997	6,755	6,863	7,745	4,965	5,249	5,055
W. Burrows & Son	8,557	10,098	4,478	11,527	7,532	7,523	8,114	5,319	5,575	5,397
G. Pearce & Son	8,415	10,836	4,414	11,459	7,523	7,481	8,123	5,234	5,333	5,302
R. Lawrence & Son	—	—	—	—	6,972	6,998	7,738	5,208	5,292	5,256
Cox Bros.	—	—	—	—	—	7,527	7,716	5,085	—	—
T. Byrom, Ltd.	8,389	10,169	4,398	10,650	7,297	6,918	7,729	5,165	5,255	5,169
N. Smith & Son	8,010	9,780	4,140	10,260	6,960	6,720	7,860	5,160	5,370	5,910
R. C. Barney	8,440	10,730	4,240	11,170	9,590	7,440	8,214	5,340	5,580	5,430
C. Walter	8,806	11,076	4,511	11,593	7,693	7,693	8,219	5,494	5,543	5,494
S. E. Moss	9,200	11,450	4,650	11,950	8,050	7,650	9,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Perrys, Ltd.	8,998	10,892	4,700	11,430	7,796	7,796	8,940	5,880	6,220	5,940

STRETFORD.—Interior Renovation to 550 houses, for the U.D.C. :—

*Jas. Hartland	130 houses.
*Thomas Summers	109 ,,
*W. H. Pratt	97 ,,
*T. W. Bagley	95 ,,
*A. Blackburn	32 ,,
*Walter M. Costin	30 ,,
*H. Storer	29 ,,
*J. Collinge & Son	28 ,,

THURLES.—Improvements at the County Home, for the Board of Health :—

M. Callanan & Co., Dublin	£18,899 13 9
M. Condon, Thurles	17,566 19 5
McNally & Co., Dublin	14,980 9 0
Philip & King, Drumcondra	12,715 1 8
Murphy Bros., Dublin	12,700 0 0
*Fogarty & Dwyer	11,479 7 0½

WALLASEY.—Children's shelter, &c., at the Wallacre Recreation Ground, for the C.B. Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

R. J. Leary	£306 3
A. H. Shaw	306 0
H. Dodd	275 0
A. Whittingham & Co.	272 0
*A. H. Chelmick	240 0

(All of Wallasey.)

WATERFORD.—New transformer station at Millwards Field, for the Corporation :—

‡J. Hearne & Son.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.—Ninety-four houses on the Westham housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth.

WIMBORNE MINSTER.—Thirty bungalows in pairs on the Leigh Park estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. W. Prance, surveyor :—

*Bryant & Trowbridge, Christchurch.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Installation of hot water to 292 houses on the Low Hill estate, for the T.C. :—

*Cornes & Haighton £7,888

WORCESTER.—Electricity sub-station at Holywell Hall, for the Corporation :—

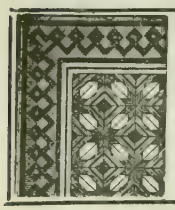
*Stokes Bros. £187 10

YORK.—Club premises in Fishergate, for the City of York Tramway Employees' Club and Institute, Ltd. Mr. B. Wilson, architect, High-street, Tadcaster :—

*W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

Plasterers' Council.

"To uplift and improve the conditions in the plastering craft" is one of the objects for which the National Joint Council for the Plastering Industry has been formed. This and other reasons are given in a booklet just published, which contains the standing orders of the council. The council is composed of representatives of the National Association of Master Plasterers and the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, and the constitution provides for the formation of local joint committees to carry out the objects which the council seeks to achieve. It will deal with all matters effecting the industry, and provide a medium and machinery of conciliation and negotiation, whereby, it is hoped, disputes may be adjusted or avoided. Further objects are to eliminate "shoddy" work and co-operate in providing technical education for bona-fide students in the industry.


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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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THE ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' DEFENCE UNION

THE idea is not new for the members of a profession to band together to form an association for mutual assistance and collective defence of their status, prestige, privileges, and means of livelihood against attack or encroachment from outside influences ctively or automatically operating. For instance, the medical rofession has long ago organised such an association; and f one of its members is threatened with libel, slander, or a harge of professional negligence, it is the function of the associaion to assist him to put up an adequate defence, employ expert egal advisers and pleaders, and, in effect, to endeavour by all neans possible to prevent harsh legal decisions, or the establishnent of such penalties as do not take into consideration that margin must be allowed for accidents beyond the limit of rdinary or average human foresight and care.

Recently, there has been formed, for similar reasons and urposes, an association of the allied building professions, esignated the Architects' and Surveyors' Defence Union. he project aims to provide an insurance against misfortune vhich may come to any one of its members in the course of his rofessional practice through no fault or lack of average skill n his own part; and, by the co-operation of many subscribers, o assure a maximum degree of security against such misfortune t a minimum cost to each. The four-fold objects of the union s set out are briefly:—

(1) To defend actions brought against members for professional negligence, default, or error.

(2) To recover fees earned by members in the exercise of their profession where the recognised scale has been brought to the notice of their clients on the receipt of the original instructions.

(3) To support or defend actions for libel or slander brought by or against members in the exercise of their profession.

(4) To support actions brought by members to defend their ownership of the copyright of their designs.

It is sought to attain these ends by insurance with an pproved society, the insured being protected to a maximum ability of £5,000; though liability for the first £25 of each laim for fees (it is stated) will rest on the insured himself. he indemnity offered does not extend to the litigation expenses f the successful litigant when the Court direct these to be aid by the insured when he is unsuccessful. And of course, ll claims, either by or against the insured, must be put forward uring the period of insurance.

It will be the duty of the Special Board of the Union to onsider the merits of all claims before these are taken up by he Union officially, and to this Board is entrusted the admission f applicants to membership of the Union.

This movement looks for the support of all practising archiects and surveyors, if only because the greater the number of iembers the more advantageous will be the terms made with ie Insurance Corporation which has undertaken the matter, nd consequently the cost to individuals by way of subscription ill be reduced to a figure which will appeal to all.

The registered offices of the Union have been opened at 28, edford-square, W.C.1, where already, since the inaugural ieeting which was held in December last, both response from ithout, and organisation within, have shown a vigour which romises the provision of security against what were recently ermed "the nightmare risks" which are evoked by the existing ate of the law relating to the practice of architects and surveyors, coupled with the complications which have more ecently arisen in the building trades generally.

For some time past we have been, and we still are, devoting considerable space in our columns to the setting forth and explaining of some of these "nightmare risks" as they concern the members of both professions and also contractors. We have realised how often "forewarned" would have spelt "forearmed" when disputes have arisen regarding "negligence" as at present construed by the Courts; although it must not be forgotten that the law does afford, as far as possible, protection to anyone from attack which seeks to discredit him to the extent of materially injuring his freedom to practise his trade or profession. That is to say, that an extensive degree of negligence must be proved to establish a charge of criminal neglect. In fact, the criminal charge practically depends on substantial proof that the individual accused was not, at the time of the default, able to exercise, or possessed of, the degree of skill normally required for the work he undertook to do. As there are obviously many cases in which this question of equipment or fitness would raise arguable points, the assistance of the Defence Union would be a veritable rock under the feet of one facing the graver charge. Negligence in law is, briefly, the failure of a person to have foreseen the natural consequences of his actions (omission or commission) when these actions have caused damage, or loss, to those seeking redress in the Courts.

We suggest that the Defence Union might go farther and seek to establish a general council to safeguard the interests and prestige of the building professions (again following the lead of the Medical and Surgical professions)—a council having judicial, and not merely ministerial, functions; able and authorised to deal also with those within the ranks whose conduct is likely to call down on the profession disrepute or dishonour, or to detract from the confidence of the public. A step in this direction was recently taken by the R.I.B.A., who drafted and approved a Bill for enforcing the registration of architects, as a matter of public policy. We feel, however, constrained to remark that some clauses of this Bill, as now submitted, might have had more careful attention, as they are, in their present form, almost certainly doomed to criticism and amendment by the Legislature.

To come into harmony with the "mind" of English law, the right should be secured to the arraigned that he shall be allowed to appear and plead on his own behalf, or employ counsel to safeguard his legitimate rights, before any definite reprimand is formulated. Otherwise, a Council would become a court of inquisition, and its powers open to intrigue and abuse. In fact, such a Council should have as its primary aim the protection of the community it represents, the censoring of delinquents being secondary. There is a proposal that the delinquent may claim the right of appeal to the High Court during the three months following his being reprimanded by the Council. But if that reprimand is already made public, and especially if it has been formulated in the absence of proper defence on his behalf, the loss of reputation and prestige might well be such as to cripple his practice for all time, before the appeal to the High Court would restore him, if innocent.

The consequences of the establishment of such Unions and Councils as we have now been considering do not only affect the communities which, in the first instance, call them into being largely for self-protection; one inevitable result is a more careful consideration of the details of equipment essential to the success of their individual members. For instance, the experiences of these bodies in the discharge of their functions teach the need of some adequate training in business methods and legal knowledge for all architects and surveyors as part of their academic course—equipment which would enable them not only to superintend the carrying out of design, but also intelligently to see an undertaking through to a conclusion, without unnecessary dispute or disappointment to anyone concerned.

NOTES

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

THE open competition for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre should attract a good many competitors, for the labour involved in the competition is not excessive, and the problem set is one compounded of practical planning with ample scope for imaginative artistic handling. That we shall find a happy combination of the two we perhaps hardly dare to hope, but if a working partnership between those capable in both directions could be arranged, one might for once secure an unqualified architectural success.

An Improved Outlook.

THE Advisory Committee may, we think, be congratulated upon the plans they have recommended for the rebuilding of the Theatre. The intention is to attach a new building on to the old, with its frontage looking towards Clopton Bridge, a site which, in view of the preservation of the bridge and the sweeping away of certain unsightly buildings standing between the bridge and the Bankcrott Gardens, will greatly be improved in outlook. Such an object as this can never fall short of achievement through lack of sufficient funds.

The National Art Collection Fund

WE have cause to be grateful for the achievement of the National Art Collections Fund during its twenty-three years' existence. As Lord Oxford has said, there can hardly be imagined a more fruitful or enlightened form of disinterested service than what has been undertaken by this Art Collections Fund. We can hardly doubt that the Government will do its best to save our valuable national art treasures, and not leave a heavy or nearly impossible burden on private enterprise and enthusiasm. Prominent instances are given in the interesting report before us which show how admirably private donors have responded to the appeals of the National Art Collections Fund. In 1906 the Society raised £45,000 for the purchase of the Rokeby "Venus and Cupid," by Velasquez, and only three years later Holbein's "Duchess of Milan" was secured for £72,000, which was a very fine effort when we remember the Government grant for this was only £10,000. Other important purchases brought up the total value of the Society's efforts, from 1906 to 1924, to a sum of £153,500. A perusal of the report we have just received is fully convincing of the wide activities of the Society, and all those who read will, we feel sure, be ready to endorse the statement of a distinguished painter that "there is no more patriotic Society at work in Britain to-day, no Society doing more to make the present worth living in, or doing so much to enrich the future for those who find the world of Art their chief joy."

Architectural Criticism.

WE reproduce, without comment, a paragraph from the American *Western Architect* on the subject of criticism of architectural design:—"What is there about an architectural design that makes it sacrosanct? Why should it be set aside from the other fine arts and be above criticism? We all read one or several publications devoted to literary criticism, and perhaps those devoted to the criticism of music, painting, or sculpture. The daily papers reek with criticisms of the drama, the movies and sports, from prize fights to football, even to dog fights. Nobody sues anybody for opinions expressed. The direct result of such criticism is a better literature, better painting and sculpture, and a better quality of sporting events. But the architect can commit atrocities of the most terrible kind and nothing is said in protest. If intelligent architectural criticism was common, few owners would wish to have their buildings stigmatised as eyesores and they would, even without the ability to discriminate personally, employ those architects who receive favourable comments. What would be the result? Better architecture because of a demand for it, and more competent architects because of a demand for them. Criticism would be the greatest incentive possible for better designing."

The R.I.B.A. Essay Prize.

IT is to be regretted that once again, this prize has not been awarded, there being, in fact, only one competitor. There has never been a time when so many architects have turned their hands to writing, and it is of the greatest importance that good architectural writing should be encouraged among the coming generation. The continued failure of this prize to attract competitors indicates that there is something wrong with the conditions, and it would be interesting to ascertain from the principals of the various schools whether any modifications might attract a more adequate entry. We suggested some points of criticism in a leading article on March 13 last year—more especially that the dual purpose of writing a literary essay and at the same time making "a useful contribution towards knowledge" is probably the cause of the trouble. An essay, strictly speaking, should make a personal appeal and be discursive and pleasantly flowing rather than didactic. An informative piece of writing is not really an essay at all and it is too much to expect competitors to attempt to combine two different forms of writing in one work. It can, of course be done, but the problem set is too stiff.

The Road to Beauty.

A CONTEMPORARY suggests that, in view of the great historical value of the New Forest and of all the little known beauty it contains, there should be



Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Perspective View of Woodhouse-lane Front.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects



Freehand Detail.

R.I.B.A. Testimonies of Study.

BY MR. EDWARD J. HARRISON.

rected a series of "what-to-see" sign-osts, lest motorists and other casual by-assers should fail to discover any hidden-way village or beauty-spot. We have very sympathy with the beauty-lover, e he motorist or no, but we feel that the ire of the countryside is of a nature hat demands quiet, and, to a great egree, solitude for due appreciation. overs of rural beauty require no guidance —they will find that beauty for them-elves.

Saving Bloomsbury.

IT is with relief we notice that the councils of London County, Westminster, and St. Pancras have whole-eartedly set themselves in opposition o any attempt to degrade and com-ercialise the Foundling Hospital estates y the introduction of any unsuitable ement. Their action is particularly elcome, because it is an index that goes o show that the public at large is taking, ot only an interest, but an intelligent terest in the preservation of England—r it is but a step from Bloomsbury to ie whole country. Should the Blooms-ıry squares go, may not the others ıickly follow suit, and what hope then n there be for rural England when ondon, its chief town, has set the lead the downward path? We trust and lieve that the Bill that is soon to go rough Parliament again will be de-sively defeated.

London Museums.

THERE is already so great an accumulation in museums that there is reason in the arguments opposing the rther extension of them. Does it not m a matter rather of rearrangement d distribution? As a correspondent ites: "It is impossible to believe that is necessary to preserve everything in ndon, and the museums in the pro-ıces, which are taxed to provide for collections which the provincial can hardly ever see, would be glad to receive many objects now housed in London which are of far greater local interest." We advance no plea for the reduction of museums. Economy of knowledge is not desirable, but the better diffusion of it is much to be desired. The larger suburbs of London are very lacking in resources of this kind, and we can think of one of more than 40,000 inhabitants which is almost wholly unprovided for in this respect, if we except the public library which includes a limited number of specimens. Weeding out of London museums, preserving what is most representative and important, would still yield ample scope for local requirements, and some such decentralisation seems to be required. The difficulty on account of cost of housing what is thus lent to localities might not prove insuperable if the public libraries were made of use to include them. In the suburb we have in mind, there is no opportunity for people to inspect such things.

The Collector's Methods.

WE may learn something from the private collector, who, in the course of buying his experience, is in the habit of weeding out and improving his possessions, knowing that they include examples which, though not without value and interest, overlap, or are better represented by later purchases. The sifting of these will mean the displacement of a good many examples. The London museums appear to require something of a like sifting, for their accumulations are so great that it would be only reasonable to distribute them in localities needing museum facilities, and the occasion for further expense in extending London museums as suggested would not then be required. It appears to us that public libraries in our suburbs might well include in their activities the housing of such collections, with the interest and pleasure they would extend. Sunday opening of such museum extensions would make it possible for fathers who are away all the week to take their children to see the works of man and nature in such exhibitions, and supply what is gravely lacking in so many suburbs.

Concrete Construction.

THE new factory building at Wembley, illustrated on January 7, is an outstanding example of what can be done with rapid-hardening cement in expediting building. This factory, with a floor area of about 90,000 superficial feet on four stories, was completed within six months. At Tilbury, piles 60 ft. long are being slung into position by crane and driven six days after casting. Cornhill and several other important London thoroughfares have been reconstructed and opened to traffic within a week or so of commencing operations. This speed of construction is naturally accompanied by a saving in form-work costs, as it is practically always possible to strip shuttering two or three days after pouring, instead of the usual two or three weeks, and re-use the material.



Cottages at Steyning, Sussex.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

After January 31 the offices of Mr. S. W. Cranfield, F.R.I.B.A., will be moved to No. 7, Bedford-square, W.C. Telephone No.: Museum 2420.

Institution of Public Lighting Engineers.

The new address of this Institution is General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. George Simpson, F.R.I.B.A., of Milner-road, Jordanhill, Glasgow, (personal estate in Great Britain) left £8,634.

Surveyors' Institution.

A Rugby match between teams representing the Surveyors' Institution and the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute will be played on the Rosslyn Park Club Ground, Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Wednesday, February 16, at 2.30 p.m.

Vanishing Inn Signs.

Many interesting inn signs have disappeared recently, according to a return by the London County Council. Amongst those that have gone since 1924 are the "Shakespeare," in the Finsbury district; the "British Lion," the "Horn of Plenty," the "Maid and the Magpie," the "Sash and Cocoa Tree," and "The Flying Scud," from the Tower district.

Future of Clifford's Inn.

With reference to the sale of Clifford's Inn, the buyers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, do not intend, so it is said, to make any alterations to the property for some time, and say the future of the Hall is not endangered. The firm's offices will eventually be built on much of the land now covered by the Inn. The firm is fully alive to the importance of preserving any buildings of historical and architectural importance.

Lloyd's Grandfather Clock.

The Corporation of Lloyd's have recently been given the opportunity of selecting for the new building in Leadenhall-street, a grandfather clock from the collection of more than 200 English long-case and bracket clocks belonging to Mr. D. A. F. Wetherfield. The chosen clock was made by Benjamin Gray, who was in business in Pall-mall from 1720 to 1760, and was clockmaker to King George II.

"The Preservation of St. Paul's."

Under this title a book, by S. A. Alexander, M.A., Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, is shortly to be published by John Murray at the price of 2s. 6d. It is the story of the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral since the beginning of the work in 1913, and contains a number of popular addresses on subjects connected with St. Paul's, as well as the official reports on which the work has been based. The book is intended not only for architects and engineers, but for all who care for the great Cathedral or have contributed to its preservation.

Harrington House Facade.

Regarding the future of Harrington House, in Craigs'-court—one of the few remaining early eighteenth-century houses in Westminster—which has been acquired by the Government for the erection of a new automatic telephone exchange, Mr. Percival J. Ashton (founder of the Londoners' Circle), has made the following statement:—

"The present position is that the facade is safe, as the changes which are necessary to adapt the house for the Government's use will not be great owing to the large window space. The staircase offers a greater problem, and negotiations are still in progress between the Office of Works, the Post Office, and the Treasury. We have their promise that the staircase will not be destroyed, but the question is whether, and if so, where, it can be built into the new building."

Motor Park at Glastonbury.

The proposal to establish a motor park within the precincts of Glastonbury Abbey has reached a critical stage. A draft agreement under which part of the ground in front of the Abbot's Kitchen will be used for this purpose, has been conditionally approved by the administrative Trustees for the Abbey enclosure. If they are satisfied that Glastonbury as a whole is in favour of the proposal, it will be put forward for acceptance by the Diocesan Trustees, on whom rests the final responsibility for the sale of the land. The annual meeting of this body takes place on February 4. No alternative site has been offered to the local authority, but the council have offered for sale certain surplus land on their housing estate which many people think would, from both the traffic and the town-planning points of view, have made a good site for a motor park.

OBITUARY

Mr. Mark Judge.

The death took place on Tuesday, at Wittersham, in his 80th year, of Mr. Mark Hayler Judge, A.R.I.B.A., the well-known architect and founder of the Sunday Society. Mr. Judge was an authority on hygiene in relation to the arrangements of dwelling houses, and wrote a number of books on the subject. Among the offices he held at various times were those of Surveyor to the Sanitary Assurance Association, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works' Inquiry Committee, Curator of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, secretary of the International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington, and Chairman of the Committee on War Damage. He founded the University Extension Guild and the British Constitution Association, and was honorary secretary of the Further Strand Improvement Committee. For many years he was senior partner in the firm of Mark H. Judge & Son, but retired some six years ago.

Fred Rowntree.

WE have received the following notes on the career of the late Mr. Fred Rowntree from a correspondent:—

Fred Rowntree, who died on January 7, was born in Scarborough in 1860. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was educated at Bootham School, York. He was articled to A. Bury, in Scarborough, in 1876, and was for some years assistant to Mr. Burgess, in Leicester. He was for a short time in practice in Scarborough, and in 1890 he went into partnership with Malcolm Stark, in Glasgow. For the last 28 years he had practised in London, and since 1912 he had worked in partnership with his two sons. In 1905 he was elected a Fellow of the R.I.B.A.

His work included domestic work throughout the country, and he designed a number of Meeting Houses for the Society of Friends, and also planned new buildings and adapted old at most of their schools. His work also covered the designing of several swimming baths and a certain amount of hospital work. In 1912 he was selected as architect to the West China Union University at Chengtu, Szech-uan (West China), and the building of his work there is still in progress. Illustrations of this work have from time to time appeared in *The Builder*.

During the war he gave a great deal of time to various schemes for relief and reconstruction work, and in conjunction with the Friends War Victims Relief Committee, he organised the building of various villages of huts in Holland for refugees there, and also organised workshops for Belgian refugees in England. He was on the original Village Centres Council for the treatment and re-education of disabled soldiers, near Andover, in Hampshire. He was interested in and carried through the design for the lay-out and a number of the houses at Jordans Village, near Beaconsfield.

In addition to his professional work as an architect, he was a pioneer in the founding of workshops at Hampshire House, Hammersmith, and also at Jordans. These were formed to promote good conditions of labour and high quality of craftsmanship. He was one of the three original founders of Hampshire House Social Club, Hammersmith, and was an active member of the Hampshire House Trust.

COMPETITION NEWS

Proposed New Offices, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

The Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society invite architects to submit designs in competition for new offices at Trowbridge. Messrs. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Robert Lowry, F.R.I.B.A., are the assessors. Premiums amounting to £250 will be awarded. Conditions may be obtained by applying to the chief secretary, Mr. Henry H. Dyer, Stallard-street, Trowbridge, Wilts, with deposit of one guinea, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* design, or if the conditions are returned two weeks before the closing date of the competition.

Lexden Council School Competition.

We have received the following notice from the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.:—

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Competition.

The honorary assessors and the assessor, appointed by the R.I.B.A. to obtain by competition a suitable design for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, have forwarded to the secretary, the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, a complete schedule of conditions and instructions to architects, which can be obtained from the secretary on deposit of one guinea.

Among the conditions and suggestions drawn up by the assessors for the guidance of competitors are the following:—

The competition will be in two sections, the first for sketch designs only, followed by a second or final competition limited to six designs to be selected by the assessors from among the preliminary competitors. Each of the selected competitors will be paid £100 by way of premium towards the cost of preparing a further more detailed design, the conditions for which will be forwarded to him in due course. The first sketch designs must be delivered to Stratford-upon-Avon not later than June 15. This competition is open to architects of the British Isles and America. The promoters desire a building simple, beautiful, convenient—a monument worthy of its purpose. These conditions have been laid down as a guide rather than a definite statement of requirements, and competitors will be at liberty to vary them within reasonable limits to suit any ideas on the subject of theatre planning which they wish to express.

It is realised by the assessors that great differences in ideals exist between the various schools of theatre planning, and their aim is to allow all competitors in the preliminary competition as free a hand as possible. The old theatre building was completely destroyed, only the outer walls remaining. These may be incorporated into the new scheme or not at the discretion of competitors, who may treat them externally as desired. The style of the theatre may be any style which will harmonise with the spirit of the building and the architecture of the town of Stratford.

The auditorium should be simple, and any decorations should direct the eye towards the stage, the essential feature being that each seat should have a clear view of the stage. A two-tier house is favoured rather than a three-tier house. Its capacity should be 1,000. A few boxes are desirable, including a Royal box with ante-room. Seats should not be less than 33 in. by 20 in. Gangways are to be at least 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and there should not be more than 13 seats between gangways. Ample gangways behind rear of seats are essential. The stage must be adequate for handling any production with ease and rapidity. While a wide proscenium is not desirable, a wide stage is, and should be 50 ft. in depth, with as much width as possible.

[As there is no change in the list of competitions open, the Table this week is withheld.]



Top—Cottage at Wilford, Notts (now demolished).——Cottages at Worsley, Lancs.
Centre—A Wattle and Daub Cottage, Lincolnshire.——Thatched Cottage at Scrivelsby.
Bottom—A Bit of Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford."——Cottages at Crowland, Lincs.

SOME EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—III

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

FIG. 12.—TYPICAL PLAN—2 FLATS—12 AND 13 ROOMS.—Corner site, 125 ft. by 100 ft.; 14 stories; 400, Park-avenue.

With the planning of two flats instead of one, certain new features occur. The tendency is for more of the site to be given over to courts, as it follows that the more flats to a floor there are the greater the outer wall space required. In this plan the two flats are very similar in their disposition. The area of the building is roughly divided into two halves, both sharing the service lift and the stairway. Each flat has a separate passenger lift, a small hall and a living-room placed end on to the outer wall, instead of being sideways on as in the former examples. The way in which service is arranged from the kitchen direct through the pantry into the dining-room and again from the kitchen through the servants' hall and up to the servants' rooms, is excellent and a very economical piece of planning. Each flat is distinctly divided into its three portions, viz., living, sleeping and service, each still quite distinct and separate. The number of "master's" bathrooms is one less than the number of bedrooms—the usual allowance for all sizes of flats—but again there is hardly a sufficient number of cupboards. One per room is not enough, except in very small rooms, because when a room is occupied by two people each occupant wants one to himself.

FIG. 13.—TYPICAL PLAN—2 FLATS—12 AND 10 ROOMS.—Corner site, 100 ft. by 90 ft.; 14 stories; Messrs. Cross & Cross, architects.

This is similar to the last, but on a smaller site. There are 22 rooms instead of 25. The whole area is again more or less divided in half, and there are two passenger lifts and one service lift, the latter directly connected with the stairway. By shortening the central rear court the service has been more closely concentrated at the centre, with L-shaped pantries, which again have no natural light. By this arrangement a considerable dark area is used up. The smaller flat is very good for its absence of long corridors, but to be criticised for having the dining-room and living-room so nearly the same size. While there are fireplaces to the three living-rooms and also the hall—an unusually liberal number for New York—there is only one bedroom with a fireplace. If the libraries are used as bedrooms, then there are two more bedroom fireplaces. That makes nine in addition to the central heating. In the larger flat a separate compartment is provided just by the hall for a telephone. Here again the rooms are placed end on to the outer walls. This is invariably necessary except in the largest and most expensive flats.

The windows on the front elevation are symmetrical and placed centrally in the four living-rooms looking on to Park-avenue. Owing to the half division of the flats, however, a central solid occurs. Two iron fire-escape stairways lead from bedrooms at the back, one for each flat. These are necessary to meet the requirements of the law demanding two stairways to be available from each flat.

FIG. 14.—TYPICAL PLAN—3 FLATS—10, 9 AND 7 ROOMS. Corner site, 115 ft. by 100 ft.; 15 stories; 399, Park-avenue. Messrs. Schwartz & Gross, architects.

This is a good example of the type with three flats to a floor, designed by a firm of architects who have had much experience with flat buildings; is the same type of plan as regards the general shape, but there are three flats instead of two. There are two passenger lifts and one service lift, one of the former supplying two flats, and the service lift supplying each of the three kitchens. A symmetry in the living rooms of the corner apartment is obtained, although the general arrangement of the rooms is somewhat strung out, giving a poor service portion, two servants being placed together in one room, attached to which is a bathroom and toilet. It is found very difficult to get two servants to sleep in one bedroom. As in the previous plan there is one central stairway, but

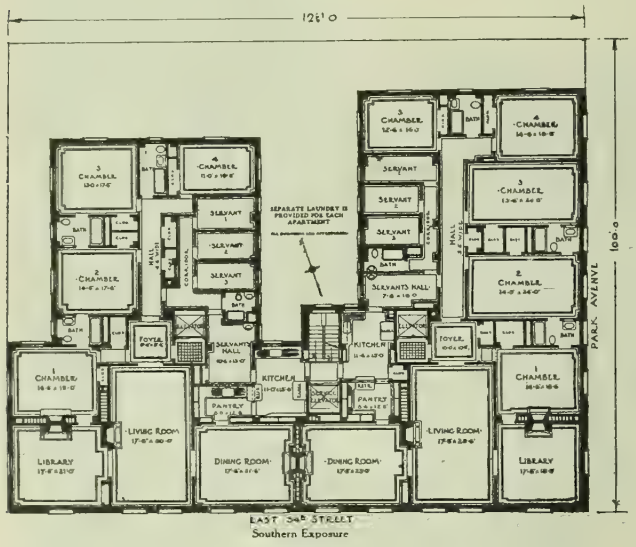


FIG. 12.

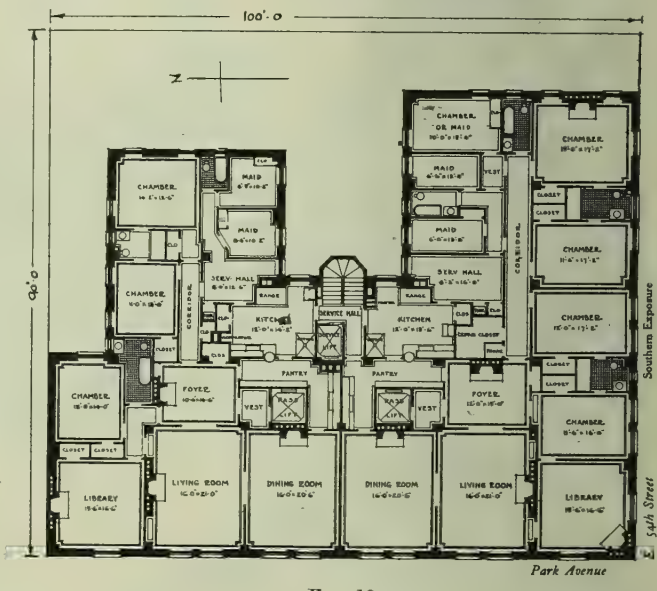


FIG. 13.

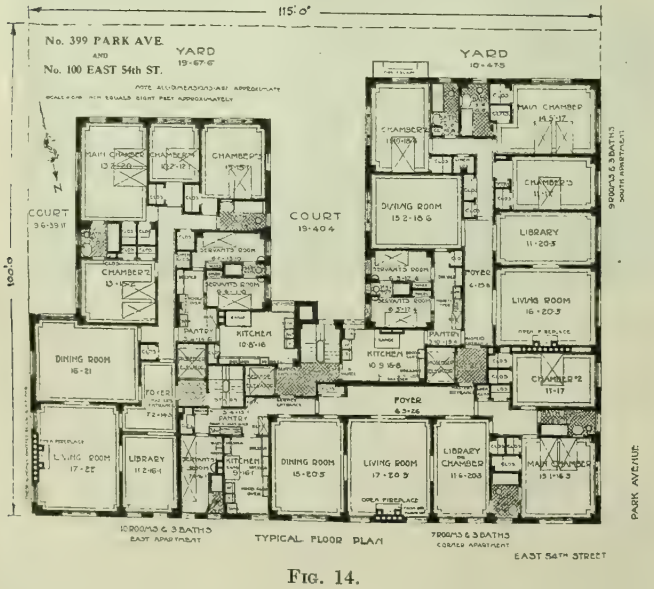


FIG. 14.

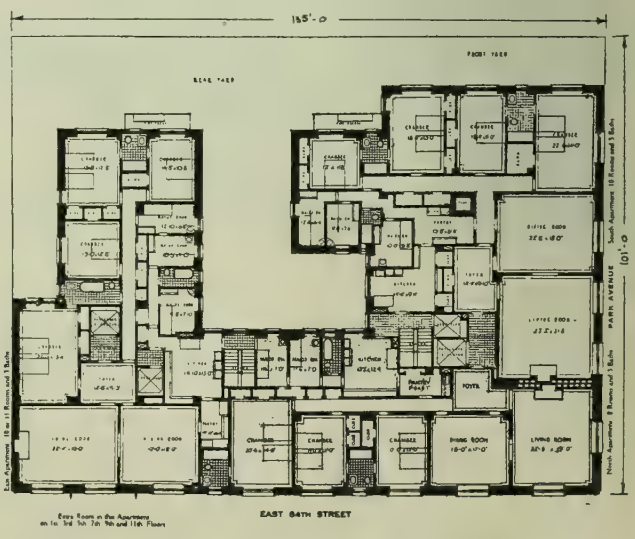
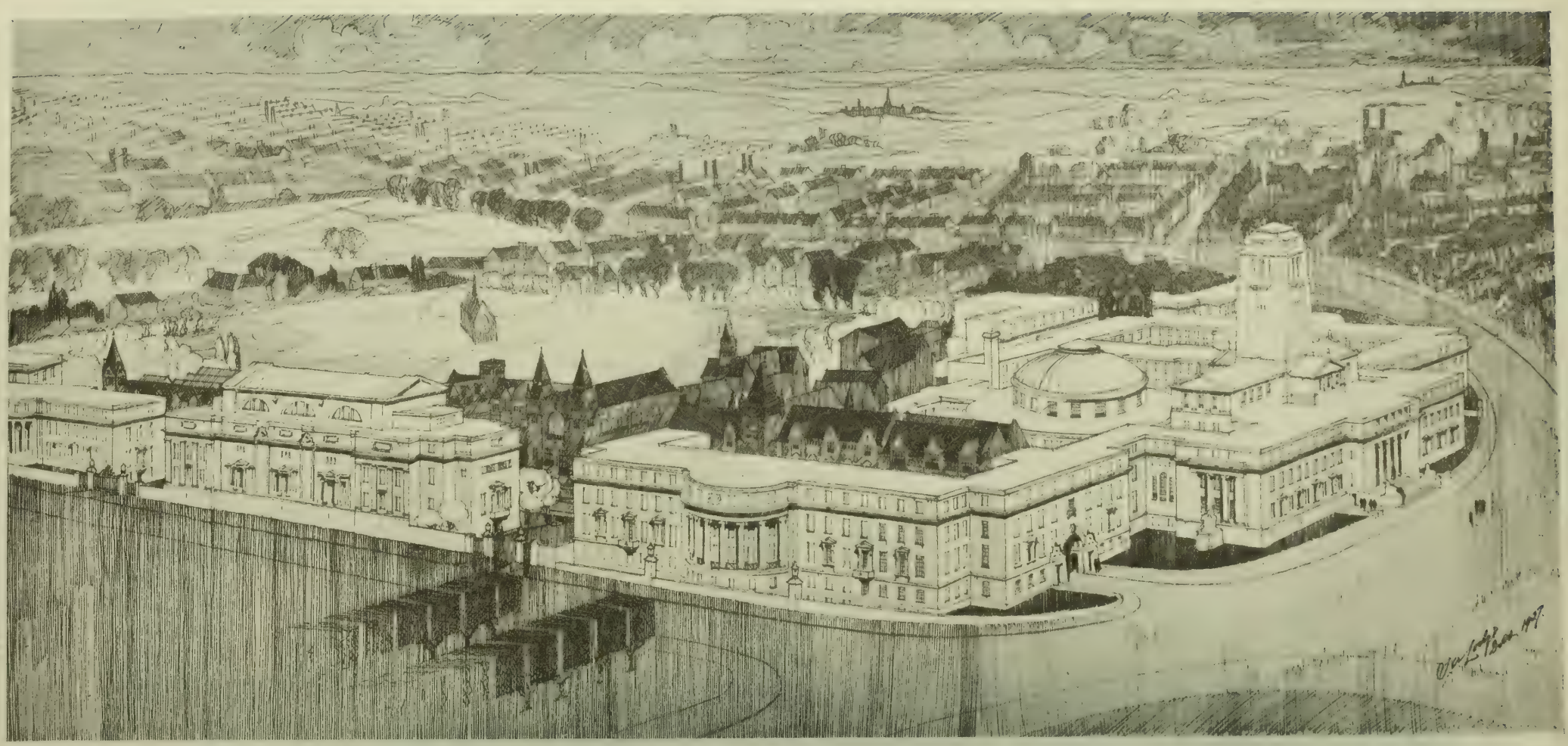


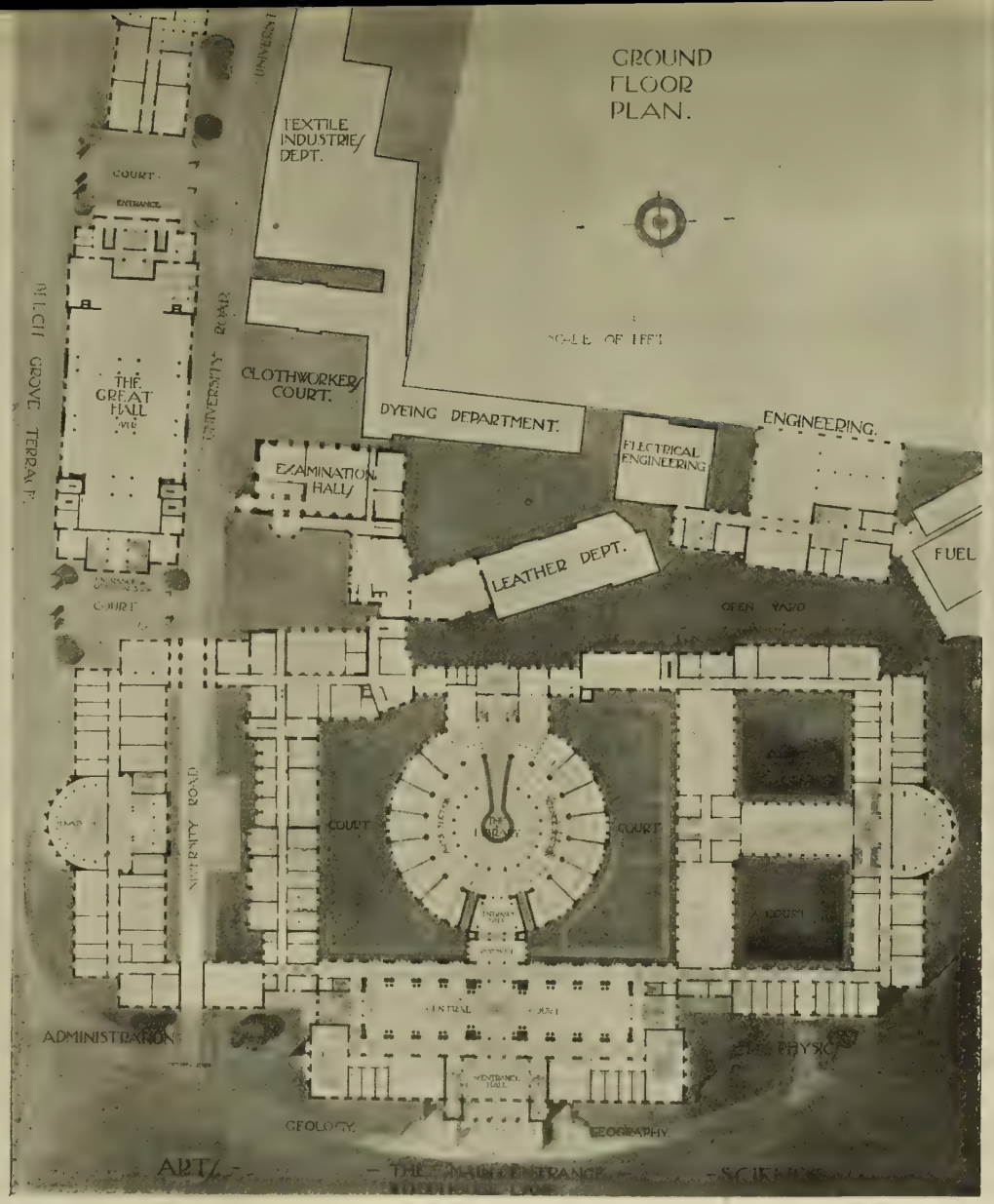
FIG. 15.

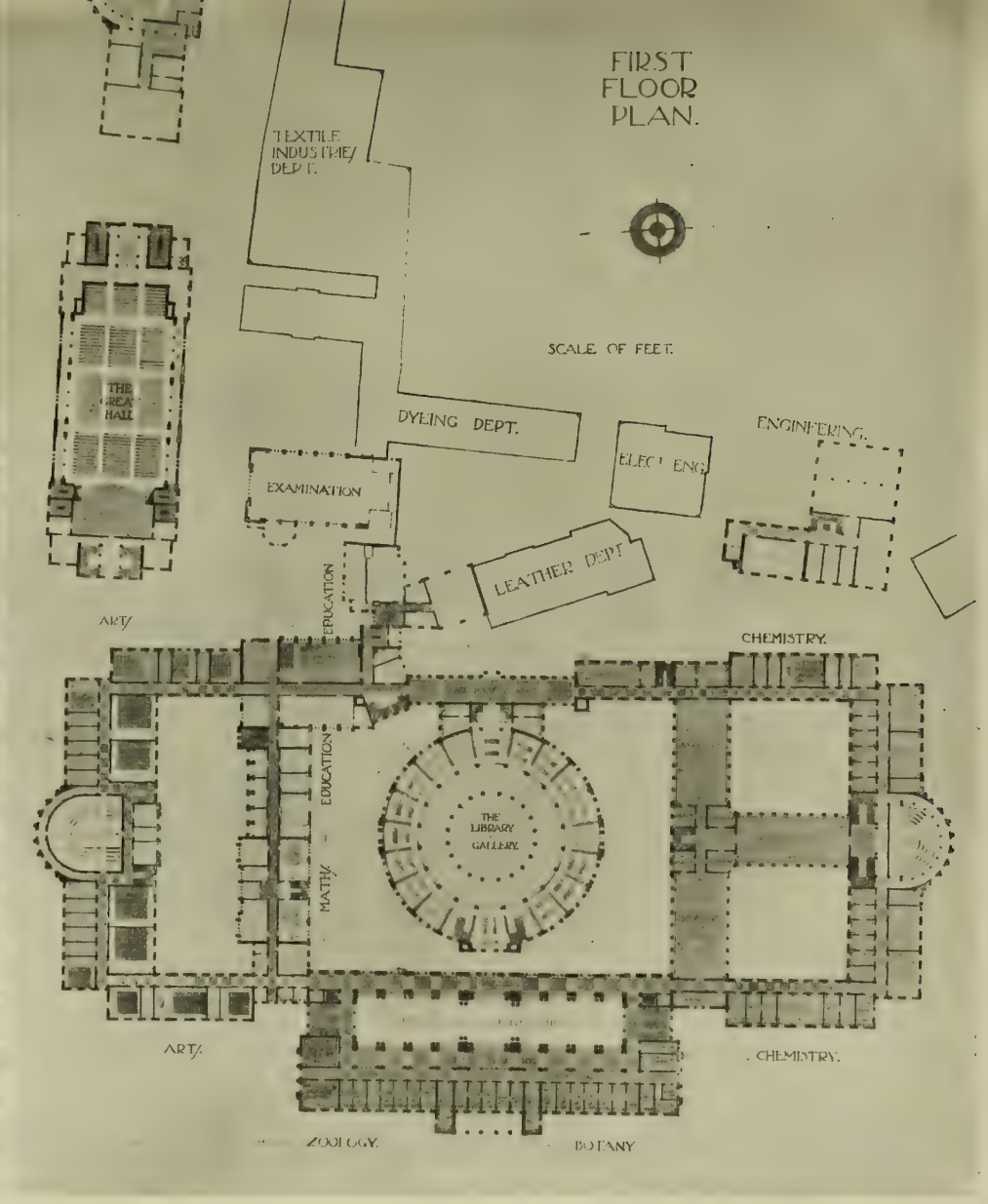
Plans of American Apartment Houses.



·THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS·
SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION

·THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS·
SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION





Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Winning Design.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

an additional one is now introduced at the side of one of the passenger lifts. It is the type known as a fire tower, having no daylight and being constructed almost entirely of steel. The largest flat faces on to a court to obtain a better aspect than the one on the avenue or street, for in the corner flat all the living rooms face north. The value of doing this depends on the actual surroundings; if only small buildings adjoin, it is usually desirable.

FIG. 15.—TYPICAL PLAN—3 FLATS—11, 10 AND 8 ROOMS. Corner site, 100 ft. by 135 ft.; 14 stories; 993, Park-avenue.

This is a plan similar to No. 12, but introducing changes owing to an extra 20 ft. in the length of the site. There is an additional service lift.

FIG. 16.—TYPICAL PLAN—1 FLAT—17 ROOMS.—Corner site 100 ft. by 100 ft.; 14 stories; 77 per cent. occupied ground area. Architect: Mr. J. E. R. Carpenter.

This is another plan of the finest type, better planned than the others, but much inferior for its aspect. A new feature is the combined dressing-room and bathroom.

R.I.B.A. Annual Exhibition.

With regard to the Exhibition of Modern British Architecture, to be held at the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, London, W. 1, from April 27 to June 3, the Institute has issued the following notice to exhibitors: (1) All works intended for the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Institute of British Architects must be sent in on one of the following days: Works from London exhibitors, Monday, March 21; works from exhibitors outside London, Tuesday, March 22; hours for the reception of work, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; no work will under any circumstances be received before or after these specified dates. (2) All architects in Great Britain and Ireland are invited to send in not more than *two* works each; all works sent in for exhibition are submitted to the judgment of the Selection and Hanging Committee, whose decision is final. The exhibition is designed to interest the general public, and will therefore consist of photographs, perspectives, elevational drawings, sketches, and models. It is desirable that small key plans should, where possible, be fixed inside the glazing of the exhibit. Working and detailed drawings will not be accepted.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W.

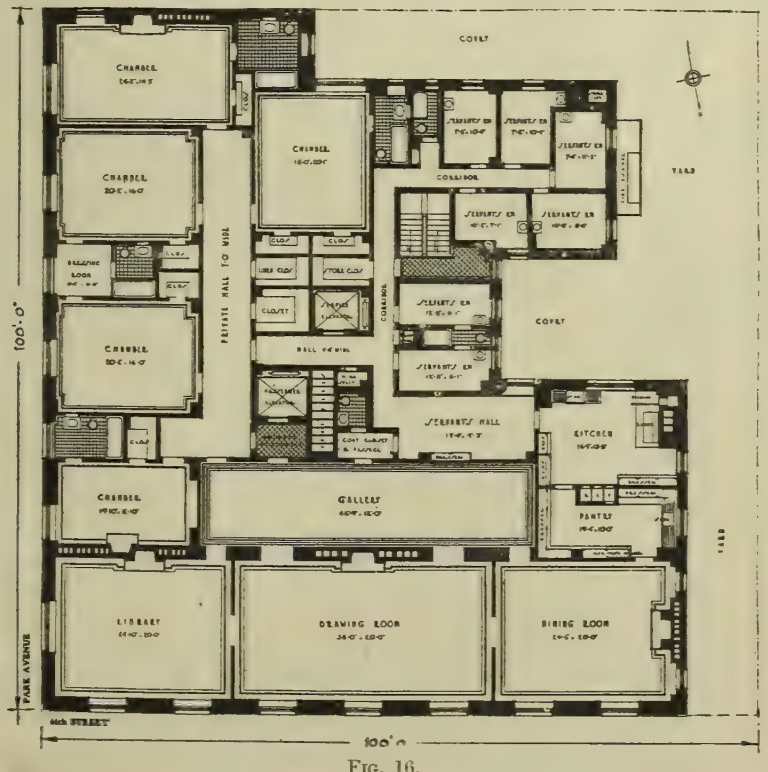


FIG. 16.

Plan of an American Apartment House.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Acoustics and Modern Buildings.

At a meeting of this Society held on Friday, January 14 (Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards, F.R.I.B.A., in the chair), Mr. Hope Bagenal, D.C.M., A.R.I.B.A., gave a lecture on the "Acoustical Planning of Modern Buildings." In the course of his address he said that modern buildings requiring acoustical design fell roughly into two classes:—

(1) Those in which requirements were primarily for good music in which reverberation had to be a certain length;

(2) Buildings in which requirements were primarily for the speaking voice, in which reverberation must be cut down to the minimum.

In the first class were the large concert rooms, rooms for chamber music, and opera houses. In the second class were Parliament houses, council chambers, board rooms, Law Courts and Christian Science churches. To these must be added a third class, the requirements of which were multiple, namely, assembly halls, school halls, classrooms, auction rooms, banks. The defining of acoustic requirements was most important for an understanding of the subject.

In class 1, designing for good musical tone, as in the case of concert rooms where fine choirs and orchestras were to find a home, meant a reverberation of between two and three seconds and the providing of a due proportion of resonant panelling in the right position. It was wrong to cut down cube and increase the number of seats without introducing resonating surfaces to compensate. Small concert rooms for chamber music required adjustable absorbents and a proper amount of wood to give good tone. In opera houses the problem was to place a large orchestra in such a way that it would not intervene acoustically between singers on the stage and listeners in the stalls and dress circle. The best seats from a musical point of view in existing horse-shoe opera houses were nearly always those at the top of the house. This was wrong; the Wagner Theatre was the best model.

Buildings falling into class 2 were the antithesis of class 1. The speaking voice to be heard distinctly required a short reverberation, as in the open air. A large council chamber might have the volume of a small theatre, but the number of persons present might be only 40 or 50. This meant that a great deal of permanent absorbing material must be introduced, and the placing of this absorbent must condition the design. Added to this was the condition that a speaker must be heard from any seat upon the floor, and must frequently have a number of his audience behind his back, and therefore should have a flat ceiling as a useful reflecting surface Law Courts were the most frequently neglected buildings from an acoustic point of view. The irritation caused in them all over England was considerable and quite unnecessary. A flat ceiling with marginal splays, acoustic plaster on the walls above panel height and cork flooring were elements in the proper treatment.

In a third class we were confronted with requirements sometimes conflicting. A large assembly hall had to be used, for instance, for political meetings in which the speaking voice was the major requirement, and also for choral music, in which a certain length of reverberation was desirable for good musical tone. This was also the case in the halls of public schools and in music pavilions, kursaals, &c. A compromise was necessary; reverberation must be cut down, but tone must be brightened by resonant surfaces, and loudness must be insured by proper reflecting surfaces.

In the case of auditories having a platform the fan-shape had emerged as undoubtedly the most efficient plan. In all cases the object of the designers should be to direct the sound by the shortest path from the neighbourhood of the speaker to the neighbourhood of the audience.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bagenal was proposed by Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., and seconded by Mr. J. Amory Teather, L.R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Testimonies of Study.

The following notes have been provided by Mr. L. H. Bucknell, one of the Testimonies of Study examiners.

The drawings reproduced represent a reasonable standard of the work presented, as Testimonies of Study, for admission to the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. At a recent examination of such Testimonies there were many examples of designs for vast country mansions and other buildings of similar dimensions, obviously beyond the abilities of their authors. This is not meant to convey, on the part of the examiners, a desire for small cottages only, but for studies of subjects which students at this stage can reasonably be expected to do. Such criticism does not apply to the design illustrated, which apparently is a lodge.

As working drawings there are several inaccuracies and unfinished details in this design, of which the following appear to be the most glaring:—7 in. by 3 in. joists are used for the ground floor where sleeper walls could be used; fender walls are used to the fireplaces, but the flooring joists "trimmed"; the bedroom fireplaces are unnecessarily large (3 ft. 6 in. wide); a fireplace is not shown in the living-room though the chimney is shown there; honeycomb sleeper walls are shown below the level of the dry filling; the slates are tilted so much at the eaves that there would be a risk of water being blown back under the slates; the whole of the ⅛ in. scale plans, elevations and sections are insufficiently dimensioned. The site plan is not explanatory, the pergolas being shown on the line of the boundary, though presumably this would not be the limit of the site; linings are shown on ½ in. plans, but architraves are omitted; the foundations for 4½ in. walls are inadequate; surface concrete is omitted; the window board is slightly sunk for its whole width and no bearers are shown.

The measured drawings are well done, but the freehand sheet (see Notes, page 148) is very poor, the mixture of hard pencil outline with soft pencil shading being very unsatisfactory. The Orders sheets are well and sympathetically drawn.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT COTTAGES

FUND INAUGURATED BY PREMIER.

THE Prime Minister presided on Wednesday afternoon over a conference (held under the auspices of the Royal Society of Arts) of societies interested in the preservation of ancient cottages. Some forty bodies were represented, including the Ancient Monuments Society, Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, Carpenters' Company, Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, County Councils Association, Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, National Gallery, National Housing and Town Planning Council, National Trust, Royal Academy of Arts, Royal Archæological Institute, Royal Institute of British Architects, Scapa Society, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Society of Antiquaries, Surveyors' Institution, Town Planning Institute, and Victoria and Albert Museum. Several Government Departments were also represented, and many Members of Parliament, distinguished architects, and others were present.

In opening the proceedings, the Prime Minister moved the following resolution:—

> "That this meeting, called to consider the best means of preserving the ancient cottage architecture of this country, declares its warm support of the movement started by the Royal Society of Arts, and signifies its intention to assist in the establishment of a substantial fund for application on the broadest national lines in furtherance of this movement."

He would, he said, preface his remarks by saying that he did not consider it within his competence to tell the Royal Society of Arts what they should do or describe what it was proposed to do. Rather he wanted to enlist their sympathies with the terms of the resolution, and to assure the Society that whatever steps it might think wise to take to give effect to the resolution had the cordial support of all those present. It was difficult to exaggerate the importance of architecture in the national life. It was perfectly possible for a man to avoid ever looking at a newspaper or seeing a film; it was perfectly possible to avoid ever listening to a jazz band; but wherever one went or whatever one did, one was obliged to look at buildings, and buildings were obliged to look at the people who passed. It always seemed to him, and to all who had been brought up amongst some of the most beautiful of the old cottages in England, that this architecture was one of the tributaries of the main stream of mediæval craftsmanship that had come down to our times, and was of inestimable value to us. It had an appearance of spontaneous and natural growth wholly lacking in the abortions of red brick and slate that had arisen with such alacrity over the face of the country since the industrial era began. It was an education in itself to see the adaptation of local means, the meeting of local needs, and the work of local craftsmen in a village in the Cotswolds or amongst the Sussex Downs. And while they all realised that good housing was, and should be, a great civilising power, they had to confess that they and their immediate ancestors had neglected their duty from that point of view, and from every other point of view—and neglect had always to be paid for at a great price, as the neglect of the past two or three generations was being paid for to-day after it had led the country directly to disaster. Willaim Morris once said it was his function to stain wall-paper with poetry; no one could say we had stained buildings with poetry during the past two or three generations. We had stained them with prose, and pretty bad prose at that—the kind of prose one read on the descriptive paragraphs that appeared between the acts of second-rate American films. They had to see if they could not once again tap those springs of craftsmanship that had not flowed in this country for so long. The problem was not a hopeless one, because the craftsmanship still existed, and he was quite certain that if the right magician's wand were used it would spring again throughout the length and breadth of England. It was particularly incumbent upon them to insist that the old tradition should carry on until a new tradition, possibly linked up with the old, was ready to take charge of these things in England, just as it was so essential at the present day that all who could, should carry on until this generation had grown up to repair the irreparable wastage of the great war. There were some encouraging signs abroad. He often thought of the little towns by the river-side or sea-shore that had known the hands of the fanatical builder and the jerry-builder in recent years, and had been spoiled thereby. Yet there was a public opinion arising. There was an increasing sensitiveness in public opinion, and if it were a fact that the majority of people were not sensitive he had great comfort in the thought that people were beginning to realise that it did not pay to make a place ugly. That would hit many consciences that would never be hit æsthetically. They had recently had an indication of that consciousness in the development of the schemes for the prevention of the Kent coalfields becoming like some of the other coalfields. As he understood it, the problem before them was the preservation of old houses and cottages, not as curiosities, but as homes. They wanted to see those old buildings made adequate for people to live in. They believed it could be done. They wanted to take the *via media* between the type of brutal despoiler who was never happy unless he was in a vulgar villa and the fanatic who was a fanatical restorer and who based his faith on a spurious antiquity. They wanted neither of those methods. They wanted the middle course, and to enlist in their support an enlightened public opinion, without which progress was impossible. To those to whom the old rural architecture meant so much, and in whose lives it had played so great a part, it was a source of great comfort to know that a body such as the Royal Society of Arts had taken the subject seriously into consideration. For more than a century and a half it had been in the vanguard of enlightened progress in all matters concerning the arts, and he felt confident that, strengthened by a unanimous passing of the resolution he had moved, they might leave the matter they had at heart in the hands of the Society with the fullest confidence.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES said he had been charged by the Society of Antiquaries to express on behalf of antiquarians and archæologists generally their cordial support of the movement. They thought something of that character was urgently needed. For many years past the State had voted money for the preservation of ancient monuments, but the Ancient Monuments Act had its limitations, and precluded the Office of Works from dealing with the kind of historical monument they had in view. No building that was used as a residence came within the purview of the Act. The country cottage, therefore, except when abandoned or derelict, could not be eligible for support out of public funds. Something further was therefore clearly desirable for preserving the national heritage of our cottages if they were not to vanish from our midst. One could not expect local authorities of a rural character, which generally had only small funds available, to spend money from the rates upon the antiquarian side of housing. It was true that during the last Session of Parliament, through the good offices of the Ministry of Health, an extremely valuable Act was passed into law which, loyally applied by local authorities, would go a long way in the direction they desired. But it was not enough. The local authority, as such, had only in the rarest cases the knowledge and experience of the fine art and science of the repair or conservation of old buildings, an art which during the past twenty-five years in this country had attained a high standard of efficiency unequalled in the whole world. A body was required to supplement the goodwill of the local authorities, and that could be found in the scheme under consideration. In spite of legislation, and granting the greatest goodwill on the part of those who owned or were responsible for these historic buildings, they were in danger of disappearing. They were records not merely of architectural history, but of national importance. Even after the ravages of the past fifty years the number of cottages worthy of preservation was still considerable, some of them dating from Tudor times. But although there were still many left, the danger to those that remained was now greater than ever. The more that had been lost, the more precious were those that remained; the greater the errors on the part of our ancestors, the greater the responsibility of the people of to-day. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England was greatly in sympathy with the movement. The preservation of these cottages was the preservation of all that had been handed down to us that was noble and true, and the maintenance of the charm and intimacy of the English country landscape.

THE SPEAKER supported the resolution, and in the course of his remarks said he would rather be forbidden to enter a building such as Ann Hathaway's cottage because it was occupied and children were playing in the doorway than be allowed to go inside such a building converted into a museum. He also referred to the work of the National Council of Social Service in the country districts, and expressed the hope that the new body would avail itself of the great experience of that body in rural matters.

SIR ALFRED MOND also warmly supported the resolution, and mentioned that a sum of £30,000 or £40,000 would be needed for carrying out the objects in view.

THE SECRETARY then announced that so far a total of over £1,900 had been subscribed.

A vote of thanks to the Prime Minister was proposed by Sir Thomas Holland, and heartily accorded.

New Methods of Building.

Mr. J. M. Macfarlane, the president of the Institute of Builders in Manchester, referred to new methods of building with steel framework in a speech proposing the toast of the Institution of Structural Engineers at the dinner of the Lancashire and Cheshire branch. Builders, he said, had been sufferers at the hands of the structural engineers. They had accomplished with their structural steelwork something comparable to the application of power to the trade of the hand-loom weaver. They had given buildings a greater stability than they had once possessed; they had given buildings an increased stability while at the same time reducing the substance of the structure, and had thereby greatly increased the possibilities of light and ventilation as well as floor space. But the most remarkable accomplishment was to have increased the productivity of city land. They had made it possible to put up a ten-story building where before only three had grown, and one of fifteen where there had only been five. That was something the community was inclined to overlook. There were, he felt, further worlds to conquer if structural engineering was to perform all the tasks expected of it. They were still waiting for the production of some form of rustless steel. He would like also to suggest that they wanted a Portland cement that was waterproof. With those two mighty forces in their hands their future would be beyond imagination.

Newstead Priory.

It has come as a great surprise to many to learn that the historic priory at Newstead, the home of the Byrons, is to be let off in flats. Newstead was founded by Henry II in 1170 as a priory of Black Canons, and on the dissolution of the monasteries was granted to Sir John Byron, of Clayton. This began a long connection with the Byron family, which lasted without a break until 1817, when Lord Byron, the poet, sold the estate to Colonel Wildman for 90,000 guineas. Recently 757 acres have been sold to a buyer from Hucknall, and a few days ago the same person bought another 560 acres. A considerable portion of this land fringes the main Nottingham to Mansfield highway.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

S.R.A. and the New Bill.

SIR,—A recently retired grocer desired a new house; accordingly he discussed the matter with a local builder, and, finding his requirements could be met for about £1,500, he determined to proceed. He might, of course, have commissioned the President of the R.I.B.A. to design it, or he might have awaited the result of the *Daily Mail* Competition—but he didn't. He knew the size of his family and the hutch required, and provided it had a semi-circular window to enable his good lady to view the passers-by he was easily satisfied. After all, he was proceeding in exactly the same way as many financiers and stockbrokers do. The builder, however, informed him that plans were a necessity—to fit the requirements to the best advantage—to suit the site—to submit to the local authority—to exhibit to the vendors of the ground—and last, but not least, for the preparation of an estimate of the cost and the direction of the workpeople.

Although in trade our grocer would no doubt have wanted alternative quotations for a few pounds of sugar or soap, yet for the house he was prepared to let the builder have things his own way. As the builder did not retain a draughtsman, he suggested Mr. "X," an architect, should prepare the plan. So it was done. The proposed new Act does nothing whatever to alter or stop all or any proceedings similar to these. The grocer, the financier or the stockbroker may employ a builder direct to paint a front door or add a new wing. The contract between the building owner and the building erector is entirely a matter for themselves. They may obtain their plans or specifications as a basis of it how they will. Let it at once be admitted that it is greatly to their advantage to obtain a fully and carefully trained architect. Let us test the man and register him and have him on account of his ability. Five thousand "chartered architects" there are—trained, tested, accepted, registered—and our grocer did not go to one of them. A dozen could be found by their brass plates, near where he lived and near where he was about to build. Nor did the builder select one of them. The grocer went to the builder because they were old friends. They had for years dealt with each other and there was no need to go elsewhere. The grocer, who had lived in the Cotswold district, had no appreciation of the charm with which Mr. Dawber could invest a Cotswold house. The builder went to "X" for much the same sort of reason, added to which he knew that "X" wanted work.

The present writer can add what the builder did not know, viz., that "X" was well-trained and with considerable experience. He had started as pupil and assistant to a well-known architect, and before his own office closed (for want of funds to keep it going) he had been a competitor in the L.C.C. County Hall Competition. In student days he had joined the A.A., and was a prizeman in the old Class of Design and also at University College, and was a competitor for the Soane Medallion—his work for which was well spoken of in the R.I.B.A. *Journal*, and the elevation was accepted for exhibition at the Royal Academy. He had travelled in France and Italy, U.S.A. and Canada, and for practical experience had several times served as clerk of works. In connection with this true tale, let us look through the Draft Registration Bill.

Clause 3 makes it the absolute "duty of the [R.I.B.A.] Council to set up and maintain a Register . . . of Architects." There is no duty laid on anyone else to supply information; it is a mystery how information will be obtained. Will they include "X"? Officially they cannot be aware of his existence; they cannot be expected to examine their own records or those of the A.A., University College, the R.A. and the L.C.C.; and "X" is quite unlikely to take any step to get his name inserted, as no advantage results.

Clauses 7 and 8 make it clear that matters other than technical and artistic ability are essential to Registration. "Professional discipline and Control" (see Secretary, R.I.B.A. Registration Committee) may or may not be desirable in a voluntary organisation like the R.I.B.A., to which membership is obtainable only by election and which can terminate at any time. These things have nothing to do with the Registration of technical ability. Those who want (in polite language) "tommy rot" of this sort, or academic dress, or trade-union restrictions, can no doubt obtain admission to the Institute; but those who want to see some recognised diploma for training and ability want it without frills of this nature.

Clause 11 overlooks the fact that the word "architect" has more than one meaning. Primarily it expresses the relationship between the designer of the building and the actual structure; it is akin to "father" or "mother." It has come to mean a professional occupation going into many matters other than building design. Either way, it has nothing to do with the size or nature or quality of the building. Every child has a father. Every building has an "architect." "X" was undoubtedly the architect of the grocer's house, and it makes no difference whether he is registered or not. The building designer does not cease to be the architect because he is unregistered.

Clause 12 is simply an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject. So long as the grocer is entitled to obtain his house design where he pleases, he is at perfect liberty to enter into a contract with the builder to erect it. Neither grocer nor builder is an architect or subject to the R.I.B.A. in any way whatever. If they agree to accept the decision of "X" as to when payment on account of the structure is due, it is their affair only. To suggest that any certificate granted by "X" under the contract terms is valid if he is registered, and invalid if he is not, is childish because it is unworkable. The R.I.B.A. has no right to examine the contract; the grocer will pay because otherwise the work will not proceed, and the builder will accept because it is the simplest way to obtain payment for work done.

* * * * * * *

Cannot someone deal with a much-needed reform in a simple and direct manner? I can conceive a body that, for distinction, might be called a "Guild of Architects," consisting of Members of recognised ability, carefully selected; there would also be a "Student" class, whose registration would commence with formal apprenticeship to a Member and leading up, much as now, to the "Final Examination." Those who satisfied the examiners would automatically become Associates for a while—perhaps five years—and then come up before a tribunal, not for examination so much as to exhibit proofs of what they have accomplished in any direction. If the tribunal was satisfied they would become "Members." Ability only is the keynote; any other frills may be left to the R.I.B.A. This is what many have been looking forward to for years past, and this is exactly what the new Bill will not accomplish.

HORACE R. APPELBEE.

January 21, 1927.

Limited Competitions.

SIR,—I notice that there is now being advertised an architectural competition which is closed to all but certain architects in practice. The number of assistants in the profession is very large, and as an assistant I deeply regret that such a line of action should have been adopted.

In holding this competition, the promoters are presumably seeking a design which will meet their requirements from both a utilitarian and an æsthetic point of view. With the modern training which he now obtains in the architectural schools, the present-day assistant is beyond doubt quite capable of producing and supervising such a scheme.

To most assistants, competitions afford the only opportunity of building up a private practice, and one cannot but deeply deplore the fact that such a restricting condition was deemed essential by the promoters, without at least stating a reason for such an attitude.

N. D.

A Re-housing Suggestion.

SIR,—I read Mr. Harold Falkner's suggestion, published in your issue for January 14, with interest, but I would point out that when nature builds mountains she slopes the sides so that the power of the sun has a chance of making itself felt on the northern slopes. Mr. Falkner's mountains have vertical sides, and if we consider the effect of his 250-ft. blocks in latitude 51 (London) we find that the shadow will be 870 ft. long at noon in midwinter and 315 ft. long during the equinoxes. In latitude 41 (New York) the shadows would be only 525 ft. and 215 ft. respectively; this is bad enough, but if we place the shadows appropriate to our latitude on Mr. Falkner's plan we find that for six months in the year, *even at midday*, the playgrounds will be in cavernous darkness and the sun will never enter for any period worth mentioning into the lower windows of ten out of fourteen more or less south-facing blocks. The great aim and object of doctors and of those seeking their own health and comfort is to make the most of the sun during the six winter months. It is a consideration of supreme importance. It seems to me, therefore, that the building shadows form an insuperable objection to the erection of groups of semi-skyscrapers in our latitudes.

MANNING ROBERTSON.

The Price of Portland Cement.

SIR,—The notice which has recently appeared in the Press regarding the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials is rather misleading, inasmuch as these notices have stated: "There has been a rise in the price of Portland cement. The rise in England, with slight variations, amounts to 10s. per ton, and in Scotland to 15s."

We would point out that the Report covers a period ending November 26, and the increase referred to relates to a temporary surcharge imposed by The Cement Makers of Great Britain on day to day orders which only operated from October 28 to December 15. This surcharge became absolutely necessary owing to the excessive cost of fuel caused by the coal strike.

Although the cement industry was greatly affected by the coal strike from the beginning, since it takes almost half-a-ton of coal to manufacture one ton of cement, this product was, perhaps, the last to be increased in price and the first to be reduced to normal.

For the British Portland Cement Association, Ltd.,
A. C. CRITCHLEY,
Vice-President.

Peterborough Cathedral.

The Peterborough Cathedral Restoration Committee has decided to proceed at once with the restoration of the south transept and the roof of the south-west tower of the cathedral, which the architect, Mr. Leslie Moore, regards as urgently needing attention. During the last six years, heavy repair work has been carried out for the support of the apse and the north wall of the choir, and the maintenance of the choir, north transept, and nave roofs. With its funds practically exhausted, the committee is now appealing to churchmen generally to support the efforts of the diocese to save the cathedral.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Leeds University Competition.

Dr. P. S. Worthington, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in the limited competition for the lay-out of the site and for the erection of new and the adaptation of existing buildings for the University of Leeds, has made his awards as follows:—

First: Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge.

Second: Messrs. John C. Procter and Joseph Addison, Associated Architects.

Third: Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman.

In his report the assessor says he has given very careful consideration to each of the seven designs submitted, and continues as follows:—

"It was not to be hoped that any competitor would solve all the problems involved in the planning and the designing of an ideal modern university, but I am of opinion that the author of design No. 2 comes nearer to attaining the object of this competition than might have been expected, and certainly nearer than any of the other competitors. The latitude allowed by the instructions has naturally been variously interpreted, but this designer gives substantially what was asked for and avails himself wisely of that latitude. His conception of a modern university would be unrivalled in this country, and as a building should rank in the first class anywhere. While it must be recognised that there are evident faults in his detailed planning of certain blocks such as occur in all the other designs in one form or another, these faults are generally such as can be remedied without in any way spoiling the conception as a whole.

"The lay-out is incomparably the finest submitted. Most other schemes placed their entrance close to the agreed boundary line at the angle of University-road and Woodhouse-lane with more or less satisfactory result, but this method of approach has in no case resulted in such a fine lay-out as that produced by this author's entrance from a point very little removed from the angle, but facing Woodhouse-lane. Placed in such a way that the building will be seen in impressive and attractive perspective, and be dominated by a fine tower central with the axis of Woodhouse-lane, it will not only be seen from far down that street, but will dominate the neighbourhood and be seen from all directions and symbolise the University. On the site plan the boundary along Woodhouse-lane is altered from that agreed on with the Corporation, throwing a considerable area into a widened street. This may give added dignity to the buildings which are well set back within the agreed line, but is only a question of drawing and of indication of the boundary railing. This railing might equally well be on the agreed line and the space inside it paved or grassed.

"The author proposes to make University-road private, and to convert Beechgrove-terrace into a continuation of Hillary-place, joining University-road between the Textile and Agriculture Buildings. Nearly the whole site of the University is thus brought within a ring fence . . . so that anyone walking round the site will pass one long series of fine buildings giving the idea of a complete homogeneous and dignified University, the present buildings which are out of harmony being lost behind the continuous front. Coming to the general arrangement of the buildings themselves, the library forms in plan the centre of the whole conception, and is a fine domed structure admirably suited to its purpose and symbolic of the idea for which the University stands. Grouped round it and within easy reach are all the various schools with well-lighted and direct communicating corridors which link up every part of the buildings. The approach to the library is opposite the main entrance in Woodhouse-lane, and opens through a vestibule from the Students' Court which is in itself one of the great features of the scheme as a centre of University life and one of considerable importance in this climate. From it every department is readily accessible, and each department is self-contained and clearly defined. The administration building is, in my judgment, well placed, but is unfortunately detached and quite unnecessarily so, for it appears to me quite simple to link it up to the main entrance hall, and this, together with some slight rearrangement of rooms would, I consider, make it a suitable and workable department.

"The scheme depends on the removal of the diagonal arm of the existing Arts and Science building, a removal which is justified by permission given in the conditions. I consider that this fully justifies itself, as it certainly stands in the way of a dignified and convenient lay-out. The attempt to retain this block has been detrimental to several of the schemes. With regard to the treatment of University-road and Beechgrove-terrace, if I may venture to express an opinion, it appears to me that the realisation of this principle of bringing the precincts as far as possible into a ring fence is of great importance to the University. If University-road becomes private (the Corporation, of course, retaining access to services below the surface), I see it as becoming, together with the added open space between the buildings, a very fine series of quadrangular spaces, possibly tree-planted, which would serve not only for traffic between the buildings on either side, but an outdoor gathering place for students in fine weather which will be of great importance in a site necessarily rather crowded, and will leave what open space remains among the buildings freer for future extensions. This space, supplementing the great entrance hall, will add much to the University life and dignity to the whole lay-out. While the engineering scheme for services is not shown in detail, I see no reason why it should not work in principle under a modern system.

"The author deals clearly in his report with the proposed order of building and of temporary provision for carrying on the work of the University, and it will be a matter for discussion between the University and their architect as to what may be the most convenient method of procedure, as is laid down in the conditions and instructions. The buildings he proposes to erect first are the Physics and Chemistry block in order to replace the accommodation removed in the old buildings. Then the Library and the Mining department."

The panel of competitors in its final form consisted of Mr. W. Alban Jones, Leeds; Messrs. J. C. Procter and Joseph Addison, Leeds; Mr. Alan E. Munby, London; Mr. Michael Waterhouse, London; Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, London; Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, London; and Mr. Percy Thomas, Cardiff.

Palais de Danse, Leicester.

This building is now in course of erection in Humberstone Gate, Leicester. The spring floor for dancing is 95 ft. 6 in. by 51 ft. The walls will be finished externally in stucco with stone copings, &c.

The associated architects are Mr. Clement Stretton, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. George Nott, F.R.I.B.A., of Leicester.

The general contractors are Messrs. Bowles & Son, and the following are some of the subcontractors:—Constructional steelwork, Lambourne & Co., Ltd.; steel windows, Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; spring floor, Francis Morton, Jun., & Co.; fibrous plasterwork, Johnson & Sons; ornamental ironwork, Birmingham Guild; ventilation, Young, Austen & Young; sanitary fittings, Morrison, Ingram & Co., Ltd.

R.I.B.A. Testimonies of Study.

A note on these drawings is given on p. 153.



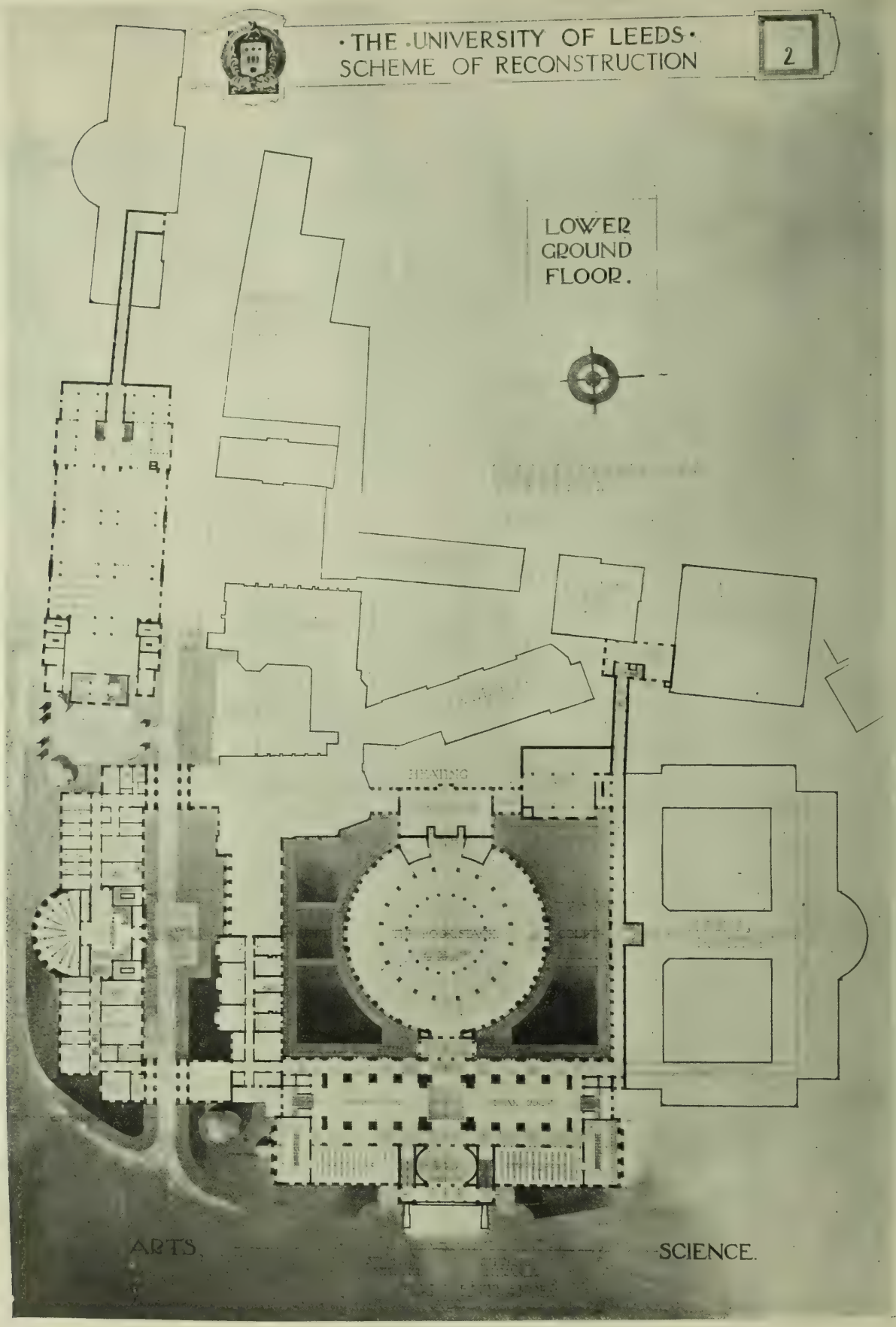
Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Winning Design.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



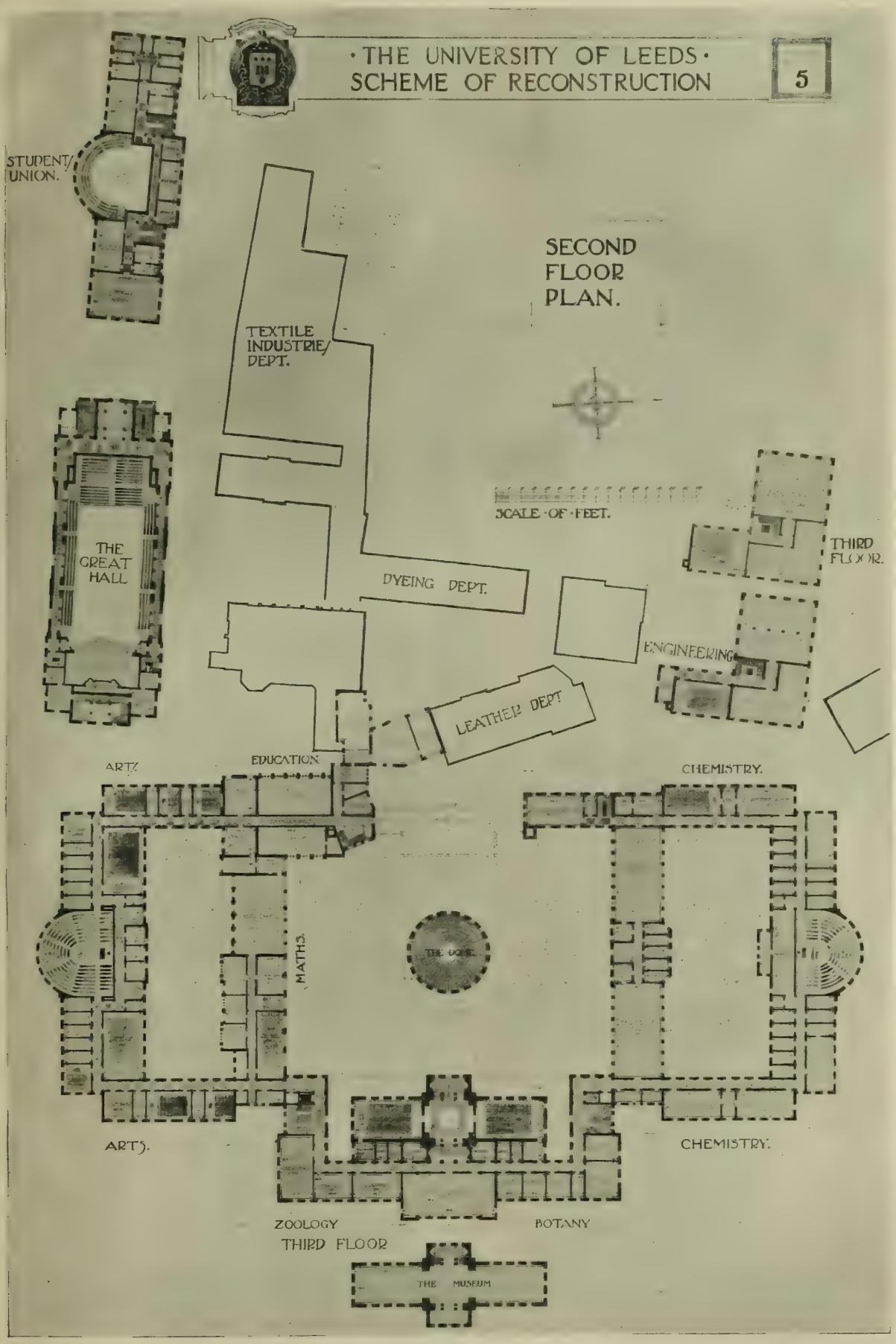
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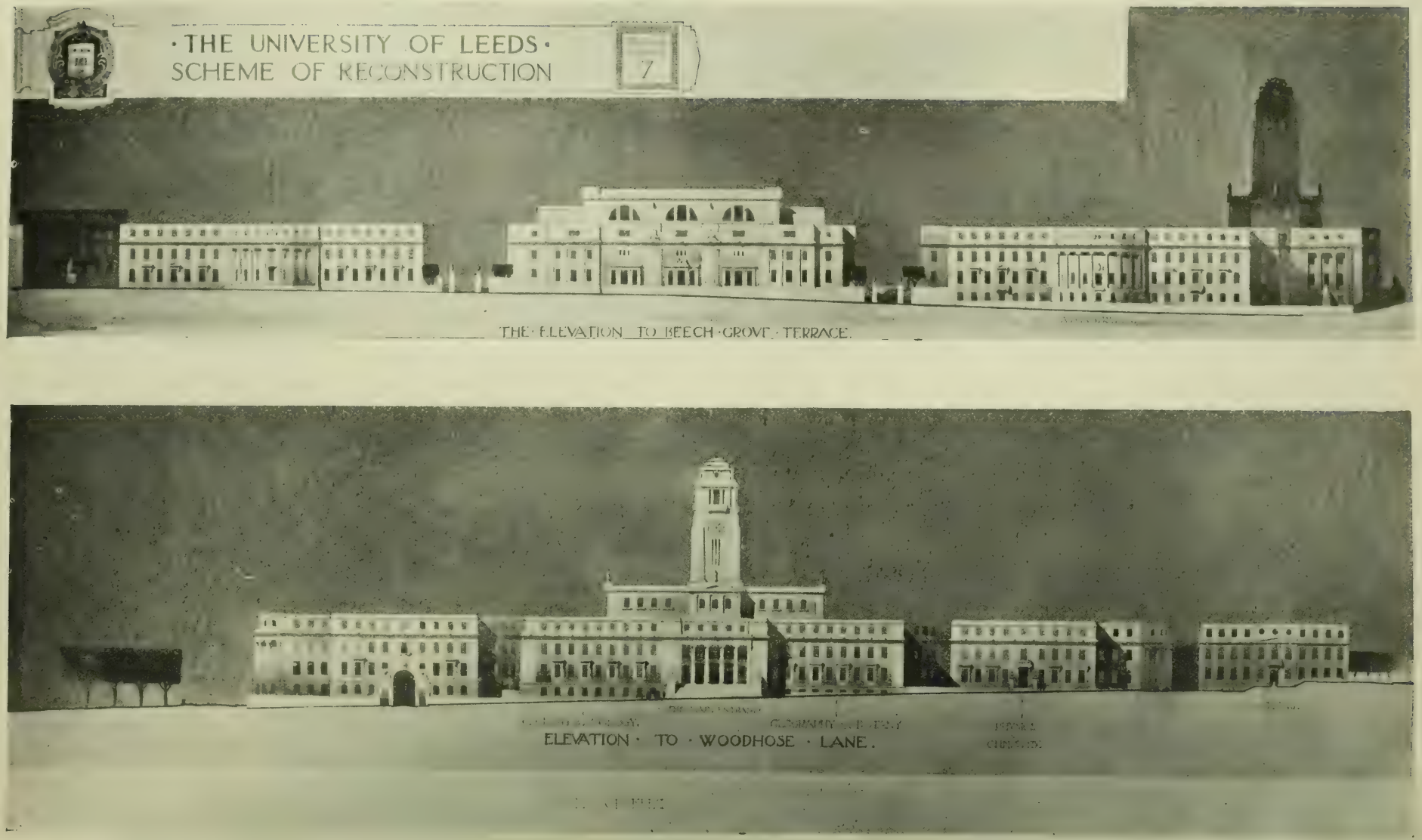
Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Winning Design..

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Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Winning Design.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Winning Design.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.


PALAIS DE
LOUNGE
GROUND PLAN.



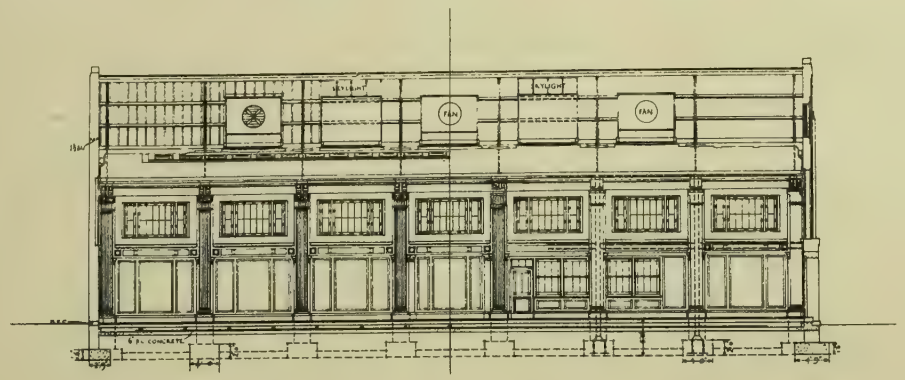
PALAIS DE DANSE, LEICESTER.

Messrs. Clement Stretton and George Nott, FF.R.I.B.A., Joint Architects.

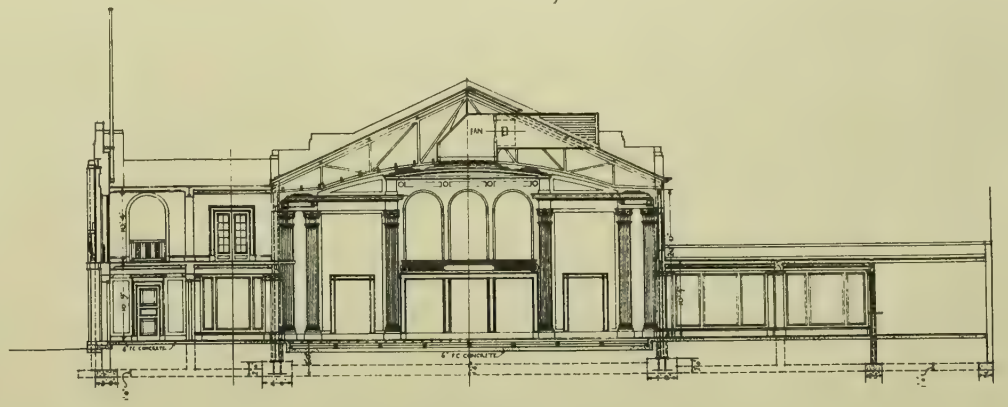


ELEVATION TO HUMBERSTONE GATE

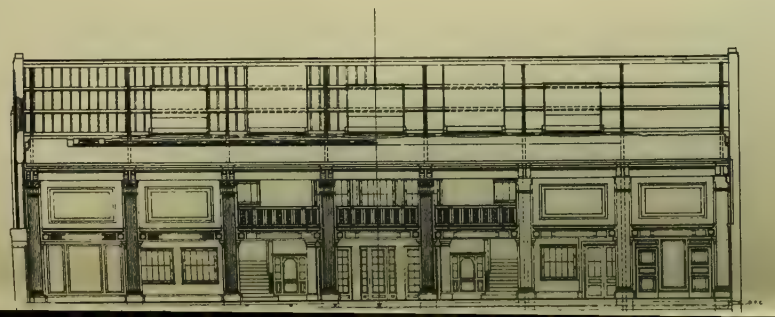
ELEVATION TO St JAMES STREET

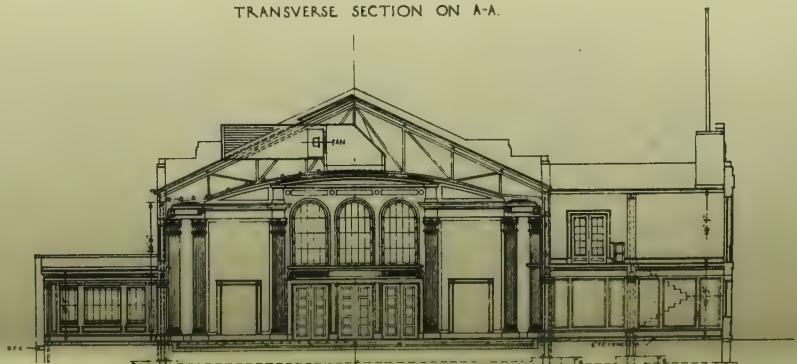


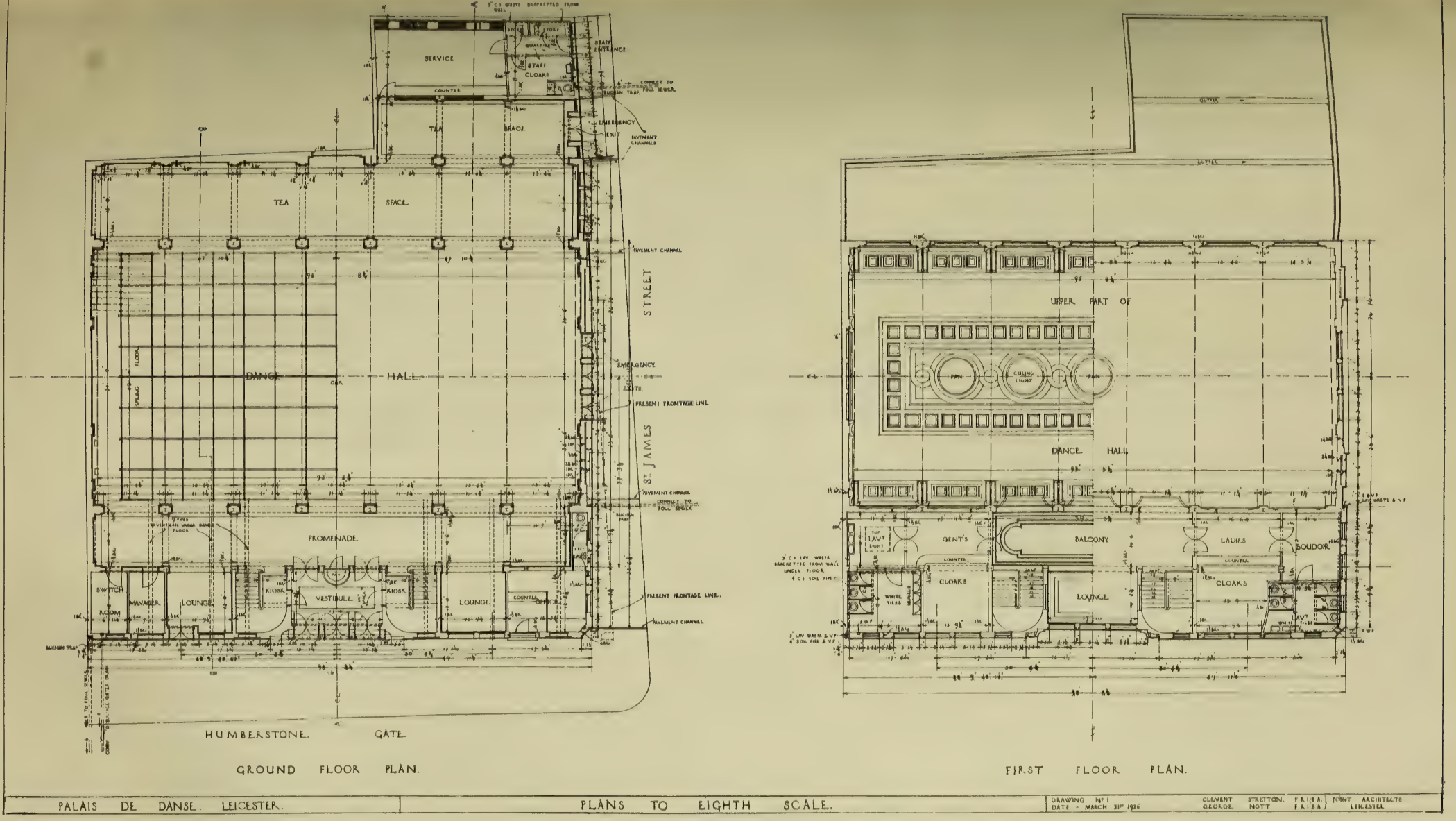
LONGITUDINAL SECTION TOWARD TEA SPACE



TRANSVERSE SECTION ON A-A.

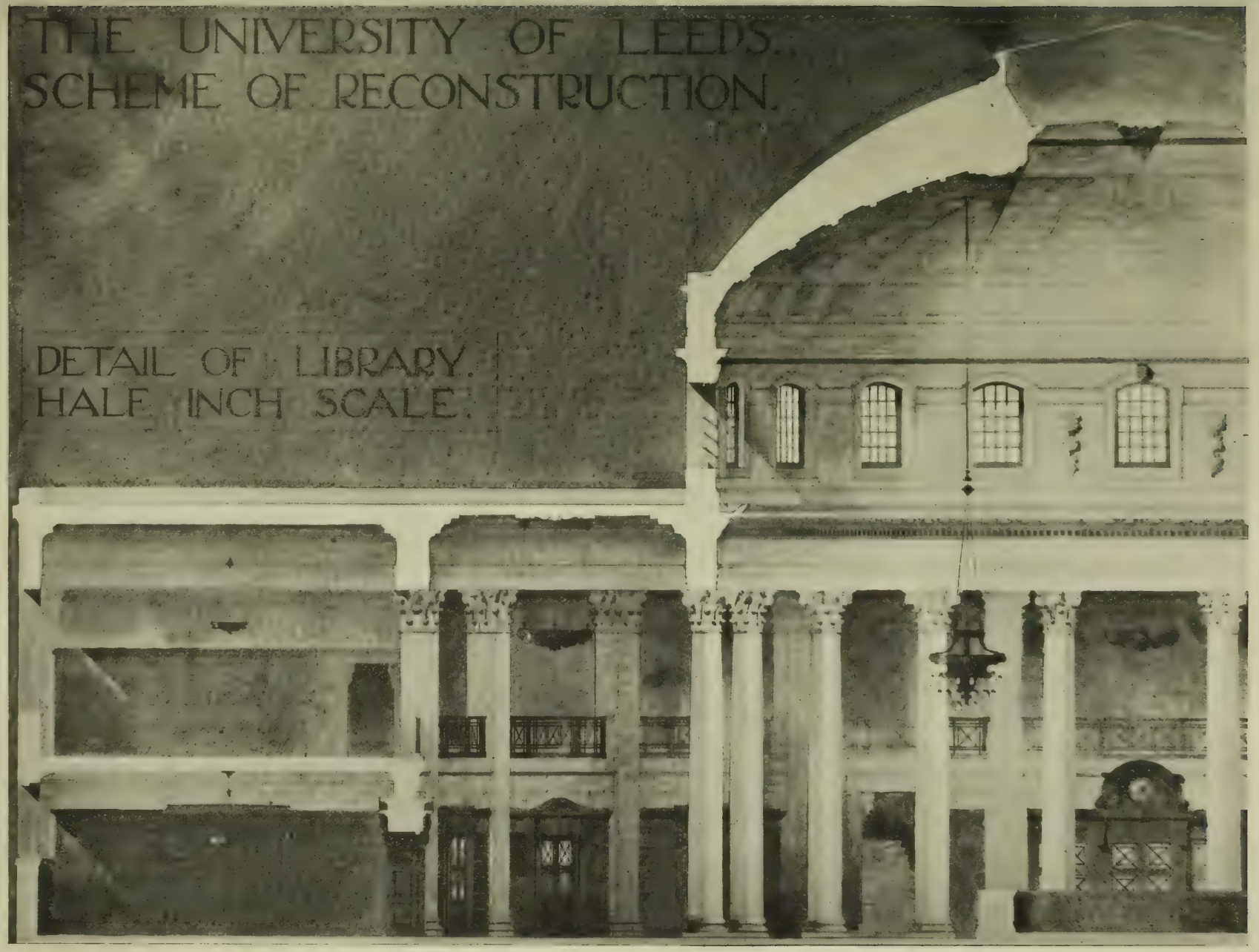






PALAIS DE DANSE, LEICESTER.

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Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Winning Design.

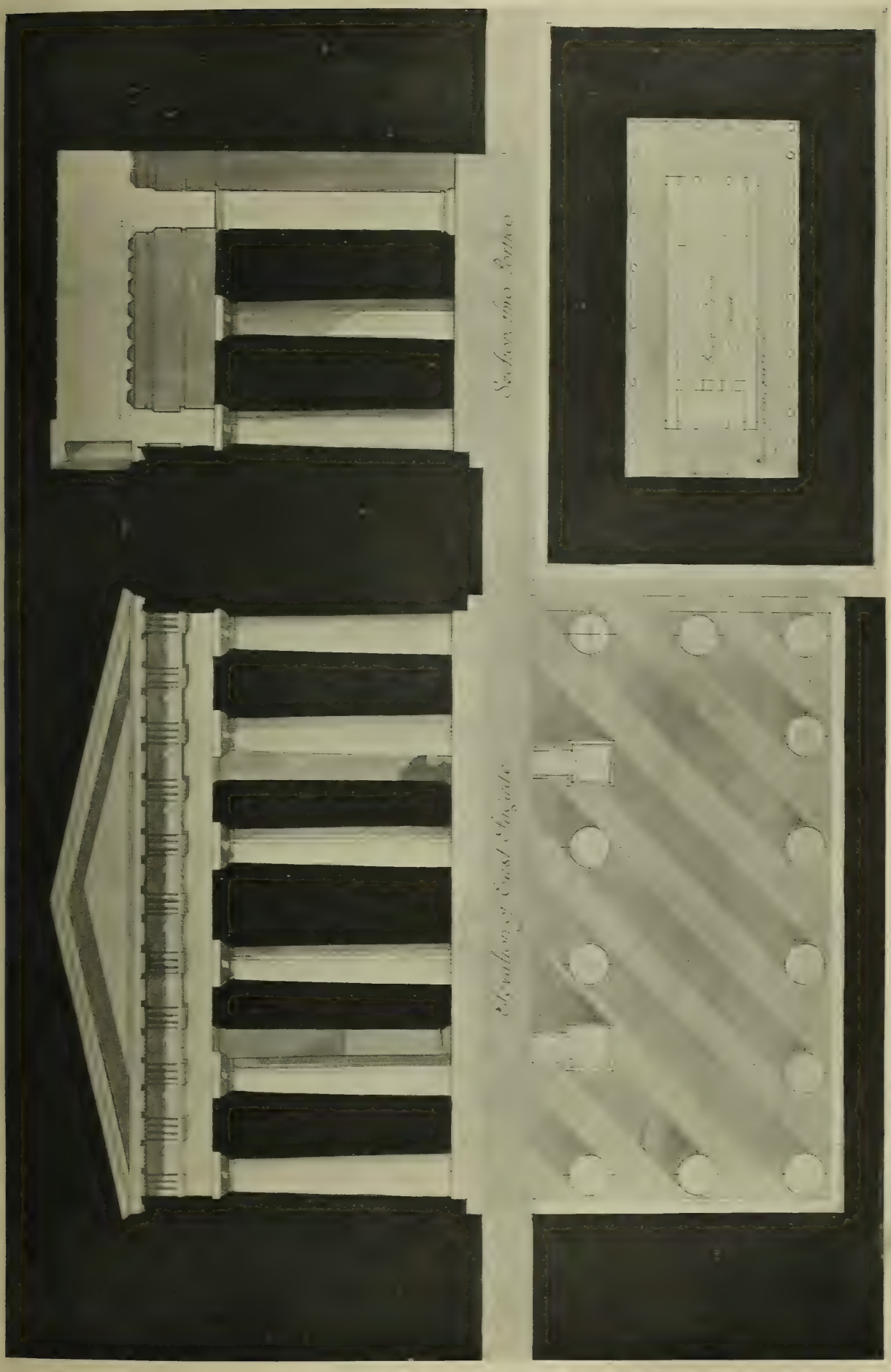
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF.R.I.B.A., *Architects.*



R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination Testimonies of Study.

The Orders: Temple of Theseus, Athens. By Mr. Edward J. Harrison.

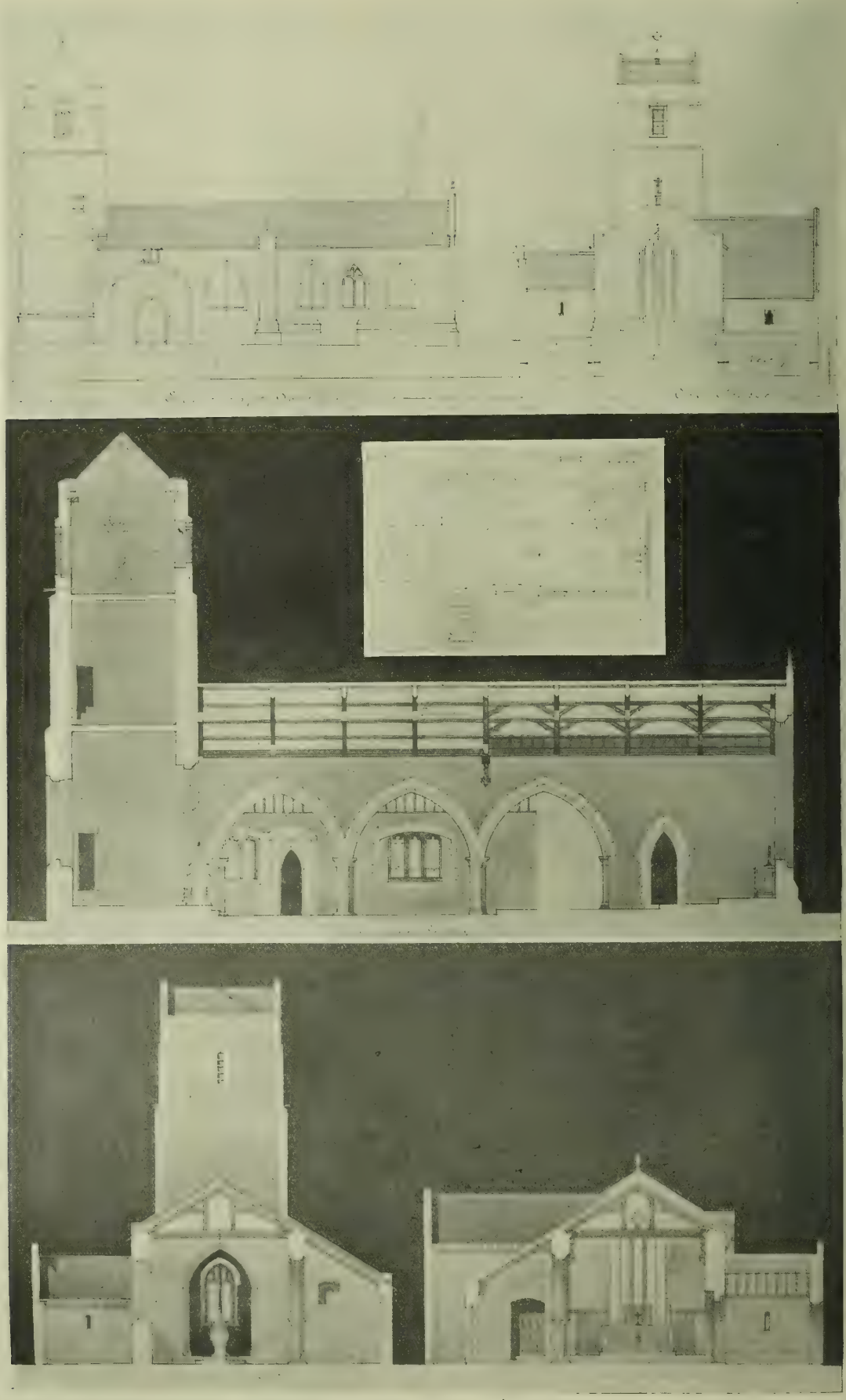
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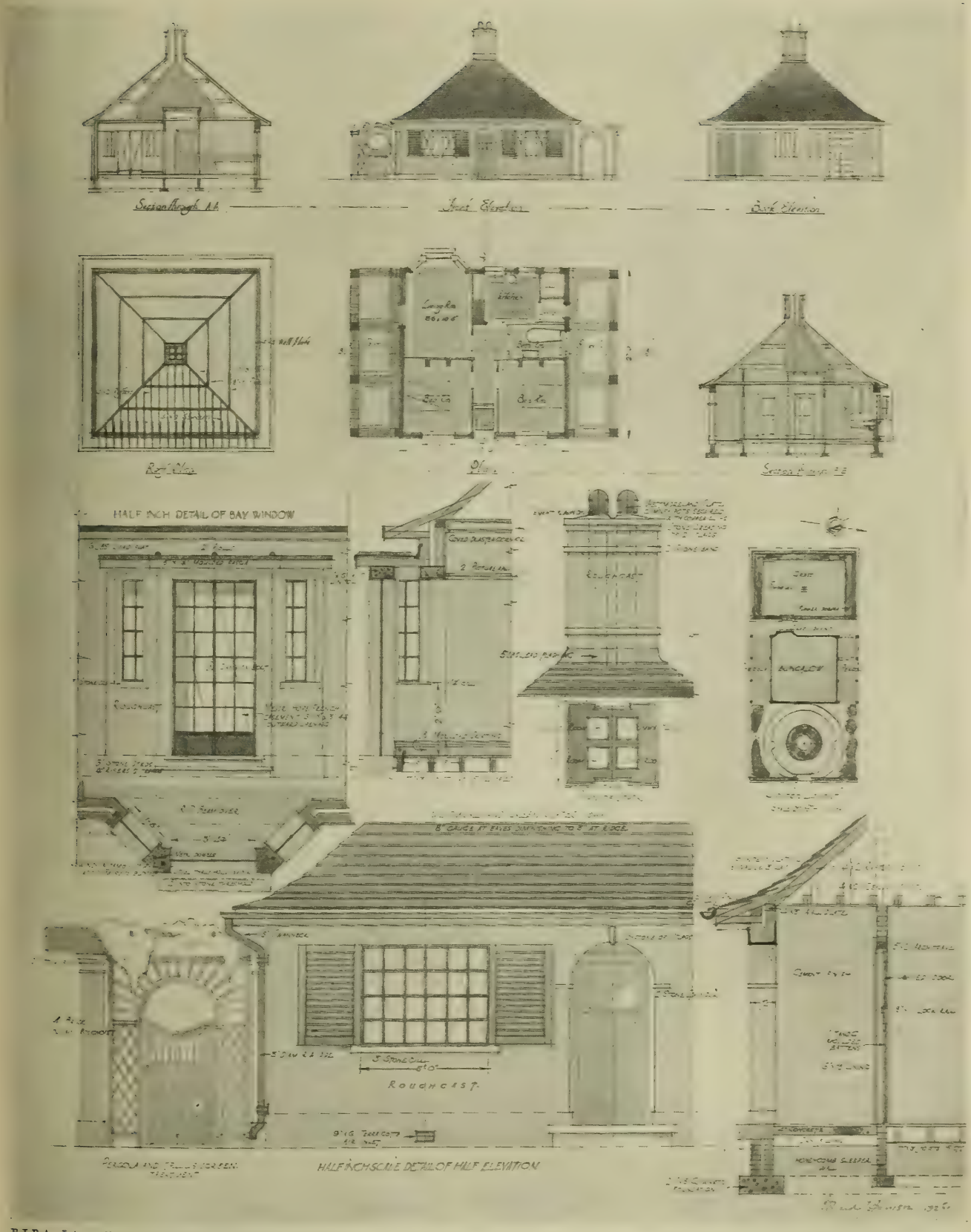
R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. Testimonies of Study.



R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. Testimonies of Study.

Measured Drawings of St. James the Less, Tatham, near Lancaster. BY MR. EDWARD J. HARRISON.

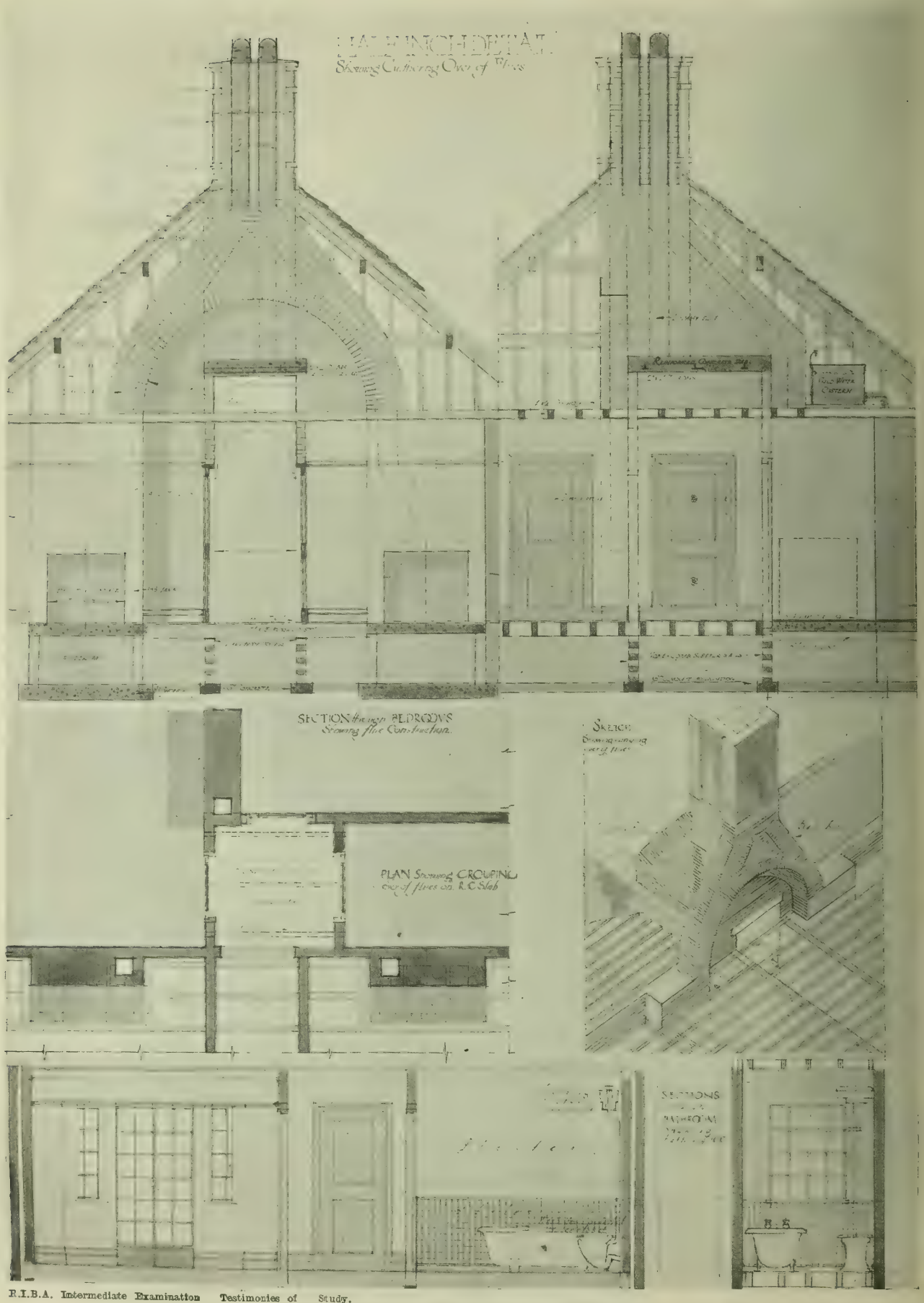
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Design for a Cottage. By Mr. Edward J. Harrison.

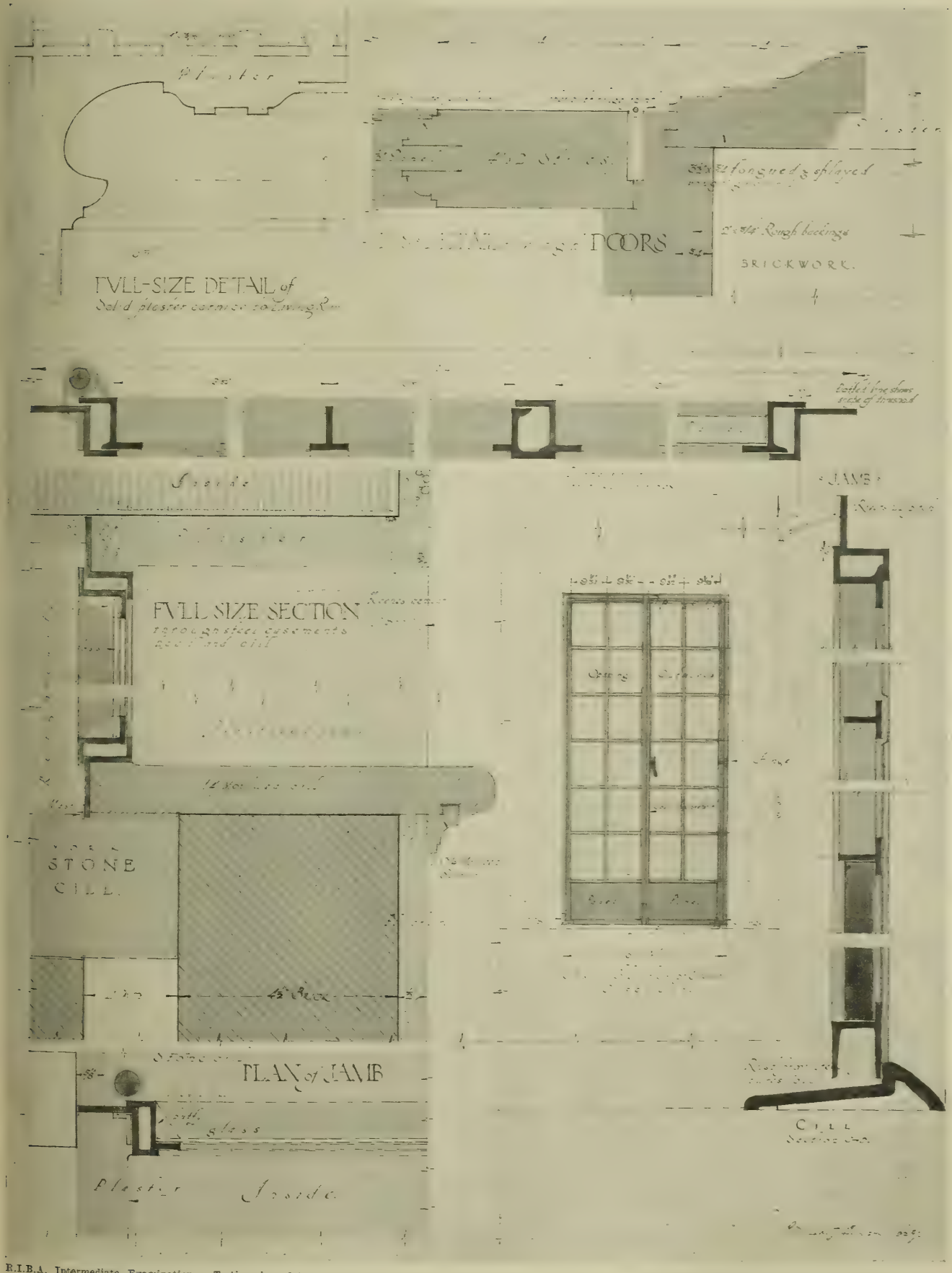
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CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—XVIII

BY OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—*This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.*]

THE rivets connecting the flanges to the web of a girder were discussed in the last issue. There is an interesting point in connection with this which is sometimes given wrongly in text-books, which may be stated as follows. It is frequently stated that if the flange consists partly of angles and partly of flange plates, as in Fig. 51 (*a*), then the rivets connecting the angles to the flange plates need not be designed for the whole shear in accordance with the calculations given in the last issue, but this shear may be reduced in proportion to the ratio of the flange plates to the total area of flange.

In most practical cases this is not true. It would be true in the case of a girder, illustrated in Fig. 51 (*b*), where the flange plates run through to the end of the girder without being stopped short. But as a rule, as has already been explained, the flange plates would be stopped off in accordance with Fig. 51 (*c*), the positions for

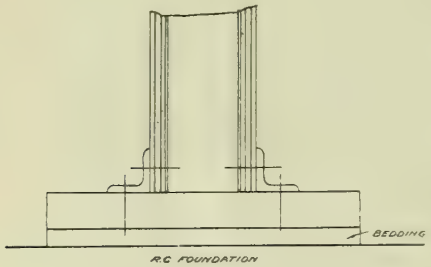


FIG. 53.—BLOOM BASE.

the ends of the plates being determined by the bending-moment diagram. In that case, plate No. 1 and the angle may be assumed as fully stressed at the section AA, where plate No. 2 begins, and will still be fully stressed at the section BB, where plate No. 3 begins. It therefore follows that the whole of the horizontal shear between AA and BB is taken up in plate No. 2, none of the increment being taken up in the angles which are equally stressed at AA and BB; therefore the rivets connecting the angles to the plates have to be capable of resisting the whole increment of flange force between AA and BB, and no deduction should be made for the fact that the angles form a part of the sectional area of the flange.

FOUNDATIONS.—The maximum load on a stanchion occurs, of course, at the bottom, and some care is to be exercised to see that this load is adequately transferred and spread over a suitable layer of soil. The load per square foot which various soils will carry is beyond the scope of these articles, but it may be stated as a guide that chalk and soft rock will carry about six tons per square foot, blue London clay about four tons per square foot, yellow London clay about two tons per square foot, and ballast two to four tons per square foot, depending on its compactness. Where the materials are soft, lower pressures have to be taken, and occasionally one has to found on soils where as little as half a ton per square foot is the limit of what can safely be imposed.

Having selected the suitable carrying capacity of the soil, the area of the foundation for a given stanchion load is easily determined, and the problem is then how to distribute the load over this area. One method of doing this is as shown in Fig. 52, where the stanchion is widened

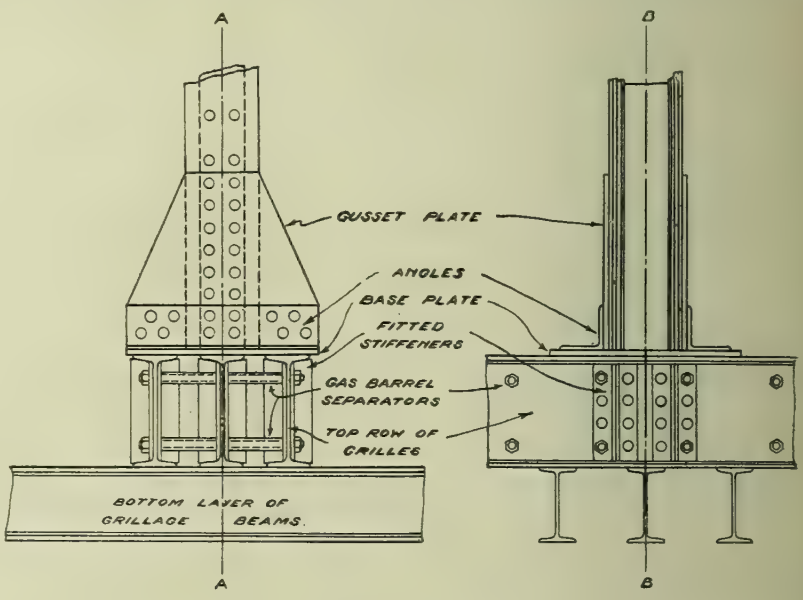


FIG. 52.—BASE AND GRILLAGE DETAIL.

out by means of gusset plates, angles, and base plate to be wide enough to carry the upper row of grillage joists with moderate-sized stanchions carrying about 300 tons. These are generally conveniently made three in number, but for smaller grillages fewer, and for larger grillages a greater number of girders may be required. Where three are provided the centre one may fairly be assumed to receive its load direct from the stanchion, but the two outer ones only receive load by a transmission through the gusset plates. It is therefore clear that the gusset plates in such case have to transmit two-thirds of the total load of the stanchion, and the rivets connecting the gusset plate to the stanchion must be strong enough to carry this load. This sometimes necessitates the gusset plates being 5 or 6 ft. long, which may be a great disadvantage, since if the increased width of stanchion is an objection, as it would be in an important building, it may necessitate lowering the foundations unnecessarily and increasing the cost.

This difficulty can be reduced by having at least four rows of rivets on each side between the stanchion and the gusset plates, and by using a larger diameter rivet than is the standard for the rest of the job. One-inch rivets are not uncommon in bases. The 1909 L.C.C. Steel-Framing Act requires, in clause 12c, that the gusset plates shall have sufficient rivets to transmit the whole of the load to the base plates, but this is an unreasonable hard-

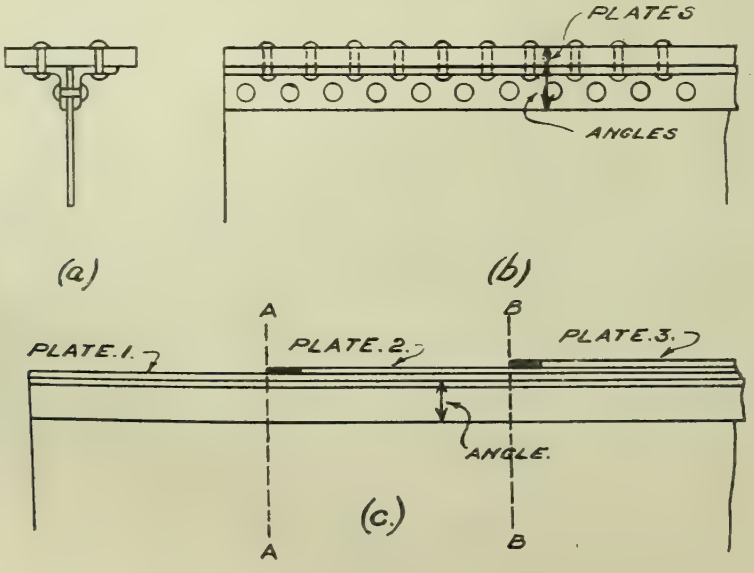


FIG. 51.

ship, since with reasonably good workmanship, the end of the stanchion making contact with the base plate, the load would certainly be transmitted direct to the centre grillage beam.

The grilles are preferably kept at the right distance apart by bolts and gas-barrel separators, and should be stiffened with fitted stiffeners immediately under the gusset plates so as to receive the load from them. These stiffeners generally consist of angles back to back, and must be fitted by forging or machining to make contact with the top and bottom flanges of the grilles. The whole of the base is filled with concrete solid, both as an additional stiffness and to protect the steel from corrosion, and to get this concrete in, the space between the grillage to beams should not be less than 2 in. to 3 in. The top grillage beams extend the full length of the base in one direction, the spreading in the other direction being provided for by the bottom layer of grillage beams.

The load at each intersection in the case of the bottom grillage beams is considerably less than with the top ones, and it is usually not necessary to provide stiffeners to them. The bottom grillage beams are generally four or five times as numerous as the other row and correspondingly smaller. They are evenly spaced and serve to transmit the load from the top row over the whole area of the base. The worst bending moment in the bottom grillage beams occurs on the centre line of section AA, and the worst moment in the upper grillage beams on centre line of section BB. A much more economical base is obtained by substituting reinforcing bars instead of the bottom layer of grillage beams, as the concrete is provided in either case and may just as well be called upon to assist in the work of distribution. As reinforcing rods are generally only about one-tenth of the weight of the bottom row of grillages, a further substantial saving in cost is thus effected. The same substitution is not quite so easily made in the case of the upper row of grilles when the loads are heavy, as the pressure per square foot on the concrete will be greater than is safe unless a great area of base is provided. In other words, the upper row of grillages serves to distribute the load over a sufficiently large area of concrete. This difficulty can, however, be overcome by providing a bloom base (Fig. 53) consisting of a solid slab of steel, which may be supported directly on a reinforced concrete base or raft, and obviates the necessity for gusset plates and all the objections. In very large stanchions of 600 tons or over, these bloom bases may be as much as 6 ft. square and 9 in. thick, but the saving in cost in the grillages and by keeping the foundations at a higher level will frequently outweigh this disadvantage.

Liverpool's Bluecoat Hospital.

The Committee which was recently formed under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, to save the Old Bluecoat Hospital, Liverpool, has now acquired the building and site, and handed it over to twelve trustees, who will hold it on behalf of a Society, to be called "The Bluecoat Society of Arts." To avoid confusion with the present Bluecoat Hospital, the building will in future be known as "Bluecoat Chambers." At present about £8,000 is required to complete the purchase price. It is an old fabric, and immediate reconditioning must also be faced.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Responsibility for Faulty Design.

[REPLY TO "RESPONSIBILITY," JANUARY 14.]

SIR,—The architect, or consulting engineer, is liable for negligence and want of skill in designing and carrying out the work undertaken in the matter referred to in the question. Whether a person has exercised reasonable and proper care, skill, and judgment is one of fact, and is generally gauged by considering what other persons exercising the same profession or calling, and being men of experience and skill therein, would have done in the circumstances. An architect, or consulting engineer, in the circumstances described by "Responsibility," impliedly warrants that he is in skill reasonably competent to the task he undertakes.

Certainly the Court would take into consideration the suggested clause, when inserted, in the conditions of the architect's, or consulting engineer's, engagement; though it is doubtful if any architect or consulting engineer would bind himself to a contract were such a clause included. Nor is there any code, or custom, prevailing in this country as the one referred to, and no precedent either to support such a contract.

If, owing to the carelessness or incompetence of an architect, or consulting engineer, a person is killed, there is no doubt he would be held liable for such criminal negligence or incompetence; and if, through such negligence, or incompetence, his employer is called upon to pay damages, the latter would undoubtedly be able to support an action for the recovery of those damages from his architect or consulting engineer. (See Chapter XIII, Creswell on "Law Relating to Building Contracts.").

DESIGN.

Ownership of Party-Walls.

[REPLY TO "PARAPET," JANUARY 14.]

SIR,—"Parapet" does not state where the particular property is situated. In the Metropolitan area, under the London Building Act, 1894, special provision is made in respect to party-walls, and outside the Metropolitan area there may, or may not be, some local Act governing them. Under section 38 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, where under a disposition or other arrangement made after 1925, which, if a holding in undivided shares had been permissible, would have created a tenancy in common, a wall or other structure is or is expressed to be made a party-wall or structure, that structure shall be and remain severed vertically as between the respective owners.

At Common Law, if the circumstances in which the wall was built, and the amount of land contributed by the adjoining owners, is unknown, it is presumed that the adjoining owners are tenants in common of the wall. Also, if the adjoining owners are common users of the wall separating their properties, that is *prima facie* evidence that the wall, and the land on which it stands, are shared by them as tenants in common. Now, in general, a party-wall is that which is shared by the adjoining owners, and of which they are tenants in common; and it can be in part of its length and height a party-wall and the remainder an external wall.

On a consideration of the above, and the particulars furnished by "Parapet," the wall would appear to be a party-wall, so far as it formed a dividing wall between the existing building and the building which has been pulled down. As to this portion, B would have the "right of tie" into it, and a right to contribution from A towards the cost of underpinning it—since that was apparently in the nature of a repair. The contribution would not necessarily be a moiety of the cost, but a contribution based on the proportion of use made of the wall by each of the adjoining owners. No contribution would have been obtained if it had proved to be A's wall.

For the rights of a building owner under the London Building Act, 1894, see section 88, and in the matter of contributions, expenses, &c., see section 95 of the Act.

PARTY WALLS.

Dry Rot.

[REPLY TO "BUNGALOW," JANUARY 21.]

SIR,—The cure of dry rot calls for drastic treatment. It is caused by the spores of Merulius Lachrymans, which feed upon the timber under certain conditions. Those conditions are, briefly, darkness, a dark and stagnant atmosphere, and a certain degree of warmth. If the temperature is above 80 deg. the spores cannot thrive.

The remedy appears to be:—

(1) More ventilation.

(2) Punch nails in and remove sufficient floor-boards to secure access to all affected parts, remove all shavings and debris on surface concrete.

(3) Use a blow-lamp upon all visible decay, removing that unfit for further use, and treat the remainder of the woodwork with Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic diluted with water and used in accordance with the instructions.

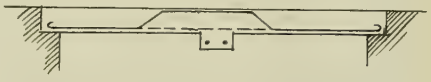
(4) Do not cover the floor with lino.

(5) Make a periodical inspection.

H. V. M. E.

Reinforcement of Floor.

SIR,—I propose to reinforce a floor over two spans with ⅜ in. bars at 4 in. centres, and should be glad to know if it will be satisfactory to turn the bars up as shown in accompanying



sketch in order to get the same amount of steel at the top, over the supports, as there would be at the free end, or if it is necessary to carry some of the bars right across the two spans.

PRACTICAL.

Question of Building Line.

[REPLY TO "BUILDING LINE," JANUARY 21.]

SIR,—If "Building Line" refers to section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, the local authority concerned would appear to have a discretionary power, in that its written consent must first be obtained "to build any addition to any house or building beyond the front main wall of the house or building on *either* side of the same." In the addition of No. 5A to No. 5, the proposal is to build beyond the front main wall of No. 4, and this, it is clear, is unlawful without the written consent of the authority concerned, since it is on one side of No. 5. It matters not that the addition to No. 1, viz., No. 1A, was similarly built some 18 years ago; that, together with the fact that No. 1 and A and B are in the same line, does not assist in the present difficulty, and does not set aside the provisions of the section of the Act above referred to. However it does appear from the plan and on the facts stated, that the local authority is acting somewhat arbitrarily in disapproving the plans submitted. It would not be wise to proceed with the addition No. 5A without first obtaining the necessary consent from the local authority. "Building Line" should endeavour to come to terms with the authority especially, as on the facts it would appear that the difficulty he is in might be overcome by similarly projecting, or rather adding to, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 simultaneously so that there is a continuous building line.

It may be added that the words "house on either side thereof" mean "a house within some near distance, within some degree of proximity, and not one standing some considerable distance away." (See Ravensthorpe, L. B. *v.* Hinchcliffe; 1889, 24 Q.B.D. 168.) Here by the question, the house adjoins that which it is proposed to add to and project.

LAW.

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER IV.

HAVING considered in the previous chapters the principal decisions under the London Building Act and Common Law concerning party walls, the following pages explain the practice adopted by architects and surveyors in carrying out the provisions of the London Building Act, 1894. When an owner of a building, situate within the Administrative County of London, is about to do any work affecting a party structure, he is required by statute to give the adjoining owner and adjoining occupier notice of his intention, indicating the work contemplated and the time when he proposes to commence the work. The notice must be in writing and is usually prepared by the building owner's architect, who is thereunder generally appointed the surveyor to act for him, but sometimes the architect, especially in complicated cases, prefers to hand over the duties to a more experienced surveyor specially versed in this kind of business.

The notice must be signed by the building owner, and must be served upon the persons entitled to notice, either personally or by registered post in accordance with the directions contained in Part VIII of the London Building Act, 1894. It must not be overlooked that a freeholder is entitled to a notice as well as the lessee or tenant as defined by the Act. Convenient forms of notice can be obtained from the offices of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and it is advisable in filling up these notices to use, as far as possible, the phraseology of the clauses of Section 88 of the London Building Act, 1894, printed on the back of the forms, and to attach a plan and section of the party wall showing the work proposed.

When preparing these notices before a building is pulled down or before an accurate survey of the party wall can be made, one is at times in some doubt as to which are the approximate clauses to quote as applying to the work contemplated, in which case the notice might be worded "any or all the works enumerated in the clauses numbered 1 to 12 on the back hereof but more particularly . . ." (here would follow the description of the work known to be required). It is sometimes expedient to give the notice in such general terms, otherwise any work subsequently found necessary might require a further notice and so cause delay.

A notice becomes invalid if the work to which it relates is not begun within six months after service, and a further notice must be served, with the exception in the circumstances quoted in the case of *Leadbitter v. Marylebone Borough Council, ante.* It is better to serve too many notices on adjoining occupiers, even if some are not strictly entitled to notice, than to discover that you have omitted to serve a notice on some one who is legally entitled to one, as delay and possibly heavy legal costs may be incurred by such omission.

It may here be pointed out that amongst the twelve rights given under Part VIII of the Act, there are no rights for thickening a party wall, but as this is a recognised method in general practice of dealing with party walls in certain circumstances, and can only be done after notice served on the District Surveyor and with his approval, no reputable surveyor is likely to take exception to such work. The only reference in the Act to thickening a wall is found in clause 11 of the Preliminary to the first Schedule.

Unless an adjoining owner is acquainted with a surveyor, upon being served with a party structure notice he usually consults his solicitor, who often recommends an auctioneer-surveyor to act for him; such a surveyor cannot be so well qualified to deal with the constructional points that arise as an architect-surveyor, who is constantly dealing with them. The Act permits one surveyor to act for both parties, but except in very small matters this is not desirable, as the interests of a building owner and an adjoining owner usually differ so materially. It may be pointed out that anyone may be appointed under the Act as surveyor, whether possessing any technical knowledge or not.

The usual practice is for the adjoining owner's surveyor, on being instructed, to inform the building owner's surveyor of his appointment and ask for an interview to inspect the drawings and arrange for the appointment of the third surveyor; in the meantime he inspects the premises and makes himself acquainted with the situation.

The first duty when the respective surveyors come together is to appoint the third surveyor. The building owner's surveyor usually submits a list of three or four names and an architect and surveyor of standing who thoroughly understands this kind of business can usually be mutually agreed upon, and the appointment is made in writing. A form for this purpose can be obtained from the offices of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In practice it is not often found necessary to call upon the third surveyor to act, but this is no reason for appointing an architect friend, merely because he is a friend, unless one is satisfied that he is thoroughly conversant with the duties. In a case in which the writer was concerned, the duly appointed third surveyor, when called upon, refused to act, which would seem to indicate the advisability of making an alternative appointment in the event of the unwillingness or inability of the one first-named to act, but I have never heard of this being done. The Act provides for the contingency of a further appointment, but this involves delay. The third surveyor is not appointed as umpire, as is so often erroneously considered in the arbitration for the settlement of the difference, as the three surveyors are by statute equal in every respect and any two may decide against the third.

This statutory tribunal is empowered to determine every question that may arise on either side within the limits of the notice, including costs, as defined under Section 91 (4), and its decisions are set out in the award that has to be made. An award of the three surveyors or any two of them can be claimed by either party upon any further difference that may arise at any time during the execution of the work.

Although arbitration is not expressly mentioned in the Act, it is clearly intended that the differences are to be settled by this method, as this provides the only means by which an award can be produced. The notice served by the building owner may be regarded as a submission under the Arbitration Act, 1889, and the provisions of this Act can be used as supplementary to those of Part VIII of the London Building Act. Strictly speaking, the notice should be endorsed to this effect and be stamped with a 6d. stamp. The building owner's surveyor then prepares a draft award and submits it to the adjoining owner's surveyor, who approves or amends it as the circumstances require. Any important amendments are best settled at an interview.

Sometimes this procedure is reversed by asking the adjoining owner's surveyor to submit a draft award to the building owner's surveyor, who thus learns the extent of the adjoining owner's requirements, which may be less exacting than those that the building owner's surveyor would have submitted.

If through excess of professional zeal either of the surveyors is too exacting, or if for any other reason agreement cannot be reached, then the third surveyor must be called upon to assist in arriving at a settlement.

Two copies of the draft award as agreed are prepared with plans and sections, and both copies are signed by the respective surveyors, and dated and sometimes witnessed. If the third surveyor has acted, he must also sign. The signing is better done in the presence of each other and need not then be witnessed. It is usual to sign or at least initial the plans attached to the award. The fees stated in the award are paid upon signing it and no receipt is necessary, the execution of the award constitutes their acknowledgment. It is, nevertheless, very usual to find a receipt clause at the end of the award.

The building owner's surveyor undertakes the appropriate stamping of the award and counterpart, which must be with an impressed stamp and not adhesive ones, and must be done within fourteen days of the date of execution, either at Somerset House or at the City office in Telegraph-street. If presented for stamping after this time a penalty will be incurred. The building owner's surveyor retains the award, and hands the counterpart to the adjoining owner's surveyor. The award is conclusive and shall not be questioned in any Court, subject only to the right of appeal within the limits laid down by the Act.

In drawing up an award, the greatest care and clearness should be observed; legal phraseology with its needless repetition of superfluous words is quite unnecessary, and a surveyor should avoid the appearance of acting as an amateur lawyer. No particular form of words is necessary so long as they convey a decision; an alternative course or method of doing certain works may be stated, provided the result is not left conditional on the voluntary performance of these works.

An award should not only state the amount of any sum due from one party to another, but should also direct the payment of that sum. It often occurs that a definite sum cannot be ascertained when settling an award, as, for instance, the payment of the due apportionment of the cost of building a party wall or it may not be deemed advisable to state a definite sum in the award, in which case it must be clearly stated how the sum to be paid is to be ascertained and when it is to be paid. It is usually agreed to ascertain the amount to be paid by measurement, either by the two surveyors, or sometimes by a nominated surveyor, and priced at the agreed schedule rates stated in the award.

Disputes often arise in assessing the expenses referred to in Section 95, where one owner desires to make increased use of a party wall beyond the use he formerly enjoyed, and the question was referred to the Practice Standing Committee of the Royal Insitute of British Architects, who were of opinion that the expenses referred to were the due proportion of the cost at the time of building and not a valuation at the current rates at the time of user.*

The duties of an arbitrator are held to be such as to preclude him from suing for his fees, unless there is a promise to pay them; therefore, the fees of both surveyors, and also those of the third surveyor, if called upon to act, should be stated in the award; but the more general practice is only to include the fees of the adjoining owner's surveyor, and those of the third surveyor if called upon to act, as the appointment of the building owner's surveyor in the notice signed by the building owner, implies a promise to pay.

Difficulty sometimes occurs where there are several adjoining owners or occupiers, as in the case of a block of flats or an office building, where each, or, at any rate, several of the tenants, are entitled to notice and they each appoint their own surveyor. It should be the endeavour of the building owner's surveyor to get them to agree to one surveyor to act for them all. Generally, only one award would be made in respect of any adjoining property as a whole. In the case of several adjoining surrounding properties, where several awards would be necessary the building owner's surveyor should endeavour to obtain the appointment of the same third surveyor in each case, and to keep the awards in the same terms so as to have similar obligations to the several adjoining owners, unless the nature of the work demands otherwise. A form of award will be found at the end of these articles, containing suitable clauses for almost every contingency.

* Since the above was written Judge Lindley in a recent County Court case gave judgment embodying the above principle.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—III

BY H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

DEFINITIONS (continued).

In the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1905, which secures to the L.C.C. powers for the provision and maintenance of proper means of escape in case of fire, the interpretation of "owner" is as follows:—Section 6 (1) In and for the purposes of this Act, unless the subject or context otherwise requires:—

(i) The expression "owner" (except as used in the section of this Act the marginal note whereof is "Fees to District Surveyors") means the person for the time being receiving the rackrent of the premises in connection with which the said expression is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the same if such premises were let at a rack-rent; but where used in the said section the said expression shall have the same meaning as is assigned thereto by section 5 of the Act of 1894.

Note.—The owner in this section of the Act is defined as the person receiving the rack-rent of the premises, and unless he can prove that an offence has been committed by any other person whom he charges as the actual offender, the owner is the person liable to the penalties imposed by this Act.

The expression "rack-rent" is defined under sub-section II of section 6.

(iii) The expression "upper story" means any story the level of the upper surface of the floor whereof is at a greater height than 50 ft. above the level of the footway (if any) immediately in front of the centre of the face of the building in which any story is situate, or (where there is no footway) above the level of the ground before excavation;

(iv) The expression "high building" means any building any story whereof is an upper story as hereinbefore defined.

Note.—By section 7 of this Act every new building under certain conditions which is a "high building" has to be provided with satisfactory means of escape from fire and to be certified to that effect.

The expression "new building," "existing building," and "certified building" will be found under sub-sections (v), (vi) and (vii) of section 6.

(35) The expression "district surveyor" means every such surveyor who is appointed in pursuance of this Act or whose appointment is hereby confirmed, and shall include any deputy or assistant surveyor appointed under this Act.

Note.—Upon a vacancy occurring in the office of a District Surveyor, the London County Council is empowered to appoint another qualified person in his place, and the Council may also dismiss or suspend any District Surveyor.

District Surveyors are paid fees upon new buildings, alterations, &c., by the builder or owner in accordance with an authorised schedule in the Act of 1894. Under the L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1921, the fees were increased by 25 per cent., and a further increase of 25 per cent. was made as from October 1st, 1921.

(36) The definition of "fire resisting material" has been repealed by the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1905, and the schedule of fire resisting materials is as follows:—

I. FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

(1) Brickwork constructed of good bricks, well burnt, hard and sound, properly bonded, and solidly put together—

(*a*) With good mortar compounded of good lime and sharp clean sand, hard clean broken brick, broken flint, grit or slag, or

(*b*) With good cement; or

(*c*) With cement mixed with sharp clean sand, hard clean broken brick, broken flint, grit, or slag.

Note.—In general practice, when bonding new brickwork to old, one, two, or more alternate courses should be cut out of the old work for the proper bonding of the new work. Some District Surveyors agree to every alternate four courses. Clean grit or slag allows a certain amount of latitude in the aggregate to be used for mortar.

(2) Granite and other stone suitable for building purposes by reason of its solidity and durability.

Note.—Artificial stone (which could otherwise be termed concrete), of approved manufacture could be used.

(3) Iron, steel, and copper;

(4) Slate, tiles, brick or terra-cotta, when used for coverings or corbels;

(5) Flagstones when used for floors over arches, but such flagstones not to be exposed on the underside, and not supported at the ends only.

Note.—Flagstones when used to cover a void or duct in the floor, must be supported on at least one side in addition to the ends, and the underside must not be exposed directly to the action of fire.

(6) Concrete composed of broken brick, tile, stone chippings, ballast, pumice, or coke breeze, and lime cement or calcined gypsum.

(7) Any combination of concrete and steel or iron.

II. FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

(1) In the case of doors and shutters and their frames, oak, teak, jarrah, karri, or other hard timber, not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness, the frames being bedded solid to the walls or partitions.

Note.—The panels of doors must be also not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness.

(2) In the case of staircases and landings, oak, teak, jarrah, karri, or other hard timber, the treads, risers, strings and bearers being not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness and the ceilings and soffits (if any) being of plaster or cement.

Note.—No part of the staircase, flooring to landings, joists, or bearers (with the exception of newels, balusters and rails), must be less than 1¾ in. finished thickness. The staircase can be housed, tongued, or grooved, as necessary, but the outer string, for instance, must not have sunk panels unless such panels are not less than 1¾ in. thick. If desired, the staircase and landings can be wrot and exposed on the underside and the plaster or cement soffit and ceiling omitted.

(3) Oak, teak, jarrah, karri, and other hard timber, when used for beams or posts, or in combination with iron, the timber and iron (if any) being protected by plastering or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating, not less than 2 in. in thickness, or in the case of timber, not less than 1 in. in thickness on iron lathing.

Note.—The protective covering can be adjacent to or kept away from beams or posts if required in order to increase the apparent size of such beams or posts.

(4) (*a*) In the case of floors and roofs—

Brick, tile, terra-cotta or concrete composed as described in paragraph I (6) of this schedule, not less than 5 in. thick in combination with iron or steel.

Note.—In addition to the foregoing, patent floors when made of any of these materials and not less than 5 in. thick, would comply with this regulation.

(*b*) In the case of floors and of the roofs of projecting shops—

Pugging of concrete composed as described in the said paragraph I (6) not less than 5 in. thick between wood joists provided a fillet 1 in. square is secured to the sides of the joists and placed so as to be in a central position in the depth of the concrete; or

Concrete blocks not less than 5 in. thick laid between wood joists on fire-resisting bearers secured to the sides of joists.

Note.—Existing wood floors with a matchlined ceiling could be made fire-resisting by placing 5 in. of concrete pugging between the joists, the matchlining acting as centering. The concrete should in this case not be too wet. Floors with plaster ceilings could be rendered fire-resisting with breeze blocks supported on hardwood bearers.

(5) In the case of verandas, balustrades, outside landings, the treads, strings and risers of outside stairs, outside steps, porticoes and porches, oak, teak, jarrah, karri, or other hard timber not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness.

Note.—A wood batten gangway over the internal gutter of a roof leading from a doorway in a building to a fire-escape at the other end of the roof, is treated as an outside landing and must be in hardwood.

(6) In the case of internal partitions, enclosing staircases and passages, terra-cotta, brickwork, concrete, or other incombustible material not less than 3 in. thick.

Note.—A breeze slab partition 2¼ in. thick plastered one or both sides to a combined thickness of 3 in., fulfils this condition.

(7) In the case of glazing for windows, doors and borrowed lights, lantern or skylights, glass not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness in direct combination with metal, the melting point of which is not lower than 1,800 deg. Fahr., in squares not exceeding 16 in. sq. and in panels not exceeding 2 ft. across either way, the panels to be secured with fire-resisting materials in fire-resisting frames of hard wood not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness, or of iron.

Note.—The limit of 1,800 deg. Fahr. will allow the use of iron, steel, copper, brass, bronze, or other copper alloys, but excludes the use of lead, tin, zinc or white metal alloys.

III.—ANY OTHER MATERIAL FROM TIME TO TIME APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AS FIRE-RESISTING.

Note.—Application can be made to the L.C.C. for their approval of a fire-resisting material not scheduled. For instance, they have given approval for a shop ceiling of stamped steel and asbestos fixed to existing boarded ceiling as an alternative to pugging to between the floor joists with concrete.

(47) The expression "the Tribunal of Appeal" means the Tribunal of Appeal constituted by this Act.

Note.—The tribunal of appeal is constituted by section 175, and consists of three members appointed by the Secretary of State, the R.I.B.A., and the Surveyors' Institution, respectively. No 47 is the last definition of the 1894 Act.

MEETINGS

SATURDAY, *January* 29.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South Midland District Meeting. At Dunstable. 10.15 a.m.

MONDAY, *January* 31.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Professor Hubert Worthington, A.R.I.B.A., will deliver the Annual Address to architectural students. At 8.30 p.m.

College of Estate Management.—Mr. S. A. Smith on "Valuation of Shops, Factories and Flats." At 5.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 2.

The Institution of Civil Engineers.—Messrs. J. L. Hunt and H. H. Dalrymple-Hay on "Escalator Tunnels and Other Works at Piccadilly Circus." At 6.30 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators.—Mr. Z. Carr on "Marbling as a Basis for Broken Colour Effects." At Painters' Hall, Little Trinity-lane, E.C. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, *February* 3.

National Association of Shopfitters.—Annual Dinner. Restaurant Frascati, Oxford-street, W. 1. 7 p.m.

Chadwick Trustees.—Lecture.—Professor C. H. Reilly on "Developments in Building Methods." At 18, John-street, Adelphi. 8 p.m.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—IV

In our last article we dealt with the difficulties arising out of the by-law-making sections of the Public Health Acts and the recommendations of the Committee on Building By-laws that the technical definitions should be considered with a view to their amendment and that powers should be given to all local authorities alike. It might appear a simple matter to carry out this recommendation by confining the statutes to conferring by-law-making powers in the most general terms, and avoiding all definitions of a precise nature, but in the present state of the law it appears from the Report of the Committee any such apparently simple course would not be possible.

By-laws, as we pointed out in our second article, are by no means the only method by which local authorities exercise control over buildings and streets. Even before the Public Health Act of 1875 was passed, many towns had acted in sanitary matters by local Act, and in some towns the local Acts date farther back than the Public Health Act of 1848. Many of these local Acts are still in force, and other local Acts have been obtained to fill the gaps to which the Committee referred as left by the Public Statutes; for example, the Report states that local authorities have gone to Parliament to enable them to regulate the composition of plaster on the walls of buildings, and to obtain powers as to lighting, in addition to the powers conferred by the public statutes as to ventilation. The effect of this is explained by an example given in the Report. Back-to-back houses for the working-classes are prohibited by statute, but they could be prohibited by by-law and are in fact prohibited in the model codes; but this statutory prohibition was rendered necessary because in certain towns local Acts and by-laws now considered obsolete, but only repealable by the local authorities concerned, are in force, which provide for an open space at the side instead of at the back of the building.

Thus it will be seen that a repeal of the sections in the public statutes would only tend to increase the lack of uniformity, as the legislation stands at present, and before the procedure indicated above, or any other procedure calculated to simplify the by-law-making sections in the public statutes can be adopted successfully, not only must the local legislation be got out of the way, but powers must be conferred by which obsolete by-laws can be repealed.

In a former article we referred to the four methods of control at present in force: (1) Statutes, (2) by-laws, (3) regulations, (4) discretionary powers—the first head being divided into public statutes and local Acts. There is a distinction between "regulations" and "by-laws" under the Public Health Acts. In some other connections, as, for instance, tramways, the word "regulation" is more or less synonymous with the word "by-law"; but under the Public Health Acts, by-laws are local laws authorised by statute but requiring confirmation by the Ministry of Health, whilst regulations made by local authorities require no confirmation, nor publication beforehand, as do by-laws. Under Acts of Parliament there are statutory rules which the local authorities also have to enforce.

The Committee gave examples of matters controlled by regulation, and where discretion can be exercised. Thus the Report states that the connection of a house drain with a sewer is governed by regulation, and the example of a discretionary power was as follows:—By-laws commonly require open space to be left in front of a building to secure the circulation of air, but if a house has been set back farther than the distance made compulsory in the by-law the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act gives the local authority, independently of any by-laws they have made, a discretion to prohibit or allow on the plot adjoining a building nearer to the street than the house already erected.

The Committee recommended that all sections in Acts of Parliament giving powers with respect to buildings and new streets should, so far as possible, take the form of authorising by-laws to be made; that in relation to the control of buildings and streets, by-laws made by the local authority and confirmed by the Ministry of Health should be recognised as the standard method of control, to the exclusion (unless by-laws are clearly the less appropriate method) of direct statutory provisions, of regulations and discretion, and that where Parliament is satisfied that local Act sections are required they should, whenever possible, be in the form of by-law-making powers and should be printed and supplied without charge. This substitution of one form of control, and that by by-laws, seems the ideal, and so far as the codification of the Public Health Acts is concerned, it could be accomplished with very little alteration of the few sections which contain by-law-making powers, and in this connection it should be noted that the Committee was not recommending any general alteration in the Public Health Acts as a whole, but only an amendment and codification of those sections.

In connection with the above recommendations, the Committee suggested that a review of local Act provisions should be undertaken by the Ministry of Health with the object of providing, firstly, that the powers embodied in the more valuable common form clauses should become exercisable so far as possible by by-laws rather than by direct enactment, under one general Act; and secondly, as we have said above, that any gaps which it might seem probable that local legislation would be called upon to fill in future should so far as possible be stopped in advance by an extension of by-law-making powers.

At present, as the Report states, in certain localities local Acts have been obtained to stop gaps experienced under the general powers of the Public Health Acts; but in others, matters which are ordinarily and naturally controlled by by-law have been made the subject of control by local Act, and this causes conflict between the general and the local law, and the local Act provisions cannot be amended with the same facility as by-laws. Leicester, Liverpool, Bradford and Keighley are cited as examples, but this does not reflect upon the local authorities where this is the case, as it generally occurs in those districts where the local authority has been the most active in securing sanitary control, many local Acts having been obtained before the general Public Health Acts were passed, but an example of the drawbacks now attending this system is given in the Report, for where a local Act lays down, for instance, that no new street may be less than a certain width, even if it exceeds that now required by the model codes, the local authority cannot make by-laws permitting a less width, nor could the Ministry of Health sanction them. In the same way the prescribed width cannot be increased. It is satisfactory to note that a move has already been made in the direction indicated by the above recommendations of the Committee, for the Report states that the practice of Parliament as embodied in the standing orders for local legislation is, in the absence of special circumstances which have to be specially reported to the House of Commons, to refuse statutory powers for objects that can be secured by by-laws under the general law, and further, that in recent years the practice has been, when powers analogous to those exercisable by by-laws under the general law are sought, to give a by-law-making power rather than a direct enactment or a discretionary power, the object being that the exact requirements with which persons in the locality will have to comply shall be subject to sections 184-186 of the Public Health Act, 1875, that is, that the requirements shall be subject to confirmation and that copies shall be supplied to ratepayers on application. Other methods of securing control having thus been ruled out by the Committee, we come to the main object of the present articles, which is to consider the working of the by-law system; but before we enter upon this it appears convenient at the conclusion of this article to mention one suggestion that was made to the Committee as it is akin to the subjects we have just been considering. It was suggested by several witnesses that the by-law system led to inconvenient variation between one district and another, and to meet this objection and to save the repetition of common ground in building by-laws it was proposed that the minimum requirements in regard to building should be codified and given statutory force throughout the country, perhaps including in one set of rules not only the present subjects upon which by-laws can be made, but also those which are at present governed directly under the Public Health Acts. The Committee pointed out that there are two ways in which this could be effected: (1) By inclusion in a statute of the actual requirements; or (2) by giving the Local Government Board, now the Ministry of Health, power to make a general statutory order on the analogy of orders made under the Motor Car Acts. The Committee ruled out the first method on the ground that the process of Parliamentary discussion is not calculated to produce satisfactory results in a technical matter of this kind, and the requirements could not be changed, as by-laws can, to meet the alteration of needs and the advance in knowledge.

The second method of a statutory order, the Committee indicated, would not be open to the same objection, as the terms would be settled by the legal staff of the Ministry in consultation with their technical advisers and could be altered without difficulty as necessity arose, and therefore, if uniformity was an essential, this would be the only method of obtaining it, but the Committee did not recommend it. In the first place, this method was not put before them spontaneously by the witnesses, and they were not prepared to give evidence upon it without consideration; and in the second place the Committee considered that although uniformity should as far as possible be sought, on the evidence before them they could not say it was necessary, and they could not recommend that the system set up in 1858, of distinctly local, and therefore varying legislation, in the shape of by-laws should be superseded by centralised legislation in the shape of orders of a Government Department, a procedure which, though better adapted to the purpose than Parliamentary legislation, would involve much time and labour, and negotiation with various conflicting interests.

When we come to consider the operation of the by-law system we shall have to refer at length to this question, and we have only referred to this suggestion here as having been made to the Committee because it has a bearing upon the subjects we have dealt with, the methods of general control, and especially of control by Statute.

NOTES ON CURRENT LEGAL CASES

Workmen's Compensation.

IN our issue for December 24 last we considered a decision of the House of Lords in the case Ocean Coal Co. *v.* Davies, which involved some consideration of the previous cases that had been decided on section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (which is section 12 in the Act now in force, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925), which introduced new provisions where employers seek to stop or diminish weekly payments.

Hitherto the decided cases in the Law Reports have mainly turned upon difficult questions which have arisen in connection with this most abstruse section where the procedure indicated in the third paragraph of the section has either not been followed at all or only followed in part. A case has now been carried to the Court of Appeal, Rhodes *v.* Digby Colliery, Ltd. (1927, 1 K.B. 152), where the procedure indicated in that paragraph was faithfully followed by the employers and the workman and yet difficult questions arose. We can state the facts shortly. On December 15, 1917, a workman in the course of his employment whilst pushing a wagon slipped and slightly ruptured himself. The employers admitted liability, and paid full compensation—20s. plus 15s. war addition—down to November 20, 1925. The employers then being of the opinion that the workman's incapacity was no longer total, followed the procedure provided by section 12 paragraph (3)—they had the workman examined, and the opinion of their medical practitioner bore out their view that the incapacity was not wholly due to the accident of eight years back (the medical man attributed 80 per cent. to old age and 20 per cent. to the rupture), and they served the workman with a copy of this certificate, at the same time intimating to him that it was their intention to reduce the weekly payments by 20s. a week. The workman also took the step dictated by the section, and served a counter medical certificate on the employers which, according to the statement of facts made by Lord Justice Scrutton "was to the effect that the man was totally incapacitated." Both parties then agreed to refer the question to the medical referee, and the employers then, acting under the section, paid into court the sum of £2. How this sum was arrived at is not clear, but the Master of the Rolls states that the Court was informed that it was not to be taken as a total sum, but as an indication that the employers intended to follow the procedure provided in the section, and no question arose as to this. The medical referee certified that the workman was fit for light work and able to walk a reasonable distance (two miles) to his work. (We only give the general effect of the above certificates not their contents in full.)

The employers considered that this certificate justified the action they were taking in reducing the compensation but, this being disputed, they applied to the registrar under the section and the registrar decided in their favour as he made an order that the £2 paid into court should be paid out to them. The section provides an appeal to the judge; the workman did not avail himself of this, but two applications were filed on his behalf, first an application for arbitration and secondly an application for a review. The first of these applications is the subject of this appeal, but the second application is still in a sense *sub judice* as it may yet be the subject of decision. The first application was heard by the County Court judge, and he made an award on the basis of total incapacity for 35s. a week from December 3, 1925, the date the compensation was reduced to 15s.

It will be seen this decision rendered all the proceedings under section 12 nugatory.

The Court of Appeal held that where a definite decision has been given when the provisions of section 12 have been complied with, the matter cannot be reopened unless new circumstances have arisen which would justify a fresh decision. Lord Justice Scrutton appears to have based his decision on the rather narrower ground that it was clearly wrong in the judge, as arbitrator, to think he had jurisdiction to decide a question which had already been decided by the registrar in proceedings in which there was a right of appeal to the judge. The Court pointed out that a change in the circumstances may well occur in industrial diseases which leave a susceptibility to disease, and they referred to Prendergast *v.* Lancasters Steam Coal Collieries (18 B.W.C.C. 494). There a man certified in August, 1917, as suffering from nystagmus had been paid full, and afterwards partial, compensation for incapacity down to July, 1924. The employers then proceeded under section 12, paragraph (3), and on August 18, 1924, the medical referee had certified that the man was not suffering from nystagmus but from pains in the eyes due to astigmatism. The employers thereupon stopped the weekly payments. On December 29 of that year the workman claimed compensation, and at the hearing of the arbitration in March, 1925, the judge at the request of the parties referred the question to a medical referee who certified that when he examined the man on April 15, 1925, he was then suffering from nystagmus, and that he was thereby incapacitated for work underground, and in answer to the agreed questions he also certified that this was a continuation of the attack from which he suffered in 1917.

The County Court judge found that, although the certificate of August, 1924, established that at that time the workman was not actually suffering from nystagmus, yet he was then and at all other material times affected with a proneness to a recurrence, and that at the date of the hearing and of the certificate of April, 1925, he was suffering from the disease in the sense of showing active symptoms, and had been suffering from the disease so as to come within section 8 of the principal Act, 1906 (section 43 in the Act of 1925). The Court of Appeal affirmed this award, holding that the judge, after the certificate of August, 1924, was at liberty to consider the matter afresh, as that certificate was conclusive only of the matters referred to at that time, and was not *res judicata* between the parties, and he was justified in inferring from the certificate of April, 1925, that there was special susceptibility to the disease, and that that susceptibility had taken effect after the certificate of August, 1924.

This case must be compared with Crewe *v.* Rhodes (18 B.W.C.C. 303), a case very similar to that now decided. There the employers and the workman had followed the procedure of paragraph (3), and the report of the medical referee had been in favour of the employers; but the workman had applied for arbitration and had adduced further evidence at the hearing based upon a skiagraph made at the hospital, and directed to contradict the opinion expressed by the medical referee. The County Court judge had refused to admit this evidence and the Court of Appeal affirmed his decision on the ground that the certificate of the medical referee is final and conclusive as to the matters certified. The decision now given merely adds to this latter proposition the qualification, "unless a change in the circumstances can be proved," and this is a principle which has always been applied when a review of weekly payments has been applied for. This section represents one of the many attempts to introduce "rustic justice" in connection with Workmen's Compensation, and the result has in every instance been the same dire confusion and an increase in litigation.

On quite another question, we may briefly here note another point decided in the very recent case, Athey *v.* Pickerings, Ltd. (*Weekly Notes*, January 8, 1927). Under section 8, subsection (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, the children's allowance where there is a widow or other member of the workman's family wholly dependent upon him and children under fifteen years of age, is arrived at by multiplying the average weekly earnings of the workman by the number of weeks in the period between the death of the workman and the date when the child will attain the age of fifteen years. If the workman's earnings are less than £1, the sum so multiplied is to be £1, but if the earnings exceed £2 then the sum to be multiplied is £2.

A workman died from injuries sustained in his employment on April 30, 1926, leaving a widow wholly dependent upon him. On July 9, a posthumous child was born to her, and the County Court judge calculated the sum due to the child as from the date of the man's death until the child attained the age of 15. On appeal it was contended for the employers that if the child's birth was thus antedated, the compensation should be calculated as for fifteen years from that date and not to the date when she would actually attain fifteen years, but the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the terms of the Act were plain defining the two termini of the period clearly, viz., the death of the workman and the date when the child will attain fifteen years.

Insurance : Answers to Proposal Forms.

IN our issue for September 30, 1921, we drew attention to a decision of the Privy Council in connection with answers in proposals for insurance which an intending assured person has to answer. The decisions of the Privy Council are not actually binding on the Courts of this country, though always treated with the greatest respect, and as the same question has now been decided in the House of Lords we think a short note of the cases may be useful.

The case is Glicksman *v.* Lancashire and General Assurance Company (1927, A.C. 139). Glicksman, an illiterate person who could speak little else than Yiddish, on November 9, 1922, he being then in partnership with one Roman carrying on a business as ladies' tailors in the Commercial-road, entered into negotiations with the above Company to insure the stock-in-trade against burglary. A proposal form was sent him which contained amongst other questions one which asked if any other company had declined to accept, or refused to renew, his burglary insurance, and at the foot of the form was a declaration to be signed by the proposed assured that the answers were true, that no information had been withheld that might tend in any way to increase the Company's risk, and agreeing that this declaration and the answers given should be the basis of the contract.

The proposer answered this question, "Yorkshire accepted, but proposers refused on account of fire proposal." Now what, in fact, had happened was this. In 1916 Glicksman had started business at those premises with his cousin, but two years afterwards the cousin had retired from the business and during 1918 to 1922 Glicksman had carried on business alone. During that period on June, 1919, Glicksman had made a proposal for burglary insurance to the Sun Insurance Office, which was refused. In 1922 he had entered into partnership with Roman, and that subsisted at the time the present proposal was made, but this partnership was dissolved very shortly after the present proposal was made.

In the Court of Appeal a good deal was made of this point of partnership because on behalf of the assured it was contended that the answer was made on behalf of the partners jointly and as a firm there never had been a former refusal, but, on the other hand, there were other questions which, if answered correctly, could only apply to the assured, for instance the length of time the premises had been occupied, but it is unnecessary to deal with this question as in the House of Lords the case was decided on the simple question of concealment of a material fact. Lord Dunedin laid down the law as follows: "A contract of insurance is denominated a contract *uberrimæ fide*. It is possible for persons to stipulate that answers to certain questions shall be the basis of insurance, and if that is done there is no question as to materiality left, because the persons have contracted that there should be materiality in those questions; but quite apart from that and alongside of that there is the duty of no concealment of any consideration which would affect the mind of the ordinary prudent man in accepting the risk." Here it was brought to the knowledge of

the claimant that it was a material fact to disclose whether a policy had been refused, and this fact not having been disclosed the policy was void.

The decision is, perhaps, made the stronger because under the circumstances of this case some members of the House considered the case one of great hardship. The claimant was very illiterate, and in the first instance he had been met by the allegation that there had been no burglary and no stock in trade, an allegation which entirely failed at the reference, but in the course of his examination the claimant mentioned that he had been refused by another office, and then an amended defence was put in by leave raising this point as to concealment. We mention this as showing that this was not a case where the rigid enforcement of the law was called for by a gross act on the part of the claimant, but that it is an inflexible law which persons entering into policies should keep well before their minds.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES' EMPLOYERS

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers was held on Tuesday, January 25, in the Grand Hall, Hotel Victoria, Mr. F. G. Hodges, F.I.O.B., President, in the chair. The company included Major Harry Barnes, Mr. E. W. King, Sir David Milne Watson, Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, Alderman Stephen Easten, Mr. T. Barron, Alderman R. Coppock, Sir J. Walker Smith, Mr. E. Gwynne Vevers, Mr. G. A. Coulson, Mr. Wm. H. Nicholls, Mr. S. W. Millburn, Col. J. Mitchell Moncrieff, Mr. F. Thorne, Mr. A. J. Forsdike, Mr. R. B. Chessum, Mr. S. Smethurst, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. G. H. Biscoe, Mr. Jno. Croad, Mr. P. J. Spencer, Mr. A. N. Coles, Mr. R. F. Seward, Mr. W. Thorpe, Mr. J. Kelly, Sir Edwin Airey, Mr. J. H. Barker, Mr. W. W. Webster, Mr. A. H. Adamson, Mr. W. F. Gibson, Mr. J. S. Earnshaw, Mr. J. E. Jones, Major A. P. W. Bamberger, Mr. E. J. Strange, Mr. W. E. Collier, Mr. J. M. Macfarlane, Mr. F. Winterbottom, Mr. J. Denver, Councillor R. Charlesworth, Mr. A. G. White, Mr. S. G. Sapcote, Sir Harry McLaughlin, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. W. H. Hope.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured,

Mr. E. W. King (Senior V.-P.N.F.B.T.E.), proposing the toast of "The Architects and Surveyors," said the architects, surveyors, and builders had much in common, and everything that was possible to foster and maintain the most friendly relations between the three should be done. At the conferences of the Architects' and Builders' Joint Consultation Board many knotty problems were discussed and solved to the satisfaction of all concerned. With regard to the Conditions of Contract, he was sorry to say they did not see eye to eye with their architectural friends on this subject. He hoped on the particularly knotty problem under discussion now—that of arbitration—that it would not be long before negotiations were resumed, and that the result of those negotiations would bring forth a form of contract which would be satisfactory to the builder, to the architect and the building owner. With regard to the surveyors, he desired to thank them for their courtesy. They had been of considerable service to the industry.

Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., responding, said it was a privilege to be allowed to respond to that toast. He sat not only in the presence of an organisation which covered the whole country, but an organisation which was linked up with an international organisation of which an Englishman had the honour of being president. In this new year there were two or three matters of great importance to the profession and the industry that they all hoped to see settled. First of all there was the question of the training of apprentices which was at the very foundation of all their work. He hoped before the present year was out that they would see throughout the whole country the closest co-operation between architects, builders, and those operatives led by Mr. Barron and Mr. Coppock in a real attempt to get the training of the apprentice craftsmen put upon a thoroughly sound footing. With regard to the Registration Bill, the R.I.B.A. looked upon it as not being a beginning, but as being the end of an extraordinary effort which they had been making for over fifty years to train men in the principles and practice of architecture. They had built up a great system of architectural education which was linked up with the general education of the country. On the Board of Education they had representatives of universities, public schools, the Institute of Builders, and many representative bodies. For nearly half a century they had been able to set a high standard of architectural education and they were pushing forward the Bill so that some sort of qualification must be obtained before a man could be entitled to call himself an architect.

Col. J. Scott Moncrieff, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., proposing the toast of "The National Federation of Building Trades' Employers," said he was amazed at the huge organisation that had been built up by the builders. He congratulated them on their success.

The President said with regard to the National Federation, they could look back during the past year to a record of progress, and to the future with a spirit of optimism. A year ago, they were carrying on the industry under a condition of difficulty, so far as their relations with their operative friends were concerned; but it was a pleasure to be able to record that they had now concluded, after protracted negotiations, an agreement with the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives, the organisation which controlled the large majority of operatives in the building industry, and this, they hoped, would ensure peace and stability for a considerable period. Peace and stability were only attainable when both sides were animated with a desire to attain that object. They had with them for the first time at their annual dinner Mr. T. Barron (the President of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives), and the Secretary of that organisation (Mr. R. Coppock) and Mrs. Coppock. Their presence was highly appreciated as an indication of the spirit of goodwill which existed between the two bodies and which was absolutely essential if the industry was to perform its duty to the public and to the nation. As they had already heard, negotiations had been proceeding in connection with the new Form of Contract. These negotiations had proceeded for a considerable period with agreement and success, but they had now struck a rock. The Drafting Committee had broken down in their negotiations on a particular point, and the principle involved must either be settled by an independent arbitrator, or all the work, trouble and money that had been expended must come to naught. Continuing, the speaker said he desired to make an earnest appeal that before that course was taken, the Drafting Committee should once more get round the table to see whether they could not by mutual goodwill overcome the difficulty. He could not believe it was beyond the wit of the able men who composed that Committee to get over the difficulty, if both sides were full of that goodwill of which they had heard so much that evening. It must be evident to everyone that a mutual agreement reached in goodwill must operate more effectively than an agreement where a certain section was imposed upon, one side or the other, by the decision of an arbitrator. With regard to the housing position, they would all be aware of the enormous progress that had been achieved by the industry. Here he desired to give every credit to their friends, the operatives, for the willing co-operation they had given to the industry. Everyone present knew that the housing subsidy was to be considerably reduced on September 30 next, and there were already signs that local authorities were making selfish attempts to reap the best possible benefits from the present subsidy; they were proposing to flood the market with housing contracts with time limits, which it was absolutely impossible for the industry to observe. This could only result in trouble between employers competing for labour and materials, which would inevitably bring disruption in its train. He therefore appealed to local authorities and beyond them to the Ministry of Health, to be wise and content in their housing progress and to restrict their housing contracts to the capacity of the manpower of the industry. With regard to the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers itself, he unhesitatingly claimed that the organisation from every point of view stood in a stronger position and on a higher plane than ever in its history. All the members present knew the steps that were taken in the re-organisation of the administrative staff some fifteen months ago. The step they then took had been eminently successful. He was confident that the improvements already achieved were only the beginning of greater and further improvements in the future. He sincerely hoped, as he believed they all did, that Sir Walker Smith would be with them for many years as their guide, counsellor, and friend. Continuing, the President said his last call was a call to service. They had met with heavy losses in the personnel of the industry during the past twelve months through the death of old and trusted colleagues. Their advice and support would be sorely missed, but the work of the Federation must proceed, and others, particularly the younger members, must carry on the work that their late friends had had to lay down. Building trade employers were entrusted with the control of the second largest industry in the country, and it should be a matter of personal honour to dedicate a fair proportion of time and money towards its improvement. To those who carried on the work it would be a long way to travel; the work would be hard, but it carried with it great compensations.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Sir Harry McLaughlin, K.B.E., F.I.O.B., to which Mrs. F. Thorne suitably responded.

Mr. A. J. Forsdike, F.I.O.B. (P.P.N.F.B.T.E., and President Institute of Builders), proposed the toast of "Our Guests," and Mr. E. Gwynne Vevers, C.E. (President, Institute of Clayworkers), responded.

Mr. T. Barron (President, National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives), said he personally appreciated the kindly courtesy that had prompted the invitation to the President and General Secretary of the Operatives' Federation. Not only did they personally appreciate it, but the whole of the membership did. While they knew that sitting down at table would not heal their difficulties, certainly it helped to smooth some of them away. He would like to pay tribute to the many times during those protracted negotiations that difficulties had been smoothed away by the genial conduct of their chairman—Mr. Hodges. They were oftentimes indebted also to the dry humour of Mr. Forsdike. When they were speaking of peace in industry, it would be just as well to try to define what was meant by that, because there was no reason for saying smooth things to each other unless they knew what they meant. They could not have peace in industry if that meant simply a kind of negative acquiescence. That would not bring peace, because peace was not of a static quality, it was a positive kind of thing. They knew that peace could not be obtained in industry so long as there were conditions obtaining in sections of the industry which could not be tolerated. He thought, however, that agreement could be reached, by which they could rectify those injustices. While they had taken part in disputes, both sides, he thought, could have done much better if they had gathered round a table and thrashed matters out. He believed that was the only way they could have peace in industry. The primary meaning of industry was not for making profit or paying wages. To his mind they could read into it that the whole idea underlying industry was service—that they might serve the people and one another.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING TRADE, 1924

IN 1925 the Ministry of Labour instituted an inquiry into the earnings and hours of labour in the building and allied industries, including public works construction, electrical installation, etc., inviting returns from employers, and the results of this inquiry are published in the Ministry of Labour *Gazette* for January. The returns relate to the year 1924, four dates being chosen—viz., January 19, April 12, July 12, and October 18, but as regards the building trade, as a strike was in progress on July 12, the nearest week giving normal results was selected—that ending July 5.

Earnings.

We only give the averages for the four weeks thus chosen, tabulated from 12,883 reports received from employers as to earnings. Males 78,728, average earnings 58s. 2d.; females 24, average earnings 25s. 7d; all workers 79,452, average earnings 58s. 1d. In a note is stated that owing to intermittent engagements some workers may have been returned by more than one employer, and the elimination of this factor would tend to increase the earnings shown.

Normal Hours of Labour.

This table refers to 277,873 workpeople, and shows the proportion of the workers whose normal weekly hours, exclusive of meal times, fell within the limits stated, together with the average normal hours.

Percentage of Employees whose normal weekly hours were—

Week ended	Under 44	44	44½ to 46¾	46½	47 to 47¾	48	Over 48	Average normal weekly hours.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
January 19	3·1	75·3	3·2	2·7	7·5	3·0	5·2	44·7
April 12	0·7	67·8	2·2	9·2	5·3	3·0	11·8	45·3
July 12	0·7	50·8	2·1	24·3	6·3	2·6	13·2	45·9
October 18	1·0	66·2	2·1	10·5	6·1	2·5	11·6	45·4

Of the operatives whose normal hours exceeded 48 per week, about two-thirds at each date were working 49 to 50 hours.

Hours actually Worked and Average Hourly Earnings.

In this table the figures only relate to 163,995 workpeople, and as all employers were unable to give particulars of the total number of hours worked, the average weekly earnings obtained by multiplying the average hourly earnings shown in the table do not correspond exactly with the average weekly earnings shown in the first table.

Week ended	Average hours worked.	Average hourly earnings.
January 19	43·2	15d.
April 12	45·0	15·5d.
July 12	45·4	15·6d.
October 18	45·1	15·8d.
Average for four weeks	44·7	15·5d.

Extent of Short Time.

The last table shows the proportion of workpeople covered by the returns, 254,309, who were reported to be working less than full time, together with the hours lost per week and the average time lost by all the workpeople covered. Those who "stood off" for the whole of any of the weeks specified have been excluded and regarded as unemployed. The *Gazette* states that the amount of broken time in the building trade depends upon weather conditions and the figures may be affected if the weather was not normal in the weeks under review. Also it appears possible that some employers may not have included lost time due to weather conditions in their returns.

Week ended	Proportion of workpeople on short time.	Average Number of Hours lost by: Workpeople who worked less than full time.	Average Number of Hours lost by: All workpeople covered by the returns.
January 19	2·4	10·6	0·3
April 12	1·1	8·7	0·1
July 12	0·9	13·7	0·1
October 18	0·8	10·0	0·1

Wages have increased in the building trade since the year 1924 to which these returns relate. In the Summary for the year 1926 contained in the Labour *Gazette* particulars are only given as to 43,500 workpeople in the building and allied trades, and the total net amount of increase in the rate of weekly wages of those affected was put as £5,000 in 1925, and £7,000 in 1926.

UNSIGHTLY BUILDINGS

IN order to preserve Britain from being spoilt by unsightly buildings, Mr. Chamberlain recently stated that he was giving consideration to the question whether statutory powers might not be given to local authorities to control the siting and elevation of all buildings in their areas.

On this point (says the *Times*), the action recently taken by Edinburgh is of special interest. In view of the many historic buildings in the city, it has been thought desirable that the character and appearance of all buildings proposed to be erected, re-erected, or altered, should be controlled. A clause has been inserted in the new Edinburgh Corporation Act giving power to the Dean of Guild Court to order alterations in the elevation, or design, or materials of buildings if they think it necessary and expedient.

The Dean of Guild Court is the building tribunal of the city and is composed half of town councillors and half of persons skilled in plans and the building crafts. The Court acts quite independently of the Corporation, save in certain limited prescribed matters. If any person is aggrieved by an action taken under this new Act, he can appeal to the Corporation. In order to assist the Corporation in exercising these powers, a Planning Advisory Committee of four members is being constituted. One member will be nominated by the Secretary of State for Scotland, one by the Royal Scottish Academy, one by the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, and one by the Corporation. In England, both Bath and Oxford have also taken action with a view to controlling building in their areas.

Covent Garden Market.

The Covent Garden Market Special Committee of the Westminster City Council report that they are of opinion that the proposal to remove the Market to the Foundling Hospital site is not in the interests of Westminster, and should be opposed by the Council. The Law and Parliamentary Committee support these views and recommend that a petition from the Council be presented against the Covent Garden Market Bill. The St. Pancras Borough Council have been recommended by their Parliamentary Committee that a petition be presented against the Covent Garden Market Bill. It is also understood that a similar course of action has been recommended to the London County Council by their Parliamentary Committee, and that in due course a petition will be presented.

BUILDERS' FOREMEN AND CLERKS OF WORKS INSTITUTION

THE annual dinner of this Institution was held on Saturday evening, January 22, in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, Mr. A. B. Falkner, F.I.O.B. (P.P.L.M.B.A.) presiding over a gathering of about 400.

After the customary loyal toasts had been honoured,

The President, proposing the toast of "The Provident Institution of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works," said he would like first of all to refer to the great disappointment which they all felt at the absence of Mr. Archie Colls, who met with an accident a few days before, breaking one of the small bones in his foot. Mr. Colls had written expressing his disappointment and wishing them all a successful evening. The Institution, he continued, had been in existence for 85 years. From small beginnings it had gradually increased its usefulness, until last year it paid out in pensions no less a sum than £1,100 9s., making a grand total of £29,595 since its formation. There was no one with whom the builders and contractors came more in touch than those who formed the membership of that Institution. They were held in the highest esteem because they shared with the builders their responsibilities. If the Institution's usefulness was to be increased, the funds must be increased. No builder would like to think that anyone who had loyally supported him should by any misfortune be in need. They might not be able individually to do what they would wish in that direction, but here was a form of insurance brought about by a number of them contributing a small amount annually. This fund had been generously supported by several of his builder friends, and he would like to see it supported to a much larger extent.

Mr. J. Bonsey, President of the Institution, responded.

Mr. A. H. S. Barrett, proposed the toast of "The Master Builders and Contractors," and in response Mr. A. H. Adamson, F.I.O.B. (P.P. L.M.B.A.), said everyone was looking forward to a revival of trade in this country, and this could only be brought into being by the mutual confidence and goodwill of the employers and operatives. He was glad to note that there were several members of his own Association present. He felt sure that the members of the London Master Builders' Association took a keen interest in the Institution, because they thought it was a means of getting together and learning to know one another better. Speaking of the necessity for goodwill and co-operation, the speaker mentioned the negotiations that the L.M.B.A. had recently had with members of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (London district). Some very useful meetings had taken place. The L.M.B.A. put forward certain proposals for the alteration of the rules, with the result that a joint recommendation had been sent forward for approval to the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

Proposing the toast of "The Visitors," Mr. Roland B. Chessum, F.I.O.B. (President, International Federation of Building and Public Works) said, as a member of the Institution, he desired to offer to all the visitors present a most cordial welcome. It had been his experience that evening, and he was confident that it was the opinion of members, that their functions would be much shorn of pleasure and cordiality were they not able to welcome so many visitors.

Mr. P. J. Spencer, B.A. (Secretary, Institute of Builders), responding, said he was delighted to be present because the Institution was a voluntary benevolent institution, free from those compulsory elements of benevolence which were so common to-day. He was also glad to be present because of the warm corner he had in his heart for their chairman, who was a man who devoted himself to all sorts of good works on behalf of the industry, in connection with which there was no material reward whatever.

Mr. Wm. Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., proposed the toast of "The Chairman." The toast of the "Honorary Secretary" was proposed by the chairman, and Mr. Ernest Searchfield replied.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¼
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¼
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1¾
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¾
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¾
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/2
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¾
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¾
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/1¼
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¼
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 184.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Abbey Wood.—FACTORY.—Extensions to the British Domolac Co.'s factory in Harrow Manor-way, Abbey Wood, are being carried out by Messrs. W. Martin, contractors, of Eltham. Mr. R. Kevan, of Bank Chambers, High Holborn, W.C.1, is the architect. The constructional steelwork is by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

Brixton-road.—CINEMA.—Mr. E. A. Stone, of 20, Berkeley-street, W.1, is the architect for the new picture theatre which is to be erected in Brixton-road, S.W.2. This theatre is to contain a dance floor as well to accommodate 2,000 persons at a time. The cost of this building, cinema, and dance hall together, will be about £250,000. Messrs. Griggs & Son, of Westminster, are the builders.

Fulham Palace-road.—CLUB.—Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners, 29, Roland Gardens, S.W.7, are the architects for a new club which is being erected on a corner site at Fulham Palace-road and Silverton-street, W.6. This club is for the local Conservative Association. Messrs. George Newton & Hill, 93, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E.1, are the builders.

Kensington. — BUILDING. — The London County Council has given consent to the erection of buildings upon a site on the northern side of Kensington-road, next to Melbury-road, and extending next to Kensington-road, between Melbury-road and a proposed street and next to Melbury-road, between Kensington-road and a further proposed street. The application has been submitted by Messrs. Josephs, architects, of 2, Paul's Bakehouse-court, E.C.4, on behalf of Messrs. M. & E. J. Hill.

Porchester-road.—LIBRARY.—The Paddington Borough Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., at £85,862, for the erection of a public hall, library and shops in Porchester-road, W.2. The architect for the scheme is Mr. H. Shepherd, F.R.I.B.A., 80, Queen's-road, W.2.

Praed-street.—EXTENSIONS.—Four new wards and two new operating theatres are to be erected above the existing buildings of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. W. Three-fifths of the sum required to build the extension has already been raised. The architect is Mr. E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 54, Bedford-square, W.C.1. No building contract has yet been let.

Regent-street.—HOTEL.—A new hotel, which will include the reconstructed Oddenino's Imperial Restaurant, in Regent-street, is now being erected. It is to have two main entrances —one from Regent-street, and the other from Glasshouse-street—and shops will occupy both frontages. The contractors for the new hotel, which will cost £250,000, are Sir Lindsay Parkinson, Ltd., of Blackpool. The architects for this scheme are Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.

Shepherd's Bush-road.— BUILDING. — The London County Council has agreed to the erection of a building upon a site on the south-western side of Shepherd's Bush-road, adjoinnig the Southern Railway, for The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd. The plans have been prepared by the Company's own architects' department. Messrs. Lister & Co. are the builders.

St. James's Park.—IMPROVEMENTS.—In their programme for 1927 the Underground Railways recommend that work be commenced on a scheme for improving St. James's Park Station, and also on a new office building which will be used in part for the housing of the Underground administrative staff. Messrs Adams, Holden & Pearson, of Knightsbridge, are the architects.

Whitechapel-road.—INSTITUTE.—Mr. Bernhard Baron has given to the London Hospital a sum of £25,000 for the endowment of the Bernhard Baron Pathological Institute, towards the cost of the building. The plans for this work have been prepared by the Hospital's Surveyor, Mr. J. Oatley, and the builders are Messrs. Gaze, of Kingston-on-Thames.

York-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. J. & W. Stewart are carrying out alterations and decorations to 2, York-street, for The Works Development Co., Ltd.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

JANUARY 31.—**Aberystwyth.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses for the working classes on the housing estate at Penparke, for the T.C. L. Jones, Borough Surveyor Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Bradford.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extension to Myopes school, Daisy Hill, for the E.C. City Architect.

JANUARY 31.—**Bray.**—BUNGALOW.—Bungalow at Glencormack, Bray. Edw. M. Murphy, 27, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 31.—**Brockford.**—HOUSES.—Pair of non-parlour type houses, for the East Suffolk C.C. J. Webb, Surveyor of County Buildings, County Hall, Ipswich.

JANUARY 31.—**Bury St. Edmunds.**—HOUSES.—Three houses in Mustow-street, for the T.C. R. H. Beaumont, Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Cardiff.**—PAINTING.—Painting and renovating, &c., at the City Hall, for the T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City Engineer and Architect.

JANUARY 31.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDING.—For (1) excavator concrete, brick, and plumber works; (2) carpenter, joiner, and painter works; (3) plaster, concrete, and rough-cast works required in connection with erection of proposed electric sub-stations at Juniper Green and Slateford, for the T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

JANUARY 31. — **Great Crosby.** — HOUSES. — Fifty houses off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, surveyor, Town Hall, Great Crosby, near Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 31.—**Macclesfield.**—HOUSES.—For (1) thirty-two houses at Macclesfield-road and Reddish-lane, Taxal, near Whaley Bridge; (2) ten houses on site adjacent to Dicklow Cob Farm, in the township of Lower Withington, near Chelford; (3) six houses on site adjacent to Fallibroome Farm, Alderley-road, Fallibroome, near Macclesfield, for the R.D.C. Geo. Clayton, architect, 4, Wellington-street, Stockport. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Manchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Plumber's work that may be required in connection with the drainage of houses and other premises, for the T.C. J. Irvine, Manager of the Drainage Branch, Public Health Department, Civic Buildings, 1, Mount-street.

JANUARY 31. — **Oldham.** — GENERAL BUILDING WORKS.—Erection, completion and maintenance of the superstructure and machine foundations upon a reinforced concrete foundation raft already prepared, at their new generating station, Slacks Valley, Chadderton, for the Electricity Committee. F. L. Ogden, Borough Electrical Engineer, Greenhill Offices, Oldham. Deposit £1 1s

JANUARY 31.—**Portsmouth.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, &C.—Erection of new block for 62 female patients and the provision of a new 9 in. sewer, for the Committee of Visitors of the City of Portsmouth Mental Hospital, Milton. Committee's Architect, E. H. Harvey, Guildhall-square, Portsmouth. Deposit £3 3s.

JANUARY 31.—**Quarry Bank.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 75 non-parlour type houses on the building site at Lower High-street, Quarry Bank, for the U.D.C. Alfred Homfray, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Stevens Park, Quarry Bank. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 31. — **Rochester.**—BUILDING.—Construction in brick and concrete of a sewage pumping station 46 ft. in diameter, at Rochester, for the T.C. W. Law, City Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

JANUARY 31.—**Tanfield.**—HOUSES.—For 14 semi-detached type B3 houses; 30 semi-detached type B2 houses; 22 semi-detached type A2 houses, for the U.D.C. J. R. Heslop, architect. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Weymouth.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the laundry at the Poor Law Institution, for the B.G. Andrews & Andrews, architects, 157, Dorchester-road. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Annaclone.**—SCHOOL.—New public elementary school at Ballynanny, Annaclone, co. Down. J. Moorhead, Anaghlone Manse, Banbridge.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Abingdon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of five blocks of four non-parlour type houses and three blocks of six small two-roomed bungalows, on the Council's Boxhill housing estate, for the B.C. Borough Surveyor, Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Castlebar.**—RESTORATION.—Partial restoration of Castlebar military barracks, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Chingford.**—CONVENIENCE.—Public convenience near Chingford Station and adjoining Epping Forest, for the U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, engineer and surveyor to the Council, The Ridgeway. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Dundalk.**—HOUSES, &C.—For laying out streets and forming footpaths, laying sewers and water mains, filling and levelling of sites, building concrete retaining wall, fencing, &c., and the erection of 39 concrete houses on two sites, namely, 20 in South Ward and 19 in Middle Ward, for the U.D.C. M. Sellars, Town Surveyor. Deposit £5.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Epsom.**—COTTAGES.—Thirty cottages and for the construction of road and sewer, at Cobham, for the R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 1. — **Gateshead.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Gateshead, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 1.—**Greasbro'.**—Twenty-eight houses at Highfield-road, for the U.D.C. J. Totty, architect, Moorgate-street, Rotherham. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 1. — **Leicester.** — COLLEGE BUILDINGS.—Erection of the new wing to the Colleges of Art and Technology, for the City of Leicester E.C. F. P. Armitage, Director of Education, Town Hall, Leicester. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1. — **Near Bromsgrove.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 12 parlour-type, three-bedroom, semi-detached houses at Barnt Green and Woodrow-lane, Catshill, for the North Bromsgrove U.D.C. G. W. Booth, surveyor, Surveyor's Office, Catshill, near Bromsgrove.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Oxton.**—MANSE.—At Oxton, for the General Trustees of the Church of Scotland. J. P. Alison & Hobkirk, architects, Hawick.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Salisbury.**—HOUSES.—Ninety houses of the parlour and non-parlour type on the Stratford-road site, for the T.C. W. J. Goodwin, Chartered Civil Engineer, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Sowerby.**—HOUSES.—Fifty-two houses on the Beechwood housing site, Sowerby, and five houses at Tuel-street, Sowerby Bridge, for the U.D.C. J. Eastwood, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 1. — **Tynemouth.**—CONVENIENCES.—(1) The erection of public conveniences on the Sea Banks at Cullercoats, and (2) laying a 6 in. outfall drain and constructing manholes in connection with the above, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Cleethorpes.**—ELECTRICITY STATIONS —One station and two sub-stations in connection with the electricity scheme, for the U.D.C. L. W. Pye, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Clydebank.**—FENCING.—Iron railings or alternative fencing required at Whitecrook housing scheme, for the T.C. A. G. Merrilees, Burgh Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Croydon.**—DEMOLITION.—Demolition and removal of one 160 ft. high brick chimney situate at the Electricity Works, Factory-lane, for the C.B. Borough Electrical Engineer, Electric House, 38–40, High-street.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Dorset.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Parkstone, Dorset, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 2.—**Greenock.**— LIGHTING. — Electric lighting of eight tenements (48 houses), in course of erection at John Wilson-street and Sinclair-street, for the T.C. Andrew Nimmo, Town Clerk.

✱FEBRUARY 2.—**Hove.**—STORES, &C.—Stores and supplying on hire, and street masonry and jobbing works, &c., during the year commencing April 1 next, for the B.C. Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Louth.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school to be built in Monks Dyke-road, Louth, for the Lindsey C.C. Scorer & Gamble, architects and surveyors, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Poplar.**—BRIDGE AND TOWPATH.—Reconstruction and widening of Bow Common-lane Bridge, the widening of the Limehouse Cut beneath, together with important subsidiary works, for the Borough Council. Harley Heckford, Borough Engineer, Council Offices, High-street, Poplar. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 2.—**St. Albans.**—COTTAGES.—Twenty non-parlour cottages on a site at the rear of Wilkins Green housing site, Smallford, St. Peter's, near St. Albans, for the R.D.C. Mence & Ross, L. and A.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-street, St. Albans. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 2. — **Southend-on-Sea.**—CONVENIENCES. —Erection and completion of conveniences, and work incidental thereto, at Chalkwell Esplanade, for the Corporation. Robert H. Dyer, Borough Engineers, Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 2. — **Wembley.** — COTTAGES. — Erection of 26 brick-built cottages and 24 flatted cottages in the extension of the Christchurch Estate, Ealing-road, Housing Scheme No. 4, for the U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 2. — **Weymouth.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Nurses' Home, Weymouth and District Hospital. The Secretary, at the Hospital.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Dover.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses on Noah's Ark Farm site, Astor-avenue, for the T.C. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—300 houses under the Germiston housing scheme, for the T.C. J. Lindsay, Town Clerk.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Harrogate.**—HOUSES.—150 houses, non-parlour type, on the new housing estate off Devonshire-place, and construction of roads and sewers in connection with the scheme, for the T.C. C. E. Rivers, Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 3.—**London.**—HEATING.—Extension of the hot-water heating (low-pressure, forced circulation), hot-water, fire, compressed air and gas services, at the New Science Museum, South Kensington, S.W., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Southampton.**—HOUSES.—Fifty-four houses on the Burgess-road housing site, 32 houses on Section 3, and 16 houses on Section 4 of the Shirley Warren housing site, and 16 houses, College-road, Woolston, for the C.B. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Doncaster.**—HOUSES.—Fifty-eight houses at Grange-lane, Rossington, for the R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Middlesbrough.**—COLLEGE.—Erection and completion of the Constantine Technical College at Middlesbrough, for the County Borough Education Committee. Graham R. Dawbarn, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., 1, Montague-street, London, W.C.1. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Wembley.**—HOSPITAL.—Erection of a hospital in Wembley, comprising accommodation and appurtenant offices for 20 beds. Herbert Kenchington, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architrct, 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 4.—**West Ham.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of buildings to provide additional accommodation for male patients, and cycle store, West Ham Mental Hospital, Goodmayes, for the County Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E. Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Amesbury.**—COTTAGES.—Thirty at Amesbury, and 28 at Durrington, for the R.D.C. R. G. Vincent, surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Bristol.**—HOUSES.—St. Anne's housing site, 126 houses; Shirehampton housing site, 48 houses, for the T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City Engineer and Surveyor, Housing Department, 51, Prince-street.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Chapel-en-le-Frith.**—HOUSES.—Six non-parlour type houses at Batham Gate, near Buxton, for the R.D.C. T. Dinsdale, Inspector and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 5.—**Inverlochy, Fort William.**—VARIOUS WORKS.—Various trades in the erection of (100 houses) a village of Inverlochy, for the Inverlochy Village Society, Ltd. Matheson & Mackenzie, F.F.S., surveyors, 197, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

✱FEBRUARY 5.—**Staffordshire.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of a new C. of E. Central School at Eccleshall, for the Managers. Bernard Widdows, architect, St. James' Chambers, Derby. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Stapleford.**—HOUSES.—Erection, drainage, &c., of seven pairs of parlour houses and nine pairs of non-parlour houses, for the R.D.C. G. C. Hardy, architect, 11, Church-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Brynmawr.**—HOUSES.—Ten houses at Park-crescent, Twyncynghordy, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—HOUSES.—Pair of parlour-type houses at North Stoke, Oxon, for the R.D.C. H. B. Barnsley, architect, Knightsbridge Farm, Shirburn, Watlington, near Wallingford. Deposit £3 3s.

✱FEBRUARY 7.—**East Grinstead.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the existing offices in the London-road, East Grinstead, for the U.D.C. Cooper & Sons, quantity surveyors, 20, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 7.—**Hove.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 100 small houses at the housing estate at The Knoll, Old Shoreham-road, Hove, for the Borough Council. Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Leatherhead.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-six houses at the new housing site in Kingston-road, for the U.D.C. S. R. Drake, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

✱FEBRUARY 7.—**London.**—WORKS AND STORES.—Execution of work and supply of stores (separately) for the United Districts of Brentford and Chiswick, for twelve months commencing April 1, 1927, for the Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, M.I.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope).

FEBRUARY 7.—**Nottingham.**—BATHS.—Baths and Manager's House, Noel-street, for the T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Stockport.**—SHELTER.—Public shelter in artificial stone at the corner of Wellington-road North and Heaton Moor-road, for the T.C. H. Hamer, Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Swinton and Pendlebury.**—HOUSES.—182 houses on the Folly-lane site, for the U.D.C. H. Entwisle, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £3.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Thingoe.**—COTTAGES.—Four cottages, in pairs, at Chedburgh, for the R.D.C. A. F. Chamberlayne, clerk, 50, Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Ventnor.**—HOUSES.—Six houses on a site at Lowtherville, Upper Ventnor, for the Ventnor U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 144 in 28 blocks of four and sixteen blocks of two, for the T.C. Borough Engineer, E. A. Strickland, 16, Alma-road, Windsor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Armthorpe.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric lighting at Armthorpe new school and temporary building, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Blackpool.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations to the Employment Exchange, &c., Victoria Schools, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 8.—**Cork.**—BUILDING.—General store for the Southern Command at Collins Barracks, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassidy, Secretary Oifig Oibreach Puibli (Office of Public Works), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Cowbridge.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses and for certain works in connection therewith at Red Hill, Llanharry, for the R.D.C. E. Loveluck, A.R.I.B.A., 12, Dunraven-place, Bridgend.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Ecclesfield.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 300 boys at Ecclesfield High Green, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Featherstone.**—LIGHTING.—Improvements to the lighting and ventilation at Featherstone Council schools, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Near Eastbourne.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Coastguard Station, Birling Gap, near Eastbourne, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 8.—**Knottingley Holes.**—REBUILDING.—Rebuilding of boundary wall at Knottingley Holes Council school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Newhaven.**—HOUSES.—Forty-one non-parlour type houses, for the U.D.C. C. T. Hooper, Town Surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Stoke and Wolstanton.**—HEATING.—Alterations and additions to the central-heating and hot-water services at the London-road institution, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, for the B.G. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Thorne.**—INSTALLATION.—Provision and fixing of low-pressure hot-water installation at Thorne new (boys') school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**West Bromwich.**—COLLEGE.—First portion of the new "Kenrick Technical College," for the C.B. Wood & Kendrick & Edwin F. Reynolds, architects. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Emneth.**—SCHOOL.—New school for the Norfolk E.C. J. S. Davis, secretary, Shirehall, Norwich. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stretford.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester, for the Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Lancs.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. Erection of, at Leigh, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 10.—**Trowbridge.**—CONVENIENCES.—New public conveniences and incidental work in connection therewith, between the Park and Market-yard, for the U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Kent.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Beckenham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

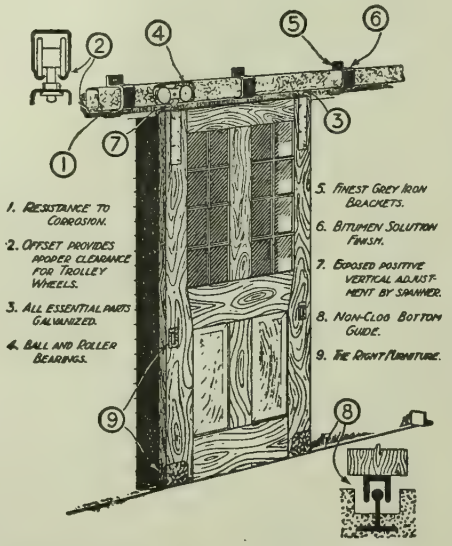
✱FEBRUARY 12.—**St. Helens.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 48 non-parlour three-bedroom type houses, of brick, on Clock Face housing site, No. L.1 and L.2, for the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, St. Helens. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 13.—**Dundrum.**—EXTENSION.—To the Dundrum Public Elementary school, Co. Durham. Rev. J. Marmion.

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FEBRUARY 14.—**Ballymena.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extensions and alterations to the Ballymena Academy, for the Governors. S. Anderson, secretary, High-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Great Crosby.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPE-LAYING.—Pipe-laying alterations, and bricklayers' work within the areas of the Kent, Northern, Southern and Western districts, for the period of twelve months. Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Water Board, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of a portion of the Public Baths in Main-street, for the C.B. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—Forty-eight houses at the Hambledon estate, for the C.B. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEBRUARY 14.—**Tottenham, N.**—POST OFFICE.—Erection of, at Tottenham, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱FEBRUARY 15.—**Birmingham.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Selly Oak, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 15.—**Exeter.**—LIBRARY.—Erection of, for the City Council of Exeter. John Bennett, City Architect, 2, Southernhay West, Exeter. Deposit £5.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Worsley.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses on their housing site at Walkden, for the U.D.C. J. Howard, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

✱FEBRUARY 16.—**Halifax.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hipperholme, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱FEBRUARY 16.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Burslem, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱FEBRUARY 17.—**Rochdale.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Rochdale, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱FEBRUARY 18.—**Hendon.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hendon, N.W., for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

NO DATE.—**Ardsley.**—CONVERSION.—Of the trough closets at the Blackgates Council school, for the West Riding E.C. P. Beaumont, Divisional Clerk, West Riding Education Offices, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield.

NO DATE.—**Barsby.**—HALL.—Erection of a village hall at Barsby, Leicester. G. Dolphin, North-street, Uppingham.

NO DATE.—**Co. Mayo.**—CHAPEL.—Mortuary chapel at the Parish Church, Partree, Claremorris, co. Mayo, for the Rev. T. O'Malley, P.P. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 23, Kildare-street, Dublin.

NO DATE.—**Harrogate.**—BLOCK.—Administrative block and sick wards at the Primitive Methodist Orphanage, Pannal Ash-road. J. Houfe, architect and surveyor, Albert-chambers.

NO DATE.—**Hunmanby.**—HOUSES.—House at Hunmanby, near Filey, for H. Vause. Jones & Stocks, architects, 56, Prudential-buildings, Leeds.

NO DATE.—**Seacombe.**—CHURCH.—Church in Poulton-road, for the Primitive Methodist. E. Ware, architect, 20, Exchange-street East, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

MATERIALS, etc.

JANUARY 31.—**Alton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite and limestone, for the R.D.C. A. O. Crew, Rodney House, Alton.

JANUARY 31.—**Beckenham.**—BRICKS.—200,000 paving bricks, 2 in. thick, for the U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Cheltenham.**—MATERIALS.—Portland cement, stoneware pipes, disinfectants, oils and ironmongery, lead pipe, wrought iron, lime, bricks and sand, &c., for the Corporation. J. S. Pickering, Borough Engineer.

JANUARY 31.—**Cowes.**—MATERIALS.—1,200 tons ¼ in. to ⅝ in. granite chippings and 400 tons of 1½ in. broken granite, for the U.D.C. J. W. Webster, engineer and surveyor.

JANUARY 31.—**Kettering.**—MATERIALS.—Refined tar, bituminous compounds, ¾ in. Bedford gravel, for the R.D.C. H. J. Parker, Surveyor, London-road.

JANUARY 31.—**Little Hulton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, 4 by 5 granite setts, tar macadam, tarred limestone, limestone and slag chippings, grit, kerbs, concrete flags, stoneware pipes and gullies, cement, for the U.D.C. J. H. Heyes, clerk.

JANUARY 31.—**Manchester.**—CASTINGS.—Ventilating grids, and other castings, for the T.C. J. Irvine, Manager of the Drainage Branch, Public Health Department, Civic Buildings, 1, Mount-street.

JANUARY 31.—**Renfrew.**—MATERIALS.—Metal sections of roads in the First or Upper District of the county of Renfrew; also for borders, setts, and chips for the C.C. James A. M'Callum, District Clerk, 15 West George-street, Glasgow.

JANUARY 31.—**Sutton-in-Ashfield.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam and broken granite, for the U.D.C. W. Burn, surveyor.

JANUARY 31.—**Warrington.**—MATERIALS.—Concrete flags, concrete kerbs, blue bricks, St. Helens bricks, sewer pipes, macadam and chippings, copper slag, cement, ventilators, cast-iron gullies, &c., for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

JANUARY 31.—**West Suffolk.**—MATERIALS.—Broken and unbroken road materials and local pit gravel, sand, and unbroken pit stone, for the C.C. E. H. Bond, County Surveyor, Bury St. Edmunds.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Amersham.** — MATERIALS. — Road aterials, for the R.D.C. A. H. Prince, District Surveyor, High-street.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Canterbury.**—MATERIALS.—Broken anite and tarred macadam; flints, shingle, sand, &c.; ortland cement, bricks (best stocks), and timber; ad surfacing compound; stoneware pipes and illies, for the T.C. P. H. Warwick, City Surveyor and ngineer.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Chingford.** — MATERIALS. — Sand, allast and concrete ballast, gravel, shingle, chippings, oken road stone, tarred granite, limestone and slag, r and bitumen, for the U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, Engiеr and Surveyor, The Ridgeway.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Folkestone.**—MATERIALS.—Cast-iron ods, iron and ironmongery, and Portland cement, for e T.C. A. E. Nichols, Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Karachi (India).**—PIPES.—**37,000 cwts. cast iron pipes from 3 in. to 27 in. diameter; 33 in. ing main of cast-iron pipes and sluice valves, stop lves and back pressure valves, for the Corporation.** hief Engineer, Municipal Offices.

FEBRUARY 1.—**London.**—MATERIALS. — Yorkshire gging, artificial footway paving, broken granite uernsey and Leicestershire only) and basalt (Cornish ly), gravel, hoggin and shingle, ballast and sand, ain pipes, traps, &c., wood paving blocks, pitch, tar d creosote, oil, tar paving and tar macadam, removal clay, &c., timber, York stone landings, for the ampstead B.C. A. P. Johnson, Town Clerk, Town all, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Crayford.**—MATERIALS. — Castings, wer pipes, cement, road materials, dehydrated tar, r the U.D.C. F. Leary, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Hove.**—MATERIALS.—Ironmongery, iners' ironmongery and tools, gas and water pipes and tings, paints, varnishes, brushes, &c., artificial stone ving slabs, Portland cement, stoneware drain pipes, oken granite, Coombe rock flints, refined gas tar, rred slag macadam, and for supplying and executing reet masonry and jobbing works, for the T.C. orough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 2.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalte tumen, pitch, &c.; ballast, sand, &c.; lime, bricks; pes (drain), &c.; pitching and paving; sewer ironork; timber for the Southwark B.C. P. H. Gray, own Clerk, Town Hall, Walworth-road, S.E.17.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Wood Green.**—MATERIALS.—Broken anite, stoneware pipes, Portland cement, masons' and viors' works, asphalt works for footways, tarpaving orks, distilled tar or surface dressing compounds, taracadam, for the U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Bingham.**—MATERIALS.—Road mateals, and also for tarspraying with refined tar, for the .D.C. A. Parry, Highway Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Cornwall.**—MATERIALS.—Bitumen, fined tar and compounds, roadstone, tarred macadam, r the C.C. E. H. Collcutt, County Surveyor, County all, Truro.

FEBRUARY 3.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Guernsey anite, Quenast granite, granite siftings, shingle, tar nd bitumen spraying work, lime, cement and bricks, on goods, heavy iron goods, paving work, York and rtificial paving stone, wood paving repairs, tarred ag, &c., for the Kensington B.C. H. Rapson, Town lerk.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Stockport.**—MATERIALS.—Dalbeattie nd Welsh granite setts, Welsh granite broken for macadam, Lancashire lonkey setts, flags, kerbs, &c., anite concrete flags, Portland cement, stoneware ipes, iron castings, pitch, creosote oil and limestone hippings, for the C.B. H. Hamer, Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Irlam.**—MATERIALS.—Sewer and rain pipes, granite chippings, stone kerb, concrete ags, pitch and oil, paints, tarmacadam, grit setts, roken stone, and limestone chippings, iron castings, ement, for the U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Witham.**—MATERIALS. — Granite, last furnace slag, tar macadam, for the U.D.C. D. enkinson, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 5.—**East Barnet Valley.**—MATERIALS.— roken granite, tarmacadam (slag), tarpaving (limeone), gravel, hoggin, sand, refined tar, for the U.D.C. York, engineer and surveyor, Station-road, ew Barnet.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Glasgow.**—PIPES.—1,200 tons of st-iron pipes, varying from 12 in. to 3 in. diameter, r the T.C. Engineer and Manager of the Water epartment, 50, John-street.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Mitcham.**—MATERIALS. — Sewerage onwork, stoneware pipes, Portland cement, grit and ea gravel for tarspraying, broken granite, tarpaving aterials, supply of tarred slag macadam, for the .D.C. Surveyor, Broadway House, Lower Mitcham.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Pudsey.**—PIPES.—600 yards of 6 in. pun and cast-iron water pipes, tested to 600 ft. head, r the T.C. A. E. Evans, Town Clerk.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Trowbridge.**—MATERIALS.—500 tons in. and ¾ in. granite or limestone cubical chippings, in., ½ in., and ¾ in. chippings are also required; 14,000 llons (more or less) refined tar or bituminous compound suitable for the treatment of road surfaces, for e U.D.C. Geo. W. J. Clark, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Bridgwater.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmaclam, granite stone and chippings, grist, surface dress- g material, cast-iron goods, bricks, pipes, cement, &c., ad pipe, water fittings, &c., for the T.C. H. P. ishop, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Chiswick.**—MATERIALS.—Lime and ment, Buxton or grey lime, Kentish flints, hoggin, ue Guernsey granite, Welsh granite and other broken adstone, granite kerb, channel and setts, York or her paving, tarred granite slag, and limestone, tarving, tar asphalt, pipes, gullies, &c., for the U.D.C. Willis, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Stockbridge.**—MATERIALS. — Limeones, squeegee gravel, for the R.D.C. S. F. Warren, strict Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Willesden.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial b paving, tar paving and tar macadam, gravel, flints, rnt ballast, &c., for repair of roads, &c., broken nite and slag, for repair of roads, &c., lime, cement, d stoneware pipes, &c., timber, for the U.D.C. F lkinson, Engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Dyneid, Kilburn, N.W.6.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Escrick.**—MATERIALS.—Best whin stone, limestone, slag and tar, for the R.D.C. J. R. Hudson, "Ashdene," Dunnington, York.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Leeds.**—GRANITE.—5,000 tons of ¾ in. slag nuts, 1,250 tons of ¼ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 1,250 tons of ⅜ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 500 tons of ½ in. whinstone or granite chippings, for the T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, Swinegate.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Middlesex.**—MATERIALS.—1,300 tons of 2 in. machine-broken Clee Hill granite and ¼ in. Clee Hill granite chippings, also for 4,000 tons (more or less) tarred slag macadam, for the C.C. A. Dryland, County Engineer, County Engineer's Department, Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Isle of Ely.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, broken granite and iron slag, &c., for the C.C. R. S. W. Perkins, County Surveyor, Lynn-road, Wisbech.

FEBRUARY 10.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Sewer castings, stoneware drain pipes, &c., stock and Fletton bricks, timber for sewer works, ballast, sand, gravel, &c., broken granite, tarpaving, York and Lancashire stone and artificial paving, kerb and paving setts, Portland cement, grey lime, creosoted deal blocks, general ironmongery, tools, iron, steel, &c., for the Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Thirsk.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone, slag, and tarred slag; pipes, tools, &c., for the R.D.C. J. W. Lupton, Surveyor, Castlegarth.

FEBRUARY 12. — **Felixstowe.** — MATERIALS. — Timber; cement; castings; pipes (stoneware), for the U.D.C. H. Clegg, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Halifax.** — MATERIALS. — Paving setts, flags, kerb, &c., granite, macadam, and granite and limestone chippings, Portland cement, gravel and sand, earthenware pipes, &c., granite paving setts, artificial flags, tarmacadam, tar, bituminous spraying compounds, &c., for the C.B. Borough Engineer, Crossley-street,

FEBRUARY 12.—**Holland (Lincs).**—MATERIALS.—Granite, slag, tarmacadam, slag and granite chippings, shingle, and tar-spraying, for the C.C. Wm. A. Rogerson, County Surveyor, Guildhall, Boston.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Melford.**—MATERIALS. — Broken granite, slag, flint or stone, for the R.D.C. A. F. Kilner, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 12.—**North Riding of Yorkshire.**—MATERIALS.— Roadstone (whinstone, slag, limestone, tarred macadam, &c.), tar and bituminous mixtures, for the C.C. The County Surveyor, County Hall, Northallerton.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Durham.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone, limestone and slag, cast-iron direction posts, gulley grates and frames, &c., tar and tar compounds, for the C.C. W. J. Merrett, County Engineer and Surveyor, 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Hendon.**—MATERIALS. — Broken granites, limestone, hoggin, shingle, &c., tarred macadam, tarpaving and repairs to tarpaving, &c., disinfectants, castings, and ironmongery, for the U.D.C. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Southport.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, vitrified tiles, Portland cement and lime, road materials, granite, limestone, kerbs, channels, flags, lump and broken stone, tarred granite and limestone macadam, slag, granite concrete flags, red shale, and bitumen grout, &c., salt-glazed vitrified stoneware socket-jointed pipes, junctions, gullies, &c., iron castings, (manhole covers, special castings, &c.), smithy iron and rainwater goods, &c., plumbers' goods, lead pipe, and glass, &c. A. E. Jackson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Walsall.**—MATERIALS.—Broken furnace slag, broken granite, castings, bricks, cement, stoneware pipes, &c., distilled tar and bituminous grouting, for the R.D.C. W. P. Young, District Surveyor, Council Offices, Daw End, Rushall.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Leeds.**—1,000 tons of rich burnt lime, for the T.C. E. H. Howatson, Sewerage Engineer.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Tottenham.**—MATERIALS.—**Asphalt and tar paving, artificial stone paving, &c., for the U.D.C. E. Townson, Clerk, Town Hall, Tottenham, N. 15.**

FEBRUARY 16.—**Eccles.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware and earthenware pipes, gullies, &c., manhole, lamp-eye covers, and frames, gulley grates and frames, &c., pitch, creosote oil, Portland cement, lime, and mortar, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Liverpool.**—MATERIALS.—Iron, mild steel and cast steel, bar, &c., iron and steel, angles and tees, galvanised sheets, &c., paving setts, curbs and channel stones, Yorkshire flags, guardstones, &c., Lancashire flags, setts, curbs, &c., cement, macadam, &c., gravel, glazed pipes, junctions, &c. (including agricultural drain pipes, street gullies, &c.), bricks, pitch and creosote oil, painters' and burning oils, timber, artificial stone paving slabs. The City Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Dale-street.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.** — MATERIALS. — Broken granite, kerbing, &c., ballast and sand, lime and cement, drain pipes, castings, drainage reconstruction, for the Fulham B.C. W. Townend, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Iron castings, rainwater goods, sheet-iron stove-pipes, &c., timber, tarred slag macadam and tar paving, asphalt, bitumen, &c., tar for tar-spraying, Thames ballast, sand and shingle, lime and cement, bricks, stoneware pipes, granite, York stone paving slabs, plumber's work, for the Hammersmith B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6.

FEBRUARY 18.—**The Maldens and Coombe.**—MATERIALS.—Refined tar, broken road metal, kerbing and gravel, stoneware goods, tarmacadam and tarpaving, Portland cement, ironmongery, iron, steel, tools, &c., paints, greases, oils, and lime, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Offices, New Malden.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Coventry.**—MATERIALS. — Bricks, cement, lime, &c., road materials, stoneware pipes, &c., iron castings, for the T.C. E. H. Ford, City Engineer and Surveyor.

MARCH 1.—**London.**—GRANITE.—200 tons of granite per week delivered to Saxon Sidings, Fulbourne, L. & N.E. Railway, Cambs. The granite to consist of 40 p er cent. of clean ¾ in. to ¼ in. chippings, and the balance to consist of ¼ in. to grit in approximately equal proportions of these smaller sizes. The Atlas Stone Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

MARCH 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons of 18 in. and 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, and valves, fittings and special castings, for the T.C. D. P. Howells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, Ltd., Agents for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. Deposit £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**Dundee.**—GRANITE.—12,000 lin. ft. of granite kerb, for the T.C. G. Baxter, City Engineer, 91, Commercial-street.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JANUARY 31.—**Adlingfleet and Whitgift.**—OUTFALL.—For (1) building a new outfall sluice at Trent Falls, and (2) widening and deepening Adlingfleet drain, about four miles long, for the Drainage Commissioners. J. Simmons & Sons, engineers, Oxford Chambers, 20, Silver-street, Doncaster. Deposit £4 4s.

JANUARY 31.—**Edinburgh.**—STEELWORK.—Structural steel work of extension of turbine house of electric generating station, Westbank, Portobello, for the T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect.

JANUARY 31. — **Egypt.** — BARRAGE. — Construction of a barrage and subsidiary works on the River Nile, near Nag Hammadi, for the Ministry of Public Works of the Egyptian Government. Goode, Fitzmaurice, Wilson & Mitchell, Consulting Engineers to the Egyptian Government, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster; or the Legation of the Egyptian Government, 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

JANUARY 31.—**Peebles.**—EXTENSIONS.—To the water supply of West Linton, including small break pressure tank, 2,600 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron and other pipes, track cutting, meter, connections, fencing, and other auxiliary works, for the C.C. J. Thomson, C.E., 20, Melville-street, Edinburgh. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Wexford.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Enlarging the reservoir of the Wexford water supply at Coolree, and for sundry contingent works, for the T.C. Delap & Waller, consulting engineers, 115, Grafton-street, Dublin.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Bri Chualann.**—REPAIRS.—To the South Pier at the harbour, for the U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, surveyor, 27, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Earl Shilton.**—SEWERS.—Construction of sewers ranging from 9 in. to 12 in. in diameter, together with manholes and construction of screening chamber and detritus tanks, two dosing chambers, four bacteria beds, two humus tanks, engine-house, effluent drains, and other incidental works in the parish of Earl Shilton, for the Hinckley R.D.C. A. H. S. Waters, Engineer, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Hinckley.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of sewers ranging from 9 in. to 21 in. in diameter, together with manholes and construction of screening chamber and detritus tanks, two dosing chambers, four bacteria beds, two humus tanks, engine house, effluent drains, and other incidental works, at Barwell, for the R.D.C. A. H. S. Waters, engineer, 25, Temple-row, Birmingham. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Totnes.**—TANKS.—Construction of collecting tanks, line of water main, cattle drinking troughs, &c., and the concreting of existing adit, at Follaton waterworks, for the T.C. J. L. Davis, Borough Surveyor, 10, High-street. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Salford.**—STEELWORK.—Steelwork at the Electricity Showrooms, Chapel-street, for the T.C. C. Swain, architect, 12, Exchange-street, Manchester.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Greenoak.**—OUTFALL.—Construction of a concrete tube outfall on a piled foundation with accompanying piling work, the provision and fixing of a tidal flap valve, and other work in connection therewith on the Greenoak Goit, in the parish of Metham, for the Drainage Board. Fairbank & Son, engineers, The Tudor House, Stonegate, York. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Ashby-de-la-Zouch.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Construction of about 9 miles of cast-iron pipe water mains of varying sizes, from 6 in. to 2 in. diameter, together with all appurtenant works, pumping station and covered service reservoir, for the R.D.C. W. H. Radford & Son, consulting engineers, Albion Chambers, King-street, Nottingham. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—STEELWORK.—Supply, delivery and erection of steam and water piping, valves, &c., and construction steelwork, platforms crane gantries, &c., for Central Power House extensions for the T.C. City Electrical Engineers, St. George's Chambers, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPES AND VALVES.—Tender No. 3, cast-iron pipes and irregular castings; Tender No. 21, sluice valves and spindles, fire hydrants, &c., for the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply and erection of a plant of the stationary type covering the whole cycle of operations necessary for the manufacture of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar macadam required for the construction of paved carriageways and footways, namely, drying, heating, measuring or weighing and mixing economically and with accuracy and the running of same for a period of two weeks after completion of erection, for the T.C. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X. 4045).

MARCH 8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of sewage disposal works, comprising detritus, settling and storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and humus tanks, together with the erection of three ejector stations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., 12 in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of about 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. C. Turton, Engineer and Surveyor, 36, High-street. Deposit £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JANUARY 31.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Cato-road, Lennard-road, Morland-road, and Courtenay road, for the U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Bedford.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Tennyson-road, for the T.C. N. Greenshields, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Carshalton.**—EXTENSION.—Sewer extension at Banstead-road, for the D.C. W. Willis Gale, surveyor. Deposit £2.

JANUARY 31.—**Cleadon.**—SEWER.—Construction of 390 lineal yards of 9 in. earthenware pipe sewer in Burdon-road, Cleadon, for the South Shields R.D.C. T. E. Gilchrist, Surveyor, Council Offices, East Boldon, co. Durham.

JANUARY 31.—**Loughborough.**—SEWER.—1,015 yds. of 18 in. cast-iron, concrete tube, and stoneware pipe sewers; and about 380 yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipe ditto; together with manholes, &c., from Moor-lane to Leicester-road, for the T.C. W. Granger, Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

JANUARY 31.—**Widnes.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Road construction and drainage work on the Kingsway site, for the T.C. H. S. Oppenheim, Town Clerk. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Chingford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of the following roads:—(1) Lea Valley-road (comprising resurfacing about 9,000 sup. yards with tarmacadam; tarpaving footways; realignment of kerbing, &c.); and (2) Hall-lane (part) (comprising kerbing, concrete haunches, surface drainage, and resurfacing about 6,000 sup. yards with tarmacadam, tar paved footways, &c., for the U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Chingford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Folly-lane, South Chingford, with reinforced concrete including surface and land drainage, kerbing and tar macadam footpaths, for the U.D.C. S. J. Hellier, engineer and surveyor, The Ridgeway. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—STREETS.—Construction of the following street works: (1) Connaught-gardens West; (2) Albany-gardens East; (3) Albany-gardens West; (4) Lancaster-gardens East; (5) Lancaster-gardens West; (6) Albert-road; (7) Victory-road; (8) Tewkesbury-road (part of); (9) Croft-road (part of); (10) Wargrave-road; and (11) Great Clacton Housing Scheme road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 1.—**London.**—SEWER.—Construction of about 770 ft. of 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. brick sewer and contingent works beneath Houndsditch and Cavendish-court, for the City Corporation. City Engineer, Guildhall, E.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—350 yards of brick and concrete sewer, mainly in heading in the works of the Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Common-lane, Washwood Heath, for the T.C. H. H. Humphries, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Hove.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up roadway, laying new paving, kerbing, and channelling, and other works in connection therewith in Hogarth-road, between Lawrence-road and Portland-road, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Thorne.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of about 1,350 lin. yards of salt-glazed ware and concrete pipe sewers varying in size from 15 in. to 8 in. diameter, together with manholes and other works, in the parish of Stainforth, for the R.D.C. E. J. Silcock, engineer, 10, Park-row, Leeds. Deposit £5.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Wembley.**—SEWER AND DRAINS.—Construction of about 600 yards lineal of 9 in. sewer, with branch drains, together with a temporary builder's road in connection with the extension of the Christchurch Estate, Ealing-road, for the U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Arnold.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up and completion of the remaining unmade portion of Marlborough-road, for the U.D.C. R. E. Clarke, Surveyor, Arnot Hill House.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Benfieldside.**—SEWER.—For (1) road-making, and (2) laying of 9 in. sewer in connection with 22 houses proposed to be erected at Shotley Bridge, for the U.D.C. J. McKay, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Blackhill.

FEBRUARY 4.—**Doncaster.**—DRAINS.—Laying about 400 yards of 15 in. surface water drains along the Welfare Centre Ground at Rossington, and about 180 yards of 12 in. drain along West End-lane and Grange lane, for the R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, surveyor.

★FEBRUARY 5.—**Inverlochy, Fort William.**—ROADS, DRAINAGE, &C.—Formation of roads and footpaths, main water supply and drainage works of a village at Inverlochy, for the Inverlochy Village Society, Ltd. Kenneth Macrae, surveyor, Columba Buildings, Oban.

FEBRUARY 5.—**Normanton.**—WALL.—Erection of a boundary wall, iron fence and gates at their burial ground at Normanton, and for the making-up of the roadway adjoining, for the Burial Board. W. F. Copp, surveyor, Council Offices.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Scarborough.**—ROAD.—Construction of a reinforced concrete and wood block road, &c., in Falsgrave-road, for the T.C. H. W. Smith, Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Devon.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction of the Exeter-Plymouth road between, Alphington and Kennford, for the C.C. F. E. Simpson, County Surveyor, 21, Southernhay West, Exeter. Deposit £10 10s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Edmonton.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Sittingbourne, Teynham, Borden, and Faversham-avenue, Summerhill-grove, First-avenue, and Percy-road, for the U.D.C. C. Brown, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Edmonton. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Leatherhead.**—SEWERS.—Laying of sewers and surface water drains and the construction of certain roads in connection with the housing scheme in Kingston-road, for the U.D.C. S. R. Drake, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**North Shields.**—ROAD.—New motor road from the new quay at the river wall, Albert Edward Dock, to Howdon-road, North Shields, for the Tyne Improvement Commission. A. Blacklock, Secretary, Tyne Improvement Commission Offices, Bewick-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Tadcaster.**—EXTENSION.—Providing and laying cast-iron water mains, with valves, hydrants, &c., complete as follows:—Contracts (1).—Scholes: Common-lane and Arthursdale, 670 yards 4 in. pipe; New-road, 80 yards 4 in. pipe; Taylor-lane, Barnbow, 680 yards 3 in. pipe. (2) Kippax: Tate Fields, Butt Hill, 225 yards 3 in. pipe, for the R.D.C. E. Thackray, Water Inspector, Station-road, Kippax, near Leeds.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Leeds.**—PAVING.—Kerbing, paving, tar macadamising and tar paving footpaths in Oakwell-Mount (part), Cold Well-road, Farm-road (part), Well Garth-mount, and kerbing, paving, tar macadamising and tar paving footpaths in Juniper-place, Sutherland-road (part), for the T.C. Highways Engineer, 1, Swinegate.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Barnstaple.**—MAKING-UP.—Of six roads on the Yeo Vale estate, for the T.C. E. Y. Saunders, Borough Surveyor, Castle-street. Deposit £3.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWERAGE.—Sewerage works for the construction of about 4 miles of 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 15 in. stoneware sewers, with manholes and other works incidental thereto, in the parish of Broomfield, for the R.D.C. J. H. Blizard, engineer (of the firm of Messrs. Lemon & Blizard), 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Cork.**—ROAD.—24,640 super yards of ferro-concrete roadway, and for about 5,960 super yards of asphalt concrete roadway, for the C.C. E. Callanan, Secretary, Cork County Council, Court House, Cork.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—DRAINAGE.—Laying approximately 583 lin. yards of 12 in. sewer in Birmingham-road, for the T.C. F. W. Jones, Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 150.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc

FEBRUARY 1.—**Thurstaston.**—Perry & Phillips will sell, on the premises, Dawpool Hall, Thurstaston, in process of demolition, building materials, dressed bricks, iron girders, tiles, stone. Auctioneers, 59, High-street, Bridgnorth.

FEBRUARY 2, 3 AND 4.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark, in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Kelcey, F.S.I., F.A.I., will sell, without reserve, under instructions from Mr A. J. Elvin, at the Empire Exhibition, steel and timber-framed buildings, timber, building materials and Exhibition fittings, comprising 3,000 lots. Auctioneers, Victoria House, 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1, or on site.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons will sell, in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, freehold building land at Woking, Surrey, area of about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W.6.

Public Appointments.

JANUARY 31.—**London.**—Full-time Teacher of Carpentry and Joinery, Building Construction and Mathematics required by the Middlesex E.C., at the Willesden Polytechnic Junior Technical School (Building) for Boys, N.W.6. The Principal, Willesden Polytechnic, Priory Park-road, Kilburn, N.W 6.

JANUARY 31.—**Poole.**—Temporary Town-Planning Assistant required by the B.C. E. J. Goodacre, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Poole, Dorset.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Smethwick.**—Chief Architectural Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Department, required by the County Borough Council. Frank Chapman, Town Clerk, Council House, Smethwick.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Sunderland.**—Clerk of Works required by the Sunderland Education Committee to supervise erection of Secondary Schools. Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15, John-street, Sunderland.

★FEBRUARY 12.—**London.**—Assistant Visiting instructor of Brickwork at the L.C.C. School of Building, Ferndale-road, Brixton, S.W.4, for three evenings weekly, required by the L.C.C. Apply to the Education Officer, T.1(*a*), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope).

★FEBRUARY 14.—**Middlesbrough.**—Clerk of Works required by the County Borough E.C. to supervise the erection of the Constantine Technical College. W. J. Williams, Director of Education, Education Offices, Middlesbrough.

★NO DATE.—**Hong Kong.**—Sanitary Inspectors required by the Government of Hong Kong for a period of three years, with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/15126.

★NO DATE.—**London.**—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Required temporarily by the Tottenham U.D.C. Engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Tottenham, N. 15, for official form.

★NO DATE.—**Nyasaland.**—INSPECTOR OF WORKS.—Required by the Government of Nyasaland for the Public Works Department. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, quoting M/15159.

★NO DATE.—**Richmond, Surrey.**—Clerk of Works required by the E.C. in connection with the erection of a Central School at Richmond. Grahame Cowell, Education Secretary, Education Office, Richmond.

TRADE NEWS

Asphaltic Slag for Roads.

The tender of William Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., of Milkstone, Rochdale, has been accepted by the Urban District Council for work in Railway-road, from Bradshaw Bridge to Moss-road, Urmston. The work comprises new channelling, also asphaltic slag and sett paving to carriageway.

The "Adelphi" Door.

Under this heading, the Woco Door Company have issued a brochure, in which is set forth particulars of their attractive doors, which, while reasonable in price, are suitable for all classes of house. A catalogue will be sent upon request, or the actual designs may be inspected at their West-end show-room, 55, Rathbone-place, W.

Wired Pale Fencing.

Messrs. The Lewisham Timber Co., Ltd., have issued recently their catalogue No. C 5, in which are contained details of their various styles of wired pale fencing suitable for enclosing land for all purposes. The catalogue will be sent upon request to the company, at Lewisham Bridge, S.E. 13.

Ladders and Trestles.

We understand that Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., the proprietors of Spencer's patent travelling crane, have a large stock of ladders, barrows, steps, extension ladders, &c., together with imported scaffold-poles, putlogs and spruce scaffold-boards, at their chief postal address at Paddington-green, W. 2. This firm also makes a speciality of lending plant on hire.

Second-hand Scientific Instruments.

Messrs. C. Baker's, of 244, High Holborn, January catalogue contains details of a number of fine surveying instruments, theodolites, levels, drawing instruments, scales, &c., which are being sold at second-hand prices. Messrs. C. Baker will gladly send their catalogue, containing details of their full collection, upon request.

Paddington Goods Station Lighting.

The new goods station sheds of the G.W.R. at the rear of Paddington Station, London, are we understand, illuminated by "Geco" dispersive reflectors and 500-watt Osram gas filled lamps, supplied by the General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 This installation—the first of its kind—was the subject of very careful consideration and planning, and was only adopted after the carrying out of experimental tests of great severity. The results attained are reflected in the fact that a further contract has been placed for the equipping of the G.W.R. Temple Meads Goods Station Bristol, with 600 similar units.

Cost of Building.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Eltham Conservative Association at Eltham, said that houses were costing too much money, and they would have to be careful not only to do nothing to increase housing cost, but do everything possible to reduce it. The most promising way to bring about a reduction of the cost of building was to reduce the subsidy. Rents were still too high for large numbers of people and the great problem was to provide suitable houses for the poorer members of the community. The Minister of Health was anxious, in order to obtain cheaper houses, that the housing grant should in future be used as far as possible for the provision of a rather less costly house than that to which builders had so far been giving special attention. The local authorities were being urged to devote themselves especially to the provision of a type of house which, with the aid of the subsidy, could be let at rents within the means of the less well-paid workers. Private enterprise in building would be further encouraged also through the judicious exercise of the powers of local authorities to make advances. The housing efforts of the last five years represented one of the most remarkable advances in social progress since the war.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ACCRINGTON.—The Corporation are likely to give £150 towards the erection of a tramway passengers' shelter at Moor End.

BARKING TOWN.—The U.D.C. recommend the erection of blocks of six flats on each of the corner sites on the Eastbury estate, and two flats on land situate at the junction of Bifrons-street with Gascoigne-road. The Engineer is to report to the Council in committee as to the estimated cost of the erection, and that the flats are to be erected on the land at the junction of Bifrons-street with Gascoigne-road be utilised for the rehousing of persons displaced by the Parsons-row improvement scheme.—The Council also recommend that the plans for the erection of a refreshment pavilion, at an estimated cost of £4,160, be recommended to the Council for acceptance. The Architect is to be directed to prepare detailed plans and drawings of the proposed building, and tenders are to be invited for the erection of the building, and application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to a loan.—Plans passed: Two houses, Morley-road, for Dr. C. F. Fenton; four houses, Wilmington-gardens, and five houses, Salisbury-avenue, for E. Glenny & Son.

BARNSLEY.—The West Riding C.C. are to repair burr and fence walls in the vicinity of the Police Station at Staincross.

BEDFORD.—The T.C. has approved the following plans: E. H. C. Inskip, for E. Two, four houses, Willow-road, and for P. Mann, two houses, Willow-road; Bedford Corporation, eight houses and 16 flats, Miller-road, Kennedy-road and Elstow-road; A. E. Pryor, two houses, Beresford-road.

BEXHILL.—The T.C. passed plans: House, South-cliff, by J. E. Maynard, for R. H. Brittain; pair of semi-detached houses, Woodville-road, by J. E. Maynard, for F. J. Harris; house, Plemont-gardens, for T. J. Chalk; pair of semi-detached cottages, Turkey-road, by J. H. Lye, for J. Wood & R. A. Larkin house and garage, Dalmeny-road, by Bruce & Co., for Major A. C. Ticehurst; house, Cranston-avenue, for A. Curran; bungalow, Peartree-lane, for A. Bertodo.

BEXLEY.—Plans have been passed by the U.D.C.: bungalow, Upton-road, for P. W. Grose, submitted by F. J. Buckingham; house, Bellegrove-road, for W. Norman; two houses, Springfield-road, for E. J. Webb; bungalow, Arbuthnot-lane, for C. R. Hicks, submitted by L. Sitch; house, May Place-road, for E. L. Povey; house, Upton-road, for J. R. Warren, submitted by E. T. Hopping; bungalow, Arbuthnot-lane, for Mrs. Stamp, submitted by G. W. Lucas & Sons; two houses, Royal Oak-road, for E. Saunders, submitted by E. T. Hopping; 12 houses, Hansol-road, for S. J. Wright.

BOLTON.—It is proposed to remodel and enlarge the Masonic Hall in Institute-street. Plans are in course of preparation by Messrs. Ormrod, Pomeroy & Foy, and Stafford Haslam, architects, Acresfield.— Bolton Infirmary Committee have decided to authorise the Building Sub-Committee to instruct the architects to prepare specifications and obtain estimates for the proposed new Haslam Nursing Home, which is to be erected in the grounds of the Infirmary behind the Thorley New-road property.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the sum of £3,700 for the erection of a bowling and tennis pavilion at Meyrick Park.—Application is also to be made for sanction to borrow the sum of £2,600 for the purpose of the erection of a bowling pavilion at Woodland-avenue.

BRADFORD.—The Eccleshill Parochial Church Council are proposing to carry out a scheme of additions to Eccleshill Church school by the erection of a two-story building. The architect is Thos. W. Dixon, 300, Bowling Old-lane, West Bowling.

BRECONSHIRE.—The Breconshire E.C. have received the B.E.'s approval to the building programme for 1927–28. The estimated expenditure of the first year's programme amounts to £25,000, the second year £22,000, and the third year £23,000. The site of a new elementary school at Pontneathvaughan has already been purchased, and the B.E. has approved of the preliminary plans. Tenders for this work will be invited, and also the same for the proposed conversion of the old school house at Cefn Coed into a domestic and practical instruction centre. Mr. Harley C. W. Strickland, A.R.I.B.A., the County Architect, has received instructions to submit to the B.E. preliminary plans of proposed alterations to Ystradfellte Council School and Clydach Council mixed school.

CASTLEBAR.—The Mayo C.C. has decided to secure a loan of £2,653 to be expended on repairing the roof of Castlebar and other court-houses.

CHATHAM.—The T.C. has passed the following plans: Extension to Medway Union Hospital for the Medway Guardians; two houses, Maidstone-road, for Miss Larke; two houses at Horsted-avenue, for H. A. Phillips & Son; six houses at Cornwallis-avenue, for H. A. Phillips & Son; two semi-detached villas at Fletcheworth-avenue, for H. P. Hughes; bungalow at Chestnut-avenue, Walderslade, for J. Beattie.

CHERTSEY.—The Surrey C.C. recommend the spending of £51,837 for roads.

CHESHUNT.—The Co-operative Society propose erecting new business premises at Turner's Hill.

CHESTER.—The City Council recommend that approval be given to the erection of 14 houses upon land fronting Devonshire-place in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the City Surveyor, and application be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the necessary monies.—The Council has resolved that the plans prepared by the City Surveyor for office accommodation at 43, Northgate-street, be tentatively approved and submitted to the M.H.—The Council are also proposing to erect a public hall on a portion of the Public Market. The City Surveyor is to report on the proposal as soon as possible.—Plans passed: House, on new road on the east side of Stock's-lane, for J. H. Emerson; lay-out plan of a building site, Hoole-lane, and adjoining Hoole-lane farm, for Miss B. Jones; lay-out plan of building land, Littleton-road adjoining Vicars Cross House, for A. J. Hayton, architect; bungalow, South Way, Throstle's Nest estate, Blacon, for F. Mutlow; house on plot No. 109, Park-road West, for H. V. B. Thorington; four lock-up garages in Chester-street, Saltney, for C. P. Cockrill; house, Sandon-road and Brook-lane, for T. Huffinley.—The Governors of the Chester King's School are proposing to erect sports pavilion and are making application to the B.E. for sanction to borrow £1,197.

CHICHESTER.—The West Sussex E.C. are to erect a new secondary school for boys, at a cost of £15,000.—A new class-room is also to be provided at the Lancastrian Council girls' school, at a cost of £550.

CLEVEDON.—The U.D.C. has agreed to borrow a second instalment of £4,000 for housing purposes.

COBHAM.—The R.D.C. are to invite tenders for the erection of thirty houses on the Portsmouth-road.

COCKFOSTERS.—The existing Parish Room at Cockfosters having been found to be totally inadequate, it has been decided to build a church house.

COVENTRY.—The City Council recommend the following: (1) That a site for an electricity sub-station in Abercorn-road and Maudslay-road be purchased for £500; (2) land be purchased at a cost of about £350 for a new entrance to the electricity generating station at Longford; and (3) that the site of the Foleshill Tramway Depot be purchased for £661 16s. 6d.

CROYDON.—The C.B. has passed the following recommendations regarding the Norwood-grove estate: Plans were submitted by the Borough Engineer, indicating portions of the west wing at the Mansion, comprising morning room, hall, housekeeper's room, kitchen, and certain domestic offices on the ground floor, and eight bedrooms on the first floor to be cleared, and lavatories erected on the site at an estimated cost of £1,200, and various other alterations be carried out at a cost of £1,000. Fencing work is also recommended at a cost of £838.—The E.C. recommend the erection of a school for 400 children on vacant land adjoining the Winterbourne school, and application is to be made to the B.E. for sanction, including the appointment of an architect and quantity surveyor, and for the acceptance of a tender for the work. The scheme is estimated to cost £18,000.—The C.B. has considered the following library schemes: Central library, extensions and alterations, £14,000; Addiscombe-Woodside library, alterations, &c., £2,650; Norbury library, plans and estimates to be submitted; Addiscombe, new library, £10,000; Norbury new library, £11,000; South Croydon, new library, £12,000.—The Council recommend that application be made to the B.E. for sanction to the erection of a school to accommodate approximately 250 junior mixed and infant scholars, and to be authorised to appoint an architect to prepare the necessary plans, and a quantity surveyor, to obtain the necessary approvals to the plans, and tenders for the erection of the school. The Council further recommend that a temporary building, to accommodate approximately 100 children, be erected on the said site at the earliest possible date, in order to meet the immediate needs of the district, at an estimated cost of £2,000.—Plans passed: F. H. Willcocks, 111 houses, Chipstead-avenue, Foxley-road, and Warlingham-road; Bees & Partners, 24 houses, plots 68–9, Ham Farm; S. Springer, 20 houses, Springfield-road; Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., two houses, Waddon-road; N. A. Frost, six garages, Brighton-road; Paish, Tyler & Crump, six houses, 24–30 & 31–33, Greencourt-gardens, house, 2, Greencourt-gardens, 24 houses, Whitethorn-gardens, and eight houses, 1-11 & 4-6, Greencourt-gardens; J. H. Pearson, two houses, Northwood-road, next 138; J. Rodda, five houses, next "The Chestnuts," Lower Addiscombe-road; Rees & Partners, two houses, 16–17, Orchard-avenue; J. Midmer, 18 houses, 2–36, Norbury-rise; Corporation, slipper baths and wash-houses, Windmill-road, adjoining Gloucester public house; S. H. Laver, 42 houses, Lynwood-gardens; H. C. Dangerfield, four houses and garages, Wickham-avenue, at Wickham-road, plots 41-44.

DARLINGTON.—A new industry of considerable magnitude, and likely to employ a large number of local workmen, is to be started. A factory is to be erected on a 58-acre site on the Cockerton Housing Estate, subject to the approval of the M.H.

DARTFORD.—The U.D.C. has approved in principle a proposal for the erection of a two-storied building for public conveniences and slipper baths on the site acquired by the Council in Bank Court.—Plans passed: Four pairs of villas, Bedford-road, for W. J. Bayliss; house, Shepherds-lane, for W. F. Blay, Ltd.; block plan, houses fronting Park-road, for Randall (Contractors), Ltd.; nine pairs of bungalows, Brent-lane, for Williams Agency, Ltd.; 10 bungalows, Brent-lane and Downs-avenue, for Williams Agency, Ltd.; bungalow, Firmin-road, for F. S. Harris.

DONCASTER.—The West Riding Police Court is to be extended, at a cost of £20,000.

EALING.—The T.C. passed the following plans for houses: Six, by F. Allwright, Kerrison-road; two, by W. Atkinson, Manor-way; 16, by Clark & Dunstall, Cowper-road, Hanwell; and one, by A. Ricketts, Church-road, Hanwell.

EAST BARNET.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Two houses in Netherlands-road, for W. S. Jackson; 34 houses in Netherlands-road, for Welch & Hollis.

ENFIELD.—A site has been purchased for the erection of new branch stores by the Co-operative Society at Gordon Hill, Enfield.

FOLKESTONE.—The T.C. has approved the following plans: House, Cobden-road, for L. A. W. Powell, house, Tower-gardens, for P. Hoskins; house, Theresa; road, for C. J. Moore; house, Cliff-road, Seabrook, for E. S. Morgan; house, near the Golf Course, Cliff-road, for Mrs. Aarons.

HAILSHAM.—The R.D.C. has approved the following plans: Pair of houses at Little Tottingworth, Heathfield, for J. Groves; bungalow at Cowbeech, Herstmonceux, for E. Osborn; bungalow at Grovesland-road, Hailsham, for Miss E. F. Denny; 17 houses in Hailsham and Ghyll-roads, Heathfield, for F. G. Collins.

HASLINGDEN.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for the erection of a new weaving building for the Scapa Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

HASTINGS.—The T.C. passed plans: Four houses, Beaufort-road, St. Leonards, J. Harvey, owner, H. M. Jeffery, architect; two bungalows, Halton-crescent, H. Longhurst, owner, J. Hunt, architect; eight houses, Ore Valley, Elphinstone-road, J. B. Ward, owner, H. M. Jeffery, architect; 10 houses, Bexhill-road, A. Radcliffe, owner, H. Ward & Son, architects; house, off Braybrooke-road, F. Burden, owner, J. Hunt, architect.

HOLLINGBOURNE.—The following plans have been approved by the R.D.C.: Bungalow at Weavering-street, Boxley, for Mr. Mitchell; shop, New-road, Harrietsham, for H. J. Miller.—The Housing Committee have considered it desirable to provide more houses, and recommended that efforts be made to secure sites at Sutton Valence, Leeds, Thurnham and Harrietsham, or parishes immediately adjoining, with a view to building about 20 cottages.

HYDE.—The T.C. passed plans: Two houses, Shaw-avenue, Back Bower, Hyde, for J. Arstall & R. Mellor; additional 64 houses, Bennett-street, for the Housing Committee; four houses, Great Norbury-street and Edna-street, for J. Bramall & Sons, Ltd.

KEIGHLEY.—The T.C. passed the following plans: John Laycock, two houses, Oakworth-road; H. Bairstow, warehouse, Lawkholme-lane; M. Clapham, four shops and offices, Lawkholme-lane; L. Whitaker, eight houses, Lawnswood-road; Prince Smith & Son, sports pavilion, Strongclose.

KETTERING.—The U.D.C. has approved the following plans: Mrs. E. L. Barlow, two houses, Blandford-avenue; C. Wicksteed, sewer, Pytchley-road; Phillips & Slow, Ltd., house in Bath-road; R. W. Bird, house in Beatrice-road; Kettering U.D.C., shops and flats in Stamford-road; O. P. Drever & Son, Ltd., house and shop in Linden-avenue; J. Drury, bungalow Burghley-street; A. P. Owen, house, Headlands.

LEWES.—The T.C. passed plans: Five cottages at rear of South-street.

LITTLEBOROUGH.—Funds are being raised by the members of the Primitive Methodist Church to defray the cost of proposed extensions to the Sunday schools.

LIVERPOOL.—The T.C. recommend that an application be made to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £4,500 for the installation of new heating and hot-water services, &c., at the City Hospital East.

LONDON.—The L.C.C. has sanctioned expenditure as follows for the undermentioned works: Camberwell—the "Camberwell" evening institute, room for head of institute, £146; St. Marylebone—Cosway-street evening institute, room for head of institute, £103; St. Pancras—Parliament Hill County school, fence, £150; Poplar—George Green's school, improvement of dressing accommodation at playing-field, £115; Streatham—Furzedown training college, redecoration, £135; Dulwich—Grove-vale, head teacher's room, £127; Hampstead—Broomsleigh-street, practical workroom, £210; Kensington—Portobello-road, repairs to boundary wall, £324; Lambeth—Addington-street, practical workroom, £188 10s.; Paddington—Amberley-road, alterations to stepped flooring, £219; Shoreditch—Trinity-place, repairs to schoolkeeper's house, £236.

LONDON (ACTON).—The B.C. passed plans: Thos. Garrett & Son, architects, flats, for the United Women's Homes Association, in Gunnersbury-lane; Wm. Atkinson, block plan of 32–42, Allan-way; J. Atherton & Co., house, St. Dunstan's-avenue; G.W. (London) Garden Village Society, 50 houses, Hanger-hill estate.

LONDON (BATTERSEA).—The L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by the B.C. of £3,400 for housing purposes within the Borough.—The B.C. has resolved that application be made to the L.C.C. for sanction to a loan of £11,081 8s. 10d. in respect of the erection of 18 tenements on the Latchmere-road site. Also for a loan of £3,727 7s. 10d. for a sixth block of tenements on the Plough-road site (in lieu of the application for £4,137, made on December 22, 1926). The Housing Committee has recommended also that the Borough Surveyor be authorised to prepare detailed plans and estimate of the cost of enlarging the Christ Church chalet.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—The L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by the B.C. of £3,182 for the construction of a river wall.

LONDON (BRIXTON).—The L.C.C. has approved the revised preliminary plans in connection with the provision of a domestic economy centre at Holland-road central school.

LONDON (CITY).—The L.C.C. has approved the purchase by the governors of the City of London College of certain premises for the provision of additional accommodation for the College.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—The L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by the B.C. of an amount not exceeding £200 for housing.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

LONDON (KENSINGTON).—The L.C.C recommend that the estimate of £451,550, submitted by the Finance Committee in respect of the widening of Kensington High-street, be approved.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—The L.C.C. recommend that, subject to any necessary consents as to the construction of sewers, the borrowing by the Lewisham B.C. of an amount not exceeding £91,917 for housing purposes within the borough be sanctioned.

LONDON (LIMEHOUSE).—The L.C.C. have made a building grant of £750 to the governors of King Edward VII nautical school in respect of structural alterations necessitated by the removal of the school from the top floor to the ground floor of the premises occupied.

LONDON (PADDINGTON).—The B.C. recommend that the estimate of £6,760 submitted by the Finance Committee be approved for the enlargement of the convenience and the widening of the carriageways at the junction of Edgware and Harrow roads.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—The B.C. has received the report of the Building Works Manager, in which he states that he hopes shortly to be in a position to invite tenders for the steel framework for the pile driving at Milk-yard site, and in this respect the Council has approved a list submitted by the architects of well-known steelwork contractors from whom tenders will be invited, subject to approval of plans.

LONDON (WEST HAM).—The Elementary Education Sub-Committee have considered the work to be dealt with during the year 1927–28, with a view to the preparation of the estimates, and having been informed that the undermentioned amounts had been included in the Borough Treasurer's forecast of expenditure for 1927–28, forwarded to the B.E. in May, 1926, with the three years' programme, they recommended that the Finance Sub-Committee provide for the same in the next year's estimate: Remodelling of one school, £11,333; central heating, one school, £1,750; remodelling latrines, Manor-road and Denmark-street schools, £3,000; division of long class-rooms, two schools, £3,200; new handicraft centre, Three Mills school (capital expenditure, £2,000), loan charges, £133, equipment £245; handicraft classroom, Russell-road, £600. The recommendation was approved.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER).—The City Council recommend that instead of the reconstruction and enlargement of the public sanitary conveniences in Piccadilly-circus being carried out by the London Electric Railway Co., the Council do agree to carry out such reconstruction and enlargement, subject to approval by the Council in due course of the plan showing the proposed reconstruction and enlargement of the conveniences.

LOWESTOFT.—The C.B. recommend that application be made for loans of £2,242 for the purpose of the construction of a sheet-piled concrete wall in front of the Victoria Bathing Chalets, and £1,510 for the purpose of providing thirty-one additional bathing chalets, a central tea room and lavatories at the existing bathing chalets.

MACCLESFIELD.—The R.D.C. has been recommended by the Housing Committee to acquire land in Jack-lane, Woodford, for a housing site.

MANSFIELD.—The T.C. has approved the following plans: Handby & Mann, house, Empire-street; C. H. Hill, house, Paulson's-drive; E. Percival, house, Paulson's-drive; H. Baggaley, four houses, Harlow-avenue; H. James, four houses, Bottle-lane.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The T.C. has allocated 30 hous es to be built by direct labour, at a cost of £310 each, and 70 to be erected by private builders, at £325 each.

NEW BARNET.—The congregation of St. Augustine's Church, New Barnet, have decided to build a hall on the vacant site, adjoining the Church, in the Plantagenet-road.

NEWCASTLE.—The Watch Committee are to proceed with the scheme for the building of a new police station, &c., in the Pilgrim-street area.—A large commercial motor garage is to be erected at Benton-road by D. Hodgson. The plans are being prepared by Marshall & Tweedy, architects, 54, Grey-street.—Messrs. Hicks & Charlewood, architects, Mosley-street, are preparing plans for the erection of a new parish hall for the members of All Saints' Church, and for the provision of additional accommodation at the Parish Hall at Walker.

NORDEN.—The U.D.C. has recommended a site in Shawfield-lane for the erection of a proposed new Council school.

OLDHAM.—The C.B. are to make application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £645 for the erection of a lavatory and storeroom at the Glodwick Market ground.

ORMSKIRK.—The West Lancashire R.D.C. has decided to erect 90 houses.

OSSETT.—The West Riding E.C. has approved of the acceptance of tenders amounting to £15,345 13s. 2d. in connection with the carrying out of extensions at Ossett Grammar School.

OSWALDTWISTLE.—The U.D.C. have under consideration a tram and bus waiting-room at the tramway terminus at Moor End. The estimated cost of the site, the demolition of an existing cottage, and the erection of new buildings is £1,150.

PELAW.—The Catholic congregation are to erect a new elementary school, estimated to cost £5,000. The plans are being prepared by Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, 14, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PONTEFRACT.—The M.H. has approved of a scheme for conversion of old buildings near the Fairground into a maternity and child welfare clinic at an estimated cost of £612.

PORTSMOUTH.—The T.C. passed plans: Wade & Connor, 12 houses, Locarno-road; Dye Bros., 12 houses, Chelmsford-road; C. M. Searley, 32 houses, new-street off Copnor-road; C. C. Coles, 16 houses, Tangier-road; E. Payne, 14 houses, Burrfield-road; R. J. Winnicott, eight houses, Battenburg-avenue; Light Bros., Ltd., house, Burrill-avenue, Cosham; Dye Bros., 12 houses, Chelmsford-road; The Portsmouth Corporation Electricity Supply, sub-station, Crown-street.

RADCLIFFE.—The U.D.C. has decided to proceed with 42 houses on the Outwood-road site.

RAMSGATE.—The T.C. has passed: Six houses' Dane-crescent, for G. Home; 10, proposed new road from Hereson-road to Dumpton Park-drive, for W. J. Austen; and 50, Whitehall-road, for the Southern Railway Co.

RIPLEY.—The Guildford R.D.C. are to erect six houses.

ROCHESTER.—The City Council has passed the following plans: Six pairs of houses, Wilson-avenue, for W. E. R. Randall & Sons; house, Priestfield-avenue, for Mrs. Whitehead; house, Priestfield-avenue, for C. F. Speyer.

ROCHFORD.—The R.D.C. has recommended that application be made to the M.H. for the erection of eight parlour and 16 non-parlour houses in Eastwood parish.—A motion before the R.D.C., of which a fortnight's notice had been given, for application to the M.H. for authority to expend £10,858 in connection with the proposed extension of the male hospital, was submitted and carried.

ROTHERHAM.—The R.D.C. has recommended the following: Erection of 50 houses at Whiston, £24,216; 22 houses at Swallownest, £8,935.—The M.H. has given sanction for the erection of 51 houses at Brampton Bierlow; 18 at Catcliffe.

RUGELEY.—The U.D.C. has decided to erect 18 houses upon the Talbot-street site.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—In the No. 2 Town-Planning Scheme of the Ruislip-Northwood Urban Council practically the whole of the unbuilt and some of the built-up areas not included in the first scheme are dealt with. A step forward with the scheme was made when Mr. W. D. Lockhart, inspector from the Ministry of Health, conducted an inquiry into the scheme and heard objections.

SHEFFIELD.—Plans have been approved for the erection of three new branch libraries upon sites acquired at Firth Park, Woodseats and Handsworth.

SHIPLEY.—The M.H. has approved of a scheme submitted by the U.D.C. for the erection of an additional 68 houses on the Saltaire estate

SHOREHAM.—The West Sussex E.C. are to provide at the Upper Victoria Council School a new class-room, at a cost of £500.

SHROPSHIRE.—The chairman of the Shropshire Executive of the National Farmers' Union has made the first definite statement that the county will have a sugar beet factory.

SMEATON.—Twenty houses are to be erected upon a site at the junction of the Stubbs Walden and Womersley-roads, for the Hemsworth R.D.C.

SOLIHULL.—The District Council has decided provisionally to accept tenders for the erection of 12 more non-parlour type houses at Shirley to cost £460 each, and eight houses at Knowle to cost £434 each.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—The C.B. has approved the following plans: Three houses, Cheltenham-drive, H. A. Mowle; bungalow, Western-road, W. Robinson; house, Mount-avenue, S. F. Johnson & Co.; house, Dundonald-drive, Bass & Smee; bungalow, Clatterfield-gardens, F. G. Bethley; three shops, London-road, J. Elmer; two houses and two garages, Kenilworth-gardens, A. Bint; bungalow, Acacia-drive, Mrs. J. Cannon; house, St. James-avenue, J. Blaber; house, Woodfield Park-drive, H. Watson; house, Parkanaur-avenue, H. J. Manners; two bungalows, Cumberland-avenue, D. Davies; six garages, rear of 1,030, London-road, R. Rippon; two flats and garage, St. Martyn's-grove, Miss E. M. Cox; shop and house, Lonsdale-road, D. J. Standen; three houses, Gordon-road, Leigh, Twitchett & Co.; four garages, rear of Palmerston-road, F. A. Ramuz; amended plan of block 11, shop and house in lieu of house, Fairfax-drive, W. Carrington; house, Hastings-road, Mrs. K. Braten; two houses, Ennismore-gardens, H. E. Samson; shops, offices and two flats and a block of eight garages at rear, Rectory-grove, A. Robinson; 10 shops, Holly-gardens, Southchurch-road, D. E. Kerridge; house, Westcliff Park-drive, E. Taylor; eight houses and eight garages, Ambleside-drive, S. I. Sprent; house and garage, St. James-close, F. J. Gregory; four houses, Fairfax-drive, E. Taylor; three bungalows and three garages, Thorpe Hall-close, F. W. Goldsworthy; two houses, Crowborough-road, W. L. Carruthers; two houses, Western-road, Mrs. Treadway; three bungalows, Crossfield-road, H. C. French; house and 11 garages, Victoria-avenue, G. Stevens; shop and garage, Fairfax-drive, P. E. Button.

SOUTHWICK.—The West Sussex E.C. are to install electric light at the Council school and house, at a cost of £170.

SPALDING.—The U.D.C. has decided to acquire four acres of land on a local estate for housing purposes.

STALYBRIDGE.—The T.C. have received sanction from the M.H. for borrowing the sums of £12,720 and £14,657 for the provision of 53 houses on the Hague site and works in connection therewith.

STEYNING WEST.—The M.H. has sanctioned a loan of £1,700 to the R.D.C. for the purchase of housing sites in various parts of the district, and also approved the scheme to erect 56 additional Council houses.

STOCKPORT.—Plans are being prepared for a convenience opposite the new tramways offices at the corner of Welling-road North and Bridgefield-street, and for the reconstruction of the convenience at the foot of Pickford's-brow, for the T.C.

STOCKTON HEATH.—The parishioners of St. Thomas' Church are raising funds for the provision of a new Parish Hall.

STOKEFLEMING.—The P.C. are to ask the Kingsbridge R.D.C. to approve the offer by E. H. Ferris to erect 17 houses at Deer Park.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The T.C. has approved plans: Two houses, Victoria-road, Tunstall, for Wm. Adams; 26 houses, Wilson-street, Burslem, for G. M. Sambrook; two houses, Leek-road, Milton, for A. Moss; two houses, off Newcastle-lane, Penkhull, for Wainwright & Twigg; eight houses, Stone-road, Hanford, for T. Horwill.

STRETFORD.—The U.D.C. has approved an expenditure of approximately £160 in respect of structural alterations at Longford Hall, and the surveyor has been requested to arrange for the execution of the work.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Reynolds and Morland roads, for T. Hames; 10 houses, Great Stone-road, for W. R. Rochelle; bank, Talbot-road, for Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.; warehouse and offices, Talbot-road, for the Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; warehouses, Trafford Park-road, for the Liverpool Warehousing Co., Ltd.

SURBITON.—The U.D.C. are to erect another 47 houses, to cost £425 each.

THORNABY.—The North Riding C.C. are now to carry out the erection of the proposed new central school, the estimated cost of which is £15,700.

TOTTENHAM.—Plans approved by the D.C. include those for three houses in Lordsmead-road and a shop at the junction of Lordship-lane and the arterial road.—At a recent meeting of the D.C. the Parks Committee were authorised to include £1,222 in their next estimates for renovation works at Bruce Castle.

TOTTINGTON.—The Housing and Town-Planning Committee of the U.D.C. has recommended the Council to invite tenders for the erection of 12 pairs and 24 pairs of houses on the Walshaw site.

TRING.—The U.D.C. has passed plans: Two pairs of cottages, Bunstrux-hill, for E. Smith & Sons; house, Bunstrux-hill, for H. C. Cook.

TRURO.—The M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing by the R.D.C. of £22,000 for housing purposes.

UXBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. has instructed the Surveyor to prepare plans for erection of 18 parlour type houses and 34 non-parlour type on the Rockingham Meadows estate, for submission to the M.H.

WAKEFIELD.—The West Riding C.C. have decided by a large majority in favour of retaining the Registry of Deeds Department at Wakefield, on a site opposite the County Hall in Bond-street.—The West Riding C.C. are to make application to the M.H. for the sanction to the borrowing of £229,421 for various schemes.

WALTON.—The U.D.C. passed plans: House in Dudley-road, for Nightingale & Pryor; house in Dudley-road, for G. E. Rudkin; house in Oatlands-close, for T. W. Moore; pair of cottages in Ellesmere-road, for W. G. Tarrant, Ltd.; house in Byfleet-road, for A. Seth Smith; house in Oatlands-drive, for J. Latham; house in Queen's-road, Hersham, for H. Balcombe; bungalow in Ellesmere-road, for E. C. Charleton.

WEST LANCASHIRE.—The R.D.C. has decided to erect 90 dwellings.

WHISTON.—The Lancashire Elementary Education Sub-Committee has resolved to ask for sanction to a loan of £28,200 to cover the cost of erection and equipment of the proposed new central and infants' school at Whiston.

WHITWOOD.—The West Riding E.C. recommend that a portion of the scheme for the erection of the Mining and Technical Institute at Whitwood be proceeded with at an estimated cost of £40,000.

WIGAN.—The T.C. has approved a scheme prepared by the Borough Engineer for the erection of one hundred houses at Gidlow. The work will probably be carried out by direct labour.

WORCESTER.—The T.C. propose erecting public lavatories in Gheinvelt Park, and urinals with an approach from the street, at a cost of £997.

WORKSOP.—The R.D.C. has decided that the Surveyor and Clerk should prepare a scheme for the provision of further houses in view of the diminution of the subsidy.

WORTHING.—The C.B. has passed plans: Two houses, Grand-avenue, for T. R. Dewell; house and garage, Gaisford-road, for P. Whatley, by E. Nutter; oil depot, Ivy Arch-road, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.; nine lock-up garages on land opposite the south side of Broadwater-green, for Greenyer Bros., by E. Herbert & Sons; house, St. Valerie-road, for F. Sandell & Sons, by A. T. W. Goldsmith; house, Poulter's-lane, for C. C. O. Whiteley, by G. H. Treacher.

YEOVIL.—The Town Council is to embark on a large housing scheme. The scheme is to provide for the erection of 296 houses on the Preston-road, at a cost of approximately £135,000.

FIRE

GLASGOW.—A serious fire has occurred on the Clyde river front in the central area of Glasgow; damage has been estimated between £15,000 and £20,000.

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Kettons, at King's Cross	2 13 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
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Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

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Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
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1 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
1½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

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Thames Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9 „ „	
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Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

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„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Grapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
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Fair „ per cwt.	2 2 6
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White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

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Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0

Sawn two sides..... „ 27 0

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PARK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Thin. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.)..... Per ft. super 5 6

Thin. rubbed two sides, ditto..... „ 6 0

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Thin. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)..... „ 1 6½

Thin. to 2 in. ditto, ditto..... „ 1 4

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Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Crazy paved random blocks..... Per ft. cube 6 3

Thin. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super)..... Per ft. super 5 1½

Random rubbed two sides, ditto..... „ 6 1½

Random sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10

Thin. ditto ditto „ 2 1½

Random self-faced random flags..... Per yd. super 9 0

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Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

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GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11 × ..	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9 × ..	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8 × ..	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7 × ..	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8 × ..	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7 × ..	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7 × ..	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11 × ..	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
1	22/-	1½	34/-
1¼	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
¾	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾ × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
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22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

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Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
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Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2¼ in.	10 10 0

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	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
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Galvanised Gas	45 % ..	40% ..	50%
Blue Water	55 % ..	45% ..	55%
Galvanised Water	38½ % ..	35% ..	45%
Red Steam	50 % ..	40% ..	50%
Galvanised Steam	32½ % ..	30% ..	40%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3 ..	2 4½ ..	2 10
2½ in. „	.. 3 9 ..	2 7½ ..	3 7
3 in. „	.. 4 6 ..	2 10 ..	4 2½
3½ in. „	.. 4 11½ ..	3 7 ..	4 11½
4 in. „	.. 5 5½ ..	4 0½ ..	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4 ..	5 1 ..	8 0½
4 in. „ „	.. 6 2 ..	5 8 ..	10 0
5 in. „ „	.. 7 2 ..	10 10 ..	17 1
6 in. „ „	.. 8 6 ..	13 2 ..	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London: £ s. d.	£ s. d.
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Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0

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Pipe in coils	39 0 0
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Compo Pipe	42 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	26 15 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	27 15 0	—

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb:	1 1
Strong sheet „	1 0
Thin „	1 1
Copper nails „	2 3
Copper wire „	2 4

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29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

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41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

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7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

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½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps .. 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
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TIN—English Ingots, 3/2 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/5 Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/9 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3 0
„ „ „ in barrels „	0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums „	0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels „	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums „	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels „	0 4 7
„ in drums (10 gall.) „	0 4 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (in not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	49 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 68 15 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	41 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol	„	0 15 6
Size, XD Quality	firkin	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per Gallon. £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish ..... Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto ..... ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal ..... ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal ..... ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage ..... ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto ..... ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish ..... Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper ..... ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet ..... ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting ..... ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak ..... ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak..... ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish ..... ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto ..... ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto ..... ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size	0	12	6
Best Black Japan	0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)	0	12	0
Brunswick Black.....	0	7	6
Berlin Black.....	0	14	6
Knotting (patent)	1	5	0
French and Brush Polish.....	0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine	0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel	0	7	0

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Glasgow Corporation's Committee on Housing recommend acceptance of an offer on behalf of the proprietor to sell to the Corporation an area of ground extending approximately to 210 acres, at Carntyne, for the price of £23,330. The offer of Messrs. Robert Anderson & Co., amounting to £61,327 for the construction of 156 tenement houses at Brand-street, Govan, has been accepted.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

THE following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to December 31, 1926 :—

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act	25,528 ..	22
Private Subsidy Schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324 ..	—
Slum Clearance Schemes	4,376 ..	2,512
1923 Act — By Local Authorities	2,870 ..	943
1923 Act — By Private Enterprise	8,446 ..	2,995
1924 Act — By Local Authorities	4,905 ..	12,911
1924 Act — By Private Enterprise	224 ..	203
Demonstration houses ..	17 ..	—
	48,690 ..	19,586

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Bonnybridge.—CHURCH.—At a special meeting of the congregation of High Bonnybridge U.F. Church it was decided to erect a more commodious church.

Hamilton.—HOUSING.—The Town Council has approved of three housing schemes providing for the erection of 222 additional dwellings at an estimated cost of £94,000.—The Council has also agreed to borrow £178,000 to meet the cost of completing the final portions of housing schemes at Low Waters, Downie-street, Saffronhall, and Chantinghall. The above expenditure does not include the following schemes still in contemplation involving an outlay of £100,400 ; Newfield, 66 houses ; The Yews, 14 houses : School-street, 112 houses ; and Bent, 44 houses.

Paisley.—COTTAGES.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the erection of fourteen double cottages at Lanfine-road and of one double villa in Gartmore-road, by Messrs James Y. Keanie, Ltd., builders, Johnstone.

Ayr.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has decided to proceed with the erection of houses at the Woodfield site. The scheme has been approved by the Scottish Board of Health.

Strathblane.—HOUSING.—The Housing Committee of the Western District Committee of Stirling County Council has recommended the erection of four houses of three apartments at Strathblane.

Glasgow.—HOUSES.—Plans for two municipal housing schemes were passed at Glasgow Dean of Guild Court. On a site at Dalree-street, Shettleston, the Corporation propose to erect 112 houses—5 of five apartments, 18 of three apartments, and 91 of four apartments. At Govanhill, on ground in the neighbourhood of Aikenhead-road, 116 houses will be erected consisting of 12 of five apartments, 76 of four apartments, and 28 of three apartments. The total cost of the two schemes is estimated at £100,000. Other linings granted included the following : J. Parker & Co., Smithycroft-road ; Riddrie, to erect three double bungalows ; Riddrie Knowes ; Govan Combination P.C., to erect a nursing home at Merryflats, Govan ; Glasgow Veterinary College, alterations and additions to college buildings at 83, Buccleuch-street ; Glasgow Royal Infirmary, to make additions to buildings in Castle-street, including the provision of a new lecture theatre and casualty wards ; E. Watson & Co., to erect a warehouse and garage in Douglas-street ; Broughton Copper Co., Hydepark-street, to erect warehouse and offices in Elliot-street ; Civil Service Sports Council, to erect a pavilion in show grounds, Danes-drive Scotstoun ; J. A. MacTaggart, 65, Bath-street, to erect ten shops on east side of Aikenhead-road, King's Park ; Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co. to erect a sub-station at King's Park.

East Linton.—HOUSING.—The Eastern District Committee of East Lothian County Council has decided to erect a further twelve houses at East Linton on vacant ground acquired in connection with the extensive road diversion scheme.

Dunfermline.—PAVILION.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the demolition of existing tea room in Pittencrieff Park, and the erection of a new one on the same site. The work will be carried out for the Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees, and the architect is Mr. John Fraser.

Edinburgh.—UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.—Edinburgh University has received a gift of £74,000 from the International Education Board of New York, one of the Rockefeller Foundations, as a contribution to the cost of the new Department of Zoology. A sum of £38,000 is for building, £10,000 for equipment, and £26,000 for endowment. The University has now £79,000 in hand for buildings, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	3	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8		1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/3
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 176.)

Aberdeen Town Planning.

The Town-Planning and Industrial Development Committee of Aberdeen Town Council met recently, when a report was submitted upon the recent conference of representatives of local authorities held in Edinburgh and addressed by Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland. It was announced that Mr. G. Topham Forrest (Chief Architect to the London County Council), a native of Aberdeen, had offered to deliver a lecture on Town Planning, with special reference to Aberdeen, some time about the end of February or beginning of March. The offer was accepted and arrangements for the lecture will be proceeded with in due course.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0 1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0 3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0 10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1 9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6 0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1 0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0 0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15 0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	3
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	8	6
¾ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¼"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1¼"	1½"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	11	10
Add if wreathed	" "	23	9

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roof work	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	51	6
Do. Do. in flats	"	50	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	6
Copper nailing	" "	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	4
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

BALLINA.—Repairs to fever hospital at Ballina, for the Mayo County Board of Health :—
T. Kennedy, Enniscrone, Co. Sligo.... £324
*Martin J. Duffy & Co., Ardnaree, Ballina 290

BARKING TOWN.—Installation of heating apparatus and the erection of boiler-house at the Public Baths, for the U.D.C. :—
Heating apparatus—

J. Combe & Son	£3,432
Clark, Hunt & Co.	2,946
Bastian Meter Co. (Electric)	2,647
C. P. Kinnell & Co.	2,570
Colley, Meikle & Co.	2,444
Brightside Engineering Co.	2,234
‡Buhrings Filters	1,914

Boiler house—

H. Newall	£540
Myall Bros.	455
‡G. A. Ball	393

BENFIELDSIDE.—Twenty-two semi-detached houses at Shotley Bridge, for the U.D.C. Mr. Thos. P. Leath, surveyor :—

Ward & Gibson, Winlaton	£912 0 0
Neal & Shirley, Newburn-on-Tyne	903 8 4
P. Duffy, Stanley	895 0 0
R. Callacher, Blackhill	893 0 0
Jas. P. Reid, Langley Park	880 0 0
Armstrong, Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne	878 0 0
Geo. Browell, Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne	864 0 0
Walton & Maud, Consett	850 15 0
Gowland Bros., Rowlands Gill	849 0 0
Wm. Ayton & Sons, Blackhill	834 0 0
Stoddart & Williamson, Rowlands Gill	817 10 0
*Hy. Bowers, Rowlands Gill	814 0 0

BOURNEMOUTH.—Room and conveniences, &c., on the north-west side of the main drive near the lodge, at North Cemetery, for the C.B. :—
*Symes, Chisham & Saunders £417

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bowling and tennis pavilion at Meyrick-park, for the C.B. :—
*Symes, Chisham & Saunders £3,556

BRADFORD.—Eight houses at Harbour-crescent :—
*R. J. Patchett, Ltd.

BRAYBROOKE.—Eight houses at Braybrooke, for the Oxendon R.D.C. :—
*— Garlick £3,900

BRIDGWATER.—Alterations, renovations and repairs to cottages at 4 Court, Albert-street, for the Corporation. Mr. H. P. Bishop, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
S. Palmer, Northgate £1,710
C. Bryer & Son, Friarn-street 1,299
A. Geen & Son, Cranleigh-gardens .. 1,268

BRIXHAM.—Erection of the Cottage Hospital, for the Committee. Mr. J. A. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Guildhall Chambers, High-street, Exeter :—
*Willcocks & Barnes, Paignton.

CARLISLE.—Transformer station at Raffles Housing estate, for the T.C. Mr. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Fisher-street :—
*John Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle £243 7 6

CHATHAM.—Sixteen houses at Post Barn, for the T.C. :—
*D. Waterman, Chatham.
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

CHESTER.—Internal decoration of the City and County Schools, for the City Council :—
*T. W. Williams & Son £195 5

CHESTER.—Sports pavilion on and otherwise lay out the new playing fields, for the Governor of the Chester King's School :—
†E. Pritchard, Chester £1,197

CHESTER.—Eight houses upon the Handbridge estate, for the City Council :—
*Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

CHESTER.—Alterations at the shops, 104 & 106, Northgate-street, for the City Council :—
*J. Mayers & Son, Ltd. £724

ECCLESHILL.—Sixteen houses at Pullan-avenue, Moorside-road and Hutton-crescent :—
*Wm. Horne & Sons.

EDMONTON.—Enlargement of the Latymer School, for the Middlesex C.C. :—
‡H. Knight & Son, Tottenham..... £67,380

ELGIN.—Restoration of the farmsteadings of Castle Cowie, Botriphine, and Nether Hilton, Glass. Mr. J. Wittet, architect :—
Builders—
Chas. Cruickshank & Son, Keith.
Carpenters—
J. Morrison & Sons, Botriphine.
Slaters—
Chas. Deckie & Son, Qurniff.

ELSTOW.—Building of the Elstow Lodge, for Mr. S. H. Whitbread. Mr. W. B. Stonebridge, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Bedford. Quantities by Mr. H. A. Harris :—

Y. J. Lovell & Son	£4,453
O. P. Drever & Son	3,989
H. Bowler	3,935
J. Corby & Son	3,890
E. Archer & Son	3,794
The Luton Building Co.	3,750
A. Cole, Ltd.	3,635
W. T. Revitt	3,617
F. Cirket	3,541
S. Foster, Ltd.	3,525
G. Wrycroft & Sons	3,495
*W. Laughton	3,399

FARNWORTH.—Sub-station off Plodder-lane, for the U.D.C. Borough Surveyor :—
*Thos. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Farnworth.

FEATHERSTONE.—Eighty-six houses on the Ackworth-road housing site, Purston, for the U.D.C. Mr. S. Chesney, A.R.I.B.A. :—
*B. Hawley, Sheffield..... £37,200

FLEETWOOD.—Twenty parlour houses at Knott End, together with the sewering, street works, and fencing, for the U.D.C. :—
*J. Cryer & Sons, Fleetwood £11,343

GILDERSOME.—Eight houses, non-parlour type, on the Vicarage site, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Wilby, surveyor :—
Plumber—*F. A. Hardy, Morley.
Slaters—*G. W. Rogerson, Ltd., Morley.
Plasterer—*H. Barraclough, Birstall.
Painter—*Hy. Walton, Middleton.
Builder—*J. G. Pearson, Dewsbury.
Joiners—*J. Walker & Son, Drighlington.

GLAMORGAN.—Internal and external painting of Drymma Hall, Skewen, near Neath, for the C.C. Mr. W. J. Nash, architect, Midland Bank Chambers, Neath.

John Matthews, Neath	£715 0
Wilson & Co., Landore	650 10
James Alford & Son, Neath	595 5
P. C. Gray & Sons, Neath	592 10
J. Challenger, Port Talbot	591 0
A. T. Clarke, Morriston	535 0
F. Humphreys, Aberavon	535 0
R. E. Hanney & Co., Cardiff	495 0
W. H. Hawkes, Swansea	475 12
A. J. Watkins, Merthyr Tydfil	475 0
Thos. Phillips, Morriston	395 0
Thos. Sadler, Merthyr Tydfil	387 15
J. Wright & Sons, Neath	380 0
F. Richards, Bridgend	375 0
*S. A. Keenan, Porth	325 0

HEMSWORTH.—Forty non-parlour type houses, together with the necessary roads, sewers, fences and footpaths, at Grove-lane, Hemsworth, near Pontefract; for the U.D.C. :—
*J. Stothard, Cudworth, near Barnsley £18,280

HITCHIN.—House in Beaston-avenue, for Mr. E. M. Walker. Mr. J. C. Tickle, architect, Letchworth :—

F. Newton, Hitchin	£1,324 0 0
D. C. Pearce, Letchworth	1,148 0 0
C. K. Hawkes, Hitchin	1,128 10 0
J. L. A. White, Letchworth	1,124 16 10
Jeffs & Bigley, Letchworth	1,120 0 0
*Pettengell & Clark, Hitchin	1,096 0 0

HYTHE.—Sixty-eight parlour-type houses, paths and sewers on the Dymchurch-road site, for the T.C. Mr. M. J. Harvey, Borough Engineer :—

D. Goddin & Sons, Ashford	£36,269 0
Lisle Gilbert, Cheriton, Kent	31,865 10
Monolithic Building Co., London (for concrete houses)	32,767 0
Triangular Construction Co., East Molesey (for concrete houses)	31,604 0
*G. Lewis & Sons, Dover	31,740 0

(Subject to approval of M.H.)

IDLE (BRADFORD).—Two houses and shops for Mr. Parkinson, at Five-lane Ends. Mr. Wm. Illingworth, architect :—
Builder—*F. Stanley.
Joiners—*Gamble & Shapcott.

IPSWICH.—Internal redecorating of the Public Health Offices, Elm-street, for the C.B. Mr. E. McLauchlan, Borough Surveyor and Engineer :—

E. Mothersole	£393 17
E. J. Serjeant	350 0
A. C. Harding	339 0
C. Warner	316 0
G. Keer & Son	269 0
S. J. Goddard & Son	265 0
Page & Co.	259 0
W. G. Fisk & Co.	253 0
A. Stearn & Son	244 15
*Pollard & Skerritt	225 10

(All of Ipswich.)

KEIGHLEY.—Thirty-eight scullery houses on the Broomhill housing site, for the T.C. :—
*E. Truner, Ltd. £16,515
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

LEVENSHULME.—Alterations to the Levenshulme Conservative Club, Levenshulme. Messrs. W. & G. Higginbottom, architects, 94, Market-street, Manchester :—
General contract—*H. Matthews & Sons, Ltd.
Brickwork—*G. & W. Smith.
Steelwork—*Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd.
Plumbing—*Longworth & Sons.
Plastering and painting—*Jones & Jackson, Ltd.
(All of Manchester.)

LICHFIELD.—Sixteen parlour type houses in Trent Valley-road, Lichfield, together with contingent works for the T.C. Mr. P. A. Benn, City Engineer and Surveyor :—
*J. Hudson, Lichfield £8,171 9 3

LIMERICK.—Fifty houses at Blackboy Pike, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. Brown, A.R.I.B.A., architect :—
*Murphy Bros., Dublin £26,144

LIVERPOOL.—Cleaning and re-decorating the main corridors, lavatories, &c., at St. George's Hall, for the T.C. :—
*A. R. Jones, Liverpool £354

LIVERPOOL.—For (*a*) installation of new heating and hot-water services, and (*b*) alterations to the economiser, at the City Hospital East, for the T.C. :—
*(*a*) Young, Austin & Young, Liverpool £3,890
*(*b*) E. Green & Sons, Ltd., Manchester 572

LIVERPOOL.—101 tenements on the South Hill-road area, Dingle, for the T.C. :—
‡W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham £64,922

LONDON.—Alterations and additions to the No. 2 boiler house at the generating station, for the Hammersmith B.C. :—

E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd.	£9,496
H. A. Murphy & Co.	5,265
F. G. Cressy, Ltd.	5,000
Vickers Boiler Co., Ltd.	4,800
Poulton & Son	4,790
The Stirling Boiler Co., Ltd.	4,652
John Garrett & Son	4,562
The Structural Engineering Co.	4,390
A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd.	4,295
Fairweather & Ranger	3,384
*Arthur Foster	3,135

LONDON.—Tenders have been accepted for the undermentioned work, for the L.C.C. :—

Chelsea, Walton-street (P.D.) school, painting—Bevis & Sons	£459 16
Deptford, Deptford men's evening institute, room for head of institute—W. J. Dixon & Son	158 0
Hackney, Northwold-road commercial evening institute, room for principal—C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	154 0
Lambeth, London school of printing and kindred trades, exterior painting—Triggs & Co.	206 0
Limehouse, Halley-street, head teachers' rooms—J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	359 0
Mayford L.C.C. school, painting and cleaning—H. W. Yates	223 0
Paddington, Kilburn-lane, minor structural alterations in connection with the reorganisation of the school as a central school—J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	412 0
Poplar, Oban-street, head teacher's room—R. Woollaston & Co.	124 0
Rotherhithe, East-lane, practical workroom—Castle Bros., Ltd.	126 0
St. George's Westminster, St. George's-row, practical workroom—Sims & Russell	130 0
Shoreditch, L.C.C. Shoreditch technical institute, additional bicycle accommodation, &c.—Marchant, Hirst & Co.	125 0
Southwark, Orange-street, handicraft accommodation—W. J. Dixon & Son	161 0
Southwark, Surrey-square, head teacher's rooms—Castle Bros., Ltd.	199 10
Whitechapel and St. George's, Betts-street, head teachers' rooms—R. Woollaston & Co.	350 0
Woolwich, Avery-hill training college, minor repairs and alterations—Hill & Gurr	225 0
Woolwich, Conway-road, head teachers' rooms—A. V. Goad	222 0

LONDON.—Additional playground accommodation at Haverstock central boys' school, St. Pancras, for the L.C.C. :—

Hooper & Hooper	£1,144 12 6
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,132 0 0
A. Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	1,125 0 0
Butler & Willes	1,110 0 0
A. Monk	1,103 0 0
L. Kazak	1,095 0 0
F. Cottrell, Ltd.	1,093 0 0
Stevens & Sons	977 0 0
H. Farrow	955 0 0
‡J. C. Mather	925 0 0

(All of London.)
The architect's comparable estimate, £1,058.

LONDON.—For the undermentioned minor work for the L.C.C. :—

Bethnal Green, Mansford-street central, room for head of evening institute—*J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	£186
Bethnal Green, Mowlem-street, head teacher's room—*J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	167
Islington, Thornhill-road, practical workroom—*J. C. Mather	100
Islington, Vittoria-place, provision of partition—*Stevens & Sons	162

)NDON.—Improvements to the heating apparatus e following Council schools, for the L.C.C. :—
ond-grove, Camberwell, and Thorntree-road, Greenwich—
*J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd., £935 & £540.
t-knoll open-air, Lewisham—
*Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd., £177

)NDON.—Painting and/or cleaning schools, for L.C.C. :—
am and Tooting, Hearnville-road and Balham central—
*J. Carmichael, Ltd. £465 7 0
am and Tooting, Fircroft-road—
*F. M. Bleach & Co. 727 15 0
am House open-air, St. Leonards-on-Sea—
*H. & J. Taylor 321 8 3
ersea, Surrey-lane and Battersea central—
*Triggs & Co. 769 0 0
nal Green, Wood-close—
*R. Woollaston & Co. 296 14 0
nal Green, Morpeth-street central—
*W. J. Clemens 189 10 0
and Bromley, Marner-street—
*W. J. Clemens 326 10 0
and Bromley, Bow-road open-air—
*W. S. Sharpin, ... 260 0 0
and Bromley, Fairfield-road—
*H. C. Horswill Ltd. 546 0 0
berwell, Arthur-street—
*D. C. Bowyer 331 11 0
ham, Larkhall-lane—
*J. Carmichael, Ltd. 426 16 6
ham, Stowey House open-air—
*Bevis & Sons..... 354 14 3
tford, Nynehead-street—
*H. Groves & Son 265 0 0
am, Sherbrooke-road—
*White & Johnson 550 0 0
nwich, Grove-street—
*A. G. Shorter 295 0 0
kney, Derby-road—
*Ferguson & Frawley 159 0 0
kney, Morning-lane—
*Stapleton & Sons 947 0 0
mmersmith, Ellerslie-road—
*T. Mills & Son..... 287 0 0
mmersmith, The Victoria—
*A. & F. Polden, Ltd..... 387 0 0
gton, Caledonian-road—
*M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd. .. 527 0 0
gton, Barnsbury-park—
*J. C. Mather 415 0 0
sington, Oxford-gardens—
*C. Berger 280 10 0
g's Canadian, Bushy-park—
*Speechley & Smith 255 0 0
beth, Vauxhall-street—
*Prestige & Co., Ltd. 580 0 0
-end, Redmans-road—
*R. Woollaston & Co. 344 10 4
End, St. Peter's—
*W. A. King & Sons 268 0 0
End, Trafalgar-square—
*A. H. Inns, Ltd. 977 0 0
kham, Leo-street—
*J. Scott Fenn 418 17 0
kham, Ivydale-road—
*D. C. Bowyer 998 11 0
lar, The Millwall central and elementary—
*W. Bailey & Sons (Builders), Ltd. 862 0 0
herhithe, Christ Church—
*W. A. King & Sons 337 0 0
George's, Westminster, St. George's-row—
*T. Carr 632 0 0
Pancras, Acland central—
*W. T. Lawrence 745 13 0
Pancras, Netley-street—
*W. T. Lawrence 383 15 0
reditch, Canal-road—
*Harrison & Co. 690 0 0
hwark, Harper-street—
*W. J. Dixon & Son 593 0 0
hwark, Rockingham-street—
*E. C. Symes & Co..... 334 8 0
hwark, Townsend-street—
*J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd..... 536 0 0
techapel and St. George's, Blakesley-street—
*Vigor & Co. 410 0 0
techapel and St. George's, Commercial-street—
*Vigor & Co. 396 10 0
lwich, Wood-street—
*D. C. Bowyer 298 19 0
lwich, The Timbercroft and Slade—
*D. C. Bowyer 417 18 6
lwich, Earl-street—
*J. H. Sutch & Sons 417 0 0

)NDON.—Public hall, library and shops, in Porter-road, W. 2, for the Paddington B.C. :—
A. Monk £101,633
J. W. Falkner & Sons 97,980
W. H. Lorden & Son, Ltd. 97,721
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd. 96,721
Higgs & Hill, Ltd. 96,577
W. F. Blay, Ltd. 95,900
Rice & Son 93,851
Leslie & Co., Ltd. 92,797
Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd. 91,777
A. Vigor, Ltd. 87,325
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd. 87,300
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd. 87,099
Ford & Walton, Ltd. 86,861
F. G. Minter, Ltd. 86,490
Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd. 85,862

LONDON.—Improvements to the lighting of Council schools, for the L.C.C. :—
Bow and Bromley, Knapp-road—
Bow and Bromley, Atley-road—
Limehouse, Farrance-street—
Mile End, Trafalgar-square—
Poplar, Hay Currie—
Poplar, St. Leonard's-road—
W. Sugg & Co., Ltd. £836

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for December, 1926 :—
Building Works and Services: Bovington—officers' quarter, block for 10 single officers and 10 servants : Burston & Hawkins, Clevedon. Aldershot—erection of R.A.O.C. offices : McCarthy E. Fitt, Reading. London District—artificers' works : Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath. Woolwich—Cambridge Barracks, ablution rooms : R. Mansell, Croydon. Woolwich—R.A. Barracks : ablution rooms and night urinals : W. Harris, Ltd., North Woolwich. Aldershot—Stanhope Lines : improvements to five sergeants' messes (Corunna, Maida, Mandora, Albuhera and Barrosa Barracks) : Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Didcot—Foxhall Camp : Barrack block : F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Devonport—conversion of barrack block into three W.O.'s quarters : Jas. Cockerell, Devonport.

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by H.M. Office of Works, for December, 1926 :—
Building Works : Aldershot Employment Exchange —steelwork : T. W. Palmer & Co., London. Armley Employment Exchange—asphalter : Northern Asphalt & Roofing Works Co., Ltd., Leeds ; painter : Charles Fenton & Sons, Leeds ; plasterer : W. Calbert, Leeds ; plumber : F. L. Armitage, Leeds ; steelwork : S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley. Beccles P.O.—slater : Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd., Great Yarmouth. Belfast, Parliament Buildings—basement story : Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Broadmoor Asylum—drainage : H. W. Yates, Sunningdale. Bury Employment Exchange—erection : A. Fenton, Manchester. Clitheroe P.O.—asphalter : Robinson, Hey & Co., Blackburn ; painter : Wrigley & Hampshire, Clitheroe ; plasterer, &c. : John Ford & Sons, Clitheroe ; plumber, &c. : W. H. Watson & Co., Clitheroe ; smith, &c. : T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston. Colne P.O., &c.—smith, &c. : Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Cricklewood Telephone Exchange—erection : Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood. Croydon Employment Exchange—steelwork, &c. : Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Manchester. East Grinstead P.O., &c.—alterations, &c. : T. & H. Bartlett, Wivelsfield. Edgware Telephone Exchange—erection : Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood, Glasgow, South Side Employment Exchange—mason : Thomas Stevenson, Glasgow. painter : P. McKerracher & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow. Goole P.O.—alterations, &c. : Platt & Featherstone, Ltd., Goole. Grantham Employment Exchange—erection : John F. Bush, Nottingham. Mablethorpe, Lincs, Wireless Station—erection : John F. Bush, Nottingham ; C.I. spouting, &c. : A. K. Singer, Sutton-on-Sea ; painter : C. Ilett & Son, Mablethorpe ; plasterer : F. Lazzarini, Nottingham ; tiler : Pattinson & Co., Ltd., Sleaford ; maintenance work—Bexhill : J. Bodle, Ltd., Bexhill. Blackburn : W. H. Ainsworth, Ltd., Blackburn. Dewsbury, &c : (joiner), Fothergill & Schofield, Batley ; (painter), W. Hartley, Batley ; (plumber), Walshaw & Wood, Batley. Edinburgh : (carpenter, excavator, &c.), Colin MacAndrew, Ltd., Edinburgh ; (painter, &c.), A. Hutton & Sons, Edinburgh ; (plasterer, &c.), A. Finnie & Co., Edinburgh. Glasgow : (carpenter, &c.), W. McCall & Sons, Glasgow ; (excavator, &c.), R. Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow ; (painter, &c.), Logan & Gray, Ltd., Glasgow ; (plumber, &c.), R. Thomson, Glasgow. Gravesend : A. E. Tong, Gravesend. Jarrow, &c. (painter), W. Moore, Jarrow ; (plumber), J. Richardson, Jarrow. Stafford : J. Pemberton, Stafford. "Metropolitan" Telephone Exchange, E.C.—grano. work, &c. : F. Bradford & Co., London, E. ; plasterer : Telling Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. ; plumber : W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, S.W. Morley, Leeds Employment Exchange—asphalter : Tunstalls, Seyssel & Limmer Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., Leeds ; painter : Cookson & Son, Morley ; plumber : Firth & Longley, Morley ; slater : George Rogerson, Ltd., Morley steelwork : Leonard Cooper, Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds. "Oval" Telephone Exchange, S.E.—erection : Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. ; steelwork : Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Penrhynside, Llandudno, Telephone Exchange—erection : T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester. Rednal, Birmingham—demolition work, &c. : J. E. Taylor, Smethwick. Stockport, Hooper-street—adaptation work : Daniel Eadie & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Stoke-on-Trent, Wolfstreet Employment Exchange—erection : Cooper Bros., Macclesfield. Tavistock Telephone Repeater Station—erection : Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth. Tooting, S.W., branch P.O.—alterations : Dowsett & Jenkins, Ltd., London, S.W. West Hartlepool Telephone Exchange—painter : Stokell, Ltd., West Hartlepool ; plumber : T. O. Richardson, West Hartlepool.
Engineering Service : Edinburgh Castle—wiring : A. & J. Morgan, Ltd., Govan.
Painting : W. G. Beaumont & Son, London, E. ; E. Proctor & Sons, London, S.E. ; R. S. Skevington & Sons, Derby.

MANCHESTER.—Shop premises and two houses on a site with frontages to Moston-lane and Broadway, Moston, for Mr. W. Brown. Mr. G. H. Fletcher, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Mitre-chambers, Cathedral-gates :—
*Dean & Dalton, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations to the works in Albert-street, Rusholme, for Messrs. J. Pascall, Ltd. Messrs. C. Heathcote & Sons, architects, Lloyds Bank-buildings, King-street :—
*C. E. Wilcock, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Erection of the Barlow Moor-road Municipal School, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, for the E.C. Mr. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk. Quantities by Messrs. Hobson & Withington, Manchester :—
†Geo. Macfarlane & Son, Ltd., Manchester.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Various tenders accepted by the T.C. :—
Alterations to the Linthorpe Police Station—
*Curtis & Bowman, Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Repairs to Dunning-street property—
*J. W. Morrish & Son, Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Glazing work at 12, Russell-street—
*Baker Bros., Middlesbrough.
Painting the laundry chimney stack at the Sanatorium—
*Tattersall & Sons, Middlesbrough.

OKEHAMPTON.—Houses for the R.D.C. :—
Meeth, 10 houses—
*Darch & Sons, ... £4,950 0 0
Okehampton Hamlets, two houses—
*W. Ball & Sons 989 15 0
Sampford Courtenay, four houses—
*W. Ash & Sons 1,928 0 0
Southtawton, six houses—
*Okehampton Building Co.—for a block of two houses..... 960 6 8
Throwleigh, two houses—
*H. J. Osborne..... 980 0 0
Broadwoodkelly, two houses—
*Mr. Fairchild .....each 496 10 0

OLDHAM.—Lavatory and storeroom at the Glodwick Market ground, for the C.B. :—
*H. Mills.

OLDHAM.—Convenience in Alexandra-park, for the C.B. :—
*F. Lord.

PORTSMOUTH.—Twelve blocks of flats in Waldenroad, Stamshaw, and for the maintenance thereof in thorough repair, for the T.C. Mr. A. W. Ward, City Engineer :—

Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society, Ltd.	£39,744
Arthur Carter, Luton.....	30,960
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth.....	30,888
Howe & Bishop, Southsea.....	29,950
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth....	29,616
A. Bull & Co., Ltd., Doncaster....	28,800
*Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth..	28,397

Subject to the approval of M.H.

PORTSMOUTH.—200 houses on the housing site at Portsdown Hill, for the T.C. Mr. A. W. Ward, City Engineer :—

S. Foley, Southsea (for Group A only—32 houses).....	£16,950	0	0
Cortis & Hankin, Drayton, Hants (for Groups A, B and C—118 houses)	61,772	0	0
Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society, Ltd.....	128,000	0	0
John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport ..	111,784	0	0
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	107,000	0	0
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	104,000	0	0
Howe & Bishop, Southsea....	98,637	0	0
James Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne	97,485	0	0
Warn & Ogden, Fareham....	96,850	0	0
Arthur Carter, Luton	95,637	0	0
A. Bull & Co., Ltd., Doncaster	94,000	0	0
Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	93,997	0	0
A. Willmore, Phillips & Co., Worthing	92,814	0	0
Messrs. Tarrant, Rowlands Castle, Hants.....	90,500	0	0
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., London	90,000	0	0
*T. A. Sadler & Co., London..	88,103	6	3

Subject to the approval of the M.H.

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations to Portsmouth Welfare Association premises, Queen-street. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, architects :—

E. & A. Sprigings, Stamshaw.....	£2,499
F. Bevis, Portsmouth.....	2,495
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth.....	2,482
S. Salter, Southsea.....	2,427
Jno. Croad, Portsea	2,350
Tanner Bros., Southsea.....	2,300
*F. J. Privett	2,274

RAMSGATE.—Repairs to retaining wall, Royal Parade, for the Corporation. Mr. T. G. Taylor, Borough Engineer :—

G. Mirams	£613 17
J. B. Sharman	578 0
*G. Home.....	565 0

(All of Ramsgate.)

RAMSGATE.—100 houses on the Margate-road housing site, Ramsgate, for the Corporation. Mr. T. G. Taylor, Borough Engineer :—

Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Dover.....	£61,568
Gilbert Bros., Broadstairs	55,000
Gilbert Home, Ramsgate	54,998
*Grummant Bros., Ramsgate	52,475

ROCHFORD.—Six houses at Barling, for the R.D.C. :—
*Ventris & King..... £2,820

ROMFORD.—Alterations and additions to the "Crown Hotel," for Messrs. Ind, Coope & Co., Ltd., brewers, Burton-on-Trent. Messrs. Banks-Martin, Hammond & Co., architects, 40, High-street :—

W. J. Maddison, Ltd.....	£3,026
Douglass Haise, Ltd.....	2,914
H. Potter	2,867
Flaxman & Sons, Ltd.....	2,780
Luton & Son, Ltd.....	2,750
Y. J. Lovell & Son.....	2,747
H. E. Jerram	2,725
A. Monk	2,635
*Baker, Hammond & Laver, Ltd.....	2,615

ROTHERHAM.—Fifty houses in the parish of Whiston, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. Totty, architect, Moorgate-street :—

Thomason & Co., Rotherham	£26,162 0
J. & J. W. Bailey, Sheffield	25,786 0
Bramwell, Lighthall & Co., Ltd., Woodhouse	24,575 0
Baldwin & Co., Ltd., Rotherham	24,980 0
A. J. Pugh, Rawmarsh	24,744 0
Robt. Snell & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham	24,736 10
*D. Blair, Rotherham	24,216 0
J. W. Halladay, Worksop	24,205 0
Wm. Memmory, Swallownest	22,906 0

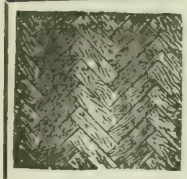
SETTLE.—Six houses at Four Lane-ends, Giggleswick, for the R.D.C. Mr. T. A. Foxcroft, surveyor :—

*C. M. Slinger & Sons, Ltd., Lancaster	£2,747

SHREWSBURY.—Fifty-one houses on the Racecourse estate, for the T.C. :—

*J. C. Vaughan, Oswestry (26 houses)	£10,549 11
*W. Higley, Shrewsbury (25 houses)	10,219 18

(In lieu of J. C. Vaughan for 51 houses.)



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Ferris Bros., Acton	21,195 0 0
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	20,190 0 0
G. Challis, Brentford	20,126 0 0
W. Daley & Co., Acton	20,100 0 0
E. Plaistowe & Sons, Ltd., Southall	19,991 0 0
H. Knight & Son, Ltd., Tottenham	19,981 0 0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	19,915 0 0
W. Lacey, Hounslow	19,773 0 0
H. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford	19,612 0 0
W. S. Try, Cowley	19,566 5 6
Y. J. Lovell, & Son, Gerrards Cross	19,447 0 0
*A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall	18,129 0 0

STAFFORD.—Eighteen houses of the parlour type on the Tithe Barn housing estate, for the Corporation Mr. W. Plant, Borough Engineer :—

*J. Morgan & Sons, Stafford	£9,455

SUNDERLAND.—New chapel and concert hall, to adjoin Institute, for Sunderland Missions to Seamen, in Tatham-street :—

*Joseph Casey & Son	£3,824

THAME.—Four cottages at Moreton, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. T. Robinson, Council's Architect, Town Hall, Thame :—

A. Blane & Son, Long Crendon	£2,109
W. H. Siarey, Chinnor	1,988
W. W. Howland & Sons, Thame	1,835
W. H. Eaton, Thame	1,804
F. Bonner, Thame	1,800
C. Clanfield, Thame	1,795
*R. G. Holland, Thame	1,780

TRING.—For Vicarage house and garage, for the Rev. T. V. Garnier. Mr. W. B. Stonebridge, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Bedford. Quantities by Mr. H. A. Harris :—

W. Watson, Dunstable	£4,107 0
— Matthews, Berkhampstead	4,097 0
Smith & Son, Tring	3,996 0
H. Fincher, Tring	3,990 10
W. D. Wells, Hemel Hempstead	3,977 0
W. T. Revitt, Olney	3,930 10
*Honour & Son, Tring	3,928 0

TWICKENHAM.—Erection of County School, Fifth Cross-road, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 87–91, Tufton-street, S.W.1 :—

F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill	£43,861
Ferris Bros., Acton	43,842
W. Lacey, Hounslow	43,680
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	43,670
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	43,620
J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford	43,120
G. Challis, Brentford	42,520
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	42,236
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	41,984
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	41,983
W. S. Try, Cowley	40,970
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WALSALL.—182 houses on the Beatrice-st Leamore, site, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor :—

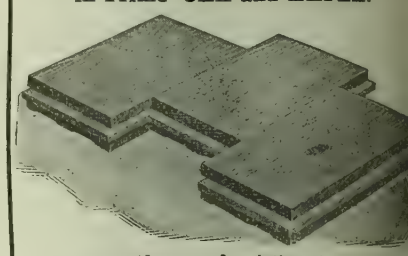
*Richards, Smith & Co., Ltd. (Subject to M.H. approval.)	£75,243

WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.—Seven w men's houses at Hill Heads, for the U.D.C. Mr. Rousell, Surveyor. Quantities by the Surveyor :—

*Temple & Pyle, Whitley Bay Subject to the consent of the M.H.	£3,580 8 7

WINCHESTER. — Twenty houses on the S Park site, for the R.D.C. :—

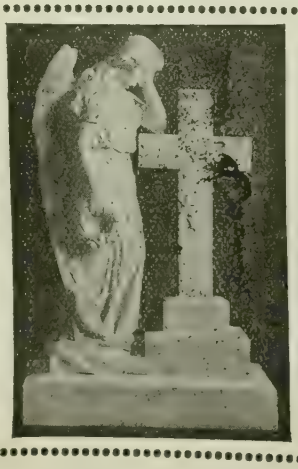
*W. E. Merritt	£8,039 2 7

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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

L. CXXXII.—No. 4383. FEBRUARY 4, 1927

THE ARCHITECT AND THE BUILDER

N our recent leaders we have tried to analyse the modern outcry against the spoliation of the countryside. We have tried to stem the immediate rush for shelter to protected areas; we have counselled a return to our houses which are the immediate cause of the tragedy ch is threatening to overwhelm us. We have asserted that problem of the ugly house is an architectural one. By this mean that any architect of average ability could effect a t improvement on most of the houses which are springing very day.

To bring the architect into closer contact with the public the builder is the real problem. The truth of the matter is the architect without the builder is powerless, whereas the der without the architect is powerful. That there are mber of difficulties standing in the way is a commonplace nyone who knows anything about the subject, although it ld be truer perhaps to say that the difficulties have arisen ely through misapprehension and ignorance. From our t of view we eliminate any question of lack of taste on the of the public; we prefer to look for the cause of the ugly se in the reasons which keep the public in ignorance of the itect.

We must, for the moment, omit the question of speculative ding for rental purposes. In doing so, we realise that we are ting a form of building which comprises probably the most us offender against the canons of good taste in building. ertheless, there are a number of social conditions which erlie this problem, and in fairness they must be dealt with were to attempt to suggest any other alternative method of iring a decent house under certain well-defined economic social conditions. There still remains sufficient scope n examination of the mass of buildings (built or bought) h has never had the services of an architect. At once we nge upon the domain of the speculative builder, and of the der who is both architect and builder to the order of his ts.

A few weeks ago we overheard the local doctor delicately esting to a speculative builder that as he (the builder) was er spoiling the landscape with his new bungalows he ought nlist an architect to design the remainder for him. The npt reply was that if he were to employ an architect the es could not be sold for the prices he was asking. Here we a definite aspect of the building problem, which is either or untrue. From the purely business point of view it is an ct which ought to have been laid to rest long ago. Nothing ore certain from the trend of events than that a definite g on this question will be imperative during the next year wo.

gain and again we have heard this statement of the builder enged by architects. Quite recently a number of counter- ments have appeared in the press to the effect that archi- ral appearance is no more costly than ugliness. It has definitely stated by architects that, including their own ges, they could still compare favourably with the builder's On the other hand, we have also heard of houses built by culative builder at thirty per cent. less than the estimated e submitted by an architect. Obviously the error lies in aring things which should be contrasted. Building costs elative to quality, and in the particular houses we refer to was no pretence that the quality of the material and manship were anything but the cheapest and poorest. happened, these houses met the temporary conditions for n they were wanted. We are not defending the "shoddy" ilding; we merely instance the unreliability of statements n have no meaning in terms of comparative values.

s the matter stands, the public has no definite information ork upon. It has never been thought worth while to nt a representative committee to decide—given plans, tions and specifications—whether the architect plus the er are more expensive than the builder acting by himself. We have little doubt in our minds that the advantage invariably is with the architect, and we ask our readers to excuse a discussion on this mercenary issue. Too often has this matter been glossed over. It is the complaint of the architect that the builder preaches the fiction that the services of an architect are both unnecessary and expensive. The ineffective reply from the architect is to accuse an erring public of lack of taste. In begging the question the architect, to some extent, lends colour to the fiction which is responsible for so much ugliness.

There is no doubt that the builder has the ear of the public. In making his appeal on the question of cost—as opposed to quality—he diagnoses psychologically the vulnerable spot. On the other hand, the architect maintains that it stands to reason the builder will make a larger profit when he builds without competition or supervision. To put it otherwise, the advent of the architect may—and often does—mean the substitution of another builder for the local builder. Here we have a domestic tragedy, and arising out of it the usual misrepresentations and bad feeling. The belief that the builder can get more work by himself than through an architect is a fundamental economic error. Where only a certain number of buildings are required, one builder can only build more where another builds less. The architect undoubtedly intensifies the competition, and where this means reduced profits, the architect's unpopularity is assured. On this aspect of the question there is room for a decided improvement in the relations existing between the architect and the builder.

There is some excuse for the difficulty (or ignorance, as some people prefer to term it) confronting the public. Every architect who professes an affection for craftsmanship of any kind must have some difficulty in explaining his own position in relation to the local builder—the lineal descendant of the building craftsman. It is hard to deny the craftsman's love for his spiky finials and crinkled bargeboards. His deterioration is accounted for by a number of things for which we have not space here to discuss. Nevertheless, in an age which does not accept the chimney-sweep, the plumber or the shoemaker without the adjective "practical," the builder begins with an advantage over the architect.

Mr. Arnold Bennett, in the "Author's Craft," has some interesting things to say concerning the artist who demands appreciation from the public on his own terms, and on none but his own terms. If we apply the test to architecture, we find a stage when the architect and the public part company. We are prepared to concede that in architecture, as in other things, the average man is only using plain common sense in desiring sound value for his money. Unfortunately, he expects both quantity and quality, and the builder contrives to supply the impossible. As we write we have the assurance of a number of architects that they were compelled to refuse to have anything to do with the modern cheap bungalow. At the price the public seemed inclined to pay, nothing could be expected but a "shoddy" article and trouble. For this unfortunate state of affairs an appeal to reason is futile. Our immediate concern is with the man desiring value for his money in building, who is completely ignorant of what value in building means. To him the architect can make a direct and confident appeal.

We will conclude with another point of view. We read the other day that in the sale of a £1,000 house the agent gets a commission of £32 10s., the solicitor a commission of £20, and the Government in stamp duties £10. We have no idea how many times a house is sold in an average lifetime, but at "£62 toll per £1,000" (so the caption ran) we can arrive at a considerable total. The significant point which must strike every sensible person is the absurdity of believing the fiction that an architect's fee can be a burden on suffering humanity. To grudge an initial fee to secure a decent house designed by an architect is folly; to grudge writing off a small charge (we have expressed our doubt whether it is an extra charge) for a lifetime's pleasure for one's neighbours is both folly and selfishness.

NOTES

Advice to Students. We hope the very able address which was delivered at the R.I.B.A. on Monday by Professor A. Hubert Worthington, A.R.I.B.A., will be read by all architects, young and old, who were not present at the meeting. The lecturer had something to say and he said it in a way which indicated not only a knowledge of the trials and difficulties which beset the architect in the course of his career, but a knowledge of human nature as well. The address was full of good counsel, and, in view of the advice which is sometimes given to students, it was particularly pleasing to hear his remarks on Modernism: "They should never throw over the wise old common-sense traditions which had arrived at the best way of putting stones and bricks and slates and wood together, unless they were sure they had something better. The chief trouble with much so-called 'Modernism' was a self-conscious and morbid attempt to be 'clever' at any cost. . . . They wanted 'Unity in essentials, Liberty in non-essentials.'" The lecturer was encouraging without being disregardful of the tribulations that attend the architect, rich in reminiscence and anecdote, and overflowing with that sense of humour without which, as he truly remarked, an architect's life is an impossible one. As Mr. Cholmeley afterwards put it, a sense of humour is only in reality a sense of proportion, and no architect should ever be without the latter qualification. It is difficul to say whether Professor Worthington's address was appreciated more by the students or by those "forty years on" as the lecturer put it.

Our Leader. Under our form of civilisation architecture, like many other things, suffers from a disease which might be termed a confusion between quality and quantity. No psychologist can explain in terms of anything what value for money means. To some people it is represented as bulk or quantity; to others, it is quality. They refuse—quite rightly—to be dictated to on these matters; they prefer to learn by experience. It is not for us to say whether a man should rent or build a house, if we are ignorant of his particular circumstances. The point we have submitted in our Leader is that he may want value for his money in building himself a house, and in ignorance he may set about it the wrong way.

Architect and Builder. We should like to see the architect and builder brought into closer contact. Instead of working together happily, we find many builders working with an architect only when the association is unavoidable. To put it otherwise, the architect must give his work to a builder; but the builder need not give his work to an architect. As a result, we cannot think there is any question but that the client and the community suffer. The present outcry against the spoliation of the countryside is the direct proof of the unfortunate relationship in the craftsmanship of building.

The Builder. If—as it has been argued—the architect is responsible for lower profits to the builder, we can understand that a builder may not be predisposed to go out of his way to advise his client to employ an architect. To risk the loss of a contract on his own conditions, for the chance of winning it in competition on another man's conditions, is to display a degree of altruism which is given to few mortals. It should be unnecessary for us to discuss further what is simply a domestic problem. For the sake of everyone interested in architecture and the amenities, we hope that architects and builders will arrive at a hap understanding on this question.

Professor Laurie's Letter. Calling attention in letter to the *Times* to freshness and brilliancy the pictures by the e painters shown in the exhibition Flemish Art at the Royal Acade Professor Laurie raises the question what the methods were which enab them to get such permanent resu Whether the combining of the techniques, tempera and oil, accounts this is difficult of proof. That oil met used alone accounts for a certain dark ing of the colour has to be admitted, whether the method of Van Eyck, wh combined both techniques, will expl the permanent brilliancy we see to preserved is another question. The met of glazing colour over the monochro picture gives brilliancy to the col from its being applied pure over dry surface, and that this was done wo appear to have been often the case. must, however, be borne in mind t the treatment, the scope, of what presented in earlier times, was limited its field, and a simpler approach work within a more enclosed field of vis accentuated particular directions. T more elementary technique was surpas by later artists, including a wider field vision of the resources of painting, which new interpretations revealed the selves. Nor must we be led to beli that the field embraced by the ear painters is to be compared with th later developments, though so beauti within their own limits.

Preservation of Old Cottages. The proposed fund to invested and administe as a Trust by the Ro Society of Arts to prese ancient cottages should not lead us forget that there is need for owners property of this kind to be remin



Cottages at Sutterton, Lincs.



Steyning, Sussex.



etail of Half-Timbered Cottage near Manchester.

eir own responsibilities in regard to . We think of a village in the vold district, and there are others, ottages of which are much neglected eir owners, no proper repairs being to them: the stone chimney ced with a machine brick one, the y window not repaired or reproduced, replaced with the cheapest kind able. In the report in a contemporary e work of the Council for the Preser- n of Rural England, the writer s of the importance of keeping arge a population as possible con- lly on the soil," but it is not men- l that so many of these cottages ken over by purchase or otherwise he purpose of letting to visitors, g the local worker. The southern ies are full of such examples. These es let for profit by people having al ties or interests, and often not in them themselves, have increased fficulty of "keeping the population ntedly on the soil," their cottages eing taken away from them, and it ortant, in addition to preserving the es, to preserve the local inhabitants m.

Our Garden Amenities. We shall be paying dearly for our increased money-making facilities if the charms of our London s and gardens are to disappear consequence. There could hardly agined a more delightful picture, in winter or summer, than the grounds of Lincoln's Inn Fields, from the point of view of the artist sociologist. Our eyes are often ned by the pictures created from autiful groups of plane trees and ight green lawns seen through the g phases of a London atmosphere, the pleasant seats and happy which the public enjoy add largely to the value which Londoners have obtained through the purchase of the rights for these enjoyments.

The Foundling Site. If the London County Council has the power to protect the amenities of London, we may feel encouraged to hope for the safety of the Foundling Hospital site from the remarks of Mr. Swann at the County Council meeting recently. He said the Town. Planning Committee regard the preservation of the space as a matter of public importance.

The Ideal City. It is assuredly an easy problem for those on whose guidance and policy the future of London depends to meet in a fair spirit the demands created by modern enterprise and progress without endangering the fine heritage of charm which belongs to London. This great city is not to be regarded as a mere mill for grinding out dollars; it has to be remembered as the focal point of a vast empire, and even its commercial prosperity is bound up with its attractiveness as a fine and beautiful city.

Picture Values. Notwithstanding the great numbers of pictures sent every year to the Royal Academy, there are enough left over to supply an almost bewildering number of small exhibitions, few of which, to tell the truth, quite justify themselves. It is a pleasure when we meet with pictures and drawings that have the spontaneity and care shown in those of Holland and other parts, at the Grieves Gallery, by Percy des C. Ballance. This artist looks at the world in its poetic aspect, and is no mere recorder of facts. His colour values are also excellent, as seen in the grey tone of "A Rainy Day on the Maas," or the golden effect of "Moonrise in Holland."

The Last of Wembley. The dismantling and sale of material at Wembley is proceeding rapidly, and there is always something a little sad about the scrapping of a great exhibition. In the course of a few years it epitomises in miniature the birth, life, and decay of a real city; very soon the great Wembley Exhibition will—like Carthage and Troy—be little more than a memory. It is amusing to note the worthy but unromantic uses to which the pavilions are being put—Ceylon is a coach-building factory in London; the Malay Federated States and the West Indies are also factories; Palestine houses a laundry in Glasgow, and Sierra Leone has bloomed again as a restaurant at Tramore in the South of Ireland. The lake is to be filled in, apparently to form the site of a housing scheme. We have so many sites for housing schemes, and so few lakes, that it seems a pity to go to the expense of filling in this ornamental water that might, one would have thought, be better employed as a boating lake in a recreation ground.

Signs. A recent law case referred to in our Notes for Jan. 21 concerned the rights of a second floor tenant to put up an illuminated advertisement, 20 ft. in length and projecting 4 ft. 8 in. from the wall, in spite of a covenant wherein it was agreed "not to allow any placard, poster, or advertisement whatsoever (other than plates or other similar announcement) unless previously approved." The plaintiffs were the tenants of a shop on the ground floor. The Court found that although the sign "caused neither damage nor annoyance to the plaintiffs," yet it "with great reluctance held that in law the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction." The word "annoyance" has, of course, a different significance in law (since the law takes no notice of such abstractions as beauty and good taste), but in ordinary parlance it would be absurd to say that a hideous sign on the second floor could cause no annoyance to anyone of good taste on the ground floor. The fact that the law did right and granted the injunction was due to a legal technicality not in the least degree connected with the real issue, which is one of good taste.



Clopton Bridge, Stratford-on-Avon, which has now been saved

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Claude D. J. Benton, M.R.San.I., of Ilford, has been appointed Town Planning Assistant to Mr. Farnham, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Engineer and Surveyor, Sidcup Urban District Council.

A Complimentary Dinner.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. H. W. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., is being arranged and will be held towards the end of the present month. The arrangements are being made by Mr. A. W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. H. J. Leaning, F.S.I., who will be glad to hear from any members of the profession wishing to attend.

Lichfield Cathedral Fabric.

It is understood that the architect to Lichfield Cathedral, Sir Charles A. Nicholson, a few months ago made a thorough examination of the building, and has reported that restoration work on the west side of the south transept is absolutely necessary and must be undertaken without delay. This work will entail the renewal of a considerable number of the stones under the parapet.

Safety of St. Paul's.

At the recent dinner of the Horners' Company at the Mansion House, Dr. Inge said that he hoped they would not take too seriously certain attempts to raise a scare about the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral. He wanted to assure the public that the Cathedral authorities had secured the very best advice obtainable, and, so far as they could tell, the work was progressing satisfactorily. He thought they might rest assured that within a few years the building would be safer and stronger than it had been ever since it was built.

Ancient Cottages in London.

Mr. Harold Griffin, president of the Property Owners' Protection Association, speaking at a meeting of the Association at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, said that if there was any unanimity in the Cabinet, surely the Minister of Health would not have old cottages at Peckham destroyed, now that the Prime Minister had pleaded so eloquently for the preservation of ancient cottage architecture. The Ministry of Health had a clearance scheme for certain areas at Peckham, and among the property involved were cottages in Blue Anchor-lane, which was an ancient village street. There was even more need, he added, for preservation in London, because the cottages were much rarer.

The Faraday Medal.

The Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers have made the sixth award of the Faraday Medal to Professor Elihu Thomson, of Boston, U.S.A., Honorary Member of the Institution, who is well known as one of the pioneers in the development of electrical engineering. The Faraday Medal is awarded by the Council of the Institution not more frequently than once a year, either for notable scientific or industrial achievement in electrical engineering or for conspicuous service rendered to the advancement of electrical science without restriction as regards nationality, country of residence, or membership of the Institution.

Richmond Hill.

Surrey County Council, at a recent meeting at Kingston, decided to make a contribution of £500 (or a sum equal to that of the Richmond Council, whichever should be the less) towards the purchase of the Orleans riverside estate at Twickenham, which is such a prominent feature in the view from Richmond Hill, and which practically completes the purchase price demanded for the property. The land will be acquired by the Twickenham Borough Council and will be thrown open to the public, forming a continuation of the existing riverside walk from Richmond towards Twickenham.

Preserving Ancient Cottages.

In a letter to *The Times* on this subject, Mr. C. Adeane points out that the Cambridgeshire Rural Community Council has a rural planning sub-committee which, among other activities, is scheduling the cottages and other buildings of special historic or æsthetic interest in the county. The sub-committee consists of architects, county and rural district councillors, members of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and others, and is eminently fitted to give expert advice in regard to the problem in Cambridgeshire. He emphasises the point that, rather than set up separate county organisations, the Royal Society of Arts might work through rural community councils wherever they are in existence and are prepared to take the matter up.



Stratford-on-Avon Memorial Theatre, before destruction by fire.

(*See Competition News.*)

Housing Deficit in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Housing Committee, says *Times*, is faced with a rather serious fina position as a result of the past year's exte building and letting under the Wheatley After 12 months' working under the Govern subsidy of £9 and the Corporation subsid £4 10s. per house, these two amounts plu rents have left a deficit roughly estimate about £50,000. The financial prospect now to next October, when the Govern subsidy is to be reduced by 30s. per house, anything, more grave. A deficiency as hig £100,000 may be reached next year, and committee's difficulty is to find ways and m of meeting the liability. At present, it is st there is no apparent way out except by inc ing the rents. These are already higher many of the tenants can afford to pay, as sh by the general eagerness to sublet.

Dickens's Houses and Streets.

The houses and streets which Di immortalised were described by Mrs. I Cameron in a lecture delivered recently t members of the Glasgow Dickens Society. Dickens, she said, a house was never a collection of builders' materials. It was s thing informed with a spirit as surely as a was informed by its soul. Dickens was sitively aware of the spirit of a house, an a few vivid graphic words he was abl convey to his readers his own impression. call a small cottage with a tiny garden in of it "a pert little place" conveyed at exactly the nature of the house. They had their suspicions about its inhabit Dickens gravely assured them in one of "Sketches by Boz" that he could tell a m character from his door knocker.

The Design of Theatres.

The rapid progress made in the planning construction of theatres was remarked by Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A., of Su land, in the course of a recent lecture t Glasgow Institute of Architects. The lec said the architect had many difficulties to tend with, particularly in the selection of a and also by the fact that theatre propri allowed a very short time for their buildin be erected. In designing a theatre, the arch had to see that there would be no draw that the heating and ventilation were uni that the fire appliances were adequate, he had also to consider the equipment o auditorium and staging. In recent year pointed out, the counter-weighting of sc had come very much to the fore, and this obviated the necessity of "flies," and en the scenery to be operated by hand from stage level. Mr. Milburn referred at leng the lavishness in design of the American thea and mentioned that, in New York, theatres being erected at the rate of one per week

Roman Frescoes in Kent.

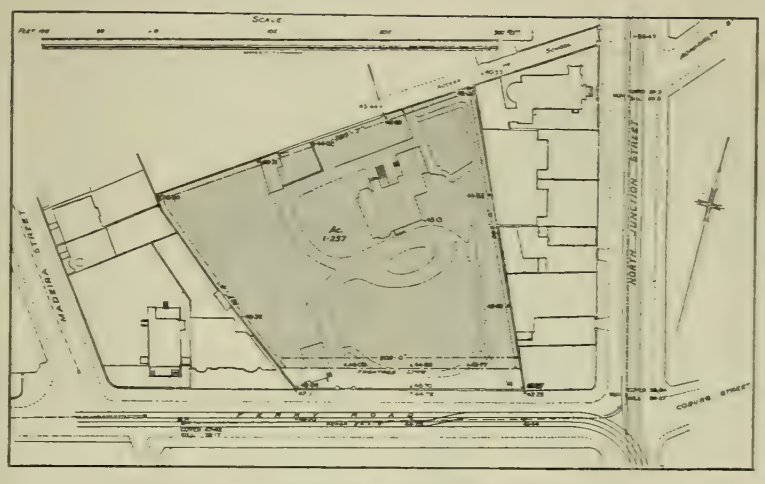
The discovery of a Roman villa at Ot Kent, is attracting the interest of local arc logists, says the *Times*. The site of the fi about 200 yards south of the Pilgrims' and forms part of a chicken run belongin Mr. A. Johnston. It was discovered Mr. Johnston was digging a hole for the pu of planting a tree. About 12 in. below surface he came upon a pavement made of large red tiles. Upon removing som these and digging deeper he found a hole, this contained many large flints and a The sides of the hole disclosed rough walli chalk blocks and flints. Digging at adj spots more rough walls were found, of v insufficient portions are shown at preser make their line obvious. About 4 ft. or from the surface he turned out a medle Roman remains. Among the articles ar tiles, parts of roof tiles, small cubical bl no doubt used for making ornamental ments or floors, portions of pots and vas red, grey, and black pottery, and 65 fragm of fresco ornamented in many bright co One piece has a figure, and another an in tion. If the site can be excavated the disc should prove interesting, particularly fo frescoes.

PETITION NEWS

Leith Town Hall.

ve received a copy of the Conditions ructions to architects in connection with etition. The Corporation of the City urgh invite architects, resident or in Great Britain, to submit, in open n, designs for a hall and a library proposed to erect upon the site of the Leith Manse, north of Ferry-road, and ween Junction-street and Madeira- block plan of the site, having levels Ordnance datum with a schedule of ation and conditions of competition relative information may be obtained ion to the Town Clerk, with a deposit l cheque of £2 2s., which will be o all who send in *bona fide* designs in with the conditions; or to applicants e to compete and who return the con- d relative site plans, &c., within a r the receipt of replies to competitors'

k plan—which we reproduce—show- e with levels may, for the purpose of tition, be taken as correct, and no will be permitted beyond the frontage , except a canopy at main entrance to ught advisable by competitors. The dministration of the library and the e quite independent of each other, and ngs in which they are respectively d not necessarily be attached. Each its own entrances and exits, and the osition of the two buildings upon the of the problems of the competition. ration reserves the right, if so advised ssessor, to select the hall from one l the library from another design, ppoint the author of each, archi- nat building alone, but every com- st submit a design for both buildings. ration have fixed the expenditure on buildings, including any sculpture or al embellishments shown as part nd all internal finishings and details at the sum of £70,000, of which tely five-eighths would be applicable and three-eighths to the library; this ver the whole cost, including that of ghting, ventilation, sanitary and fire hall seating, boundary walls or archi- cessories, but shall not include paint- rable furnishings. Sir George Wash- rowne, P.R.S.A., is the assessor. : First, £400; second, £300; third, rth, £100. The style of architecture ely to the discretion of the competitor, uld be dignified and simple in treat-



Site Plan: Leith Town Hall Competition.

ment. Importance will be attached to simple and convenient planning, and the arrangements for rapidly clearing the halls. The choice of materials to be used for the building will be left in the discretion of the competitors, except where subject to any provisions contained in these conditions, and all exterior walls shall be of stone, facing brick, faience, artificial stone or any combination of these. The designs of each competitor must be sent in, carriage paid, at latest by noon on April 30, addressed to the Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

University of Western Australia.

This competition is open to architects who are British subjects or citizens of the United States of America. The site is at Crawley, about three miles to the south-west of the City of Perth. The area of the site is about 160 acres. The total sum available for the buildings which form the subject of this competition is £150,000. In brief the accommodation to be provided for is as follows:—(*a*) A Great Hall, (*b*) a Registry, (*c*) a Union building. The following will act as a jury of adjudicators:—Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A. (Professor of Architecture, University of Sydney); the President (1926) of the Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia (Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A.); a member of the Senate, University of Western Australia. Three premiums will be awarded by the adjudicators, viz., £300, £200 and £100. Designs to be delivered to the Clerk of Senate, University of W.A., Perth, Western Australia, at or before noon on Wednesday, August 24, without any motto or distinguishing mark thereon.

Swimming Tank, Dun Laoghaire.

The Urban District Council invite applications from qualified architects to design and supervise the construction of a proposed large swimming tank, on the western side of the present Dun Laoghaire bathing establishment, including the preparation of the estimate of cost, drawings and specifications, obtaining tenders, advising thereon and on preparation of contracts, and all other matters connected with the carrying out of the work. Applications, stating qualifications and experience should be sent to the office of Mr. James J. Triston, Acting Town Clerk, Town Hall, Dun Laoghaire, co. Dublin, addressed to the Chairman of the Council, and marked "Architect," before noon on February 15.

Modern Furniture Designs Competition.

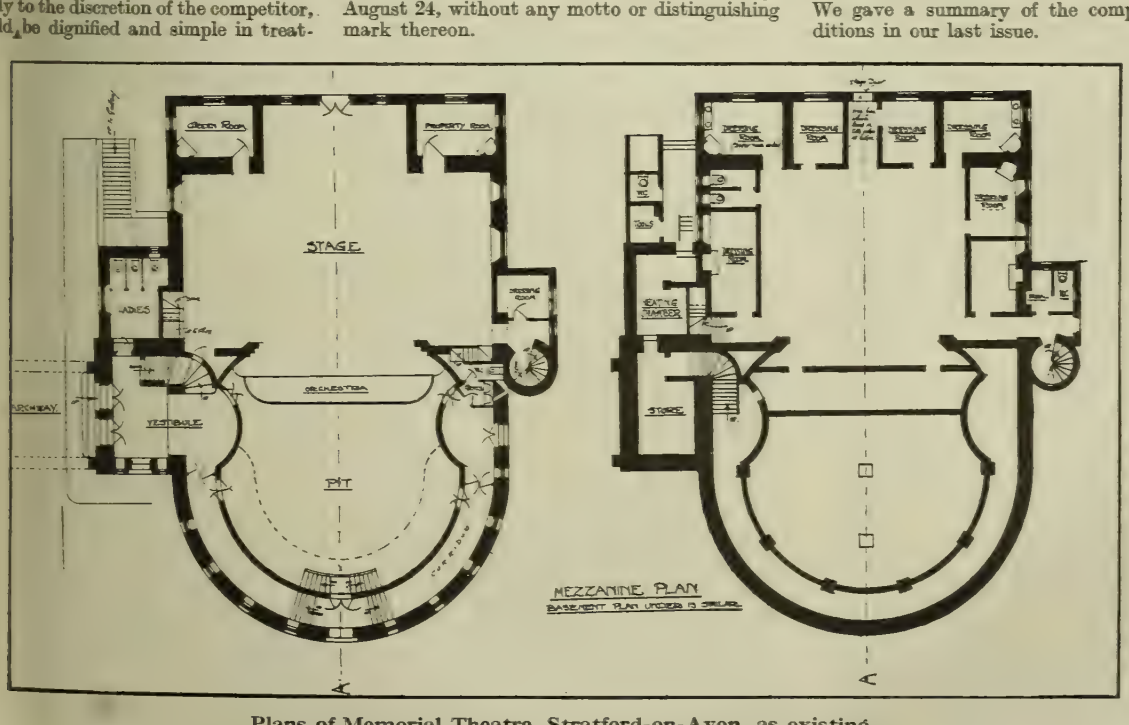
The following awards in the preliminary part of this competition, promoted by *The Furnishing Trades Organiser*, have been made by the assessor:—

Section A (Designs for the Complete Furniture for a Double Bedroom): Mr. Thomas S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., 25 guineas; Mr. L. Scott-Cooper, 25 guineas; Mr. Albert Stayner, 25 guineas; Mr. Joseph Emberton, A.R.I.B.A., 25 guineas.

Section D (Designs for the Complete Furniture for a Dining-room): Mr. A. Leslie Osborne, 25 guineas; Mr. L. Scott-Cooper, 25 guineas.

Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

We illustrate this week the site plan for this competition, together with plans of the old theatre, as it was before destruction by fire. We gave a summary of the competition conditions in our last issue.



Plans of Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, as existing.

ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

THE President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, was in the chair at the Royal Institute on Monday last, when the annual Address to Students was given by Professor Hubert Worthington, preparatory to the presentation by the President of the Medals and Prizes awarded by the Council for 1927. Amongst the guests of Council were Professor E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.; Mr. J. W. Mackail, M.A., LL.D., Hon. A.R.I.B.A.; Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A.; M. Tournaire, President of the Société Centrale des Architectes Français; Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, President of the Headmasters' Association; and Right Rev. Charles Gore, M.A., D.D.

After some brief introductory remarks, PROFESSOR WORTHINGTON said that his chief claim to speak to them was that he combined with the cares of practice an unusual teaching job. He conducted an architectural mission to painters, sculptors and craftsmen of all kinds, so his days were spent with very lively students of the allied arts except for a convert or two and men of the building trade, a delightful if strenuous combination. So this gave him a kind of detachment, a bird's-eye view, as it were, of architectural education in the regular schools. What was an architect? Their painter and sculptor friends, given the creative fire and a reasonable amount of study, could prove their genius to the world. But unless the young architect had an "uncle" or an "aunt" to give him a job, how could he show his talent? Paper counted for nothing. And when the young architect began he was expected to combine artistic genius with technical ability, creative impulse with conscientious drudgery, temperament with control. He must satisfy the man in the street by his constructive power, his human understanding, his convenient planning, his organising efficiency, and he must satisfy the artists with his skill as an imaginative designer. He must combine the spiritual and the material in a degree far greater than in any other calling. Art and business, fire and forbearance, interest and permanence—who was the man who could claim to possess the happy mean between these conflicting elements? In the architect an extreme of any was equally disastrous.

The architect's calling had in it the opportunity to do great imaginative work that was fully equal, in the world of the spirit, with that of any painter or any sculptor—in spite of the drains and calculations and quantity surveyors and sanitary inspectors that dogged his path from the cradle to the grave. Equally with any artist the architect dealt with the ultimate and eternal values. They would know deep joys, as deep as the deep pains that were inseparable from bringing anything new into birth. There was no joy like the joy of creation—seeing the child of your brain grow in stature and in strength and, let it be hoped, in the favour of God if not always in the favour of man (or his wife). And this joy of having made something that gave joy to others as well as yourself, something that, moreover, had performed a useful service as well as given delight, made your life the best life in the world, though not the easiest. Had they the mind of the practical man, the business man, the efficient man, the success-at-any-price man? If so, they would find life very much easier, but they would not necessarily be a success in the artist's sense. But if they were strong on the material side of their most complex calling, they should not take in seven other devils like themselves and fabricate a fortune. They should try to realise their limitations, bring their tame "ghost" into the light, take unto themselves a partner who would supplement their sterling if somewhat humdrum qualities, and give a chance to one of those brilliant young artists with creative fire and genius who were helpless alone, who wanted a nurse or a strong yet sympathetic partner to guide their complex temperament to achievement. When Mammon came in Art went out. More of them were "egg and bacon" men than men of genius and temperament.

And this led to the consideration of success. Soon from the sheltered harbour of their spoon-feeding school, where they lay surrounded by all the security of helpful teachers and an almost incomprehensively comprehensive curriculum, they would have to sail their fragile barque out into the storms of life and experience. They would have to be careful steersmen between the Scylla of temperament and the Charybdis of materialism. They would have to throw overboard all sorts of things that they treasured if they were superficial. They could only afford to keep the big things. The next stage was the office. They should pray for a good one to begin in; it was as important as the school. There they got their standard, the standard which they would all subconsciously absorb for good or evil. They should realise they were useless, that they knew nothing, that they had got to use all the will power that was in them to find their true level after the pleasant flatteries of a successful school career. The other day he got a letter from an architect—"Can you tell me of a good assistant, I'll pay him well. I only make one stipulation, that he hasn't been at —— School; I've had some from there!" So don't, said the speaker, try and tell the boss how to design and how to run the office in the first week, and don't say you "designed" an important building for the "old man" if you only drew out details. Perhaps there would follow five hard years of drudgery and routine, five all-important years, where they learnt the application of that excellent theory that they learned at school. It did not always happen that the prizewinner had an "Uncle" or an "Aunt." They might have one who would entrust them with their first job. However small this was, it was so important that it might almost be called the first floor of their soaring fabric of success. Until they had seen a job through from beginning to end they were no architects. "Better a living dog than a dead lion." They might dream of cathedrals and art galleries, but until they had constructed a garage or a lavatory they must not make too much noise about themselves. He remembered a distinguished old French architect looking over his (the speaker's) shoulder at Girgenti and saying, "I see from your sketch that you are an architect." He answered "Yes." Then the French architect said, "Are you really an architect; I mean, have you constructed buildings?"

Until they had run a job of their own, taken the client's instructions, been patient and considerate with his wife, conducted the job successfully, settled up the accoun dared their critics, they had not begu their executed works should they be by their quality, not their quantity, b those who used them thought of them the architect, and by what their pe brother architects thought of the product.

Though they might have passed examinations in the world, and thou had won all the prizes and travelling ships of their student days, and thou had won all the competitions in Engla made a fortune, and owned a Rolls-Ro and were the best dressed men (or wo the R.I.B.A., and a social success; and their planning might be practical a construction faultless and they never extras, if they had not the soul of a a love of the things of the spirit, they nothing. And again, if their æsthetic itself away like some hothouse exotic glasshouse of an exclusive studio, fea fresh air of the big world—if they w prepared to face the facts of an archite —if they nursed their grievance wit high-brow confederates and failed to a bricks and mortar, still they were as Their life was a hard life of compro control. If their creative impulse wou forth to the world it must be thro channel of a severe and exacting di The idea came in a flash; it was only out to completion by patient slogging work and tact. Anyhow, nothing in was of real value that they obtaine without an effort of their own. Suc an architect, as for any profession hung on a very slender thread. A temper, a structural fault, a pile of possibly someone else's carelessness were dependent upon hundreds of me degrees), and the thread was broken. always illusive, always just out of re always well worth striving for. soaring fabric would have its Storms would beat against it, clie strikes would hold it up, but only g very gradually, could they build up perience on the job. There was n which experience counted for so mu they should never cease to learn. was the best teacher in the world. little he had learned, he had learned from clients, clerks of works, builde they were not mere financiers), workmen, specialists, than in any cl and he numbered them amongst friends.

Architecture was co-operative; it most social, the most human of the unless they were imbued with an ur operate with others they had better something else.

It was an age with an unusual a misunderstanding, mistrust and jealo a lack of mutual confidence betwee and old, teacher and student, client a tect, boss and assistant, partner and They must work in with the builder, and specialist of every kind, and t range of workmen, and in particu brother artists, the sculptors, paint those skilled in metal and in glas could they overcome the most serious that divided so many of them? F must understand each other's difficu try and realise where they differed fr without setting up themselves to lor them. The genuine artist, whatever was the architect's equal, if not hi be he only a working blacksmith. T tect must have qualities of leader were not essential in the sculptor. mand only came easily to the man used to it. They did not expect a Jo Epstein to have the qualities necessar a great cathedral. But how could ar grip without the allied arts, how allied arts have their fullest developm out architecture? Was it not up to t tect to take the lead in any great co movement of the arts? Could they

lient a lead in this? They must not of him, nor must they be afraid of edit to others. They must avoid help." It was not honest nor fair. ould encourage young sculptors, nd craftsmen (a loose word) instead going to the old stock firms. They itects) are as much to blame as It was for them to see that young sculptors had not to spend carving jade rabbits on a marble They must not forget that a uniformity, however competent and could not give that warm, appealing ir work for which the collaboration rother artists was essential. They ariety with unity. Architecture the mother once again, taking a e of the whole large family of Art. spent in the carver's shop was an part of THE JOB. "Get to know and let them get to know you." how the men of the best days had t results. A model, like a drawing, means to an end. The carver must sense of material—for stone, for ivory—just as they must. It was a nistake to draw bunches of stock and expect someone to carve them

nism" was a word that many of idered synonymous with Bolshevism, must face this controversial topic d the art world into such disastrous And they must look at it from the ic standpoint. The new progressive e age could not be waved away with rd" gesture. They could not sit e old colonels in a club. In religion, and the whole realm of ideas there resistible change going on. They d of what they did not understand, ss they understood it the more they inst it. But there was something could not be suppressed, nor should to suppress it. If it was vital and they should rather try and guide fe channels. It should be guided, They should never throw over the commonsense traditions which had the best way of putting stones and slates and wood together, unless sure they had something better. f trouble with much so-called sm" was a self-conscious and empt to be "clever" at any cost. and darts and cusps and crockets, y and applied orders, were merely ard human accretions that each contributed. They must not cling as effete and outworn, even though eem safe. They wanted "Unity in Liberty in non-essentials." If alled modernism was sensational, ll of æsthetic excitement and "out ired eyes," to use a phrase of Pro- haby's; if it was self-advertising, non-co-operative and un-English; precious, abnormal, ephemeral and chuck it. But if it was logical, har- nd well composed; if it was well d well constructed and co-operative sh; if it was sane, masculine and and human, and endued with the the eternal, have it.

hould beware of becoming over- Cynicism, sourness, and soul-destroy- sy were common faults among had been said that actors were bad actors, painters bad judges of Were architects bad judges of archi- e could have too near a view; it was ult to get a correct focus, and pro- aining tended to be narrowing. It difficult to be magnanimous, but y were not, they should try not to brother architect before a layman. another common fault among them about the R.I.B.A. If they never g to contribute to its working was lo this? They should all try and g to serve their profession at some er during their career. There were ent ways of doing this. And they should also try and add something to the accumulated scholarship of their calling. It was not enough to have a thirst for knowledge; they should also try and let others share in the result. No award was made in the Essay Competition this year. It was not a good sign.

It sounded rather crude to say "Never take a trade commission." Hush! But people did, and throve on them. Business clients assumed you did so, sometimes. Never forget that if you ever fell in this respect you had lost caste, even though you were a sidesman. Competition morality was one of the proudest boasts of their profession. Their standard had been very high, and it was recognised abroad. But all these things needed jealously guarding. "If you ever are an assessor, don't abuse a position of great trust and honour," said the speaker. "If you are an unsuccessful competitor, play the game and don't write to the papers; write to the R.I.B.A. if you like, but don't wash dirty professional linen in public."

In conclusion, they must forgive him if he seemed to have been discouraging at times. But he had tried to put himself into the frame of mind that he was in when he passed his Final. Shocks followed—healthy and rousing ones. Theirs was a job they must take seriously. There was no room for "passengers" in their overcrowded profession.

Discussion.

Bishop Gore, called upon by the President to move a vote of thanks to Professor Worthington, said that in his opinion the point of the address lay in the fact that an architect, to be worth his salt, needed to be both an idealist and at the same time profoundly practical. As a clergyman, he had suffered at the hands of architects. He could call to mind an altar step so narrrow that he was in constant peril of tumbling backwards. Architecture, he thought, however, was improving. He had first visited America 30 years ago and thought the architecture deplorable. He went again six years ago and thought the advance enormous. In city after city he saw banks, buildings of all kinds, railway stations, all admirable for their purpose. They were simple in design and harmonious in their relation one to another. In conclusion, dealing with the duties of an architect, he would venture to express the opinion that the use for which a building was intended should come first, to be glorified afterwards by idealism.

Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he had not suffered at the hands of architects. With regard to the address, he wished all the heads of the teaching profession had been there to hear. He agreed with the necessity for giving the painter and sculptor a chance. Let them, his hearers, walk through any French public building, and then let them walk through, say, the Board of Trade—or at least as much as they could bear! The difference was patent. He agreed with Professor Worthington on his insistence on being English, and also on the importance of having a sense of humour. Sense of humour was the same as sense of proportion, and no one could deny how necessary the latter was to an architect.

The President put the vote of thanks to the meeting and Professor Worthington replied briefly. The President then presented the Medals and Prizes awarded by the Council for 1927. The list was given in our issue for January 21.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council, January 17

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.—The Council approved the Annual Award of R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships submitted by the Board of Architectural Education.

Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children.—On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, the Council passed the following resolution and ordered it to be forwarded to the British Medical Association:—

"The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have had their attention called to the Report on Rheumatic Heart Disease in Children by the British Medical Association, and, having regard to the fact that it is in the public interest to eliminate dampness in all dwellings, they note with approval that the Science Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate and report on this subject."

Exhibitions of Modern Architecture.—On the recommendation of the Exhibition Joint Committee, the Council have approved the arrangements for the first of the Annual Exhibitions of Modern Architecture to be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from April 27 to June 3. Full particulars will be published at an early date.

British Architects' Conference, 1927.—A Committee was appointed for the purpose of making and carrying out the arrangements for the Conference of 1927.

The Preservation of Old Bridges.—On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee, it was decided to support the campaign of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings for the preservation of old bridges by giving publicity in the R.I.B.A. *Journal* to the work which is being carried out by the S.P.A.B. in connection with old bridges by inviting members to supply information regarding such bridges in their locality, and by inviting all recognised schools to encourage their students to measure bridges of architectural or archæological interest.

Conditions of Architectural Practice in Burma.—It was decided, on the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, to approach the Secretary of State for India in regard to the conditions of practice for qualified architects in Rangoon.

R.I.B.A. Business Meetings.—On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, it was decided that in future one or more of the business meetings during the session should be devoted to the informal discussion of matters of current professional interest.

Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, 1927.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood and Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hopkins have been appointed as Delegates of the R.I.B.A. to the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, to be held at Hastings from July 11 to 16.

The Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood was again nominated as the representative of the R.I.B.A. on this Board.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted: P. J. Warman (A.R.I.B.A.), S. Grabham (A.R.I.B.A.), Alfred B. Black (F.R.I.B.A.), William Charles Clifford Smith (F.R.I.B.A.), E. D. Brown (A.R.I.B.A.), J. J, Cresswell (A.R.I.B.A.), J. Hardman (L.R.I.B.A.). Arthur Loveday (L.R.I.B.A.), F. Howard Mercer (L.R.I.B.A.), James Money (L.R.I.B.A.), F. F. Munro Wilson (L.R.I.B.A.), and B. Gurney-Randall (Subscriber).

Membership.—Nineteen candidates were nominated for the Fellowship, twenty-nine for the Associateship, and one for the Hon. Associateship. The following ex-members were reinstated: As Associates, A. C. Denny and T. Inglis Goldie; as Licentiates, E. W. Hilton and J. G. Reynolds.

Retired Fellowship.—The following members were transferred to the Retired Fellowship:—H. L. G. Hill, elected Associate 1890, Fellow 1926; George W. Webb, elected Associate 1879, Fellow 1890.

Studentship R.I.B.A.—The following Probationers were elected Students:—J. N. Aylwin, Battle, Sussex; A. Bailey, Eltham, S.E.9; L. Bintley, c.o. Architectural Association; A. Bolot, Brisbane; C. E. W. Boreham, Camberwell; P. G. Budgen, Rumney, near Cardiff; J. T. Castle, Roehampton, S.W.15; J. G. Clementson, Bensham, Gateshead-on-Tyne; B. Coghlan, c.o. Westminster Bank, Ltd., 112, Oxford-street, W.1; J. J. Coleman, Sunderland, Co. Durham; P. W. Dawnay, Purley, Surrey; S. J. Docking, Blackpool; A. H. Farmer, Southwick, Sussex; H. C. Farmer, Temple Fortune-lane, N.W.11; I. Forbes, Sheeling, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks; A. M. Gajjar, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, India; E. J. Harrison, Lancaster; T. C. Haynes, Chester; W. R. Helm, Oldham; D. C. Hodge, Ladbroke-grove, W.10; H. A. Hogarth, Hull; R. T. Kennedy, Northenden, Cheshire; W. H.

Kinnimonth, Edinburgh; O. H. Leicester, Loughton, Essex; E. C. Marriott, Dalston, E.8; T. L. Marshall, Kettering; J. L. Morgan, Bridgend, Glamorgan; C. L. Morris, Chelsea; E. Oakley, Gateshead-on-Tyne; H. T. Parry, Portmadoc, North Wales; J. W. Poltock, Wealdstone, Middlesex; J. E. Potter, Kettering; L. Pugh, Neston, near Birkenhead; D. Roth, Bow, E.3; R. Shaw, Bingley, Yorks; T. F. Thomson, Trowbridge, Wilts; T. E. S. Thwaite, Bridlington; Anne M. O. Trouton, 39, Bedford-square, W.C.1; P. O. G. Wakeham, St. Budeaux, Devonport; N. Willis, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. G. Wright, Leicester.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee have received from the Liverpool Architectural Society a donation of £35 towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The "Ideal Houses Competition."

SIR,—Perhaps you may be able to find room for a few remarks from an unsuccessful competitor in this competition. Discussion should add much to the value of the competition both to participants as well as to all engaged in the construction of a modern house. I make the unit of cost per foot cube in the winning designs to be in the neighbourhood of 1s. 5d. To establish this point is of paramount interest. In my experience very sound work of this kind can be done for rather less in some localities, but if so, it is a very good thing that the owners should realise their good fortune.

There are, however, other points not without interest. I refer to Class A. In the winning design the combined kitchen, scullery and maid's recess, where I find it difficult to find even the 129 sq. ft. indicated, have very scanty accommodation, especially as washing at home was to be provided for. The "maid's recess" seems to have somewhat beguiled the assessors.

Again, the usual axioms of excellence—an east-facing bathroom and internal chimney-stacks—are not complied with. The staircase, also, must be steep or the headroom in the entrance lobby very scanty.

The design placed second is very interesting because a few though important alterations would make it a very good one indeed. Firstly, I would entirely reverse the house so as to get the bathroom on the east side, this also giving the dining-room an east window, whilst the drawing or sitting-room would have an orthodox west aspect. Secondly, room could be easily found for a larder out of offices, and garage (latter 9 ft. wide) in the west wing. Then a direct exit from hall to garden, with additional light and ventilation, would be a great gain. Thirdly, there are external stacks again; I should like the fireplace where the sideboard is shown.

The designs placed third greatly resemble the first but the garage is better placed so that a car can be washed in the yard.

CHARLES PERKS.

Sanitary Institute Congress at Hastings.

At the Congress which will be held by invitation of the Town Council at Hastings, from July 11 to 16, Sir William Joynson-Hicks will preside. Sir Willaim Henry Willcox, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., will lecture on "Chronic Rheumatism in its Relation to Industry," while sectional meetings will be held for the reading and discussion of papers relating to—*a*, Sanitary Science and Preventive Medicine; *b*, Engineering and Architecture; *c*, Maternity and Child Welfare, including School Hygiene; *d*, Personal and Domestic Hygiene; *e*, Hygiene of Food; and *f*, Hygiene in Industry. Conferences also will be held for—i, Representatives of Sanitary Authorities; ii, Authorities of Health Resorts; iii, Medical Officers of Health; iv, Engineers and Surveyors; v, Veterinary Inspectors; vi, Sanitary Inspectors; and vii, Health Visitors.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—

BY F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

FIG. 18.—TYPICAL PLAN—7 FLATS—6, 6, 3, 3, 4, 4, AND 4 ROOMS.—Corner site, 100 ft. by 107 ft. Sixteen stories. 1060, Park-avenue.

The central stairway gives place to two main stairways—one on each wing, one serving three flats and the other four—with fairly large public hall space. In addition there are two fire towers and two iron stairways, making six

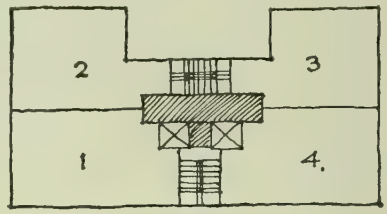


FIG. 17.

stairways in all to provide the two means of exit for each flat. The number of passenger lifts is not increased, but there are now two service lifts also off the public halls. The "foyers" by now have been considerably reduced or eliminated entirely and become just "entries," and there are two flats of two rooms and a kitchen. All, however, are complete living apartments with separate doors to the kitchen and the living room. The two largest flats face out on to Park-avenue, giving them much greater value comparatively over those on the side street. By the arrangement of public halls, the width of these wings becomes wider than before. It should be noticed that in the small flat B there is no fireplace, and the kitchen range is gas-heated.

FIG. 19.—TYPICAL PLAN.—3 FLATS.—12, 10 AND 9 ROOMS.—Corner site, 150 ft. by 100 ft. Sixteen stories. 1120, Fifth-avenue. Mr. J. E. R. Carpenter, architect.

This plan is right up-to-date, the building having been completed only within the last few months. It is conspicuous for its very clean arrangement of compartments and succession of good rectangular shapes. Four lifts have been used, one service lift supplying two kitchens and one passenger lift supplying two hall rooms are nearly all placed with the ends on to outer walls to make the g of the frontage. For aspect bedroom preference and the dining room secondary consideration. The halls ar receive good secondary light from liv Long corridors are avoided and the space is good. A new feature here is t bathroom to the maids' bedrooms, whe narrow compartment with a short tub a entered from each side. It is colloquia as a "hop over," and its desirability co much dispute. It should be not similar the master's bathrooms are, a of standard production. The short building faces on to Fifth-avenue and at the ground level on the right of leads from the pavement to the rear the basement.

FIG. 20.—TYPICAL PLAN—4 FLATS—4 3 ROOMS.—Corner site, 100 ft. Seventeen stories. 33, Fifth-aven

These flats are quite small for a si Fifth-avenue, but at the same time designed. Diagrammatically the p in Fig. 17.

The lifts and stairways are access four of the flats; the public hall an has its "foyer." Each plan has alcove."

Greater Brighton.

A largely-attended meeting of Brig payers approved the proposal of the C to promote in the ensuing session of P a bill for extending the boundari borough, and for other minor purposes the unification of the Poor-law are bill is passed in its present form it Brighton a sea frontage twice as l present frontage. The Brighton front extend from the Hove boundary to S mile beyond Rottingdean. Altogeth 10,000 acres or four times as much as t area of the borough, will be added to

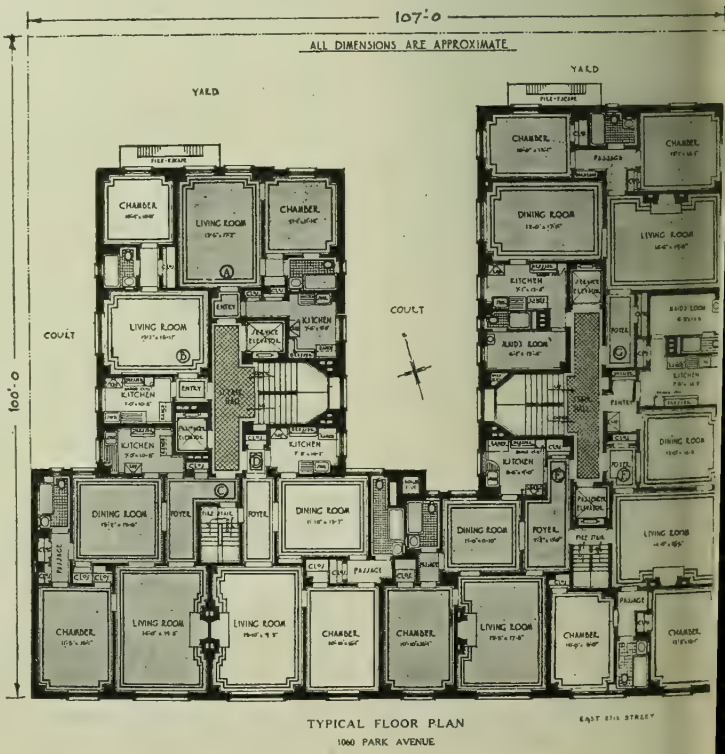


FIG. 18.
Plan of a New York Apartment House.

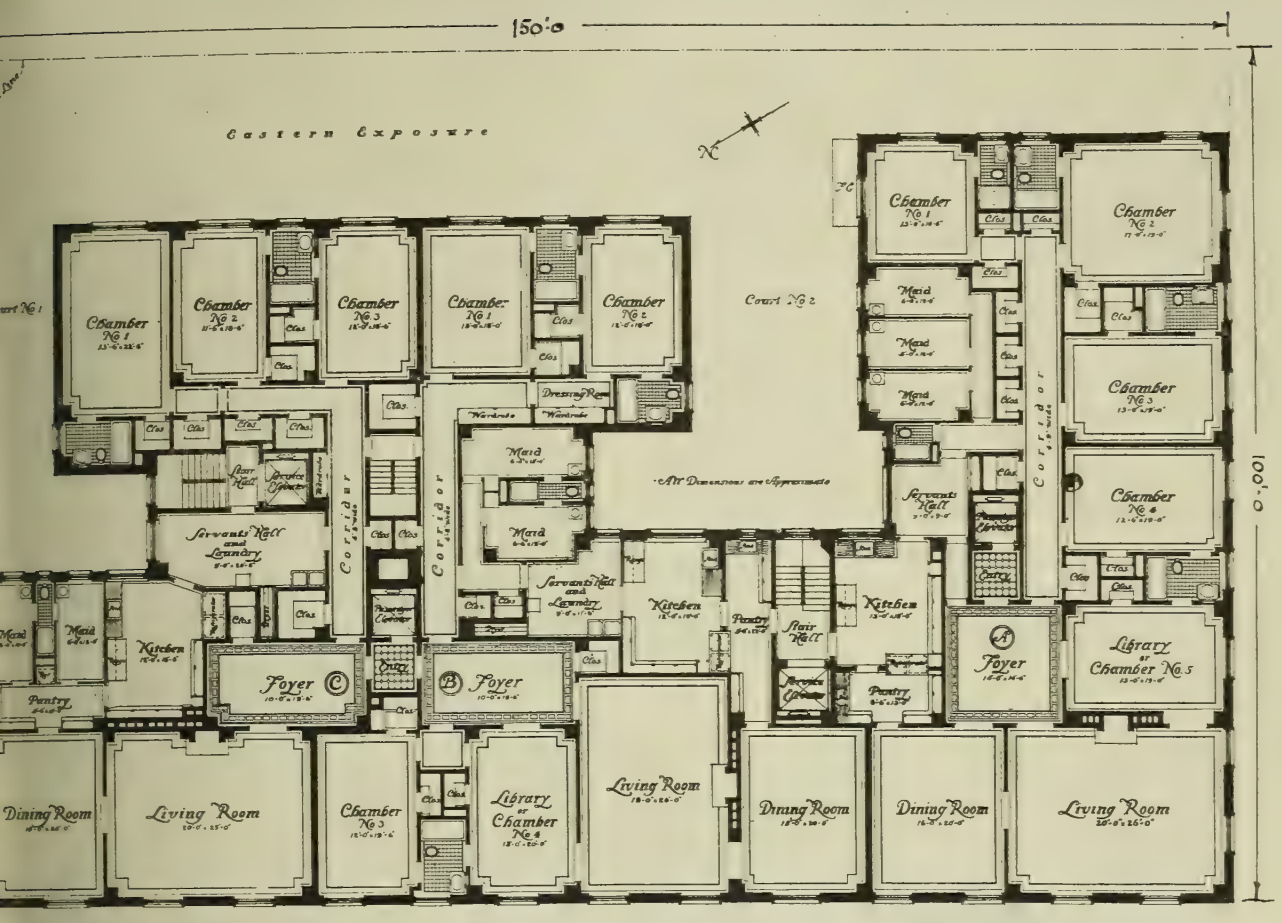


FIG. 19.

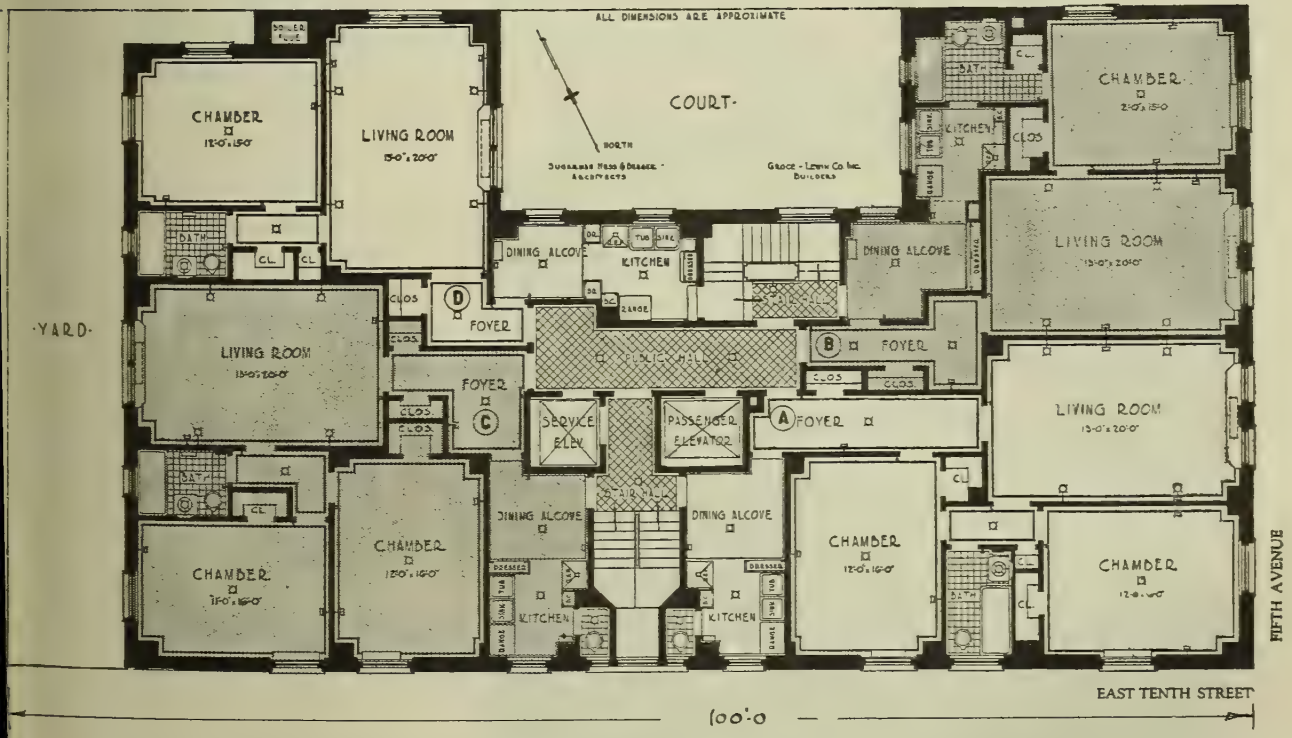


FIG. 20.

Plans of American Apartment Houses, New York.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall.

This building, which has just been completed in Charing Cross-road, from the designs of Mr. Edward A. Stone, F.S.I., combines a cinema above ground level and a dance hall below. The entrance to the circle and stalls of the cinema is at the angle of Charing Cross-road and Sutton-street, while in the middle of the façade is a range of shops, beyond which, again, is the entrance to the dance hall. Designed upon Roman lines the Cinema follows the Pompeian style of decoration. From the street an amply proportioned circular hall is approached by five glass doors. The vestibule, 25 ft. wide, has vari-coloured marble columns flanked by gold and white decorations. The theatre provides accommodation for 2,000 persons, all with a clear view of the screen. The proscenium, which is flanked by Doric columns, with a grille on each side concealing the organ, has a richly moulded opening 44 ft. wide, and the stage is of a depth capable of accommodating the most elaborate stage settings. The latest system of concealed lighting has been adopted, and atmospheric lighting will form one of the presentation features. Every seat in the house is of the new "tub" style, giving ample knee and elbow room. The stalls floor is built with a generous rake, and although its width is 90 ft., there is no column or obstruction to interfere with the view of the screen. The same seating mode has been utilised in the circle, which is approached from a foyer, and in which teas and light refreshments are served. Heating and ventilating are on the Plenum system.

As already mentioned, the dance hall is approached by a separate entrance hall in Charing Cross-road, leading to a foyer. From the balcony on this floor level the visitor looks down on the dance hall below, which holding capacity of some 1,000 persons. dance floor is of sprung maple. The ball is reached by two open staircases.

The site of the theatre was formerly pied by a factory, and in designing the th it was found possible to make use of existing brick walls and to reinforce them steel stanchions to avoid heavy loads co on the walls. The main steelwork was hoisted over the top of the walls about 6 above pavement level. This reconstru provides a good example of the economies can be effected by the judicious use of framing. The deep concrete retaining were waterproofed integrally as laid by addition of "Colemanoid" to the gau water, while "Atlas White" Portland ce stucco was used for the exterior elevatio

The general contractors were Messrs. G & Sons, who have carried out the work t complete satisfaction of the architect. following were sub-contractors:—Archi Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., steelwork; Plaste Ltd., external imitation stone renderi Emerson & Morris, external imitation s renderings pre-cast; Fenning & Co., marble; Promarble, Ltd., imitation mar Brookes, Ltd., stairs; Jeffrey, Ltd., hea and ventilating; Sturtevant Engineering vacuum cleaning; Clark & Fenn, decora (cinema); H. E. Gaze, Ltd., decoration room); Automatic Sprinkler Co., sprink Celotex Co., sound insulation; Carpet Tra Ltd., carpets; H. Lazarus, seating; Berk Electrical Co., electrical work; J. Sta Gardner, metal work; Frank Brockliss, I screen; J. A. Eshelby, proscenium curt John Compton Organ Co., organ; Cong Etchells & Muir, rising organ platfo Medway's Safety Lift Co., service lifts; S Fountains, Ltd., soda fountain; Automatic ticket machines; Self-Sentering Expan Metal Co., Ltd., "Double-Mesh Herr bone," used for suspended ceilings over auditorium foyer, entrance hall and stairca Major Bell acted as consulting engineer.



The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

MR. EDWARD A. STONE, F.S.I., Architect.

Leeds University Reconstruction Schem

We illustrate this week the second premia design in this limited competition, by Mes John C. Procter & Joseph Addison, in a ciation. The winning design, by Messrs. L chester, Lucas & Lodge, was given last we

The Park-lane Hotel.

The completion of this work, which illustrate this week, marks the successful fi to a project which was begun in 1913, w the steel framework was erected. The front to Piccadilly is about 130 ft. The neces alteration and adaptation of the steelw rendered requisite through the passing decade called for skilled engineering scie Parts of the framework had to be cut and parts substituted, while several main gir which were already placed in position secured to existing steel supports were jected to elaborate alteration. Fire-resis floors and roofs have been erected throug the entire building, while the exterior fac are constructed of fireproof terra-cotta, gl which gives a bright, cleanly exterior to hotel. It also ensures permanence, and vides a surface which does not absorb the and soot inevitable in London. The hotel been designed upon lines of comfort. E bedroom has its own private bathroom, features are the Roman lobby lounge, sev simple in style, the old English breakfast with half-timbered walls, the Louis XIV the ball-room and the French restaurant.

The architects were Messrs. Henry Ta of 3, Hanover-square, W.1, while Messrs. & Hill, Ltd., were the general contra The following were the chief sub-contr The grill-room, fixed and supplied by Robe of Knightsbridge; bathrooms, Messrs. S & Co., Ltd.; main facades, Burma Marmo-Faience terra-cotta, manufacture the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.; fire-res floors, Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Fl Syndicate; electric clocks, Magneta Tim

d.; vacuum cleaners, British Vacuum eaner Engineering Co., Ltd.; kitchen apparatus, nham & Sons, Ltd.; icemaking plant, ghtfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd.; warm- and ventilation, Richard Crittall & ., Ltd.; steel structure, Smith Walker, Ltd.; ctrical installation, Tredegars (1923), Ltd.; linoleum flooring, Docker Bros., Ltd.; par- ion walls, J. H. Sankey & Son, Ltd.; floor ings, Robert Adams; floor and wall tiling, rter & Co. (London), Ltd.; balustrading, R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd.; lifts, press Lift Co.; and plumbing and drainage, nt & Hellyer, Ltd.

"Glazed Sculpture."

We published in our issue for January 14 a port of a lecture on "Glazed Sculpture," ven at the Architectural Association by Mr. rold Stabler, and accompanied by a number illustrations of work recently executed by the turer and Miss Phœbe Stabler. Through an ersight we omitted to state that these works re carried out at the Poole Potteries of ssrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., and Carter, Stabler Adams, Ltd.

MEETINGS

MONDAY, *February* 7.

The Surveyors' Institution.—Mr. F. Hunt on "The Future of London Squares." At 8 p.m.

College of Estate Management.—Mr. S. A. Smith on "Valuation of Shops, Factories and Flats." 5.30 p.m.

The Society of Engineers.—Mr. D. C. Fidler will deliver his Presidential Address and the retiring President (Mr. G. O. Case) will present the premiums awarded in 1926. At Burlington House, W. 1. 5.30 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Museum Demonstration—Heating and Ventilation." 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, *February* 8.

Design and Industries Association.—Lecture on French Iron Work by Messrs. Stanley Hamp and A. B. Reed. At 6, Queen-square, W.C. 1. 8 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Informal Discussion on "Electric Heating and Cooking." At Hotel Metropole, King-street, Leeds. 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 9.

The Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.—Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 2.30 p.m.; followed by Dinner at 7 p.m. Dr. Margaret Fishenden on "The Effect of Weather Conditions upon the Heat Requirements of a House."

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Mr. H. Bramhill on "A Tour in Tuscany."

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Mr. Howard Robertson on "Some Aspects of Modern Work." At 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, *February* 10.

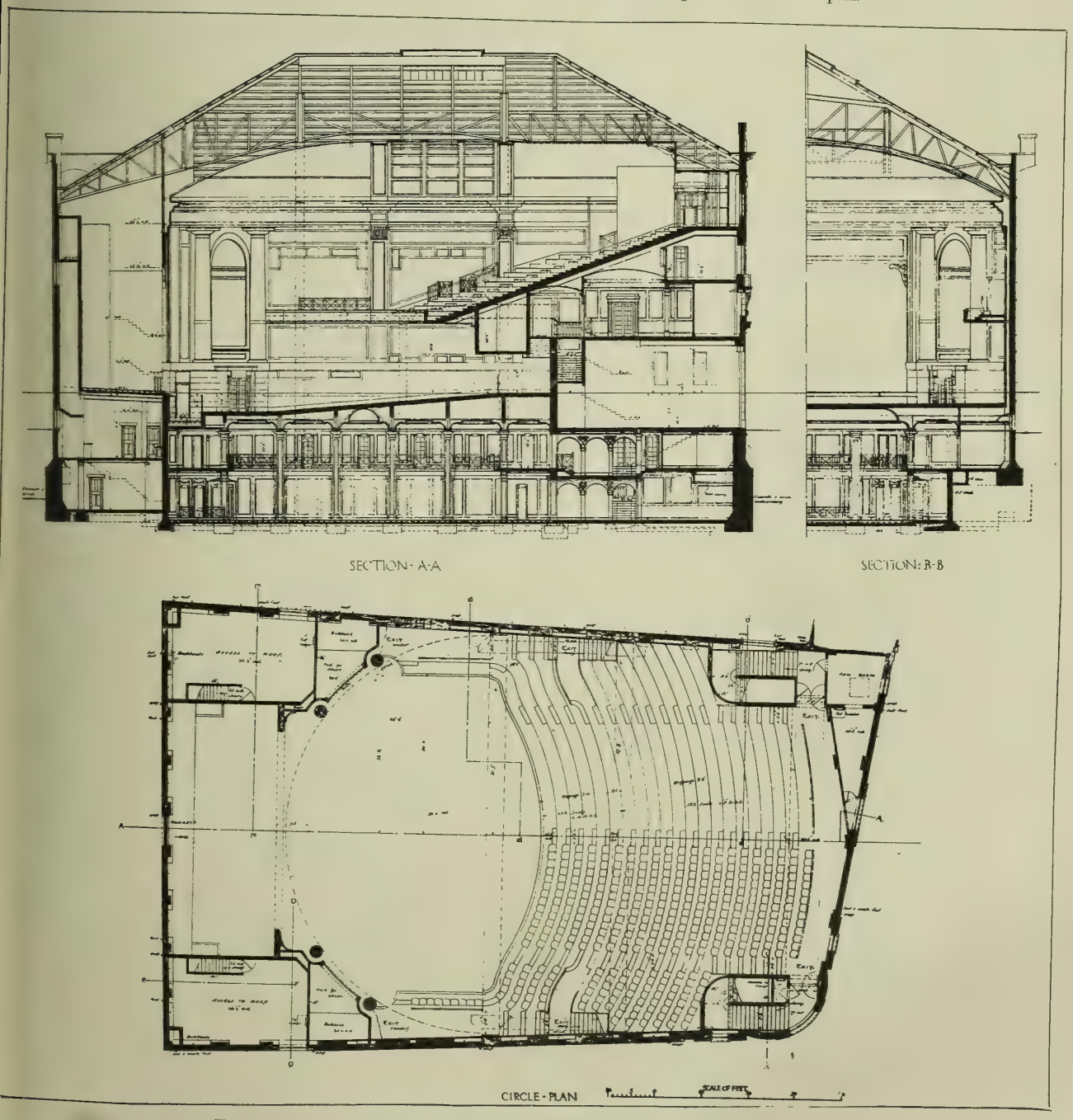
The Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Annual Dinner and Reunion. At the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2. 7.45 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. E. Willis on "Sanitary Appliances." 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, *February* 11.

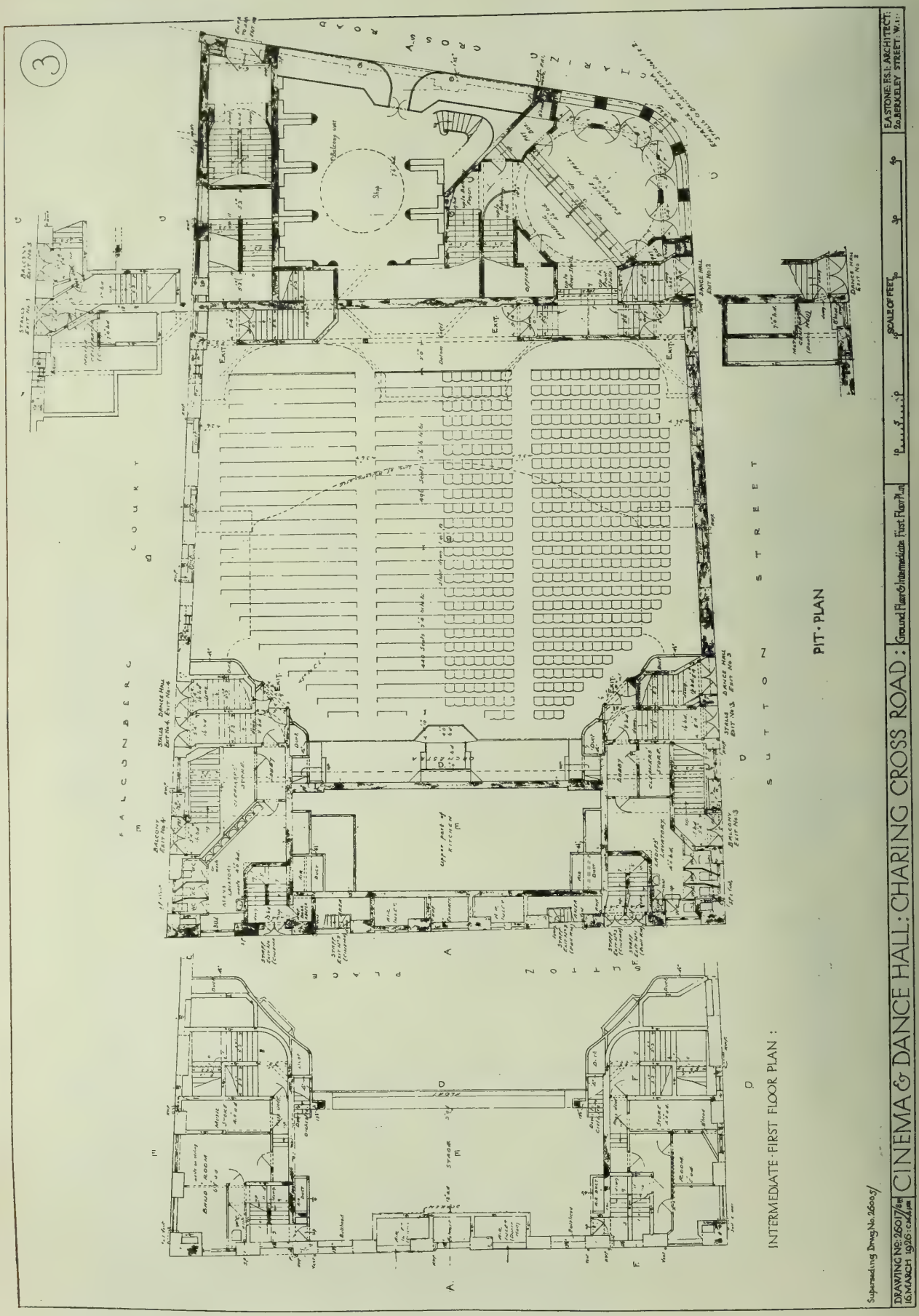
Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. E. Lane on "Old Hampton Court Palace Revealed." At 21, Albemarle-street, W. 1. 9 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Major Harry Barnes on "Slum Problems." Caxton Hall, S.W. 1. 6 p.m.



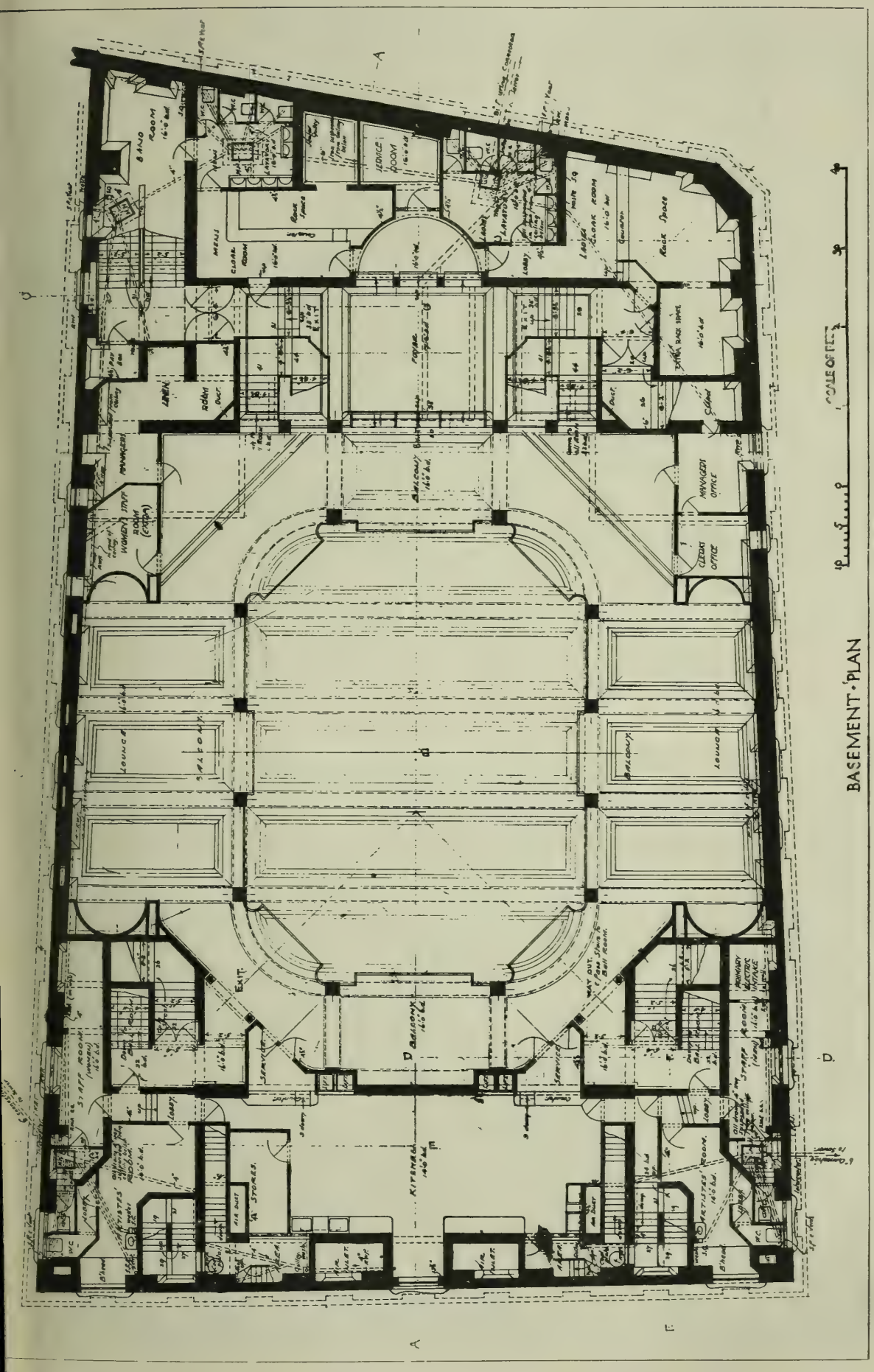
The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

MR. EDWARD A. STONE, F.S.I., Architect.



The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

Mr. Bertram A. Stone, F.S.I., Architect.



The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

Mr. Edward A. Stone, F.S.I., Architect.



Entrance Hall.



Theatre Foyer.

The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

Mr. Edward A. Stone, F.S.I., Architect.



THE DANCE HALL.



BALCONY LOUNGE IN DANCE HALL.

The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

MR. EDWARD A. STONE, F.S.I., Architect.



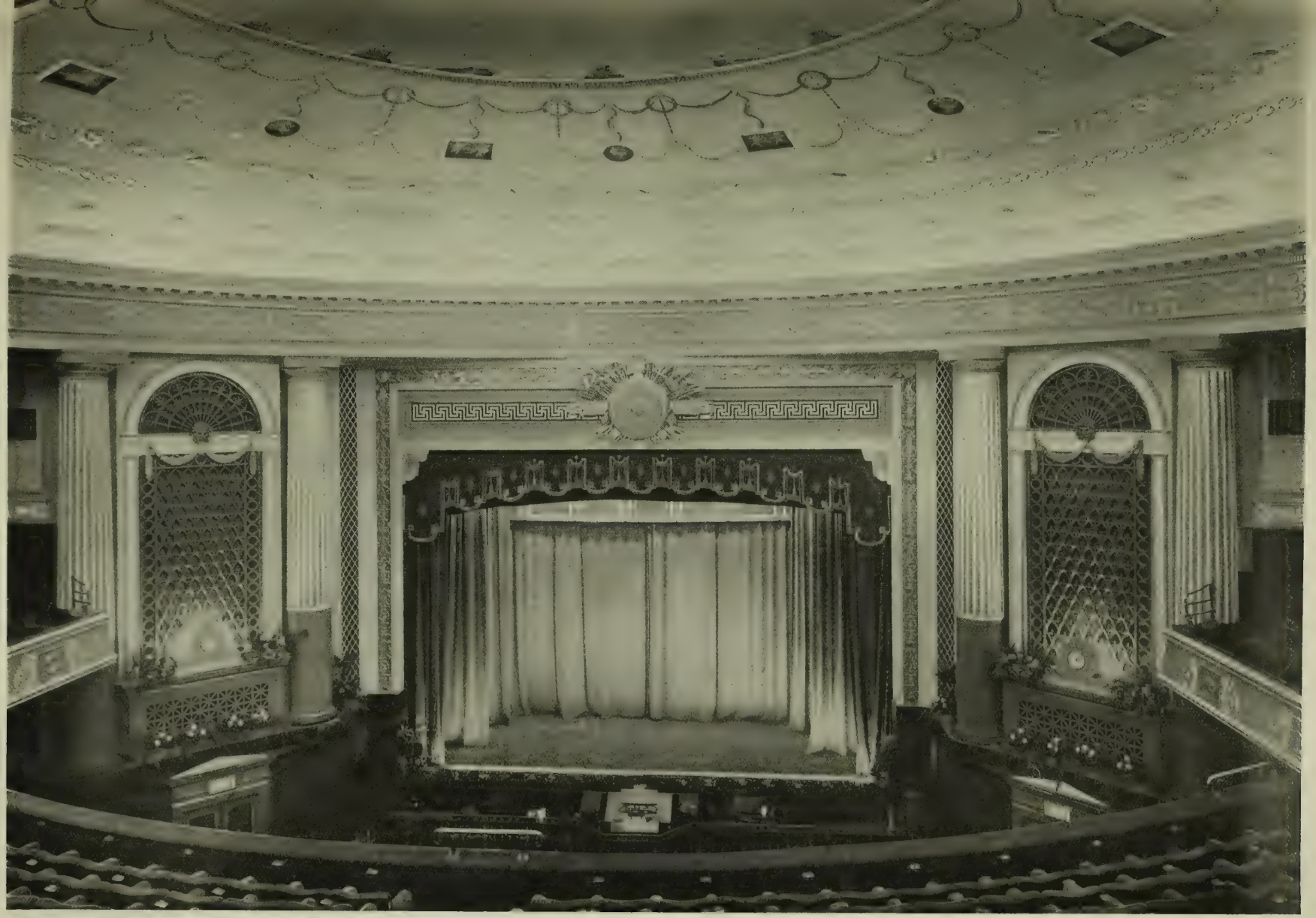
Cinema Auditorium from Circle Level.



General View of Cinema Auditorium.

The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

Mr. Edward A. Stone, F.S.I., Architect.



The Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall, Charing Cross-road, W.C.: View in Cinema looking towards Stage from Circle.

MR. EDWARD A. STONE, F.S.I., Architect.



The Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.: General View of the Exterior.

MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.



The Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.: Entrance Vestibule.

MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.



Entrance Hall.



The Restaurant.

The Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.

Messrs. Henry Tanner, Architects.



THE LOBBY LOUNGE.



LOUIS XIV GRILL ROOM.

The Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.

MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.



OLD ENGLISH BREAKFAST ROOM.



THE SMOKEROOM.

The Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.

MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.



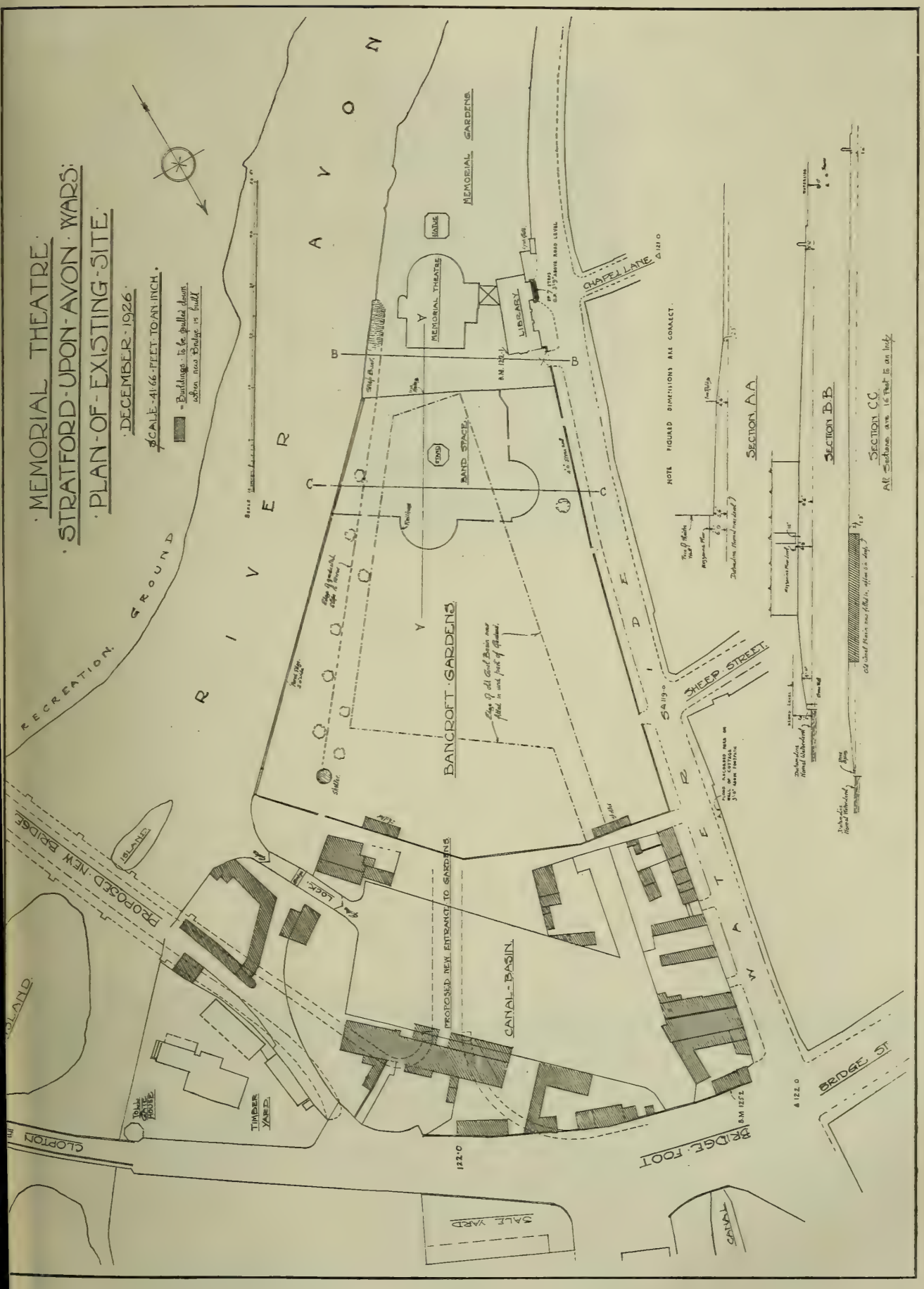
Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Second Premiated Design.

Messrs. John C. Procter & Joseph Addison, Associated Architects.



Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Second Premiated Design.

MESSRS. JOHN C. PROCTER & JOSEPH ADDISON, Associated Architects.



Memorial Theatre Competition, Stratford-on-Avon: Plan of Existing Site. (*See Competition News, page* 192.)

MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

WE have received the accompanying illustrations from Mr. Alner W. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Young & Hall, the architects for the new Middlesex Hospital.

The west wing of the old building is now being pulled down, preparatory to building operations, and in the course of this work very careful examination has been made of the timbers, not only to study their condition, which, incidentally was very bad, but also for the general methods of construction of this type of building, which dates from 1755.

"I think you will agree," writes Mr. Hall, "that the method adopted in joining the principal beams was, to say the least of it, remarkable. The scale drawing which I have had prepared illustrates the general method, in which the timbers were some 14½ in. by 6¼ in. red fir in pairs, with slots 3 ft. long and 4 in. wide and 2 in. deep, cut on the inner faces of the beams. The slots were cut diagonally, as shown, and inserted in between the two slots were 4 in. by 4 in. oak pieces, the whole when placed together being bolted where shown. One can only imagine that the intention was to strengthen the beams, but it would seem that the method was more likely to weaken the beam than anything else, as the cutting of these slots, so close to the top and bottom edges of the beams must have seriously affected their strength. Figure 3 shows the span of a beam, with a string line from end [to end, indicating the tremendous sag, which, in the case of this particular beam, was about 5 in. Figure 1 shows a pair of beams turned outwards, indicating the slots; and Figure 4 shows a different view of a beam before it was taken down, clearly indicating the bolts and also the sag."



FIG. 1.

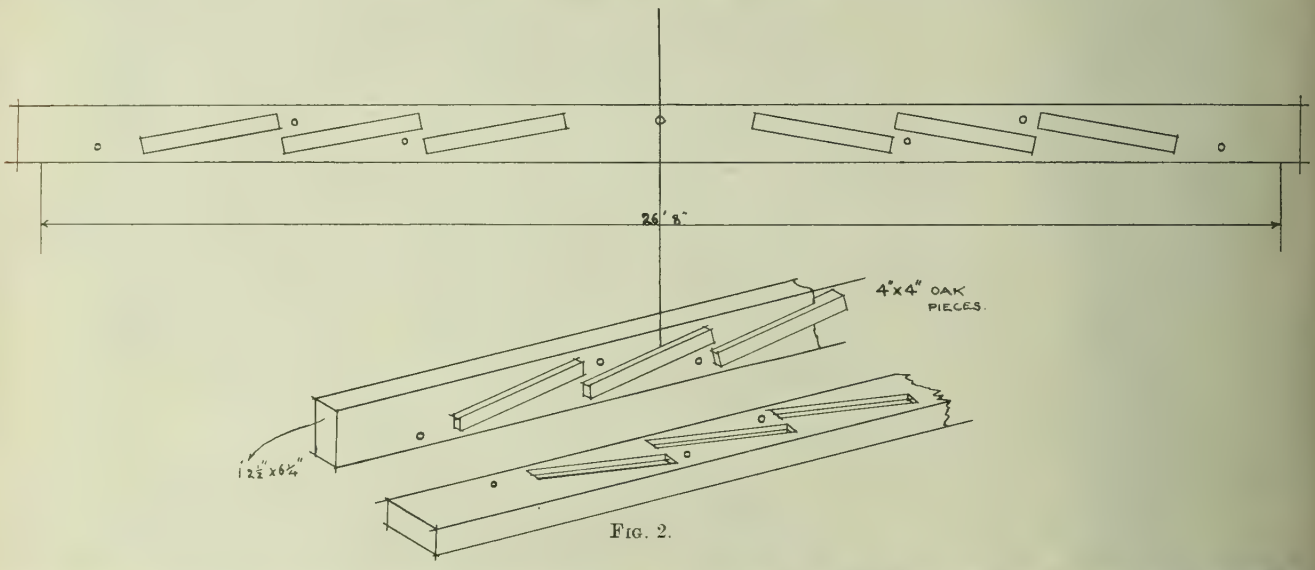


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

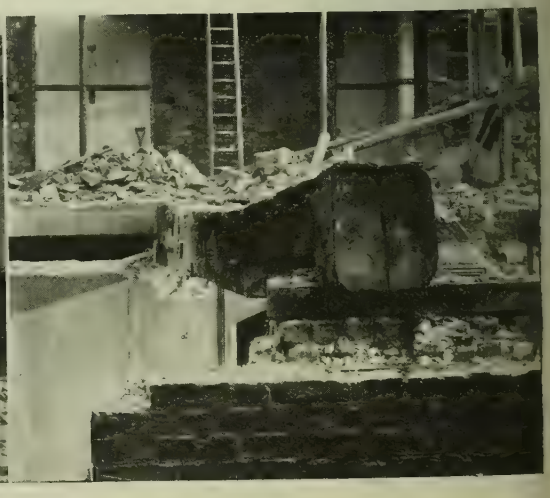


FIG. 4.

Middlesex Hospital: Details of Old Timber Beams across Wards.

Incorporated Church Building Society.

At the meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society, held at 7, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, last week, Mr. Athelstan Riley, F.S.A., in the chair, grants were made towards building new churches at Bitterne Park, The Ascension, £500; Blackpool, St. Stephen, £400; Hapton, St. Margaret, £150; Rishworth, St. John the Divine, £150; Wigan, St. Stephen, £250.

Towards enlarging, reseating or repairing the churches at Battersea, All Saints, £50; Cann; St. Rumbold, £10; Deptford, St. Luke, £30; Hartlepool, St. Barnabas, £15; Ipswich, St. Helen, £25; Monks Risborough, St. Dunstan, £25; Newington, St. Matthew, £75; West Moors, St. Mary, £50; Willington, St. Stephen, £25; Wimbledon, St. Matthew, £200.

The following grants were also paid for works completed at Brant Broughton, St. Helena, £20; Charlbury, St. Mary, £50; Clayhanger, St. Peter, £15; Earlestown, St. John the Baptist, £150; Furzedown, St. Paul, £150; Llanarth, St. Teilo, £30; Merton, St. Swithin, £20; Newport, SS. Julian and Aaron, £225; Sanderstead, St. Mary, £250; York, St. Chad, £250.

In addition to the above the sum of £1,247 was paid towards repairs to thirty-six churches from Trust funds held by the Society.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

e annual dinner of this Society was held Hull recently, with Major S. Malcolm er, President, in the chair. Amongst those nt were Mr. W. S. Walker, Vice-dent; the Lord Mayor of Hull, Alderman on Boyes; the Rev. Dr. Rigg; Mr. Alfred n; Rev. Arnold Lewis; Messrs. J. vles, H. Andrew, J. R. Ansdell, C. H. ell, W. E. Biscomb, W. B. Blanchard, . Brooks, A. B. Burleigh, Colonel A. on, Councillor Beecroft-Atkinson, Coun- P. Gaskell, Mr. H. E. Gelder, Sir Alfred er, Messrs. G. D. Harbron, D. Harvey, . Horth, H. E. Horth, R. Jackson, C. D. ridge, F. Dyer, J. Rickatson, E. A. rd, J. E. Reid, F. Robson, T. Snowdon, P. Watson, W. B. Wheatley, C. Oliver, . Houldsworth, A. Hick, A. B. B. Jobling, Junns, L. White, E. A. Lawton, L. G. man, B. Ferriby, and J. Ward.

e Rev. Dr. Rigg, Beverley Minster, in osing the civic toast, said he regarded elf as the guardian of one of the most tiful churches in Europe.

e Lord Mayor, Alderman Watson Boyes, eplying, urged architects in designing es to allow for the maximum of sunshine der that the health of the occupants might ft.

r. W. S. Walker (vice-president of the and East Yorks Society), in sub- ng the toast of the Royal Institute of sh Architects, said that at present they engaged in promoting a Registration which they trusted, if they were fortunate e ballot, would pass through both Houses arliament in the coming session. It would ct the public against incompetence and re that none but thoroughly efficient ons would be engaged in the profession of itecture. Architecture could only be pro- l by architects and by those who had been oughly trained to produce them.

r. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., in reply- said municipalities were awakening to the that it was time to take in hand great nes of town planning and for the clear- of slums that had been a disgrace to this ry for so many years. It was gratifying ow that Hull was in the vanguard in movement. The enthusiastic response to the movement for the preservation of England augured well for its future. regard to educational matter, he hoped the authorities of the University College, established in Hull, would see their way abody a School of Architecture.

Ian McAlister, secretary of the B.A., proposed the toast of the "York East Yorkshire Architectural Society," to the President replied, saying that the y's principal aim was to uplift the pro- n of architecture and to ensure a high ard of professional conduct so that they worthily claim the confidence of the

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

President of the Northern Association, -Col. G. Reavell, O.B.E., took the chair annual dinner of the Association, held at s Blackett-street Rooms, Newcastle. gst the guests were Mr. E. Guy Dawber, B.A.; Alderman R. H. Millican, J.P.; . H. E. Galloway, Charles McGhie, T. R. n, Ian MacAlister, T. H. Rae, T. H. . A. M. Oliver, J. S. Earnshaw, A. E. n, H. E. Pitt, E. G. Harvey, J. Douglass ll, R. J. Storey, W. H. Hope, A. K. . R. Burns Dick, W. T. Jones, Geo. H. R. G. Kirkby; Dr. T. H. Blench; Messrs. Hicks, F. M. Dryden, J. E. Shaw, S. Bul- . L. S. Sinclair, P. Clive Newcombe, R. len, R. N. H. MacKellar, W. Milburn, L. W. Taylor, C. Talbot Brown, R. A. ell, P. L. Browne, T. L. Brown, K. Brown, ite, J. Wilson Hays, R. I. Harper, R. H. Walker, Capt. H. T. Wright, Messrs. J. W. Corking; J. E. Stafford, S. F. Bestow, J. C. Maxwell, S. Brinton, P. J. Stienlet, F. A. Child, H. W. Kaye; S. C. Punchard, E. Richardson, J. Gibson, T. H. Turnbull, H. M. Wright, and J. F. H. Checkley, Asst. Hon. Secretary, N.A.A.

"The Royal Institute of British Architects and Allied Societies" was proposed by Mr. H. E. Galloway, who spoke of the very great services rendered and still being rendered the country by architects. They were honoured particularly that night with the presence of the captain of the ship, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, upon whose work in bringing into existence the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society looked with sympathetic interest and appreciation. The time was not ripe to say more, but there was an indication that the Newcastle Society was keenly interested in very much the same matters as the Council Mr. Guy Dawber had recently established.

In the course of his reply, Mr. E. Guy Dawber remarked that theirs was a great profession which had had a great past, and he was perfectly sure it had a great future of activity and usefulness before it. The profession supplied a human need, and as we all felt to-day that we must get the best out of life, so he believed there was a feeling in the country that we must have the best architecture. He thought there was a feeling at last spreading over the country that we must, as a nation, before it was too late, put a stop to this thoughtless, careless, and ugly building that was spreading like a disease all over the countryside and in our towns and cities. It was gratifying to find that in Newcastle they had a very active civic society. There were a great many of these throughout the country, and he felt that no great city or town should be without a civic society.

Mr. T. R. Milburn responded for the Allied Societies; and Lieut.-Colonel G. Reavell submitted the toast "The Municipal Corporations of the Province." The Deputy Lord Mayor (Alderman B. H. Millican) replied; and Lieut.-Colonel A. K. Tasker then proposed "Our Guests," to which Mr. Charles McGhie (President of the Northern Branch of the Surveyors' Institution) replied.

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND.

The monthly meeting of Council of this body was held last week at 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., president, in the chair. A presentation was made on behalf of Miss MacGibbon of architectural books and drawings which belonged to the late Dr. David MacGibbon, architect, Edinburgh. A report was submitted as to approaching various public bodies on the subject of the preservation of rural Scotland, preparatory to the formation of a Scottish Council for this purpose. Elections were made of one Fellow, four Associates, and twelve students.

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A general meeting of members of the Faculty was held at the Memorial Hall, London, on Thursday, January 27. Colonel Duncan-Teape (President) was in the chair, and at the outset explained to the members all the Executive Council had done in relation to the proposed Architects' Registration Bill. Mr. A. E. Sockett, Barrister-at-Law, then addressed the meeting at some length on the provisions of the Bill. He pointed out that the Bill had many defects, chief amongst which was that it did not set up a definite Central Registration Authority with proper representation for all professional centres. The experience of medical men in regard to the British Medical Council had been forgotten, and the Bill even went further than medical autocracy and monopoly had done. In this there were dangers not only to unattached practitioners but also to members of the R.I.B.A. What rules of professional conduct, asked the speaker, were the R.I.B.A. going to lay down to regulate a man's right to remain on the Register? The power of removal from the Register was too wide, and there was nothing to prevent the R.I.B.A., constituted by the Bill as the "Little Parliament for Architects," framing rules that no architect could be interested in, or undertake, estate work generally. How many members of the R.I.B.A., said the speaker, were selling land and houses? It seemed to him that in many cases architects could not open up building estates unless they were allowed to do some preliminary work by way of negotiation to sell or buy. If a rule prohibiting such work was framed under the Bill, it seemed to him that all architects without exception would lose part of their means of earning a livelihood. The peculiar position of surveyors under the Bill was explained by the speaker, and he concluded his remarks by stating that at all costs the R.I.B.A. must be prevented from having the power to elect local R.I.B.A. men to function as judges on applications for registration and on the removal of the names of practitioners from the Register. It would not be wise for unattached practitioners to approve provisions allowing the possibility of a right existing in



The Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, W.: The Kitchens.

MESSRS. HENRY TANNER, Architects.

the Institute to get local R.I.B.A. men to judge their "professional rivals" practising in the same district. And if the R.I.B.A. was to be given some sort of judicial powers, in addition to a usurpation of Parliamentary authority to legislate rules, there must at any rate be a set of judicial rules which would not allow the R.I.B.A. to erase a practitioner's name from the register without giving him notice of their intention to do so before the act was done, and not after the expulsion had been effected as under the present Bill.

The meeting then approved steps taken by the Executive Council by way of opposition to the Bill, and it was decided to continue opposition unless reasonable amendments were agreed to by the R.I.B.A. in conference with the Faculty. Several members at the meeting expressed the view that the principle of registration was good, but the way in which it was proposed to carry it out was wrong. A resolution (proposed by Mr. Shepherd and seconded by Mr. McEwen Waghorn) was also passed that members of the Faculty be notified not to enrol on the R.I.B.A. voluntary Register, as it meant nothing, and that if any member had enrolled he be asked to write a polite letter to the R.I.B.A. requesting a withdrawal until such time as the Institute allowed the constitution of a real representative Registration Board operating from London only.

Mr. Michaux proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sockett for his address, and this was seconded by the President and carried unanimously. Mr. Percy and Mr. Langford Moyle afterwards proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to Colonel Duncan-Teape, and this was carried unanimously.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held on the same day at the Memorial Hall, with Colonel Duncan-Teape (President) in the chair. The appointment of Mr. H. B. Whitfield as Secretary was approved. The Secretary read a letter from Captain Brodrick, the Hon. Secretary of the South-Western Branch, raising the question of election to grades of Fellowship and Associateship. It was decided that the Scrutiny Committee be given instructions to frame proposals on the matter and report to the next meeting of the Council. The Architects' Registration Bill was the subject of a lengthy discussion, and a letter from the R.I.B.A. was read by the Secretary. It was decided to forward to the R.I.B.A. some copies of the criticism of the Bill, and to state that the Faculty was prepared to meet the R.I.B.A. in conference, for the purpose of coming to an agreement on amendments to the Bill and on the constitution of the Registration Board. A Law and Parliamentary Committee was elected, to consist of all the members of the Executive Council, with the addition of Major R. I. Tasker, M.P., F.F.A.S., and Mr. A. E. Sockett, Barrister-at-Law.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

Law of Property Act.

The second of three lectures on the effect of recent legislation on property—this time on the law of vendor and purchaser—was delivered by Mr. Graham Mould, barrister-at-law, at the College of Estate Management, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on January 18. Speaking generally he said the Law of Property Act, 1925, although it was one of the longest and bulkiest Acts of Parliament ever passed, did not make very far-reaching changes as to the law so far as the law came within the province of surveyors and land and estate agents. It made a good deal of difference from the solicitor's point of view, and some solicitors and, he thought, some barristers, were very uncertain as to the law on this subject at the present time; but from the point of view of estate agents, he had been able to discover very few changes. The alterations were chiefly in the sphere of procedure, the form of deeds, registration, and so forth.

The student of Acts of Parliament should always bear in mind the definitions. Definitions in legislation were sometimes a good deal wider than those employed in the language of everyday affairs. For example, the definition of a purchaser in the Act under review included a lessee, a mortgagee, and, in fact, what one would ordinarily describe as a tenant. Another precaution to take in reading long Acts of Parliament was not to dismiss without examination any sub-section; sometimes it happened that the last of a series of sub-sections made all the difference. The last sub-section of section 44, for instance, provided that the section, important as it was and marking a change in the law, only applied if and so far as a contrary intention was not expressed in the agreement. If a contrary intention was expressed, then the whole of the section was wiped out.

Another thing important to bear in mind, which was really, he supposed, the basis of the Law of Property Act, was that henceforward there could only be in law two kinds of legal estate in land—an estate in fee simple absolute in possession, and a term of years absolute. Every other sort of estate in land would be an equitable one only. One might have in law certain interests or charges in land which included easements and rights of entry and so forth, but these also must correspond with the two main estates which he had just mentioned—an easement, for example, must be for an interest equivalent to an estate in fee simple absolute in possession, or for a term of years absolute.

Mr. Mould then went through the various sections of the Act which involved any change in the law affecting vendor and purchaser from the point of view of estate agents. He mentioned one little point which was settled in this legislation. It related to those cases in which, in an accident or shipwreck, it was uncertain whether husband or wife had died first. It had been the practice in some quarters to presume that the husband, being supposedly the stronger, survived the wife; but now by this Act they were presumed to have died in seniority—that is to say, the younger was deemed to have survived the older.

The Law of Mortgages.

The last of a series of lectures on the effect of recent legislation on property was delivered by Mr. Graham Mould, barrister-at-law, at the College of Estate Management, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on January 25. Dealing on this occasion with the law of mortgages, the lecturer said that previous to the Law of Property Act, 1925, if a man had a piece of freehold land and wanted to mortgage it he conveyed the fee simple in that land to the mortgagee, and left himself only with the right to redeem the land on payment of the mortgage money together with interest. Under the new law, though the result might be much the same, the procedure was totally different, for the mortgagor did not part with the fee simple, but granted a term of 3,000 years. He left himself, so to speak, with the shell from which everything had been scooped out. Thus while formerly there was only one legal estate in the land, namely, the legal estate which passed to the mortgagee when the land was conveyed to him, there were now two legal estates, one of them the legal estate of the fee simple, which was left with the mortgagor, and the other the legal estate for the terms of 3,000 years, which passed to the mortgagee. Why the period of 3,000 years was chosen he had no idea; it might just as well have been 1,000 or 10,000 years.

There were certain perceptible advantages in the new scheme, though he did not know that they greatly interested surveyors or estate agents. Under the old law, when the owner mortgaged the fee simple, he had nothing left save the rather fluctuating right called the equity of redemption. If he paid the principal debt and interest he was entitled to have the property re-conveyed to him, so that he received the fee simple again; but this meant a re-conveyance, because he had previously parted with the fee simple, and a formal deed was necessary. Under the new scheme, inasmuch as he had never parted with the fee simple, if he paid the principal debt and interest, a receipt or anything of that kind was sufficient without the drawing up of a new deed, and there was no occasion for conveyance.

In the case of leaseholds perhaps the cha was not quite so radical as in that of f holds, but it followed generally the scheme freehold procedure. In future, leasehe could not be mortgaged by assignment, but a sub-lease for a term less by a few days t the head lease. The legal term in the h lease remained in the mortgagor in the c of a leasehold in just the same way as i freehold, but it was subject to this sub-te for the whole lease less a few days. intention of the Act, notwithstanding its so what elaborate provisions, was to simplify transfer of landed property, making it m easily alienable, approximating in this resp to the manner in which stocks and shares w dealt with. In future, to transfer a mortga it would be necessary to execute only a sl deed, without cumbersome expressions, stat merely that the mortgage or the benefit of mortgage was not transferred.

INSTITUTION OF SANITARY ENGINEER

Under the chairmanship of the retir President, Mr. Edward Willis, members the Institution of Sanitary Engineers recently at Caxton Hall, Westminster, hear the address of their new Preside Dr. G. S. Coleman, Director of the Departm of Municipal and Sanitary Engineering in Faculty of Technology, University of M chester. Looking back over the thirty ye he had been an engineer, Dr. Coleman said, a even reckoning the enormous strides t municipal engineering had made since the mid of the nineteenth century, things in the w of sanitation appeared now to be very cru However, he thought they could congratul themselves that, at any rate, this country the world in both workmanship and simplicity design. It was to the everlasting credit of British engineer that he always took the utm precautions to ensure the success of his w No trouble was too great, no investigation tedious for him to undertake to this end. Wh the engineers of other nations might deem h too cautious and slow to attempt new forms, always kept before him the high ideals of tru worthy service. It was to this that we owed freedom from disastrous failures which ot nations appeared to consider as inevitable the march of progress. Dr. Coleman urged need for more research into the many proble of sanitary engineering, and said what required was an endowed Chair of Research Sanitary Engineering.

Zinc : British Standard Specifications.

The British Engineering Standards Asso tion has just published three British Stand Specifications for different qualities of z namely :—

No. 220—1926 : Fine Zinc (or Spel (Grades A and B).

No. 221—1926 : Special Zinc (or Spelter).

No. 222—1926 : Foundry Zinc (or Spelte

The percentages of zinc in the two "fi grades are specified as 99.95 per cent. minim and 99.90 per cent. minimum respectively. special zinc the minimum zinc content is 9 per cent., and for foundry zinc 98.50 per c The specifications include particulars as to the samples are to be taken for analysis, bot regards the means to be used and also the p tions in the plates from which the samples to be extracted. Copies of these three specifications can be obtained from the B.E. Publications Department, 28, Victoria-st S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. each post free.

New President of National Federation o Employers.

At the annual meeting of the Nati Federation of Building Trade Employers, in private in London last week, Mr. E. King, of Newport (Mon.), was elected presi for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. J Hodges, of Burton-on-Trent.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Mr. F. T. H the founder of the well-known sign-w business.

ARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued).

Where the respective surveyors are well ainted, a formal award is sometimes dis-ed with and the terms that have been ed are set forth in a letter from the building er's surveyor, stating the name of the third eyor, the nature of the proposed work, how ost thereof is to be borne, and undertaking ake good all damage caused by the execu- of the works and undertaking to pay the ining owner's surveyor's fees, together with other provisions that may have been agreed, undertaking, and this is most important, ake a formal award embodying these terms n called upon to do so. This forms an ement upon which a 6d. stamp can be put; if from death of either surveyor, or other es, the matter passes into other hands, this edure might lead to trouble, especially, if any reason, such a document were brought Court, it would certainly be held to be lid as the statutory duty has not been ormed and the Inland Revenue has been ived of its proper dues in stamps.

he fact that an arbitration is pending not be pleaded as a bar to an action for the e demand unless there is an undertaking not ue. An express stipulation in the award no action shall be brought concerning matters in dispute respecting the party would enable the Courts to stay any legal eedings that might be commenced and ld keep the dispute in the hands of the eyors as intended by Part VIII of the

dealing with old party walls which are not ood repair but are answering their existing pose, the building owner's surveyor will etimes threaten to have the wall condemned dangerous structure, when the adjoining er's surveyor will not agree to a rebuilding. usual object is to obtain payment of half cost of a new wall from the adjoining owner, the threat of condemnation is also used lever for other negotiations. It need not aken for granted, however, that a district eyor will, on the application of one rested party, report the wall as dangerous he L.C.C. if it is merely old or out of repair, representations by the other party that underpinning, repairing and thicknessing it be made serviceable will usually prevail, vided the wall is vertical.

n the case of greater user of a party wall en raising a building against a higher and ker party wall already built, not only the eased area so used must be paid for but the due proportion of the thicker wall foundations below, should the raising and an increased thickness beyond that ch was formerly required and enjoyed by previous lower building. If the extra kness required for the party wall of the inal higher building has been placed wholly the land of the owner of this building, when adjoining owner desires to make increased of the party wall for his intended higher ding, he is sometimes met with a claim for proportion of the land upon which the eased thickness has been built. This and would not be unreasonable and if ed to should be clearly set out in the rd which should direct the execution of necessary deed conveying this strip of land. s stipulation, however, usually results in claim for the payment for the land being ndoned as it involves too many com-ations.

hen the work is started, the adjoining er's surveyor should make the necessary ts of inspection as the circumstances demand, should record the details of the work and s for possible future reference in the event ettlements or other damage caused by the ding operations. In the event of discover- or being informed of any damage to his t's premises or property, the adjoining er's surveyor should immediately acquaint the building owner's surveyor so that the latter may call upon the builder to make same good, as would be provided for under the builder's contract. Should the adjoining owner's surveyor find the work being executed with improper materials and workmanship, or not in accordance with the terms of the award, he must take the matter up with the building owner's surveyor and not with the builder, and may call in the third surveyor.

In the event of dispute as to the cause, extent, or amount in value of any damage, or in the event of the progress of the work disclosing conditions hitherto unknown affecting the work or the rights and liabilities of the parties, these further differences, if agreement cannot be reached, must be settled by a further award of the three surveyors. There is no necessity for the adjoining owner's surveyor to express his satisfaction with the work upon its completion, nor is there any further obligation to the building owner's surveyor in any way.

CHAPTER V.—COUNTRY PRACTICE WHERE THE COMMON LAW APPLIES.

The practice when dealing with party structures situated outside the area governed by the London Building Act varies considerably.

There being no statutory obligation to serve a notice on an adjoining owner and no machinery existing for settling disputes or apportioning the cost of any work to a party wall, except recourse to law when voluntary efforts fail, it speaks well for the architectural profession that its members are usually able to settle these matters without litigation, in spite of a kind of perpetual militancy adopted by some surveyors.

The safest advice that can be offered to those dealing with these problems outside the Administrative County of London, is to adopt the principle of the provisions of the London Building Act; that is, the service on the adjoining owner, either personally or by registered post, of a notice with plan defining the work, the time when it is proposed to commence it, which should be a reasonable period after the service of the notice, and certainly not less than one calendar month, and requesting the adjoining owner to appoint a surveyor to act on his behalf. Failing compliance with this request, or if the adjoining owner ignores the notice entirely, at the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice for commencing the work the building owner's surveyor should write to the adjoining owner stating that the work mentioned in the notice, which he has ignored, will be proceeded with forthwith.

A reference to Chapter III on the common law decisions will indicate the contingencies that may arise, but a notice of the intended work will enable an adjoining owner to take such precautions as he may deem necessary to protect such rights as he may claim in the wall, whilst the failure to do so after notice would prejudice any future action he might afterwards seek to take.

If the adjoining owner appoints a surveyor, when the two surveyors meet, as there is no statutory duty to make a binding award, they should obtain the authority of their respective clients to do so, and should agree to the method of procedure, and also appoint a third surveyor who could be appointed as arbitrator, before proceeding with the consideration of the questions involved.

The safest way is to draw up a simple form of submission under the Arbitration Act, 1889, and for both surveyors to obtain the signatures of their respective clients thereto. A suggested form will be found at the end of these articles.

In any case, the sanction of the respective owners to whatever mode of procedure is adopted, authorising their surveyors to make a binding award dealing with the matters in difference should be obtained in writing and stamped with a 6d. stamp.

The surveyors can then proceed as under the London Building Act, but having regard only to the rights of the parties under common law, in drawing up their award or agreement. A form of award will be found at the end of these articles.

Many provincial architects prefer a less formal procedure, not being acquainted with the London practice, and set forth the intended work and conditions in a letter such as is referred to in the last chapter to which the objections mentioned would not apply. Others prefer to put the result of the negotiations into a formal agreement which should be signed by both parties over a 6d. stamp, or hand it in to a post office to get it stamped with an impressed stamp. Such an agreement should be executed in duplicate so that each party may retain a copy.

If the agreement is drawn up by a solicitor, as is often the case, the appropriate clauses relating to the work to be executed and any conditions in connection therewith should be first settled by the surveyors. It is desirable in such an agreement to provide for the appointment of, or to nominate, an independent architect as arbitrator to settle any dispute or difference that may arise in connection with the work.

THE ROMANCE OF THE ROMAN FORUM

Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., in a recent lecture on "Ancient Architecture" at the Central School of Arts and Crafts—the second of this term's lectures—described very interestingly the plan of ancient Rome on her seven hills, with the great Forum Romanum in the central valley. The Capitoline Hill dominated this public meeting-place on one side and the Palatine Hill, with its Imperial Palaces, on the other. The Forum Romanum was the heart of Roman civic life, and held much the same position as the Acropolis of ancient Athens, only that for the practical Roman it included the commerce of the City and was flanked by temples of the gods and courts of justice. Here political demonstrations were held much as nowadays they were held in Trafalgar-square, and from the Rostrum orators addressed the populace on matters of State and demagogues harangued the "plebs" and instilled the spirit of discontent. Stately colonnades, spacious basilicas, and the majestic temples all made a fitting setting for the activities of Roman citizens. Here the old Romans walked and talked, bargained, intrigued and worshipped. But the city grew with its growing Empire, and successive emperors, eager to ingratiate themselves with the people, built other fora for the people which rivalled in size, but never in importance, the old Forum Romanum of the citizens. All these fora were monuments to their imperial founders and ornaments to the city. Once hives of human activity, they were now dead sites—broken records of a greatness that had passed. The lecturer also described the Roman temples, which were used for State Religion, and were numerous in Rome and throughout the great Roman Empire.

The Savoy Chapel.

The condition of the fabric of the Savoy Chapel has, it is stated, been under the observation of the officers of the responsible authority, the Duchy of Lancaster. About eighteen months ago a vertical crack was found to have developed in the west wall below one of the windows, and there was also damage overhead, which has brought about a fall of some of the plaster. Examination further showed the existence of some small cracks, not all of them on one side of the chapel. What degree of importance is to be attached to the appearance of the cracks and what measures may need to be taken is, of course, a question for expert opinion. Since the damage was noticed, the building has been examined from time to time by officers of the Duchy of Lancaster and other experts.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—IV

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

PART II.—FORMATION AND WIDENING OF STREETS.

Section 6.—From and after the commencement of this Act, streets shall not be made and ways shall not be widened, altered or adapted, so as to form streets, otherwise than subject to and in accordance with the provisions set forth in this part of this Act. Provided that this Act shall not affect the powers of any local authority to widen, alter or improve any street.

Note.—Section 44 provides for the formation of new streets on a cleared area.

Section 7.—Before any person commences to form or lay out any street, whether intended to be used for carriage traffic or for foot traffic only, such person shall make an application in writing to the Council for their sanction to the formation or laying-out of such street, either for carriage traffic or for foot traffic (as the case may be).

Every such application shall be accompanied by plans and sections, with such particulars in relation thereto as may be required by printed regulations issued by the Council, and the Council shall forthwith communicate every such application to the local authority.

And no person shall commence to form or lay out any street for carriage traffic or for foot traffic without having obtained the sanction of the Council.

Section 8.—For the purpose of this part of this Act a person shall be deemed to commence to form or lay out a street—

if he erect a fence or other boundary, or lay down lines of kerbing, or level the surface of the grounds so as to define the course or direction of a street;

or if he form the foundations of a house in such manner, and in such position as that such house will or may become one of three or more houses abutting on or erected beside land on which a street is intended to be, or may be thereafter, laid out or formed.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to commence to form or lay out a street if he do any of the acts in this section mentioned for some purpose other than that of forming or laying out a street.

Note.—The L.C.C. require notice in every case before a new street is commenced.

Section 200 provides that every person who (*a*) commences to form or lay out, alter or adapt any street, or way, without having first obtained the sanction of the Council, &c., shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for every such offence and to a daily penalty not exceeding 40 shillings.

The by-laws as to the formation of new streets in the Metropolis are those embodied in the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and are by Section 216 of this Act retained in force. The by-laws are briefly as follows:—

1. Four weeks' written notice must be given to the L.C.C. before any new street is laid out also plan of ground showing same.

2. Width of street for carriage traffic, not less than 40 ft., and for foot traffic not less than 20 ft.

3. Every street (unless consent otherwise) to have at least two entrances.

4. Measurement of width to be taken at right angles to the course of the road.

5. Minimum fall from centre of road to be not less than three-eighths of an inch for every foot of breadth.

6. Kerb not to be less than 4 in. or more than 8 ins. above gutter and fall to footpaths to ½ in. per ft. unpaved and ¼ in. per ft. when paved.

7. The word "street" is not defined to the same extent as in section 5, subsection (1), but this is not necessary as the Act overrules the by-law.

8. Provides for a penalty of 40 shillings and 20 shillings for each day for a breach of these by-laws.

The following cases bear upon these and following sections:—

A road formed in 1870 and maintained and used as a private road. A purchaser of a plot in 1903 took down the fence between his plot and the road, erected a new fence, and built a house 50 ft. back.

It was held that he had not commenced to form, or lay-out, or adopt a street for traffic within sections 7, 8 and 10 (L.C.C. *v* King, 3 L.G.R. 1046).

Two blocks of artisans' dwellings erected on vacant land, containing forty separate tenements, and for the convenience and access of the tenants, had a courtyard formed between the two blocks, shut off from the street by means of gates. It was held that such a space or passage forming an entrance from a public street to artisans' dwellings was not a road, passage or way laid out as a street for foot traffic. Sections 8 and 10, L.C.C. *v* Davis, 64 L.J.M.C 212.)

A block of mansions (containing 42 flats) with quadrangle forming courtyard to same intended for use of tenants and others having business there, approached from the road with one entrance only, through an archway, with gates, was held not to be a street within section 7. (Wood *v.* L.C.C. 73 L.T. 313, 1895).

In the case of Armstrong *v.* L.C.C. (81 L.T. 638, 1900) the foregoing decision was dissented from. Application having been made to and refused by the L.C.C. for consent to form a private carriageway (40 ft. wide and 600 ft. long) affording access to twenty buildings, each containing eight flats, sixteen of these buildings to be erected around a quadrangle, the quadrangle having a garden in the centre and connected with the public street by a straight piece of road with the remaining buildings on either side, the carriageway to have gates at the entrance to the public street attended to by a porter. The owner, after giving notice, commenced building operations, and was convicted by the local justices of commencing to lay-out a street without the consent of the Council. Upon appeal to the High Court it was held that the way round the courtyard in question was a street and that the owner was rightly convicted.

A site cleared of old buildings and laid out with a court with 24 shops on one side and 55 small one-story shops on the other side, the court being at basement level and approached from the adjoining streets by means of steps (shut off with gates) and used as a market or bazaar, it was held that there had been a commencement to form a street. (L.C.C. *v.* Davis, 91 L.T. 555, 1904.)

Where a builder, not being the freeholder, had erected six shops in line along a street and had left a space of 40 ft., the property of the freeholder, between the last shop and the houses on the same side (which gave access to a brickfield owned by the freeholder), the last shop being built as a corner house with stables, &c., in the rear (the only access to which was over the said space), it was held that the builder had not commenced to form or lay-out a street, because although the house as built would be available if the space was turned into a street, it was also built to be available otherwise. (L.C.C. *v.* Dixon, 80 L.T. 232, 1899.)

A recent application was made to the L.C.C. for consent to the erection of a number of lock-up garages upon a large area of ground surrounded on all four sides with houses. The access was by means of a private 40 ft. space between the houses in one street (similar to the above) and a 20 ft. private space between the houses in another street. The 40 ft. road was to be the entrance and the 20 ft. way the exit. Between the rows of garages were open spaces or roads about 18 to 20 ft. wide. The L.C.C. refused consent to the formation laying out for carriage traffic of streets lead to garages, &c., the reasons for the refusal be that the new streets would not be of the width of 40 ft. clear and would not, at from the time of forming and laying out, aff direct communication between two stre formed and laid out for carriage traffic.

It will be seen from the effect of the forego decisions the L.C.C. are inclined to treat most insignificant cases as ones of str formation, and they have carried the Armstr case into effect in regard to the foregoing gar application, although the whole of the prope from the gates in the one road to the gates the other road is private property and public (other than those who rented the garag would not have the right of access to premises. The L.C.C., I understand, adopting this attitude to other garage p posals.

Section 9.—In this section it is distinc stated the cases upon which the Council only refuse consent, and in view of their decisi relating to the garages the first and four sections are worth quoting:—

(1) Where any street is proposed to formed or laid out for carriage traffic with being of or being widened to the full wid of 40 ft. clear or such other width as m be required under the provisions of this A

(4) Where any street not being within City is proposed to be formed or laid out such manner that such street will not at a from the time of forming and laying out t same afford direct communication betwe two streets such two streets being (where is intended to form or lay out such street carriage traffic) streets formed and laid o for carriage traffic.

OBITUARY

Sir Charles Warren.

General Sir Charles Warren, who di recently at Weston-super-Mare, in his 87 year, although a very distinguished soldie will chiefly be remembered for his researches in archæology. The son of Major-General S Charles Warren, he went from Cheltenham Woolwich Academy, and was then gazette to the Sappers. In 1875 he had attained th rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, the brev rank having been obtained in consideratio of his researches in Palestine, carried out in th face of great difficulties attendant upon the lac of sufficient funds. He wrote several book upon the discoveries made by him in Jerusalem among the most interesting being his "Unde ground Jerusalem," published in 1876. Th is not only a romance of research and excitin incident, but is also a curious revelation temperament. In 1880 he wrote "The Temp and the Tomb," while four years later, collaboration with Condal, "Jerusalem" w brought out.

Walter Warren Seton.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Walt Seton, the historian and antiquary, and secr tary of University College, London, at the ear age of 44. Franciscan studies formed one Seton's interests, and he had been secreta and treasurer of the British Society of Fra ciscan Studies since 1923. He edited "Tw Fifteenth-Century Franciscan Rules," 191 "Blessed Agnes of Bohemia," 1915; "Bless Giles of Assisi," 1918; and "Vita di S. Chia Vergine," 1921; and published "Nichol Glassberger and his Works," 1923, as well numerous articles in "Archivum Franciscanu Historicum," the *Scottish Historical Revie* and the *Antiquaries' Journal*. He was a doct of law of Padua and a doctor of philosophy Prague, and a fellow of the Society of An quaries and of the Royal Historical Society.

Robert I. Calwell.

The death took place on Wednesday of l week at Belfast, of Mr. Robert I. Calw M.Inst.C.E. The Ulster Convention buildi was one of his most important works.

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

e are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot ept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on l matters.

by we appeal to our correspondents to submit their ries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as tly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

By-Laws Relating to Buildings and Streets.

[REPLY TO "SCRUTATOR," JANUARY 14.]

SIR,—The aim of the model by-law in respect the heights of rooms in attics, &c., is to vent the likelihood of insanitary conditions sing. These are more likely to prevail in ms with sloping ceilings than in those structed with flat ceilings. To attain the l aimed at every attempt is made to secure a d *average* height over the whole of the r of the room, and this could not be done minimum height (5 ft.) were not stipulated. Apart from this, there is the further stipula- n that the full prescribed height must extend r at least two-thirds of the floor; this, in ny cases, results in the minimum height of ft. never being reached. In any case the vision as to the two-thirds above referred would make it impossible to build as licated on the right hand of the diagram companying the question, and the temptation erred to could not arise.

t is under Section 157 of the Public Health t, 1875, that (apart from any local Act) al authorities obtain their powers to make -laws as to (*inter alia*) new streets and build- s, and it is under this section by-laws are de by local authorities in respect to windows lighting purposes. It is true that it is quite ssible that a room may be dark because of position in which the window is placed, t a minimum area of one-tenth the floor area hich is little enough) is prescribed for the ndow space clear of the sash frames; also, nerally, the height of the window above the or, and the fact that it must open into the ternal air and be made to open for venti- ion is demanded.

The point that "Scrutator" raises anent the ross wall" arises from the fact that by-laws nerally do not prescribe for the one-story ll but for a wall 30 ft. in length which may 25 ft. in height, sufficient for two stories. ie by-laws should undoubtedly be made ore elastic in many respects.

BY-LAWS.

Precautions Against Dry Rot.

SIR,—I recently noticed in my house, built n months ago, that, principally on account of e air bricks being on a level with the floor, ere was no through current of air, and all the oring joists became wet. The linoleum has en taken up and the air bricks set lower and e flooring joists are now drying out. Is there y danger of dry rot, and what further pre- utions should be taken before and after all the ber is thoroughly dry?

H. S.

Demolishing Hollow Brick Walls.

SIR,—I shall be glad to know whether any of ur readers have had experience of demolishing llow brick walls in which iron ties have been ed. If so, would they kindly answer the lowing questions:—What was the condition the ties? Were they rusted through? How g had they been in the wall? Was there any rtar lodged on the ties?

H. E. B.

Cottage Casements.

SIR,—I have been so impressed with the mber of operations involved in forming rises and reveals, &c., in plaster round linary cottage casement windows, that I ve seriously considered using 7 in. by 2¼ in. pated linings to all these windows with the ck face flush with the plaster and cloaked th a small architrave. The reveals are en done once for all, and the inner edge of e frames gives the line for the plasterer to ish to. I wonder whether any of your quantity surveying readers would be sufficiently interested to give an opinion upon this arrangement from an economical point of view?

EXPERIMENT.

Reinforcement of Floor.

[REPLY TO "PRACTICAL," JANUARY 28.]

SIR,—To be consistent, "Practical" should arrange bars to dip down from the top of the free ends to a point a quarter of the span along the beam, if the ends are pinned into the supports, since the ends are then cantilevers for some such distance, and the rods would then follow the plane of maximum tension. In *in situ* work there is no need to run any of the rods straight through over the central support, unless the floor is being reinforced also in its compressional members, as is often the case where it is desired to bring the neutral axis nearer the centre of the floor. If the work is pre-cast, a proportion of rods run straight through will reduce the risk of damage when handling. It is hardly possible to advise in fuller detail without further particulars of the proposed floor.

STRUCTURE.

Measurement by Cube.

SIR,—Can you inform me what is the correct way to measure the cube of a building finished with a mansard roof? Is it correct to take the area on plan at the junction of the slopes by the full height, plus the remaining area of the plan by the height to half-way up the steeper slope, and then deal with the top pitch as for an ordinary roof?

ESTIMATE.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

THE Ministry of Health has issued a circular (No. 756, price 2d. net) on this Act, explaining its provisions. "The object of the Act," it is stated, "is to secure a contribution to the improvement of housing conditions for agricultural labourers and other country workers by facilitating the reconditioning of old houses in such a way as to bring them up to modern standards of comfort and sanitation and by the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose. To this end the Act provides for assistance both by grants (towards which exchequer contributions will be available) and by loans, to be made available by local authorities to owners who are willing to undertake the carrying out of approved works. The Act attaches conditions to the grant of public money which are designed to secure that the benefits shall go practically entirely to the tenants and not to the landlords. The Act directs attention to the necessity for preserving any historic, architectural or artistic interests in buildings dealt with under the Act, and to the importance of securing that the dwellings when completed will be in all respects satisfactory. The Act is temporary, assistance only being available in respect of applications received by the local authority before October 1, 1931.

"It is contemplated that the Act should be administered by local authorities in accordance with schemes to be approved by the Minister. The first step, therefore, to be taken by the local authority is the formulation of this scheme for submission to the Minister. The scheme, which should indicate the method in which the local authority propose to apply the act to their area, should form the basis of information to be given to possible applicants for assistance, and it is suggested that when a scheme has been approved by the Minister the local authority should take steps to publish as widely as possible, by leaflets or otherwise, information as to the assistance available and the way in which it may be obtained.

"The Minister desires to emphasise the importance of the local authority taking immediate steps to formulate and submit their general scheme. It must be understood that it is essential that the approval of the Minister to the general scheme must be obtained before the local authority make any promises of assistance under the Act, and that individual applicants must obtain the approval of the local authority specifically for the purpose of assistance under the Act before commencing any of the work in respect of which they desire to obtain assistance. It will not be possible to admit to assistance under the Act any case which does not comply with these conditions and the particular attention of local authorities and of individual applicants is directed to these points.

"Assistance under the Act is available—(1) for the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose; (2) for the improvement of existing dwelling accommodation. In this connection the Minister relies on local authorities to make such suitable arrangements in carrying out schemes under the Act as will prevent the disfigurement of buildings and will secure that so far as possible the special character, beauty and fitness of these buildings for their surroundings will be maintained. It will be realised (continues the circular) that the beauty of the English countryside depends very largely on the general appropriateness of local materials and character of building generally found in the older buildings. The types of cottages vary very much in different localities and go far to give a special character to each district. Consequently, the preservation or destruction of the amenity of the countryside depends not merely on the smaller number of cottages which have an exceptionally high degree of architectural merit or special antiquarian interest, but on the larger number of country cottages of the average local type.

"If the work of reconditioning contemplated by the Act is carried out with reasonable skill and care, very much may be done to preserve and perpetuate the styles of cottage architecture which have come down to us from former times; while, on the contrary, if repairs and conditions are carried out without regard to the suitability of the material and treatment or so as to involve the destruction of the proportion and beauty of the design, much damage might result. Local authorities will realise that much may be accomplished by timely and tactful suggestion in such matters, and, bearing this in mind, should consider what method will be most convenient under their local conditions for securing this end; whether it will be best to co-operate with some voluntary advisory committee or panel, or whether to appoint for the different districts an architect who has such knowledge of the locality and has had such experience of the kind of work contemplated as will enable him to advise the local authority in each case whether contemplated works are or are not appropriate."

A local authority cannot grant assistance under the Act where the value of the building after the completion of proposed works exceeds £400; where the estimated cost of the works to be executed in respect of the dwelling is less than £50, or in the case of works for the grant benefit of two or more dwellings is less than £100; where the interest of the applicant is a leasehold interest with not more than 30 years unexpired; or in the case of a house to which any historic, architectural, or artistic interest attaches, where the proposed works would destroy or seriously diminish that interest. One of the conditions attaching to grants by local authorities is that the dwelling shall not be occupied except by a person, whether as owner or tenant, whose income is such that he would not ordinarily pay a rent in excess of that paid by agricultural workers. Loans, with interest, will be secured by mortgage; the amount of principal must not exceed 90 per cent. Local authorities will be furnished with forms of application for Exchequer subsidy.

Correction.

In reporting Mr. J. M. Macfarlane's speech at Manchester in our last issue we referred to him as "President of the Institute of Builders in Manchester." This is incorrect, Mr. Macfarlane being Chairman of the Manchester Branch of the Institute.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—V

Control by By-laws.

HAVING considered the statutory powers under which by-laws are made and the recommendations of the Committee on the best method by which control can be exercised, which the Committee decided to be by by-laws, we now come to consider what was described as the central question the Committee was appointed to advise upon, the control by by-law over buildings and streets. It has been necessary to mention the various methods of control now in existence which we referred to in our last article because the Committee found that many of the complaints urged against by-laws were founded upon a misapprehension, many grievances being attributed to by-laws which were really due to other forms of restriction.

The complaints which could properly be attributed to by-laws were classified in the Report under three heads: (1) the retention of a considerable number of by-law codes either obsolete or in various degrees of obsolescence; (2) the imperfections of the authorising statutes; and (3) that the system set up by section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, leaving each local authority to formulate its own by-laws, has allowed an irksome variation, though sometimes only in a slightly different wording from the model codes.

Under the first heading the Committee found that difficulty from obsolete by-laws was most noticeable where in a rural area the by-laws have followed the old urban model, although it was by no means confined to such cases and it is usually found in the smaller places where there has been least development, although one case had been cited in evidence where a large county borough had retained by-laws made in 1867.

Under the second heading the Committee observed that whilst the Ministry of Health appeared in the main to have succeeded in keeping their models abreast of enlightened architectural practice, the imperfections of the authorising statutes had caused difficulties; also it was always possible to find flaws in such a code, or even (in spite of all attempts to provide beforehand for such a possibility by the use of general words) for some new method or material to come into use which had not been provided for. It was also pointed out that by-laws not in themselves unsuitable for the purposes for which they were intended may, owing to the limits imposed by the governing enactments, prove ineffective to secure good building development or may divert attention and expenditure to requirements which, owing to improved methods of development, such as the limitation of the number of houses on a given area, have ceased to have the importance they would have had.

On the third heading the Committee considered this objection the least important of the three, as divergence in by-laws was not such a snare to the architect and builder as diversity of local Acts, but they admitted that homogeneous wording of by-laws in force in different districts was of assistance to architects and builders and also to the lawyer, inasmuch as the interpretation of a clause once settled would govern all districts, and they suggested that the Ministry of Health should endeavour to secure that by-laws newly made should not vary so much as those at present in force have been allowed to from the model forms at the time of submission, and that the Ministry to effect this should be a little less ready to allow deviations from a common form clause without some definite reason in connection with the local circumstances.

It was also pointed out in the Report that the recommendations we are about to refer to meet the objections in the first and second grounds of complaint set out above under the headings (1) and (2), viz., the retention of obsolete by-laws and the imperfections of the authorising statutes would incidentally tend to remove divergence in by-laws. The Committee discussed these two grounds of complaint jointly. The Report sketches the process by which the existing by-law system has grown up, commencing from the by-law-making powers conferred by the Public Health Act, 1875, which made by-laws subject to confirmation by the predecessors of the Ministry of Health, and the issue of the first model series in 1877, up to the urban and intermediate models which were subject to great revision in 1912. The Committee observed that from the complaints made it might be thought that the original model series remained in force to the time when the Committee were sitting, and therefore referred to the various revisions which had taken place; besides the issue of the rural series which first appeared in 1901 and the intermediate model first issued in 1905, the Committee pointed out that the constant revision and amendment of the models rendered necessary to keep them up to date, though an inevitable process, is one which must in itself to some degree contribute to divergence in different areas, and they came to this important conclusion, "that while there may be legitimate differences of opinion as to particular clauses, it is broadly true to say that if all local by-laws could be brought up to the model standard almost all the complaints they had received which really had to do with by-laws would have been avoided."

As to these complaints, the following passage from the Report is of interest:—"Distinct complaints such as unnecessary uniformity in the width of streets, unduly stringent heights of rooms, the prohibition of the most modern building materials, the excessive requirements in the matter of yard paving, or of timber scantlings (two subjects not touched by the models of the Board), or of drainage, have proved to be referable to other methods of control than by-laws, or to by-laws not in agreement with the present, or even for the most part with the older, model series. And not only have the Board done all they could under the existing law to keep the model series up to the standard of the best modern building practice (in which the evidence before us seems to show that in the main they have succeeded), but especially and increasingly in recent years they have made great efforts to persuade local authorities also to keep local by-laws up to date."

Keeping By-Laws up to date.

The Report then contains some examples of the difficulties experienced by the Board in persuading local authorities to bring their by-laws up to date, and then states: "This is the crux of the whole matter: What steps can best be taken to ensure that local by-laws are brought and kept up to the standard attained by the models, with of course such variations as are needed for local circumstances? This involves two problems related but distinct: firstly, the best method to be adopted for bringing up to date existing by-laws which may be unduly restrictive, and secondly, the best method of securing that by-laws, when once brought up to date throughout the country shall not fall behind the general level of the best practice in building and development."

This is one of the most interesting and important subjects dealt with in the Report. The Committee pointed out that the Ministry of Health have no powers when once by-laws have been confirmed (except under the Housing Acts) to interpret them, to enforce them, to entertain appeals from their requirements, nor to insist upon their repeal.

Three suggestions were laid before the Committee for dealing with such difficulties in the existing position as are properly referable to by-laws: (1) The amendment of the Housing Town-Planning Act, 1909, section 44; (2) t conferring upon a builder the right to fol the model series instead of the series in fo in the district; and (3) the automatic sweep away of all existing by-laws at a certain da or at different dates, according to the or in which they were confirmed.

The Committee adopted the first and th suggestions, as we shall show hereafter, dismissed the second, although they recogni that it was in some ways the readiest meth for securing the object they had in view.

The first suggestion has already been put force as we have stated in former articl but only to a limited extent. Section 44 of t Housing Act, 1909, has been extended section 101 of the Housing Act, 1925, so as apply to the erection of any buildings wit any borough or urban or rural district, as we explained in our first article, the secti only applies where the Minister can be satisfi that "the erection of any building is or likely to be unreasonably impeded in con quence of any by-laws." The second su gestion—the conferring upon the builder t right to follow the model code of the Minist instead of the by-laws in force in the particul district—had some attraction for the Co mittee, but it was rejected for the followi reasons: To have concurrently in operati two sets of by-laws would lead to sor confusion, might occasionally allow t adoption of methods or materials which in lo circumstances have properly been forbidde and would inevitably lend to lax administrati as local authorities would not consider it wor while to revise by-laws themselves under su circumstances, whilst friction would occ between the builder and the local authority.

These reasons appear unanswerable on t suggestion as it stood, but when reading th part of the Report it occurred to us that th suggestion could be varied and that the obje desired could be obtained by putting the mod series in force in the various districts to whi they are applicable, leaving local authoriti an opportunity to show cause for any deviatio from the models called for by local circum stances. This is not similar to the suggesti we referred to at the end of our last article, t enforcement of a uniform minimum code eith by statute or statutory order, a suggestio rejected by the Committee.

After we had penned the above propos we found that in another section of the Repor when the Committee were considering th question whether it should any longer be le optional to local authorities to omit to mak by-laws for their districts, a suggestion som what akin to the above had been made b two witnesses, and we quote from paragrap 108 of the Report: "We have already spoke of the diversity of building law in differer districts, and with this especially in view w were at one stage of our inquiry attracted b the suggestion made to us by Colonel Le Ro Lewis, and more fully explained by Mr. Su cliffe, who advocated a single code of by-law for adoption in all districts subject to necessar local variations to meet, for instance, differenc of climate and with further variations accordin to the nature and density of the developmen This is an application and extension such as w advocate in paragraph 30 of the principle clause 5 in the Intermediate Model Series, an as the application of this plan would be abs lutely automatic there is something to be sai in favour of it. Nevertheless upon consider tion we have come to the conclusion that would involve a good deal of trouble to arch tects and builders, local authorities an inhabitants of areas which were not in nee or likely to stand in need of the stricter clause particularly those (220 in number at th opening of our inquiry) which have not ha by-laws hitherto of any kind; that such single code with alternatives automatical operating would be exceedingly complex, ar that on the whole it would involve perplexi

d changes in established methods which it is necessary to introduce. Some consideration due, we think, to the country builder, and for s sake, if for no other reason, we prefer to see e building code kept as simple as it can be, process certainly aided by the tripartite vision into urban intermediate and rural." lause 5 above referred to has now been serted in the urban model code in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee.)

This passage occurs in a section of the eport where the matter being considered was ether some by-laws should not be made under mpulsion in all districts (a question we shall fer to in a later article), but this suggestion, e that referred to at the conclusion of our t article, is not the same as that we have de above, for it is quite a different thing to t in operation one standard set of by-laws all districts, and to put in force, as we have ggested, the different models appropriate to e several districts. In the first case considerable variation would be necessary in many tricts from the standard forms, and the ticism of the Committee would be justified, t if the appropriate model for each district cording to its stage of development were put force it would very generally be accepted d variation would only be claimed on very ecial grounds.

As the Committee found the two proposals de, attractive, we propose in our next article endeavour to show that our proposal meets good many of the objections which caused ose proposals to be rejected.

ATIONAL ASSOCIATION F CLAYWORKS MANAGERS

We have received the following "Bulletin" m the Secretary of this Association :—

Meetings.—An organising meeting, convened Mr. Titus Searson, was held in the Midland tel, Derby, on January 13, when it was animously decided to form a branch of the sociation to be named the Nottingham and rbyshire Branch. Mr. Titus Searson was cted chairman, and Mr. J. Vernon secretary. e next meeting of this branch will be held at Midland Hotel, Derby, on Thursday, bruary 10, at 7 p.m. Arrangements are ng made to have a paper read and cussed.

Staffordshire and District.—The committee of this branch met on January 11 and arranging to hold a meeting, probably on bruary 12.

Flintshire, Denbighshire, Cheshire and strict.—A meeting will be held at the Westnster Hotel, Chester, on February 5, at 3 p.m., l a paper read.

Sheffield and District.—A meeting has n arranged to be held in the Royal Victoria tel, Sheffield, on January 29, at 7.30 p.m. rangements are being made to have a paper d.

Lincolnshire and District.—An organising eting was held at the Metropole, Hobartet, on Saturday, January 29.

lectrical Contracting : Variation of Wages.

The National Federated Electrical Association ounce that, in accordance with the National ges Agreements entered into by the National erated Electrical Association and the Electri- Trades Union, the variation in cost of living ifies a 24 and five-twelfths per cent. reduction vages, and that the net hourly rates of pay licable to the respective Grades of the eements are as follows :—

rade A ..	1/10¾	Grade C	1/7
rade B ..	1/8½	Grade D	1/5½

*This rate includes a travelling allowance. No further allowances to be paid except as provided by Rule 9 of the London Rules, dated February, 1920.

he above rates will come into effect on the nd pay day in February, 1927, for the od covered by that pay day, and will in current up to and including the period red by the first pay day in June, 1927.

BUILDING UNIONS

The trade unions in the building industry sent representatives last Friday to a conference summoned by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in fulfilment of an instruction by last year's Congress to call conferences of the trade groups "in order to arrange for the merging of the separate unions within those groups into industrial unions." At bottom, says the *Times*, the differences spring from the rivalries of unions of skilled and unskilled men The bricklayers who belong to the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, and the plasterers in the Plasterers and Granolithic and Cement Workers Union, both seceded from the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives in 1925 in order to follow independent policies of economic improvement. The bricklayers' explanation was that they must be free to press for payment for time lost through stress of weather or other causes over which they had no control. The plasterers did not trouble to name any particular matter of difference with the federation, but frankly stated that independence gave them greater bargaining power. It is well known that the supply of bricklayers and plasterers is below the requirements of the industry.

Friday's conference showed that the bricklayers' union (the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers), as well as the National Federation, is considering the possibility of regaining unity in a new confederation. The discussions, which were described as wholly friendly, were preliminary in character, but they indicated the extent of the difficulties to be overcome. A first necessity of unity, whatever form of organisation may be set up, is the establishment of a single, centralised control. The conference, it is reported, did not reach a point from which agreement on this essential condition could be described as in sight. An official statement said :—

"Representatives of the various organisations expressed their sympathy with the purpose for which the meeting had been called, and the difficulties which presented themselves were considered in a most sympathetic and amicable spirit. It was finally agreed that the proceedings should be reported to the General Council, and the conference adjourned until a date to be decided later. In the meantime the executives of the unions concerned are to discuss the matter in the light of the discussions which took place to-day."

TOWN PLANNING IN LANCASHIRE

Representatives of the South-West Lancashire local authorities met in Liverpool recently and formed a joint town-planning committee for their area. They also decided to ask their respective bodies to spend the equivalent of a twentieth of a 1d. rate for three years on the co-ordination of local developments. The new committee embraces the authorities of the county boroughs of Liverpool, Bootle, St. Helens, and Southport; the urban districts of Formby, Great Crosby, Huyton-with-Roby, Lathom, and Burscough, Litherland, Little Crosby, Ormskirk, Prescot, Rainford, Skelmersdale, Waterloo-with-Seaforth and Widnes; and the rural districts of Sefton and Whiston.

Mr. G. L. Pepler, chief Town-Planning Inspector to the Ministry of Health, said there were now over 40 joint town-planning committees operating all over England and Wales. They covered more than 6,000,000 acres, and comprised about 600 local authorities. Several joint committees were giving careful attention to the question of reserving tracts of country for recreation and food production, and to preserve the beauties of the countryside.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON JANUARY 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	January 1, 1927. £ s. d.	February 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 13 3	2 15 3	3.75	—
Glazed	23 0 0	21 10 0	—	6.52
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4	0 4 4	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
18 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	39 10 0	36 10 0	—	7.60
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 5	0 0 5	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 1	0 3 1	—	—
Turpentine	0 5 0	0 4 8	—	6.66
Ground English White Lead	50 15 0	49 5 0	—	2.95
White Lead Paint	70 5 0	68 15 0	—	2.13
Red Lead	42 0 0	41 10 0	—	1.19

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Aldwych.—THEATRES.—A scheme for the building of four theatres on the vacant plots of land in Aldwych, W.C., is being developed by Mr. Charles Gulliver, who hopes to lay it before the London County Council, the owners of the land, within the next six weeks. The buildings, it is estimated, will cost £500,000. One theatre, it is intended, is to have a seating capacity of 2,160, a second 1,600, a third 1,342, and a fourth 1,100. Two of the four playhouses will have frontages on the Strand and two will face Kingsway. If the land is available one theatre will have next to it a building containing a cabaret and a restaurant with suites of offices above it. Between the two buildings will be an arcade with shops, and above that a winter garden. Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, of 11, Esplanade West, Sunderland, are the architects.

Catford.—CINEMA.—At Rushey Green, Catford, a new picture theatre is to be erected to the plans of Mr. E. A. Stone, of 20, Berkeley-street, W.1. This cinema is to accommodate 4,000 persons. The builders are Messrs. Watts.

Charing Cross.—ESCALATORS.—The Underground Railways are to erect three more escalators at Charing Cross Station in connection with the general remodelling of the station.

Colney Hatch.—ASYLUM.—Messrs. C. Miskin & Sons, of St. Albans, are the general contractors for the new wing now being erected at the Mental Asylum, Colney Hatch. The work is being carried out to the design of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the L.C.C. The constructional steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. 1.

Edgware-road.—CINEMA.—A 3,000 capacity cinema has been planned by Mr. A. E. Abrahams, to occupy the eastern corner of the junction of Edgware-road and Oxford-street.

Francis-street.—EXTENSIONS.—Premises to be known as the Army and Navy Mansions are now being erected at the back of the stores in Victoria-street. This building is for the use of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., and not as mansions. Sir Aston Webb, P.-P.R.A., & Son, of 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. 1, are the architects; and Messrs. Dove Bros., Ltd., 1, Cloudesley-place, N. 1, are the builders.

Fulham.—SHOWROOMS.—The Fulham Council is considering a proposal for the erection of buildings in the Broadway for electricity show rooms. The scheme is to cost £12,000.

Hendon.—EXCHANGE.—Tenders are now being invited by H.M. Office of Works for a new telephone exchange at Hendon. Mr. Scott, of the Architects' Department, has prepared the plans.

Kennington.—TENEMENTS.—Messrs. R. J. Rowley, of Belmont Works, Belmont-road, N.15, are to erect 105 tenements on the White Hart-street site, Kennington, for the London County Council. The plans for the dwellings have been prepared by the L.C.C. Architect; and the price of the tender is £53,180.

Lee.—GARAGES.—The London County Council has sanctioned the erection of fifty-one lock-up garages at Burnt Ash Hill, next Lee Railway Station, by Mr. S. F. Prior.

Lee Green.—GARAGES.—Messrs. Purvis & Purvis, architects, of 417, New Cross-road, have received the London County Council's approval to the erection of 43 lock-up garages, with car showroom, &c., at Meadow-court-road, Lee Green. No contracts have yet been let.

Lime-grove.—STUDIO.—The Gaumont Co. are erecting a new studio in Lime-grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. The new building will be next to the present studio, and will be of a much larger type. The builders are Messrs. J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., 8, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

London Bridge.—OMNIBUS STATION.—The London General Omnibus Co., by arrangement with the Southern Railway, are to erect an ominbus station. Four wooden platforms—two long and two short—are to be erected. Should the scheme meet with public approval, it is probable that concrete platforms with departure posts will be erected.

Stratford.—CINEMA.—The new £120,000 cinema and variety theatre in Tramways-avenue, Stratford, is about to be commenced. The building is to accommodate 5,000. The architect is Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., of 40, Craven-street, W.C.2.

Tottenham.—OFFICE.—Mr. Scott, of the Office of Works, has prepared plans for the erection of a new post office at Tottenham, N. Tenders are now being invited.

Waterloo.—ESCALATORS.—Escalators are to be installed at the Waterloo Underground station for the Underground Railways, during this year.

Waterloo-road.—ALTERATION.—At the annual meeting of the supporters of the "Old Vic." Sir Wilmot Herringham, chairman of the governing body, said that the main problem now before them was that of the improvement of the auditorium, which had been called for by the L.C.C. Mr. Philip Tilden said that the theatre would be greatly brightened and the line of sight from all parts of the house improved.

Westminster Bridge. — BUILDING. — St. Thomas's Hospital is to have a new residential building for its students. The building will include a club-room in addition to the residential quarters. The architect is Mr. H. W. Currey, of 37, Norfolk-street, W.C.2, and the builders are Messrs. Sabey & Son.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

HIGH BRIDGE HOUSE (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), LTD. (218,226). Registered December 16. 70, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Land and building owners, builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

H. KING & SONS, LTD. (218,189). Registered December 15. 97B, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W. 10. Builders, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

SYDNEY CLARKE, LTD. (218,205). Registered December 15. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £3,000.

MARK HOOKHAM, LTD. (218,200). Registered December 15. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £10,000.

M. J. ALLEN & SONS, LTD. (218,199). Registered December 15. Builders, contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £6,000.

SHEPHERDS (ACTON), LTD. (218,303). Registered December 18. Slag merchants, owners and lessees of quarries, mines and ballast heaps, &c. Nominal capital, £20,000.

JAMES BURRELL, LTD. (218,384). Registered December 22. Builders' merchants and manufacturers. Nominal capital, £5,000.

ROBERT BEATY & SONS, LTD. (218,302). Registered December 18. Lee-road, Harpurhey, Manchester. Builders and contractors, joiners, &c. Nominal capital, £4,000.

J. R. DAVIES, LTD. (218,415). Registered December 23. 4, Paternoster-square, E.C.4. Builders and estate developers. Nominal capital, £5,000.

LONGWORTH & WHITELEY, LTD. (218,430). Registered December 24. 4, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester. Builders, building contractors. Nominal capital, £1,000.

TOLWORTH ESTATES, LTD. (218,446). Registered December 24. Builders, contractors, decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

HOWARD FARROW, LTD. (218,492). Registered December 28. 1, Russell-parade, Golders Green, N.W.11. Public works contractors, builders and general contractors. Nominal capital, £50,000.

W. A. HARRIS, LTD. (218,505). Registered December 28. 108, Campden Hill-road, Kensington, W.8. Builders, decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

NEWCASTLE BUILDING TRADES ASSOCIATION

There was an attendance of over 300 members of the building and allied industries at the annual dinner of the Newcastle District Building Trades Employers' Association, which was held on January 13 at the Oxford Galleries, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Clements, President of the organisation.

"Our Governing Authorities" was proposed by Councillor Wm. Hall, of Gateshead (the president of the Northern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers), and the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Councillor A. W. Lambert, responded. The Sheriff, Councillor R. Stanley Dalgleish, then proposed the toast "The Building Trade," and referred to the activity of the industry. He emphasised the necessity for lower costs of production, and said it was a duty of the trade to endeavour to bring about such a reduction. Replying, Alderman Stephen Easten, hon. treasurer of the National Federation, said that while the costs of building were higher than they ought to be, and greater than the trade could stand economically, it was not wholly the fault of the builders. On the other hand, he averred that a large amount of the blame was due to the municipal authorities and the Government, who had insisted on building proceeding under circumstances unfavourable to economic production. For instance, no one would seek to place orders for, say, a number of ships with a yard which had more vessels on the stocks and on order than the makers could cope with. Yet the late Government had insisted on houses being let on contract when there were not men enough in the country to deal with them. The builders fully appreciated that anything which increased the cost of building was detrimental to industry generally. They also recognised that they could only succeed if the general community prospered. Building was one of the last things which people required, for they only built when they had money to spare. That was not quite true of the present situation, which was abnormal, however, and builders did not desire that the municipalities should continue to subsidise the industry. They desired an economic basis of activity.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

THE British Industries Fair (Birmingham) which will be opened at Castle Bromwich on February 21, and will remain open until March 4 will be by far the largest industrial exhibition ever held in the provinces. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is, as previously, responsible for the organisation and control of the Fair and representative Birmingham and Midland manufacturers serve on the council, and large expenditure has been incurred in enlarging the three exhibition buildings. Approximately the extension is equal to 50 per cent. of the old buildings. The schedule of exhibits is precisely the same as that of last year. General hardware and ironmongery, cabinet work and building construction materials, &c., will be shown in building "A," while in halls "B" and "C" (which will, in reality, be one building, having a length of over 200 yards) will be found the bulk of the heavy engineering and electrical exhibits, as well as stands dealing with metals (ferrous, non-ferrous and alloys). In this building there will be a good deal of power plant and many working exhibits. A new and important feature will be a complete boiler-house and engine-room with turbines and reciprocating sets. The electrical industry will again be responsible for a first-class display of plant and equipment, representing many phases of its diverse activities. Sheffield and Manchester engineering firms will be well represented at the forthcoming Fair.

A luncheon in connection with the exhibition was held recently at the Savoy Hotel, the Government being represented by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Walter Lines presided over a large company.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourer
erdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
erington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
reton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
hford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
hington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
hton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
lsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
singstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
th	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
dford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
xhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
rkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
rmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urnemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
adford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
adford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
aintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
entwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
dgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
dlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
ghton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
istol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
omsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
omyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ngay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
rnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
xton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
mbridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
nterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rdiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
atham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
elmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
eltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
esterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
orley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
encester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
cton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
chester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
ewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
mer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
al	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
vizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
wsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
rking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
vercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ithfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
oitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
dley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
rham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Glam.(Mon. Vall)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
eter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
mouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
xenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
kestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
me	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ssop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
dalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
sport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ntham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
at Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
msby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ldford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rtlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
stings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
tfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
tnesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
tford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
ne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
tford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
chin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ldesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
s	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
dersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
l	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
tingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
vich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
chley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
dminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
aster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
mington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Bricklayers	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 225.)

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

Licentiate Discussion Club.

THE monthly meeting of the Licentiate Discussion Club of the Institute of Builders was held on January 20, when Dr. W. N. Thomas, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil., of the Government Building Research Station, Watford, delivered a lecture upon "Tradition in Building," illustrated by a number of excellent lantern slides. The lecturer considered how the effects of tradition could be traced throughout the ages (*a*) in the materials used; (*b*) in the arrangement and planning of buildings, and (*c*) in constructional details and ornaments. The various invasions of foreign tradition into England, *e.g.*, at the Roman invasion, in Norman times, and at the Renaissance, were noted.

The use of brushwood and mud was traced from its most primitive forms, *e.g.*, from the screens used as substitutes for homes by such people as the aborigines of Australia. Its employment was noted in tree huts and wigwams, and finally in conjunction with a heavier timber framework as "wattle and daub." Similarly the use of brickwork in England was briefly summarised, including its use in pre-Roman times, the introduction of the Roman tradition, the failure of the Saxons to carry on the tradition, and the revival in mediæval times largely, but not wholly, due to intercourse with the Low Countries. Other materials such as stone, pisé-de-terre, cob, &c., were likewise dealt with.

As regards planning it was noted how the most primitive form of dwelling—a pit dwelling—was more or less circular in plan, and how this traditional form is found in beehive dwellings, Esquimaux houses, &c. The rectangular plan, a more advanced form, is found in pile dwellings and tree shelters at very early times. A further point was that these early dwellings were "community" shelters. This tradition of a single room had persisted from the pit dwellings until the present day in certain localities. In England, even in Saxon times, the same feature was found; but gradually separate houses were erected for women's quarters, &c., at first detached, then attached, and finally incorporated in the main building with the hall. The importance of the hall in the Middle Ages and its gradual loss in importance was shown. The use of single-roomed houses, often with no opening but the door, and with a central hearth, had persisted until comparatively recent times even in our own country, in the wilder districts. The persistence in the use of a central hearth and the reluctant break away from this tradition was illustrated by references to mediæval literature. In matters of detail and ornament many illustrations were given to show the influence of tradition, *e.g.*, examples showing the influence of the early reed and mud construction in Egypt, the influence of previous timber construction on the stone buildings of Greece and Egypt, and even on our own late Saxon structures (*e.g.*, Earl's Barton Tower).

In concluding his paper the lecturer invited his audience to consider seriously how far tradition influenced our own methods. Examples from modern practice were given to show how in some cases tradition was hampering us and in other cases how attempts were being made to avoid its baneful influence. Tradition might be bad in so far as it hampered progress, but good in so far as it guided evolution along definite lines of advance and promoted team work. We wanted to realise this, and to investigate scientifically traditional materials and traditional methods in order that we might apply intelligently the vast store of knowledge that had been accumulated through the experiences of the past.

Northern Building Trades' Employers.

Mr. J. S. Earnshaw, of Stockton, has been appointed president of the Northern Counties Federation of Building Trades' Employers, in succession to Councillor Wm. Hall, of Gateshead.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asteri are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following informati are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or a tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; a that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the nam of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from wh or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Brynmawr.**—HOUSES.—Ten houses at Park-crescent, Twyncynghordy, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Chester.**—PAINTING.—Painting and decorating the interior of St. James' Hospital, Hoole, for the B.G. G. S. N. Hull, clerk, St. Martin's House.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—HOUSES.—Pair of parlour-type houses at North Stoke, Oxon, for the R.D.C. H. B. Barnsley, architect, Knightsbridge Farm, Shirburn, Watlington, near Wallingford. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Earsdon.**—HOUSES.—Seventy "A" type houses on the Park House estate, for the U.D.C. J. R. MacMillen, surveyor, Council Offices, Shiremoor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**East Grinstead.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the existing offices in the London-road, East Grinstead, for the U.D.C. Cooper & Sons, quantity surveyors, 20, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Hove.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 100 small houses at the housing estate at The Knoll, Old Shoreham-road, Hove, for the Borough Council. Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Hove. Deposit £3 3s.

★FEBRUARY 7.—**Kingston-on-Thames.**—HALL.—Erection of St. John's Church Parish Hall, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, for the Hampton Wick St. John's Church Council. A. Jessop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Eagle Chambers, Eden-street, Kingston-on-Thames. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Leatherhead.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-six houses at the new housing site in Kingston-road, for the U.D.C. S. R. Drake, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**London.**—WORKS AND STORES.—Execution of work and supply of stores (separately) for the United Districts of Brentford and Chiswick, for twelve months commencing April 1, 1927, for the Chiswick U.D.C. Edward Willis, M.I.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope).

FEBRUARY 7.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—HEATING.—Extension of the heating system at the Poor Law Institution and Nurses' Home, Westgate-road, for the B.G. G. Walker, Clerk to the Guardians, 127, Pilgrim-street. Deposit 10s. 6d.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Nottingham.**—BATHS.—Baths and Manager's House, Noel-street, for the T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City Engineer. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Stockport.**—SHELTER.—Public shelter in artificial stone at the corner of Wellington-road North and Heaton Moor-road, for the T.C. H. Hamer, Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Swinton and Pendlebury.**—HOUSES.—182 houses on the Folly-lane site, for the U.D.C. H. Entwisle, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £3.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Thingoe.**—COTTAGES.—Four cottages, in pairs, at Chedburgh, for the R.D.C. A. F. Chamberlayne, clerk, 50, Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmunds. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Ventnor.**—HOUSES.—Six houses on a site at Lowtherville, Upper Ventnor, for the Ventnor U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 144 in 28 blocks of four and sixteen blocks of two, for the T.C. E. A. Strickland, Borough Engineer, 16, Alma-road, Windsor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Armthorpe.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric lighting at Armthorpe new school and temporary building, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Blackpool.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations to the Employment Exchange, &c., Victoria Schools, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 8.—**Chesterfield.**—HOUSES.—The erection of 34 A3 type and 16 A2 type houses on the continuation of Tapton View-road on the Highfield Hall estate, and the same number for the continuation of Gloucester-road, for the T.C. Rollinson & Sons, architects, Corporation-street. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Cork.**—BUILDING.—General store for the Southern Command at Collins Barracks, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassidy, Secretary Oifig Oibreach Puibli (Office of Public Works), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Cowbridge.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses and for certain works in connection therewith at Red Hill, Llanharry, for the R.D.C. E. Loveluck, A.R.I.B.A., 12, Dunraven-place, Bridgend.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Darfield.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 250 children at Darfield, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Ecclesfield.**—SCHOOL.—New school for 300 boys at Ecclesfield High Green, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Featherstone.**—LIGHTING.—Improvements to the lighting and ventilation at Featherstone Council schools, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Knottingley Holes.**—REBUILDING.—Rebuilding of boundary wall at Knottingley Holes Council school, for the West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Near Eastbourne.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To the Coastguard Station, Birling Gap, near Eastbourne, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 8.—**Newhaven.**—HOUSES.—Forty-one non-parlour type houses, for the U.D.C. C. T. Hoop Town Surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Portsmouth.**—GARAGE.—Motor omnibus garage at the tramway depot, Portswood, for the Southampton C.B. Tramways Manager, 161, Above Bar-street, Southampton. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**St. Asaph (Flint).**—HOUSES.—Twelve houses, including drains, sewers, roads and fencing at Dyserth, for the R.D.C. E. O. Evans, Hafod Elwy Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING.—Exterior painting of the woodwork, ironwork, &c., of various buildings at the Nether Edge Hospital, for the B. Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Firvale House.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Stoke and Wolstanton.**—HEATING.—Alterations and additions to the central-heating and hot-water services at the London-road Institution near Newcastle, Staffordshire, for the B.G. Edward Shaw, consulting engineers, Birmingham. Depo £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Thorne.**—INSTALLATION.—Providing and fixing of low-pressure hot-water installation Thorne new (boys') school, for the West Riding E. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Wenlock.**—HOUSES.—Two pairs parlour type houses at Park-lane, Madeley, for the T. G. Riley & Son, architects, Central Chambers, Wellington.

FEBRUARY 8.—**West Bromwich.**—COLLEGE.—Fi portion of the new "Kenrick Technical College," the C.B. Wood & Kendrick & Edwin F. Reynold architects. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Emneth.**—SCHOOL.—New school f the Norfolk E.C. J. S. Davis, secretary, Shirehall Norwich. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Mirfield.**—HOUSES.—Eighteen hous in Jackroyd-lane, Hopton, 12 houses in Old Ban road, Mirfield, 12 houses in Greenside-road, Mirfiel for the U.D.C. E. Gill.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Mytholmroyd.**—HOUSES.—Twelv houses on the Caldene housing site, for the U.D.C. Feather, Surveyor, Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Neath.**—ADDITIONS.—Alteration and additions to the head master's house at Glamorg Farm School, for the C.C. C. L. Thomas, Secretary the Management Committee, 42, Queen-street.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Newport (Salop).**—HOUSES.—Sixte houses on Longford-road, for the U.D.C. R. C. Brya Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—PAINTING.—For interior and exterior painting with "Sidol" or creos of six wooden cooling towers, and (*b*) interior a exterior painting of 10 steel chimney stacks and stru tural steelwork at the Central power house, Park-ro Hanley, for the T.C. City Electrical Engineer, George's Chambers, Kingsway. Deposit £4.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stretford.**—SCHOOL.—Seconda school for boys at Stretford, near Manchester, for t Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribbleda place, Preston. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Ystradgynlais.**—HOUSES.—Eight parlour type houses at Abercrave, for the R.D.C. Edwards, Engineer. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Blackpool.**—HOUSES.—Eight hou on the Layton housing estate, 13 on the St. Joh estate, and 134 houses at Bispham, for the Corporati F. Wood, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Dep £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 10.—**East Dereham.**—BUILDING Alterations and erecting new buildings at East De ham Police Station, for the Norfolk C.C. S. H. Warn County Surveyor, 9, Queen-street, Norwich. Dep £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Lancs.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHA Erection of, at Leigh, for the Commissioners of Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, K Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (chec payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 10.—**Liverpool.**—PARTITIONS.—Partit and sliding screens at Steers-street Council school, the T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

★FEBRUARY 10.—**London.**—PAINTING REPAIRS.—Internal and external painting and rep to the foreman's house and the offices at Provid Wharf, Albert Embankment, for the Lambeth Osmond Cattlin, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engi Town Hall, Brixton-hill, will be forwarded receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Trowbridge.**—CONVENIENCES.—public conveniences and incidental work in connec therewith, between the Park and Market-yard, for U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Bridgend.**—ALTERATIONS.—To c shed at the Demonstration Farm, Tregroes, Pen Bridgend, for the Glamorgan C.C. W. E. R. A Deputy Clerk of the C.C., County Hall, Cardiff.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Kent.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANG At Beckenham, for the Commissioners of His Maje Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Cha street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques able to the Commissioners).

BRUARY 11.—**Nottingham.**—HOUSES.—293 houses small type on the Cardale-road Housing Estate, e T.C. T. C. Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row. it £1.

BRUARY 12.—**Bristol.**—DECORATING.—Painting, s, &c., at the Guardians' Homes for Children, rescent, Downend, for the B.G. T. S. Lamb, St. Peter's Hospital.

BRUARY 12.—**Glasgow.**—ALTERATIONS.—At the n police office, Tobago-street, for the T.C. idsay. Town Clerk.

BRUARY 12.—**Oxford.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations dditions to the public convenience in St. Giles'- for the T.C. J. E. Richardson, City Engineer. it £1.

BRUARY 12.—**St. Helens.**—HOUSES.—Erection non-parlour three-bedroom type houses, of on Clock Face housing site, No. L.1 and L.2, e Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Hall, St. Helens. Deposit £2.

BRUARY 13.—**Dundrum.**—EXTENSION.—To the rum Public Elementary school, Co. Durham. J. Marmion.

BRUARY 14.—**Ballymena.**—EXTENSIONS.—Exten- and alterations to the Ballymena Academy, for overnors. S. Anderson, secretary, High-street. it £2 2s.

BRUARY 14.—**Cardiff.**—PAINTING.—Painting ex- wood, stone and ironwork of portions of the fental Hospital, Whitchurch, for the T.C. C. G. n, Town Clerk.

BRUARY 14.—**Dundalk.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations dditions at Dundalk Station, for the Great ern Railway (Ireland). F. C. Wallace, Secretary, is-street Station, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

BRUARY 14.—**Fareham.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses parlour type), on the Council's housing site, on-road, Salisbury, for the R.D.C. L. W. Hunt, yor, Council Offices, 97, West-street. Deposit

BRUARY 14.—**Great Crosby.**—HOUSES.—Fifty s off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, yor. Deposit £1 1s.

BRUARY 14.—**Highbridge.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-six r type houses, road and incidental works at e-avenue, for the U.D.C. E. Binding, surveyor.

BRUARY 14.—**Inverness.**—OFFICES.—Excavator, n and brick, carpenter and joiner, slater, plumber rainage, and painter and glazier works of school, l-house and offices proposed to be erected on the l of Vatersay, Barra, for the County E.C. Author- Master of Works, 11, High-street, Inverness.

BRUARY 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—HOUSES. — Thirty-six apartment houses and 12 two-apartment houses d adjoining Massereene-road, and 68 three-apart- houses and 20 two-apartment houses on land ing Cairns-street, for the T.C. G. Duffus, Burgh yor, 10, Tolbooth-street. Deposit £2 2s.

BRUARY 14. —**London.**— PIPE-LAYING. — Pipe- g alterations, and bricklayers' work within eas of the Kent, Northern, Southern and Western ts, for the period of twelve months. Chief Engi- Metropolitan Water Board, 173, Rosebery- ue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

BRUARY 14.—**Ossett.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-four ry type houses in pairs, on the Queen's-drive g site, for the T.C. H. Holmes, Borough Sur- .

BRUARY 14.—**Pontardawe.** — HOUSES. — Sixty s at the Tygwyn site, Clydach, for the R.D.C. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., architect. Deposit £2.

BRUARY 14.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.— portion of the Public Baths in Main-street, for the Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer. Deposit s.

BRUARY 14.—**Sedbergh.**—HOUSES.—Eight more detached houses, for the R.D.C. A. Knewstubb, cret, St. Andrew's-chambers, Penrith.

BRUARY 14.—**Sheffield.**—SUB-STATION. — Trans- r sub-station at the corner of Roach-road and yn-road, for the T.C. S. E. Fedden, General ger and Engineer, Commercial-street. Deposit 6d.

BRUARY 14.—**Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—Forty-eight s at the Hambledon estate, for the C.B. Borough neer. Deposit £2 2s.

BRUARY 14. — **Tottenham.** — POST OFFICE. — ion of, at Tottenham, for the Commissioners of Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King es-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. ues payable to the Commissioners).

EBRUARY 14.—**Winchester.**—COTTAGES.—Erec- of 42 brick or concrete cottages, at St. Hill, Winchester, for the Corporation of Win- er. Thomas Holt, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Win- er. Deposit £2 2s.

BRUARY 15.— **Birmingham.** — EMPLOYMENT ANGE.—Erection of, at Selly Oak, for the Com- oners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. ues payable to the Commissioners).

BRUARY 15.—**Cheshunt.**—CONVENIENCE.—Public enience in Eleanor Cross-road, Waltham Cross, for C.D.C. J. E. Sharpe, Engineer and Surveyor. sit £2 2s.

BRUARY 15.—**Exeter.**—LIBRARY.—Erection of, e City Council of Exeter. John Bennett, City tect, 2, Southernhay West, Exeter. Deposit £5.

BRUARY 15.—**Great Berkhampstead.**—HOUSES.— five houses on the Swing Gate-lane estate, for the . Surveyor, 135, High-street. Deposit £1.

BRUARY 15.—**Llanfair.**—ADDITIONS.—450 lineal stone wall, enclosing the new addition to the g churchyard, for St. Mary's Church. Rector of ir P.G.

EBRUARY 15.—**Surrey.**—FLATS.—Erection of 76 Thorne-road site: (*a*) with external walls of brick ernatively (*b*) with external walls of concrete or mass concrete, for the Maldens and Coombe . R. H. Jeffes, A.M.I.C.E., Council's Architect, ll Offices, New Malden, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s., eque.

★FEBRUARY 15.—**Wakefield.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of public elementary school, Mangates School, Sandal, for the Education Committee. Percy Morris, architect, Town Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Worsley.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses on their housing site at Walkden, for the U.D.C. J. Howard, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.— **Barnet** (Herts).— CASUAL WARDS.—Rebuilding of the casual wards and other works at the Institution, West End-lane, Barnet, for the Guardians of the Barnet Union. Trant, Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 332, High-road, Kilburn, N.W. 6. Deposit £5 5s.

★FEBRUARY 16.—**Braintree.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 56 houses in two types on the Coggeshall-road (No. 3) site, for the U.D.C. The Architect, D. G. Armstrong, Great Square, Braintree. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Dudley.**—BATHS.—Erection of new baths to be constructed in ferro-concrete for the County Borough Council. F. H. Gibbons, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Dudley. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Friern Barnet.**—HOUSES.—Hundred houses, to be divided into three separate contracts, viz.:—(*a*) No. 3 Type 1; (*b*) No. 2 Type 2; (*c*) No. 44 Type 3, for the U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 16. — **Halifax.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hipperholme, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 16.—**Manchester.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of the Cheetham Municipal school, Boyle-street, Cheetham, for the E.C. Education Offices, Deansgate. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 16. — **Stoke-on-Trent.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Burslem, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 16.—**Sunderland.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations and additions to the Technical College, for the C.B. G. T. Brown & Son, architects, 51, Fawcett-street. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Tralee.**—HOUSES.—Fourteen houses at Tralee, Co. Kerry, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, chief clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Wallingford.**—DECORATIONS.—External re-decorative work to houses in Harwell-road, Vicarage-road, St. Andrew's-road, and St. Peter's-road, Didcot, for the R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, Clerk, 7, St. Martin's-street.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Whitworth.**—SCHOOL.—New Council school at Whitworth, near Rochdale, for the Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Brandon.**—HOUSES.—Twelve houses on land at Brandon, for the R.D.C. Hunt & Coates, architects, 51A, Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmund's.

★FEBRUARY 17.—**Essex.**—HOUSES, &C.—Erection of 100 houses in various districts, together with the necessary roads, sewers and surface water drains, for the Ossett R.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Palmer's-avenue, Grays.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Maesteg.**— HOUSES. — Twenty-six houses on the Park site, for the U.D.C. S. J. Harpur, architect and surveyor, Talbot-street.

FEBRUARY 17. — **Rochdale.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Rochdale, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 18. — **Durham.** — PARAPETS. — Taking down of the masonry parapet and wing walls and the supply and erection of open parapets, at the South Church bridge, for the C.C. W. J. Merrett, County Engineer and Surveyor, 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

FEBRUARY 18. — **Hendon.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hendon, N.W., for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★FEBRUARY 19.—**East Molesey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 74 houses at Green-lane, for the East and West Molesey U.D.C. Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, St. Mary's-road, East Molesey.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Huddersfield.**—HOME.—Maternity home in the grounds of the late Huddersfield Vicarage, Greenhead-road, for the Corporation. Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-street.

★FEBRUARY 19.—**Sleaford.**—HOUSES, ROADS AND SEWERS.—Erection of 21 non-parlour type workmen's cottages at The Drove, Sleaford; also making about 950 super yards of road and paths, finished in tar-macadam, laying about 100 yards sewers and building manholes, on new housing site (second portion) in Drove-lane, for the U.D.C. J. W. Bell, Clerk, 27, Carre-street, Sleaford.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Bolton.**—HOUSES.—118 houses intended to be built on the Paulhan-street estate, and 312 houses on the Moorfield estate, for the C.B. Housing Department of the Corporation, 51, Victoria-square. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Reading.**—CONVERSION.—Conversion of the Hospitium building, St. Lawrence's Churchyard, into offices for the Borough Surveyor, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

★FEBRUARY 22.—**Saltash.**—POST OFFICE.—Erection of, at Saltash, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★FEBRUARY 23.—**Various Places.**—BUILDING, EXTENSIONS, &C.—(1) Extension of covered yard at the South Western Ambulance Station, Landor-road, S.W.17; (2) recreation hall, Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

★FEBRUARY 23.—**Various Places.**—SANITARY, ROOF AND STEEL FENCING.—(1) Sanitary alterations at the Caterham Mental Hospital; (2) new roofs to dormitories at Hackney Casual Ward; (3) supplying and fixing new steel pale fencing at Highwood Hospital, Brentwood, Essex, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1 in respect of each work.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Almondsbury.**—BUILDING.—Police station at Almondsbury, near Bristol, for the Gloucestershire C.C. E. S. Sinnott, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Dundee.**—SCHOOL.—New secondary school at Perth-road, for the E.C. Thoms & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Harrogate.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of a system of concealed or other method of electric lighting in the nave and aisles of St. Mark's Church, Leeds-road, for the P.C. Hon. Secretary to the Council, Corner Garth, Leeds-road, Harrogate.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Newquay.**—SHELTERS.—Reinforced concrete shelters and conveniences at Towan Promenade, for the U.D.C. J. H. Edmondson, engineer and surveyor, Council Chambers. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Sligo.**—HALL.—Parish hall in John-street, for St. John's Church, Sligo. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox-street.

NO DATE.—**Amlwch.**—RESIDENCE.—Residence, garage, &c., at Amlwch, Anglesey, for T. Jones. R. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Bangor and Holyhead.

NO DATE.—**Christchurch.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-five pairs of houses on the Christchurch estate. W. J. Dacombe, architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

NO DATE.—**Hastings.**—PAVILION.—Pavilion to be used for the sale of refreshments during the summer season, and as an indoor bowling rink during the winter, in the White Rock Pleasure Grounds, for the C.B. Sidney Little, Borough and Water Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**King's Lynn.**—HOUSES.—Twelve houses in Argyle-street, Chase Estate; six in Somerville-road, Chase Estate; and twelve at the back of plots Nos. 15-20, Loke-road extension, for the T.C. J. W. Woolstencroft, Town Clerk.

NO DATE.—**Leamington Spa.**—INSTITUTE.—New Institute and Sunday schools in Dale-street, for the Wesleyan Methodist Trustees. Quick & Lee, architects, 11, Waterloo-place.

MATERIALS, etc.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Bridgwater.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmac adam, granite stone and chippings, grist, surface dressing material, cast-iron goods, bricks, pipes, cement, &c., lead pipe, water fittings, &c., for the T.C. H. P. Bishop, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**South Stoneham.** — MATERIALS. — Limestone, tarred macadam, "Tarco," "Mexphalte," "Shell-spray," "Bi-tarco," tarred chippings, Portland cement, glazed stoneware socketed pipes, for the R.D.C. W. R. Cowell, surveyor, "Fernlea," Hedge End, Southampton.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Stockbridge.**—MATERIALS. — Limestones, squeegee gravel, for the R.D.C. S. F. Warren, District Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Belfast.**—MATERIALS.—Earthenware sewer pipes, timber, slates, hardwood, hardware, paints, oils, &c., glass, iron castings, &c., shovels, spades, graipes and buckets, sea sand, sea gravel, and Lough Neagh sand, artificial flags, lime, glazed bricks, &c., cement, pitching stone, broken stone, and screenings, for the C.B. City Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.— **Cardiff.** — MATERIALS. — Lime stone, Portland cement, sand and gravel, paints, varnishes, &c., sanitary and rainwater goods, &c., for the City Council. City Engineer, City Hall, Cardiff.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Cheshunt.**—MATERIALS. — Broken Guernsey granite, clean ¾ in. chippings for tarspraying work, gravel, hoggin and sand, Portland cement and lime, ironmongery, stoneware pipes, tarmacadam, tarspraying roads, tar, tarvia, tar compounds, and emulsified bitumen, for the U.D.C. J. E. Sharpe, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Enfield.** — MATERIALS. — Granite, tarred slag macadam, shingle, hoggin, tar, surface tarring of roads, for the U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Gillingham.** — MATERIALS. — Road materials, Portland cement and lime, stoneware pipes, &c., timber, sewer ironwork, bricks, paints, oils, and varnish, for the T.C. J. L. Redfern, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Oakworth.**—MATERIALS. — Tarred macadam, granite, limestone, chippings, tar and tar compounds, bricks, haulage of materials, and breaking bluestone, &c., for the U.D.C. G. Blackbrough, engineer and surveyor, Oakworth, near Keighley.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Richmond** (Surrey).—MATERIALS.—Ironfounders' work, flints, ballast, gravel and uncrushed shingle, York and granite kerb and flagging, artificial stone paving, tar (dehydrated), tarred macadam (slag or limestone), deal blocks, ironmongery, paints, plumbers', painters', and glaziers' work, bricklayers', masons', &c., work, carpenters' work, cement and grey lime, for the T.C. J. W. Trodd, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 8.—**Willesden.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial slab paving, tar paving and tar macadam, gravel, flints, burnt ballast, &c., for repair of roads, &c., broken granite and slag, for repair of roads, &c., lime, cement, and stoneware pipes, &c., timber, for the U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, Engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Escrick.**—MATERIALS.—Best whinstone, limestone, slag and tar, for the R.D.C. J. R. Hudson, "Ashdene," Dunnington, York.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Leeds.**—GRANITE.—5,000 tons of ¾ in. slag nuts, 1,250 tons of ½ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 1,250 tons of ¾ in. whinstone or granite chippings, 500 tons of ½ in. whinstone or granite chippings, for the T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, Swinegate.

FEBRUARY 9.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Jobbing mason and pavior's work, asphalt paving work, broken granite and chippings, flints, ballast, shingle, &c., iron and ironmongery, plumbers' work, sewer ironwork, for the Hackney B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 9.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalt, patent tar manufactured paving stone, broken granite, ballast, hoggin, shingle and sand, lime and cement, for the Shoreditch B.C. J. A. D. Milne, Town Clerk.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Middlesex.**—MATERIALS.—1,300 tons of 2 in. machine-broken Clee Hill granite and ½ in. Clee Hill granite chippings, also for 4,000 tons (more or less) tarred slag macadam, for the C.C. A. Dryland, County Engineer, County Engineer's Department, Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Salisbury.**—MATERIALS.—Iron castings, sanitary pipes, Portland cement, refined tar, bitumen, for the T.C. City Engineer and Surveyor, Endless-street.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Weymouth.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, basalt, limestone, refined tar, and bituminous or other like surface dressing materials, for the R.D.C. A. J. W. Maxworth, surveyor, Wyke Regis.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Isle of Ely.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, broken granite and iron slag, &c., for the C.C. R. S. W. Perkins, County Surveyor, Lynn-road, Wisbech.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Leyton.**—MATERIALS.—Lime, cast-iron manholes, gully grates and other sewerage ironwork, road-making tools, blue Guernsey broken granite for road metalling, blue Guernsey granite chippings, pitch and creosote oil, granite setts and scoriæ blocks, granite kerb, patent stone paving, and Thames ballast, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Leyton.

FEBRUARY 10.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Sewer castings, stoneware drain pipes, &c., stock and Fletton bricks, timber for sewer works, ballast, sand, gravel, &c., broken granite, tarpaving, York and Lancashire stone and artificial paving, kerb and paving setts, Portland cement, grey lime, creosoted deal blocks, general ironmongery, tools, iron, steel, &c., for the Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Penge.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial stone, ballast and sand, cement, tar paving and tarmacadam, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Wells.**—MATERIALS.—Limestone and tarmacadam, surface dressings, sea sand or grits, for the R.D.C. Surveyor, Poor Law Offices.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Abingdon.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, gravel and shingle, bitumen and refined tar, for the R.D.C. W. W. Earwaker, surveyor, 12, Stert-street.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Thirsk.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone, slag, and tarred slag; pipes, tools, &c., for the R.D.C. J. W. Lupton, Surveyor, Castlegarth.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Bedfordshire.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, slag, gravel, for the C.C. County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Bedford.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Bootle.**—MATERIALS.—British Portland cement, machine-made common bricks, earthenware pipes and gullies, pitch, creosote oil, and tar, manhole and gully grates, timber, paints, baskets, and sundries, for the C.B. Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Felixstowe.**—MATERIALS.—Timber; cement; castings; pipes (stoneware), for the U.D.C. H. Clegg, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Halifax.**—MATERIALS.—Paving setts, flags, kerb, &c., granite, macadam, and granite and limestone chippings, Portland cement, gravel and sand, earthenware pipes, &c., granite paving setts, artificial flags, tarmacadam, tar, bituminous spraying compounds. &c., for the C.B. Borough Engineer, Crossley-street.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Holland (Lincs).**—MATERIALS.—Granite, slag, tarmacadam, slag and granite chippings, shingle, and tar-spraying, for the C.C. Wm. A. Rogerson, County Surveyor, Guildhall, Boston.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Melford.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, slag, flint or stone, for the R.D.C. A. F. Kilner, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 12.—**North Riding of Yorkshire.**—MATERIALS.—Roadstone (whinstone, slag, limestone, tarred macadam, &c.), tar and bituminous mixtures, for the C.C. The County Surveyor, County Hall, Northallerton.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Stafford.**—MATERIALS.—Ironmongery, timber, roadstone, ironstone furnace slag, tarred furnace slag, paving setts, stoneware pipes, &c., bricks, &c., Portland cement and limes, and castings, for the Corporation. W. Plant, Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Wokingham.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, and limestone, for the R.D.C., District Surveyor, Board Room, Barkham-road, Wokingham.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Birkenhead.**—MATERIALS.—Granite and Rawtenstall kerbs and channels, macadam stone, natural flags, concrete flags, granite paving setts, Portland cement, iron castings, wrought iron, stoneware pipes, creosote oil, pitch, tar, for the Corporation. Chas. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Chatham.**—MATERIALS.—Aylesford gravel, sand, Thames ballast, pea shingle, crushed ragstone, stock bricks, Portland cement, lime, stoneware pipes, sewer ironwork, timber, paints, general stores and ironmongery, iron bars and other materials for blacksmith's work, for the T.C. R. L. Honey, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Durham.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone limestone and slag, cast-iron direction posts, gulley grates and frames, &c., tar and tar compounds, for the C.C. W. J. Merrett, County Engineer and Surveyor, 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Gosport.**—MATERIALS.—Tar, bitumen, &c., stoneware pipes, &c., cement, lime, timber, castings, gravel, sand and shingle, ironmongery, drysalteries, paint, &c., tarmacadam, for the T.C. Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Hendon.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granites, limestone, hoggin, shingle, &c., tarred macadam, tarpaving and repairs to tarpaving, &c., disinfectants, castings, and ironmongery, for the U.D.C. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Sewer ironwork, ventilating columns, and galvanised dirt boxes, for the T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalt repairs, castings, granite, paints, &c., pitch, &c., Portland cement and grey lime, sand, ballast, shingle, &c., stoneware goods, timber, wood paving blocks, York and patent stone, for the Finsbury B.C. Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPES.—Cast-iron pipes and irregular castings, and sluice valves and spindles, fire hydrants, &c., for the M.W.B. Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Water Board, 193, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Poole.**—MATERIALS.—Limestone dust and chippings, broken stone, setts, &c., tarred macadam, tarred limestone for paving, artificial and other paving, kerb, channel, &c., tar, bitumen and bituminous compounds, for the T.C. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, surfacing flints, gravel, hoggin and screened washed ballast, granite and granolithic kerb, cement, refined tar and bituminous compounds, pea shingle or clean chippings for tar-painting work, drainage pipes, &c., for the U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Southport.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, vitrified tiles, Portland cement and lime, road materials, granite, limestone, kerbs. channels, flags, lump and broken stone, tarred granite and limestone macadam, slag, granite concrete flags, red shale, and bitumen grout, &c., salt-glazed vitrified stoneware socket-jointed pipes, junctions, gullies, &c., iron castings (manhole covers, special castings, &c.), smithy iron and rainwater goods, &c., plumbers' goods, lead pipe, and glass, &c. A. E. Jackson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Walsall.**—MATERIALS.—Broken furnace slag, broken granite, castings, bricks, cement, stoneware pipes, &c., distilled tar and bituminous grouting, for the R.D.C. W. P. Young, District Surveyor, Council Offices, Daw End, Rushall.

FEBRUARY 14.—**York.**—MATERIALS.—Castings, gravel and sand, building lime, stoneware pipes, plumbing materials, and timber, for the T.C. F. W. Spurr, City Engineer.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Belfast.**—MATERIALS.—Paints and varnishes, timber, plumber materials and fittings, builder's materials, cement, bricks, &c., for the C.B. General Manager, Tramways Department, Napier-street, Sandy-row, Belfast.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Leeds.**—1,000 tons of rich burnt lime, for the T.C. E. H. Howatson, Sewerage Engineer.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Portsmouth.**—MATERIALS.—Repairs and materials for the Wessex (East) Royal Engineer Area, for the War Department. P. E. Prince, Lieut.-Colonel R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer Wessex Area (East), Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Tottenham.**—MATERIALS.—**Asphalt and tar paving, artificial stone paving, &c., for the U.D.C. E. Townson, Clerk, Town Hall, Tottenham, N.15.**

FEBRUARY 16.—**Carshalton.**—MATERIALS.—For (1) 550 tons of 2½ in. and 250 tons of 1 in. to ¼ in. tarred slag macadam of best quality; (2) 200 tons of 1¼ in. "Quenast," "Guernsey" or "Cornish," Elvan granite; (3) 100 cubic yds. of dug flints; (4) 100 lin. yds. 12 in. by 6 in. Purbeck kerb on edge; 30 lin. yds. 12 in. by 6 in. Purbeck kerb on circular; (5) 100 lin. yds. 12 in. by 6 in. flat grey granite kerb; 50 lin. yds. 12 in. by 6 in. flat grey granite kerb on circular; (6) 100 cubic yds. fine Worms Heath gravel; (7) 200 yds. super 2 in. granite and cement paving slabs; (8) 600 yds. cube gritty sand for tarring roads; (9) 120 tons 1 in. limestone tar paving and 50 tons ¼ in. tarred limestone topping, for the U.D.C. W. Willis Gale, Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Eccles.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware and earthenware pipes, gullies, &c., manhole, lamp-eye covers, and frames, gulley grates and frames, &c., pitch, creosote oil, Portland cement, lime, and mortar, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Liverpool.**—MATERIALS.—Iron, mild steel and cast steel, bar, &c., iron and steel, angles and tees, galvanised sheets, &c., paving setts, curbs and channel stones, Yorkshire flags, guardstones, &c., Lancashire flags, setts, curbs, &c., cement, macadam, &c., gravel, glazed pipes, junctions, &c. (including agricultural drain pipes, street gullies, &c.), bricks, pitch and creosote oil, painters' and burning oils, timber, artificial stone paving slabs. The City Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Dale-street.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, kerbing, &c., ballast and sand, lime and cement, drain pipes, castings, drainage reconstruction, for the Fulham B.C. W. Townend, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.6.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Iron castings, rainwater goods, sheet-iron stove-pipes, &c., timber, tarred slag macadam and tar paving, asphalt, bitumen, &c., tar for tar-spraying, Thames ballast, sand and shingle, lime and cement, bricks, stoneware pipes, granite, York stone paving slabs, plumber's work, for the Hammersmith B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Granite and other hard stone, ballast, gravel, core and flints, masons' and paviors' work, construction and repair of sewers, drains and gullies, for the Islington B.C. C. G. E. Fletcher, Town Clerk.

FEBRUARY 17.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial stone footway paving slabs, ballast, sand and flints, broken granite, Norwegian granite footway kerb, Portland cement and lime, stoneware sewer and drain pipes, invert blocks, &c., tarpaving, tarred slag macadam, timber, wood paving blocks, ironwork for sewers and iron castings, tools and ironmongery, for the St. Marylebone T.C. R. C. Graves, Town Clerk, Town Hall, St. Marylebone, N.W.1.

FEBRUARY 18.—**Belfast.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, fi bricks, cement, road metal, sand, &c., stonew troughing and glazed stoneware conduits, for the C J. Wright, City Electrical Engineer and Gene Manager, East Bridge-street, Belfast.

FEBRUARY 18.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Lead a other plumbers' material, timber (including sha patrasses, wood brushes, &c.), and building mater (fire and other bricks, &c). C. Nelson Hefford, Manag Electricity Department, 1, Whitehall-road.

FEBRUARY 18.—**The Maldens and Coombe.**—MA RIALS.—Refined tar, broken road metal, kerbing a gravel, stoneware goods, tarmacadam and tarpavi Portland cement, ironmongery, iron, steel, tools, a paints, greases, oils, and lime, for the U.D.C. Su veyor, Council Offices, New Malden.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Coventry.**—MATERIALS.—Bric cement, lime, &c., road materials, stoneware pipes, a iron castings, for the T.C. E. H. Ford, City Engine and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Steyning West.**—MATERIALS 1,150 tons of 2½ in. granite, 625 tons of ½ in. gra chippings, 250 tons of 1½ in. stone, for the R.I C. H. Wright, Surveyor of the Council, Bank Loc Western-road, Shoreham-by-Sea.

FEBRUARY 22.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Pav materials, road-spraying materials, paints and colo disinfectants, cement and lime, ironmongery, i castings, for the Deptford B.C. A. Purkis, To Clerk, Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

FEBRUARY 23.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Road ma rials, tarpaving and patent stone, for the Greenw B.C. Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Essex.**—MATERIALS.—Stone, shin sand, &c., for the C.C. Wm. H. Morgan, Charte Civil Engineer, County Surveyor, Old Court, Chel ford.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—MATERIAL Granite chippings, tarmacadam (slag or grani limestone tarpaving, clean shingle, distilled tar tar compounds, for the U.D.C. J. P. Benne Engineer and Surveyor.

★FEBRUARY 28.—**Battersea.**—MATERIALS, Sto &c.—Tenders for various stores, &c., from April 1 n for three, six and twelve months, for the Battersea The Clerk, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Long Eaton.**—MATERIALS.— macadam, granite, slag, gravel, refined tar or prietary compound, cement, kerb (granite, York concrete), concrete slabs, stoneware pipes, conc pipes, and cast-iron pipes, for the U.D.C. H. Ra surveyor.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Ossett.**—MATERIALS.—Mater stores, workmen's tools, &c., required in the Highw Gas, Lighting, Water, Fire Brigade, Sanitary, Education Departments, for the T.C. Borough veyor.

MARCH 1.—**London.**—GRANITE.—200 tons of gra per week delivered to Saxon Sidings, Fulbou L. & N.E. Railway, Cambs. The granite to consis 40 per cent. of clean ¾ in. to ¼ in. chippings, and balance to consist of ⅛ in. to grit in approximately e proportions of these smaller sizes. The Atlas St Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

MARCH 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons 18 in. and 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, valves, fittings and special castings, for the D. P. Howells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, Agents for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. Deposit £2 2s.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEE

FEBRUARY 7.—**Ashby-de-la-Zouch.**—WATER SUP —Construction of about 9 miles of cast-iron water mains of varying sizes, from 6 in. to 2 in. meter, together with all appurtenant works, pum station and covered service reservoir, for the R. W. H. Radford & Son, consulting engineers, Al Chambers, King-street, Nottingham. Deposit £3 3

FEBRUARY 9.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—STEELWORK.— ply, delivery and erection of steam and water pip valves, &c., and construction steelwork, platfo crane gantries, &c., for Central Power House extensi for the T.C. City Electrical Engineers, St. Geor Chambers, Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent. Deposit £

FEBRUARY 10.—**Bournemouth.**—EXTENSIONS.— iron pipes and cradles (Contract No. 1), for the ex sions at the outfalls, for the C.B. F. P. Dolan Borough Engineer.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPES AND VALVE Tender No. 3, cast-iron pipes and irregular casti Tender No. 21, sluice valves and spindles, fire hydr &c., for the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief E neer, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addr brief envelope.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Uttoxeter.**—WATER SUPPLY.— struction of about one and a quarter miles of cast water mains of varying sizes from 3 in. to 5 in. diam together with 80 ft. span lattice girder bridge other incidental works in connection therewith. the R.D.C. T. R. Parry, Rural District Surv Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Uttoxeter.**—BRIDGE.—Constru of a new reinforced concrete bridge over the Ashb at Bromley Hurst, in the parish of Abbots Bro for the R.D.C. T. R. Parry, Surveyor. De £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Cheam.**—BRIDGE.—Constructio a ferro-concrete bridge of six spans, totalling 31 over the Southern Railway and Upper Mulgrave Cheam, for the Surrey C.C. W. P. Robinson, Co Surveyor, County Hall Annexe, Kingston-on-Tha Deposit £10 10s.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Stafford.**—RESERVOIR.—Reinf concrete service reservoir at Milford, near Staffor the T.C. W. Plant, Borough and Water-w Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 22.—**Tavistock.**—PIPES.—Constructi collecting tank, pump well, reservoir, and engine-h also to supply and lay about 890 yds. of 6 in. cast pipes, 2,062 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes, 2,120 of 3 in. cast-iron pipes, together with all nece

lves and other fittings, at Bere Alston, for the .D.C. T. H. Harris, Council Offices, Tavistock.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply d erection of a plant of the stationary type covering e whole cycle of operations necessary for the manu-cture of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar mac-am required for the construction of paved carriage-ys and foot ways, namely, drying, heating, measuring weighing and mixing economically and with accuracy d the running of same for a period of two weeks after mpletion of erection, for the T.C. Department of verseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X. 45).

MARCH 1.—**Worksop.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of a wer 9 in. diameter, together with manholes, and wage disposal works, comprising detritus chamber, ttling and subsidence tanks, bacteria bed, engine use, and other appurtenant works, at Harworth, the R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, engineer and sur-yor, 66, Bridge-street. Deposit £5 5s.

MARCH 8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construc-n of sewage disposal works, comprising detritus, ttling and storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and mus tanks, together with the erection of three ctor stations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of out 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for e R.D.C. C. Turton, engineer and surveyor, 36, gh-street. Deposit £5 5s.

OAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Broadstairs and St. Peter's.**—TAR.—00 sq. yds. limestone tar paving to footpaths in tain streets within the district, for the U.D.C. H. rd, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Devon.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Recon-uction of the Exeter-Plymouth road between phington and Kennford, for the C.C. F. E. Simpson, unty Surveyor, 21, Southernhay West, Exeter. eposit £10 10s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Edmonton.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Sitting-urne, Teynham, Borden, and Faversham-avenue, mmerhill-grove, First-avenue, and Percy-road, for e U.D.C. C. Brown, Engineer and Surveyor, Town all, Edmonton. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Heath Town.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Victoria-road, for the U.D.C. A. H. Lawrence, veyor.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Leatherhead.**—MAKING-UP.—For the velling, metalling and making-up of Queen Anne's-race, for the U.D.C. S. R. Drake, surveyor. eposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Leatherhead.**—SEWERS.—Laying of wers and surface water drains and the construction certain roads in connection with the housing scheme Kingston-road, for the U.D.C. S. R. Drake, veyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**North Shields.**—ROAD.—New motor ad from the new quay at the river wall, Albert Edward ck, to Howdon-road, North Shields, for the Tyne provement Commission. A. Blacklock, Secretary, ne Improvement Commission Offices, Bewick-street, wcastle-upon-Tyne. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Tadcaster.**—EXTENSION.—Providing d laying cast-iron water mains, with valves, hydrants, ., complete as follows:—Contracts (1).—Scholes: mmon-lane and Arthursdale, 670 yards 4 in. pipe; w-road, 80 yards 4 in. pipe; Taylor-lane, Barnbow, 0 yards 3 in. pipe. (2) Kippax: Tate Fields, Butt ll, 225 yards 3 in. pipe, for the R.D.C. E. Thackray, ater Inspector, Station-road, Kippax, near Leeds.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—Construction about 560 yds. of brick and concrete sewer, together th overflow chambers and other incidental works in mmer-lane, Alma-street, Hockley Hill and Whit-ore-street, for the T.C. H. H. Humphries, City gineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Dublin.**—PIPE.—Construction of a in. diameter steel discharge pipe, in flanged lengths, make 1,000 lin. ft., for the Port and Docks Board. e Engineer, East Wall.

FEBRUARY 9.—**Leeds.**—PAVING.—Kerbing, paving, r macadamising and tar paving footpaths in Oakwell-unt (part), Cold Well-road, Farm-road (part), Well rth-mount, and kerbing, paving, tar macadamising d tar paving footpaths in Juniper-place, Sutherland-d (part), for the T.C. Highways Engineer, 1, Swine-e.

FEBRUARY 9. — **Renfrew.**—FENCING.—Supplying d erecting the necessary iron and stob and wire nces at Dykebar Asylum, for the District Board of ntrol. J. C. Fraser, Clerk to the Board, County ildings, Paisley.

FEBRUARY 9. — **Twickenham.** — IMPROVEMENTS—r works in connection with the widening, sewering, ming, levelling, kerbing, channelling, paving, talling, and making good portions of certain streets own as Tower-road and Radnor-road, for the T.C. W. Pearce, Borough Engineer & Surveyor. De-it £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Antrim.**—ROAD.—New road from wmill to Ballywoodock, through the townlands of lywee, Dunamuggy, Ballyclaverty, and Bally-odock, also for the cutting of a hill and filling of ollow at Ballytweedy, Muckamore, for the R.D.C. L. Clark, Clerk.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Bournemouth.**—DRAINS.—Seven es of sewers and surface water drains in the northern ricts of the borough up to 42 in. diameter, for the . F. P. Dolamore, Borough Engineer. Deposit 1s.

FEBRUARY 10.—**Kendal.**—PIPES.—Excavation, lay-and jointing of 126 lineal yds. 9 in. diameter, and lineal yds 10 in. diameter, cast-iron pipes, including cials, in connection with the pumping plant at the age disposal works, for the T.C. F. W. Oxberry, ough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 11.—**Merton and Morden.**—MAKING-UP. Camberley-avenue, for the U.D.C. G. Jerram, ncil Offices, Merton, S.W. 19.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Ardglass.**—SEWER.—Constructing lineal yds. of 9 in. sewer, together with necessary nholes and junctions, in the town of Ardglass, for t Downpatrick R.D.C. R. J. Carr, Clerk.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Fareham.**—MAKING-UP.—Part of Cambridge-road, part of Gosport-road, and Elmore road, and also laying surface-water drains and outfalls from Marine-parade East to the shore in Queen's-road and Beach-road, for the R.D.C. J. F. Whitear, surveyor, 97, West-street. Deposit £1 1s. each.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Farnham.**—EXTENSION.—Provision, conveying, laying and jointing of approximately 150 yds. of 6 in. diameter, 250 yds of 4 in. diameter, 120 yds. of 3 in. diameter, and cast-iron pipes and other appurtenant works upon the East-street housing site, for the U.D.C. Water Engineer.

FEBRUARY 12.—**London.**—SEWER.—Construction of a sewer in "Copse Hill" (approximate length, 772 yds., 9 in., 12 in., and 18 in. pipes), for the Wimbledon Corporation. Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 12.—**Thorne.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of about 1,350 lineal yds. of salt-glazed ware and concrete pipe sewers, varying in size from 15 in. to 8 in. diameter, together with manholes and other works, in the parish of Stainforth, for the R.D.C. E. J. Silcock, 10, Park-row, Leeds. Deposit £5.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Barnstaple.**—MAKING-UP.—**Of six roads on the Yeo Vale estate, for the T.C. E. Y. Saunders, Borough Surveyor, Castle-street. Deposit £3.**

FEBRUARY 14.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWERAGE.—Sewerage works for the construction of about 4 miles of 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 15 in. stoneware sewers, with manholes and other works incidental thereto, in the parish of Broomfield, for the R.D.C. J. H. Blizard, engineer (of the firm of Messrs. Lemon & Blizard), 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Cork.**—ROAD.—24,640 super yards of ferro-concrete roadway, and for about 5,960 super yards of asphalt concrete roadway, for the C.C. E. Callanan, Secretary, Cork County Council, Court House, Cork.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Hendon.**—SEWERS.—Construction of 15 in., 12 in., and 9 in. pipe sewers, with manholes complete, in connection with the Deansbrook Valley outfall sewer, Wise-lane sewer and surface-water drain, for the Hendon R.D.C. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £10 10s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Keynsham.**—SEWER.—Laying about 400 yds. of 12 in. relief outfall sewer, including incidental works to manholes, &c., in the parish of Keynsham, for the R.D.C. H. W. Argile, building surveyor, 16, High-street, Keynsham, near Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—SEWERS.—For (1) supplying and laying fireclay drainage pipes at Massereene-road and Cairns-street housing sites, and (2) forming streets at Massereene-road and Cairns-street housing sites, for the T.C. Burgh Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Winchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Provision, laying and jointing of about 1,000 yds of 15 in. diameter cast-iron pumping main, short lengths of 18 in., 9 in. and 7 in. connections, including sluice valves, between their pumping station and sewage farm, for the T.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1 Deposit £5.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Belfast.**—REPAIRS.—Tramways permanent way repair work, for the C.B. General Manager, Corporation Tramways, Sandy-row. Deposit £2 2s.

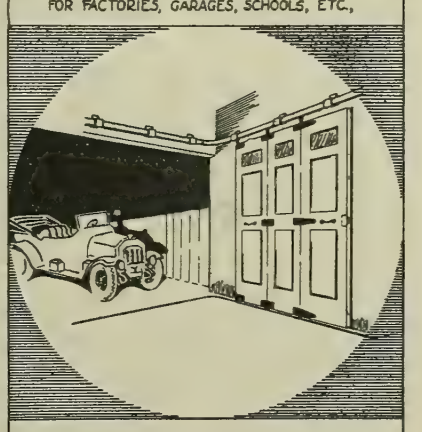
FEBRUARY 16. — **Aberdeen.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — Improvement of their water works at Bieldside, comprising the supply and laying of water pipes and relative works, for the D.C. of the C.C. Henderson & Nicol, chartered civil engineers, 21, Bridge-street, Aberdeen.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Friern Barnet.**—ROADS.—Construction of roads approximately 720 yds. in length, for the U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2.

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FEBRUARY 16. — **Manchester.** — PIPES.—Covering hot-water pipes and steam pipes at the Booth Hall Infirmary, Charlestown-road, Blackley, for the B.G. E. Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works, Union Offices, All Saints'.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Prestwich.**—WIDENING.—Widening of Heywood-road from Scholes-lane to Hope Park-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—DRAINAGE.—Laying approximately 583 lin. yards of 12 in. sewer in Birmingham-road, for the T.C. F. W. Jones, Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Turton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Widening the carriageway of Belmont-road between Belmont and Calf Hey Bridge, Withnell, for a length of about two miles, for the U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, Surveyor, Council Offices, Bromley Cross, near Bolton. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Wallasey.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction of the following roads in reinforced concrete, namely, Penkett-road and Earlston-road, from Steel-avenue to Kirkway, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Eccles.**—MAKING-UP.—Sewering, paving, metalling, flagging and making-up of the following front and back streets and passages, comprising: (*a*) tarmacadam carriageways and flagged footways in Woodfield-grove, Parkside-avenue, and Park-road (part of); and (*b*) sett paving and flagging in back Woodfield-grove east and west and passages Nos. 1 and 2, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Coventry.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Street improvement at the corner of Lower Ford-street and Far Gosford-street, for the Corporation. F. Smith, Town Clerk.

MARCH 1.—**Egypt.**—ASPHALT.—3,700 tons of natural lake asphalt, for the Tanzim Department of Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 193.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★FEBRUARY 7 AND 8.—**Kingston-on-Thames.**—Veryard & Yates will sell, at "Coombe Warren," Coombe-lane, Kingston-on-Thames, the valuable fixtures and fittings previous to demolition of the mansion. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-road, S.E.27.

★FEBRUARY 15.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, by order of the Liquidator, Mr. C. H. Bull, F.C.A., *re* Wood Parts, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), upon the premises at Balfour Buildings, Bridge-road, Lower Edmonton (opposite Town Hall), stock and plant of piano part manufacturer. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, N.16.

FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons will sell, in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, freehold building land at Woking, Surrey, area of about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W.6.

★MARCH 9.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, London, W.1, freehold building land, Golders Green and Finchley, known as the Kimbolton Estate, frontage 2,360 ft. Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

Public Appointments.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Smethwick.**—Chief Architectural Assistant in the Borough Engineer's Department, required by the County Borough Council. Frank Chapman, Town Clerk, Council House, Smethwick.

FEBRUARY 7.—**Sunderland.**—Clerk of Works required by the Sunderland Education Committee to supervise erection of Secondary Schools. Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15, John-street, Sunderland.

★FEBRUARY 11.—**Brecon.**—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.—Temporary Architectural Assistant required in the County Architect's Office, for a period of six months, by the Breconshire County Council. Albert Jolly, Clerk, County Hall, Brecon.

FEBRUARY 12.—**London.**—Assistant Visiting Instructor of Brickwork at the L.C.C. School of Building, Ferndale-road, Brixton, S.W.4, for three evenings weekly, required by the L.C.C. Apply to the Education Officer, T.1(*a*), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope).

★FEBRUARY 14.—**Cambridge.**—Clerk of Works required by the Borough Council to superintend the construction of a new elementary school to accommodate 1,080 seats. G. W. Teasdale, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Middlesbrough.**—Clerk of Works required by the County Borough E.C. to supervise the erection of the Constantine Technical College. W. J. Williams, Director of Education, Education Offices, Middlesbrough.

★FEBRUARY 14.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Architectural Assistant, first-class, required by the County Borough Council in the Borough Engineer's Department. Robt. H. Dyer, Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Clarence-road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

★FEBRUARY 16.—**Strait Settlements.**—ASSISTANT.—Second Assistant for the Town Improvement Department, age not over 30 years, unmarried, on a three years' agreement, with possible extension, required by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore. Peirce & Williams, MM.Inst.C.E., 64, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, Agents for the Commissioners.

★FEBRUARY 21.—**Cape Provence.**—LECTURER.—Lecturer in Building Trades (Grade 1) required by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2, for the East London Technical College, Cape Provence. The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-square W.C.2.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ALTON.—At a meeting of the Cottage Hospital General Committee an important announcement regarding the further enlargement of the hospital was made. Mr. Bond said that Mrs. Summers had asked him to announce that she proposed to buy a strip of garden behind the wards, including the cottage there and the garden round it, and present it to the hospital. The cottage could accommodate four nurses, and would enable them to have three private wards in the hospital. In addition she proposed to turn the old operating theatre into a children's ward to hold four or perhaps five cots. She would furnish the cottage as a nurses' home, and would fit the new ward with all the latest improvements.

BARNET.—Plans for the proposed extension of the nurses' dining room in the hospital have been approved by the B.G. The estimated cost of the extension is £3,900.

BARROW.—The Barrow-on-Soar R.D.C. has received a report from the Housing Committee in regard to the negotiations for the purchase of housing sites at Anstey, for the erection of 20 houses, sites at Rothley for 20 houses, and sites at Mountsorrel and Sileby. At Barrow tenders have been accepted for 20 houses at £8,236 and eight houses at £3,218. An agreement was reached for the erection of 10 houses at Bakehouse-lane, Woodhouse Eaves.

BARROWFORD.—At a meeting of the U.D.C. the following plans were approved: Billiards room, organ chamber, &c., at Holmedale, Wheatley Lane-road, for Mr. A. Jopson; new lavatory accommodation at the "George and Dragon" Hotel, for Messrs. J. Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Barrowford

BEDDINGTON AND WALLINGTON.—The U.D.C. passed:—Elgin-road, four lock-up garages, for Mr. Clark; The New Way, Demesne estate, 14 houses, for Austin & Routledge; Demesne-road, 14 houses, for G. Bland; The Drive, house and garage, for F. B. Bryant; Coldharbour estate off Stafford-road, five houses in one block, fronting road No. 4, for M. Ellard; Tritton-avenue, off Bridges-lane, 16 houses in pairs, for T. E. McCollock; Stafford-road, six houses with shops in one block, near Sandy-lane, for W. H. Vincent; Waterer-rise, six houses in pairs, and one house, for D. King; Waterer-rise, four houses in pairs, with garages attached, for Bradfield Bros. & Mayberry; Croydon-road, six semi-detached houses, for Kelly & Morris; East Avenue-road No. 4, High View estate, four houses, for J. Gibson; Coldharbour estate off Stafford-road, 39 houses, for T. Markwick & Co.; Guy-road, eight houses in two blocks of four near Hilliers-lane, for F. Ayling.

BIDEFORD.—The T.C. has decided to invite tenders for the erection of a further 32 houses on the Handy Cross site.

BILLINGHAM.—The U.D.C. has received sanction from the M.H. for loans of £72,994 for the erection of 164 houses on the Belasis-lane site, and £25,800 for 58 houses on the Chilton-lane site.—The Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates, Ltd., have submitted to the Council lay-out plans for their proposed housing scheme.

BIRMINGHAM.—We understand that Mr. Mortimer Dent, of C.D. Cinemas, has acquired a site for a new cinema to be erected in the residential neighbourhood of Edgbaston in Monument-road, near the junction of Hagley-road. Plans have been prepared, and the building is to accommodate about 1,700 people. We also understand that the Hay Mills house is to close for rebuilding, when it will accommodate 1,500.—The Corporation has contracted for 1,250 houses, at prices varying from £327 to £470.

BLACKPOOL.—The C.B. passed plans:—Three houses' Balmoral-road, L. Cohen; two houses, Calder-road' J. Cryer & Son; eight houses, North-drive, A. A. Holt; 58 houses, Warbreck Hill estate, R. Fielding & Son; 90 houses, Westcliffe-drive estate, J. Fielding & Sons; six houses, Anchorsholme-lane East, —. Wilson; six houses, Lindsay-avenue, Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.; 40 houses, Dunelt-road, Leach & Unsworth; three houses, Jackson-street, W. Tasker; seven houses, Croydon-road, W. Tasker; nine houses, Croydon-road, W. Tasker; six houses, Sharrow-grove, G. Morris; four houses, Arundel-avenue, T. Briggs; three houses and two shops, Bond-street, T. E. Greenwood; house and shop, Waterloo-road, J. Ellwood; house and two garages, Leeds-road, J. H. Payne; eight houses, Nuttall-road, A. Nuttall; four houses, Ullswater-road, H. D. Whiteside; two houses, off Cavendish-avenue, J. Ridyard; 19 houses, Park-drive, H. Parker; two houses, Wilson-avenue, J. Metcalfe; four houses, Squires Gate-lane, R. Holt; 10 houses, Fleetwood-road, —. Armitage; house, Watson-road, H. G. Mason; 11 houses, Preston new Road, R. Lancaster & Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Central-drive, E. Smith; four houses, Oregon-avenue, Payne & Strother; four shops, Whitegate-drive, S. B. Depree; flat, Church-street, E. Wilkinson; two houses, Warbreck Hill-road, A. & E. Fielding.

BOLTON.—The Corporation Housing Committee have decided to invite tenders for the erection of 118 houses at Higher Swan-lane, and 312 houses on the Moorfield estate.

BOVEY TRACEY.—The Newton Abbot R.D.C. has received the M.H. sanction to a loan for the erection of 28 houses, at £13,200. The tenders were from one contractor to erect three blocks of four houses, at £2,160 per block; and from another, for two blocks, at £2,218 10s.

BRADFORD.—The T.C. has given instructions for application to be made to the M.H. for permission to obtain tenders for the erection of 186 houses proposed to be provided on the Eccleshill site.—The T.C. has approved of a site for conveniences, for ladies and gentlemen, proposed to be erected in Heaton Woods.—The Sub-Committee to the E.C. has approved plan, submitted by the Managers of the Eccleshill Church School, showing proposal for the addition of two class rooms to the Infants' Department.—The B.E. are prepared to agree to the proposed extensions to the Myopes' School being carried out.—The M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing of £1,754 for the above work.—The Town Clerk is to apply to the M.H. for sanction to the borrowing by the Council of £260 to cover the cost of the provision of an additional class-room at Thornbury Infants' School.—The M.H. has agreed to the appropriation of an area of land on the Bierley housing site for the purpose of the erection thereon of an elementary school.—The Council has approved a sketch plan submitted by the City Architect showing proposed tramway shelters to be set back on the Forster-square open space 20ft. from the inside edge of the public causeway.—Resolution that at Chelker Reservoir, in accordance with recommendations contained in the Engineer's report, the masonry valve tower be repaired.—The M.H. has enclosed formal consent to the appropriation by the Council of 17,726 sq. yds. of land on the Bierley housing estate as a site for a public elementary school.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for the erection by the City Engineer by direct labour of the 350 Class "A" houses to be provided on the Shirley Manor site at Wyke, at a cost of £147,350.

BRIGHTON.—The C.B. passed plans:—Twelve houses, Barnett-road, Haywards, Ltd.; six houses, Hollingbury-rise, J. Ticehurst; seven houses, Hollingbury-rise, J. Morley, junr.; house, Dawson-terrace, W. A. Fuller; house and garage, 61, Richmond-road, W. C. Thorpe.

BROMLEY.—The T.C. has passed plans: Wootton & Co., bungalow, Burnt Ash-lane; Levens & Son, house, Orchard-road; H. F. Ball, two houses, Burnt Ash-lane; H. R. Latter, 22 houses, Canon-road.

BUDE.—The Stratton and Bude U.D.C. are to erect a tea-room at Summerleaze, at an estimated cost of £2,100.

BURTONWOOD.—A new elementary school is to be erected by the L.C.C. to the plans prepared by the County Architect. The new school is to be an up-to-date building built on the quadrangle plan. An immediate start on the work is to be made.

BUXTED.—The Ringmer Building Works have received instructions from Mr. E. Maufe, F.R.I.B.A. to proceed with work in connection with alterations and additions to Shepherd's Hill, Buxted, Sussex.

CAMBRIDGE.—The T.C. passed plans:—House, Grange-road, D. G. Reid; bungalow, Selwyn-road, Miss Marian Archer; pair of semi-detached houses, Coleridge-road, J. S. Turner and A. G. Robarts; bungalow, Green End-road, S. F. Gautrey; pair of semi-detached houses, Coleridge-road, H. Twinn and J. H. Twinn; seven houses, Arbury-road, A. E. B. & H. K. Bennett; house, Huntingdon-road, R. E. Priestley; semi-detached house, Coleridge-road, W. C. Billings; semi-detached house, Coleridge-road, J. J. Crown & G. Cox; two pairs of semi-detached houses, French's-road, Mrs. Emma Gertrude Smith; house, Harvey Goodwin-avenue, H. N. Shaw; house, Holbroke-road, F. J. Fison.

CARLOW.—The U.D.C. has decided to build 50 houses.

CARSHALTON.—The U.D.C. has received a lay-out plan for 166 houses on the Stanley-road housing site from Mr. H. Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A.—Plans passed: Three houses and shops, Gordon-road, for S. J. Evans, Ltd.; 17 houses, Oaks-way, for the Nibloc Syndicate; three houses, Fir Tree-grove, for the Nibloc Syndicate; house, Brambledown-road, for Fuller & French; pair of semi-detached houses, Ruskin-road, for E. D. Widdicombe; two houses, Banstead-road, for C. N. Drake; house and garage, "The Warren," for E. J. Illidge; 40 houses, Erskine-road (east end), 22 houses, Brickfield-lane, 15 houses, Wrythe-lane, and 22 houses, new road off Wrythe-lane, for Sawyers & Co.; 64 houses, Carshalton-place, for Tysoe & Harris; house, Woodmansterne-road, for E. S. M. Pritchard.

CHERTSEY.—The U.D.C. are to erect 200 more houses upon receiving the M.H. approval.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Derbyshire C.C. has received the M.H. sanction for housing schemes as follows:—Morton, £17,302; Wessington, £6,690.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The T.C. has approved plans for the erection of 70 houses on the "Homelands" estate in Barrack and Stone roads.

CLARE.—The R.D.C. are to erect houses in various parishes, viz.: Clare 8; Wickhambrook 6; Great Bradley 4; Stansfield 2; Denston 2; Little Bradley 2; Little Thurlow 2; Wixoe 2 (all of the non-parlour type), Little Wratting 6 (parlour type).

COVE.—The Hants E.C. recommended the expenditure of £225 on the purchase of a site for a new elementary school at Cove.

COVENTRY.—The T.C. passed plans: 16 houses Barker's Butts-lane, for F. Shaw; house, Stoneleigh-avenue, for C. Luck & Son; four houses, Ashwood, avenue, for J. A. Parker; meeting hall, Church-street, for A. E. Briggs; three houses, Lynton-road, for J. Morris; four houses, Beechwood-avenue, for Philpo Bros.; two houses, Holbrook-lane, for S. Vickers eight houses, Roman-road, for H. J. Emery; lock-u shop, Moseley-avenue, and four lock-up shops, Cram pers-fields, for L. A. Beaumont; three houses, Burlin ton-road, for Drakeford & Barker; transformer hous French-road, for Riley (Coventry), Ltd.; six lock-u shops, corner of White-street and Ford-street, fo Lawrence Bros.; house with shop, corner of Walsgrave road and Shakespeare-street, for H. J. Emery; sub station, Edgwick-road, for the Corporation Electricit Department.

CRAYFORD.—Plans for the proposed rebuilding of th "Duke's Head," High-street, Crayford, were approve by the Licensing Justices. The invitations for tende will be shortly sent out. Mr. P. G. Searles, Medwa Brewery, Maidstone, is the architect.

CROMPTON.—The U.D.C. have decided to proce with the erection of 80 new houses, the work to b carried out by contract.

CRONDALL.—The Hants E.C. are to erect foldin partitions and make alterations at the Council schoo at a cost of £227.

CROYDON.—The C.B. has approved the followin plans: J. P. Oldaker, house and garage, The Clos Brighton-road; W. H. Winder, hall Grant-road, re of 89; G. P. Eagleton, bungalow, Ham-farm; W Aston, 10 houses and two garages, Oliver-avenue A. W. Welstead, house, Croham Manor-road; W Elsey, house, 89, Teevan-road; E. H. Smith, hous Radcliffe-road, next 7; P. Richardson, 77 garages an lavatories, London-road, adjoining 383; D. H. Ebbut shop and office, Thornton-road; Thomas & Son amended plan of four houses, 53–55, Norbury Croft road, and 82–84, Norbury-hill; T. Barden, 11 house Enmore-road and Enmore-avenue; Paish, Tyler Crump, Addiscombe-road, 26 houses, Greencourt gardens and Greencourt-gardens East.

DARTFORD.—The M.W.B. recommend that th estimate of £4,500 be approved for the installatio of a boiler, and the erection of a boiler house an chimney shaft at Overy-street pumping statio Dartford.

DONCASTER.—The West Riding magistrates' offic together with police court and cells, is to be extended at an estimated cost of £20,000.

DORKING.—The U.D.C. has approved the followin plans: Bungalow, Deepdene-gardens, for Major Chance house, Upper Rose-hill, for H. L. Moore; four cottages on land off Back-alley, for F. Curry; house, Calvert road, for Cubitt Estates, Ltd.

DOWNE.—The Parish Council has approved the plan submitted for the erection of a golf club house on th Downe course, and alterations and additions to th Rookery, Springfield Stores, and Pippin's Cross, Downe

DUDLEY.—The T.C. are to make application to th M.H. for sanction to borrow £25,464 for the erection o 56 houses on the Watson's Green site.

EASTLEIGH.—The Hants Elementary Educatio Sub-Committee recommended that notice be given o the intention of the authorities to provide a new elementary school to accommodate about 400 children

EGMONTON.—The U.D.C. has received sanction t the borrowing of £57,300 for the erection of 100 house by direct labour on the No. 4 housing scheme.

EPSOM.—The U.D.C. passed plans: House, Ashley avenue, for R. C. Clay; three houses, Ashley-avenue for H. H. & F. Roll; bungalow, Christchurch Mount for C. L. Reading; pair of houses, Temple-road, fo Mr. Stredwick.

FAILSWORTH.—The Manchester Corporation are t acquire land at the junction of Oldham-road an Wicken Tree-lane, from the U.D.C. for the erectio of a tramways office.

FAREHAM.—The Hants E.C. recommend that subject to the approval of the B.E., the E.C. be author ised to purchase Uplands House, Fareham, wit 11 acres of land, for the purpose of a new secondar school for girls at Fareham, and also to expend a sun not exceeding £7,000 on the adaptation of the premises

FEATHERSTONE.—A site comprising 5½ acres ha been acquired on the Leatham estate by the Wes Riding C.C., it being their intention to erect a ne "Middle" school upon the site.

FELIXSTOWE.—The U.D.C. passed plans: Moor & Edmunds, two houses in Back-lane; H. Cooper Son, nine houses in St. Andrew's-road; A. J. Coombe house in Church-road; F. H. Potter, four cottage in Quinton's-lane; F. H. Potter, cottage in new roa off High-road; I. R. M. Dickinson, two pairs semi-detached houses in Grange-road; E. J. Bedfor pair of semi-detached houses in Cobbold-road; Walte F. Cross, Ltd., amended plan of pair of semi-detache houses at the junction of Orford-road and Pretyman road; F. C. Garrett, pair of semi-detached houses i Beach-road West; A. J. Humphreys, house in Back lane.

FINCHLEY.—The U.D.C. has sanctioned plans Four houses, Litchfield-way, G. M. Taylor; tw cottages, Central Depot, Squires-lane, Highway Dept.; 24 houses, Broughton-avenue, A. P. Ray 19 garages, rear of College Villas, Regent's Park-roa W. Ashby; 12 houses, Ridgeway, Burdett & May house, Hill-top, W. A. C. Stewart; house, Northwa Mrs. M. Williams; eight houses, new road north Lyndhurst-gardens, Aird & Baldwin, Ltd.

FLETTON.—Plans have now been submitted Hunts County Surveyor for the erection of a clin on a portion of land recently acquired, the estimat cost being £1,000.

GAINSBOROUGH.—The B.G. has appointed committee to go into the question of the provision of new suite of offices.

GUILDFORD.—The T.C. passed plans: Twelve house Beckingham-road, for J. R. Alexander; two fla York-road, for T. G. Swayne; two houses, Beckingha road, for W. J. Piner; house, Stoughton-road, for Gilbert; two semi-detached houses, Park-road, for Monk.—The Housing Committee of the T.C. recommending the Council to erect 48 flats on t Aldershot-road site.

GUISELEY.—The U.D.C. has received the M. approval to acquire the Hawkhill estate, at a cost £3,000, as a new building estate.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

TLEPOOL.—The T.C. has resolved to make ation to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £21,000 erection of 42 houses in Howard-street.

SWORTH.—The R.D.C. Surveyor is to prepare for the erection of new public offices upon a Rotherham-road.—The Houghton Main Colliery td., are to erect two electricity sub-stations. Carlton Main Colliery Co. are to erect colliery

DON.—Plans for houses were approved by the l: Twelve houses, Russell-grove, Mill Hill, H. s, Ltd.; house at West Heath-road, Golders C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.: 14 houses, Armitage- Golders Green, F. Bristow; house at Hocroft- hild's Hill, R. Hart & Sons: four houses, Colin- ane, Hendon, British Construction Co.; house at Heath-road, Golders Green, W. A. Taylor; four Bunns-lane, Mill Hill, G. E. Bolton; two houses, te-gardens, Mill Hill, Upper Hale Estates, Ltd.; houses, North Circular-road, Hendon, Mr. Morris; uses, Sefton-avenue, Mill Hill, T. G. Golby.

TON AND ISLEWORTH.—The U.D.C. passed plans: ris, 14 houses, Burlington-road and New-road; uvidon, two houses, Cranbrook-road; Parkwood opment Co., 10 houses, new road off Wood-lane; an, Ward & Co., house, Jersey-road; P. Chase ner & Co., four houses, Alexandra-gardens; H. ord Moyle, 17 lock-up garages and shop, Twicken- oad; E. W. Button, two houses, Martindale-road; ngford Moyle, house, St. Margaret's-road; P. Gardener & Co., two houses, Ellington-road; auvidon, for block of three houses and single Cranbrook-road; J. Rose, two houses, Sutton- Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., 31 houses, The Crossway, n; A. Beasley, for block of three houses, Penderel- A. Jones, two houses, Wood-lane; Home ies Ideal Homes, Ltd., 16 houses, Wood-lane; ase Gardener & Co., four houses, Algar-road and d-road.

HWEEK.—At Newton Abbot the Highweek hial Church Council has decided to reconstruct old ary's Chapel in Highweek-street at a cost of £1,300.

OR.—The lighting, heating, and folding partitions be built at the Council school, at a cost of £250, e Hants E.C.

LL.—The building of a new North Bridge at Hull estimated cost of £276,500 is to be undertaken ut delay. The M.T. has agreed to make a grant of 00.

NTINGDON.—The Buildings Committee of the s C.C. reported various rearrangements in con- n with the accommodation at Walden House he Shire Hall, and asked approval of their action.

RROW.—The E.C. has approved plans submitted e managers of the St. Bede's R.C. schools, for provision of a new senior girls' school at the nce, Mayfield, and for the conversion of the nt girls' school into an infant department.

DDERMINSTER.—The Council are to build 50 non- ur type houses.

NGSTOWN.—The U.D.C. has decided to construct mming tank, at a cost of not more than £20,000, e west side of the existing bathing place.

RKHAM.—Plans have been approved by the R.D.C. for a pair of dwelling houses at Beech- avenue, Carleton, and 20 houses at Townley l hursfield-avenues, Marton.

APHILL (SURREY).—Plans are to be obtained for rection of a new Sunday school room, for the Vicar e Holy Trinity Church.

NCASTER.—The Health Committee of the T.C. has hased six acres of land at Skerton, on which they ose to build without delay a number of houses.

NKHILLS.—The Hants E.C. recommend that m of £6,700 be expended on the adaptation of e Beeches," adjoining Lankhills Special School, chester.

EDS.—Plans have been prepared for a new mineral r factory upon a site at Stanningley-road. T. le is the architect.—The Tramways Committee o erect a garage for their buses upon a site at orner of Goodman-street and Donisthorpe-street, let.

SKEARD.—The R.D.C. are to purchase a site Menheniot Railway Station for housing pur- .

NDON.—The L.C.C. has sanctioned expenditure llows: £543 for the execution of repair and main- ice to fire stations in the "C" district; £2 99 5s. he execution of works of repair and maintenance e stations in the "E" district; £511 for the ution of minor alterations at fire stations in the ern division of the brigade; repairs to brick walls proaches to Putney Bridge, £250; repairs to con- channels of carriageway of Chelsea Bridge, £200; rs to parapets, &c., of Westminster Bridge, £300; rs to Wandsworth Bridge, £100; Peckham Rye provision of sanitary accommodation for the staff, ; Hackney Marsh, provision of additional dressing accommodation, £1,500.—The L.C.C. has sanc- d the following plans: Sixteen houses, 1–31, Cran- road, Lewisham, by A. E. Thomas; six lock-up es, 155, Burnt Ash-hill, S.E., by J. J. Hayes; e, Glenesk-road, Eltham, by R. Kevan; six houses, ey-road, Eltham, by W. Childs; two lock-up , Westmount-road, Eltham, by S. Browne; uses, Burnt Ash-hill, by Eaglen Bros.; nineteen s, Charlton-road, by H. J. Lloyd; two bungalows, of Warren-avenue, Lewisham, by the Cawston old Estates, Ltd.; house, Hervey-road, Black- , by C. G. Eaglen; eight houses, Gerda-road, Eltham, by Stotesbury & Morris; four houses, rook-road, Grove Park, by W. H. Stevens; and two garages, Park View-road, Eltham, by . Stegg & Son; tennis pavilion, Coniston-road, ley, by Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Cawston; sixteen up garages, rear of Well Hall-road and Eltham -street, by R. Brown; house, Thorpewood- ue, Sydenham, by F. A. Coppin; house and e, Chartfield-avenue, Putney, by Fawcett & Co.; two houses, Melrose-road, Southfields, by A. G. Hastilow; six houses, Leigham Court-road, Streatham, by E. W. Wallis; twenty houses, River View-park, Catford-hill, by P. H. Higgins; four houses, Dunoon-road, Forest Hill, by J. G. Hands; house, Lyttongrove, Putney, by C. Parkinson; lock-up shop adjoining 504, Upper Richmond-road, by G. E. Chandler; twelve houses in Brockley Park, by F. G. Barnes; parish hall at All Saints' Church, Blackheath, by C. C. Winmill; house in Montacute-road, Catford, by Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; 53 houses in Exbury road and River View Park, Catford, by A. Kirkham.—The Council has sanctioned expenditure of £230 for the adaptation of 168, Watergate-street, for rehousing accommodation in connection with the Watergate-street scheme.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—The B.C. recommend that application be made to the L.C.C. for sanction to a loan of £1,800, in connection with the purchase of 406, Old Kent-road, and conversion of same into four flats.—The Council has received the L.C.C. sanction to the borrowing of £3,182, for the construction of a river wall within the borough.

LONDON (CITY).—At a cost of £18,250, the Corporation of London are providing more class-rooms and science extensions at the City of London School.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—The L.C.C. recommend the B.C. to borrow £44,731 for housing purposes within the borough.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—The B.C. has approved the following recommendations:—That, subject to the plans of any building to be erected being approved, a site be sold to the Salvation Army for a sum of £150.—Application is to be made to the M.H. for their sanction to borrow the sum of £750 for the adaptation of the ground floor rooms at the Old Town Hall as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and for the purpose of artificial sunlight treatment.—Application is to be made to the L.C.C. to advance the sum of £31,882, for the erection of 55 houses on the Council's housing estate at Eltham.—That a further 53 houses on Section "C" of the Council's housing estate at Eltham be erected by direct labour under the supervision of the Borough Engineer, at an estimated cost of £30,647.

MANSFIELD.—The T.C. has been recommended by the Finance Committee that application be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £40,000, this being the second instalment to be incurred in connection with the Clerkson's alley scheme, the condemned area lying near to the market place, between Westgate and Clumber-street.—It is proposed to enlarge the Mansfield and District Hospital, at a cost of approximately £50,000.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Corporation Plans Committee have approved of the erection of a school clinic for the E.C. in Woodland-road.

MITCHAM.—Plans have been approved by the U.D.C.:—J. F. Renshaw & Co., four houses, Eastfields-road; H.M. Office of Works, Post Office, London-road; P. Harding, four houses, Langdale-avenue; I. Wilson, 35 houses, Cæsar's-walk.

NELSON.—The E.C. are negotiating for land at Hibson-road and Edge End for the erection of a proposed new central school.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—The E.C. has passed plans for the erection of a school for 350 children at Backworth, at a cost of £10,610; and one at Bothal for 950 children at a cost of £33,734. The Bothal C.E. School is to be remodelled at a cost of £12,000. The E.C. has approved a scheme for the erection, in conjunction with the Miners' Welfare Committee, of premises at Ashington for the provision of technical instruction for mine-workers. The cost is approximately £6,000.

OLDHAM.—Extensive alterations are to be made to the Livingstone Mill, Springhead.

PENYGROES.—The Amman Valley School Managers have decided to recommend to the County E.C. the need for erecting a new school at Penygroes.

PLYMOUTH.—The Corporation Cemeteries Committee have approved a plan and estimate prepared by the Borough Surveyor for the provision of a crematorium at Efford Cemetery, at a cost of £5,560, and application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the necessary amount.

PRESTON.—Sanction has been given to the borrowing of £19,072 for the construction of street and sewer work in connection with the erection of the houses on the Callon House estate.

ROCHDALE.—The question of meeting the cost of the construction of the new coal store, &c., at the Gas Works was under the consideration of the Gas Committee at their meeting, and it was decided to apply for borrowing powers for £23,900 for the purpose.

ST. IVES (CORNWALL).—The T.C. has approved lay-out plans for the erection of four blocks of houses on a site at Bullen's-lane.

SALFORD.—The City Council are to consider a resolution of the E.C. recommending the Council to purchase, as a site for a new elementary school, from the trustees of the late Mrs. Margaret Tootal, a plot of land, situate at Tootal-drive, Pendleton.—The Health Committee recommend the Council to accept the offer of Groves & Whitnall, Ltd., to convey to the Corporation a plot of land containing approximately 888 square yards at the corner of Landseer-street and Markendale-street, Salford, for the purpose of the erection of a maternity home and child welfare centre.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—The U.D.C. is proposing to erect another 80 houses.

SHEFFIELD.—The T.C. has sanctioned the following plans: house, Bellhouse-road, for S. Rhodes; house and garage, Chorley-road, and Slayleigh-lane, for C. N. Norton; two houses, Tapton-bank, for L. J. Samuel; two houses, Brooklands-avenue, for I. R. Dixon and Mrs. E. Wardingley; six houses, Huntley-road, for J. Ramsden; two houses, Folds-lane, for J. V. Auckland; four houses, Moorcroft-road, for G. M. Taylor; six houses, Dalewood-road, for Smith & Hawley; 10 houses, Dalewood-road, for A. J. Belton; two houses, Castlewood-road, for F. Oates; six houses, Moonshine-lane, for Mrs. M. D. Wilson; bungalow, Abbey-lane, for A. Tate; six houses, workshop, and stores, Bradfield-road, for J. W. Sandall; six houses, Manchester-road, for E. Brownlow & Co., Ltd.; two houses and garages, Stumperlowe Hall-road and Stumperlowe-crescent-road, for T. Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd.; two houses, Chorley-place, for Hancock & Son, Ltd.; house and garage, Mylnhurst and Woodholm-roads, for D. Craig; house and garage, Abbey-lane, for J. Grant; six houses, Crimicar-lane, for Simpson Bros.; house, Warminster-road, for A. Horsefield; rebuilding "Travellers Rest" Inn, Southey Green-road, for J. Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; house, Mulehouse-road, for D. B. Woodcock; six houses, Greystones-avenue, for W. Malthouse, Ltd.; house, Retford-road, for S. G. Bailey.

SHEPSHED.—The Housing Committee of the U.D.C. has received the plans of houses to be erected by T. I. McCarthy, architect, of Coalville, on the Brook-street site, and also Spring-lane; and it was decided to erect eight houses with three bedrooms each and four with two bedrooms on the Brook-street site, and four houses of the parlour type as a commencement on the Spring-lane site.

SKELMANTHORPE.—The U.D.C. are looking for a suitable site whereon to erect new Council offices.

SOUTHGATE.—The U.D.C. has approved plans: R. J. Smellie, nine houses, Chase-road; F. Horton, amended plan of 16 houses and 22 garages, Bowes-road; G. W. S. Ingram, four houses and a garage, Woodland-way.

SOUTH KIRBY (YORKS.).—Plans have been prepared for a new club upon a site at Langthwaite-lane, for the Trustees.

STALYBRIDGE.—The Corporation have decided to erect a new mortuary for which plans have been prepared in the Borough Surveyor's office.

STANLEY.—Lord Joicey has given a donation of £1,000 towards the fund for the extension of St. Andrew's Church, Stanley. Mr. W. H. Wood, of Newcastle, who recently designed important additions to Newcastle Cathedral, is the architect.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The T.C. passed plans: R. A. Maddock, off Stone-road, Trentham, house; J. Atkins, Park-road, bungalow; City of Stoke-on-Trent Electricity Committee, Vale-place, electricity sub-station; A. Harrison, Leek-road, Abbey Hulton, house and shop; A. Harrison, Abbey-road, Abbey Hulton, shop and house premises.

THORNABY.—The Newcastle T.C. has decided to go ahead with a scheme for the erection of a central school at a cost of £15,700.

TODDINGTON.—The plan for the proposed practical subjects centre to be erected at Toddington at an estimated cost of £875 has been submitted to the County E.C. and approved. Subject to the approval of the B.E., the Surveyor has been directed to invite tenders for the erection of the building.

TOLWORTH.—The Surbiton Council has approved the lay-out plan of 47 more houses to be erected on the Tolworth site. The architect (Mr. J. Hill) reported that he had made arrangements with Messrs. Thorogood, who were prepared to enter into a contract with the Council to build the houses for £425 each.

TWICKENHAM.—The B.C. has approved plans as follows: H. L. Moyle, 10 houses, Chudleigh-road; J. S. Deacon, four houses, site of Burley, Cambridge Park; P. Hoffman, 37 houses, Orford-gardens, Orford estate.

WALLSEND.—The E.C. is proposing to erect a new school at Wilington Quay, and a central school in Wallsend

WALSALL.—A scheme for building a dining hall and shelter at the Walsall Children's Summer Camp at Streetly, at a cost of about £1,000, is about to be launched.

WARMFIELD.—Warmfield Bridge, which carries the L.M. & S. Railway over the main road, is to be reconstructed at an estimated cost of £36,720.

WHICKHAM.—The U.D.C. has received sanction from the M.H. to erect another 20 houses on their Swalwell site.

WILLESDEN.—The U.D.C. recommend: (*a*) that flats be erected on the land on the Gibbons estate which has been set aside for housing purposes, and (*b*) that the engineer be authorised to prepare bills of quantities of one block of flats of either two or three stories and that tenders be asked for.—The Clerk is to apply to the M.H. for sanction to a loan of £1,660 for the erection of a public convenience at Willow's Yard, and for a further sanction to a loan of £1,000 for the erection of a similar convenience at Kensal Rise.—The Electrical Engineer has reported that a number of new static sub-stations will be required in the near future and that he had made tentative enquiries with regard to sites at (*a*) the corner of Okehampton and Chamberlayne-roads, and (*b*) in Lydford-road, near Dartmouth-road, and the Council recommend that he be authorised to continue these negotiations.—The Council further recommend (*a*) that, subject to the consent of the B.E., the E.C. purchase the entire piece of land of 12½ acres, and re-sell the surplus of 6½ acres not required for the purpose of an open-air school.—Plans passed: Three houses, "Highridge," "Basildon," "Chelwood," Brondesbury Park, for C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.

WINCHESTER.—Extensions are to be carried out to the heating apparatus at the County School for Girls, by the Hants E.C., at a cost of £122.

WINDSOR.—The M.H. has approved the proposal by the T.C. to proceed with the erection of 144 houses on the Dedworth-road site.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The School Attendance Committee of the E.C. reported that an intimation had been received as to a proposal by the Roman Catholic authorities to establish an elementary school to accommodate 250 children between Heath Town and Low Hill, Bushbury.—The B.E. has agreed in principle to the preparation of detail plans for the completion of the Joint Technical College, which is to cost a further £112,000.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.
Plettons, at	
King's Cross	2 13 3
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 15 3
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick:—	
2½ in.	8 11 0
3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

	£ s. d.
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0
Headers	21 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	28 0 0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
D'ble Headers	27 0 0
One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	" "
Thames Sand	14 6	" "
Best Washed Sand	14 6	" "
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	" "
¾ in. " "	14 0	" "
½ in. Broken Brick	11 6	" "
Pan Breeze	7 6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides "	27 0
Sawn three or four sides "	32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1 4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	⅞	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
¾	16/6
⅞	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
1¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 lb.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
⅜ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ¾ in.	10 15 0
½ in.	11 0 0	⅞ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50%	60%
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40%	50%
Blue Water	55 %	45%	55%
Galvanised Water	38¾ %	35%	45%
Red Steam	50 %	40%	50%
Galvanised Steam	32½ %	30%	40%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14
" " 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15
" " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0 ..	16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ..	20 10

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 ..	20 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0 ..	23 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat. Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0 ..	20 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for co plete houses, including all fittings, painting t coats, and delivery to job, average price ab 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	36 10
Pipe in coils	38 0
Soil Pipe	40 0
Compo Pipe	41 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra for sizes 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and und cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 2s. cwt. ext

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	25 10 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	26 10 0	—

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1
Strong sheet "	1
Thin "	1
Copper nails "	2
Copper wire "	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS W IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS A UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULE

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per d

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per d

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S

¼ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEAN SCREW.

1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/- 101/- per do
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/- 126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/2 per lb SOLDER—Plumb 1,5, Tinmen's 8, Blowpipe 1/9 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3
" " " in barrels "	0 3
" " " in drums "	0 3
Boiled " " in barrels "	0 3
" " " in drums "	0 3
Turpentine in barrels "	0 4
" in drums (10 gall.) "	0 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	49 5

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	68 15
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton	41 10
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 1
Filocol "	0 1
Size. XD Quality per firkin	0

Continued on next page

*The information given on this page has specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyri Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the hig or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously a prices—a fact which should be remembered by who make use of this information.

CESCURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

LISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d
thirds	4½d.	32 ,, thirds	9¾d
fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3 d.
thirds	5½d.	,, ,, 21	5½d
fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½ d.
thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

price according to size and substance for squares from stock.

LISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
olled plate	4½d
ough rolled	5½d.
ough rolled	6d.
gured Rolled. Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stipolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
olled Sheet	6½d.
hite Rolled Cathedral	6½d
nted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
ditto.....	ditto	0 16 0
Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Varnish	Inside	0 13 0
Pale Paper.....	ditto	0 18 0
Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Hard Drying Oak.....	ditto	0 19 0
Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
ditto	ditto	1 2 0
ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Black Japan		0 10 6
and Mahogany Stain (water		0 12 0
swick Black.....		0 7 0
n Black.....		0 14 6
ting (patent).....		1 5 0
h and Brush Polish.....		0 17 0
d Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
ss Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

Dutch Industries Fair.

e understand that the Dutch industries to be held at Utrecht from March 15 to will this year for the first time include a on devoted to the building trade. Tiles, s, roofing materials, asbestos, cement s, materials for road building, etc., of h manufacture will be shown.

Heavy-oil Engines.

e have received a copy of the current issue Petter's Monthly News," the journal of srs. Petter's, Limited, of Yeovil, from h we understand that this firm has acd the whole of Messrs. Vickers' interest e Ipswich works. A speciality of produc- of these works is " C " type heavy-oil nes, fitted with a completely cooled com- ion chamber. All sizes up to 2,000 h.p. onstructed.

A Staff Social.

esars. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., held their h united social evening on Saturday, ary 29, at Prince's Hall, Lambeth. There 1,100 employees and friends present, the directors of the firm mingled with all nt, creating a pleasing and cordial relation- There was a concert for about an hour, afterwards dancing for the remainder of evening, the artists and dance orchestra g selected exclusively from employees of the For the success of the evening, credit is hiefly to the committee under the chairman- of Mr. Clifford Trollope.

The Importance of Lift Reliability.

der this heading we have received a book- rom Messrs. Smith, Major and Stevens, , of London and Northampton, dealing the problem of lift service and reliability. firm claim that reliable lift service can be ned with the utmost economy, and a y of the average running and repair costs S.M.S." Electric Lifts would seem to antiate that claim. Amongst other build- fitted with " S.M.S." lifts are Caxton e, S.W.1; Gresham House, E.C.; and algar Buildings; while the installation at Union Cold Storage Co.'s premises at rpool comprises 28 " S.M.S." lifts.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dunfermline.—EXTENSIONS.—In the report for last year, the managers of the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital outline details of proposed extensions of the hospital buildings. It is proposed to provide two new wards of 21 beds each, an operating theatre, a department for orthopædic and other electrical and X-ray treatment, new laundry and kitchen accommodation, and a heating installation which will be adequate for at least one additional ward of the same size. It is proposed, further, to utilise " Priory House " as a residence for the nurses. The expenditure upon the work, with which it is proposed to proceed immediately, is expected to be not less than £46,000. —POLICE BUILDINGS.—The T.C. has received the approval of the Scottish Office to proceed with the erection of new police buildings upon a site in Carnegie-street.

East Lothian.—BUILDING.—The erection of 200 new houses in the western district of East Lothian was a subject brought before a meeting of the District Committee at Haddington. The Committee finally recommended the erection of the houses, and that provision should be made now for the building of 40 houses—12 at Aberlady, 12 at Gullane, 8 at Longniddry, 4 at Dirleton, and 4 at Macmerry.

Edinburgh.—HOUSES.—Plans passed: Transformer house, Crewe-road, for City; four houses, Thorburn-road, Colinton, for Mr. J. M. Gardner; five double bungalows, Stevenston-road, for Mr. Chas. H. Dunlop.

Falkirk.—BUILDINGS.—At Falkirk Dean of Guild Court, Messrs. W. Alexander & Sons, Ltd., were granted warrant to erect at an estimated cost of £2,800, an omnibus garage, shop and wash-house, in Brown-street, Camelon. Mr. J. G. Callander, architect, Falkirk, has received sanction to erect in Camelon-road a bungalow, estimated to cost £1,000; and the Falkirk and District United Co-operative Society sought and were granted warrant to make alterations at their model dairy and butcher's shop in Bainsford, so as to form meat and milk cold stores, the estimated outlay being £600. Warrants have also been granted to the Falkirk Town Council in respect of three fresh schemes, comprising a total of 276 houses, to be built at an estimated expenditure of £101,000. At Gairloch 122 houses are to be erected in five blocks, each containing four two-apartment houses; 18 blocks, each of four three-apartment dwellings, and 15 double cottages of four rooms each. The Millflats scheme comprises 114 houses and will consist of eight blocks, each of four two-apartment houses; 18 blocks, each containing four three-apartment dwellings, and five double cottages, each of four rooms. At Burnhead-lane 40 houses are to be built.

Glasgow.—SCHOOLS.—A Committee of Glasgow Education Authority has under consideration a minimum of £300,000 as the estimated cost of a school building programme for the city. This involves new buildings and alterations to existing schools.

Inchcolm Abbey.

Inchcolm Abbey, an important and in some respects unique building from an archæological point of view, was described by Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, M.V.O., in a recent lecture to the Glasgow Archæological Society. Since 1924 works of preservation had been carried out under the lecturer's supervision. The investigation which followed the removal of the modern works had traced the development from its foundation in 1123 to the dissolution in the sixteenth century. The first church, erected by Alexander I, was a simple oblong building with a chancel attached. A choir was added at the end of the twelfth century, the tower and chapter house in the thirteenth century, and the present cloister range of buildings in the fourteenth century. The last-named was interesting as being the only cloister range in Scotland with its upper story complete. During the investigation of the church a painted panel was exposed, and found to be a fine example of late thirteenth-century art. This was being carefully preserved.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers',
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge.....	1/8	3	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8		1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall.....	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

*The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 217)

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	3
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	8	6
¾ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal lain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/9
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/8
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	11	10
Add if wreathed	" "	23	9

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	0
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	0
In roof work	"	27	0

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	51	0
Do. Do. in flats	"	50	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	0
Copper nailing	" "	0	1

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/1
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	4
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	
Add sawn lathing	" "	1	
Add metal lathing	" "	2	
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	3
Do. plain face	" "	1	0
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	5
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	1
26 oz. Do.	" "	1	
Obscured sheet	" "	1	0
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	1
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	1	2
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "		

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	2
Knotting and priming	" "	0	0
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	1
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	1
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	2
Graining	" "	1	0
Varnishing twice	" "	0	0
Sizing	" "	0	1
Flatting	" "	0	1
Enamel	per foot sup.	0	1
Wax polishing	" "		
French polishing	" "		
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS.

unications for insertion under this heading should eased to "The Editor," and must reach him not an Tuesday evening.

tes accepted.* † *Denotes provisionally accepted.
tes recommended for acceptance.
otes accepted subject to modifications.

RIDGE.—Eight workmen's cottages at Sand-o. 2 site, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Ball & Pope, .B.A., architects and surveyors, 30, West-Weston-super-Mare :—

	Brick.	Concrete Blocks.
Strutt, Uphill	£4,046 12 6..	£3,986 4
oore & Co., Ltd., sea	4,000 0 0..	3,872 0
iway, Winscombe ..	4,000 0 0..	—
liott, Weston-super-e	3,924 12 0..	3,884 12
nning, Churchill....	3,888 0 0..	3,786 0
rtlett, Milton	3,845 12 6..	3,835 0
on & Hawkins, Cleve-	3,768 0 0..	*3,728 0

DNEY.—Sugar beet factory, for the Dyer Co. a :—
Robt. McAlpine.

HILL.—Repairs to 4, Ashdown-road, for the

Miles & Sons.....	£184 15
cks & Earl.....	145 0
nite Bros.	138 10

KENHEAD.—New waterworks offices on land t to the waterworks depot, Borough-road, nead, for the C.B. Mr. R. F. Baker, Water er, 52, Balls-road :—
T. Collin & Son, Ltd., Liverpool £3,789

MLEY.—Repairs, &c., at Church House, for :—

ll & Gurr.....	£364 0
ckers & Son, Ltd.....	327 10
A. Simmons.....	326 10
H. Willson & Co.	242 12
oodhams & Tyler	225 0

DITON.—Sixteen non-parlour type houses at n St. Cyres, near Crediton, for the R.D.C. O. Harding, architect and surveyor, 34, Prospect-Exeter :—

ephens & Stephens, Exeter ..	£11,261 0 0
oodman & Son, Exeter	11,095 0 0
Pratt & Sons, Ltd., Clyst St Mary.....	10,366 0 0
R. Brealy, Exeter	9,829 0 0
am & Passmore, Exeter	9,698 0 0
T. Sleeman & Son, Exeter ..	9,650 0 0
iver Bond, Exeter	9,633 4 0
art & Francis, Ltd., Crediton	9,557 0 0
C. Lea & Co., Ltd., Exeter ..	9,525 0 0
m. Sanders & Son, South Molton	8,791 11 0
. Backwell, Crediton	8,550 0 0
rry & Vincent, Crediton ..	8,272 0 0

MPTON.—Seventy-eight non-parlour houses at ates and Smallbrook housing sites, for the U.D.C. T. Jones, engineer and surveyor :—
Load & Son, Shaw.
Whitehead & Son Shaw.
s. Hartley, Chadderton.
hitworth Whittaker Ltd., Oldham
oughton Bros, Shaw.

MMYCH.—Extending and renovating the n Chapel, Crymmych. Mr. J. Evans, Auckland-:—

Phillips, St. Cleers, Carmar-then	£1,282 17 6
Phillips & D. Williams, Crym-mych, Pem.	980 10 0
J. Griffiths, Mill House, Cil-gerran, Pem.....	910 0 0
J. Lewis, Ropeyard, Cardigan	810 0 0
S. Phillips, St. David's, Pem.	750 0 0

TMOUTH.—Two blocks of four houses on the own as Avery's Meadow, for the T.C. Mr. A. J. engineer and surveyor :—

dity Builders, Ltd., Paignton	£4,520

CASTER.—Twenty-six houses at Askern, for D.C. :—

Potts, Edlington.....	£12,216

LEY.—Fifty-six houses on the Watson's ite, for the T.C. :—

die, Towers & Co.....	£25,464

(Subject to the M.H. approval.)

INFIELD.—Seventy-five houses, for the T.C. n Surveyor :—

Marshall & Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne	(44 houses)
rard & Sons, Manchester	(28 houses)
Hinchliffe, Dukinfield	(3 houses).

RDHAM, ESSEX.—Erection of cottages in the following parishes, for the Lexden and Winstree R.D.C. Fincham, A.R.I.B.A., Marks Tey, Colchester :—

	Fordham 4 Cottages.	Wormingford 2 Cottages.	Langenhoe 2 Cottages.
ook & Sons, Colchester.....	£1,790 0 0 ..	—— ..	£910 0 0
n & Sons, Rowhedge.....	1,596 0 0 ..	—— ..	*£812 0 0
eaves, Bures.....	1,541 0 0 ..	*£757 0 0 ..	840 0 0
nes & Son, Ardleigh	1,540 0 0 ..	760 0 0 ..	785 0 0
ves, Nayland	—— ..	765 0 0 ..	——
rs of T. G. Went, Colchester	—— ..	764 0 0 ..	——
ch, Marks Tey	*1,518 0 0 ..	755 0 0 ..	——

ELLAND.—Four blocks (two blocks of four each, one block of three, and one block of two), kitchen-parlour type of houses, on the Jepson-lane site, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Exley Fisher, L.R.I.B.A., architect. Quantities by the architect :—

Excavator, mason and bricklayer—
*J. T. Akroyd, Elland.
Carpenter and joiner—
*E. Johnson, Halifax.
Plumber—
*Gibson Wade, Brighouse.
Slaters and Plasterers—
*H. Castle & Son, Ltd., Brighouse.
Fireplaces—
*Cooper Kitchen, Ltd., Elland
Electric light installations—
*E. Turner, Elland.

GLASGOW.—Chestnut fencing and posts, and the iron railings and gates to be erected at the schemes being carried out by the Balshagray Building Co., Ltd., for the T.C. :—

‡Balshagray Building Co., Ltd. £3,014 16 4

GLASGOW.—156 tenement houses at Brand-street, Govan, for the T.C. :—

‡R. Anderson & Co..... £61,327 2 3

GLASGOW.—Erection of A.C. sub-stations in (*a*) Aikenhead-road, and (*b*) Ralston-drive, Ibrox, for the T.C. :—

‡(*a*) Murdoch & Son..... £666
‡(*b*) T. Cooper & Co..... 708

GLASGOW.—For (*a*) painters' work, and (*b*) electric lighting installation at 11, Holmfauldhead-drive, for the T.C. :—

(*a*)‡A. Stirling & Son, Glasgow.
(*b*)‡J. Cunningham, Pollokshields.

GOOLE.—Eight "B" type houses on the Jacksonville and Pasture-road sites, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. H. Castle, engineer and surveyor :—

*Platt & Featherstone, Ltd., Goole 4,009
Surveyor's estimate £4,240

HALIFAX.—Plumbing work required in connection with the conversion of 83 closets at various addresses within the borough, for the C.B. Borough Engineer :—

*A. Booth, Sowerby Bridge.

HARTLEY WINTNEY.—Eighteen houses at Croft, for the R.D.C. :—

*F. Snuggs, Crondall..... per pair £864

IRELAND.—The following contracts have been placed by the Commissioners of Public Works for the month of December :—

Moneygall Garda Siochana Station, Co. Offaly (erection of station)—J. O'Byrne, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.

Templeorum Garda Siochana Station, Co. Kilkenny (erection of station)—P. Cantwell, Mooncoin.

Dundalk Military Barracks, Co. Louth (erection of residence for Officer Commanding)—E. McQuillan, Dundalk.

Griffith Military Barracks, Dublin (installation of hot water heating system)—Hadens Engineering Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Waterford Military Barracks, Waterford (restoration)—P. Costen & Son, Waterford.

Ballyconnell House Preparatory College, Tirconaill (adaptation works)—John Griffin, Tirconaill.

Ballyconnell House Preparatory College, Tirconaill (heating and electric lighting)—Hadens Engineering Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Custom House, Dublin (internal plastering, north block)—Alex. Malcolm, Ltd., Dublin.

Phœnix Park Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin (electric lighting extension)—Handley & Robinson, Ltd., Dublin.

St. John's (Breaffy) National School, Co. Mayo (enlarging of school)—M. Bermingham, Milltown, Tuam.

Turlough National School, Co. Mayo (improvements)—T. Robinson, Huntsfield, Kilkelly, co. Mayo.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Houses, for the T.C. :—

*Mr. Coulson, Dudley.. per pair £749 5 2

LEICESTER.—Detritus tanks, sewers, &c., at the Abbey pumping station :—

*J. Shardlow & Co., Leicester £125,111

LIVERPOOL.—New mess rooms, workshop, and lavatories, at Allerton Cemetery, for the T.C. Mr. T. Peirson Frank, City Engineer; quantities by Messrs. Harris & Pople, 323, Royal Liver-building, Liverpool :—

*Rimmer Bros., Liverpool £1,475

LIVERPOOL.—Alterations to the Upper Park-street Council school, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, F.S.I., Land Steward and Surveyor :—

*H. T. Collin & Son, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—External painting &c., at the Central Technical School, Byrom-street, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, F.S.I., Land Steward and Surveyor :—

*A R. Jones, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Sixteen fireclay baths required in connection with the extension scheme at Plough-road Baths, for the Battersea B.C. :—

*Carter & Co., Ltd., London..... £230

LONDON.—Erection of blocks Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of dwellings on the White Hart-street site, Kennington, for the L.C.C. :—

Galbraith Bros., Ltd.....	£63,975
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.....	63,300
P. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd.	61,411
S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea	61,170
Thomas & Edge	59,633
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	58,937
Rowley Bros., Ltd., ...	58,427
J. Garrett & Son	58,380
A. E. Symes	58,091
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	57,780
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	57,186
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	56,973
George Walker & Slater, Ltd.....	56,792
Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	54,342
*R. J. Rowley	53,180

(All of London.)

The architect's estimate, £55,812.

LONDON.—Public convenience at the side of the Public Library, Torridon-road, Catford, for the Lewisham B.C. :—

A. T. Peyton.....	£1,715 0
G. J. Howick.....	1,690 0
Walker, Clinging & Co.	1,382 14
*Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.....	1,298 18

(All of London.)

LONDON.—The L.C.C. has granted permission to the undermentioned contractors for the erection of the dwellings indicated on the Council's estates to sub-let portions of their contracts :—

East-hill Estate—J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., superstructures of blocks Nos. 9 & 10; paving and tar macadam work.

Baker's-alley, &c., Scheme—R. Woollaston & Co., Birchfield House, Birchfield-street area; joinery work.

George's-road, &c., Scheme—R. Woollaston & Co., Branston House and Rollit House, Brand-street area; joinery work.

LONDON.—The L.C.C. has accepted the tenders for the following :—

Clapham Common—Conveniences and shelter accommodation: E. Hall, Ltd., £239.

Finsbury Park—Pavilion adjoining the running track: E. Hall, Ltd., £748.

Horniman Gardens—Conveniences: J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., £604 10s.

Ken Wood—Conveniences: C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., £842.

Ravenscourt Park—Enlargement and improvement of the men's conveniences: R. Gibson, £273.

Brockwell Park—Wrought-iron fencing: W. H. Allen, £129 4s. 2d.

Hackney Marsh—Supply and fixing of unclimbable fencing and the coating thereof with bitumastic solution: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 8s. 3d. a yard.

Parliament-hill—Renewal in reinforced concrete of the wooden staging at the Highgate bathing pond, &c.: H. Farrow, £379.

Telegraph-hill—Renewal of boundary fencing: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., £203 17s. 6d.

MANCHESTER.—Laundry at Elsinore-road, Old Trafford, for the Waldorf Toilet Saloons, Ltd. Mr. A. H. Walsingham, architect, 62, Market-street :—

*J. T. Hollinworth & Son, Manchester.
Sub-contract for building work—*The Russell Building and Contracting Co., Manchester.
Floors and asphalting—*F. H. & S. Daniels, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Six houses in Moss Side, for Messrs. Tooth Bros. Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, architects, 16, Brazenose-street :—

Plumbing—*Mr. Dean, Manchester.

MIDDLESEX.—Constructing the second and fourth sections of the North Circular-road, for the Middlesex C.C. :—

*H. Farrow £81,247

NORTHALLERTON.—Conversion of house in High-street to shop premises, for the Northallerton Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. W. Watson, Market-place, engineer :—

Co-operative Society, Stockton-on-Tees	£1,132 19 4
J. Stockdale & Son, North-allerton	1,023 15 0
Moody & Garner, Northallerton	929 12 0
*T. & J. Willoughby, Northaller-ton	851 19 3

PORTSMOUTH.—Garage at Beatrice-road, for Mr. F. J. Currey. Mr. S. E. White, architect, 73, Waverley-road, Southsea :—

F. Corke & Co.....	£438
Tanner Bros.....	423
F. J. Privett.....	400
*John Lay & Co.	349

QUEENSBERRY.—Twenty-two houses at Hastings-avenue :—

*E. Balmforth & Sons.

SHEFFIELD.—Cleansing and painting to engine room, fitters' shops, mess rooms, &c., at Blackburn Meadows power station, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-street :—

*Melling Bros., Ltd., Sheffield..... £322

SHEFFIELD.—Transformer sub-station on the Longley housing estate, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-street :—
H. C. Hornbuckle, Sheffield.... £987 13 6

SHEFFIELD.—111 houses on the Longley estate, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, City Architect :—
*S. Higton & Sons (30 houses).
*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd. (63 houses).
*C. W. Alflat (18 houses).
(All of Sheffield.)

SHEFFIELD.—Alterations and additions to Ecclesall Union buildings, Nether Edge, for adaptation as boys' secondary school, for the E.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect :—
*Abbott & Bannister, Ltd., Sheffield.. £6,257

SHIPLEY.—Sixty-eight houses on the Albert-road estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Dawson, surveyor and architect :—
*Paul Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds £27,336

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SOLIHULL.—For (*a*) 12 houses, Olton-road, Shirley, and (*b*) eight houses, Norton's Green-road, Knowle, for the R.D.C. :—

	(*A.*)	(*B.*)
Houghton & Sons, Ltd., Hall Green	*£5,520 0	£3,960
E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Sparkbrook	5,712 0	3,780
B. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Edgbaston	5,792 0	—
Bragg Bros., Ltd., Solihull	5,796 0	3,840
C. J. Grove & Sons., Ltd., Dorridge	5,821 0	3,826
A. Hemming, South Yardley	5,850 0	—
T. Bragg & Sons, Shirley	5,946 10	—
T. Smith & Sons, Alum Rock	6,000 0	—
Geo. Smith (Birmingham), Ltd., King's Heath	6,120 0	3,600
J. T. Harris, Ltd., Sparkhill	5,962 10	—
H. Morgan, Birmingham	8,237 0	—
W. Cooper & Son, Blackheath	—	*3,472
Millward & Holland, Knowle	—	3,600
H. B. Tarleton, Redditch	—	3,752
E. L. Lewis, Redditch	—	3,880
W. Corbett & Son, Dorridge	—	4,640

SOUTHALL.—Trade school in Beaconsfield-road, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., 87–91, Tufton-street, S.W.1 :—
‡A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall.... £19,129
(Owing to a printer's error in our last issue this tender was given as £18,129.)

STANLEY.—Seventy-two houses on South Stanley housing estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. Routledge, Housing Architect and Surveyor :—
*W. F. Rendle, Stanley—26 houses.
*T. W. Raper, Stanley—46 houses.

STEYNING WEST.—Houses as follows, for the R.D.C. :—Ashurst, two; Lancing, 24; Sompting, six; Steyning, 10; Upper Beeding, 10; Woodmancote, four :—
*White & Co., Haywards Heath .. £24,750

THORNBURY.—Twelve houses at East Compton, near Bristol, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. W. Davies, architect and surveyor, High-street :—
A. Dowling & Son, Bristol £5,496
C. T. Tucker, Bristol 5,194
R. A. Pitcher, Alveston..... 5,026
*R. P. Curtis, Alveston 4,920

THURNSCOE.—Twenty-four houses at Thurnscoe, near Rotherham, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Carby Hall & Son, architects, Prudential Buildings, Park-row, Leeds :—
*J. Jackson, Thurnscoe—16 houses.. £7,478
*C. Wilson, Thurnscoe—8 houses.... 3,739

TORQUAY.—Extension to the existing filter house, situated at the watershed, near Bennock, for the T.C. Water Engineer :—
*Heath Bros., Bovey Tracey £728

WATFORD.—Two houses at Battler's-green, for the R.D.C. :—
*F. P. Bliss & Son, Bushey..... £513 each

WHITTLESEY.—New butchery and drapery shops, for the Peterborough and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. C. H. Tyers, architect to the Society :—
*Rose & Sons, Whittlesey.

WHITTLESEY. — Sub-structure for garage at Church-street, for the Peterborough Electric Traction Co., Ltd. :—
*Rose & Sons, Whittlesey.

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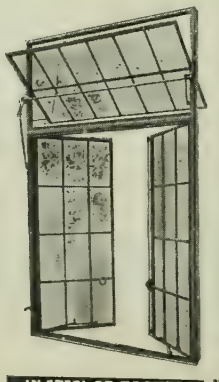
WHITTLESEY.—Alterations, additions and de tions to house at Eldernell, for Mr. C. M. Johnso
*Rose & Sons, Whittlesey.

WHITTLESEY.—Two houses at Low Whittlesey for Mr. W. Oldfield :—
*Rose & Sons, Whittlesey.

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

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CXXXII.—No. 4384. FEBRUARY 11, 1927

A SUGGESTED CHANGE IN BUILDING LAW

PROFESSOR REILLY, in the inaugural Bossom lecture which he delivered on February 3 (a report of which we give on p. 238), dealt with some of the methods adopted in America for achieving the immense expedition which has become such a feature of American g activity, and which is regarded with not a little envy miration by building owners in this country. As land increase in London and other big cities the necessity for sing the losses incurred during the unproductive period ding becomes ever more insistent, and although it is y that we shall ever conduct our building operations her on the lines of the United States, owing to traditional mperamental difference of outlook, there is almost certain a continued tendency towards speeding-up.

order that this process of speeding-up be facilitated it is al that the architect be as little harassed as possible, for the most amazing features of the American procedure is mense speed at which the architects prepare their very te drawings, and it must be remembered that it is to awings rather than the specification or bills of quantities he contractor looks for his instructions in America. which to say that everything must be cut and dried, so to speak, outset. The American architect must know not only s expected of him by his employer, but also what the s and regulations will permit him to do. There must be bts, no ambiguities, no delays in obtaining sanctions and sions of whatever nature.

w there is certainly a tendency in London to-day not only ulate, to some extent, American methods, but also to American types of building, and one of the types which ng more and more favour with us is the block of flats, or ent houses, to adopt its transatlantic name, and in ng buildings of this description the English architect is with a very great difficulty from which the American ct is free. The difficulty to which we refer arises from cessity in this country of having water-closets ventilated to the open air, and having at least one external wall; and , from the necessity of having a ventilated lobby between and a habitable room. Now this, on the face of it, may very small matter, but any architect who has attempted nning of large blocks of good-sized flats will know that it he contrary, a very big matter, and one which influences ire lay-out of the plan and greatly increases the problem eving a satisfactory and an economical arrangement. It efore, worth considering whether the imposition of this ion is still necessary in the interests of the public.

the continent of Europe, England, of course, quite otedly leads the way in matters of sanitation and hygiene, r care in matters of this kind is amply justified in the tatistics. France laments her birth-rate. What she lament is her death-rate; particularly her infant death and, we believe, were she to adopt English methods of ion, she would soon note a speedy decline in her mortality cs. Let it not, therefore, be thought that we are unaware value of high standards in this country in matters so affecting the public well-being. But America has d our methods, and it has been admitted that the an standards of sanitation and hygiene generally are as are to be found in any part of the world. Yet America ot insist upon outside ventilation for water-closets in types of buildings.

building laws vary in different cities of the United but in very few of them is an outer wall insisted on for water-closets. We have cursorily examined the laws in some cities of the U.S., and we find these variations: the water-closet may ventilate into a shaft or flue; may not open off a sleeping apartment; must have windows to outer air or to shaft of 40 ft. superficial area; must not open into shaft ventilating habitable room; closet must be a separate room, but may ventilate into same shaft as bedroom. On the other hand, the illustrations of apartment houses which are now appearing in *The Builder* show that where possible the w.c., &c., has one external wall, but in cases where this is not convenient a vent shaft is provided, and the w.c., which is usually placed in the bath room and not separated from it — thus giving a larger area—can be entered direct from a habitable apartment, generally the sleeping chamber, without the intervention of a ventilated lobby. It would appear, therefore, that America is satisfied with arrangements far less onerous than those in operation in this country, and it seems to us that it is one which should, at any rate, receive serious consideration in this country. We do not think it would be advisable to allow facilities for internal closets in every type of building; neither does the same difficulty arise in connection with working-class flats and tenements. Where the unit and also, for the most part, the block itself is very much smaller, the planning of an outside closet is not such a difficult matter. The kind of building we have in mind is the large apartment block, the latest and most up-to-date example of which is to be found in Piccadilly—Devonshire House, in fact. In planning this building we know that the architects were put to considerable difficulty over this very matter. Was it a necessary, an essential, difficulty; essential in the interests of the public at large, or was it due to the insistence upon a law which could be modified without risk?

Let us look at the matter from a different angle—from a philosophic angle. Laws have their basis, for the most part, in a desire to prevent the exploitation of the weak by the strong. Most of the building by-laws exist to prevent landlords building inferior, unhealthy, unsafe houses and letting them to the poorer classes. But the Devonshire House type of building is for a very different class of tenant. The tenants of Devonshire House are well able to protect themselves, and they would be the first to protest, and protest most vehemently, against any arrangement, sanitary or otherwise, which led to any unpleasantness. In fact, if the sanitary arrangements were not absolutely above reproach, in every respect, the apartments would, of course, remain outlet. The Devonshire House tenants—we use this name freely to typify a class of building of which it is the only example in the country—are not in the dire position in which any house, despite its imperfections, is better than no house. They want the best and can insist on having it. And they believe in America that with internal water-closets their flats are still the best.

We suggest, therefore, quite tentatively, that the matter is worth the consideration of local authorities; but whatever decision is come to, let it be absolutely unequivocal. It must not be discretionary. Let it apply to certain buildings only, and those buildings only under certain conditions. But if any advantage is to be obtained towards facilitating and expediting building operations it is the absolute first essential that the architect knows precisely how he stands. He must be able to know at once: this is or this is not a building in which internal closets are permitted. On no account must he have to run round and consult a set of officials to find exactly what he may do. Of course, the real building expedition can only come about when we have a codified set of building laws; but that is a matter which must be reserved for another occasion.

NOTES

Co-operation between Architect and Builder. A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "Builder" urges the point that the Government should not sanction the building of cottages by small local authorities unless the works are supervised by a competent architect. This very desirable procedure is not so easily brought about, and in many cases it is held, and sometimes rightly, that a council engineer or surveyor is quite competent to act in the capacity of architect. We are all aware that in certain cases this is so, but numberless works have been carried out which prove the contrary, and the legitimate hopes of the profession for appointments they deserve are defeated. We are glad that our correspondent sympathises with our plea for a closer co-operation between architect and builder, but so long as public bodies endeavour to save professional fees by the employment of their own officials, there seems little chance of a better state of things but in the education of our authorities. Any appeal to the Government veto has, we fear, little chance of success.

Steeper Cottage Roofs. REFERRING to the subject of good cottage design, we have received a letter from a correspondent, who asks whether the difference between good and bad design does not often lie in the difference between a high-pitched roof and a low one? He is quite right. The high-pitched roof in Cotswold cottages is largely responsible for their charm. When we get low eaves and a high-pitched roof, we get an effect of a comfortable settling down of the cottage on to its site. Thousands of our modern cottages are spoilt by a high-shouldered and black aspect, owing to the disproportions between walls and roof, and often with a very unhappy disposition of solids and voids. A lower wall surface and a steeper roof would often be found quite as economical a form as could be wished. The extra cost of a steeper roof is not, after all, so very much and might often be counterbalanced by saving on a lower wall.

The Institute Essay Prize. WE are glad to think that "Try Again" is the motto of one who has been disappointed in his efforts to win the Essay Prize. In his letter to us he brings out clearly the difficulties for those who compete; but we would suggest, what we know he will agree with, that whether a writer has literary grace or not, he should not hesitate to tackle any subject on which he thinks he has something of interest to say, and to clothe in the simplest form of English at his command. Directness and simplicity will always command a hearing, and the flourishes of writing are of little moment if the writing be legible, informative, and interesting.

Amendments to R.I.B.A. By-laws. WE note with satisfaction the extended representation which has been conferred upon the societies allied to the Royal Institute of British Architects by amendments to By-law 29 (*c*), as approved by the Privy Council. It may be remembered that the above By-law in its original form provided that the Council of the Institute should comprise, in addition to Fellows, Associates and Licentiates, fifteen representatives of allied societies within the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State. The number is now increased to twenty-two, which is decidedly a step in the right direction.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. THE announcement of the competition for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon reminds us of Mr. C. E. Montague's observation upon the old one which was recently destroyed by fire. We from "Dramatic Values" an which has a particular interest wh observed that the book was first pu in 1910. "Of the Memorial itself—that is, of its outside—char say little. How the vision both form and its colour came to afflict mind, however, as fire from heav not yet smitten it, let not man jud

A Government Telephone Exchange. THE Telephone Exch Clontarf, near Dublin trated this week, unusual interest in as it shows a piece of practical ar ture, carried out by a Gove Department, on exceedingly econ lines, and which yet succeeds in pos an individuality of its own. Na enough it contains possible poi criticism, but one hopes that it ma to introduce the public to "u buildings that do not conform standard of dullness that is unfort the rule. It would be an excellen if Government Departments wou courage their architects to expe more with designs for simple bu They are free from the restrictio often imposed by clients, and even they produce work that is ahead prevailing public taste the public w learn to appreciate the buildings are good.

The Late Professor Gourlay. THE name of the la fessor Charles G B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., Scot., was well kno our readers, and we are glad to no the Royal Technical College Archit Craftsmen's Society, Glasgow, of he was the founder, decided som ago to erect a memorial to his m The death of Professor Gourlay great loss to the architectural pro and we are not surprised to le reason of the many inquiries r from his past students in many



Detail of Coloured Pulpit, South Burlingham.



Canopy of Rood Screen, Bamfield Church, Suffolk.



Detail of Dado of Rood S Southwold Church.

(*See page* 234)

reat Britain and Ireland, and from iends who had been associated with him, at the desire to participate in any such ovement requires the broadening of the sis of the scheme to include all such pporters, and accordingly an influential mmittee has been set up to complete e scheme. The nucleus of the fund has ready been received, but the Committee sire immediate support to enable the ection of the memorial to be under-ken so that it may be unveiled during e summer. We give further particulars p. 232.

An Empire Academy.

With all the desire to create further facilities for the exhibition of the work of artists and the opportunity which the building of such an academy as proposed presents for fine chitectural treatment, there are yet me doubts left in the mind in regard the arguments adduced, and we must t ignore this side of the matter. We e told "the Royal Academy has to ject 14,000 works of art each year ring to lack of space." We must member that these pictures are not all jected for want of space, but a great mber of them because they do not ach the standard qualifying them for hibition. An Empire Academy built th the object of accommodating these rks might not be altogether in the blic interest. On the other hand, it equally certain that among so many ected contributions a good picture or her work of art will be sometimes rned down. This is more than likely be the case if it is a very good work art. Such cases are, however, rare—d we do not anticipate that an Empire ademy will be less subject to this fect. The opportunities for a certain hnical efficiency in painting at the esent time are very great, and should t be confused with the creation of rks of art, and we feel much of this



ring Buttress at Lady Chapel Altar, Ranworth Church, Norfolk.



House Front, Peterborough.

kind of facility were better absorbed into more productive activity. The problem is, we admit, a difficult one. We desire every opportunity for the artist, but whether such extended facilities as those proposed in the projected Empire Academy will promote the interests of art itself we do not feel at all sure. Is it not encouraging what is best retarded, for in one sense we are already suffering from the multiplication of exhibition facilities? We take it the new Academy would offer artists facilities for exhibition on more possible terms than those sometimes made for renting galleries, and this is very important, as the expense to artists wishing to show their work in public galleries is often prohibitive. The idea of an Empire Academy is a good one, but will require some very careful steering.

The Tomb of Mausolus.

One is inclined to ask whether it was really likely that there would have been a pointed arched opening in the end walls of the tomb of Mausolus (writes a correspondent). "The arched doorway, as seen in the photograph of the model published in the *Times* is hopelessly out of keeping with the general design and makes one doubtful whether the designer of the tomb had this feature in mind. The general view of the tomb is not particularly pleasing, but the arched doorway is a distinctly jarring note."

Travelling Congestion.

One of the latest developments in the problem of congestion has arisen on the L.N.E.R. line between Ilford and London in connection with the immense L.C.C. housing estate at Becontree. The proposal to build a further instalment of more than two thousand houses has elicited letters of protest from the Ilford Council to the Ministers of Health and Transport. It is pointed out that the Traffic Advisory Committee held a public inquiry last March and found that overcrowding then existed in that area; it is further pointed out that the building of a tube would be too expensive. In such cases, where the railways are already taxed to the utmost, it might be desirable to experiment with an adequate service of fast omnibuses that would take passengers, say, from the neighbourhood of Chadwell Heath to the City with at most one or two stops, thus the delay and inconvenience associated with the usual bus and tramway routes might be eliminated.

The Healthy Middle Floor.

The report of a sub-committee of the British Medical Association, dealing with rheumatic heart disease in children, points to some astonishing conclusions. The disease is not prevalent in the slums, neither is damp so powerful a predisposing factor as most people have been inclined to imagine. On the other hand, life in the industrial town seems to favour rheumatism and its incidence in these towns is far greater than it is in the country. But the most remarkable conclusion is that the middle floor is on the average healthier than the top or the bottom floor. This seems to indicate that the even temperature of the middle floors, due to insulation from extremes of heat and cold, keeps up the vitality of the occupants. But it is often found, in problems of this kind, that the answer is of a quite unexpected nature. It is certainly one of the health questions, like tuberculosis, that architects and doctors will have to tackle in co-operation.

Rural Ugliness.

We see that a country firm has been fined recently for exhibiting an advertisement calculated to interfere with the amenities of the district. We are glad to see that public authorities are at last realising that there are æsthetic values quite as important as commercial interests.



Detail of Roof, Cawston Church.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, of Northumberland-avenue, London, consulting architect to the London and North-Eastern Railway, has been appointed Lancashire County Architect, in succession to Mr. Henry Littler, who retired in December.

"An Encyclopædia of English Furniture."

Messrs. Ernest Benn issued last month "An Encyclopædia of English Furniture," edited by Mr. Oliver Brackett, of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Milton's Cottage.

Milton's cottage at Chalfont St. Giles is undergoing structural alterations with a view to the incorporation of the adjoining dwelling. This is necessitated by the increasing popularity of the museum of Miltonic relics. The work is partly to restore the plaster roof, which discloses the fine oak beams.

Durham Bridges.

The Durham County Works Committee has received a latter from H.M. Office of Works intimating that the Ancient Monuments Board have reported to the Commissioners that Framwellgate Bridge, Durham, Elvet Bridge, Durham, Chester New Bridge, Lambton, and Sunderland Bridge, Croxdale, are monuments, the preservation of which is of national importance, and they have accordingly been included in the official lists for that purpose.

Memorial to the late Professor Charles Gourlay.

A fund has been opened for this memorial, and subscriptions ranging from 2s. 6d. to a maximum of two guineas will be received and acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer. The Committee in charge of this "Memorial Fund" have had representations made to them that many old students and friends are anxious to give their support. If any such have been overlooked, will they please send their contributions to the Treasurer, Mr. James Rodger, Royal Technical College, George-street, Glasgow?

Dinner to Mr. William Woodward.

To mark their appreciation of Mr. William Woodward's services to the R.I.B.A., and more particularly to the Council Dinner Club, for the last fourteen years, the members of the Club gave a luncheon in his honour at The Trocadero on January 7. The luncheon was attended by over thirty members and past members of the Council, and the opportunity was taken to present Mr. Woodward with an illuminated address signed by the members of the Council Dinner Club. Mr. Woodward was presented with the testimonial by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, the President, and Mr. Woodward briefly replied.

What is an Architect?

The Incorporated Society of Auctioneers, says the *Glasgow Herald*, recently wrote to the Registration Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects pressing for a fuller definition of the expression "bona-fide architect."

They have received a reply stating that the Institute "consider this to mean a person who has been trained as an architect, and who is engaged in the practice of architecture as his sole, or at any rate his main, means of livelihood. If a person practising as an architect combined with it any other calling which might be considered inconsistent with the usual practice of an architect, they think it would be a matter for the registering authority to decide as to whether or not the applicant was as a matter of fact solely, or at least mainly, in practice as an architect."

The Incorporated Society of Auctioneers state that they consider that if this definition is repeated in the provisions of the proposed Bill it would have the effect of depriving many properly trained architects of part of their livelihood. They point out that an "attempt to legislate against those who combine one calling with another was the very cause of the failure of the Landed Property Practitioners Registration Bill in 1922."

The Foundations of St. Paul's.

We reprint from the *Times* a letter by Mr. J. A. Gotch on this subject, in which he says:—

"In view of the widespread anxiety as to endangering the stability of St. Paul's Cathedral by underground work in its vicinity, it is interesting to know that similar apprehension was felt some 300 years ago in respect of its predecessor, Old St. Paul's, and was allayed in rather summary fashion.

"In the year 1631 a vault was being dug by the parishioners of St. Gregory's against the wall of the Cathedral church and the Lollard's Tower, whereby part of their foundations had been laid bare. Inigo Jones, Surveyor of His Majesty's Works, was instructed to report upon the matter, which he did in the following words on February 25, 1632:—

"'Although I cannot say there is any present danger to the church or tower by digging the said vault, yet in my opinion I hold it not fit that the foundation of so great and noble a work should be underwrought upon any occasion whatsoever.'

"The Privy Council thereupon ordered the parishioners to desist from digging the vault. Further than this, in the following April the Commissioners for Pious Uses, having been informed that there were cellars under certain houses at the west end of the Cathedral, 'which may much prejudice and endanger the foundations of the said church,' Inigo Jones was instructed to take effectual order that the cellars be forthwith substantially and firmly filled up at the charge of the owners.

"The care bestowed upon Old St. Paul's may well be renewed for its magnificent successor."

New Delhi Government Building.

Every description of the new building which is to house the Chamber of Princes, the Council of State, and the Legislative Assembly, must begin, says the *Times*, with the magnificent Central Vista, which is the outstanding feature of the new capital of India. The observer anywhere along the Vista sees one end closed by the grand, ruinous pile of the old Fort built by Humayun in the mid-sixteenth century, and three miles west of the Fort the superb mass of the Secretariat, with a broad road running, between its twin towers and two mighty wings, to the Viceregal Lodge, which stands high on rising ground on the horizon. On both sides of the Vista are wide stretches of turf with three lines of trees and a series of long, shallow water-filled tanks. A few yards north of the Secretariat is the great Council House, or Parliament House, built on a pattern resembling that of the Coliseum. Massive columns encircle the building on the first floor and form a finely proportioned balcony. Due north runs the road towards the Juma Masjid (Great Mosque), which closes the view in that direction. Green lawns and palms around Parliament House add to the beauty of the nobly conceived building. The cost of the Parliament House is £562,500, and its cubic content is 10,900,000 ft.; of the Secretariat, £1,312,500, with cubic content of 25,900,000 ft.; of the Viceregal Lodge, £937,500, with cubic content of 11,200,000 ft., and of the residential scheme, £1,125,000. The net cost of the new capital is about £10,500,000, and of the gardens, parks, and other ornamental places about £375,000. About £9,250,000 have been spent up to the present.

Interesting comparisons with other buildings are the Houses of Parliament, which, in 1840, cost £2,000,000, and would now cost £12,000,000; the London County Council Hall, about £4,250,000, and the new Parliament Buildings and Law Courts for Northern Ireland, about £1,750,000. The average cost of the Delhi Parliament House, Secretariat, and Viceregal Lodge is about 11d. only per cubic foot; the corresponding cost in England now would be about 9s.



Dado of Rood Screen, Ludham Church.
(See p. 234.)

COMPETITION NEWS

Modern Furniture Designs Competition.

No prizes were awarded in Section B (Designs for the Complete Furniture for a Drawing-room) and C (Designs for the Complete Furniture for a Sitting Hall).

New Façades, Manchester.

The directors of the tenth Manchester Building Trades Exhibition are promoting a competition for designs for new façades on the north, south and west sides of Albert Square, Manchester and on one side of a new Grand Avenue which it is proposed to lay out. The vista at the upper end of the avenue will be terminated by the Town Hall and at the lower end by Rylands Library. A new line of frontage may be made on the west side of the square, and competitors may close Queen-street and Tasle-alley if they desire to give continuity to the façade facing the square. Elsewhere all existing approaches must be retained, but competitors may suggest improvements in the lines of frontages where these approaches enter the square. The façades of the buildings in the Grand Avenue and the west side of the square to be designed as suitable for shops with showrooms and offices over. The façades of the buildings on north and south sides of the square to be designed as suitable for offices only. The whole of the designs should comply with the by-laws and regulations required by the Manchester Corporation.

The following architects will act as assessors:—Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A.; Professor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; and Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.

A prize of £200 is offered, and may be subdivided, withheld, or part awarded at the discretion of the assessors.

All designs must be addressed "Architectural Competition," Competition Manager (from whom full particulars, together with plan, can be obtained), City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, and be delivered not later than 1 p.m. on March 26.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Students' Union, Glasgow. Competition open to architects in practice in Glasgow. Mr. James Kennedy Hunter, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply not later than January 26 to Mr. Robert Brough, Hon. Sec., Student Welfare Scheme, the University	Particulars published in "Builder" Jan. 14 ..	Sending in date —
New Offices, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge. Assessors: Messrs. Cyril A. Farey and Robert Lowry, A. & F.R.I.B.A. Premiums amounting to £250 will be awarded. Apply Chief Secretary, Mr. Henry H. Dyer, Stallard-street, Trowbridge, Wilts. Deposit £1 1s.	Jan. 28. ..	—



Single Hammer Beam Roof, looking West.



View from the South.

Potter Heigham Church, Norfolk.

(See Report of Lecture on page 234.)

EAST ANGLIAN RURAL CHURCHES AND THEIR DECORATION

AT a meeting of the Associates' Section of the Edinburgh Architectural Association held on January 24, a lecture was delivered by Mr. William Davidson, F.R.I.B.A., on "East Anglian Rural Churches and Their Decoration." The chair was occupied by Mr. J. C. Cunningham, president. In opening the lecture, Mr. Davidson stated that in no other part of England, during the Middle Ages, had there been a greater activity in ecclesiastical architecture and decorative and applied art than in East Anglia. Many fine examples of all periods of architecture, from pre-Conquest work, as at Great Dunham, to the Perpendicular rural churches of the fifteenth century, such as Walpole St. Peter, Cawston, Sall, &c., were shown on the screen and described.

The influence of material on design was illustrated by the great prevalence of flint work (no other building material being readily available), built either in the form of concrete walling, or used as a mosaic facework in various colours. The frequent use of round towers was also held to be due to the same cause—the lack of stone for corners and dressings. Of Norman work, the central tower at South Lopham, the arcades at Castle Acre, Walsoken, Binham, Wymondham, Hales and Hadleigh, and the doorways at Thwaite, Aldeby, South Burlingham and Easton were described as fine examples.

The beautiful parish church at West Walton, with its magnificent detached lych gate bell campanile, and the west front at Binham were stated to be as fine Early English detail as any in the country. The stone carving of the nave pier caps at West Walton marked the high-water mark of such work in England. The Pilgrim's Chapel at Houghton-le-dale was given as an exquisite example of decorated work.

In discussing the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, instances were quoted which, in the lecturer's opinion, proved that these two styles were not aways true to the supposed dates generally given, as it was evident that much of the Decorated work was executed after the birth of the Perpendicular. This mixture of ridged and flowing lines gave the Perpendicular work in East Anglia a freedom and charm not to be found in work of a similar period in other parts of the country. In speaking of the great churches of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the lecturer gave the main dimensions, and the evolution of the parish church plan was described.

In the East Anglian church, the chancel roof was usually lower than that of the nave (Long Melford and Southwold were quoted as notable exceptions), from which it was usually separated by a chancel arch and rood screen, and in some cases a window existed in the east gable of the nave, over the chancel arch. The loftiness of many of these churches, with their high clerestory windows, was shown by examples at Sall, Cawston, Upton and Potter Heigham. Slides were shown of the great towers at Sall, Cawston, Blofield, Tunstead, Wymondham, Lavenham, &c., which in some cases, the lecturer considered, from their unfinished appearance, must have originally had a wood or lead lantern such as we find at East Harling, Swaffham, Aylsham, &c. The walls of some of these towers were 7 ft. thick at the ground level.

Many north and south porches with decorative flint work and carving existed—among others, Worstead, Lavenham, and Kersey being mentioned and shown as good examples. The great wealth of fine fonts and font covers was illustrated by many notable examples. Walsingham, Upton, Hadleigh and Palgrave being specially mentioned; also the font covers of various types, particularly those at Trunch and Sall, which showed traces of the original colours.

A series of slides of single and double hammer-beam roofs were shown. These, said the lecturer, along with the painted rood screens and fonts, were the chief glory of the Eastern Counties. Of the single hammer-beam type, Ludham, Potter Heigham, North Burlingham, Trunch, and Southwold were stated to be among the most beautiful in composition, line, design and detail. The magnificent double hammer-beam roofs at Knapton, and Cawston were illustrated by many detail slides. The evolution in design from the stone vault was traced and the various schemes of roof painting were given in detail. A short account was then given of the famous painted rood screens of Norfolk and Suffolk, and many beautiful examples of figure paintings were illustrated by water-colour drawings and lantern slides, with details of colour treatment of mouldings and floral ornaments. A description of the main colour schemes was given.

Several schools of figure painters were shown to have existed, and the lecturer had no doubt whatever that most of the work was done by English artists, although foreign influences were very marked, notably Flemish, Florentine, German, Persian and Sicilian. There was sufficient documentary evidence in the archives of London and Norwich to prove the existence of a pre-Holbein school of portrait painters in England. The archaic influence of the Byzantine was said to have persisted for a hundred years later in England than in Italy. In speaking of screen and wall paintings, the lecturer expressed the opinion that these did not seem to have been studied in a detailed and comprehensive manner, otherwise the great beauty of many of these fragments would have been pointed out to students of decorative art. The lecturer stated that William Morris undoubtedly drew much of his inspiration from the decorations of these Eastern counties. Many rooms at the National Gallery were devoted to foreign schools of art, but so far this East Anglian school seems to have been entirely overlooked. No one wished to see these paintings removed from their right and original places in the churches, but there were many examples in the hands of private individuals, a few of which could surely be acquired by the nation.

In concluding the lecturer showed and described the work of various crafts, such as stained glass, ironwork, brass and leather work, the fine quality of which illustrated how all the arts arose and developed with that of architecture. The mediæval church in East Anglia, at the height of its splendour, possessed a great architectural and decorative unity, and must have simply glowed with gorgeous colour; tiled floors, frescoed walls, painted screens, painted roofs and stained glass, all blending harmoniously together. In such work we had a great heritage and inspiration, but under existing conditions it was difficult for even the best of our architects to emulate such glorious work.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Thomas Ross, LL.D., and seconded by Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh City Architect. Mr. John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. J. A. Arnott, F.R.I.B.A., and others took part in the discussion.

International Colonial Town Planning Exhibition in Paris.

A despatch has been received by the Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade from His Majesty's Embassy in Paris reporting that an International Colonial Town Planning Exhibition, under the patronage of the Ministers of the Colonies, Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, will be held from May 1 to June 30 next in one of the rooms of the Grand Palais in Paris, which will then be occupied by the Salon. It is understood that the title of the Exhibition will be interpreted in its widest sense, and that the exhibits will include models of monuments or public buildings designed for the Colonies, plans of new towns, designs for garden cities and the like. All inquiries should be addressed to M. Albert Parenty, 10 rue Lavoisier, Paris.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Registration Bill.

SIR,—Without going into the question as to whether the registration of architects would be of any value to the public, it is hoped, at least, that the R.I.B.A., in assuming the responsibility of representing the profession for this purpose will not appear antagonistic to architects who are not subscribers to their Institute. From evidence afforded by the Institute's calendar of last year, it appears there are over 2,000 Licentiates; proper architectural training and the serving of articles did not appear to be necessary for admission to that class.

Now, under their proposed Registration Bill these subscribers are styled "Chartered Architects," whilst many architects who have received a proper training and have served the term of articles, but are not subscribers, are to be styled "Registered." It is interesting to note that not 50 per cent. of the Fellowship class of the R.I.B.A. have passed their Institute examination; so, apart from the fact that they are subscribers, they appear to have no right to be presented to the public as "Chartered Architects" to the exclusion of experienced architects, just because they do not happen to be subscribers to the Institute.

It is hoped that the Government will not pass a Registration Bill which is unfair to the profession as a whole, especially as many architectural public servants are not subscribers to the Institute.

JUSTITIA.

The Essay Prize.

SIR,—Now that our elders are lamenting over the non-award of the Essay Prize, and crying woe because only one entrant was intrepid enough to face the poetic, philosophic, satiric, and what-not eyes of the inquisitors, perhaps you will permit a victim, defeated more than once on occasion by the jury, commiserated by the critic, to say a few words.

Under the existing conditions it is essential that the successful essay should have two merits:—

(1) Literary;

(2) Be an original contribution to architectural knowledge.

In the past, with rare exceptions, the essays have not been distinguished for their originality, unless to the few original in matter may be added those original in manner, due to the angle from which the subject has been viewed by their authors.

It appears, then, that the jury have from time to time differing conceptions of the interpretation of the second of the essential merits, and possibly with this discrepancy in mind recent juries are endeavouring to raise the standard meriting the award.

As you pointed out in a recent Note on the subject, there is a certain incompatibility between the two essential requirements, whereas this might prevent the jury making an award of the prize, such contradiction does not seem adequate to account for the scarcity of competitors.

I think the small entry is due to a variety of causes, from which you have selected four. May I suggest others? Quite rightly the choice of a subject rests nowadays with the competitor. But the ability to write upon an original theme calls for other facilities, namely, special knowledge and special opportunity. Moreover, granted such special knowledge or opportunity, every subject so selected does not lend itself equally readily to artistic literary treatment.

The competitors are, in consequence, handicapped by their environment. On the other hand, I may be able to write quite learnedly and not without charm, on "Parish Pumps," yet, although my theme has been approved by the jury, find myself disqualified because

ılting matter is not deemed to be of sufficient hitectural interest.

Vhatsoever theme be selected, the writing an essay of the length usual in the com- ition is an arduous task, but the work is ial in comparison with the time, patience labour involved in accumulating the matter n which it is based. Any possible com- itor who has read, say, a manual like Ch. V. nglois and C. H. Seignobos's "Introduction he Study of History," will think long about, postpone often, any attempt to treat of an orical or biographical theme. And should possess all the qualifications, facilities and ortunity necessary to compete, he will se ere he posts his work, because his pro- ty, the copyright in the successful essay, omes that of the Institute. This clause vents some writers from competing.

t would be encouraging to learn that the y give due weight to the inherent difficulty otherwise in writing upon any theme which been approved by them. I hope that the ze will not be abolished, as I intend to, as ign myself,

TRY AGAIN.

Beauty in Country Cottages.

IR,—An old friend of mine in Surrey once harked that beauty in country cottages depends largely on having a high-pitched gable roof, or hipped roof, and that this costs money. Is not this the reason why so many ugly cottages are built, with low-pitched slate roofs of purple colour resting on red brick walls, the whole resembling a box with a lid? It would be interesting to hear what solution of this difficulty can be offered by those of your readers who possess the technical knowledge of construction which I myself unfortunately lack.

CECIL HALLETT.

Covent Garden Bill.

Chelsea Borough Council has decided to present a petition against the Covent Garden Market Bill, and to ask the M.P. for the borough (Sir Samuel Hoare), to oppose the second reading. The Bill, which seeks power to transfer Covent Garden Market from its present site—where it has existed for 300 years—to the Foundling Hospital site in Bloomsbury, and to raise the rents and tolls levied by the market, is already being opposed by the Westminster City Council, the Holborn and St. Pancras Borough Councils, the Covent Garden Tenants' Association, and by the Foundling Estate Protection Association, which comprises the residents in houses adjacent to the Bloomsbury squares.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION 1927

SENDING-IN DATES.

THE dates for receiving works at this year's R.A. Summer Exhibition are as follows:—

Water-Colours, Pastels, Miniatures, Black-and-White Drawings, Engravings, and Architectural Drawings: Friday, March 25.

Oil Paintings: Saturday, March 26, and Monday, March 28.

Sculpture: Tuesday, March 29.

Hours for the reception of works: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Saturday, March 26—8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Not more than three works may be sent by any one artist. No work will be received before or after these dates. All works must be delivered at the Burlington Gardens entrance. Labels and forms can be obtained (during March only) from the Academy. Applications by letter must be addressed to The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1, and be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. The Exhibition will open on Monday, May 2, and close on Saturday, August 6.

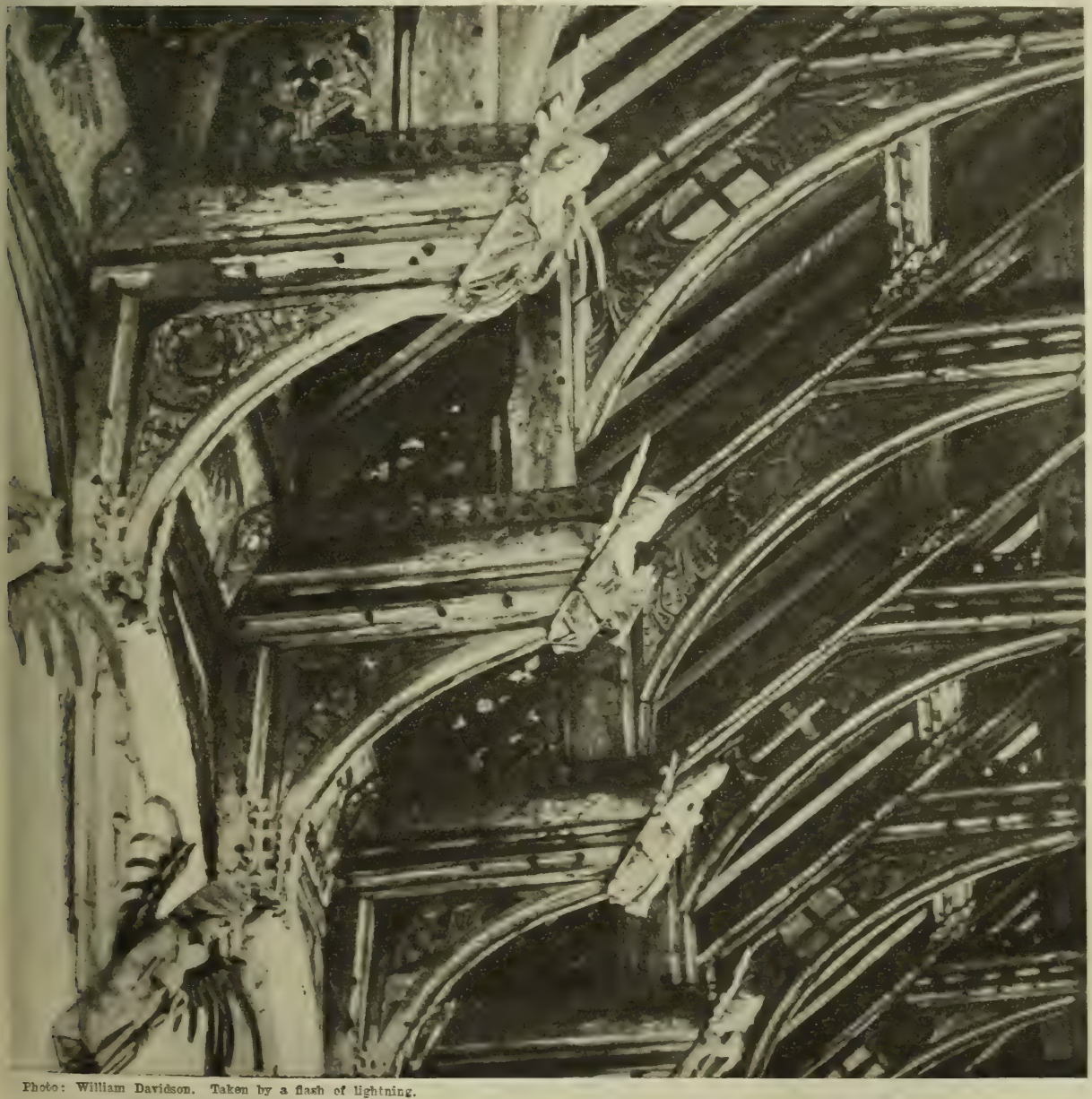


Photo: William Davidson. Taken by a flash of lightning.

Knapton Church, Norfolk: Detail of Double Hammer Beam Oak Painted Roof (Fifteenth Century).

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—V

By. F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

FIGS. 21 & 22.—TYPICAL PLAN—28 FLATS—VARIOUS, 2, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS. City Block, 400 ft. by 200 ft. 14 stories. 277, Park-avenue. Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, architects.

THE site of this block consists of 32 plot units divided in this building into 12 fire units, except in the basement and main floor. Following are some facts relating to the work :—There are 28 flats to a floor; a railway runs underneath the building; the lifts run through to towers on the roof; each apartment has water disconnection from general supply; two-room flats have central refrigeration; there are no dumb waiters; telephones are fixed in service lifts; there is one fireplace to each flat; service, cooks, maids and restaurant are provided by the management.

Criticism.—Kitchenettes are in a bad position facing windows; some bedrooms are not large enough for two beds and furniture; the bathroom is often too small, and tiles have not been carried all round the walls; cupboards and closets are not well shaped, and are too small.

Plans of some of the flats are given, together with a view of the building.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

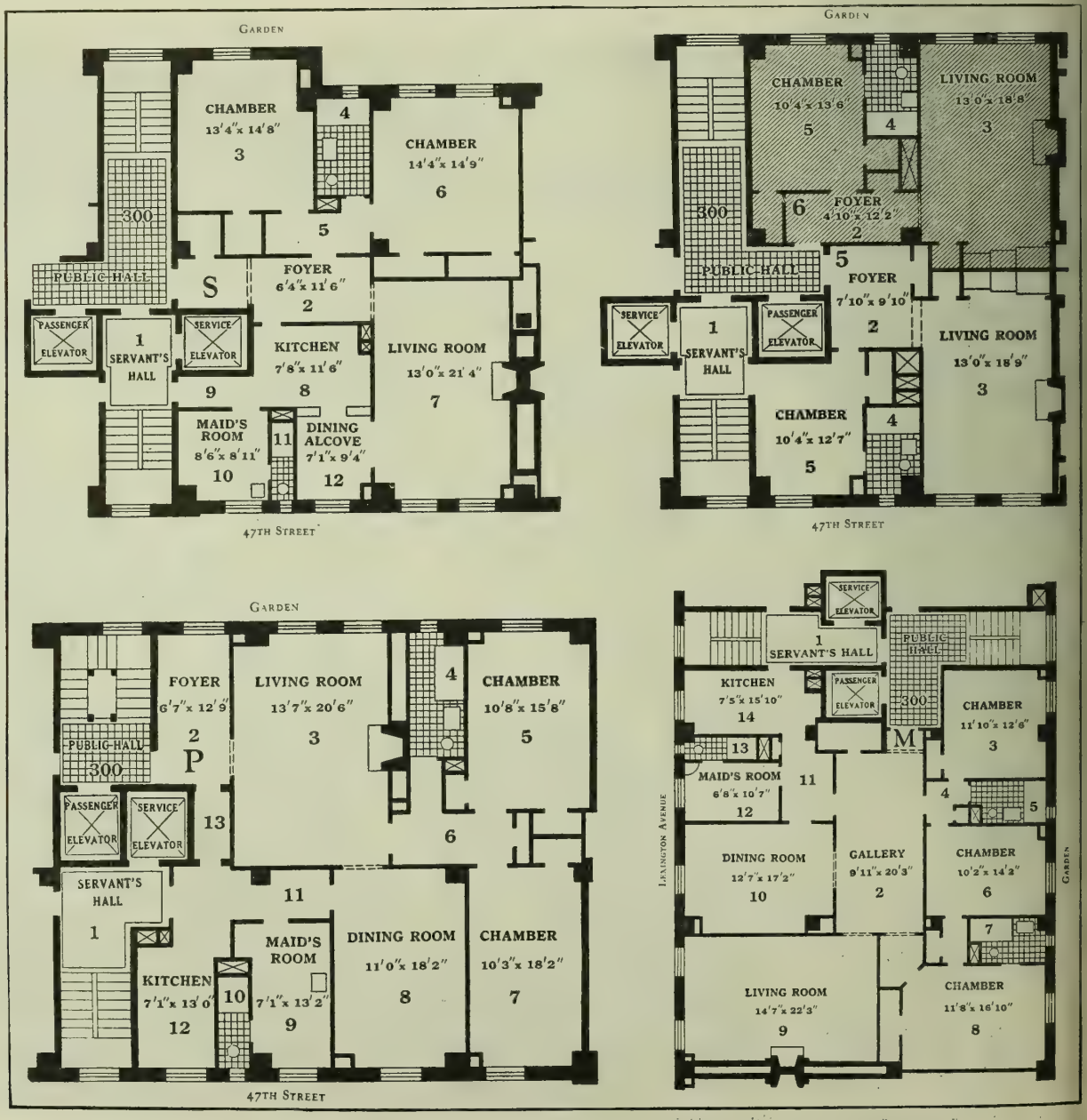
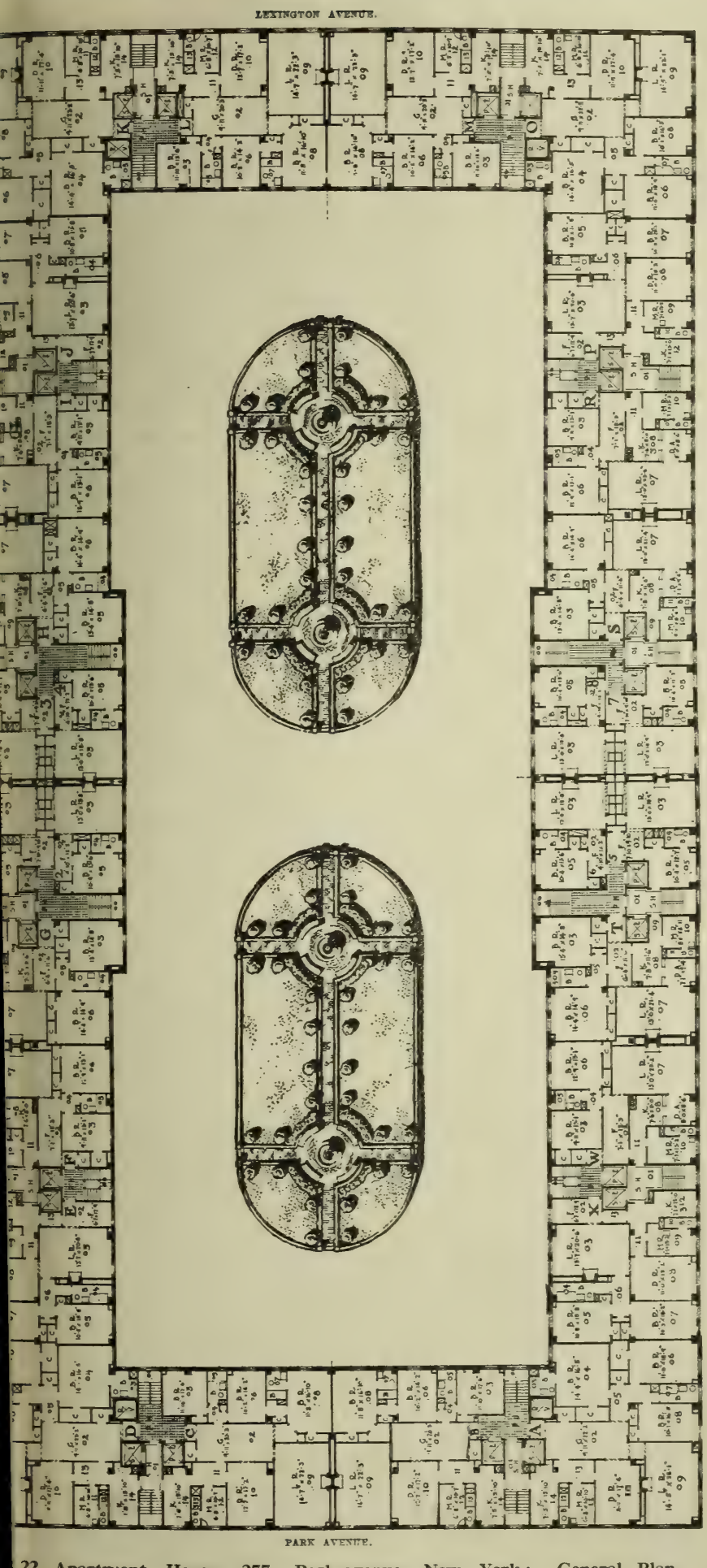


Fig. 21.—Apartment House, 277, Park-avenue, New York: Detail Plans of Flats.

MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.



22—Apartment House, 277, Park-avenue, New York: General Plan.

MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, Architects.

ROMAN FAMILY LIFE

THE lecture by Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Wednesday week last, described the Roman Circular Temples, which, he said, were of peculiar interest to the whole Christian world as prototypes of the first Christian baptisteries, just as the Roman Basilicas or courts of justice were probably of the early Christian churches. These were among the many instances in architectural evolution in which Christian forms were based on pagan originals, and they helped us to realise that architectural styles were not divided into watertight compartments, but were evolved one from another, according to the changing needs of civilisation. Of all the circular temples in Rome the little Temple of Vesta had the most attraction for English people, as the symbol of that united family life which the old Romans, like the modern English, regarded as the unit of the state. In its simplicity of plan, with its central altar-fire, it stood in the Forum Romanum at the centre of civic life, as a reminder of the sacredness of the Roman hearth, and its importance was intensified by the consecration of six "vestal virgins" to the service of the goddess. The convent-like building which housed them could still be traced, but of the temple little remained. Other little circular temples there were, most attractive in their plan and treatment—the Temple of Mater Matuta, in the Forum Boarium, the Temple at Tivoli, rising sturdily over the rocky gorge, and that at Baalbek, with its unique external design.

The lecturer then gave an exhaustive account of "the most majestic of all circular buildings in the world," the Pantheon at Rome, with its great expanse of dome open in the centre to the winds. Finally, he described the large halls or "Basilicas" which, while housing courts of justice, served as rendezvous for business and consultation—the "Royal Exchanges," indeed, of ancient Rome.

OBITUARY

Michael Bunney, F.R.I.B.A.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Michael Bunney, F.R.I.B.A., after a few days' illness, at the age of 53. Mr. Bunney's early days were spent in Venice. His father, the late Mr. J. W. Bunney, the artist, was at that time making, with the encouragement of Ruskin, topographical water-colour studies of buildings in Venice and other Italian towns. On leaving Fettes, Michael Bunney was articled to Mr. Horace Field, F.R.I.B.A., and he studied also at the Academy Schools. Before setting up a practice of his own in conjunction with Mr. C. C. Makins, he was for some time Mr. Field's chief assistant. It was at this time that Mr. Field and Mr. Bunney undertook the production of a book of measured drawings and photographs of the small English domestic buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which was published in 1905.

Mr. Bunney had a good deal to do with the development of the Hampstead Garden Suburb and of Gidea Park in Essex. Most of his work consisted of small domestic buildings scattered throughout the country. After the war Mr. Bunney worked for some years at the Housing Department of the Ministry of Health.—(Extracted from the *R.I.B.A. Journal.*]

John Charles Bourne, L.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Bourne, who died recently, was born in 1866, and educated at the Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire. He then studied at King's College, London, and subsequently became articled to the late J. E. K. Cutts, A.R.I.B.A. Mr. Bourne was for many years an assistant to his uncle, the late Richard M. Roe, F.R.I.B.A., and in 1915 became a partner in the firm. The principal work of the firm was confined to office and business premises in the City of London.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BUILDING METHODS

On Thursday last, at the Royal Society of Arts, Professor C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., delivered the Inaugural Bossom Lecture of the Chadwick Trust, dealing with recent developments in building methods in the United States. Having given a brief summary of historical methods, he said that the modern system of competitive tendering had led in England to the establishment of the profession of quantity surveyors, who cast up beforehand all the materials and labour required, and made a bill of it which the contractor priced. In America this profession did not exist, yet competitive tenders were obtained. Instead, the architect made much fuller drawings before the building started, showing on these drawings details of such things as plumbing, ventilation, heating, as well as construction. This meant that the architect was forced to think out his scheme more completely. The speaker then quoted from Mr. Bossom as follows, to show how this worked out in practice.

"For large office buildings or apartment houses, and even hotels, and it is in these that America has specialised, once the client has selected his architect it becomes the architect's duty to recommend the economically desirable building. This is a matter of vital importance, for if he should settle on too small a proposition it immediately invites competition by the erection of a similar building near by, possibly reducing the ability to obtain the highest rent, or if he recommends too big a structure much of it will stand vacant for awhile and ruin the investment that way. To hit the bull's eye, so to speak, a thorough analysis is first made of the number of existing available offices of a similar quality, the general progress of their development, that is how the aggregate number of such offices has been added to each year by new buildings and the poorer ones eliminated, and this is judged in relation to the increased population of the community. By charting these two items it is reasonable to suppose that the gap that will be demonstrated is a safe margin to provide for. Then comes the point at which you can increase the rent over the existing market by an educational campaign throughout the community, and by giving better facilities. All of this is quite unarchitectural, but the profit shown has been the cause of America's voracious consumption or adoption of the skyscraper as a national habit, for they are moneymakers of the best character if worked out scientifically and built to meet the correct demand. For instance, the average apartment house will earn anywhere from 12 per cent. upwards. One example I know in Richmond, Virginia, built in 1911, paid 18 per cent. on the investment at the start, and has slowly increased that ever since until to-day it is earning fully 26 per cent. every year.

"Now, the architect having been selected and with his recommendations in the hands of the client, he has to turn those figures into building facts, and the head of the office has the task of laying out his general plan—the arrangements of the offices or apartments or rooms, deciding the type of the building, as to height, according to the zoning law, and the general materials that may be employed so as to bring them within the fixed amount of investment that is allowable. All big architects' offices have a private draughting-room where this is worked out and where there are the real designers who work with the head of the office in turning the scheme into practical shape, and it is then that the work commences at a tremendous speed. With the general sketches all approved, a group of men, either within the architect's own office, or specially employed for the purpose in a structural engineer's office, start laying out the steel frame, which, in spite of all experience, is not yet standardised, as every architect endeavours to make a slight improvement or saving over those previously built. Another group of men start on all the plans, others who only do that type of work start on the elevations. The plumbing men start laying out their plumbing drawings on unfinished or incompleted blue prints of the plans that have been handed to them for their work, as do also the electrical men, heating men, the bells and telephone men. As to the elevators, these are put on the plans by the office, but without exception I should think a firm of elevator specialists is called in for advice or consultation.

"The specification writer is working on his part, collecting his information and in turn giving his information for the notes which have to be placed upon the drawings, and junior draughtsmen are preparing the large sheets of tracing linen, printing on titles, in preparation for the tracing of the completed plans, after they have been fully drawn out. The result of all this is pretty nerve-racking, but it is possible, and has often been done, to complete the entire drawings from the sketch stage to submission to contractors for, say, a twelve or twenty story building (which are the sizes most common to tall buildings) in anywhere from three weeks upwards, six weeks to two months being about the very maximum which would be allowed for buildings of this nature. Owners who have to pay at the rate of 1,000 dollars a day interest are not particularly anxious to have an architect to delay or dream while preparing his drawings. It is this terrific rush that has compelled so much of the old European detail to be incorporated into the buildings.

"When the drawings and specification and form of contract (the latter more or less tentative) have been completed, about half a dozen or more contractors are allowed to submit an estimate, usually on the completed building or upon the building exclusive of what are termed the utilities, which are estimated upon separately. The utilities consist of the elevators, the electrical work, the plumbing, heating work and ventilating work. A number of estimates are invited from a series of contractors along these lines at the same time, and the contractors are usually allowed now more time than they used to be to make these estimates. Years ago it used to be about a week or ten days, now it is more often two or two and a half weeks.

"The general contractor does very little of his own work, except in the case of a few big firms. His own work, if any, is rough brickwork, rough carpentry, general labourer work, and sometimes face brickwork, but all the rest he sub-lets. For this an almost unlimited number of copies of the drawings and specifications are required. All the figures are due in on a certain day, and they do not come in many minutes before the specified hour, so that the contractor's estimating clerk, on the night before the opening of bids, usually spends the entire night compiling his figures and checking up the various sub-contractors' estimates to see that no two men have included the same item or that nothing has been omitted. Then he foots these up, as it is called, or, in other words, adds up all the totals, adds on the office expense, the contractor's own supervision costs, and often then cuts off as much as 10 per cent. and sends that in as his estimate. This sounds, of course, a paradox; but they have found by experience that if they can trade or bargain with their sub-contractors when they actually have the job themselves they can very materially reduce their figure, so much so that they can not only cut out this percentage but yet have a very substantial profit to themselves."

Continuing, Professor Reilly said that in spite of the rushes which occurred occasionally, more time was spent in the study of the building before the final plans were drawn than was usual in England. There were often a number of partners, and they held a competition among themselves. The design was kept in a fluid state as long as possible so as to receive all possible criticisms and embody all good suggestions. The much larger staff of draughtsmen in an American architect's office meant that when the scheme was settled the actual working drawings could not only be made at much greater speed but with much greater detail.

"Coming now to the organisation of the actual building work, the introduction of the steel frame had made possible the application of the Scottish method of building from the inside outwards on a vastly increased scale. Each floor could be completed directly the steel was in place and could become both storehouse of materials and a workshop. As the external walls were carried on, the steel equally with everything else, they could and were built in sections and did not have to rise everywhere at the same time. With the greater heights of building, American builders had to give up the external scaffold and do everything from the inside or from slung boats wound up by winches. These boats were covered in and heated in winter. The plumbing, ventilating shafts and pipes of all kinds went up with the steelwork, which was rendered possible by the very accurate working drawings and careful setting-out on the plans of all such details. The lecturer again quotes Mr. Bossom, as follows:—

"The system is that every sub-contractor has to make a complete set of drawings of his work, giving the complete detail and dimensions of everything that he intends supplying. These have to be checked by the architect to see that everyone fits with every other one, and it is no unusual thing to have as many as 10,000 drawings of various forms and kinds before a job is completed. As to the erection of the steel, the steel columns are always made two stories long, *i.e.*, going up through two floors each time—this being technically known as 'one lift,' and on a swift-moving building it is not at all unusual to lift the derrick, which signifies the completion of two floors, twice a week; in other words, four floors of steel are erected but not fully riveted per week, the riveting gangs following close behind, in very direct connection with the derrick men.

"As to the brickwork. About three floors a week of this, or a floor every two days, is about the best satisfactory speed, for the brick work has to be carried floor by floor on the steelwork; and if greater speed than this is adopted it is found difficult to maintain the proper gauge with the joints of brickwork. As to the floors, we now try to hang our centres for the concrete directly from the steel frame by bolts which afterwards can be pulled out, or by some tin pan or inter-locking tile system, forming a tile arch, so that none of the old methods of supporting one floor concrete from the floor below are employed. The riveting gangs go up at the rate of about four floors a week behind the derrick men, the steel erection, and this indicates how quickly the floors have to be installed."

How were we to adapt these methods to English practice, continued Professor Reilly, if it was desirable that we should? First it was obvious that English work, both from the architects' and the builders' points of view, was much more individual in its character, much less standardised. The architect certainly did not take so much of his detail from the books in his library. It would probably be better in the majority of cases if he were more of a scholar and knew more about his work. But this was no reason why he should not make more complete working drawings, study his building beforehand, in all its aspects and details, as thoroughly as his American colleague. Assuming, however, the architect had done that and produced as perfect a set of drawings as possible, was there anything the builder could do to make his organisation of the job more efficient? It was here, indeed, he thought most could be learnt from America. The best contractors on that side had an excellent system by which they drew up, before the building started, a time schedule or chart showing exactly when all materials were to come on to the site and when each portion of the work was to be finished and each contractor to clear up and go. This chart was a very elaborate thing, going into every de-

Even such apparently small things as the exact dates between which the medicine chests in the bathrooms were to be fixed were given. He had been asked by the Trustees to mention the building of the new Devonshire House because he supposed it was erected so much more quickly than was usual in this country. He thought a year, possibly eighteen months, was saved to the owners by the speed at which the builders, Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, worked. This, of course, meant a very large saving in cash, and he attributed it more than anything else to the Progress Schedule which was drawn up by them before the building started. It was made the basis of all sub-contracts, which were let on the understanding that the sub-contractors came on to the job and left it on the days specified, having made all their preparations accordingly. These contract dates were, in general, kept to. They were no doubt assisted by a system of bonuses and fines, but—and this was an important point—they could not have been carried out if the progress schedule had not been skilfully drawn up. Indeed, it seemed to him largely the secret and kernel of the whole matter. The builders in this case, by their great knowledge, gained on both sides of the Atlantic, were able to visualise the building progress beforehand with such detail and accuracy that they neither set an impossible nor too easy a task in each individual trade. The sub-contractors all accepted the schedule, found it reasonable, and worked to it. To facilitate this there were held once a fortnight meetings of all the sub-contractors, at which the schedule was produced and all difficulties, which might cause delays, adjusted. This was a very important part of the work. The builders were able to act like this because for this building they were not contractors in the ordinary sense but building managers, acting in a professional capacity as much as the architects, and paid like them a definite commission. This at once brought the builder on to the side of the architect. He was there to help by his advice and experience and not to make difficulties or to find extras in order to make a profit on his contract. The essence of the matter was that the builder became the architect's friend and adviser as he was in Wren's day and not someone to be watched night and day by a clerk of the works. He understood that there was a much better personal relationship between architects and builders in America than there was with us. Perhaps owing to our system of tendering and the very tight contracts, based on bills of quantities which did not always follow the drawings very closely, because the latter are not full enough, they as architects sometimes put the builders into unfair positions. If, however, the builder could be made into a professional man and paid a definite sum on commission for his skill in organising the work, the whole position was reversed. He (the speaker) was very sure such a change would not only make for better building, which in the end, was more economical building, but, where speed was necessary, very much quicker work.

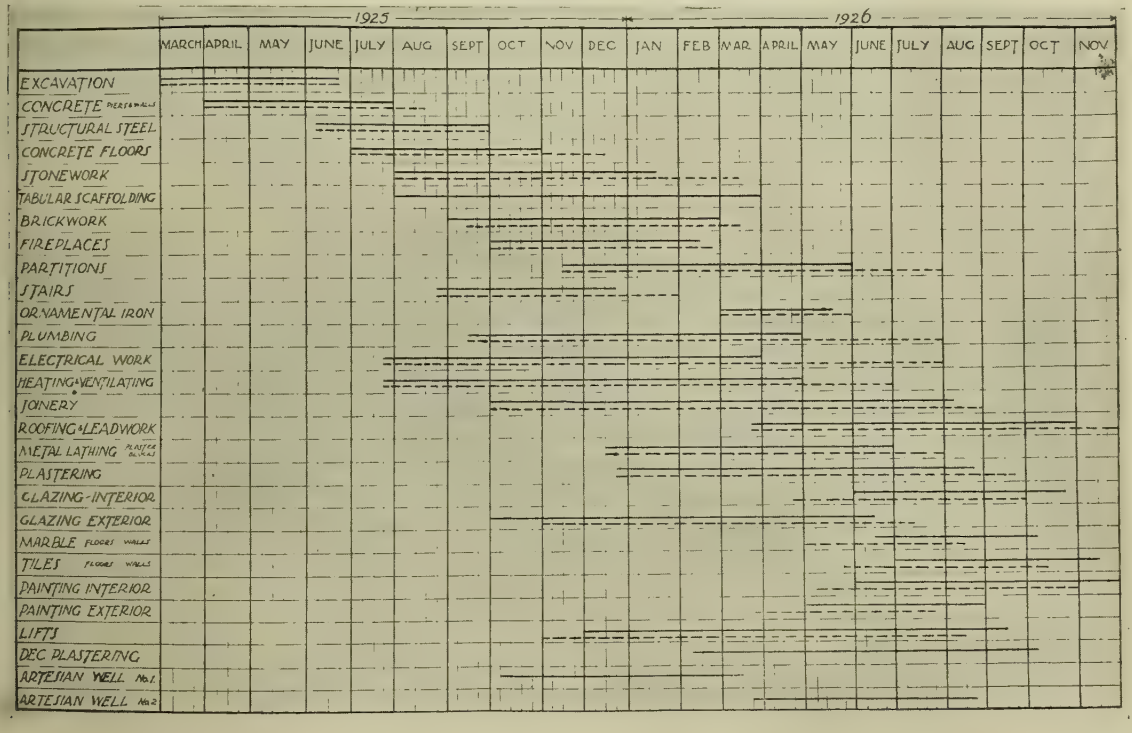
THE CITY CHURCHES

Mr. Mervyn Macartney, Surveyor to the Fabric of St. Paul's, in a recent lecture on "The City Churches and St. Paul's," dealing first with the Wren churches, said that St. Bride's, Fleet-street, represented pretty well Wren's idea of a parish church. It had been copied by all classes of architects. The Non-conformists had adopted it, and some of the Romanists as well. It was quite the accustomed type for the Church of England. Wren introduced galleries which he, the lecturer, had never thought particularly beautiful, but they carried out what Wren wanted. Wren's idea was that there should be an auditorium which should seat practically 2,000 people. Among the Wren churches which would hold 2,000 people were St. Andrew's, Holborn, St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Christ Church, Newgate-street. Later, Wren reduced the size of his churches considerably, and the Church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey was a small building compared with St. Bride's. St Peter's, Cornhill, was supposed to be the oldest site in London.

The lecturer said that he was rather annoyed with some City clerics, who had allowed their churches to be damaged and had had them painted and had permitted stained glass windows to be put into them, making them as black as possible. Unless the lights were turned on inside some of these churches it was impossible to see anything. That sort of thing was not at all an improvement. Of the six "dome" churches of Wren, the climax of design was to be found at St. Stephen, Walbrook, one of the most wonderful compositions ever evolved. There was an idea in the minds of some people that these "dome" churches in the City were designed by Wren as a sort of exercise in domes before he started St. Paul's. He, the lecturer, could not think that was the case, because Wren was dealing with quite a different problem. In the churches the columns supported nothing more than lath and plaster, very light, but St. Paul's was not a light thing by any means. It was therefore not much use for Wren to design these churches as an exercise before starting on St. Paul's. Wren was not that sort of man. He would consider weights as being the things to design for, not appearances. One great improvement in the City churches the lecturer said he had noticed. He had visited them recently and had found every one of them open in the mornings except one, the Welsh Church of St. Benet, Queen Victoria-street, where, he supposed, services were held only on Sundays. St. Benet was a very interesting church inside. It was a very small church, but it would be a good deal better without some of its stained glass. A good deal of the woodwork in the Church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey had been varnished too much; the oak there had become too dark. At St. Martin, Ludgate Hill, they were afraid that the "death watch" beetle had got in, but they must hope for the best. St. Martin had a narrow frontage, and formed a picturesque foil to the dome of St. Paul's. The finest spire was to be found at St. Mary'-le-Bow, but that spire was supposed to be tumbling down. He knew that it was not quite perpendicular. The most graceful steeple that Wren ever designed was at St. Vedast, Foster-lane. He had seen nothing in Italy to come up to it. St. Mary Woolnoth was started by Wren, but was handed over to one of his pupils, Hawksmoor, to finish. In conclusion, Mr. Macartney showed a number of lantern slides of old and new St. Paul's, and pointed out some of the difficulties with which Wren had to contend.

Plymouth Mental Hospital Extension.

Plymouth Town Council has approved a recommendation of the Mental Hospital Visiting Committee for the first instalment of the scheme of extension of the accommodation at Blackadon mental institution at an estimated cost of £149,000.



Progress Schedule of Devonshire House, Piccadilly.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

THE GARDEN SQUARES OF LONDON.

MR. FRANK HUNT, C.V.O., F.S.I., read a very interesting paper to this Institution on Monday, his subject being "The Garden Squares of London." There were, said the lecturer, in London about 250 garden squares of the class to which it was proposed particularly to refer. The great majority were called "squares" (though very few were so dimensionally), but amongst them were some "crescents," "gardens," "terraces," etc., which might be regarded as falling within the same category. The residential squares might be regarded as a distinctly British institution, or, perhaps more correctly speaking, a distinctively London institution, for whilst there were examples of such squares abroad, they did not, as in London, form an almost continuous feature of city development over a long period. On turning to the history of London squares, there was a considerable amount of material available. In the first place, they had been the subject of a good deal of legislation, and although resort to private Bill legislation was a much more common practice in past times than it was to-day, it was some indication of the importance of squares in London development that over forty Acts of Parliament had been passed relating to their management and maintenance. In the second place, there were the results of the painstaking researches of more than one local historian on the subject. In the references to the history of the early West End squares it was generally suggested that something earlier might be found in the City, but this was perhaps rather intended as a word of caution on the ground that, as the development of the City came first, it would be likely to contain the first square. On investigation of the point, however, it was found that the old City squares were street squares without garden enclosures, and it was doubtful whether the City was entitled to the distinction of providing the first garden square in London. It appeared that the garden square was a West End institution, a feature which began with the high-class residential development of that part of London. Three squares appeared to have some claim to consideration as the pioneer enterprise of their kind—St. James's-square, Leicester-square, and Bloomsbury-square.

About the same time as Leicester-square, Bloomsbury-square was coming into existence, while a further course of development of London squares followed that of the high-class development of London. Before 1700 a number of additional squares had been laid out, including Soho-square and Golden-square in the Soho neighbourhood, Grosvenor-square in Mayfair, Red Lion-square in the Bloomsbury neighbourhood, and Kensington-square, the latter being an outlying scheme of development.

Between 1700 and 1750, the provision of squares in the Mayfair and Bloomsbury districts continued, including Hanover and Berkeley Squares in the former, and Queen's-square in the latter, and their construction extended farther outwards, namely, to Hoxton-square, Shoreditch, and to Cavendish-square, north of Oxford-street. Between 1750 and 1800 many additional squares came into existence, including Bedford-square in Bloomsbury and Portman and Manchester Squares to the north of Oxford-street, whilst the development of squares in Chelsea appears to have begun in the period with Markham and Marlborough Squares. About 1800 there was exceptional activity in the development of the squares, including squares on the Bedford Estate, Bloomsbury, and in the Camden Town neighbourhood. Between 1800 and 1850 the squares development was at its height, and during this period the Clerkenwell Squares, the Hyde Park and Bayswater Squares, and the Belgravia and Pimlico Squares were formed. By 1850 the development of the most important squares was completed, the last management Act passed in regard to the fresh development of squares being for the improvement of the Norland Estate, North Kensington, in 1843. Cadogan-square, as it at present existed, was not laid out till 1883, and this was no doubt the last of the important squares to be formed.

The preservation of London squares in various forms, continued the lecturer, had been proceeding over a long period. Some gardens had been handed over to the local authorities by public-spirited owners; others had been acquired by local authorities and various bodies or individuals; some were rented or leased by the local authorities; a few had been preserved either as public or private open spaces under the Town Gardens Protection Act, 1863; and by the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Act, 1906, a number of squares were preserved from being used for building purposes. One of the earliest cases of preservation was that of Leicester-square—it might be said appropriately enough—as one of the first squares to be provided in London, and the nearest to Charing Cross, which might be regarded as the point from which the squares development of London proceeded.

Perhaps the most important chapter, however, in the history of the preservation of London squares was that in regard to Edwardes-square, Kensington. This square, on the south side of Earl's-terrace, Kensington-road, comprising about 3.2 acres, was laid out about the year 1819 as part of the development of the estate of Lord Kensington. In the same year an Act (59 Geo. III, cap. cxx) was obtained for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, watering, planting and otherwise improving the square (and other places on the estate). This Act provided that inhabitants or occupiers of houses for the time being should be appointed trustees for putting the Act into execution, and that the sole power of fencing, embellishing, repairing and maintaining the enclosure within the square should be vested in the trustees. The enclosure or garden was to be kept private for the use and enjoyment of persons occupying houses in the square, and to obtain the necessary funds the trustees were empowered to levy rates on the occupiers of the houses in the square.

In 1851 the Act of 1819 (and other Acts in relation to Kensington-square, Brompton-square, and the Norland Estate) was superseded by the Kensington Improvement Act, which extended and more or less consolidated the local Acts which it repealed.

In 1903 the square, with other property adjoining, was sold. This created such alarm as to its impending destruction that the London County Council introduced a Bill (Edwardes Square Protection Bill, 1904) for the preservation of the square, for which, however, it was not found possible to obtain a second reading. In 1910, when the lease of the square granted by Lord Kensington in 1820 terminated, the question of the future of the square came to be determined. In the Court of Chancery Mr. Justice Warrington held that the Act of 1819 created a modification of the rights of the owner until the statute was repealed, and that the Act of 1851 perpetuated the provisions. He accordingly gave judgment in favour of the Committee (July 26, 1910), and this was upheld by the judgment of the Court of Appeal (November 7, 1910) and the House of Lords (January 22, 1912). This decision was not only of importance as affecting the future of Edwardes-square itself but the future of all squares subject to statutory provisions of the same or a similar character.

In 1905 the London County Council, in view of the great public interest evinced in the question of the preservation of squares which had arisen, particularly in connection with the sale of Edwardes-square in 1903, promoted a Bill designed to prohibit building on the garden squares and enclosures of London. The question was raised as to whether prohibition against building could not be secured on the basis of the payment of compensation, and the view was advanced that it would appear probable that in cases where the square had been so laid out in the ordinary course of estate development that the compensation might be nil. The Bill of 1905 was thrown out by the House of Lords, but a similar Bill was passed in 1906. The efforts for the preservation of London squares, said the lecturer, had not been always successful up to the present, but the process of destruction on any considerable scale had begun only in the years since the war. The real reason for the question arising about this time was due to the fact that on those estates where the squares were found, the original building leases were only now expiring.

The serious threat of the destruction of the squares began with Mornington-crescent and Endsleigh-gardens. Mornington Crescent-gardens formed part of an estate of about 4½ acres consisting of about forty houses and a garden enclosure of about 2½ acres in extent. So long as it remained in the hands of the family of Vice-Chancellor Hall, the garden was maintained as such, and was subject to a garden rate, the last time the rate was levied being in the year 1921-2. The leases of the houses being about to fall in, the trustees of the original owners disposed of their interest, and it passed into the hands of a property speculator who contemplated the development of the garden enclosure for the erection of commercial buildings. There being no effective occupiers of the houses who previously benefited from the maintenance of the garden, the garden rate ceased to be levied after 1922, and steps were taken to dispose of the garden enclosure for the erection of buildings for business purposes. A similar story was associated with the alienation of the Endsleigh-gardens enclosure.

As regards the future of the garden squares of London, it was no doubt true that in the hands of enlightened owners there was little risk of the original intentions of those who were responsible for the first lay-out of the estate being thwarted by the garden enclosures being built over. But the experience in the case of Mornington-crescent, Endsleigh-gardens, Edwardes-square, and more recently in the case of the squares on the Foundling Hospital Estate, indicated that there might be a serious risk of new purchasers not being animated by the same generous desire for preserving the amenities of the district, and attempts might be made to utilise the garden enclosures for purposes for which they were not originally intended. There further emerged a point which was of considerable importance to the owners of interests in, and the occupiers of, the houses around the garden enclosure. The main problem, particularly from a town-planning point of view, was the preservation of the general character of the locality which was impressed upon it in the original scheme of development by the allocation of generous areas to be kept unbuilt upon and had since been laid out as pleasant garden enclosures. That benefit was twofold: one the immediate advantage to the premises adjoining; the other, the wider benefit conferred upon the community as a whole by stamping a district with amenities the value of which it was difficult to assess. In the opinion of the lecturer it was essential, therefore, that for the success of any scheme which would aim at securing from building the garden enclosures in question, it should not be complicated by an attempt to secure that those enclosures should be opened at all times for the use of the public. His own conclusion on the subject was that public opinion and the control exercised by Parliament over the use of property, which every year was limiting for the public weal the freedom of an owner to do just as he wished, had reached a stage when it could hardly be considered unjust to require by statute the general preservation of the *status quo* so far as it related to these garden enclosures.

St. Mathias : From Rood Screen, Cawston Church, Norfolk.

St. Michael : From Rood Screen, Ranworth Church, Norfolk.

St. Philip : From Rood Screen, Cawston Church, Norfolk.

PAINTINGS FROM EAST ANGLIAN ROOD SCREENS.

From full-size Water-Colour Drawings by Mr. William Davidson, F.R.I.B.A.

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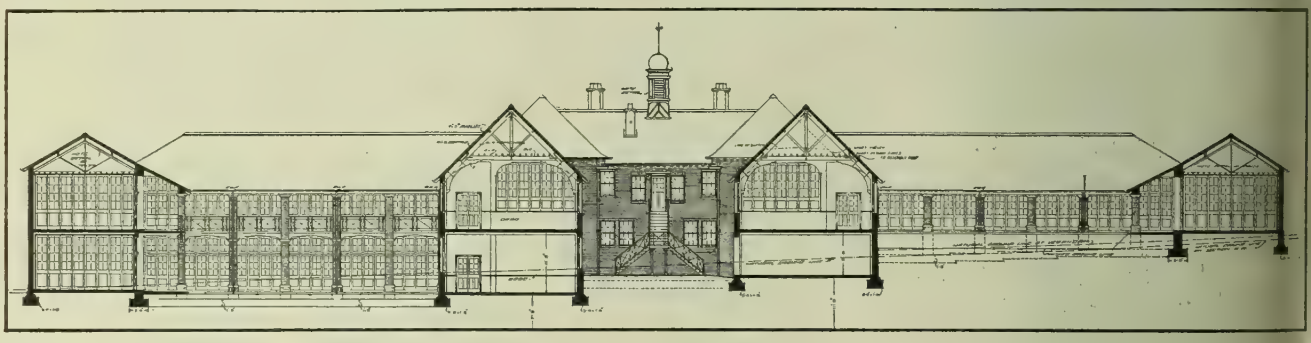
ILLUSTRATIONS

Townhill Elementary School, Swansea.

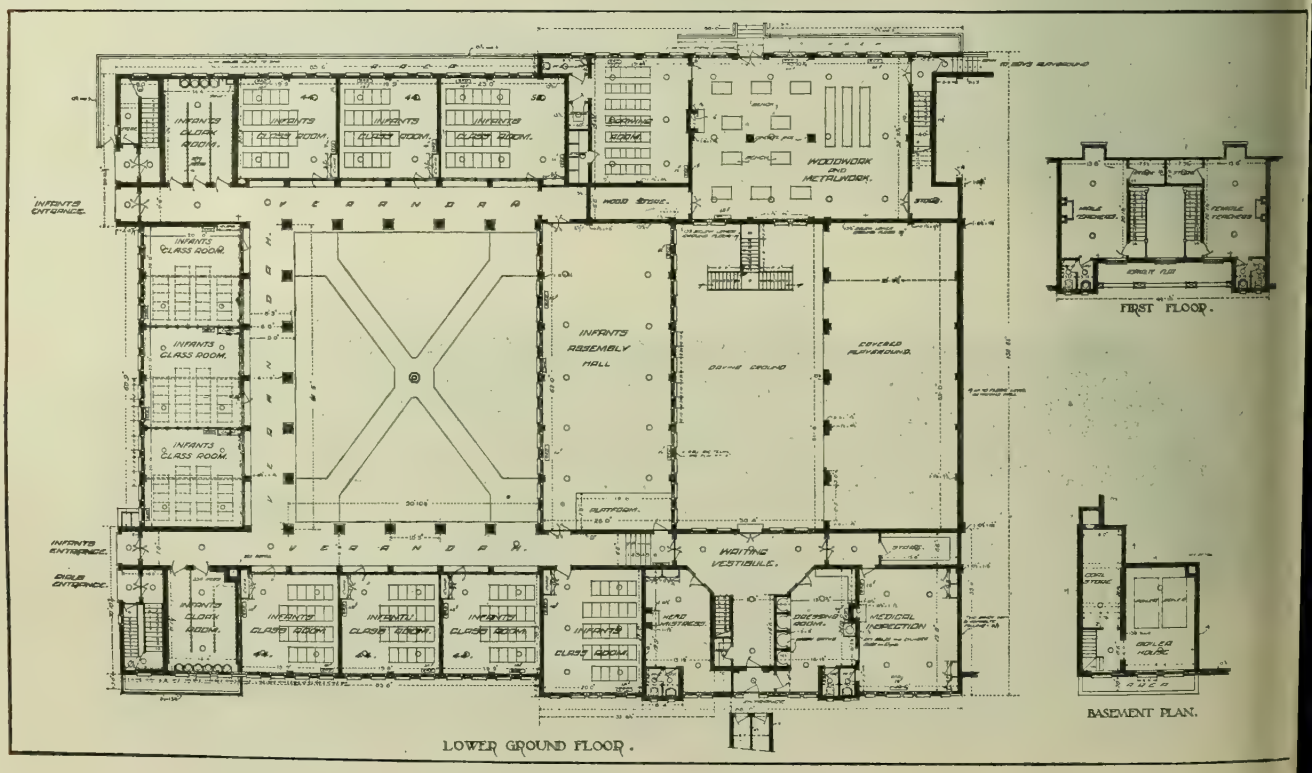
This school, which is built in the centre of one of the Council's housing schemes consisting of about 1,000 houses, faces south, overlooking the town and Swansea Bay. The area of the school site, which is about 500 ft. above sea-level, is 2½ acres. The playground has an area of 8,200 sq. yds., which is equivalent to 56 sq. ft. per unit of recognised accommodation. The plans, which were approved by the Board of Education in 1924, were prepared by the Borough Architect, Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., on open-air principles. The school, which provides accommodation for 420 boys, 420 girls and 452 infants in three separate departments, together with special subject rooms for handicrafts and domestic science, has been designed in sympathy with the general character of the surrounding housing scheme. The classrooms have been grouped around two open turfed quadrangles, and have screens opening the whole of their width on to cloisters. The third or central quadrangle with covered drill shed adjoining affords facilities for drill. The boys' department consists of ten classrooms, a large assembly room, together with woodwork, metalwork and drawing rooms. The girls' department consists of ten classrooms, a large assembly room, together with a fully-equipped special subjects department, including cookery room, laundry and model housewifery rooms. These model rooms are duplicates of the rooms provided in the surrounding housing scheme, and are fitted with similar appliances. Folding screens and stage-lighting effects are provided to the laundry and cookery rooms, which enables these rooms in connection with the assembly rooms of the boys' and girls' departments to be adapted as stages for school theatricals and other purposes. The infants' department also consists of ten classrooms a large assembly hall. There is a fu equipped medical inspection department, cluding inspection room, changing room spray baths, common to all three departme The changing room and spray baths have independent entrance, and can be used dressing-rooms in connection with the adja public playing fields. The skeleton fram and reinforced concrete beams and stanchi take all strains and stresses. Exterior curt walls are 11 in. hollow brickwork. The ternal and internal elevations have been signed as simply as possible with a view economy in maintenance, architectural ef being obtained by simple planning, group and colour contrasts. The building is hea on the low-pressure hot-water system w radiators. All rooms, halls, etc., have cr ventilation, and blackboard surfaces have b provided the full length of one wall in e classroom.

The general contractors were Messrs. Ll Bros., of Swansea, and the amount of the c tract was £52,560 (including heating £2,0 electric lighting £967, tar-paved playgrou £2,680). The cost per unit of accommodat was £40 13s. 7d., and cost per cubic 1s 6.4d. The cost of furniture was £2,7 The clerk of the works was Mr. Harry Weav

Following is a list of the sub-contractors Messrs. John Legg & Sons, Swansea, heatin Morgan Bros., Swansea, electric lightin Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., Westminst Hennebique reinforced concrete floors; Gr



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



Elementary School, Town Hill, Swansea.

MR. ERNEST E. MORGAN, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect.

Co., Swansea, and the Cattybrook Co., Bristol, facing bricks; The Empire Co., Ltd., London, artificial stone-L. S. Partridge & Co., Leicester, ; C. & F. Gaen, Port Talbot, tar-s; La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., Swan-asphalt flats; Wake & Dean, Ltd., n, folding partitions; James Gibbons, Wolverhampton, ironmongery; The grove Guild, Worcester, bronze letters; rby & Wilkinson, Birmingham, cloak-ittings; Stevens & Adams, Ltd., Wands-, woodblock floorings; H. H. Martyn & Cheltenham, cast fibrous plaster; R. C. g & Co., London, lightning conductors; & Son, Ltd., London, copper turret ator; Haywards, Ltd., London, fire-staircase; David Rowell & Co., London, V. A. Baker & Co., Ltd., Newport, iron g and gates; W. R. Pickup, Ltd. s), and Twyford, Ltd., Hanley, sani-ittings; J. D. Bennet, Ltd., Glasgow, t Furnishing Co., London, and King-Ltd., West Bromwich, school furniture esks; C. M. Moxham & Co., Swansea, ork fittings; Smith & Co., High nbe, chairs.

ew Automatic Telephone Exchange, Clontarf, Dublin.

s building has just been completed by ree State Board of Works to the designs r. W. H. Howard Cooke, A.R.I.B.A., ng under the Chief Architect, Mr. T. J. . The four corner pylons are built of ed bricks, and are battered by means of inished cavity reduced from 5in. at the o 1¾in. at the top, the batter being ob-by sloping the side of the plumb bob. atter of the panel reveals of the pylons propriately less than that at the angles. reatment of the concrete sills and the e texture in brick and tile serve to en-the design.

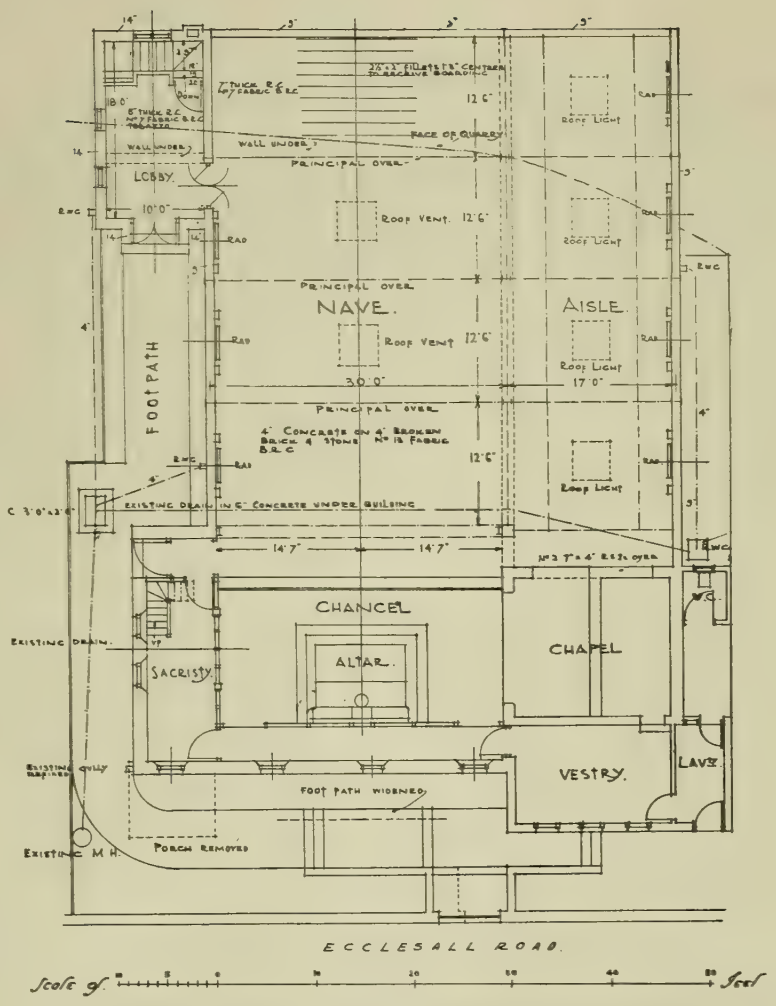
Domestic Work at Imperial Delhi.

se buildings are in all cases constructed in and lime plaster, the living and bedrooms protected from the heat and glare by ooms, dressing-rooms, &c., and by veran-the size of the latter being reduced to the nnm owing to financial stringency. architect is Mr. R. T. Russell, D.S.O., B.A., Chief Architect, Public Works tment.

Parish Church of All Saints, Glossop, Derbyshire.

s church has been rebuilt on the site ctual foundations of its mediæval pre-or, which was destroyed in 1831, and hen and there replaced by a building te of which was a sufficient indication of chitectural character. A survey of the of the parish, written by the Rev. Lawrence in 1916, contains such records ustrations of the original church as were le. The tower and spire, which still , were built in 1853. The removal of based nineteenth-century building, which come necessary owing to its structural rity, was rendered possible by a bequest he late Rev. W. H. L. Rusby for the n of a new nave and aisles, a work was carried out in 1914-15. The cost recently completed chancel was borne cal benefactress, Mrs. Harriet Jackson awshead House, Glossop), in memory deceased husband.

church, as now completed, comprises nd aisles with south porch, of a total ! length of 74 ft. and a width of 48 ft. ancel, 45 ft. by 20 ft., has a morning on the south side and vestries with chamber on the north. The Memorial on the north side covers the site of the chancel aisle known as "St. ne's Chapel." Its western arch has reserved *in situ* and forms the only re-g portion of the mediæval building. lls of the new church are built in local ne, the ashlar work of the nave and being in "Weldon" and that of the in Stancliffe (Darley Dale) stone.



St. William's Mission Church, Ecclesall, Sheffield: Plan.
MESSRS. HADFIELD & CAWKWELL, Architects.

The nave columns are of Glossop (Mouselow) sandstone, and the arches and internal wall linings of Monks Park (Bath) stone.

The contractors for the nave and aisles were Messrs. Robert Bridgeman & Son, of Lichfield; and for the chancel, Messrs. D. O'Neill & Son, Sheffield.

Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A., of Sheffield, was the architect.

Mission Church of St. William, Ecclesall, Sheffield.

This is an addition to a small chapel which was built in 1905, and which has been converted into the chancel, side chapel and tribune to a new nave and aisle 56 ft. by 46 ft., planned at right angles thereto, with seating accommodation for 400 persons. This new portion is of steel-framed construction with brick panel walls, the internal lining and casing of the stanchions being carried out in Conisborough "Rustic" brickwork. The walls are panelled to a height of 10 ft. with British Columbia Pine "Drytone" panelling. The tribune and chancel fittings are carried out in the same process and materials. The total cost of the work, including fittings, heating apparatus, etc., was £3,000.

The building contractors were Messrs. D. O'Neill & Son, of Sheffield, and the heating was by Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., of Manchester. Messrs. Hadfield & Cawkwell, of Sheffield, were the architects.

Sculpture for Australia.

The National Gallery of Victoria, in Melbourne, has acquired, through the Felton Bequest, three bronzes by the late Mr. F. Derwent Wood, which were included in the Memorial Exhibition of his works at the Royal Academy.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *February* 11.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. E. Lane on "Old Hampton Court Palace Revealed." At 21, Albemarle-street, W.1. 9 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Major H. Barnes on "Slum Problems." Caxton Hall. 6 p.m.

The Northern Architectural Association.—Mr. Arnold Mitchell will give an Architectural Talk. 6, Higham-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 7 p.m.

MONDAY, *February* 14.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Mr. W. M. Selvey on "Power Stations and their Equipment." At South Wales Institute of Engineers, Cardiff. 7 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Museum Demonstration—Building Sites." 6 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Business General Meeting. Election of Candidates for Membership. Nomination for the Royal Gold Medal, 1927. 8 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Mr. H. C. Toy on "Permeability of Concrete." At the Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 16.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—Rev. C. R. Davey Briggs on "Church Architecture in Britain from St. Joseph to St. Wilfrid." At 9, Conduit-street, W.1. 8 p.m.

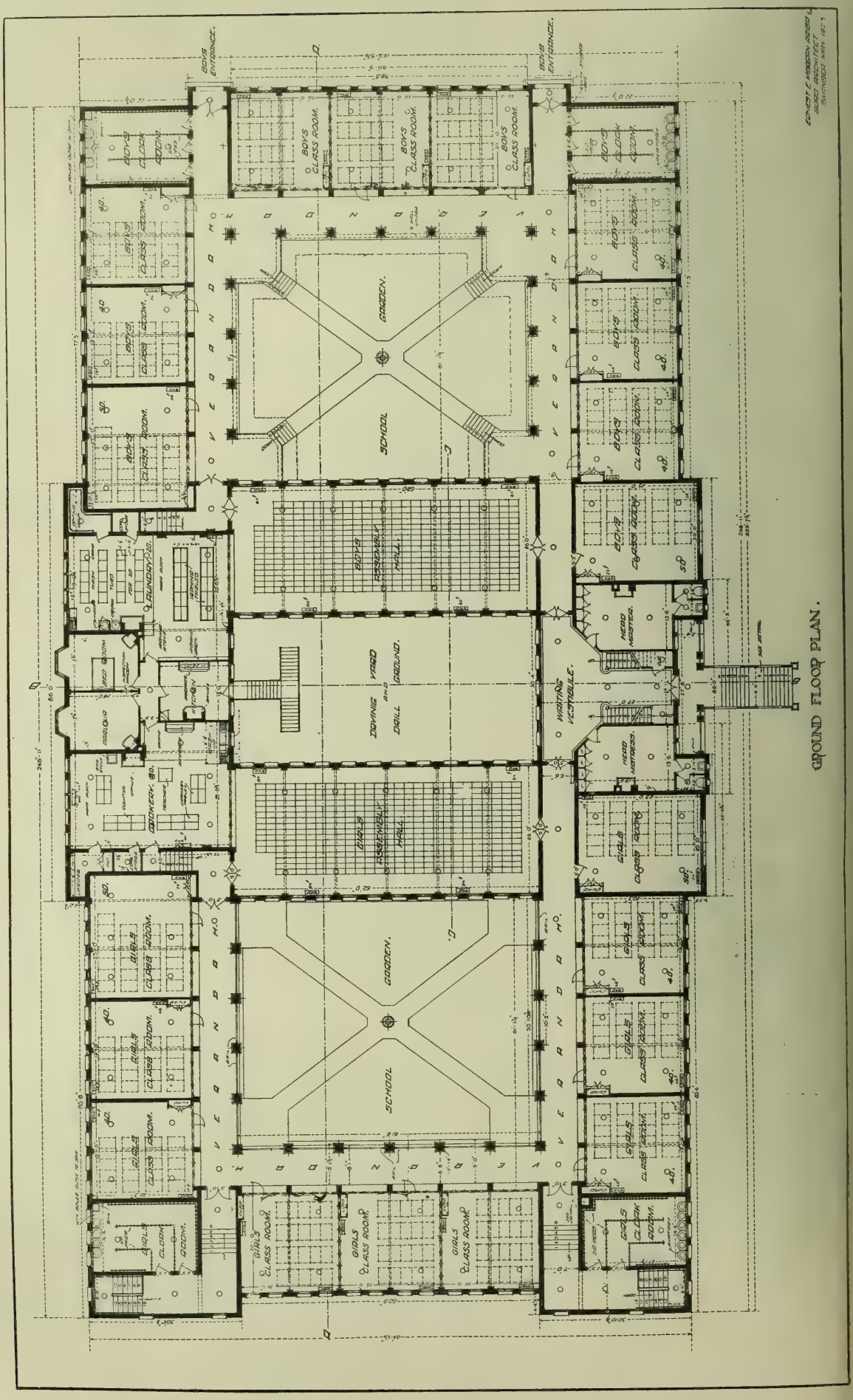
London Society.—Visit to the Hall of the Haberdashers' Company, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

THURSDAY, *February* 17.

Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. P. B. Chatwin on "Decoration of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick." 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, *February* 18.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. E. Willis on "House Drainage." 6 p.m.


BOYS' ENTRANCE.
BOYS' ENTRANCE.
BOYS' CLASS ROOM.
BOYS' CLASS ROOM.
BOYS' CLASS ROOM.
GARDEN.
SCHOOL
GARDEN.
SCHOOL
BOYS' PLAYGROUND.
GIRLS' PLAYGROUND.
WAITING VESTIBULE.
HEAD MISTRESS.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLASS ROOM.
GIRLS' CLOAK ROOM.
GIRLS' CLOAK ROOM.
GIRLS' CLOAK



South Elevation.



Detail of Main Entrance Front.

Elementary School, Townhill, Swansea. Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect.



Woodwork and Metalwork Classroom.



Typical Assembly Hall, showing Folding Screens to form Stage.

Elementary School, Townhill, Swansea.

Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect.



Boys' Quadrangle.

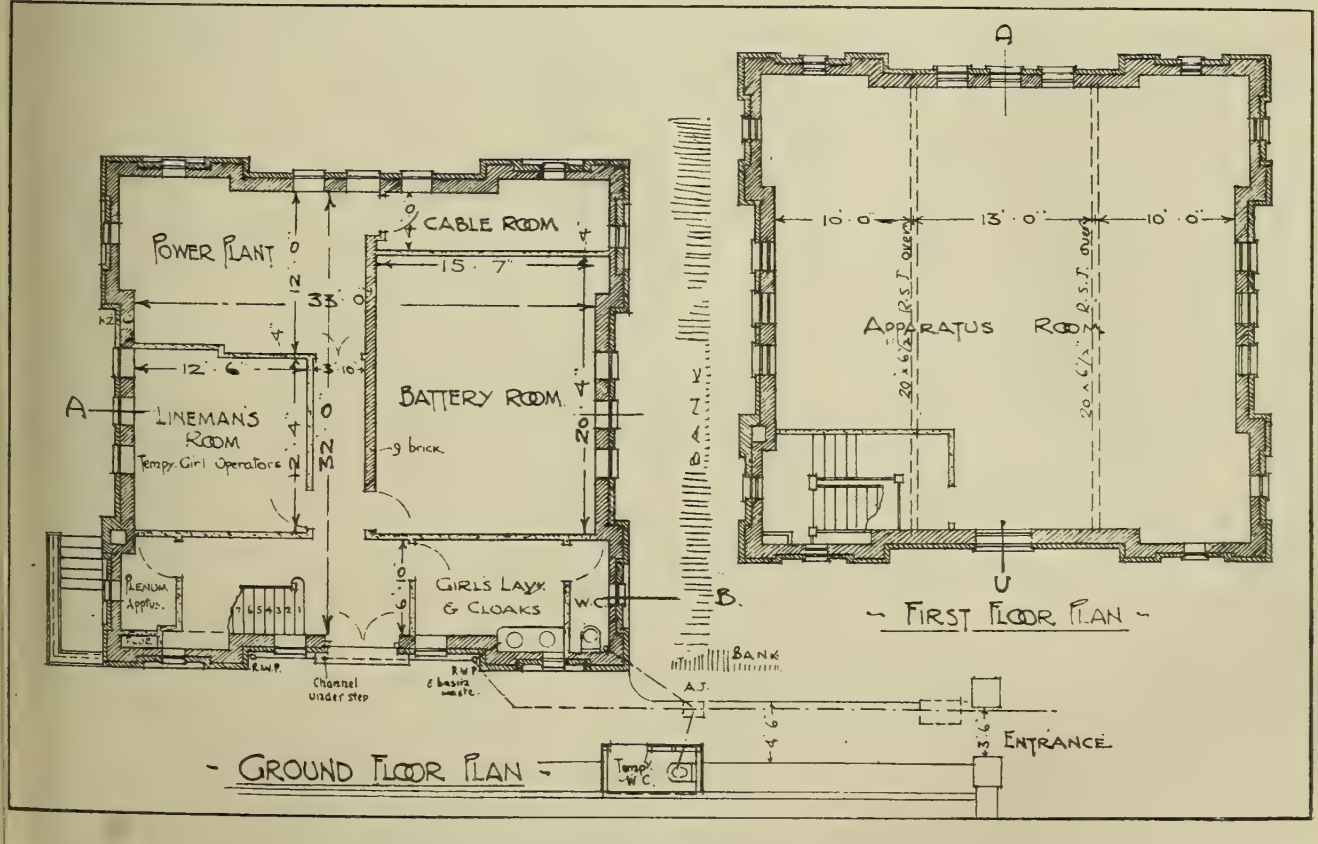


The Cloisters.

Elementary School, Townhill, Swansea.

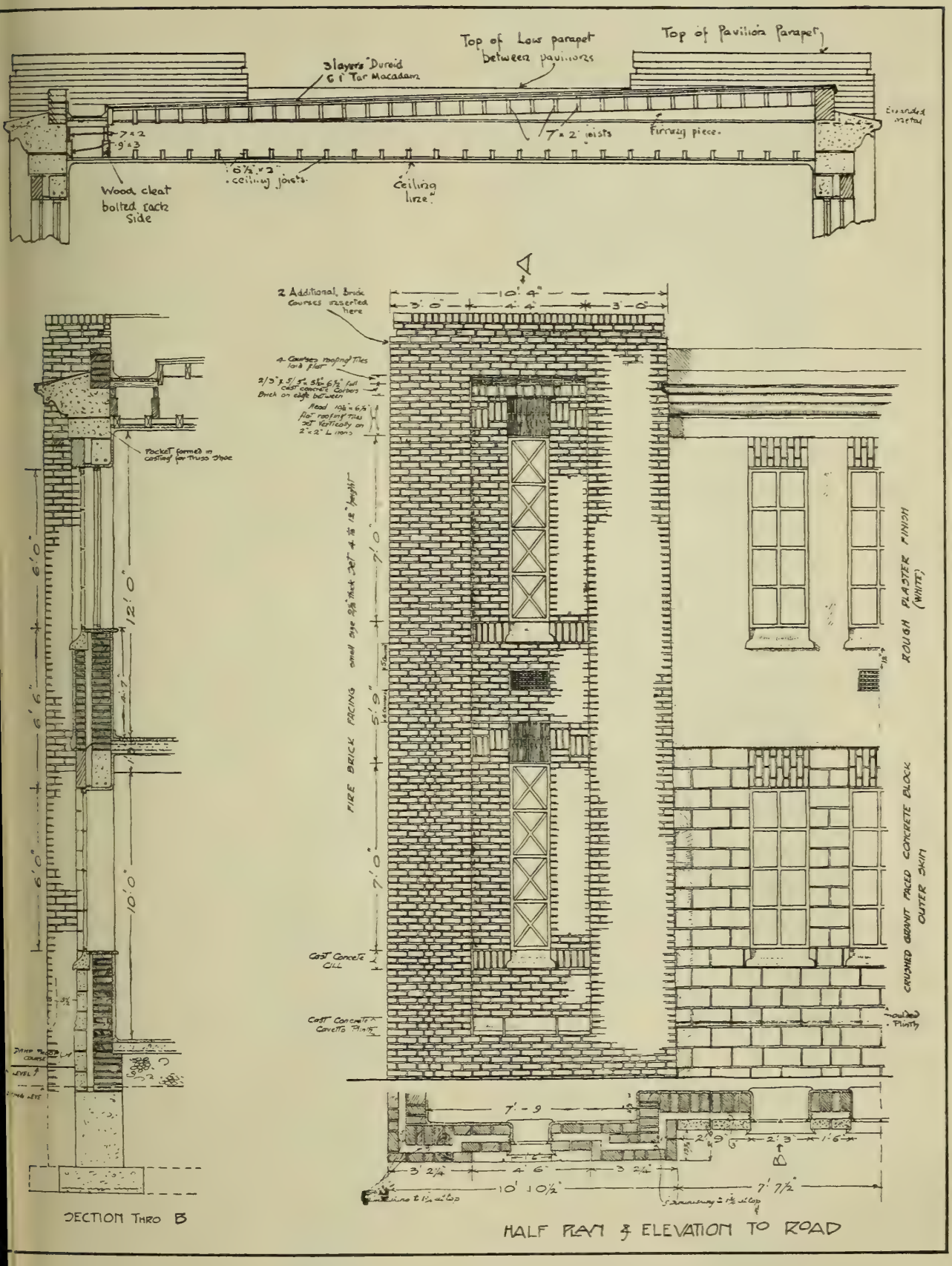
Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect.





New Telephone Exchange, Clontarf, near Dublin.

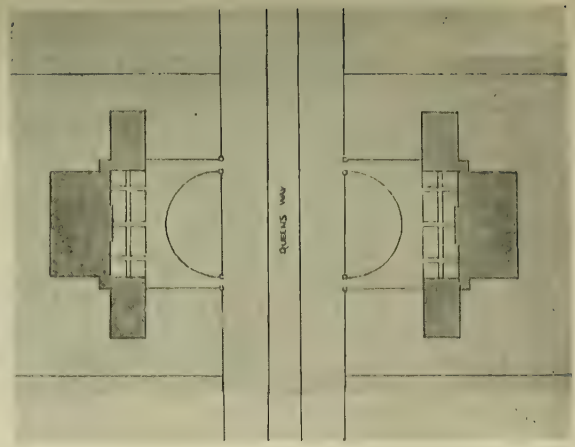
MESSRS. T. J. BYRNE (Chief Architect to the Board of Works) & W. H. HOWARD COOKE, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



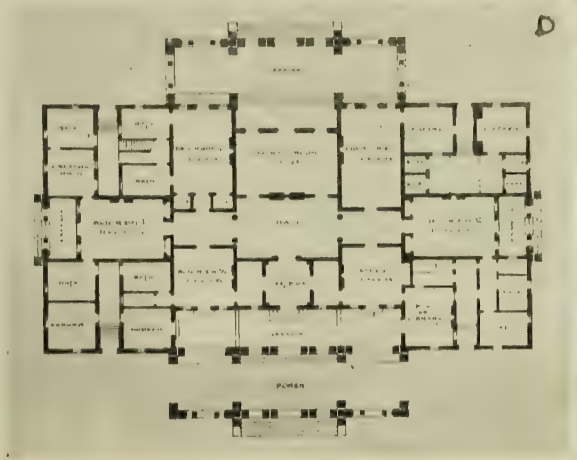
New Telephone Exchange, Clontarf, near Dublin : Details.

MESSRS. T. J. BYRNE (Chief Architect to the Board of Works) & W. H. HOWARD COOKE, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.





Residential Quarters for Legislative Councillors.



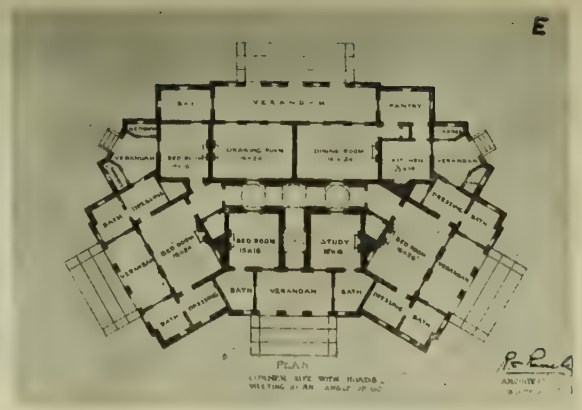


Members of Council's Bungalow.

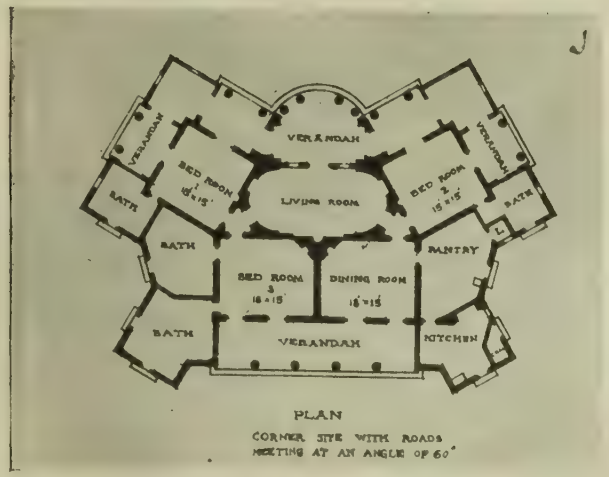
Domestic Architecture at Imperial Delhi.

Mr. R. T. Russell, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Public Works Department.





Gazetted Officer's Bungalow.

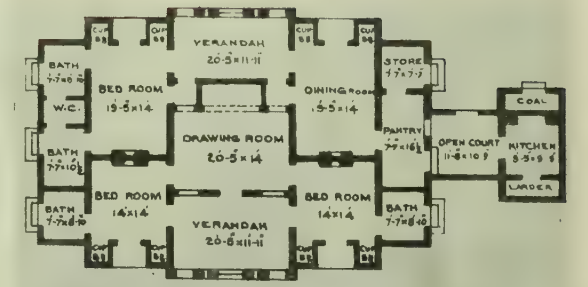


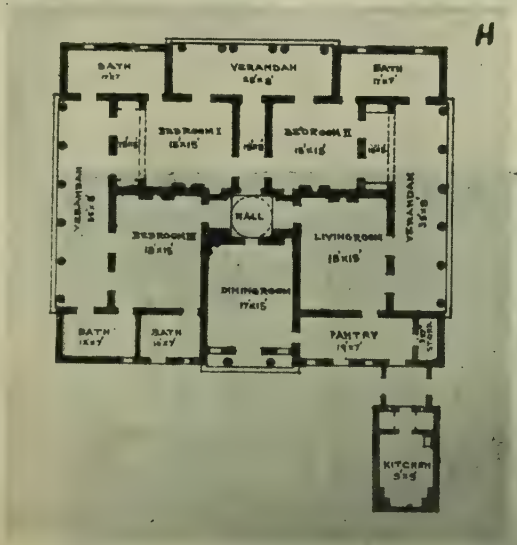


Domestic Architecture at Imperial Delhi: Gazetted Officer's Bungalow.

Mr. R. T. Russell, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Public Works Department.



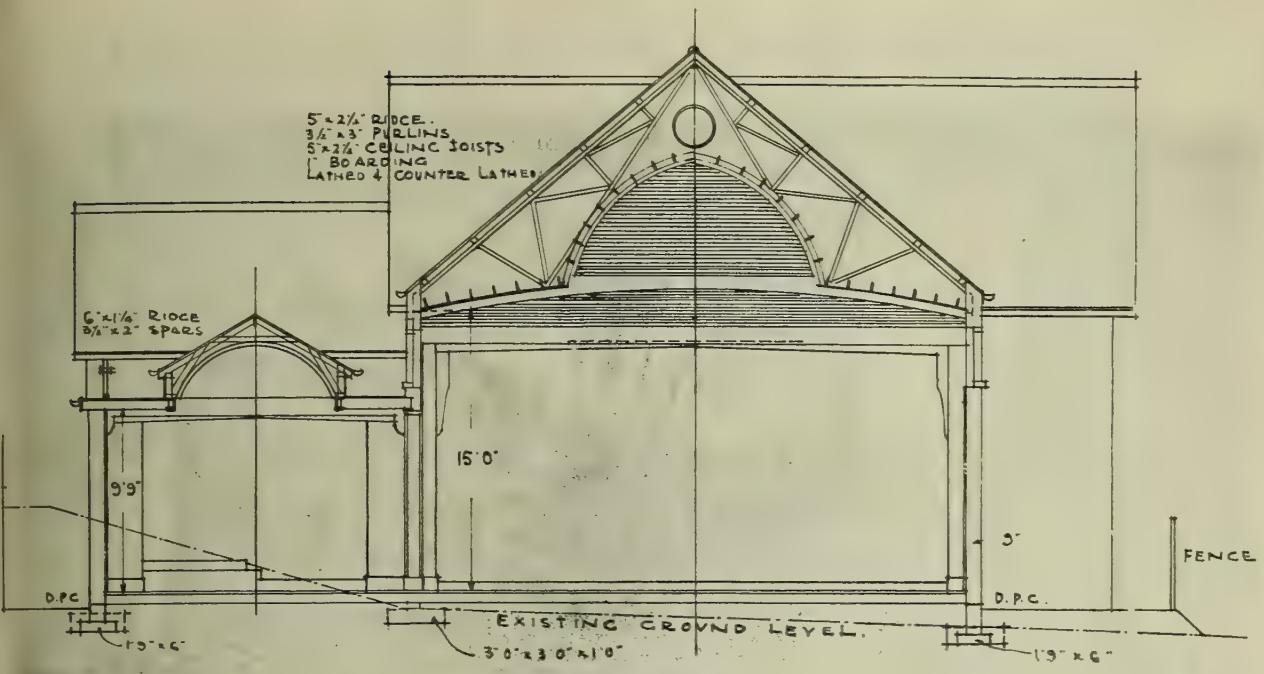






Domestic Architecture at Imperial Delhi: Gazetted Officers' Bungalows.

MR. R. T. RUSSELL, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Public Works Department.



Cross Section.

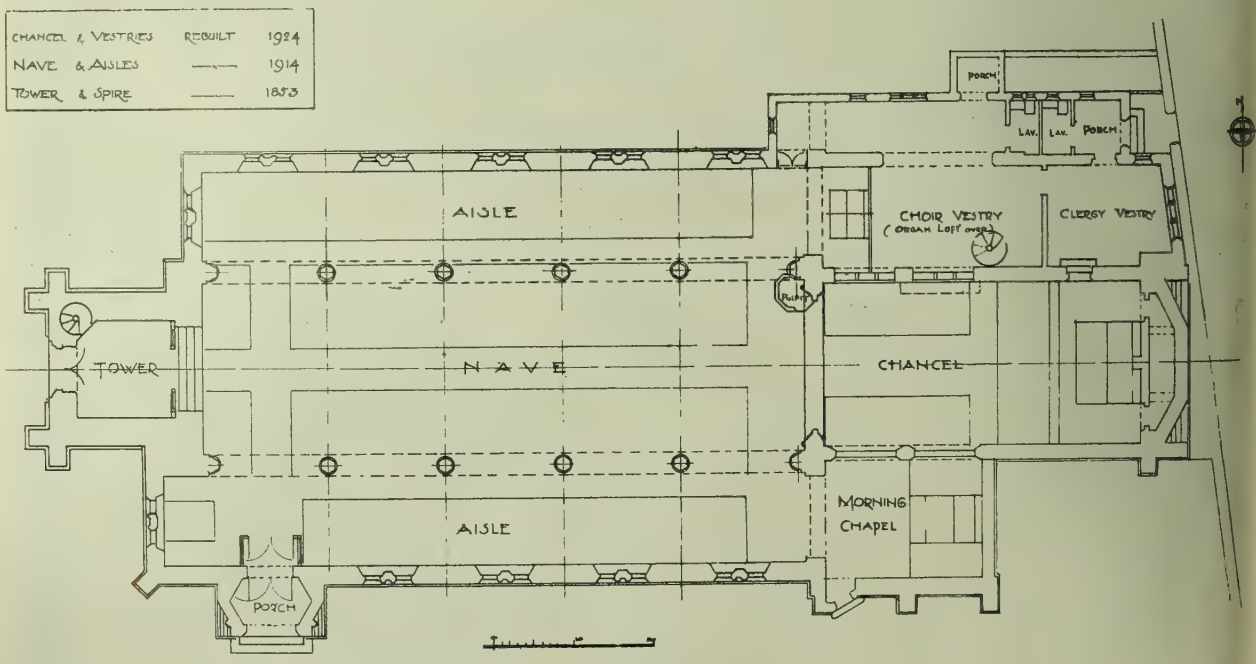


St. William's Mission Church, Ecclesall, Sheffield.

Messrs. Hadfield & Cawkwell, Architects.



VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST.



PLAN.

All Saints' Parish Church, Glossop, Derbyshire: New Chancel, &c.

MR. C. M. HADFIELD, F.R.I.B.A. Architect.

The New Morning Chapel.

The New Chancel.

All Saints' Parish Church, Glossop, Derbyshire. Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

IN the course of a paper on "Modern American Architecture," given recently before this Society, Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., said that to understand American architecture we must realise conditions of living and of commerce. The country was so vast, with such variations in climate, that there was a place for nearly every type of architecture. But everywhere was big opportunity, which meant that life was strenuous and the chances of reward great. Hence the necessity for conveniences in the more modest home, and the growth of luxury in the case of the wealthy. The high cost of labour, the pressure of existence, meant that mechanical devices replaced human hands. But the art of living, as opposed to merely existing, was not understood in America as it was in Europe. The most noteworthy contribution of America to the world of architecture had been in the solution of its own particular problems—buildings for commerce, for transportation, for dwelling. The problems of every American city were different, but they all had one factor in common—the congestion in the business and favourite residential quarters, with the result that the skyscraper was introduced as a palliative. Therefore, the skyscraper, though specially associated with New York, was a national asset—or liability.

Money-making was the great American pastime and recreation. It was not money-grubbing, but the joy of power and zest for the battle of wits. American commercial buildings, banks, offices, warehouses, were efficiently, even luxuriously designed as a setting for this national occupation. Money largely replaced aristocracy, hence the magnificence of business premises. The banks were temples, as they were beginning to be in this country. The new telephone building at the foot of Manhattan, the Buhl building in Detroit, the Tribune Tower in Chicago, the telephone building in San Francisco, were amongst the finest new business blocks; while the Bush Terminal building and the Woolworth Tower still held their own. Transportation had called into being magnificent terminal stations for the railroads, and these would soon be followed by development of road and garage service for automobiles. The American garages were ahead of any in Europe.

The greatest American contribution to the architecture of the home was the apartment house and apartment hotel. They were the normal outcome of the American mode of living, which, in its turn, was due to shortage of labour, and a natural gregarious tendency. Every conceivable mechanical equipment was installed, and every day new apartments were being opened. The population of the apartment hotels was migratory, the new hotels were always full, and by the time they had lost popularity they could be pulled down, for the investment life of one of these buildings did not exceed eight to ten years. The Shelton Hotel and the Ritz Tower were the finest buildings of that kind in America. The latter was like a fairy tower springing from amongst the square blocks of millionaire apartments in Park-avenue, which had become the wonder street of New York.

Zoning had produced fine silhouettes, and American tall buildings were becoming modern in expression, but lower buildings retained classic flavour. The detail of most American buildings was well placed and in good scale, but it was very dull and trite, being nearly always borrowed direct from some European source. Very little use was made of colour, and the streets were more drab than those of London, due to the neutral tones of brick and the lack of strong colour accents. Interiors were generally based on Spanish, Italian, or French tradition, sometimes English or German. They were often the work of professional decorators, well executed, but lifeless and without character. Interiors of banks, hotels, restaurants, theatres, all resembled one another. Modern decoration was just beginning to be acceptable, but was naturally opposed by those decorators who sold antiques. Gothic architecture was in favour for churches, schools, and suburban apartment houses. The American use of Gothic, with a few exceptions, resulted in the creation of a permanent distaste for anything mediæval!

Labour conditions in the automobile and building industries were very favourable to the worker, but not all industries paid high wages and there was much more poverty than was generally imagined in England. A bricklayer might earn 10 to 15 dollars per day, but would lay 750 or 800 bricks. Building costs for commercial and public work were about the same in New York as in London, and the equipment was more complete. But domestic work was about 10 to 15 per cent. more expensive.

It would be a great mistake to base our architecture on American models, any more than on that of any European country. America's achievement was the solution of her own problems, but she had borrowed largely from Europe in so doing; we must not attempt to borrow back her borrowings. We could learn from America the better organisation of the builder's and the architect's business, the mechanical equipment perfection of all services, and the power and will to do things in a large way. In England we were apt to be petty; even our war memorials had sometimes to tell the hour. We could learn from Americans a broader habit of mind, but we must work out for ourselves our national architectural expression.—(*From the R.I.B.A. "Journal."*)

YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of this Society was held for the first time at Hull, last week, when Major Malcolm Dossor (Hull) presided over a large attendance in the Reception Room at the Guildhall. (In previous years, the dinner has been held in York.)

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Rigg (Beverley Minster) proposed the civic toast, and said he regarded himself as the guardian of one of the most beautiful churches in Europe.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Watson Boyes), in reply, said Hull was ambitious, and he warned Dr. Rigg that in days to come, when the city extended its boundaries, it might look towards Beverley.

Alderman Sir Alfred Gelder, to whom credit had been given for the great improvements made in the centre of Hull, also replied, and said he was pleased of the fact that the improvements had not proved a burden, but rather an advantage to the ratepayers.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., said the Allied Societies formed a great network all over the country, and were the base and backbone of the Royal Institute. Theirs was a great profession, with a great past and with a greater future of activity and usefulness before it. But that depended in a great measure upon the support, the loyalty, and the hearty co-operation of all in the work of the Institute. Quite recently they had been able to give representation upon the Council to all the provincial societies. That was a great step for the good of the profession as a whole, because it enabled all their Allied Societies to be in touch with the work of the Institute and made them one great association throughout the country. Architecture was not only one of the oldest arts, but one of the most important and most beneficent. It fulfilled a human need. There was a feeling to-day that if they were to get the best out of life they must have the best architecture. He felt that the country was at last rousing itself to the necessity for placing some control upon the indiscriminate violation of the amenities and upon the ugly buildings that had disgraced this country for the last fifty years, not only in country districts, but in towns and cities. Municipalities were awakening to the fact that it was time to take in hand great schemes of town-planning, and schemes for the clearance of slums that had bee a disgrace to this country for so many year It was gratifying to know that Hull was in th vanguard in that movement. When the thought that for years past theirs had been ou side the scale of the arts, it was a great gratif cation that at last the Press was beginning t realise what an invaluable asset they had i architecture, and the enthusiastic response give to the movement for the Preservation of Rur England augured well for its future. They o the Council had an uphill fight, but he wa sure that if they had not only the support the public, but of architects, they might in tim rouse a volume of public opinion that woul prevent the wholesale destruction and de poliation of the country that was going on to day.

With regard to educational matters, it wa interesting to see that two students from Hu had gained honours recently in London. It wa peculiarly gratifying to him because he wa strongly of opinion, although he himself wa an articled pupil, that the system of educatio adopted in universities and schools was ultimate benefit to architecture and woul justify the abandoning of the old pupilag system. He hoped the authorities at th University College to be established in Hu would see their way to embody a school architecture.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE seventh general meeting of the sessio was held on February 4, at the Association Rooms in the Royal Society of Artists' buildings The President (Mr. Holland W. Hobbis A.R.I.B.A.) occupied the chair. The programm arranged for the evening was an exhibition o the work of students of the Birmingham Scho of Architecture, and the opportunity of a open date was taken to arrange for three shor papers to be read by students of the school The first paper was by Mr. A. W. Soden, a first year man, who chose for his subject, "Wh I Became an Architect." Mr. P. Shelcher, second-year man, entitled his paper, "Th School from the Pupil's Point of View"; whil the third paper was by Mr. G. A. Baker (thir year), who took for his subject, "Holida Work."

A discussion followed, in which many comment were made concerning the old-time method of architectural training as compared wit modern facilities and the results obtained, muc to the detriment of the past era. Amongst th speakers were Messrs. A. J. Swan (Vic President), W. Doubleday, A. T. Butler (Vic President), H. S. Scott, J. P. Bridgewate A. J. Jenson, G. Drysdale (Director of th School), H. Goulborn, and others.

The President announced that an old Birmin ham student (Mr. T. M. Ashford) had won th Pugin Studentship; and Mr. H. Jackson (of th Birmingham School), a Scholarship of th Institute.

The exhibits from the School of Architectu upon the gallery walls, showed a pleasing fres ness both in design and execution, and it w to be noted that there was a good deal dignified restraint and clarity of expressi pervading the works, which reflects cre upon the teachers and students alike.

BRISTOL STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

A meeting of the Institution of Structu Engineers was held at the Merchant Ventur Technical College. Mr. F. E. Webber occup the chair, in the absence of the President of branch (Mr. A. J. Taylor). Mr. Gower Pin A.M.Inst.C.E., gave a lecture on "Piles Pile Foundations," in which he traced development of pile-driving on the lines eliminating those resistances which impe driving without assisting the ultimate bea capacity, and augmenting those which wer a more useful kind, illustrating by lantern sl some of the methods by which these obj were achieved.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—V

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Note.—Subsection (5).—In the case of Woodham *v.* L.C.C. (1898, 78 L.T. 553) it was held that whether communication between two streets is direct or not is a question of fact and not of law. The Court refused to interfere with the decision of the L.C.C. and the Tribunal of Appeal that a proposed new street with a right angle turn did not reasonably afford direct communication between the two carriageways to which its ends opened.

Subsection (5).—"Subject to conditions," Section 190, Part XVI, of the 1894 Act gives the Council power to make conditions.

Subsection (7).—"It shall be lawful for the Council by order." The order must be given in writing under Section 187 of the 1894 Act, which states :—

(1) Notices, orders and such other documents under this Act shall be in writing, &c.

(2) Orders shall be under the seal of the Council.

In the case of Barlow *v.* St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, (55 L.T. 221) it was held that where an order made by a magistrate to demolish certain property within eight weeks, and such order was not drawn up and served until the last day of the eight weeks, such order was invalid.

An order should be drawn up and served at once.

Section 10.—This section provides for the adaptation of ways for streets and are briefly as follows :—

(1) Application to be made in writing to the Council for their sanction accompanied by plans, sections and particulars.

(2) Council to consent or reject such application within two months. Sanction implied if Council fail to give notice of their disapproval within two months.

(3) As to when a person shall be deemed to have commenced to execute work within the meaning of this section.

(4) Notice to Council before any person commences to widen on either side to a less extent than the prescribed distance.

Note.—In the case of L.C.C. *v.* Heatham (69, J.P. 222), in which a building was enlarged by extending it along a paved way, with gates at end, and to which other persons had access to buildings abutting upon the way, it was held that the owner could not be convicted under sections 7 and 10, as nothing had been done to the way to adapt it for carriage traffic.

Section 11 deals with the grounds for refusing to sanction adaptations of ways for streets.

Section 12.—This section provides for certain cases where greater width of street may be required, as follows :—

In any case where it is intended—

(*a*) To form or lay out any street (not being within two miles of St. Paul's Cathedral) for carriage traffic ;

(*d*) To adapt or permit to be used for carriage traffic any street or way (not being within two miles of St. Paul's Cathedral) not previously so adapted ;

And if the Council shall deem it expedient in the public interest that the street or way should by reason of its length or importance, or in consequence of its forming, or being so situate as to be likely to form part of an important line of communication, or for other sufficient reason be of a greater width of 40ft. clear, they may make it a condition of their sanction that the street or way shall be throughout, or in such part as they may direct, of a greater width than 40 ft. ; but nothing in this section shall authorise the Council to require a greater width than 60 ft.

And before requiring that any street or way shall be wider than 40 ft., the Council shall give notice of their intention to the local authority, in order that the local authority, if they think fit, may make a representation to the Council.

Note.—Section 15 provides for compensation to owners in certain cases.

K.B.D. 1926 (Lord Hewart, C.J., Avory and Salter, L.J.), Courtaulds, Ltd., *v.* City of London Corporation.

Where land is acquired compulsorily by the Corporation of the City of London, under the Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817, for the purpose of street widening, the owners of such land are not entitled to recover, in addition to the value of the land taken, any sum for damage to the land remaining in their possession. (42 L.T. 781.)

Section 13.—Position of new buildings with reference to streets.

(1) No person shall erect any new building or new structure, or any part thereof, or extend any building or structure, or any part thereof, in such manner that any external wall of any such building or structure, or if there be a forecourt or other space between such external wall and the roadway, any part of the external fence or boundary of such forecourt or other space, shall, without the consent of the Council, be in any direction at a distance less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway of any street or way being a highway.

Note.—In the case of L.C.C. *v.* Wandsworth and Putney Gas Co. (82 L.T. 562, 1900), it was held that a gas company who, under provisions of their private Act which entitled them to erect such gas works as they think fit, were subject to the provisions of this section as their private Act contained nothing that was inconsistent to this section.

(2) Gives the Council power to decide what streets shall be over 40 ft. wide.

(3) Provides for appeal against decision of the Council.

(4) The Council may in any case where they think it expedient consent to the erection, formation, or extension of any building, structure, forecourt, or space, at a distance less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway or any other such street or way, and at such distance from the centre of such roadway, and subject to such conditions and terms (if any) as they may think proper to sanction. Provided that the giving of such consent by the Council shall not in any way affect any rights of the owners of adjoining land. Before giving such consent, the Council shall communicate to the local authority their intention to give the same. Any person dissatisfied with the determination of the Council, under this sub-section may appeal to the Tribunal of Appeal.

Note.—In the case of Reg. *v.* L.C.C. (76 L.T. 492, 1897), where a new building or structure has already been erected within the distance without their consent, the Council are not compelled to entertain an application for their consent to such building.

(5) Provided that where any person intends to alter or re-erect a building or structure existing either at the commencement of this Act, or at any time within seven years previously, and which shall not be or shall not have been in conformity with the provisions of this section relating to new buildings and structures, such person may cause to be prepared plans showing the extent of such building or structure . . . and the extent of the forecourt or other open space (if any) between any external wall of such structure and the roadway, and may cause such plans to be submitted to the District Surveyor, who shall (if reasonably satisfied with the evidence of their accuracy) certify the same under his hand, and such certificate shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the plans. Thereupon it shall be lawful for such person to alter or re-erect such building or structure, but so that no land within the prescribed distance shall be occupied by the re-erected building or structure or the forecourt, or such other open space as aforesaid (if any), except that which was occupied within the prescribed distance by the previously existing building structure, forecourt, or open space.

If such person should fail to submit such plans to the District Surveyor, or the District Surveyor or the Tribunal of Appeal should refuse to certify the accuracy of the same, such persons shall, in altering and rebuilding the said building or structure, be bound by the preceding provisions of this section in all respects as though no building or structure had previously existed upon the land within the period aforesaid. Provided always that no dwelling house to be inhabited or adapted to be inhabited by persons of the working class shall, without the consent of the Council, be erected or re-erected within the prescribed distance (a distance of 20 ft. from the centre of the roadway) to a height exceeding the distance of the front or nearest external wall of such building from the opposite side of such street, and that no building or structure shall be converted into such dwelling house within the prescribed distance (a distance of 20 ft. from the centre of the roadway), so as to exceed such height.

Note.—For the words "the prescribed distance," read "a distance of 20 feet from centre of the roadway" when the proviso relates to dwelling houses inhabited or adapted to be inhabited by persons of the working class and situate outside the City. (London Building Act, 1894 (Amendment) Act, 1898, section 4.)

Provided that this section shall not prevent the re-erection of any such dwelling house erected previously to the passing of this Act by a local authority.

Note.—This subsection limits the extent to erect or re-erect or extend buildings within the prescribed distance of the centre of the roadway. The right to build within such distance is dependent upon the existence of a building or structure, or of a portion of a building or structure, within the prescribed distance either at the commencement of this Act, or at some time within seven years previously, and it also limits the right to the alteration or re-erection of a building or structure so as only to occupy land within the prescribed distance which was occupied by the previous building or structure.

It also provides that for the preparation of plans of the existing property, and if certified by the District Surveyor they are accepted as conclusive evidence of the correctness of the plans. This is an important item, and steps should always be taken to have such plans prepared before any work is undertaken. The absence of such plans has often proved in many instances, a loss to parties concerned not only in this section but in light and air cases, &c.

Plans must be to a scale of 22 ft. to the inch, and must show the extent and height of the old buildings on the site.

In the case of L.C.C. *v.* Patman & Fotheringham (1 L.G.R. 519, 1903) it was held that section 13 dealt with the ground area only, that the certified plan is one that will show the extent of the building and forecourt. In this case it was held that a factory could be erected within this subsection although it differed wholly both in height and class from the previously existing buildings (six dwelling houses).

Where a number of buildings had been cleared from a site and a different number of new buildings had been erected on the site, with different boundaries and not of the same class or character as the previous buildings, it was held that such buildings were re-erected within the provision of subsection 5.

It was also held that a public building in the nature of an hotel for poor men is not a dwelling house within the meaning of this subsection. L.C.C. *v.* Davis (77 L.T. 693) and L.C.C. *v.* Rowton Houses, Ltd. (77 L.T. 693).

Upon a site (containing 10 houses and certified by the District Surveyor) 11 houses and shops were erected. Each shop and house was let to one tenant, who occupied the shops and rooms behind same and sublet the upper part to artisans and their families. It was held that the houses were not to be inhabited or adapted to be inhabited by persons of the working class (L.C.C. *v.* Davis, 77 L.T. 693).

The expression "working class" is that class of persons who obviously live in two or three rooms or live in such a condition of life that overcrowding takes place. Where a building is practically certain to be occupied only by persons of the working class that building will come within the description of "to be inhabited or intended to be inhabited by the working class" apart from the intention of the person erecting the building that it should not be occupied by the working class only (Crow *v.* Davis, 89 L.T. 407).

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER VI.—FEES.

THERE is no recognised scale of fees for services in connection with party walls; they are usually a matter for negotiation. It is customary to assess them on the basis of time and trouble involved, the standing of the surveyor, and the importance of the proposed work. Except in the case of a mutual building of a party wall or a rebuilding resulting out of a dangerous structure notice, when it is usual for each side to pay their own surveyor's costs, it is customary for the building owner to pay the reasonable fees of the adjoining owner's surveyor. This appears just and reasonable where a building owner desires to do some work to a sound party wall for his own use and benefit and the adjoining owner has by statute to employ a surveyor to watch his interests and deal with the technical questions involved. It is only when an adjoining owner's surveyor demands exorbitant fees that friction arises.

One is unfortunately acquainted with instances where the amount of the fees demanded can only be described as blackmail, but which the adjoining owner's surveyor will sometimes endeavour to justify by producing more or less elaborate drawings, often showing matters that have no connection with the construction of the party wall, together with a list of imaginary visits, interviews, and letters that he claims will be necessary in order to see that the work is properly carried out. After the receipt of his fees I have noticed that the necessity for these services on behalf of his client, the adjoining owner, appears to diminish—even to disappear altogether. Such practices should be discountenanced, and only a reasonable fee should be offered for services in settling the award, and the adjoining owner's surveyor should be told that he must look to his client for such further fees as he requires. If this is made an excuse for holding up the settlement of the award, as is sometimes done, no time should be lost in calling upon the third surveyor to act, after, perhaps, pointing out that the only reference to the subject in the Act is in section 91 (4) which says, "the costs incurred in making or obtaining the award shall be paid by such party as the surveyor or surveyors determine." A third surveyor who knows his duties is not likely to support exorbitant claims for fees.

It is sometimes stated in the award that the fees therein mentioned are a contribution towards the fees of the adjoining owner's surveyor which enables him to approach his client with better reason for such further fees as he requires. One is often met by a claim for fees for the adjoining owner's solicitor, for instructing the surveyor and other services. It is the custom in London to refuse to pay these, and not to recognise any intervention of a solicitor, as the London Building Act was specially framed to enable neighbouring owners to settle their differences through the agency of their surveyors. In the country the same reasons do not apply, and the reasonable charges of a solicitor might well be allowed for such nominal services. The fees mentioned in the award are paid upon signing it, and the award is usually so worded as to make this obligatory. The adjoining owner's surveyor would be justified in not completing the award until he has received his fees as agreed.

Instances sometimes occur where for some reason an adjoining owner's surveyor desires to retire from the position after an award is made but before the agreed work is completed or even commenced. His ability to do so will depend upon the terms of the award, and especially upon the clause relating to his fees as, if the fees are stated to be those of the adjoining owner's surveyor, I think it is doubtful if he would be able to throw up his retainer until the work is completed without becoming liable to his client for damages. Even if he found someone else to undertake the duties and paid him he would still find himself in a difficulty as, being in the position of an arbitrator, he cannot delegate his authority or duty. The position would, I think, be different if the award stated that the fees were assessed up to and including the signing of the award, and this would conform to the wording of the section of the Act previously quoted, but in any case it would be safer for a surveyor who desires to retire from the position first to obtain his client's sanction thereto.

In the case of party walls outside the jurisdiction of the London Building Act, the same principles as to fees can be safely followed, and where the surveyors are authorised by the respective owners to draw up an award under a voluntary submission. I would strongly advocate that both the building and adjoining owner's surveyors' fees should always be stated in the award.

Presentation by Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has presented to the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester, of which he is a vice-president, a Roman jug found during excavations at his residence at Max Gate. When discovered some three feet beneath the surface, lying close to a skeleton and remnants of ancient Roman pottery, the jug was crushed, but has been carefully restored.



Elementary School, Townhill, Swansea. The Spray Baths (Medical Inspection). (*See page* 242.)

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Profit Sharing Scheme.

[REPLY TO "PROFIT SHARER," JANUARY 21.]

SIR,—I quite agree with "Doubtful"; difficulties no doubt there are, and the point he mentions is one of them. Is it necessary for foremen to be Union men? My experience is that some are and some are not; a good many in the past have joined for peace and quietness, as they put it; those that are members usually take little, if any, active part in their branch meetings. To my mind no foreman should be a Trade Unionist—he cannot faithfully serve two masters. In London, I believe, there is a Foremen's Association which would overcome your correspondent's difficulty.

In the district to which I belong the foremen usually have been with their employers for many years, and invariably their sons follow in like capacity; what happens is this:—A contract is secured, usually at a cut figure (it is astonishing even to-day, with the increased amount of building, how much estimates are "cut up"). One says to the foreman, "Look here, Jack, I have got the job low. It is up to you to watch my interests" (without detriment to workmanship generally), "and if the job comes out all right I will give you something at the finish." The fact that he may possibly draw, say, a five-pound note at the finish is an incentive to an added interest in carrying out the work economically, and whether or not he is a Union man it has been found that he is always ready to accept the gift—a form of profit sharing.

Recently the annual meeting of a well-known firm was reported in your columns, and, if I remember rightly, reference was there made to a profit-sharing scheme which had been inaugurated and was working satisfactorily. PROFIT SHARER.

Cold Bitumen Preparations.

SIR,—If any of your readers have had experi ence in these materials for paving purposes an for road surfacing, I should be interested to hea their experiences. I have recently tried on make without very great success. PAVIOR.

Transparent Sheet Material.

SIR,—I require some transparent shee material (oil preparation or otherwise) to cove some stalls in a covered market hall. The ligh must go through, but no dust nor occasiona drops of rain, owing to defective roof. Can yo suggest a maker of or dealer in such material A. G. H.

Sawn Laths.

SIR,—As timber merchants, we are puzzled a the varying nature of the demands for saw laths; sometimes there is a tremendous run o 3½ ft., sometimes on 4 ft. Can any of yo readers account for these variations?

W. R. C.

Damp Walls.

SIR,—In altering and re-conditioning a buil ing about 78 ft. by 40 ft. which has eighte 1 ft. 10½ in. by 2 ft. 3 in. piers at interva around its external walls, it is found that dan is rising seriously owing to absence of dam course. Is it feasible to insert a dampcou having regard to the size of the piers? If what would be the approximate cost, and wh material and method could be recommende What other method of treating the walls or casing them internally could any of your read advise? Between piers the walls are about 1 13½ in. and half 9 in. in thickness.

ANXIOUS YOUNG ARCHITECT

Cost of Building Work.

SIR,—In ascertaining the approximate cos industrial office buildings by the "cub content" method, what percentage should added to the pre-war figure per cube foot obtain the present-day figure or cost?

ESTIMATOR

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—VI

Keeping By-laws Up to Date.

In our last article we were still considering e recommendations of the Committee on uilding By-laws as to the method to be lopted for bringing by-laws up to date, and hen once they were up to date, of preventing em from falling back again, and we had own that the Committee had rejected a sug-stion that the builder should be given the tion to follow the model series instead of the ries in force in the district and their reasons r so doing. But as the Committee had found atures which were attractive in this sug-stion, and also one referred to later in the eport that a single code should be enforced all districts, subject to necessary local varia-ons, we had put forward a variant of both ie above suggestions, viz., that the model eries appropriate to each district should be ut in force, but the local authority should be llowed to show cause for any local variation, nd we were about to show that this sugges-on would meet many of the objections raised y the Committee against the two proposals s made before them.

In addition to the objections urged against ie proposal to give the builder an option to bserve the model, instead of the by-laws in orce in his district, which we set out in our ast article, the Committee added (see para-raph 34 of the Report): "Moreover, the sug-estion involves giving the model form statu-ory force, presumably in the shape of an rder of the Ministry of Health, which would ead to difficulties, as explained in para-raph 26 of this Report. We have, herefore, attractive as this plan is at irst sight, decided to reject it." We nave already referred to paragraph 26 of he Report at the close of our fourth article, ut it is to be observed that the suggestion he Committee was there dealing with was, hat by-laws should be dispensed with and a tatutory order should take their place; and he Committee found: "We cannot on the vidence before us say that uniformity is ecessary, although, as stated in paragraph 28, ve think it should, as far as possible, be ought, and we cannot therefore recommend hat the system set up in 1858 of distinctly ocal and possible varying legislation in the hape of by-laws should be superseded in avour of centralised legislation in the shape f Orders of a Government Department; rocedure which would be better adapted for ie purpose than Parliamentary legislation, ut which would involve much time, labour nd negotiation with conflicting interests.' ne proposal we have made is not at all on l fours with the suggestion the Committee ere there considering, it does not dispense ith by-laws and substitute orders of the inistry for them, and the only order required ould be one putting the three model series force in the districts for which they are ppropriate. When we turn to the recom-endations of the Committee directed to curing that every district shall have at least minimum code of by-laws, we find support r this procedure, for we find it stated in ragraph 109 of the Report: "We do not ink any appreciable number of local authori-s would refuse to carry out a statutory rection that by-laws should be made; but ere might be some cases of default, and we ggest that these should be met by giving e Board power to declare by order that rtain by-laws should come into force and te effect as if made by the authority. There a precedent for the form of this in section 44 the Housing Town-Planning Act, 1909."

We therefore think that our suggestion ets all the objections raised in the Report the two suggestions on this point made to Committee. The model by-laws could be put in force, by order, in the appropriate districts; by-laws would not be superseded by the Order, nor would centralised legislation be substituted for local legislation, for opportunity would be given for the local authorities to show cause for any variation required by local circumstances; the suggestion does not involve two sets of by-laws being in force in the same district, and it would not tend to lax administration on the part of the authorities, nor cause friction, nor would it cause the trouble anticipated by the Committee in connection with the proposals before them with one standard only, for with the application of the three models respectively in the appropriate districts applications for variation would be the exception and not the rule, and that uniformity which the Committee admitted was desirable both in the interests of all concerned and as securing certainty of interpretation would be secured; and, we may also add, the suggestion would appear to fit in with and support the other two recommendations made by the Committee.

This brings us to the third suggestion made to the Committee—the automatic sweeping away of all by-laws on a certain date or dates—and the Committee recommended that by a statutory provision a date should be fixed and that all by-laws confirmed before that date should cease to have effect; that other by-laws in existence should be terminable at some future date; and that any by-laws confirmed hereafter should only run for a period of years. The dates suggested by the Committee were that all by-laws confirmed before the year 1901 should be swept away as soon as possible, and those confirmed in the years 1901 to 1910 (inclusive) at a slightly later date. From 1910 onwards it was suggested the life of by-laws should be ten years. Seeing the time which has elapsed since the publication of the Report, these dates would require a little re-adjustment.

It was pointed out by the Committee that the repeal of by-laws by this method would not mean that any change in the by-laws must necessarily be made, as it only involved re-submission for confirmation with a renewed compliance with section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the same by-laws might be submitted for confirmation; but the Committee considered that there would be a natural tendency to approximate more to the model series, and thus "a national code" would grow up. We venture to think that the suggestion we have made would much facilitate this process, for if the model codes appropriate to each district were in force to begin with, on every future confirmation it would only be the exception for local authorities to require variations to meet local circumstances, and the work entailed on both the staff of the Ministry and the staffs of local authorities, which the Committee allude to in connection with their scheme for calling in by-laws, would be lessened rather than increased. In any case, the two recommendations of the Committee referred to in this article and article V—the power to revoke by-laws and the fixing of a term to their existence—are of the first importance and would do much to secure the objects aimed at, the extinction of obsolete by-laws and the keeping of by-laws up to date; but it may here be noticed that the amendment of section 44 of the Housing Act, 1909, now contained in section 101 of the Housing Act, 1925, does not go far enough to accomplish all the objects desired by the Committee, for it only applies where the erection of buildings can be shown to be "unreasonably impeded," and not to by-laws unreasonable in other respects.

The Committee, after the above recommendations, went on to consider how certain grievances could be mitigated which occur even when by-laws are kept thoroughly up to date, and the Report points out that one cause which has occasioned a good deal of trouble in the past has been that a person proposing to erect a building or to lay out a new street has no practical means of obtaining in advance a binding decision whether or not it will comply with the law, or even a definite statement from the local authority of the respect in which they consider it does not comply with the by-laws.

Reasons for Disapproving Plans to be Given.

The first instance the Committee gave was that even if the local authority pass a plan this gives no assurance, for if it should turn out that the proposals are in reality illegal the passing of the plan by the local authority has no effect. In this connection the Committee referred to the case, Yabbicom *v.* King (1899, 1 Q.B. 444). That case was somewhat unusual in its facts. On June 12, 1896, the Urban District Council of St. George, in the County of Gloucester, had approved plans for a house which was erected at a date subsequent to October 31, 1897. Before this latter date the district of St. George, by a private Act, had become part of the City and County of Bristol, and the Act annulled all by-laws in added areas from the time it came into force, but provided that all plans approved before that date by the urban councils should be valid for a period of two years. The plans as approved infringed the by-laws of St. George's district as well as those of the Bristol Improvement Act, and the builder was summoned by the Bristol Corporation. The Court held that in the present case the Bristol Corporation was not seeking to enforce any power not possessed by the St. George's District Council, and the proviso in the Act of 1897, validating plans for the period of two years, only applied to plans *lawfully approved*, but in this case the St. George's Council had dispensed with their own by-law, a power they did not possess (McIntosh *v.* Pontypridd Improvements Company (1891), 61 L.J., Q.B. 164), and the approval was illegal. It is obvious that to have held otherwise would have been tantamount to permitting the local authority to exercise a discretion in the administration of its by-laws, and the Committee itself was strongly averse to discretionary powers except in certain special cases, to which we shall refer later, and it may be doubted whether any of the recommendations we shall next refer to would obviate a manifestly improper decision from being set aside, though they may limit the risk of such cases occurring.

The cases where a local authority fail to administer their by-laws or misinterpret them are comparatively rare, and the Committee went on to refer to what it found the much more frequent case, where a person fails to secure the passing of his plan, but is left in the dark as to how it is deemed to infringe the by-laws. It is pointed out in the Report that whilst under section 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the local authority must either approve or disapprove a plan within a month after submission, and cannot in law disapprove effectually unless the plan contravenes the by-laws or other legal provision in force in the district (Reg *v.* Newcastle-on-Tyne Corporation, 60 L.T. 963), yet the local authority are not bound to specify their reasons for disapproval and do not always do so. The builder has no enforceable right to be informed in what respect the plans are alleged to infringe the law, and this leaves him in the position that if he considers the refusal arbitrary he can go on with the building and risk a prosecution, or he must have recourse to the Courts either to obtain a mandamus to compel the authority to pass the plan, or to obtain a declaratory order that the plan complies with the law, a course he is always unwilling to take. The Committee therefore made the most important recommendation

that when a local authority rejects a plan they should be obliged to state the particular legal requirement, whether of statute or by-law, which it is alleged to contravene. This appears a most reasonable recommendation, for offenders against the law relating to matters of this nature should surely be informed what the offence is, and not be compelled to take legal proceedings to ascertain in what the offence consists, but, being informed, can then determine whether they have infringed the law and either at once comply with it or, if they consider the charge unfounded, take proceedings to vindicate their innocence.

In nine cases out of ten information on this subject would lead to an amicable arrangement by which the plans could be made to conform to the law. In some cases at present, the Report states, an interview with the Committee dealing with the matter is granted; but where it is not, the representations of the builder are filtered through a surveyor, whose own misinterpretation of the by-law or unauthorised requirements may be the cause of the whole difficulty. In connection with the suggestion of the Committee that an authorised statement should be made of the particulars in which the plan contravenes the law, they also indicated that all objections to plans should be taken at the same time, and that on re-submission no points ought to be raised except such as could not be raised on the original submission, and that if this recommendation is not already covered by section 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, it might be secured by limiting the costs and penalties which could be imposed in respect of plans twice rejected, when one consideration could have been given to them. The machinery proposed by which the true meaning of a by-law could be ascertained in advance we must consider in our next article.

SOUTHEND MASTER BUILDERS' DINNER

At the annual dinner of the Master Builders' Association and the Builders' Merchants' Association at Southend on Tuesday of last week, the recently formed Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects was represented by Sir Charles Nicholson, its president. Mr. A. D. Jackson, chairman of the Master Builders' Association, took the chair, and was supported by Mr. L. H. Williams, president of the Builders' Merchants' Association, the Mayor and Mayoress, and others.

Giving the toast of "The Building Industry," Alderman Dowsett said the builders had set a fine example to the town by contributing £700 to the new hospital fund, and they would not be content till they had subscribed £1,000. By their enterprise also they had provided good homes and gardens for their employees. The builders had had a prosperous time, and he had heard the housing shortage had been caught up. As far as Southend was concerned, so long as the right type of houses were provided, the Corporation would do their part in providing spaces, &c.

Sir Charles Nicholson, responding, said some people believed architects were policemen who had to look after the builders. That was not his experience, however, as some of his best friends had been builders and their employees. He had been in different parts of the country and had always learned something from different builders with whom he had been in contact.

Mr. A. D. Jackson also responded.

The toast of "The County Borough of Southend-on-Sea" was proposed by Mr. L. H. Williams, and the Mayor responded.

The toast of "The Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. John Sumner, past president of the Master Builders' Association, and responses were made by Mrs. Godfrey Sorrell and Councillor H. J. Young.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND

In the recent case Hutton *v.* Attorney-General and Others (*The Times*, January 12) some novel points appear to have been decided.

The Secretary of State was seeking to acquire some land for the purposes of the War Office, and had given notice to treat under the Defence Act, 1842, and negotiations had ensued but apparently without success, and then proceedings were instituted to acquire the land compulsorily under the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919. The proceedings took the form of an application to the Court to stay the arbitration under that Act from being held on two grounds. Firstly, it was said that section 23 of the Act of 1842 made it a condition precedent before any step could be taken that a certificate should be given by the persons named in that section that it was necessary and expedient that the land should be acquired, and in thi case no notice had been given to the applicant that such a certificate had been granted by two Deputy Lieutenants of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and it had only come to his notice some months later. This it was alleged was material as both sides were entitled to be heard on the questions involved by the certificate, as the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenants exercised a judicial function. Secondly, under section 19 of the Act it was contended that it was a condition precedent to arbitration that possession should have been taken, and this had not been done.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that unless the body named in section 23 were held to exercise judicial functions then the procedure prescribed by the Act would enable land to be acquired compulsorily without the owner having opportunity to raise the question whether it was necessary and expedient that the land should so be acquired.

The Court negatived both the above contentions. As to the first point, the Court pointed out that where judicial functions had to be performed the Act of 1842 provided for their performance by judicial officers with elaborate provisions as to precedure; that was the case under section 19, but under section 23 the persons selected were not judicial officers but persons who had military functions who might well be considered by Parliament as qualified to decide whether it was necessary and expedient that the land should be acquired. The certificate of that body was linked together with the warrant of the Treasury, and it was difficult to suppose that the Legislature should have left a matter of policy, possibly vital to the defence of the country, to be debated before a tribunal at the instance of a subject whose land was being acquired. The language of the Act did not compel the Court to come to any such conclusion as that contended for.

On the second point the Court held that section 19 did not make the power to call a jury depend upon possession having first been taken, but even if that had been so the matter was now governed by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, which by section 7 provided that the provisions of the Act by which the land is authorised to be acquired shall in relation to the matters dealt with in this Act (the Act of 1919) have effect subject to this Act and so far as inconsistent with this Act those provisions shall cease to have effect.

The application, therefore, failed on both points, and as regards the first point we may mention that the Attorney-General in his argument pointed out that when the Act of 1842 was passed, and for some years afterwards, the Lord Lieutenant was head of the military forces of the County, and consequently the last person to be selected to act judicially between the War Office and a subject when land was required for military purposes, though a most suitable person to form an opinion on the necessity and desirability of its acquisition.

LAW REPORT

ESTATE AGENT AND HOUSE BUILDING: OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

At Devon Assizes, on February 1, Horac Charles Terry (33), whose occupation wa given in the calendar as that of an estat agent, was charged with obtaining variou sums of money by false pretences. Th several charges against accused were as fol lows:—"Obtaining £26 from George Rook at Plymouth on April 16, 1925; obtaining £10 and a cheque for £180 from George Rooke o April 24; obtaining £168 from Albert Henr Rider on May 4; obtaining £80 from Arthu Hart on June 24; obtaining a cheque for £10 from Thomas Bazley on July 29; obtaining cheque for £250 from Thomas Bazley o August 20; and obtaining £100 from Alber Charters on August 28." Accused pleade not guilty.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., prosecuting said the cases could be divided into two classes In all of them prisoner got money as a deposi for building a house, but in some of them h not only got deposits for the building o houses, but induced people also to pay hi money for the plots of land upon which th houses were to be built and of which he repre sented himself to be the owner. Prisoner wa not in a position to carry out these contracts He did not own a rod of land in Plymouth and when he started business there he wa wholly impecunious, had no banking account and no plant, organisation or any means what ever for carrying on a building business. Th jury would be invited to say that this was on of those cases of a man carrying on a wholl bogus business. In concluding his openin speech, Counsel said that all accused care about was to snatch deposits and leave peopl with nothing except receipts and agreement

After other evidence for the prosecution ha been heard, Mr. G. D. Roberts, counsel fo the defence, intimated that he had an oppo tunity of talking with the prisoner, who, upo his advice, now desired to plead guilty to th first six counts of the indictment and n guilty to the seventh. Mr. Goddard said h was quite ready to accept this plea. He adde that there was a warrant out against prison from London in respect of four more charg of a similar character, and that there were s other charges against him in respect of whi the police proposed to take proceedings but which warrants had not yet been issued. I understood that prisoner desired all the charges to be taken into account.

For the prisoner, Mr. Roberts said his clie had acted wisely in pleading guilty, and had not gone into the witness box and co mitted perjury. Apart from the present ca little could be said against him, and it w clear that he had little or nothing to do w the activities of the British Economy Assoc tion, a concern with which the accused w alleged to have been connected. M Roberts submitted that even at Plymou accused made very little out of the frauds, there was abundant evidence that nearly the money was paid out in rent, expenses wages, and that this was not the case of man who had accumulated a secret hoard had callously defrauded his victims in orde line his own pockets.

Addressing the prisoner, Mr. Jus McCardie said that if he had not plea guilty there was no doubt that the jury wo have found him guilty. He would remem in accused's favour that there were no previ convictions against him and that he had gone into the witness box to commit wi and corrupt perjury. On the other hand th were outstanding charges against him, and frauds he had committed were grave, delibe and persistent, and a mere sentence of prisonment would not meet the gravity of case. Accused would therefore have to g penal servitude for three years, all the standing warrants and charges having taken into account.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHOPFITTERS

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE annual dinner of this Association was held Thursday week last at the Restaurant ascati, when the President, Mr. G. A. Coulson, cupied the chair. The company included ssrs. E. W. King (President, National Federa- on of the Building Trades Employers), A. H. lamson (President, London Master Builders' sociation), E. J. Brown, E. Pollard (Vice- esident, National Association of Shopfitters), E. Speaight, L. Haskins, A. Haskins, J. F. oolton, H. A. Bowman, S. H. Short, W. C. lley, Cyril Lyons, L. Courtney, W. C. Pope, . R. Robbins, C. W. Cooke, W. E. Tamlin, W. Tamlin, B. M. Hickman, A. Edmonds, R. Cook, D. Hawes, F. W. Humphrey, B. osker, K. Green, W. J. Stockman, R. G. chards, A. L. Coulson, F. Walter, A. G. ulson, J. Dyson, T. E. Sellers, B. W. Blindell, T. Andrew, A. C. Caldicott, P. Josephs, M. J. rkin, Harold E. Pollard, and W. J. Rudder- m, Secretary.

The toast of "The King" having been noured.

Mr. E. W. King, proposing the toast of "The ational Association of Shopfitters," said the ssociation was a branch of the Builders' Federa- on, and a very highly respected one. Whose enefit did the shopfitters exist for? Not for emselves, nor for the public, but presumably r the shopkeepers, whose shops they made so tractive that they added greatly to the value the businesses concerned—he hoped without y loss to their good selves. The National ederation, he continued, was very proud of the opfitters' branch of its organisation; and if it ould ever be necessary for them (the Shop- ters) to come to the "National" in any ouble, the "National" would back them up every way possible. Some of them would ve heard what Mr. Hodges had to say last eek concerning the building industry; it was atifying to know that things were going well ith respect to labour. He did not know much out the shopfitters, but he noticed that they emed to have no labour troubles of any kind. ey seemed to get unlimited overtime, and tracted to their service the most adaptable en, who, so far as his observation had gone, d not worry themselves unduly about demar- tion rules. The shopfitters carried through eir jobs in a way that was a credit to the anch of the industry to which they belonged, d on his own behalf and on behalf of the deration which he represented he wished them ery prosperity.

The President, in reply, said that they of the opfitters' Association, under the wing of the ent body, felt that they had someone to whom y could turn if ever they were in real trouble. ey were especially glad to have with them t evening their good friend, Mr. E. J. Brown, o. in the early days, had encouraged them l helped them on their feet. The Association l now been in existence for over seven years. National Federation had watched over them matters affecting labour, and they were now king forward to good times ahead.

Ir. R. G. Richards, proposing the toast of he Visitors" (in place of Mr. J. E. Sheldon, was prevented from attending through position), said Mr. King had confessed to wing little about the shopfitters. He (the aker) could tell him that they were men who e cultivating the artistic taste of the public making the fortunes of other people for emely inadequate rewards.

r. A. H. Adamson, in reply, said the builders omed the close association with the shop- rs and would like to see a similar relationship ght into being with all branches of the stry. He had had personal experience of thorough way in which the shopfitters did work. Builders were always asking for time to complete a contract, but shop- s always seemed to be finished to time.

. C. E. Speaight also replied, and, after an eciative reference to the work of the ards, Mr. Josephs and Mr. Cook, in connec- tion with the dinner, compared the present friendly relationship of the shopfitters with the hostility and bad feeling that existed among them fifteen years ago. Mr. Coulson, their President, was the connecting link between them all. He had created friendships, smoothed over troubles, and patched up any difficulties that might have temporarily arisen.

Mr. H. A. Bowman, proposing the toast of "The President and Chairman," said that for seven years Mr. Coulson had occupied the post of President, and he (the speaker) sincerely hoped he would occupy it for another seven. Mr. Coulson was always ready to listen to the troubles and difficulties of the humblest among them, and they knew that when they went to him they would get sound advice. Under Mr. Coulson's presidency the Association had made great progress; a few firms still remained outside, but they would probably come in later on. They owed their President a great debt of gratitude for all that he had done for the Association.

Before replying to the toast, the President proposed a vote of thanks to the stewards, and Mr. Josephs briefly replied. Continuing, the President said that without the work of others, particularly of Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Pollard, the Association would never have held together. Coming together as friends, they had much more to gain than by standing apart as competitors. Mr. Pollard had been successful in opening up ways and means for the expansion of the shopfitting industry, which was under a great debt to him for the policy which he had initiated years ago. He had much pleasure in proposing the health of Mr. Pollard, their Vice-President.

Mr. Pollard, in the course of a brief reply, said they were all very much more "chummy" in the shopfitting world since the Association was formed, and in conclusion he stressed the benefit which they all received through association with the Master Builders.

Building Research.

A lecture on building research, arranged by the Manchester branch of the Institute of Builders, was given at the College of Technology recently by Dr. R. E. Stradling, director of building research, who, speaking chiefly for students of building practice, discussed the development of modern methods. Troubles in the building industry, he said, were the result of using methods, which, though they had been found best in the past, needed adaptation to meet changing conditions produced, for instance, by the smoky atmosphere of our towns and the vibrations of increasing road traffic. We had not yet developed a real science of building and building materials.

Bridge Builders.

At a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club of London the Rev. C. P. Hines read a paper on "The Romance of Bridges." In an interesting fashion he sketched the history of bridge building. Bridges, he said, were, comparatively speaking, modern in history, and the progress of civilisation might be measured by their length. There was no mention of any bridge in the Bible. The reason for man's delay in tackling the building of bridges was to be found in the superstitions which regarded rivers, gulfs, and oceans as having been placed by the gods to define the habitations of men and confine nationalities. Another ancient belief was that a river was either a god itself or the home of a god, and a bridge would deprive the god of the nourishment he was supposed to derive from the bodies of travellers drowned when crossing a ford. To propitiate the gods it was common in the early days of bridge building to sacrifice the aged and infirm, and often children, in order to pay toll for the lives saved by the bridges. To the present day the same idea prevailed in China, where it was a common practice to throw into the rivers puppets representing men bound hand and foot. The step from sacrificing to the river god to regarding the bridge itself as sacred was a short one, and soon the maintenance of bridges was regarded as a sacred duty.

BRISTOL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS

MR. CONRAD K. COWLIN presided over the annual banquet of the Bristol Association of Building Trades Employers, held on February 1, at the Royal Hotel, Bristol. Amongst the guests were the Lord Mayor of Bristol, the Sheriff, the Bishop of Bristol, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the President of the Bristol Society of Architects, the Director of the National Federation, and the President of the South-Western Federation.

The toast of "The National Federation of Building Trades Employers" was submitted by Mr. H. J. Rogers, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who spoke of the cordial relations existing between the local Association and the Chamber. The question of the relations between the employers' organisation and the workers was of enormous importance. Relations, he thought, between employers and employed were now better than at any time since the war, and he hoped they would improve.

The President of the National Federation, Mr. E. W. King, responding, said they would not like to see the wages in the building trades come down, but wished to see other trades so improved that the employers in them could pay higher wages to the men they employed. The building employers prided themselves on the working agreement they had got with the men. They had no anxiety at the moment with regard to labour. They wanted to do something advocated very much by Mr. Cowlin, increase the number of apprentices. All their trouble was caused by the shortage of labour in some of the trades, and as soon as they could overcome that it would have a stabilising effect, and things would be better all round.

Sir J. Walker Smith, who also replied, said in common with all sheltered trades the building trade wages were high. Building costs were not so low as they would like them, but he disagreed with those who were inclined to allocate the blame and responsibility to the employer.

Mr. C. F. W. Dening, President of the Bristol Society of Architects, responding to the toast of "Architects, Engineers and Surveyors," proposed by Mr. C. A. Hayes, said that never in the world's history had the financial aspect of building been such a ruling factor as to-day. That might be good business, but it generally resulted in bad building. Some day it would become a penal offence for country towns and cities to be defiled by those whose only object was to develop on the lowest standard at the highest cost. Craftsmen were not yet dead but were perilously near starvation.

"The Bristol Association" was submitted by the Sheriff; while the President, Mr. C. K. Cowlin, responding, said their Association was not a price-controlling association existing for the benefit of the builders. It was for the benefit of the building trade as a whole, and for all those dependent upon it, from the architect to the labourer. He believed that trade would pull through, and that better understanding and prosperity would come.

High Building Costs.

Sir Oswald Stoll applied on Tuesday at the Brighton Licensing Sessions for a renewal of the provisional grant of a licence for a proposed theatre and restaurant in West-street. He stated that owing to the inability to get possession of the site which he bought, and also owing to the tremendous rise in the cost of building materials, he had been unable to proceed with the work. He believed, however, that his chance would be in 1928, when the housing subsidy was likely to come to an end. The magistrates granted a renewal of the provisional licence.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourer
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourer
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/0½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 264.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

annon-street.—ADDITIONS.—An additional y is to be erected over the Cannon-street fire ion for the London County Council.

dgware-road.—CINEMA.—The architect who been appointed in connection with Mr. A. E. ahams' proposed theatre at the corner of ble Arch and Edgware-road is Mr. Clifford n, of 22, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. The of the work is estimated at £250,000.

uston-road.—OFFICES.—The London County ncil are proposing to erect a new Weights and sures Office on a site in Endsleigh-gardens, ton-road. The scheme is estimated to cost ,500.

ulham.—EXTENSION.—The Fulham Board of rdians are considering plans for the enlarge- nt of the nurses' home at the hospital. srs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, tinck-street, W.1, are the architects.

olders Green.—CINEMA.—Mr. G. H. King, lder, 337, Finchley-road, Hampstead, N.W.3, erecting a cinema at Golders Green. The hitect is Mr. W. J. King, 5, Great James- et, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

ewisham.—CINEMA.—It is reported that Mr. Stanley Beard, 101, Baker-street, W.1, is the hitect for a new super-cinema to be built acent to the Prince of Wales Picture Theatre, 3-10, High-street, Lewisham, S.E.

ondon.—BUILDING WORKS.—We quote the lowing from the *Crown Journal*, the house blication of Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., lders. South Lambeth :—"Contracts secured the firm include alterations to the cooking- ve manufactory of Messrs. Para Fin, Ltd., Waddon-road, Croydon; alterations and litions to Messrs. Frost & Co.'s premises at rkhall-lane, Clapham; the construction of a zzanine floor to Messrs. Pascall's Hangar ck at Mitcham; the construction of chinery pits at the printery of *The Kentish ercury*; the erection of two houses in Culross- eet, Mayfair; alterations to Otto House, rth End-road, Fulham; erection of four ises in Edwardes-square, Kensington; altera- ns to 185, Piccadilly, and alterations and ension to the University College Junior ool at Holly Hill, Hampstead."

Middlesex-street.—SHOPS.—A commencement s been made by Messrs. Walter Lawrence & upon the building of a large block of shops 1 workmen's dwellings to the designs of Mr. E. Finch, the City Engineer. Messrs. Young Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., are supplying constructional and concrete reinforcement elwork.

New Kent-road. — IMPROVEMENTS. — The vernors of St. Olave's and St. Saviour's mmar School for Girls, New Kent-road, have hand a scheme for the enlargement and provement of the school, at a cost of £20,000. architects for the scheme are Messrs. pbell Jones & Smithers, of Dowgate-hill, non-street, E.C.

lumstead.—THEATRE.—On sites adjoining the mstead Empire a new cinema to accommo- 1,800 persons, is to be erected for Mr. S. nstein. The architect is Mr. Cecil Masey, I.B.A., of 19, Devereux-court, Strand, C.2.

pplar.—ENLARGEMENT.—The managers of Mary and St. Joseph's non-provided school to enlarge their school by about 180 places.

oolwich-road.—ADDITIONS.—A new opera- theatre is to be erected at Greenwich and ford Hospital, Woolwich-road, S.E., for the nwich Board of Guardians. Messrs. W. A. Son & Fairweather, 12, Carteret-street, 1, are the architects.

Diaries and Calendars.

e acknowledge with thanks the receipt of dars or showcards from the Woco Door and from Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd.

Builder's Estate.

. George Hewitt, of London-road, Leicester, er, of Messrs. G. Hewitt & Sons, left 58 (net personalty £22,439).

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S; Engineer, E.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Ballymena.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extensions and alterations to the Ballymena Academy, for the Governors. S. Anderson, secretary, High-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 14.—**Bingley.**—PAINTING.—External, to training college, for West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

FEB. 14.—**Bradford.**—HOUSE.—At Clint Bank, near Birstwith. T. H. & F. Healey, As., 42, Tyrrel-st., Bradford.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Cardiff.**—PAINTING.—Painting external wood, stone and ironwork of portions of the City Mental Hospital, Whitchurch, for the T.C. C. G. Brown, Town Clerk.

FEB. 14.—**Carlton.**—HOUSES.—16, Conway-rd., for U.D.C. J. A. West, A.R.I.B.A., S., Manor-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Dundalk.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions at Dundalk Station, for the Great Northern Railway (Ireland). F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens-street Station, Dublin. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Fareham.**—HOUSES.—Thirty houses (non-parlour type), on the Council's housing site, Addison-road, Sarisbury, for the R.D.C. L. W. Hunt, Surveyor, Council Offices, 97, West-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Great Crosby.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses off Endbutt-lane, for the U.D.C. J. A. Wright, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Highbridge.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-six parlour type houses, road and incidental works at Grange-avenue, for the U.D.C. E. Binding, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Inverness.**—OFFICES.—Excavator, mason and brick, carpenter and joiner, slater, plumber and drainage, and painter and glazier works of school, school-house and offices proposed to be erected on the Island of Vatersay, Barra, for the County E.C. Authority's Master of Works, 11, High-street, Inverness.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-six three-apartment houses and 12 two-apartment houses on land adjoining Massereene-road, and 68 three-apartment houses and 20 two-apartment houses on land adjoining Cairns-street, for the T.C. G. Duffus, Burgh Surveyor, 10, Tolbooth-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 14.—**Lanark** (Middle Ward).—BUILDING.—At Longriggend sanatorium, for C.C. P. C. Smith, A., District Offices, Hamilton.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPE-LAYING.—Pipe-laying alterations, and bricklayers' work within the areas of the Kent, Northern, Southern and Western districts, for the period of twelve months. Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Water Board, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

FEB. 14.—**Macclesfield.**—ALTERATIONS.—West Park Hospital, Prestbury-rd., for B.G. Whittaker & Bradburn, A.'s, 19, King Edward-st. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 14.—**Nantwich.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-eight houses, Wallfields site, for U.D.C. P. H. Paton, 25, Barker-st. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 14.—**Oakengates.**—HOUSES.—12 non-parlour type houses, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Ossett.**—HOUSES.—Twenty-four scullery type houses in pairs, on the Queen's-drive housing site, for the T.C. H. Holmes, Borough Surveyor.

FEB. 14.—**Plymouth.**—PAINTING.—650 houses at Mount Gold and North Prospect, for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 14.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—14, St. Leonard's-rd., Plymouth; 3, Union-pl., Stonehouse, Plymouth; and 4, Seymour-pl., Millbridge, Devonport, for C.B. R. J. Pittall, T.C.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Pontardawe.**—HOUSES.—Sixty houses at the Tygwyn site, Clydach, for the R.D.C. E. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., architect. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of a portion of the Public Baths in Main-street, for the C.B. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Sedbergh.**—HOUSES.—Eight more semi-detached houses, for the R.D.C. A. Knewstubb, architect, St. Andrew's-chambers, Penrith.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Sheffield.**—SUB-STATION.—Transformer sub-station at the corner of Roach-road and Penrhyn-road, for the T.C. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-street. Deposit 10s. 6d.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—Forty-eight houses at the Hambledon estate, for the C.B. Borough Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Tottenham.**—POST OFFICE.—Erection of, at Tottenham, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEB 14.—**Wetherby.**—HOUSES.—16 at Thorner, for R.D.C. A. Sutter. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Winchester.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 42 brick or concrete cottages, at St. Giles Hill, Winchester, for the Corporation of Winchester. Thomas Holt, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Winchester. Deposit £2 2s.

✱FEB. 15.—**Bedford.**—SCHOOL.—New school for the Bedford E.C. G. P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., 81, High-st., Bedford. Dep. £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Birmingham.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Selly Oak, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 15.—**Cheshunt.**—CONVENIENCE.—Public convenience in Eleanor Cross-road, Waltham Cross, for the U.D.C. J. E. Sharpe, Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 15.—**Drayton.**—HOUSES.—4 Childs Ercall, 4 Peplow, 4 Marchamley, 4 Hodnet, 4 Moreton Say, 4 Norton-in-Hales, 2 Stoke-on-Tern, 2 Ollerton, 4 Woodseaves, 4 Woore, for R.D.C. R. Matthews, A. and S., Westminster-chambers, Nantwich. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Exeter.**—LIBRARY.—Erection of, for the City Council of Exeter. John Bennett, City Architect, 2, Southernhay West, Exeter. Deposit £5.

✱FEBRUARY 15.—**Failsworth.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 houses at Lord-lane, for the U.D.C. George H. Fletcher, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Mitre Chambers, 1, Cathedral Gates, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Great Berkhampstead.**—HOUSES.—Fifty-five houses on the Swing Gate-lane estate, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, 135, High-street. Deposit £1.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Llanfair.**—ADDITIONS.—450 lineal ft. of stone wall, enclosing the new addition to the existing churchyard, for St. Mary's Church. Rector of Llanfair P.G.

FEB. 15.—**Sheffield.**—HOUSES.—158 on Longle estate, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Ay Dep. £2.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Surrey.**—FLATS.—Erection of 76 flats, Thorne-road site: (*a*) with external walls of brick or alternatively (*b*) with external walls of concrete blocks or mass concrete, for the Maldens and Coombe U.D.C. R. H. Jeffes, A.M.I.C.E., Council's Architect, Council Offices, New Malden, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s., by cheque.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Wakefield.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of public elementary school, Mangates School, Sandal, for the Education Committee. Percy Morris, architect, Town Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £1 1s.

FEB. 15.—**Wellington (Salop).**—HOUSES.—Four at Ellerdine, for R.D.C. R. Blakeway Phillips, S. Dep. £2.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Worsley.**—HOUSES.—Fifty houses on their housing site at Walkden, for the U.D.C. J. Howard, surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Barnet (Herts).**—CASUAL WARDS.—Rebuilding of the casual wards and other works at the Institution, West End-lane, Barnet, for the Guardians of the Barnet Union. Trant, Brown & Brightiff, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 332, High-road, Kilburn, N.W. 6. Deposit £5 5s.

FEB. 16.—**Belfast.**—HALL.—For Woodvale Park Presbyterian Church. D. W. Boyd, A., 43, Scottish Provident Buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Braintree.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 56 houses in two types on the Coggeshall-road (No. 3) site, for the U.D.C. The Architect, D. G. Armstrong, Great Square, Braintree. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 16.—**Cardiff.**—HOUSES.—2 blocks of four non-parlour and 5 pairs of semi-detached parlour, Velindre-rd., Whitchurch, for R.D.C. Richards & McLean, A's., 5, Dumfries-pl. Dep. £2.

FEB. 16.—**Christchurch.**—HOUSES.—Twelve, Queen's-rd., and seven Stourbank-rd., for T.C. B. E. and S.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Dudley.**—BATHS.—Erection of new baths to be constructed in ferro-concrete for the County Borough Council. F. H. Gibbons, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Dudley. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Friern Barnet.**—HOUSES.—Hundred houses, to be divided into three separate contracts, viz.:—(*a*) No. 36 Type 1; (*b*) No. 20 Type 2; (*c*) No. 44 Type 3, for the U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEB. 16.—**Glamorgan.**—BUILDING.—For (1) Clyne Council school (Neath Valley), front boundary wall improvements; (2) Maesteg Secondary School, additional classrooms; (3) Upper Loughor Council school, new roadway and entrance, (4) Ffaldau Council school Girls' and Infants' Departments, Pontycymmer, remodelling additional classrooms, &c., for C.C. H. D. Rowland, Assistant Secretary of E.C., Cardiff.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Halifax.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hipperholme, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEB. 16.—**Kingswood.**—HOUSES.—13 on the Kingswood building estate, and 16 on the Hanham building estate, for U.D.C. H. Glynn Warn, A. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Manchester.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of the Cheetham Municipal school, Boyle-street, Cheetham, for the E.C. Education Offices, Deansgate. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 16.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—HOUSES.—29 in Walker-rd., for Corporation. Housing A., 18, Cloth Market. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Burslem, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W. 1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEBRUARY 16.—**Sunderland.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations and additions to the Technical College, for the C.B. G. T. Brown & Son, architects, 51, Fawcett-street. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Tralee.**—HOUSES.—Fourteen houses at Tralee, Co. Kerry, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, chief clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. Deposit £5 5s.

FEB. 16.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—HOUSES.—10 pairs of two-bedroomed houses and two blocks of flats containing four flats per block, in Parsonage-rd., Ashley Park estate, Rusthall, for T.C. B.E. and S.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Wallingford.**—DECORATIONS.—External re-decorative work to houses in Harwell-road, Vicarage-road, St. Andrew's-road, and St. Peter's-road, Didcot, for the R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, Clerk, 7, St. Martin's-street.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Whitworth.**—SCHOOL.—New Council school at Whitworth, near Rochdale, for the Lancashire E.C. County Architect, 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Brandon.**—HOUSES.—Twelve houses on land at Brandon, for the R.D.C. Hunt & Coates, architects, 51A, Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmund's.

FEB. 17.—**Edinburgh.**—SHELS.—At electric substation, Robertson-av., Gorgie-rd., for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Essex.**—HOUSES, &c..—Erection of 100 houses in various districts, together with the necessary roads, sewers and surface water drains, for the Ossett R.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Palmer's-avenue, Grays.

FEB. 17.—**Inverurie.**—HOUSING. —Mason, carpenter, slater, plumber, plasterer, and painter and glazier works, for T.C. B.S.

FEB. 17.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—ALTERATIONS.—To boiler-house roof, and reinforced concrete basement, for T.C. H. Bell, City Electrical E., Electricity Works, Sculcoates, Hull. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Maesteg.**— HOUSES. — Twenty-six houses on the Park site, for the U.D.C. S. J. Harpur, architect and surveyor, Talbot-street.

FEB. 17.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Victoria Baths, Sneinton; Portland Baths, Muskham-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1 each.

FEB. 17.—**Retford.**—PAINTING.—Primitive Methodist Chapel, Carolgate. W. Southall, L.R.I.B.A., Chapelgate.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Rochdale.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Rochdale, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W. 1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEB. 17.—**Whickham.**—HOUSES.—20 semi-detached, on No. 2 site in Swalwell, for U.D.C. T. Fenbow, S. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 18.—**Cardiff.**—CONVERSION.—Premises known as "The Dragon Buildings," corner of Paradise-pl. and Ebenezer-st. into offices, &c., for the Cardiff Tramways Committee. G. H. Whitaker, City A. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 18.—**Durham.**—PARAPETS.—Taking down of the masonry parapet and wing walls and the supply and erection of open parapets, at the South Church bridge, for the C.C. W. J. Merrett, County Engineer and Surveyor, 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

FEBRUARY 18.—**Hendon.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hendon, N.W., for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W. 1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEB. 18.—**Hoyland Nether.**—HOUSES.—22 parlour type and 28 small type, at Hawshaw-la. site, Hoyland, for U.D.C. J. R. Shephard, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 18.—**North Finchley.**—CONVENIENCE.—In High-rd., near Swan and Pyramids P.H., for U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, E., 9, The Hawthorns, Regents Park-rd., N.3. Dep. £1.

FEB. 18.—**Smallburgh.**—HOUSES.—Beeston St. Lawrence, pair; Edingthorpe, pair; Horning, 2 pairs; Hoveton St. John, 3 pairs; Ludham, 3 pairs; Potter Heigham, pair, for R.D.C. A. Peploe, clerk, North Walsham. Dep. £1.

FEB. 19.—**Belfast.**—SUB-STATION.—At Grosvenor-rd., for C.B. J. Wright, C.E.E. and M., East Bridge-st. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 19.—**Cardigan.**—ALTERATIONS.—Gottrel Farm, T. M. George.

FEBRUARY 19.—**East Molesey.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 74 houses at Green-lane, for the East and West Molesey U.D.C. Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, St. Mary's-road, East Molesey.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Huddersfield.**—HOME.—Maternity home in the grounds of the late Huddersfield Vicarage, Greenhead-road, for the Corporation. Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-street.

★FEB. 19.—**Rainham, Essex.**—HALL.—Erection and completion of new concert hall for Rainham Club and Institute. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to the Secretary, Rainham Club and Institute, Rainham, Essex.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Sleaford.**—HOUSES, ROADS AND SEWERS.—Erection of 21 non-parlour type workmen's cottages at The Drove, Sleaford; also making about 950 super yards of road and paths, finished in tarmacadam, laying about 100 yards sewers and building manholes, on new housing site (second portion) in Drove-lane, for the U.D.C. J. W. Bell, Clerk, 27, Carre-street, Sleaford.

FEB. 19.—**Walton-upon-Thames.**—HOUSES.—70 non-parlour type on Housing estate, for U.D.C. G. B. Carvill, A., 1, Charing Cross, W.C.2. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 19.—**Wrexham.**—EXTENSION.—Vegetable market, for T.C. J. England, B.E. and A. Dep. £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Bolton.**—HOUSES.—118 houses intended to be built on the Paulhan-street estate, and 312 houses on the Moorfield estate, for the C.B. Housing Department of the Corporation, 51, Victoria-square. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 21.—**Chelmsford.**—COTTAGES.—9 pairs of cottages at Broomfield, together with construction of length of road, for R.D.C. J. Dewhurst, E. and S., Waterloo-la.

FEB. 21.—**Chester.**—HOUSES.—16 parlour type on the Handbridge estate, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City S. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 21.—**Dublin.**—ADDITIONS.—To St. Columba's National Schools, Iona-rd., Drumcondra, for the Very Rev. Fr. Nolan, P.P. Ashlin & Coleman, As., 7, Dawson-st. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 21.—**Mirfield.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Knowl Wesleyan Church premises, also adjoining manse. J. Hobson, Fold Head.

FEB. 21.—**Prestwick.**—BUILDING.—Post Office and telephone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Reading.**—CONVERSION.—Conversion of the Hospitium building, St. Lawrence's Churchyard, into offices for the Borough Surveyor, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 21.—**Westhampnett.**—HOUSES.—Site fronting Barnham-la. at Walberton, 8, and site fronting the main Yapton to Walberton Road at North End, Yapton, 6, for R.D.C. W. D. Rasell, C.

FEB. 22.—**Cork.**—RESTORATION.—Elizabeth Fort, for use as a Garda Siochana Station, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). Dep. £1.

★FEBRUARY 22.—**Herts.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 22 houses on Goff's Oak site, for the Cheshunt U.D.C. J. E. Sharpe, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Manor House, Cheshunt, Herts. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 22.—**Saltash.**—POST OFFICE.—Erection of, at Saltash, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

FEB. 23.—**Prestwich.**—HOUSES.—50 on Langley estate, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 23.—**Rustington.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric lighting at Millfield, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, E.-in-C. Dep. £1.

FEBRUARY 23.—**Various Places.**—BUILDING, EXTENSIONS, &C.—(1) Extension of covered yard at the South Western Ambulance Station, Landor-road, S.W.17; (2) recreation hall, Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

FEBRUARY 23.—**Various Places.**—SANITARY, ROOF AND STEEL FENCING.—(1) Sanitary alterations at the Caterham Mental Hospital; (2) new roofs to dormitories at Hackney Casual Ward; (3) supplying and fixing new steel pale fencing at Highwood Hospital, Brentwood, Essex, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1 in respect of each work.

FEB. 23.—**Walthamstow.**—CHIMNEY.—Erection of brick chimney, Exeter-rd., for U.D.C. G. R. Spurr, E. and T.E., Electricity Works. Dep. £1.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Almondsbury.**—BUILDING.—Police station at Almondsbury, near Bristol, for the Gloucestershire C.C. E. S. Sinnott, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 24.—**Gravesend.**—CONVENIENCES.—Parrock-st., for T.C. F. T. Grant, B.E. and S. Dep. £1.

FEB. 24.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—EXTENSIONS.—Alterations and additions to the Cottage Hospital, including X-Ray Department, Nurses' Quarters, extensions to main wards, and other work. E. Ware, A., 20, Exchange-st. East, Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

★FEB. 24.—**London.**—OPERATING THEATRE.—Erection of at Greenwich and Deptford Hospital, Woolwich-rd., S.E., for the Guardians of the Woolwich Union. L. Jacob, F.S.I., Q.S., 58, Gordon-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £3.

FEB. 24.—**North Berwick.**—HOUSES.—8 blocks houses at Lochbridge-rd., for T.C. A. Robertson, B.S.

FEB. 24.—**Wortley.**—BUILDING.—Fire engine garage and workshop at depot, Clay Wheels-la., Wadsley Bridge, for R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Greno Buildings, Grenoside. Dep. 10s. 6d.

FEB. 25.—**Alford.**—HOUSES.—Three pairs on site in Parsons-la., for U.D.C. J. Grundy, S. Dep. £2.

FEB. 25.—**Cwmbach.**—RENOVATIONS.—Cwmbach Chapel. W. Griffiths & Son, As., Falcon-chambers, Llanelly. Dep. £2 2s.

★FEB. 25.—**Maldon.**—CENTRE.—Treatment centre, for Essex C.C. C.A., Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s., to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

★FEBRUARY 26.—**Essex.**—BUILDINGS.—Erection of a new block of buildings for senile dementia patients at the Poor Law Institution, Rochford, for the Guardians of the Rochford Union. Norman Evans, Lic.R.I.B.A., Guardians' Architect, 41, High-street, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit £1 1s.

★FEB. 28.—**Bury.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 200 of eight types and 24 of two types, for C.B. J. Ainsworth Settle, B.E., Bank-st., Bury. Dep. £5.

FEB. 28.—**Congleton.**—WING.—War Memorial Hospital. J. H. Hall, A. and S., 1, Cooper-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS.—Additions to the City Abattoir, North Circular-rd., for C.B. F. McArdle, A. and City E., Ulster Bank-chambers, Lower O'Connell-st. Dep. £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Dundee.**—SCHOOL.—New secondary school at Perth-road, for the E.C. Thoms & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Harrogate.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of a system of concealed or other method of electric lighting in the nave and aisles of St. Mark's Church, Leeds-road, for the P.C. Hon. Secretary to the Council, Corner Garth, Leeds-road, Harrogate.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Newquay.**—SHELTERS.—Reinforced concrete shelters and conveniences at Towan Promenade, for the U.D.C. J. H. Edmondson, engineer and surveyor, Council Chambers. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Sligo.**—HALL.—Parish hall in Johnstreet, for St. John's Church, Sligo. The Hon. Secretary, J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox-street.

MAR. 1.—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—At Bow, Halwill (Holsworthy), and Winkleigh, for C.C. C.A., Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

★MAR. 3.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS.—Conversion offices into receiving ward for hospital, for the Gu dians, Stepney Union. Clerk to the Guardia Administrative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, Dep. £2.

★MAR. 7.—**Farnborough.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alter tions and additions to children's homes, for Brom Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliam Mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

★MAR. 7.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection block on Collingwood Estate (Brady-st. area), Beth Green, for L.C.C. Plans, Architect to the Coun The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Brid S.E.1, after payment of dep. of £2 to the Cash of the Council.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—DISPENSARY.—Erection tuberculosis dispensary for the Deptford B.C. Morley Lawson, M.Inst.M. & C.E., Deptford To Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

NO DATE.—**Aylesbury.**—SCHOOLS.—Sunday scho and additions to the Whitchurch Wesleyan Method chapel. Taylor & White, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Bourbon-

NO DATE.—**Barnsley.**—CASUALTY AND OUT-PATIEN DEPT.—At Beckett Hospital. C. F. Moxon, Regent-st., South.

NO DATE.—**Batley.**—REBUILDING.—The "Hare a Hounds" Inn at Cobden. W. P. Peters, A., 1 Vicar-lane, Leeds.

NO DATE.—**Claremorris.**—CHAPEL.—Mortua chapel at parish church, Partree, for Rev. T. O'Mall P.P. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., 23, Kildare-s Dublin.

NO DATE.—**Colgate.**—WALL.—For Colgate Paroch Church Council. Parish Clerk.

NO DATE.—**Dublin.**—EXTENSION.—Motor garage the Technical Schools, Bolton-st., for T.C. L. O'Carroll, Principal Executive Officer, Technic Schools, Bolton-st.

NO DATE.—**Farnham.**—COTTAGES.—Four pairs Hindhead, for R.D.C. A. J. Stedman, A., South-st.

NO DATE.—**Minehead.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary sch for Somersetshire C.C. A. J. Toomer, C.A., Lloy Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare. Dep. £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**Morley.**—HOUSES.—48 houses, Bradfo and Wakefield-rd. site, for T.C. F. Turner, B.E. and Dep. £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**Nottingham.**—ALTERATIONS.—Derby-r wall of Wollaton Park, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordo C.E. and S.

NO DATE.—**Rawmarsh.**—HOUSES.—104 on Clay P lane housing site, for Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., a U.D.C. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., A. Dep. £1.

NO DATE.—**Sheffield.**—REPAIRS.—Painters' and dec rators' work at Albert Hall. Chadwick, Watson & C A., 9, Albion-st., Leeds.

MATERIALS, etc.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Birkenhead.**—MATERIALS.—Gran and Rawtenstall kerbs and channels, macadam sto natural flags, concrete flags, granite paving set Portland cement, iron castings, wrought iron, sto ware pipes, creosote oil, pitch, tar, for the Corporatio Chas. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Chatham.**—MATERIALS.—Aylesfo gravel, sand, Thames ballast, pea shingle, crushed r stone, stock bricks, Portland cement, lime, stonewa pipes, sewer ironwork, timber, paints, general stores a ironmongery, iron bars and other materials for bla smith's work, for the T.C. R. L. Honey, Borou Engineer and Surveyor.

FEB. 14.—**Chislehurst.**—MATERIALS.—Manh covers, gratings, &c., tarpaving, tar slag, sand a ballast, kerbs, for U.D.C. J. J. Brown, C.

FEB. 14.—**Diss.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, brok granite and clean chippings, and 15,000 gallons of refi tar or other suitable preparation, for road surfa treatment, for U.D.C. A. Cooper, S., 9, Market-pl

FEBRUARY 14.—**Durham.**—MATERIALS.—Whinst limestone and slag, cast-iron direction posts, gul grates and frames, &c., tar and tar compounds, for C.C. W. J. Merrett, County Engineer and Surve 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

FEB. 14.—**Gainsborough.**—MATERIALS.—Bro granite and whinstone macadam, tarred slag, gra and limestone, broken and block slag, slag chippings dust, granite and whinstone setts, York setts, ke channels and flags, concrete flags and kerbs, crus gravel, pitch, creosote oil and distilled tar, earthenw pipes, gullies, &c., British Portland cement, cast-i pipes, specials, &c., for U.D.C. S. W. Parker, E. an

FEBRUARY 14.—**Gosport.**—MATERIALS.—Tar, b men, &c., stoneware pipes, &c., cement, lime, tim castings, gravel, sand and shingle, ironmongery, salteries, paint, &c., tarmacadam, for the T.C. Boro Engineer.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Hendon.**—MATERIALS.—Bro granites, limestone, hoggin, shingle, &c., tarred adam, tarpaving and repairs to tarpaving, &c., disi tants, castings, and ironmongery, for the U.D.C. Knight, engineer and surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Sewer work, ventilating columns, and galvanised dirt b for the T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—As repairs, castings, granite, paints, &c., pitch, &c., land cement and grey lime, sand, ballast, shingle, stoneware goods, timber, wood paving blocks, and patent stone, for the Finsbury B.C. Bor Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPES.—Cast-iron and irregular castings, and sluice valves and spin fire hydrants, &c., for the M.W.B. Chief Engi Metropolitan Water Board, 193, Rosebery-av E.C.1.

FEB. 14.—**Milford Haven.**—GRANITE.—6 broken to 2 in. and 1½ in. gauges, and about 200 of chippings, a in. to dust, through, for macadam roads, for U.D.C. T. G. Williams, C.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Poole.**—MATERIALS.—Lime dust and chippings, broken stone, setts, &c., macadam, tarred limestone for paving, artificia other paving, kerb, channel, &c., tar, bitumen

uminous compounds, for the T.C. E. J. Goodacre, rough Engineer.
FEBRUARY 14.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—MATERIALS.—rmacadam, surfacing flints, gravel, hoggin and reened washed ballast, granite and granolithic kerb, nent, refined tar and bituminous compounds, pea ngle or clean chippings for tar-painting work, drain- e pipes, &c., for the U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, engi- er and surveyor.
FEBRUARY 14.—**Southport.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, rified tiles, Portland cement and lime, road mate- ls, granite, limestone, kerbs, channels, flags, lump d broken stone, tarred granite and limestone mac- am, slag, granite concrete flags, red shale, and bitu- n grout, &c., salt-glazed vitrified stoneware socket- nted pipes, junctions, gullies, &c., iron castings (man- le covers, special castings, &c.), smithy iron and rain- ter goods, &c., plumbers' goods, lead pipe, and glass, . A. E. Jackson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
FEBRUARY 14.—**Walsall.**—MATERIALS.—Broken fur- ce slag, broken granite, castings, bricks, cement, neware pipes, &c., distilled tar and bituminous outing, for the R.D.C. W. P. Young, District Sur- yor, Council Offices, Daw End, Rushall.
FEB. 14.—**West Suffolk.**—MATERIALS.—Refined tar d other road dressings, for C.C. E. N. Bond, C.S., ry St. Edmunds.
FEBRUARY 14.— **York.**— MATERIALS. — Castings, vel and sand, building lime, stoneware pipes, mbing materials, and timber, for the T.C. F. W. urr, City Engineer.
FEBRUARY 15.—**Belfast.**—MATERIALS.—Paints and rnishes, timber, plumber materials and fittings, ilder's materials, cement, bricks, &c., for the C.B. neral Manager, Tramways Department, Napier- eet, Sandy-row, Belfast.
FEB. 15.—**Docking.**—GRANITE.—2,000 tons 1½ in. nge granite and slag, for R.D.C. R. W. Hindhaugh, Sedgeford-rd.
FEB. 15.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, 3,500 tons, nd and aggregate 8,000 tons, tar bitumen macadam 500 tons, tar bitumen chippings 1,300 tons, broken een whinstone 2,500 tons, broken green chippings 500 tons, whinstone fines 900 tons, for C.B. J. J. urphy, T.C.
FEB. 15.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, stoneware wer pipes and slates, flags, kerb, lime, &c., galvanised re, iron materials and stores, plumbing materials, &c., r C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.
FEBRUARY 15.—**Leeds.**—1,000 tons of rich burnt ne, for the T.C. E. H. Howatson, Sewerage Engineer.
FEB. 15.—**Liverpool.**—PIPES.—Cast-iron water pipes, r T.C. Water E., Alexander-buildings, 55, Dale-st.
FEB. 15.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Road materials, r H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of orks, King Charles-st., S.W.1.
FEBRUARY 15.—**Portsmouth.**—MATERIALS.—Repairs d materials for the Wessex (East) Royal Engineer rea, for the War Department. P. E. Prince, Lieut.- olonel R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer Wessex rea (East), Royal Engineer Office, Milldam Barracks, rtsmouth.
FEBRUARY 15.—**Tottenham.**—MATERIALS.—Asphalt d tar paving, artificial stone paving, &c., for the D.C. E. Townson, Clerk, Town Hall, Tottenham, 15.
FEBRUARY 16.—**Carshalton.**—MATERIALS.—For (1) tons of 2½ in. and 250 tons of 1 in. to ¼ in. tarred g macadam of best quality; (2) 200 tons of 1½ in. Quenast," "Guernsey" or "Cornish," Elvan nite; (3) 100 cubic yds. of dug flints; (4) 100 lin. s. 12 in. by 6 in. Purbeck kerb on edge; 30 lin. s. 12 in. by 6 in. Purbeck kerb on circular; (5) lin. yds. 12 in. by 6 in. flat grey granite kerb; lin. yds. 12 in. by 6 in. flat grey granite kerb on cular; (6) 100 cubic yds. fine Worms Heath gravel; 200 yds. super 2 in. granite and cement paving bs; (8) 600 yds. cube gritty sand for tarring roads; 120 tons 1 in. limestone tar paving and 50 tons in. tarred limestone topping, for the U.D.C. W. llis Gale, Surveyor.
FEBRUARY 16.—**Eccles.** — MATERIALS. — Stoneware d earthenware pipes, gullies, &c., manhole, lamp-eye ers, and frames, gulley grates and frames, &c., pitch, osote oil, Portland cement, lime, and mortar, for the . Borough Surveyor.
FEBRUARY 16.—**Liverpool.**—MATERIALS.—Iron, mild el and cast steel, bar, &c., iron and steel, angles and s, galvanised sheets, &c., paving setts, curbs and nnel stones, Yorkshire flags, guardstones, &c., ncashire flags, setts, curbs, &c., cement, macadam, , gravel, glazed pipes, junctions, &c. (including icultural drain pipes, street gullies, &c.), bricks, h and creosote oil, painters' and burning oils, ber, artificial stone paving slabs. The City Engi- r, Municipal Buildings, Dale-street.
FEBRUARY 16.—**London.** — MATERIALS. — Broken nite, kerbing, &c., ballast and sand, lime and cement, n pipes, castings, drainage reconstruction, for the ham B.C. W. Townend, Town Clerk, Town Hall, ham, S.W.6.
FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Iron cast- , rainwater goods, sheet-iron stove-pipes, &c., ber, tarred slag macadam and tar paving, asphalt, men, &c., tar for tar-spraying, Thames ballast, sand shingle, lime and cement, bricks, stoneware pipes, nite, York stone paving slabs, plumber's work, for Hammersmith B.C. Borough Engineer and Sur- or, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6.
FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Granite and r hard stone, ballast, gravel, core and flints, ons' and paviors' work, construction and repair ewers, drains and gullies, for the Islington B.C. . E. Fletcher, Town Clerk.
B. 16.—**Louth.**—MATERIALS.—15,000 tons of ite, limestone and slag, and 40,000 gallons of tar, t.D.C. F. J. M. Ingoldby, C.
B. 16.—**Sowerby.**—GRANITE.—250 tons of ½ in. to limestone or granite chippings, for U.D.C. J. wood, S.
B. 17.— **Chelmsford.**— MATERIALS.— Granites, els, pit flints, tar, stoneware pipes, for R.D.C. . Cozens, Highway S., Waterloo-la.
B. 17.—**London.**—GIRDERS.—222 tons of steel girders and other iron and steel work, for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Sec., Paddington Station. Dep. £2 2s.
FEBRUARY 17.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial stone footway paving slabs, ballast, sand and flints, broken granite, Norwegian granite footway kerb, Portland cement and lime, stoneware sewer and drain pipes, invert blocks, &c., tarpaving, tarred slag macadam, timber, wood paving blocks, ironwork for sewers and iron castings, tools and ironmongery, for the St. Marylebone T.C. R. C. Graves, Town Clerk, Town Hall, St. Marylebone, N.W.1.
FEB. 17.—**Sale.**—MATERIALS.—Flags (including concrete), kerbs, granite chippings and setts, tarmacadam, (granite and slag), limestone chippings and cubes, earthenware pipes, bends, junctions and gullies, manhole covers, and other ironwork, for U.D.C. E. Bleakley, E. and S.
FEB. 17.—**Wembley.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred slag, gravel, hoggin, sand, &c., lime and cement, broken granite, cold bituminous road surface dressing, for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S.
FEBRUARY 18.—**Belfast.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, fire-bricks, cement, road metal, sand, &c., stoneware troughing and glazed stoneware conduits, for the C.B. J. Wright, City Electrical Engineer and General Manager, East Bridge-street, Belfast.
FEB. 18. — **Buckingham.** — MATERIALS. — Broken granite, slag, tar and tarmacadam, for R.D.C. A. Fallows, S.
FEB. 18.—**Cardiff.**—BRICKS.—100,000 blue facing bricks, 22,000 brindle bricks, and 12 in. cast-iron pipes and special castings, for T.C. N. J. Peters, Water E.
FEBRUARY 18.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Lead and other plumbers' material, timber (including shafts, patrasses, wood brushes, &c.), and building materials (fire and other bricks, &c). C. Nelson Hefford, Manager, Electricity Department, 1, Whitehall-road.
FEBRUARY 18.—**The Maldens and Coombe.**—MATERIALS.—Refined tar, broken road metal, kerbing and gravel, stoneware goods, tarmacadam and tarpaving, Portland cement, ironmongery, iron, steel, tools, &c., paints, greases, oils, and lime, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Council Offices, New Malden.
FEB. 18.—**Woodstock.**—MATERIALS.—Best hand-picked unbroken and best broken (2½ in. gauge, clean and free from chippings) Hartshill, Leicestershire, and Clee Hill stone, for R.D.C. A. G. Higgs, clerk.
FEB. 19.—**Barrowford.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, granite and limestone macadam, kerbs, channels and setts, prepared tar or other surface-spraying material, sanitary pipes and gullies, pitch and creosote oil, iron castings, brushes, lime and chemicals for sewage works, for U.D.C. T. C. Slack, S.
FEB. 19.—**Erith.**—MATERIALS.—Dry unbroken slag, tarred slag macadam, broken Guernsey granite, Kentish ragstone tarpaving, pit flints, ballast, sand, artificial stone flag paving, moulded coal pitch, creosote oil, Portland cement, for U.D.C. D. S. Twigg, C.
FEB. 19.—**Lexden and Winstree.**—MATERIALS.—Sifted pit stone, flints (whole and broken), granite, refined tar or bitumen, for R.D.C. W. H. Filer, S., Victoria Chambers, Colchester.
FEB. 19.—**Market Harborough.**—MATERIALS.—Granite and slag, for U.D.C. H. G. Coales, S.
FEB. 19.—**Rye.**—MATERIALS.—Stone, tarring-grit, beach, and tar, for R.D.C. R. E. Fuller, D.S., Chitcombe-rd., Bredi.
FEB. 19.—**Surbiton.**—MATERIALS.—Lime and cement, cast-iron manhole covers and frames, paints, &c., for U.D.C. H. T. Mather, S.
FEB. 19.—**Swansea.**—MATERIALS.—Plumbing materials, paints, timber, bricks, pipes, slates, concrete tubes, manhole covers and frames, gullies and frames, lamp pillars, cement, lime, walling stone, sand, concreting material, slag, broken granite, granite chippings, limestone, tarmacadam, granite kerb, concrete kerb, concrete paving. B.E. and S.
FEB. 21.—**Colne.**—MATERIALS.—Lancashire and local setts, curbs and channels, Portland cement, pitch, creosote oil, distilled tar, granite setts, granite macadam, limestone macadam, lime, earthenware pipes and gullies, ironwork, street grates, &c., for T.C. T. H. Hartley, B.E. and S.
FEBRUARY 21.—**Coventry.**—MATERIALS. — Bricks, cement, lime, &c., road materials, stoneware pipes, &c., iron castings, for the T.C. E. H. Ford, City Engineer and Surveyor.
FEB. 21.—**East Grinstead.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, broken granite and chippings, broken limestone and chippings, broken Sevenoaks stone, hardcore, kerbing, sand, tar, stoneware pipes, for R.D.C. C. Turton, E. and S., 36, High-st.
FEB. 21.—**Harrogate.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, slag, York stone flagging kerb and setts, concrete and artificial stone flags and kerb, tar and tar compounds, sanitary pipes, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E.
FEB. 21.—**Hull.**—MATERIALS.—Stone for macadamising, cement, lime, tar and pitch, Trinidad epure, residual bitumen, graded sand for asphalting, paints, pipes and gullies, ironcastings, iron and steel, lead and glass, for T.C. T. Thomas, C.E.
FEB. 21.—**Ilford.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam, chippings, &c., tarpaving, Portland cement, lime, &c., iron castings, paints, for T.C. H. Shaw, B.E. and S.
FEB. 21.—**Newark.**—MATERIALS.—100 tons of tar-macadam, 600 tons of granite, 2,600 tons of slag and 500 tons of crushed screened gravel, for R.D.C. R. Oakden, D.S., 27, Winchilsea-ave.
FEB. 21.—**Rawtenstall.**—MATERIALS.—Road metal, earthenware pipes, gullies, pitch, creosote oil, Portland cement (British), iron castings, stone flags, setts, for T.C. B.S.
FEBRUARY 21.—**Steyning West.**—MATERIALS.—1,150 tons of 2½ in. granite, 625 tons of ½ in. granite chippings, 250 tons of 1½ in. stone, for the R.D.C. C. H. Wright, Surveyor of the Council, Bank Lodge, Western-road, Shoreham-by-Sea.
FEB. 21.—**Waltham Holy Cross.**—MATERIALS.—Granite, flints, gravel, hoggin, ballast, sand and tar-macadam, for U.D.C. W. C. Holloway, E. and S.
FEB. 21.—**Woodford.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, chippings and dust, limestone chippings, tar, pitch, and creosote oil, gravel, hoggin, and sand, slag tar-macadam, for U.D.C. A. D. Ward, S.
FEB. 22.—**Hemel Hempsted.**—MATERIALS.—Tar-macadam, broken granite, Portland cement, bituminous compounds and tar, for T.C. A. Murray-Smith, B.S.
FEBRUARY 22.—**London.** — MATERIALS. — Paving materials, road-spraying materials, paints and colours, disinfectants, cement and lime, ironmongery, iron castings, for the Deptford B.C. A. Purkis, Town Clerk, Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.
FEB. 22.—**Salford.**—MATERIALS.—Granite setts, &c., flags and curbs, curb edging, concrete flags, limestone, chippings, stone chippings, tar macadam, iron castings, for T.C. C.E.
FEB. 23.—**Caistor.**—MATERIALS.—Granite, slag, gravel, chips, tar, bitumen, for R.D.C. G. Riley, S., Legsby-rd., Market Rasen.
FEB. 23.—**Ealing.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, limes and pipes, slab-laying, granite chippings, limestone tar-paving, tarred macadam, tarpainting roads, tar, iron castings, paints, oils, &c., timber, for B.C. W. R. Hicks, B.S.
FEB. 23.—**East Dereham.**—MATERIALS.—Granite, ¾ in. and ¼ in. chippings, 1½ in. and 2 in., slag tar-macadam, bottoming 2½ in. down to 1 in., and topping ½ in. down to ¾ in., for U.D.C. W. Astley Norris, E. and S.
FEBRUARY 23.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Road materials, tarpaving and patent stone, for the Greenwich B.C. Borough Engineer.
FEB. 23.—**Twickenham.** — MATERIALS. — Broken granite and granite chippings, ballast, shingle, flints, gravel and sand, granite kerb, channel and quadrants, granite cubes and setts, Portland cement, iron castings, street gullies and drain pipes, tar slag macadam, Kentish rag tar paving, artificial stone paving, distilled tar, for B.C. F. W. Pearce, B.E. and S.
FEB. 23.—**Walthamstow.**—GRANITE.—Chippings and granite dust, for U.D.C. A. Whitehead, Town Hall.
FEB. 23.—**Warwickshire.**—MATERIALS. — Broken stone, slag, tarmacadam, &c., for C.C. D. H. Brown, C.S., 8, Northgate-st., Warwick.
FEB. 24.—**Durham.**—MATERIALS.—Slag and tar-macadam, &c., for R.D.C. F. L. Gregson, Assistant Highway S., 38, Saddler-st.
FEB. 24.—**Hampton.**—MATERIALS.—¾ in. pea shingle or clean grit suitable for covering tarred roads, limestone tar-paving materials, tarred slag macadam, distilled tar, Tarvia, or other compounds, granite kerbing, stoneware pipes, for U.D.C. S. H. Chambers, S.
FEB. 24.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial stone paving, repairs to asphalt footpaths, iron castings, cement, lime, bricks, and firebricks, tar spraying roads, tarred slag, timber, road materials, stoneware goods, Thames ballast, sand and shingle, &c., for Lewisham B.C. J. W. Shuter, T.C.
FEB. 25.—**Godstone.**—MATERIALS.—Road materials, including slag, granite, limestone and tarmacadam, tar, tar compounds and surface treatment liquids, Sevenoaks stone, tar grit, sand and ballast, resurfacing with tarmacadam or bituminous materials, for R.D.C. Geo. E. Crowter, E. and S.
FEB. 26.—**Cardiff.**—LIMESTONE.—Mountain limestone, for R.D.C. W. Harrow, S., 20, Park-pl.
FEBRUARY 26.—**Essex.**—MATERIALS.—Stone, shingle, sand, &c., for the C.C. Wm. H. Morgan, Chartered Civil Engineer, County Surveyor, Old Court, Chelmsford.
FEB. 26.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware pipes and fittings, tarpaving and tarmacadam, iron castings, granite kerb and channel, broken Guernsey granite, broken granite and furnace slag, bituminous compounds, tar, pitch and creosote oil, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E.
FEBRUARY 26.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—MATERIALS.—Granite chippings, tarmacadam (slag or granite), limestone tarpaving, clean shingle, distilled tar or tar compounds, for the U.D.C. J. P. Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor.
FEBRUARY 28.—**Battersea.**—MATERIALS, STORES, &C.—Tenders for various stores, &c., from April 1 next, for three, six and twelve months, for the Battersea B.C. The Clerk, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.
FEB. 28.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—MATERIALS.—Flints, sand and gravel, tarmacadam, tarpaving, oil, paints and sundries, stoneware pipes, Portland cement, general mason's and pavior's work, tarspraying 400,000 square yards, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S.
FEB. 28.—**Dunstable.**—MATERIALS.—2 in., 1½ in. and ¾ in. tarred slag, dry slag, slag chippings, dehydrated tar, for T.C. W. F. Wilkins, B.S.
FEB. 28.—**Beckenham.**—FENCING.—1,600 lin. yds. of unclimbable wrought iron fencing, 6 ft. high, with two pairs of double entrance gates, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
FEBRUARY 28.—**Long Eaton.**—MATERIALS.—Tar macadam, granite, slag, gravel, refined tar or proprietary compound, cement, kerb (granite, York and concrete), concrete slabs, stoneware pipes, concrete pipes, and cast-iron pipes, for the U.D.C. H. Raven, surveyor.
FEBRUARY 28.—**Ossett.**—MATERIALS.—Materials, stores, workmen's tools, &c., required in the Highways, Gas, Lighting, Water, Fire Brigade, Sanitary, and Education Departments, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.
MAR. 1.—**Bredbury and Romiley.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam and chippings, tarred and untarred, slag macadam and chippings, tarred and untarred, limestone macadam, tarred and untarred, tar compounds, stone and cement kerbs, flags and setts, granite setts, ironwork, sanitary pipes, Portland cement, for U.D.C. S.
MAR. 1.—**Lochaber.**—PIPES.—Welded steel pipes for the pipe line of the Lochaber Water Power Works. C. S. Mei & Buchanan, E.'s, 16, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £10.
MARCH 1.—**London.**—GRANITE.—200 tons of granite per week delivered to Saxon Sidings, Fulbourne, L. & N.E. Railway, Cambs. The granite to consist of 40 per cent. of clean ¾ in. to ¼ in. chippings, and the balance to consist of ¼ in. to grit in approximately equal proportions of these smaller sizes. The Atlas Stone Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
MAR. 1.—**Rawtenstall.**—MATERIALS.—1,400 tons of 4 in. by 5 in. granite setts, for T.C. J. Johnson, B.E. and S.

MAR. 1.—**Watford.**—MATERIALS.—Ironwork, ironmongery, pipes, bricks, &c., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E.

MAR. 2.—**Goole.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam, slag, bituminous macadam, concrete flags, concrete kerb, concrete channel, stoneware pipes, Portland cement, gravel and sand, refined tar or bituminous compound, for U.D.C. J. H. Castle, E. and S.

MARCH 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons of 18 in. and 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, and valves, fittings and special castings, for the T.C. D. P. Howells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, Ltd., Agents for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Feltham.**—MATERIALS.—20,000 gallons of distilled tar, 500 tons 2½ in. broken granite, 500 tons tarred slag, 2½ in. to 1 in., graded bottoming and ¾ in. to ¾ in. topping, 250 tons of tarred limestone, ¾ in. gauge, for U.D.C. H. W. A. Carter, S.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—BRICKWORK.—78 tons, for India Store Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

FEB. 14.—**Enniskillen.**—BRIDGES.—(1) Rebuilding Rathkeevan Bridge, south of Rosslea; (2) rebuilding Lacky Bridge, north of Clones; and (3) rebuilding Termon Creamery Bridge, north of Kesh, for C.C. C.S.

FEBRUARY 14.—**London.**—PIPES AND VALVES.—Tender No. 3, cast-iron pipes and irregular castings; Tender No. 21, sluice valves and spindles, fire hydrants, &c., for the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1, stamped addressed brief envelope.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Uttoxeter.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Construction of about one and a quarter miles of cast-iron water mains of varying sizes from 3 in. to 5 in. diameter, together with 80 ft. span lattice girder bridge and other incidental works in connection therewith, for the R.D.C. T. R. Parry, Rural District Surveyor. Deposit £3 3s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Uttoxeter.**—BRIDGE.—Construction of a new reinforced concrete bridge over the Ashbrook at Bromley Hurst, in the parish of Abbots Bromley, for the R.D.C. T. R. Parry, Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

FEB. 15.—**Lochluichart.**—PIPE.—Excavation and masonry work at dam and pipe track and for supplying and laying Decauville track at Hydro Electric Works to be constructed at Lochluichart, for Ross-shire Electric Supply Co. C. G. Macdowall, sec., 4, Tullochst., Dingwall.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Cheam.**—BRIDGE.—Construction of a ferro-concrete bridge of six spans, totalling 318 ft., over the Southern Railway and Upper Mulgrave-road, Cheam, for the Surrey C.C. W. P. Robinson, County Surveyor, County Hall Annexe, Kingston-on-Thames. Deposit £10 10s.

FEB 17.—**Southwell.**—TANK.—Additional tank and filter bed to the sewage disposal works, Clipstone, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E.'s, Milton-st., Nottingham.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Stafford.**—RESERVOIR.—Reinforced concrete service reservoir at Milford, near Stafford, for the T.C. W. Plant, Borough and Water-works Engineer. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 19.—**Wirral.**—SEWERAGE.—Additional sewers, settling tanks, and sea outfall, for R.D.C. W. Webb Shennan, E. and S., Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 21.—**Glaslyn.**—RESERVOIR.—Reservoir and provision and laying of about 4,460 yds. of 4 in., 3 in., 2½ in. and 2 in. cast-iron mains, together with the necessary sluice valves, hydrants, &c., for R.D.C. Berrington & Son, E.'s, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton.

FEBRUARY 22.—**Tavistock.**—PIPES.—Construction of collecting tank, pump well, reservoir, and engine-house; also to supply and lay about 890 yds. of 6 in. cast-iron pipes, 2,062 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes, 2,120 yds. of 3 in. cast-iron pipes, together with all necessary valves and other fittings, at Bere Alston, for the R.D.C. T. H. Harris, Council Offices, Tavistock.

FEB. 23.—**Bocking.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Convent bridge, carrying the main road from Braintree to Halstead over the River Blackwater, for Essex C.C. W. H. Morgan, C.S., Chelmsford.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply and erection of a plant of the stationary type covering the whole cycle of operations necessary for the manufacture of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar macadam required for the construction of paved carriageways and footways, namely, drying, heating, measuring or weighing and mixing economically and with accuracy and the running of same for a period of two weeks after completion of erection, for the T.C. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X. 4945).

FEB. 24.—**Scarborough.**—ROOF.—Reinforced concrete roof, covering reservoir at Osgodby, for Corporation. Dr. H. Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £5.

MARCH 1.—**Worksop.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of a sewer 9 in. diameter, together with manholes, and sewage disposal works, comprising detritus chamber, settling and subsidence tanks, bacteria bed, engine house, and other appurtenant works, at Harworth, for the R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, engineer and surveyor, 66, Bridge-street. Deposit £5 5s.

MARCH 8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of sewage disposal works, comprising detritus, settling and storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and humus tanks, together with the erection of three ejector stations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., 12 in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of about 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. C. Turton, engineer and surveyor, 36, High-street. Deposit £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Barnstaple.**—MAKING-UP.—Of six roads on the Yeo Vale estate, for the T.C. E. Y. Saunders, Borough Surveyor, Castle-street. Deposit £3.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWERAGE.—Sewerage works for the construction of about 4 miles of 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 15 in. stoneware sewers, with manholes and other works incidental thereto, in the parish of Broomfield, for the R.D.C. J. H. Blizard, engineer (of the firm of Messrs. Lemon & Blizard), 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £5 5s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Cork.**—ROAD.—24,640 super yards of ferro-concrete roadway, and for about 5,960 super yards of asphalt concrete roadway, for the C.C. E. Callanan, Secretary, Cork County Council, Court House, Cork.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Hendon.**—SEWERS.—Construction of 15 in., 12 in., and 9 in. pipe sewers, with manholes complete, in connection with the Deansbrook Valley outfall sewer, Wise-lane sewer and surface-water drain, for the Hendon R.D.C. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £10 10s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Keynsham.**—SEWER.—Laying about 400 yds. of 12 in. relief outfall sewer, including incidental works to manholes, &c., in the parish of Keynsham, for the R.D.C. H. W. Argile, building surveyor, 16, High-street, Keynsham, near Bristol. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—SEWERS.—For (1) supplying and laying fireclay drainage pipes at Massereene-road and Cairns-street housing sites, and (2) forming streets at Massereene-road and Cairns-street housing sites, for the T.C. Burgh Surveyor.

FEB. 14.—**Slough.**—MAINS.—Laying only 470 lin. yards of 12 in. dia. C.I. water mains, for U.D.C. A. Bromly, Water E.

FEB. 14.—**Tivert'n.**—MAINS.—Sewers and laying of water mains on Willand housing site, for R.D.C. R. Ellis, S., 24, St. Peter-st.,

FEBRUARY 14.—**Winchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Provision, laying and jointing of about 1,000 yds of 15 in. diameter cast-iron pumping main, short lengths of 18 in., 9 in. and 7 in. connections, including sluice valves, between their pumping station and sewage farm, for the T.C. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1 Deposit £5.

FEB. 15.—**Abingdon.**—SEWER.—Cleaning brick reservoir sewer, about 505 yards long, 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, for T.C. B.s. Dep. 10s.

FEBRUARY 15.—**Belfast.**—REPAIRS.—Tramways permanent way repair work, for the C.B. General Manager, Corporation Tramways, Sandy-row. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 15.—**Felling.**—FORMATION.—Back and front Helmsdale-av., Field-st., Gordon-st., The Avenue, Summer-st., and Church-pl., for U.D.C. C. W. Hall, S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 15.—**Tottenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Higham-rd., section 2, for U.D.C. E. Dep. 10s. 6d.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Aberdeen.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Improvement of their water works at Bieldside, comprising the supply and laying of, water pipes and relative works, for the D.C. of the C.C. Henderson & Nicol, chartered civil engineers, 21, Bridge-street, Aberdeen.

FEB. 16.—**Connah's Quay.**—MAINS.—Laying 2,350 lineal yds. of cast-iron water mains of 3 in. and 4 in. diameters, including special castings, valves, hydrants, for U.D.C. A. J. Mothersole, C. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Friern Barnet.**—ROADS.—Construction of roads approximately 720 yds. in length, for the U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, engineer and surveyor. Deposit £2.

FEB. 16.—**Lut n.**—MAKING-UP.—Maidenhall-rd., for T.C. J. W. Tomlinson, B.E. and S., 18, Upper George-st.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Manchester.**—PIPES.—Covering hot-water pipes and steam pipes at the Booth Hall Infirmary, Charlestown-road, Blackley, for the B.G. E. Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works, Union Offices, All Saints'.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Prestwich.**—WIDENING.—Widening of Heywood-road from Scholes-lane to Hope Park-road, for the U.D.C. Surveyor.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—DRAINAGE.—Laying approximately 583 lin. yards of 12 in. sewer in Birmingham-road, for the T.C. F. W. Jones, Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Turton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Widening the carriageway of Belmont-road between Belmont and Calf Hey Bridge, Withnell, for a length of about two miles, for the U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, Surveyor, Council Offices, Bromley Cross, near Bolton. Deposit £2.

FEBRUARY 16.—**Wallasey.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction of the following roads in reinforced concrete, namely, Penkett-road and Earlston-road, from Steel-avenue to Kirkway, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

FEB. 17.—**St. Asaph (Denbigh).**—ROAD.—From Llansannan to Bylchau, 4 miles, for R.D.C. J. Wynne Davies, C. Dep. £25.

FEB. 17.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—SEWER.—6 in. sewer at Warwick-rd., Wellesbourne Hastings, building manholes, &c., and erecting a wood and iron fence to the refuse tip at Banbury-rd., Ettington, for R.D.C. H. J. Weeks, S., 11, Guild-st.

FEB. 17.—**Wembley.**—MAKING-UP.—Charterhouse-avenue, for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 17.—**Wembley.**—SEWERS.—650 yards of concrete tube surface water sewers, varying sizes and 30 in. diameter in the outfall length, complete with manholes, in District-rd., Sudbury, for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 17.—**Whicham.**—SEWERS.—On No. 2 site, Swalwell, also for the preliminary excavation of the new roads, for U.D.C. T. Fenbow, S.

FEB. 18.—**Sutherland.**—PIPING.—Laying 1,500 lin. yds. of 8 in. diameter fireclay piping between reservoirs and intake, for C.C. G. Calder, S.I., Dornoch.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Eccles.**—MAKING-UP.—Sewering, paving, metalling, flagging and making-up of the following front and back streets and passages, comprising: (*a*) tarmacadam carriageways and flagged footways in Woodfield-grove, Parkside-avenue, and Park-road (part of); and (*b*) sett paving and flagging in back Woodfield-grove east and west and passages Nos. 1 and 2, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 21.—**Edinburgh.**—WALL.—80 yds. of boundary wall and entrance gate, railing, and about 500 yds. of unclimbable fencing, for T.C. Engineers, 29, Waterloo-pl.

FEB. 21.—**Hoo.**—WIDENING.—Ratcliffe Highway a follows:—(1) Excavating, levelling, embanking, drain age, fencing, foundations and allied works, and (2 tarred slag macadam surface finishing, clearing site an maintenance of works, for R.D.C. W. J. Stimpson, S. Hoo, near Rochester.

FEB. 21.—**Pembrokeshire.**—DIVERSION.—Of road a Rhos-Tenau, Letterston, for C.C. A. H. Thomas A.R.I.B.A., C.S., Haverfordwest. Dep. £10 10s.

FEB. 22.—**Dunfermline.**—MAINS.—2,300 lineal yard of 6 in. cast-iron water pipe, also laying and jointin 4,400 lineal yards of 7 in. and 6 in. pipe in the Eas Grange-Shiresmill-rd., for D.C. of Fife C.C. H. F Hodge, D.E., County Buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 24.—**Bakewell.**—SEWER.—Provision, layin and jointing of 1,061 yds. of 9 in., together with man holes; laying and jointing only of 1,792 yds. of 4 in and 3 in. gas mains, and 779 yds. of 3 in. water mains in Monyash-rd. and Cemetery-rd., for U.D.C. J. W Baker, S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 24.—**Penge.**—MAKING-UP.—Chesham-cres., an parts of Chesham-rd. and Garden-rd., for U.D.C. S Town Hall, Anerley-rd., S.E.20. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 25.—**Perth.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—From Dalna mein Lodge to Calbruar, a length of approximately 6 miles, for C.C. Chief Engineer, 98–104, Academy st., Inverness. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 26.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWER.—1,300 yds. of 15 in sewer, with manholes and other works, at Ingatestone for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E., Waterloo-lane. Dep. £2

FEBRUARY 26.—**Coventry.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Stree improvement at the corner of Lower Ford-street and Far Gosford-street, for the Corporation. F. Smith Town Clerk.

FEB. 26.—**Kingsbury.**—SEWERS.—500 in. yds 12 in. and 15 in. diameter sewers, and construction o manholes and new pumping station, with all appurte nant works, at Barnhill-rd., N.W.9, for U.D.C. R. C. N Newport, E. and S., The Hyde, N.W.9. Dep. £3 3s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 282.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

FEBRUARY 15.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Son will sell, without reserve, by order of the Liquidator Mr. C. H. Bull, F.C.A., *re* Wood Parts, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), upon the premises at Balfour Buildings, Bridge-road, Lower Edmonton (opposite Town Hall), stock and plant of piano part manufacturer Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, N.16.

FEB. 15.—**London.**—Veryard & Yates will sell at 255, Clapham-rd., S.W., timber, fittings and building materials. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

✱FEBRUARY 16.—**London.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons will sell, in lots, at the London Auction Mart 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, freehold building land at Woking, Surrey, area of about 60 acres Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2, and Kilburn N.W.6.

MARCH 9.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, London, W.1 freehold building land, Golders Green and Finchley known as the Kimbolton Estate, frontage 2,360 ft Vacant possession will be given on completion of th purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London W.1.

✱MAR. 10.—**Liverpool.**—Boult, Son & Maples wi sell, by order of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britai and Ireland), Ltd., at Law Association Rooms, 1 Cook-st., freehold works and premises. Auctioneer 5, Cook-st., Liverpool.

✱MAR. 22.—**Cambridge.**—Hampton & Sons will se at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold building sit Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Cambridge.**—Clerk of Work required by the Borough Council to superintend th construction of a new elementary school to accom modate 1,080 seats. G. W. Teasdale, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Guildhall, Cambridge.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Middlesbrough.**—Clerk of Work required by the County Borough E.C. to supervi the erection of the Constantine Technical College W. J. Williams, Director of Education, Educatio Offices, Middlesbrough.

FEBRUARY 14.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Architectu Assistant, first-class, required by the County Borou Council in the Borough Engineer's Department. Rol H. Dyer, Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildin Clarence-road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, endors "Architectural Assistant."

FEBRUARY 16.—**Straits Settlements.**—ASSISTANT Second Assistant for the Town Improvement Depa ment, age not over 30 years, unmarried, on a thr years' agreement, with possible extension, requir by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore. Pet & Williams, MM.Inst.C.E., 64, Victoria-street, Lond S.W. 1, Agents for the Commissioners.

✱FEB. 18.—**Lewes.**—Assistant Junior Architect Assistant required by East Sussex C.C. F. J. Wo A.M.I.C.E., L.R.I.B.A., C.S., Architectural Dept., North-st., Lewes.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Cape Provence.**—LECTURER Lecturer in Building Trades (Grade 1) required by t High Commissioner for the Union of South Afri South Africa House, Trafalgar-square, W.C. 2, for East London Technical College, Cape Provence. T Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafal square, W.C. 2.

✱MARCH 1.—**Virginia Water,** Surrey.—Foreman Works required by the Committee of Manageme Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water. The Med Superintendent, Holloway Sanatorium, with copie testimonials.

✱NO DATE.—**Ceylon.**—QUANTITY SURVEYOR.—R quired by Government of Ceylon for Public W Dept., for three years with possible permane Apply Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millb Westminster, S.W.1., quoting M/14630.

OPOSED NEW BUILD-NGS & OTHER WORKS*.

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accu- of the information given, but it may occa- lly happen that, owing to building owners g the responsibility of commencing work re plans are finally approved by the local orities, "proposed" works at the time of ication have been actually commenced. eviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural rict Council; E.C. for Education Committee; for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough cil; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for stry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Trans-; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board ducation; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums rd; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water rd.

HTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Plans passed by T.C.: G. , six houses, Westlands-ave., and three houses, y-ave.; E. Kinson, six houses, Seabridge-rd.; E. locks, six houses, Seabridge-rd.; T. Hughes, 24 s, Myott-ave.

NGOR.—The U.D.C are acquiring a site with a ge to Queen's Parade for hot sea-water baths.

TH.—The recommendation of the Housing Com- e that the Council approve of a scheme for 280 s on the Southdown site was adopted. The Com- e also recommended that the M.H. be asked to ion a loan of £86,192 for carrying out the work.

LINGHAM.—Director of Education for Durham with the U.D.C., has appointed a committee to alternative sites for the erection of a new elemen- school.—It was decided to acquire two acres of from the Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., for depot oses. Sanction has been received from M.H. to wing of £72,994 for the erection of 164 houses on Belasis-la. site, and £25,800 for the erection of 58 es on Chilton s-la. site.

RMINGHAM.—J. Davenport & Sons' Brewery have granted permission to remove the publican's e from the "Gun Barrel Welders'" Arms, Cecil- o new premises to be erected on the site of the ck Horse," Bristol-rd., Northfield. Showells ery was also successful in getting the "Railway" Camp-la., King s Norton, transferred to the other of the road.—Recommended by the Public Works mittee, the City Council has approved a big scheme mated to cost £567,186, for the reconstruction and r of roads. The Baths Committee intend shortly ect a municipal wash-house. A convenient site been acquired in St. George's-st., Hockley.

SHOP'S STORTFORD.—The Committee report having oved of plans for an addition to the men's ward at Bishop s Stortford Hospital.

CKBURN.—The E.C. decided to erect a school near Lee Park, for 400 pupils. It was resolved to pur- e site for schools at Intack Mill Hill, and Audley.

CKPOOL.—Tenders for new cinema at Whitegate- , are under consideration. Architect, Mr. Halstead . 8. Clifton-st.—The Parks Committee approved s and estimates for the construction of recreation nds at the Gynn, Watson's-rd., and Layton.

LSOVER.—U.D.C. has, at their monthly meeting, isionally accepted tenders for 30 houses at Whaley nes, at the sum of £12,010.

LTON.—Plans passed by T.C.: Leigh Bros., Ltd., uses, Kingscourt-av.; and 10 houses, Thornley-av. rs. T. E. Smith & Son, Fold-st., are architects for rebuilding of the Rialto Cinema, St. George's-rd.

FORD.—E.C. has decided upon the conversion of l House into an open-air school, and for the con- on of verandahs into classrooms at the Thornbury ts School, for which tenders are to be invited.

MELFORD.—At a cost of £13,782 the R.D.C. has ed to build 30 houses, eight at St. Breward, six at gel, two at Boscastle, eight at Delabole, and six Camelford, the average cost being about £460.

R.IFF.—Upon a site at the juncture of Dumfries-pl. Queen-st. a cinema is to be erected by Mr. A. E. ams, 25, Shaftesbury-ave., W.1.

TERHAM.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: Three bunga- Addison-rd., for F. Tann; four pairs houses, on-la., for G. W. Hitchcox.

ETHAM.—Cheetham temporary school is to be ed by a permanent building in Hoyle-st. It will de for 768 pupils. The cost will be over £30,000. education plans provided for an extension by 128 s of the existing municipal school, Domett-st., ley, and the purchase of land to enlarge the site rton Mount Municipal school.

TON-ON-SEA.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: Bunga- Frinton-rd., for Mrs. Isaac (7 rooms); house, ster-gdns., for Mrs. Downing (7 rooms); two . Cotswold-rd., for W. H. Overhill (6 rooms); Dudley-rd., for W. G. Cole (7 rooms); house on Hill estate, for Mrs. M. Farman (11 rooms); four , Valley-rd., for H. A. Farman (7 rooms each); uses, Park-rd., for G. J. Hearsum (6 rooms each); Dudley-rd., for Miss E. A. Collins (5 rooms); uses, Chapman-rd., for Mr. Overhill (6 rooms

NE.—The Corporation propose to erect a -room and lavatories in Skipton-rd.

LSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C. passed plans: T. olloch, 3 houses, Marlpitt-la., Coulsdon; H. ings, Ltd., 6 pairs of semi-detached houses, St. y s-rd., Coulsdon; J. P. Oldaker, 5 houses, Hill, Purley; F. W. Thomas, 22 semi-detached and garages, Riddlesdown-rd., Purley.

WORTH.—Scheme for building a theatre is pro- . The architect is P. A. Hinchcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., for Cudworth Palace of Varieties, Ltd.

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also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

DARTFORD.—U.D.C. have considered a reference from the Public Health Committee, a proposal to acquire from the Westminster Bank, Ltd., a piece of land adjoining the site of 1–3, Bank-ct., which has been purchased by the Council for the erection of public conveniences and slipper baths. Plans passed: 10 pairs of houses, Downs-av., for Williams Agency, Ltd.

DAWLISH.—U.D.C. has received M.H. approval for houses, and tenders are to be invited, and application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to raise a loan sufficient to complete the purchase of the site.

DERBY.—The E.C. decided to ask the T.C. to apply for £35,595 for cost of the school.

DONCASTER.—H. & L. Marshall have had plans approved for 114 houses in Sprotborough-la.

DROITWICH.—R.D.C. has received sanction for purchase of Fernhill Heath housing site, and tenders are to be invited for houses.

DULLEY.—Plans passed by T.C. for A. J. Crump & Sons, 10 houses at St. James's-rd.

EAST HAM.—M.H. has given formal sanction to the borrowing of £37,855 for the erection of tenements on the Central housing site. The B.E. has submitted a plan and estimate, amounting to £166, for the erection of a shelter, including dressing-rooms, at Barking-rd. Recreation Ground.

EAST HAMPSTEAD.—R.D.C. have approved the Housing Committee's recommendation that a further building scheme be put in hand for the erection of 20 houses.

EDMONTON.—The U.D.C. passed plans: A. J. Grant, two pairs of bungalows in Bush Hill-road; Lawes, Cherry & Co., four houses in Croyland-road; H. K. Nixon, house and garage at the Orchard.

FALMOUTH.—Messrs. Harris Bros. are promoters of the scheme for cinema at Falmouth. Plans by C. R. Corfield, A.R.I.B.A., 23, Church-st.

FARNHAM.—R.D.C. recommend erection of 8 houses on the land at Badshot Lea.

FELLING.—U.D.C. to make application to M.H. for sanction to £16,300 for 33 houses at Pelaw.

GLASSHOUGHTON (YORKS). — Pontefract R.D.C. has agreed to proposals made by A. Whittaker for cinema at The Square, on the Airedale housing estate.

GRAVESEND.—Finance Committee has recommended that the remainder of the estate in Kitchener-av., and to the east thereof, be completed by the erection of approximately 100 houses, to consist of: (1) 45 "E" type houses; (2) the remainder to be "B" type houses, except where corner plots necessitate the erection of houses of the living-room and two bedroom type.

GREAT BOOKHAM.—Plans have been prepared for Parochial Church Council for church institute.

GRIMETHORPE (S. YORKS).—Hotel is to be erected at Brierley-rd., for Barnsley Brewery Co., Ltd., Oakwell Brewery. Plans by Mr. Raper, architect.

GUILDFORD.—Plans for an improved type of flat have been submitted by the Borough Surveyor, and a site at the south-west corner of the Aldershot-road estate was approved by the Housing Committee, who resolved that tenders should be obtained for the erection of flats.—The R.D.C. are to make application to the M.H. for sanction to erect 20 more houses in the Send Ward.

HALIFAX.—T.C. has agreed to a recommendation of the Gas Committee to expend £40,000 at the gasworks.

HITCHIN.—It was resolved at the U.D.C. meeting that the following plans be passed: W. French, 6 semi-detached houses, Old Hale Way; A. D. Allington, pair semi-detached houses, Tilehouse-st.; W. J. Pettengell, pair semi-detahced houses, Old Hale Way.—The M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing by the Council of £11,734 for 32 houses at West Mill under the Queen-street rehousing scheme, and also approving the Council's acceptance of J. Willmott & Sons' tender.

HOUNSLOW.—Brentford Licensing Justices have provisionally approved plans for erection of "Bell" public-house on Bath-rd., at Hounslow; and also a house at the corner of Great West Bath-rd. and Sutton-rd., Heston.

ILFORD.—T.C. passed plans: Suburban Developments, Ltd., 306 houses, 3–167, and 2–128, Springfield-dr., 1–39 and 2–92, Cantley-dr., 1–103 and 2–82, Yoxley-dr.; A. P. Griggs, 7 houses and 4 garages, 89–101, The Drive; T. B. Wyles, 4 houses, 171–177, Chester-rd.; Bellamy & Lemon, 8 houses, 35–49, Buntingbridge-rd.

KIDDERMINSTER.—T.C. has received a report from the Parks and Buildings Committee recommending the Council to buy six acres of building land in the Franche-road, and to erect thereon 50 houses at a cost of £749 5s. 2d. per pair.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. — B.G. has moved that, subject to the sanction of the M.H., house, 24, Wolverton-avenue, Kingston, be purchased for £1,450, and that the Minister be asked to sanction the addition of that sum to the loan for the erection of the nurses' home and other buildings at the hospital. The Minister is also to be asked to approve the expenditure of £100,298 on the nurses' home and the extension of the hospital, £90,932 being the tender for the erection of the buildings.

KINGSWOOD.—The M.H. has approved 23 further houses. The scheme is for 7 on the Kingswood housing site, and 16 on the Hanham site.

KNEBWORTH.—The following plans were approved by Hitchin R.D.C.:—Village hall at Hexton, for Sir James Hill.

LAYCOCK.—The Council are proposing to erect a Village Institute, estimated to cost £1,500.

LEEDS.—The Gas Committee has approved plans prepared by G. W. Atkinson for workshops and offices at the junction of Bridge-st. and New York-rd. The estimated cost is £110,000.—Messrs. G. Fredk. Bowman & Son, architects, of Park-row, are preparing plans for extensions to Trebla factory for May & Sons, Ltd., clothiers.

LEYTON.—London C.C. recommend that no observations be offered with regard to the proposals of the Leyton B.C. (1) to enlarge the Canterbury-rd. school by about 432 places, and (2) to utilise St. Paul's Church Parish Hall, Canterbury-rd., temporarily as a school for about 150 children, pending the enlargement of the Canterbury-rd. school.

LINCOLN.—T.C. has approved the scheme for the erection of a Town Hall on the Cattle Market site.

LIVERPOOL.—Gunton & Gunton, architects, Finsbury House, Blomfield-st., E.C.2, are to provide for scheme for the reconstruction of G. H. Lee & Co.'s premises, Basnett-st., for Messrs. Selfridge's Provincial Stores, Ltd., W.1.—Plans are in preparation for rebuilding part of George Henry Lee & Co.'s, Ltd., premises.—T.C. to build 150 houses on Norris-green by direct labour.

LONDON.—M.H. have sanctioned following for M.A.B.: Provision of veranda and balcony, additional furniture, installation of electric lighting and certain internal alterations at cottages 5 and 6 of the Firs block at High Wood Hospital for Children; £405 on the provision of bathrooms for sick staff wards A and B at the South-Western Hospital; £6,380 on the erection of a sisters' home at the South-Western Hospital; £4,721 on the provision of additional isolation accommodation at the Grove Hospital; extension of the loose box stables at Belmont laboratories and stables.—The M.A.B. have approved the following:—Provision, at an estimated cost of £228, of additional pantry accommodation at Colindale Hospital, in accordance with the plan prepared by the engineer-in-chief; £718 for additional accommodation for the storage of steam coal at Colindale Hospital in accordance with the plan; £185, subject to the sanction of the M.H. for a veranda at the Eastern Hospital; £180 for alterations at Chelsea Casual Ward; subject to the sanction of the M.H., to the extension of the patients' sorting room accommodation and the carrying-out of other improvements in the laundry at the Western Hospital, at an estimated cost of £665; subject to the sanction of the M.H. and to the consent of the Holborn Guardians, approval be given to the carrying out of the alterations and extensions indicated to the laundry at the Hostel, at an estimated cost of £360.

LONDON (DAGENHAM).—L.C.C. recommend the four plots of land on the Dagenham (No. 8) section of Becontree, together with the strip of land, for erection of shop premises with dwelling accommodation over.

LONDON (DOWNHAM).—L.C.C. recommend supplemental estimate of expenditure £812, submitted in respect of erection of an elementary school north of the tramway route at Downham.—L.C.C. recommend that, subject to approval of M.H., site with frontage to Downham-way be let on lease to Dr. John Bee, for erection of a house and surgery.

LONDON (ROEHAMPTON).—The L.C.C. recommend that, subject to the consent of the M.H., the freehold of the plot of land on Roehampton estate be sold to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Putney, for £200 for the erection of a parish hall.

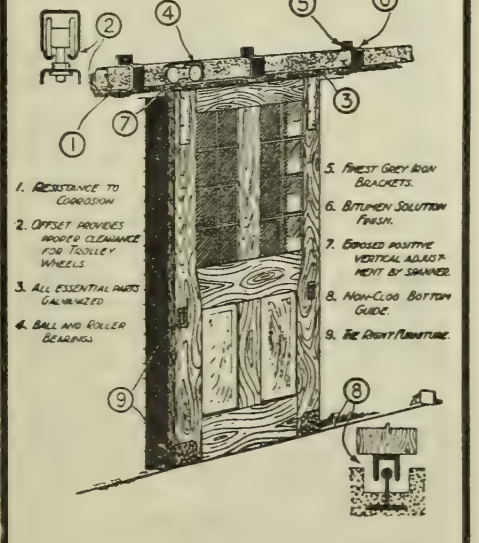
LONDON (ST. MARYLEBONE).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £13,500 for housing purposes.

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £2,776 for reconstruction of a bridge.

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LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by the B.C. of £1,424 for the adaptation as a tuberculosis dispensary of premises. L.C.C. also recommend borrowing of £1,130 for housing purposes.

LONDON (WESTMINSTER).—L.C.C. recommend expenditure of £220,000, submitted by the Finance Committee, in respect of the acquisition of property for the widening of York-rd., Guildford-st. and Chicheley-st.

LONDON (WIMBLEDON).—Plans passed by B.C.: W. G. Holloway & Son, 18 lock-up garages, Abbott-av.; J. S. Brocklesby, 8 houses, Bathgate-rd.; E. G. W. Souster, 7 lock-up garages and one open garage in High-st.

LUPSETT.—Plans approved by the local Licensing Justices for two hotels for Beverley Bros., of Eagle Brewery, Wakefield. The other hotel is to be erected by The People's Refreshment Houses Association, Ltd. The plans have also been approved by the Corporation.

LUTON.—R.D.C. has given directions for tenders for 8 houses at Streatley. Plans passed: 8 houses, Biscotla., Limbury, W. J. Wells; 2 houses, Caddington, G. W. Edwards; 6 houses, Marsh-rd., Leagrave, Seward Bros.

MALTBY.—The West Riding C.C. propose to erect secondary school to accommodate 300 pupils, subject to the B.E.

MANCHESTER.—Plans have been prepared by W. Thorneley, 46, Wallgate, Wigan, for new cinema in Manton-rd., Eccles.

MERIDEN, COVENTRY.—Plans approved by R.D.C.: 2 houses, Allesley, for Gazey Bros.; 2 houses, Sheldon, for A. Roberts; 8 bungalows, Sheldon, for G. Wright; house, Over Whitacre, for Miss Arnold; 10 houses in lieu of 10 bungalows, Hampton-in-Arden, for A. Tarplin; house, Bacon's End, for John Burman; New Inn, Castle Bromwich, for Ansells.

MUMBLES.—Direct labour is being employed in the building of the projected cinema in Newton-rd., Mumbles, Swansea. The architect is C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.

NEWBURN.—Council propose 20 more houses by direct labour.

OLLERTON.—On recommendation of the Housing Committee D.C. decided to erect 100 houses on the Londonderry Farm estate, Warley.

OLDHAM.—Plans passed by C.B.: H. Partington, 37 houses, Upland and Sheraton-rds.; T. C. Lees, 12 houses, Ripponden-rd., Moorside; R. Whitehead, 7 houses, Oak-rd.

OSSETT.—Plans passed by T.C.:—12 houses, Atholdst., for A. Lockwood & Sons; sub-station, The Green, for Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire, Ltd.

OSWALDTWISTLE.—Surveyor has been instructed to prepare estimates for the bus and tram waiting-room and lavatories at Moor End.

PLYMOUTH.—Committee of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital propose carrying out developments and improvements at an estimated cost of £40,000.

RAWMARSH.—Mr. H. J. Shepherd, architect, Town Hall Chambers, Fargate, Sheffield, is preparing plans for cinema for 1,200 persons.

ROLLEY.—Plans have been prepared for children's homes.

SCHOLES.—Plans approved by R.D.C. for 8 houses, Barwick-rd., for Stockdale & Robinson.

SELGEFIELD.—R.D.C. has passed a plan for the erection of a P.M. Church at The Broom, Ferryhill.

SEVERN BEACH.—Hotel is to be built by Bristol Brewery, Georges & Co., Ltd., at a cost of £4,000.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. W. Trent, architect, has completed plans for super-cinema. The seating capacity provided for 2,000, while a spacious restaurant is also included in the scheme.

SHREWSBURY.—Operations in connection with the building of a 1,600-seating capacity cinema in Station-rd., Market Drayton, have commenced. N. Hartley Hacking, 9, Blackfriars, Manchester, is the architect.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—The Strand Theatre is to be rebuilt. Burles, Harris & Collings, 28, Clarence-street, architects.

SOUTHPORT.—Alterations of Broadbent's premises, Chapel-st., Southport, will cost £20,000. The plans have been prepared by Parker & Crampton, East Bank Shore. The contract has not yet been placed.—Progress is reported in regard to the scheme for picture theatre in the main Liverpool-rd. The promoters are Southport Coliseum Co., Ltd.

TORQUAY.—Plans have been prepared for a new Wesleyan Church at Union-street, the estimated cost of which will be £25,000.

TURTON.—It is proposed to make alterations to the St. Anne's Church and to erect an oak screen across the front of the chancel which will necessitate the removal of the war memorial. Plans have been prepared.

TYNEMOUTH.—Palace Theatre is to be reconstructed. W. Stockdale, A., 81, Howard-st., North Shields.

WAKEFIELD.—Bell & Kay, architects, have prepared plans for extension at St. Michael's Church. The Clayton Hospital Governors have been requested by Corporation Hospital Committee to consider a scheme for erection of a maternity hospital block with accommodation for 30 beds.

WALTHAMSTOW.—Plans passed by U.D.C. for 22 garages, Chingford-rd., for J. J. Sharp.

WARSOP.—The Staveley Coal & Iron Co. have contracted to erect 103 houses.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Plans passed by T.C.: J. J. Dobson, two pairs villas, Westbourne-rd.; T. Whitear, 4 houses, Greta-ave., 4 houses, Oakland-ave.; W. H. Loveridge, 3 pairs villas, Bolton-pl., Seaton Carew.

WHELLEY.—The vicar, the Rev. R. P. Rowcroft, and the parishioners of St. Stephen's Church, Whelley, near Wigan, are proposing to erect a new edifice. The plans are being prepared by Austin & Paley, architects, Castle Hill, Lancaster. It is estimated to cost about £10,000.

WIGSTON.—Plans passed by U.D.C. for 42 houses. Decided to apply for sanction to a loan of £3,249 in respect of 6 further houses to be erected in Timber-st., South Wigston.

WORCESTER.—The E.C. has decided to proceed with the work of the erection of a new secondary school at an estimated cost of £38,880.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

MARSHALL REED, LTD. (218,671). Registered January 3. 46, Rostrevor-avenue, Stamford Hill, N.15. Estate developers, builders, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

WILLIAM ANELAY, LTD. (218,686). Registered January 3. 32, Coney-street, York. Joiners, builders, timber merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £10,000.

THOMAS BATES & SON, LTD. (218,682). Registered Jan. 3. Builders and contractors Nominal capital, £2,000.

T. SWAYNE & SON, LTD. (218,600). Registered December 31. Builders, house decorators and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £6,000.

ENFIELD (MIDDLESEX) RED BRICK CO., LTD. (218,585). Registered December 31. Lincoln-road, Enfield, Middlesex. Brickmakers. Nominal capital, £25,000.

"ALL-IN" BUILDING CO., LTD. (218,549). Registered December 30. 1A, Warwick-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £1,500.

NELSON ESTATES, LTD. (218,561). Registered December 30. 5, Featherstone-buildings, 63, High Holborn, W.C. Estate developers, builders, &c. Nominal capital, £350.

WOODCOTE BRICK AND TILE WORKS, LTD. (218,541). Registered December 29. Greenmore Hill, Woodcote, Oxon. Brick and tile manufacturers. Nominal capital, £9,000.

HEXGREAVE ESTATE CO. (218,545). Registered December 29. Contractors, decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £35,000.

PREVITE (TRINIDAD BITUMEN), LTD. (218,527). Registered December 29. Manufacturers, exporters, importers, buyers and sellers of Trinidad asphalt and asphalt and petroleum products, &c. Nominal capital, £40,000.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT HOUSING CO., LTD. (218,483). Registered December 28. 55, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Builders, contractors, decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

H. A. SHELLEY, LTD. (218,515). Registered December 29. Arundell Holt, Wisborough-green, Billinghurst, Sussex. Builders, decorators, and plumbers, sanitary, heating and electrical engineers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,500.

WILLIAM MITCHELL & SONS, LTD. (218,970). Registered January 15. The Quarry, Lees Moor, Cross Roads, near Keighley. Stone and lime merchants, quarrymen, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000

E. BEST & CO., LTD. (218,965). Registered January 15. 87, Old Lodge-lane, Purley. Builders, contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

NORTH CALSTOCK BRICKWORKS, LTD. (218,868). Registered January 11. 120, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. To acquire the estate, right, title and interest in, or to clay and other mines and minerals in lands in Cornwall or elsewhere. Nominal capital, £1,500.

New Beet Sugar Factory in Lincolnshire.

One of the largest beet sugar factories in the country is to be erected at once at Bardney, near Lincoln, at an estimated cost of £552,000. It will have an initial capacity for dealing with 1,000 tons, rising to 1,400 tons per day. A contract has been signed between the Lincolnshire Beet Sugar Company and Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, the contractors, and the work will be carried out under the supervision of the Dyer Company of America.

Life of the Modern House.

Speaking at the recent annual dinner of the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers, Sir John W. Lorden said that the greatest number of houses at the present time was being produced by the private builder. Before the end of the current year there would be more houses built than could be sold or even let, and then what was going to happen to t Council houses? Every crank form of buildi had been tried, and some of the houses wou last thirty, some fifty years, and very few wou last the ninety-nine years of the lease. T speculative builder at least did build hous that would last out the term of the lease.

Bristol Power Station.

The scheme of Bristol Corporation for t construction of a super-power electrici generating station, involving an estimat expenditure of £1,000,000, is to be proceed with, the plans having received the approv of the Electricity Commissioners. The Ci Council have sanctioned the immediate placi of the necessary contracts. The main co tract for the construction and initial equipme of the station is to be placed with Mess Vickers, Ltd. The entire electrical plant w be supplied by the Metropolitan Vickers Ele trical Co. as sub-contractors. The schem provides for a station of an ultimate capaci of 280,000 kilowatts, equivalent of 375,000 h.p to be built at Portishead, on the Bristol Channe about seven miles from the city.

New Gladstone Dock at Liverpool.

Early this month the new Gladstone Do system at Liverpool, covering 36 acres, w flooded with 3,500,000 tons of water from t River Mersey. This marks the culminati point in a work of construction which has be in progress for many years. The new dock according to the *Times*, will be the finest a best equipped system in the world. The riv entrance is a massive piece of work with lar gates 130 ft. wide and a waterway of 1,070 f in length. For the building of the great qua walls, 63 ft. in height, more than 170,000 to of cement have been used. The quay syste of the Mersey will be extended by about thr miles when the Gladstone Dock is opened, a the largest vessels in the world, besides futu ships of even greater size, will be able to ta advantage of the accommodation provide The graving dock, which is 1,000 ft. long and capable of holding 200,000 tons of water, h created special interest. It can be used either a wet or dry dock and can be pump dry in two and a half hours by means of fi sets of centrifugal pumps and discharge pi 54 ft. in diameter.

Town Planning in East Sussex.

A conference of representatives of lo authorities of South-East Sussex was held Hastings recently, those taking part be representatives of the county borough Hastings, the municipal boroughs of Bexhill a Rye, the urban district of Battle, and the r districts of Battle, Hastings, Rye, and Ticehu These represented an area of about 151,0 acres, a population of 121,694, and a total ass able value of £980,613. It is hoped that a result of the meeting plans will be made for systematic development of the whole of so east England. The formation of a joint regio planning conference was recommended.

MR. T. ADAMS, the Hastings town-plann adviser, said that it was impossible to c adequately with the approaches to Hastings Bexhill without considering the extensive te tory round.

MR. G. L. PEPLER, chief town-plann inspector of the Ministry of Health, and a president of the Town Planning Institute, that with the help of the Institution of Munic and County Engineers, the regional plannin joint committees has made great strides in so east England. The proposed region was fu charming old towns, villages, and buildings in a lovely countryside that once destroyed c never be replaced.

Draft resolutions for the formation of a mittee to advise in the promotion, combina and linking-up of town-planning schemes in area were passed at a meeting of the council, and a preliminary scheme for improvements suggested by Mr. Adams, in ing a main road for through coastwise traff the back of the town, was adopted.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Kettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
No. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
West Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	28 0 0	Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard blaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
1 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2 in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9 " "	
Thames Sand	14 6 " "	
Best Washed Sand	14 6 " "	
3 in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9 " "	
2 in. " "	14 0 " "	
1 in. Broken Brick	11 6 " "	
Clean Breeze	7 6 " "	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6

61s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£ s. d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Grapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½

Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

PORTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0

Sawn two sides..... " 27 0

Sawn three or four sides..... " 32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Random sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.)..... Per ft. super 5 6

Random rubbed two sides, ditto..... " 6 0

Random sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½

Random sawn one side slabs (random sizes)..... " 1 6½

Thin, to 2 in. ditto, ditto..... " 1 4

YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Dappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3

Random sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 30 ft. super)..... Per ft. super 5 1½

Random rubbed two sides, ditto..... " 6 1½

Random sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10

Ditto ditto ditto " 2 1½

Random self-faced random flags.... Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain. 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7 × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	1	19/-
1½	34/-	1¼	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches. BATTENS. s. d.

¾ × 2 ..... 2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	¾ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50 %	60%
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40 %	50%
Blue Water	55 %	45 %	55%
Galvanised Water	38½ %	35 %	45%
Red Steam	50 %	40 %	50%
Galvanised Steam	32½ %	30 %	40%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & C.A. quality—Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

	£ s. d.
(Delivered in London.)	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	35 10 0
Pipe in coils	37 0 0
Soil Pipe	39 0 0
Compo Pipe	40 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

	£ s. d.
Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	25 0 0 —
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	26 0 0 —

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet "	1 0
Thin "	1 1
Copper nails "	2 3
Copper wire "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes per gallon	0 3 2
" "	in barrels "	0 3 3
" "	in drums "	0 3 5
Boiled "	in barrels "	0 3 5
" "	in drums "	0 3 8
Turpentine	in barrels "	0 4 8
	in drums (10 gall.) "	0 4 10
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		48 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 67 15 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol	"	0 15 6
Size, XD Quality	firkin	0 3 6

Continued on next page

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 13 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

The Scottish Board of Health has issued a circular, H. & T.P.8, relating to the above Act in as far as it is applicable to Scotland. Copies, price 1d. each, may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, 120, George-street, Edinburgh.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—THEATRE.—A new picture theatre is being erected at Hilltown, and Messrs. MacLaren, Soutar & Salmond, 15, South Tay-street, are the architects.—Plans are being prepared by Mr. W. M. Patrick, 26, Teaman Shore, for a dance hall in Nelson-street.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of proposed new buildings, &c., have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer to be submitted to a meeting of the Works Committee of the Town Council:—Arbroath-road, bungalows for Mr. Wm. Black; Blackness-road, cottages for Mr. J. Cree (architects, Messrs. Johnston & Baxter, 31, Albert-square); Glamis-drive, bungalow for Messrs. Gauldie & Hardie.

Dunfermline. — EXTENSION. — Plans were passed at the Dean of Guild Court in connection with an extension scheme to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital, which will entail an expenditure of between £46,000 and £50,000.

Dunoon. — ADDITIONS. — Plans have been passed for alterations and additions to Dunoon District Cottage Hospital, at an estimated cost of £5,300. The scheme includes an installation of electric light, an X-ray equipment, an operating theatre, laundry, garage, and lodge.

Duntocher.—HALL.—The Landward Committee of Old Kilpatrick Parish Council has decided to have a new public hall erected, the probable cost of which will be £4,500.

East Lothian.—HOUSING.—The East Lothian Standing Joint Committee has approved the following estimates:—Twelve houses at East Linton, eight of which are to cost £378 and four £460 each; one hundred three-room houses in the western district at £39,000. To meet grants for the improvement of rural cottages, it has been resolved to set aside a sum of £20,000.

Edinburgh.—VARIOUS.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted an application by Edinburgh Education Authority for permission to make additions and alterations to St. Anthony's School, Lochend-road, Leith. The scheme will cost £6,400. The reconstructed building, which will provide accommodation for 360 pupils, will consist of nine class-rooms, two science laboratories, and art, sewing, woodwork, cookery, and laundry rooms. The Education Authority were also granted warrant for the erection of two additional class-rooms at Trinity Academy, Leith. The following were granted:—City—tramway shelter at corner of Easter-road and Duke-street, Leith; City—store at Thorny bank; City—alterations to public washhouse, Greenside-row; Mr. P. Forbes and another, two bungalows at Craigleith-road; Messrs. M'Kendrick & Co., six bungalows at Corstorphine Park-gardens; Mr. W. S. Wilson, double house at Queensferry-road, Blackhall; Mr. A. Forbes, four bungalows and garages behind Blinkbonny-crescent; Mr. P. Mackenzie, four houses and four garages at corner of Ladysmith road, and Observatory-road; Mr. W. Swan, two tenements of shops and houses at Restalrig road, Leith; Mr. R. Wallace, two bungalows at 2 and 4, Kekewich-avenue, Craigentinny; the Rev. H. G. Graham and another, hall at Ferry road.—The Business Committee of the Public Library have reported on a proposed addition to the Morningside Library. The proposal is to extend the ground floor of the library, and the cost of this addition is estimated at about £1,500. The City Architect is to submit a report regarding the proposal.—The Burgh Engineer has reported on the £14,000 scheme for a new outfall sewer at the west end of Corstorphine.

Greenock.—HOUSING.—The Corporation has passed a resolution to proceed with the erection of 162 new houses at the Bow Farm.

Glasgow. — CINEMA. — Messrs. Lennox & McMath, 103, Bath-street, are the architects for the new cinema to be erected in Keppochhill road, Springburn.

Kirkcaldy.—HOUSING.—An inquiry has been opened in Kirkcaldy under the Housing (Scotland) Act, Part 2 (1925), under which the Corporation have sought powers to promote a scheme of slum clearance and town improvement.

Montrose.—BRIDGE.—A joint conference has been held between the members of the Montrose Town Council and representatives of Forfar County Road Board, to consider the question of design and material for the proposed new bridge over the South Esk at Montrose. The joint consulting engineers, Sir Owen William, London, and Mr. Hogg, jun., of Messrs. Crouch & Hogg, Glasgow, were present. The former submitted a design of a proposed reinforced ferro-concrete structure providing for a 20 ft. roadway and two 8 ft. footpaths, at an estimated all-in cost of about £74,000, with £4,000 additional for an extra 5 ft. roadway if required. Messrs. Crouch & Hogg's plan of a steel girder bridge, with 20 ft. roadway and two 8 ft. footpaths, was estimated to cost £80,000.

Selkirk.—HOSPITAL.—A movement has been initiated in Selkirk for the provision of a cottage hospital. An institution for medical and maternity cases is estimated to cost £3,000, and an operating theatre and X-ray apparatus will cost £1,500 more.

Aberdeen and Town Planning.

Under the scheme of the Town-Planning Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council for educating the public in the development of cities, and for stimulating their appreciation of the beauties of their city, a lecture is to be given by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect-in-Chief to the London County Council, in the Cowdray Hall, on March 3. Mr. Forrest's subject is to be "Guiding and Guarding the City," and he will deal with the development of areas not yet built on, the redevelopment of built-up areas, and the preservation of the historical parts of the city.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers' Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 256)

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
Add if in beams	„ „	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	„	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
½ inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	„ „	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	„ „	6	0
Do. trusses	„ „	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	„	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	„	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1¼ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	„ „	3	9

DOORS.

		1¼"	1½"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/8
Four-panel Do.	„	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	„	19	0
Do. stanchions	„	21	9
In roof work	„	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	6
Do. Do. in flats	„	49	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	6
Copper nailing	„ „	0	6

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	„	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	„	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	4	0
Add sawn lathing	„ „	1	4
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	0

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Industrial Engines.

Messrs. Tangyes, Ltd., of Cornwall Works, Birmingham, illustrate many types of their fuel-oil and heavy-oil engines in their latest Catalogue 318, which will be supplied upon request. A feature of these engines is that they can be made interchangeable, to consume either liquid or gaseous fuels.

"The Crown Journal."

We have received the January issue of this journal, which is the house publication of Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd. Among other interesting matter it contains a description of the new Park-lane Hotel, W., for which Messrs. Higgs & Hill were the general contractors, and which we illustrated in our last issue.

Cast and Wrought Iron Boilers.

We understand that Messrs. O. Bruster and Richardson, of 4, Lloyds-avenue, E.C.3, have taken a stand at the British Industries Fair at Birmingham, where they will maintain working exhibits of their new "Junior Glow-worm" boiler, and also of a new open coke fire with back boiler. Other of their products will also be on view. We are further informed that the prices of "Glow-Worm" products have been reduced in price to the rates prevailing prior to December 1, 1926.

Better Roads.

Messrs. William Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., of Milkstone, Rochdale, have published their January issue of *Shepherd's N.E.W.S.* This interesting little journal, which will be sent upon application, contains details of many of the contracts for road-making which are being handled by this firm, and on which they are using their "asphaltic slag." Messrs. Shepherd also manufacture "Shepfast" for laying wood-block and boarded floors. It is guaranteed to prevent dry-rot.

An Old-established Firm.

An interesting function took place on Saturday, January 22, at the London Tavern, Fenchurch-street, E.C., when, to celebrate the completion of the 180th year of the firm's existence, the directors of Messrs. Joseph Chater & Sons, Ltd., entertained the staff and employees at dinner. In asking the company to drink prosperity to the firm, the chairman, Mr. Leathley Chater, said that although there might be older houses in existence in the City of London, he did not think there were many who could boast of 180 years on the same site, the firm having had business premises on St. Dunstan's Hill since 1746, the year of its foundation. Mr. Guy Chater mentioned that during the General Strike not a single man came out, and further stated that the extension of the firm's premises at Limehouse was now well in hand, and he confidently hoped that, when complete, it would enable them to expand the business with beneficial results to all concerned.

British Industries Fair, Birmingham.

From February 21 to March 4, in every part of the "Six Acre Workshop" which constitutes this year's national display of heavy goods, there will be demonstrations of new ways of doing things. Among working exhibits with a more particular appeal to contractors, engineers and works managers will be seen new types of hand screwing machines for bolts; stone crushers and concrete-mixing machines; engineering plant made in different varieties of stainless steel and iron; electric drills of special design for use in confined situations, and the "cheapest power pump in the world."

Messrs. Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., of Lincoln, will maintain a running exhibit of a "Ruston" Cold Starting Horizontal Oil Engine, Mark 13H, 130 B.H.P. Horizontal engines of this type are made in sizes from 16–340 B.H.P. The engines run, without alteration, on a wide range of fuel oils, including the cheapest oils, such as fuel oil of .95 specific gravity. Special features of this engine are, we understand, a guaranteed low consumption, ability to start from cold under any conditions, low cost of maintenance, continuous operation over long periods, and ease and facility of handling.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*. † Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ABERYSTWYTH.—50 houses at Penparke, for T.C.:—
*James & Jones £22,340

ASHFORD.—Erection of a County School for girls at Ashford, for the Kent E.C.:—
S. Vant & Son, Folkestone £29,503
Perry Bros., Ealing 28,825
Hayward & Paramor, Ltd., Folkestone 27,977
Whiting Bros., Ospringe 27,650
J. F. May, Broadstairs 27,493
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone .. 27,272
Cox Bros., Maidstone 27,243
H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Bucks 27,178
H. Friday & Sons, Erith 27,022
Ellis Bros., New Romney 26,899
D. Godden & Son, Ham-street 26,713
S. Brand & Co., Sheerness 26,397
C. E. Skinner & Son, Chatham 26,343
J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne .. 26,288
G. H. Deane & Son, Deal 26,262
Brunning & Co., Ltd., Godalming 25,720
J. A. Darrison & Son, West Malling .. 25,687
G. Browning, Canterbury 25,588
J. Bodle & Co., Eastbourne 25,394
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ashford 25,388
*Jenner & Sons, Folkestone 24,740

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Sliding partition in the children's ward at the Lake Hospital, for B.G.:—
*J. Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.... £196 12

BAGHILL (YORKS).—Houses for Pontefract T.C.:—
*J. W. Halliday, Worksop (32).... £13,878 10
*Hibbert & Sons, Barnsley (32).. 14,408 2
*W. Senior & Sons, Pontefract (38) 16,796 0
*F. W. Atkinson, Brigg (30)..... 13,656 0
*John Stothard, Cudworth (38).. 16,425 0

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—Super-cinema at Hide Hill, for Berwick Theatres, Ltd. Mr. A. Schofield, F.R.I.B.A., 30, Houghton-st., Southport:—
*R. Carse & Son, Amble.

BIRKENHEAD.—Art gallery on land fronting Balls-road, for the C.B. Messrs. Hannaford & Thearle, architects, 612, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool. Quantities by Messrs. Thornley & Furbur, Cunard Building, Liverpool:—
*J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., Wallasey £33,212

BIRKENHEAD.—Houses on land north side Hoylake-road, Bidston, for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
37 houses—
*Hamilton Estates, Ltd., Birkenhead £19,095
516 houses—
*Selwood & Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead 234,980

BIRKENHEAD.—Thirty-eight parlour type houses on land fronting Hurrell-road, for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Selwood & Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead £20,900

BIRKENHEAD.—Thirty flats on land fronting Railway-road, for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Selwood & Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead £16,800

BIRMINGHAM.—Cinema in Marsh-lane, Erdington:—
*A. H. Guest, Ltd., Stourbridge.

BOLTON.—Enlargements to the existing Masonic Hall in Institute-st. Messrs. Ormrod, Pomeroy & Foy, architects, Acresfield, Bolton, and Mr. Stafford Haslam, also of Acresfield, Bolton:—
*Wm. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.

BORROWDALE. — Reinforced concrete bridge across the River Derwent, near Seatoller, in Borrowdale, for the Cumberland C.C. Mr. G. O. Lockwood, County Surveyor and Bridgemaster, The Courts Carlisle:—
*The Bridge & Engineering Co., Banbury £2,000

BRADFORD.—Two pairs of semi-detached houses at Toller-lane:—
*F. G. Burgess.

BRIDLINGTON.—Painting and re-decoration of the Spa Theatre, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Lightowler & Son, Hull..... £180 10

BRIGHTON.—Conveniences at Open Market, for C.B.:—
Saunders's..... £1,088 0
*J. Barnes & Sons 1,080 10
(All of Brighton.)

BRIGHTON.—Lavatory in Queen's-rd., for T.C.:—
Saunders's..... £1,048 10
Field & Co., Ltd. 985 0
*J. Barnes & Sons 983 0
(All of Brighton.)

CAMBRIDGE.—Extensions to the School of Arts Crafts and Technology, for the Cambridgeshire C.C.:—
*C. Kerridge £11,830

CANTERBURY.—Cinema for 800. Mr. H. Anderson, architect, 25, Watling-st.:—
*Cox Bros., Canterbury.

CARLISLE.—50 houses Long Sowerby, for T.C.:—
*J. & R. Bell £17,393 19

CHELTENHAM.—22 non-parlour type houses o east side of Stanhope-st., for T.C. Mr. T. Malvern L.R.I.B.A., 21, Winchcomb-st.:—
C. T. Tucker, Bristol £11,071 0 0
Till Bros., Bromsgrove 10,711 0 0
J. H. Monks, Newport 9,880 0 0
W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., Gloucester 8,730 0 0
W. Bellamy, Cheltenham .. 8,699 19 6
W. Drew, Cheltenham..... 8,654 0 0
A. C. Billings & Sons, Ltd., Cheltenham 8,544 0 0

CHISWICK.—10 almshouses and open-air shelte Burlington-lane, for Chiswick Parochial Charit Trustees. Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A. (Rtd. hon. architect. Messrs. Geo. Spencer & Co., F.S. hon. surveyors, 79, Gresham-st., E.C.:—

	Contract.	Less if Flettons und veranda.
T. H. Adamson & Sons, Putney	£5,796	.. £72
J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford	5,714	.. 40
Ferris Bros., Acton	5,525	.. 51
G. Jackson, Chiswick	5,490	.. 20
G. Bollom & Son, Ltd., Acton ..	5,500	.. 50
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Kensington	5,455	.. 42
F. G. Cressy, Ltd., Chiswick	5,250	.. 57

CLECKHEATON.—Six houses on Wilton housin estate, for Spenborough U.D.C.:—
Masons—*Crossland & Crossland £913 16 0
Joiner—*A. Elsworth 475 10 0
Tilers—*S. Hepworth & Son.. 117 14 3
Plumber—*W. Naylor 264 0 0
Plasterers—*Sellars Bros. 145 16 6

CLEVEDON.—Fourteen houses on Kenn-ro housing site, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. W. Knowl surveyor, "Verwood," Madeira-road:—
*T. Moore & Co., Nailsea..... £6,370

DUDLEY.—60 houses on Watson's Green estate, T.C.:—
*Eadie, Towers & Co.

DURHAM.—Steelwork for (*a*) Castle Eden culve and (*b*) Crimdon culvert, for C.C.:—
A.
‡Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough £605 £3

EPPING.—Construction of a new filter and hum tank at Thornwood Common sewage works, for R.D.C. Messrs. Tooley & Foster, Warwick Hou Buckhurst Hill:—
*W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill.. £353 7 6

EDINBURGH.—Reconstruction of Portobello P menade, between Bedford-terrace and Hamilt street, for T.C. Mr. Wm. Allan Macartney, B.E. Surveyor:—
*David Rae, Edinburgh..... £4,369 13 9

EDINBURGH. —Construction of a rustic footbrid for T.C. B.E. and Surveyor:—
*G. & R. Cousin, Edinburgh..... £545 8

EPSOM.—30 cottages at Cobham, for R.D.C. P Pratley, S.:—
Childs & Shee, Woking..... £18,233
Brown, Ltd., Leatherhead 18,201
Shoosmith & Lee, Cobham 17,418
Drowley, Woking 16,800
Gaze & Sons, Kingston..... 16,156
Hussey, Cobham..... 15,680
Streek & Co., London 15,535
Mullins, Woking 15,308
Triangular Construction Co., Thames Ditton 15,024
Osman, Oxshott 14,975
*Roll, Epsom..... 14,645

FARNWORTH.—Sub-station off Plodder-lane, the U.D.C. Mr. F. Ashton, surveyor:—
*C. W. Norris, Farnworth.

FECKENHAM.—Six houses at Feckenham, si Crabbs Cross, and six at Astwood Bank, for R.D.C.:—
*Harrison Bros., Redditch.

FECKENHAM.—Six houses at Cookhill, and at Inkberrow, for the R.D.C.:—
*M. Huxley.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.—Four houses, near M Hospital, for the U.D.C.:—
*A. & S. Wheater..... £2,21

ST. HELEN'S.—Parochial hall on site adjoinin Presbytery in Corporation-st., for Rev. W. Bate Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, architects, D gate, Manchester:—
*Messrs. Hallwoods, Hyde.

SALFORD.—Electrical re-wiring at 143 and Regent-road, for the City Council:—
*W. Anderton & Co., Ltd., Higher Broughton £12

YWOOD.—100 houses, for the T.C. The gh Surveyor :—
G. A. Russell & Son, Manchester.

RSFORTH.—Twenty-four scullery type houses, irs, 16 scullery type houses in blocks of four, rlour type houses in pairs, on the Cragg Hill sites, e U.D.C. Mr. Jas. E. Aldersley, Housing Archi-
—
. N. Walker, Ltd., Horsforth £22,689

DDERSFIELD.—Alterations and additions to nderground lavatories, Market-place, for the Mr. W. Jaggar, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, el-street :—
. Radcliffe & Sons, Ltd.. Huddersfield.

LL.—Heating chapel at Mental Hospital for
—

Rosser & Russell, Ltd., Leeds	£182	0	0
King & Co., Ltd.	178	10	0
E. G. Hill & Co.	169	17	6
A. J. Snelling & Co.	162	10	0
C. & T. Ross, Ltd.	151	5	0
Young & Peck, Ltd.	150	14	6
West Hull Heating Co.	140	6	0

(All of Hull.)

LL.—18 non-parlour houses in Portobello-st. ast Hull estate, for T.C. :—

J. Singleton & Son, Hull	£7,380	0	
E. Batty, Hull	7,020	0	
A. Lyons, Malton	6,840	0	
A. E. Jones (Hull), Ltd., Hull	6,840	0	
Atkinson & Overton, Hull	6,750	0	
W. Robinson, Hull	6,696	0	
R. W. & J. H. Barnett, Hull	6,633	0	
E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	6,628	0	
F. Sewell & Son, Sutton	6,570	0	
R. Cleminshaw, Hull	6,422	17	

ETTERING.—Erection of first half of All Saints rch :—
O. P. Drever & Sons, Ltd. £6,570

EYNSHAM.—Certain building works at the sham Poor Law Institution, for the B.G. :—

W. Cooper, Bristol	£356	7	6
H. C. Wakefield & Son, Bristol	292	15	0
J. Watts, Bristol	254	10	0
Dore, Hartell & Co., Bristol	244	0	0
H. Williams, Warmley	241	13	6
E. Walters & Son, Bristol	228	10	0
J. Edwards, Staple Hill	217	12	0
J. Willcox, Keynsham	215	0	0
E. Wiggins, Keynsham	211	15	0
W. Wiggins, Keynsham	182	3	6

NGPORT.—Eight houses, for the R.D.C. :—
H. G. Wagland, Somerton (four) £1,650
J. Dyer & Sons (four) 1,726

EDS.—Reconstruction of 35, Trinity-street, for rs. H. Samuel, Ltd. Messrs. Bramham & Gale, tects :—
R. Lawson.

EDS.—Demolition of existing shop property erection of new manufacturing shop at 5, Saville-. Mr. W. Broadbent, architect :—
simpkins & Reffitt.

EDS.—Reconstruction of office property, parade, for the West Riding Trade Protection, —
Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

ERPOOL.—Screens and teachers' room, &c., e Beaufort-street Council school, for the T.C. :—
R. H. Green £604

ERPOOL.—Houses on Norris-green, for the —
. McLachlan (50).
. Lewis (200).
. Boot & Sons, Ltd. (500)
. H. Davey & Co., Ltd. (200)
. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd. (200).
J. Doyle (100).

ERPOOL.—Extensions to the premises of . Lewis's, Ltd. Mr. G. de C. Fraser, architect, le-st. :—
m. Tomkinson & Sons, Liverpool.

DON.—Four lock-up shops and four work- on the narrow strip of land in Manciple-street, l-garden estate, for the L.C.C. :—

Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	£2,194	0	
. Mills & Sons, Ltd.	2,049	0	
. Woollaston & Co.	2,044	14	
le, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	1,895	0	
ms & Russell	1,794	0	
W. Spinks	1,768	0	
Brown & Son	1,725	0	
owley Bros., Ltd.	1,720	0	
an V. Goad	1,625	0	
J. Dixon & Son	1,582	0	
D. Winn & Co.	1,575	0	
J. Rowley	1,562	0	

(All of London.)

DON.—Providing and fixing low-pressure hot- eating apparatus at the Montem-street school, n, for the L.C.C. :—

ightside Foundry & Engineering Co.	£1,930
F. Meredith & Co., Ltd.	1,890
etwell Heating Co.	1,649
rk, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	1,549
Davis	1,543
ames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.	1,529
ywood & Bryett	1,373
n. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd.	1,373
ional Heating Co., Ltd.	1,372

l: Architect's comparable estimate is £1,600.
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Elementary school at Downham, for the L.C.C. :—
*Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting, at Central Stores, for M.A.B. :—

H. King & Son	£178	10	
J. Darch, Ltd.	167	0	
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	162	0	
L. Kazak	155	0	
H. Bragg & Sons, Ltd.	149	5	
‡A. H. Inns, Ltd.	147	0	

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Alterations in formation of isolation accommodation in ward block L, at Brook Hospital, for M.A.B. :—

W. Harris, Ltd., Woolwich	£4,8	0	0
Street & Co., Ltd., Blackheath	4,640	0	0
J. Crewdson, Horley	4,6	0	0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., Brixton	4,583	0	1
H. Kent, Hither Green	4,581	0	0
W. T. Green, Kensington	4,496	0	0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Paddington	4,342	0	0
A. Logan, Battersea	4,333	0	0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	4,299	0	0
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	4,274	0	0
Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., Woolwich	4,180	0	0
Handen, Ltd., Paddington	4,156	15	7
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	4,074	0	0
‡T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	3,965	0	0

LONDON.—Heating and hot-water supply apparatus, &c., at The Downs Hospital for Children, for M.A.B. :—

Cannon & Hefford	£6,600
Bilbie, Hobson & Co.	4,989
Buckley's, London, Ltd.	4,950
The Fretwell Heating Co.	4,887
G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd.	4,8 0
J. Combe & Son, Ltd.	4,772
‡The National Heating Co., Ltd.	4,293

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting and repairs at St. Anne's Home, for M.A.B. :—

E. Proctor & Sons, London	£529	0	0
F. Davey, Tilbury	478	12	8
R. S. Kevington & Sons, Derby	477	4	11
Hammond, Eastes & Co., Ltd., Canterbury	460	0	0
W. T. Green, London	424	0	0
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	398	0	0
G. H. Shakespeare, Brierley Hill	390	0	0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	382	0	0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	329	0	0
S. H. Rushen, Swindon	325	0	0
T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	298	0	0
‡F. Firth, Shipley	262	0	0

LONDON.—Renewing floor in Honour Ward at Eastern Hospital, for M.A.B. :—

F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.,	£289	5	10
Barrett & Power	285	0	0
W. Simms	231	0	0
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	230	0	0
W. S. Sharpin	220	0	0
‡E. Proctor & Sons	215	0	0

(All of London.)

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—Construction of approximately 700 yds. of concrete main sewer varying from 15 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with manholes, ventilating shafts, and other appurtenant works, for the T.C. Mr. G. W. Lawson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*J. Byrom, Ltd., Bury.

MALDON.—Public convenience in Princes-street, for the T.C. Borough Engineer :—

A. Smith, Maldon	£750	10	
W. A. Claydon & Son, Ulting	778	18	
*Baker & Son, Danbury	680	0	

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MALVERN.—16 houses on Belmont housing site, for R.D.C. :—
(*a*) *C. J. Hill—three pairs .... per pair £772
(*b*) *M. Wilesmith—five pairs ,, 688

MANCHESTER. — Warehouse in Granby-road. Messrs. Charles Clegg & Sons, architects, 30, Brown-street. Quantity Surveyors, Messrs. Hurrell & Taylor, National Provincial Bank Chambers, 17, Stretford-street :—
*J. Gerrard & Sons, Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Lambourne & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Tenders accepted by T.C. :—
*Tinker & Young, Ltd., Manchester—alterations and additions, Webster-st. school.
*R. W. Miller, Manchester—painting, Mulberry-st., school.
*Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Liverpool—heating installation, Stanley-gr. school.
*George Macfarlane & Son, Ltd., Manchester—erection of elementary school, Barlow Moor-rd.

MARPLE.—Twenty-six houses on the Brindley Farm housing site, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. L. Diver, surveyor :—
*Bancroft & Pixton, Hazel-grove—18 houses.
*Cowan & Wilson, Irlam—8 houses.

MIDDLETON.—158 houses, for the T.C. Mr. P. Harrison, Borough Architect :—
*J. H. S. Randall, Ltd., Sheffield ... £69,998 10

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Cinema at Benwell. Messrs. Dixon & Bell, architects, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne :—
General Contractors—*J. Lunn & Son, Newcastle.
Steelwork—*Vaughan & Dymond, Newcastle.

NEWTON ABBOT.—16 houses, for R.D.C. :—
*Hooper & Bickford £8,640

NORTHWICH.—Sixteen houses on the Romanes-street site, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Brooke, surveyor and water engineer :—
*J. Gerrard & Sons, Manchester.

ORFORD.—New licensed premises, for Messrs. Greemall, Whitley & Co., Ltd. Messrs. Wright & Hamlyn, architects, Pattem Chambers, Winmarleigh-street, Warrington :—
*J. Holmes & Co., Warrington.

POOLE.—Demolition of four cottages and out-buildings at Layland-street and Skinner-street, and erection of five non-parlour houses on same site, for the Corporation. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

Bryant & Trowbridge, Christchurch	£2,875 0
Dacombe & Rabbetts, Parkstone	2,275 0
L. J. Newell & Sons, Parkstone	2,200 0
K. Wilson, Parkstone	2,150 0
A. D. Saunders, Poole	2,095 0
Grant & Rigler, Poole	2,010 0
J. H. Wilson & Son, Parkstone	1,925 0
Bartlett & Whiffen, Upper Parkstone	1,912 10
*J. Hallett, Poole	1,905 10

PORTSMOUTH.—Pulling down and rebuilding of 59, 61 and 63, King's-road, for Messrs. A. T. Bull, Ltd. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, architects and surveyors, Prudential Buildings. Quantities by the architects :—

Jno. Croad, Portsea	£5,885
G. J. Davis & Son, Southsea	5,812
E. & A. Sprigings, Stamshaw	5,707
Tanner Bros., Southsea	5,680
F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	5,609
S. Salter, Southsea	5,538
F. J. Privett, Southsea	5,428
Howe & Bishop, Southsea	5,273
*John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	5,176

PORTSMOUTH.—New villa block, &c., at the City Mental Hospital, for the Committee of Visitors. Mr. E. H. Harvey, architect, The Square :—

Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	£21,443 0
Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry	19,365 10
J. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne	19,323 0
T. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	18,667 0
J. Croad, Portsmouth	18,450 0
J. Lay & Co., Portsmouth	18,238 0
Leslie & Co., Ltd., London	18,221 0
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	17,870 0
Portsea Island Co-op., Portsmouth	17,674 0
Tanner Bros., Portsmouth	17,494 0
Bunning & Fitton Adams, Godalming	17,220 0
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester	17,074 0
J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport	16,537 0
*S. Salter, Southsea	16,285 0

ROTHERHAM.—216 houses in Meadowbank-road, for the C.B. Major Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer. Quantities by Mr. H. Vale, Wolverhampton :—
*T. Barker & Sons, Loughborough £71,510

SALFORD.—Seventeen houses on the Weast housing estate, for the City Council. Mr. G. Westcott, architect :—
*Executors of E. Murphy, Moston £8,765

SALTAIRE (YORKS)—Sixty-eight houses on the Saltaire housing estate, for the Shipley U.D.C. :—
*P. Rhodes, Ltd. £27,336

SHEFFIELD.—Painters' work at the following:—(*a*) Castlefolds Market; (*b*) Park Baths, Duke-street; (*c*) Brightside Baths, Sutherland-road, for the T.C. Mr. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—
(*a*) *Melling Bros., Ltd. £432
(*b*) and (*c*) *E. Hudson.
(All of Sheffield.)

SHEFFIELD.—Transformer sub-station on Longley housing estate, for T.C.:—
*H. C. Hornbuckle..... £987 13 6

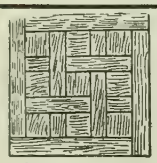
SHEFFIELD.—Painting engine-room, mess-rooms, offices, fitters' shops, &c., at Blackburn Meadows Generating Station, for T.C.:—
*Melling Bros., Ltd. £322

SHEFFIELD.—Concrete work required to strengthen foundations of eight houses included in the Walkley scheme No. 2, for T.C.:—
*Hodkin & Jones, Ltd..... £596

SHEFFIELD.—Cinema at Intake. Messrs. Strenlet & Maxwell, architects, 14, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—
*M. J. Geeson, Ltd., Sheffield.

SOUTH KIRBY.—Elementary Council school, for the West Riding C.C.:—
*F. Tree.

STAFFORD.—(*a*) 18 non-parlour and 12 parlour houses, and (*b*) 28 parlour type, at Tithe Barn, for T.C.:—
(*a*) *Epsley & Son ..... £14,34?
(*b*) *A. Darrall 14,968


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STOCKTON.—Thirty houses on Blue Hall housing site, for the Corporation:—
*A. McLeod £12,450

STOCKPORT.—20 houses on Cheadle Heath site, for T.C.:—
*J. Collier..... £8,534

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Electrical transformer sub-station at Infectious Diseases Hospital, for T.C. Mr. E. Jones, A., Albion-street, Hanley:—
*F. J. Williams, Bucknall.....£317

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—Thirty-six houses in Tower-road, for the T.C.:—
*Streather & Sons—
26 non-parlour..... each £410
10 non-parlour..... ,, 345

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—Pavilion to adjoin the public bowling green, for the T.C.:—
*J. T. Darlington £138 10

TAVISTOCK.—24 houses on Whitchurch-rd. sites, for U.D.C.:—
*J. Kerswill & Son..... £11,824

THAME.—(*a*) 20 houses on Windmill site; and (*b*) 4 houses at Moreton, for U.D.C.:—
(*a*)*R. J. Holland..... £9,090
(*b*)*R. J. Holland..... 1,780

UXBRIDGE.—Alterations and repairs to South St. Andrews, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54, High-street:—
*W. S. Try, Uxbridge £353

WALSALL.—Sub-station in Harden-rd., for T.C.:—
*Brockhurst & Wood..... £300

WARSOP.—103 houses for the Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd.:—
*The Structural Construction Co., Ltd., London.

WEST STANLEY.—Court buildings, for Durham C.C.:—
*R. Southern, Dipton £4,642

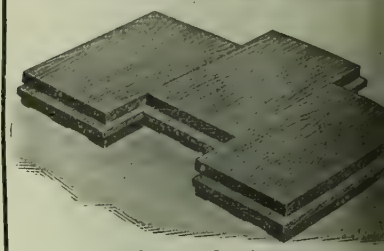
WHITEHAVEN.—Alterations to Monkwray School, for the E.C.:—
*Border Engineering Contractors £7,169

WHITLEY UPPER (YORKS).—10 houses, Denby-lane, for U.D.C.:—
Masons—*W. & L. Wilcock..... £2,193 10
Concretors—*W. & L. Wilcock..... 132 12
Joiners—*G. Ainley & Son, Ltd... 991 0
Plumber—*D. Ward 531 10
Slater—*W. R. Thompson..... 272 0
Plasterer—*F. Haley..... 335 0

WHITWELL, (HERTS).—Three pairs of cottages, for Hitchin R.D.C.:—
*Bennett Bros. £3,697 7 4

WITHAM.—Five pairs of sem-detached houses on the Cock's Farm site, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. Jenkinson, surveyor, Collingwood-road:—
*W. H. Connel, Brentwood £3,957 10

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XXII.—No. 4385. FEBRUARY 18, 1927

THE CHARM OF RURAL ENGLAND

'ATTERED far and wide over that green and pleasant countryside (which always tugs at the heart strings of the returned traveller) are those jewels, the stately manors and the pleasant farmsteads, the villages and hamlets, and the homely cottages of our homeland. o, when we see these links with our forefathers dis- n, or threatened with destruction, is the full appre- o their place and part in our heritage coming to us; a it would be more accurate to say that only now is p nbconscious tie which has always linked us to these l things revealing its real strength. What is the f is charm? It is not merely architecture, the honest o inary things—stone, brick, or timber—in the right t not only the appeal of their picturesque unexpected- te charm of their colouring which makes these old g dear to us.

e han this, but comprising these appeals to eye and a ling, we are instinctively attracted by that inherent hich expresses the characteristics of the race, and li s us with the England of Shakespeare, Elizabeth, or e ype of the solid, dignified comfort of the eighteenth . In these old villages we may see something of their te or analyse, as far as may be done, the elements which, ne give us this impression of English charm and grace, o nderstand better the way in which each uncon- l, nd perhaps fortuitous, group of houses around a g en or on each side of the main street may not be t mpered with if that charm is to be preserved.

fe counties in England are there a greater number of illges where the vandalistic hand of the modern builder t t commenced the work of destruction than in Essex. c tre of that county near to Chelmsford, lies such a —Trittle—not altogether unspoiled, yet having so a haracter that up to the present time the ugliness of f he buildings, erected after the traditions of honest g nd quiet unpretentious design had been lost, have s ed its essential charm. Here, in the centre of the i a large irregularly shaped but more or less triangular n '-free and open, bounded on one side by a main wh to the north and east are an irregular line of ancient a d cottages, and in the background further to the so e old yews, and the roof and tower of the old church h eview.

fit impression one has is that of repose—a definite, d ed peacefulness which envelops not only the varied t tly dissimilar buildings, but also one or two cottages s dable vulgarity, which somehow sink to insignificance g eral impression of the whole. If we try to analyse u pission it appears to be due (rather paradoxically) to k uniformity firstly in the irregular and slightly sloping itself, which for this reason seems bigger than it actually f condly to the fact that the older buildings all have o ontal lines, and are not built on a "building line" in the actual boundaries of the Green itself, but are te from it, firstly by a narrow strip of roadway, itself a n width, and next by an approximately equal width o garden." Some have hedges, some trees, but like o d of an old Persian carpet; these roughly parallel a y lines give a certain cohesion to the whole. They th green and the houses which surround its two sides n t entity.

c nrast is provided by the third side. Here we have first n t line of demarcation provided by the tarmac toad a beyond there is a "building line"; the gardens are v s ips and have, for the most part, railings of unpleasant . he cottages themselves are pleasant enough—of a more or less Georgian type, with a sprinkling of modern red brick. Yet this side is no longer part of "the green"; it stands as a thing apart, characterless as a whole, not beautiful nor hideous, but rather negative and negligible. Had there been no modern rebuilding its character would have been preserved, but this is not sufficiently marked to overpower the dull fatuity of the work of the last century.

Standing nearly in the centre of the south-east side of the green is "St. Albyns," an ancient timbered house, which is the sole unaltered survivor of the type of house which originally surrounded the open space. It is in surprisingly good condition, and is thus described in the report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for the county of Essex:—". . . . a house 70 yards north of the church, is of two stories, timber-framed and plastered; the roofs are tiled. It was built *c.* 1500 on an L-shaped plan, with wings extending towards the E. and S. The main block had a hall in the middle and cross-wings at each end. On the north front the upper story projects at the ends of the cross-wings, and the projection is continued along the west side of the building; at the angle is a heavy diagonal bracket, springing from a moulded capital. The timber-framing is mostly exposed. On the west side are three original openings, now blocked, and with four centred heads and foliated spandrels. Further south is an original doorway with three centred head and sunk spandrels; it appears to have been formerly fitted with a grating. Inside the building are several original doorways with four centred heads and a door made up of sixteenth-century panelling. The former hall has original and richly-moulded ceiling beams and joists and one original window of two lights, now blocked. The rooms in the cross-wings have ceiling beams with curved braces forming four centred arches. On the first floor are remains of two original windows and cambered tie beams with arched traces and one king post."

The present owner of "St. Albyns" is well known as an authority on the subject of restoration and he proposes to undertake the reconditioning of the house, not by the usual procedure of a contract, but by the method of employing local labour, with the assistance of skilled craftsmen where necessary, to carry out the restoration bit by bit as the examination of the old work to the minutest detail reveals what previously existed. Thus the illustration, which we give this week, does not represent more than the first stage in this restoration—a visualisation of the gable end as a whole, but subject to revision in detail. It appears certain that the cross-wing to the west adjoining the footpath leading to the church was originally a shop. It probably had no glass in the windows, which show traces of the primitive diagonal wooden bars and the shutters which closed the openings at night. Above was probably the merchant's counting-house, with a small stair leading to the shop below. At a later stage the main part of the house was divided into three small cottages, and various internal alterations were made, including a stairway cut out of the old hall, while a portion of the eastern cross-wing was pulled down or removed owing to its being in a bad state of repair. Old fire-places have been bricked up and new windows cut in various places and other mutilations carried out at various times, but enough original work still remains to make a complete and accurate restoration possible, though this demands infinite patience and considerable knowledge.

But the method of thorough and painstaking investigation of even the slightest clue is no doubt the right one to follow, and one could wish that all owners would devote their time and talents to such good purpose with that measure of assistance from an architect which one feels confident would always be forthcoming to assist in the preservation of the architectural treasures of rural England.

NOTES

The Gold Medallist.

IT will be generally agreed that the Royal Gold Medal will be rightly bestowed on Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., who has earned a wide reputation by many prominent works since he first began to be known through his association with Cecil Rhodes. As architect for the new Bank of England and great Government buildings in India and South Africa, Sir Herbert has secured some of the prizes of the profession, and the full list of his activities would be a long one. Force and dignity have marked much of what he has done, and we shall probably hear some critical appraisement of his work when the medal is presented.

The Registration of Architects.

WE cannot think that a past-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects would have officially countenanced the autocratic power of an architect which, in his letter to the *Times*, Prof. Prior credits him with upholding. The employment of an architect by his client carries with it a sort of obligation to follow his advice and abide by his decisions, and the agreement and contract entered into between the client and the builder gives a large measure of authority to the architect. But the public would, we imagine, hesitate to place in the hands of an architect the autocratic control which Professor Prior's words suggest. Behind all the claims which may be fairly upheld for the status of the architect, we cannot forget that his chief value should lie in his artistic vision, and if he possesses nothing of this he cannot lay claim to the full and proper conception of an architect. We doubt not that most of the public look upon the practical and utilitarian services of an architect as his most valuable attribution—and we must admit that there are those who have nothing more to offer. To make a close corporation of a body of men who by education and examination can qualify for the practical side of this work, the opponents of registration will probably concede. But, as we understand it, they maintain it is unthinkable to make a close corporation of artists.

The Belief in Registration.

BUT a large majority of the members of the Institute have agreed to the principle of Registration by Act of Parliament, and the ultimate admission to their ranks of those only who have received an architectural education and who can pass a qualifying examination. They believe—and the belief is shared by many of our leading architect will be a distinct gain if the titl tect is used only by those received architectural training, education and examination will to limit or obliterate the artisti of a man. A Registration Act give architects all they hope fo it may even provide disappoi but on this question of title, R should provide some protectio public as well as the architect, does not, would the public or fession be worse off than the day?

Unfair Tendering.

IT is not easy estimate the final unfair tendering fo work. In a perti which we publish to-day (p. 296) appears to think that much m is done than the mere bankr those who aim to secure co impossible prices. Sir Harry Lau duces us to a joiner who has ju a contract, and says: you alwa a contract; and he is probabl from the truth. With the un in the labour market, it must n courage for builders to put down competitive price. But it is to that better education will sho coming generation of builders



Unitarian Church of All Souls, Hoop-lane, Golders Green: Detail of Apse.

MESSRS. G. REGINALD FARROW, F.R.I.B.A., & SYDNEY R. TURNER, Architects. (See page 279.)

ing an easy path to the bankruptcy which can hardly in the end be r anyone.

tion

THE King's Speech contained remarkably little in the way of new legislation, it being considered that we ys suffer from an excess of legisla- The only human activity of the portance which has been consis- lenied legislation is the world of l æsthetics, and it would be us if, in an attempt to put a limit legislation, the arts, which have een legislated for, should remain the orbit of the law. Town g, the preservation of urban and menities, the registration of archi- ll these are either in their infancy on the legal horizon. We cannot ne arts to be shelved and denied in the sun because, owing to past htedness, they came on the scene

ique ex rch.

PENTLOW CHURCH, near the Suffolk border of Essex, formerly dedicated to St. George, now called St. 's, has the distinction of possessing ly one of the half-dozen round in this county, but also an apsidal d. It is considered by some that ver was a later addition to the church, but evidence of the nship suggests that nave, apse, nd font are all of early twelfth- date. The square font, of which ree sides are visible, the fourth nfortunately built into the wall, e example of elaborate carving, olonnette at all the angles. Each worked with varied designs of ork, foliage, linked circles and astronomical symbols. The face has a quite symmetrical f considerable intricacy, while the aces, though possessing a pro- centre line in their design, are ed exactly similarly on both sides e two halves of both designs are, cleverly balanced. A fifteenth- wooden cover of octagonal shape,



Pentlow Church, Essex.

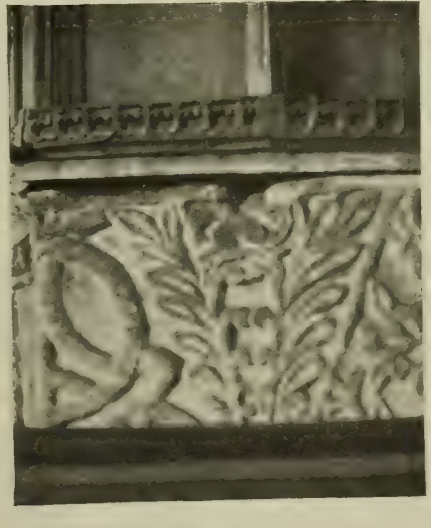
surmounts, somewhat incongruously, the square font, which is not set upon a rough brick base. Other points of interest, dating from later times, are the fourteenth-century piscina, with trefoil head and basin, two sixteenth-century niches, possibly intended to hold lights, and the alabaster monuments in the Kempe chapel.

Fog Penetration.

ULTRA-VIOLET rays have for years enjoyed undisputed sway among the mysterious "dark light rays" in the public imagination. Mr. Baird, the inventor of television, has now brought the infra-red into at least equal prominence. In his earlier experiments at television the sitter at the transmitting end had to be bombarded by so fierce a glare of light that Mr. Baird decided that it was necessary to employ some dark ray. Ultra-violet light failed him on account of its lack of penetrating power and its injurious effects upon the eye, but where the short wave ultra-violet failed the more kindly infra-red, with its long wave length and far greater penetrating power, succeeded, hence the success of television. The effects of the penetrating power of infra-red rays will be tremendous, and it is curious that we have not used lights leaning more towards the red for street lighting in our fog-bound cities. We all know that the sun appears blood-red in a fog because only the red rays can get through their penetrating power, being some sixteen times as great as that of violet rays, and correspondingly in excess of that of blue and green. The infra-red beam will, no doubt, revolutionise shipping, but the power of human vision in a fog might be greatly increased by the use of visible red light.



Western Face.



Eastern Face.



Southern Face.

THE FONT, PENTLOW.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. J. D. Hossack, A.R.I.B.A., lately with Messrs. Mewès & Davis as a senior assistant architect, has entered into partnership with Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsdon, F. and A.R.I.B.A., of 35–39, Maddox-street, W.

Preservation of Ancient Cottages.

The Surveyors' Institution has contributed fifty guineas to the Royal Society of Arts Fund for the preservation of ancient cottages.

Royal Scottish Academy.

Mr. S. J. Peploe, A.R.S.A., Edinburgh, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the ranks of R.S. Academicians caused by the death of Mr. Edwin Alexander.

New Severn Bridge.

The Salop County Council, it is understood, will shortly put in hand the construction of a new reinforced concrete bridge to carry the London-Holyhead road over the Severn at Atcham three miles east of Shrewsbury.

Surveyor's Estate.

Mr. Frederick Henry Appleton Hardcastle, F.S.I., of Clyde-street, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W., who died on November 26, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £12,051, with net personalty £11,930.

Institution of Structural Engineers.

At an extraordinary general meeting held at its premises at Upper Belgrave-street, the members of the Institution of Structural Engineers decided to petition the Privy Council for the grant of a Royal Charter of incorporation.

The Tarpeian Rock.

Excavation work, it is understood, is about to be commenced with a view to revealing the Tarpeian Rock. This famous rock will eventually appear in the identical form which it possessed in ancient times, since it has not been altered in any way by subsequent building.

City Church Ancient Lights.

The rector and churchwardens of the Church of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, Lombard-street, are relinquishing their right to ancient lights in the neighbourhood to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Birchin-lane, which overlooks the churchyard, for the sum of £1,750.

Renovation of Historic Inn.

The historic George Inn, at Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, which is said to be the oldest village inn in the country, its licence dating from 1397, is at present undergoing renovation under the advice of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

The New Guildhall.

The scheme formulated by Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., for the reconstruction of the Guildhall, E.C., whose own design was published in *The Builder* for October 8, may be organised into a competition for the best design by the Court of Common Council in consultation with the R.I.B.A.

Fine for Marring a View.

A firm of Cardiff brewers were fined £1 and £5 costs at Cowbridge recently for exhibiting an advertisement which, it was contended, disfigured the natural beauty of the landscape. It was stated the sign, which was about 15 ft. high, was placed off the main road between Cardiff and Cowbridge in the Vale of Glamorgan.

War Memorial on Mount of Olives.

The Imperial War Graves Commission announce that the construction of the war cemetery at Jerusalem on the Mount of Olives is nearing completion, and that the memorial will be unveiled by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, on Saturday, May 7 next.

The chapel memorial and cemetery have been designed by Sir John Burnet, R.A. The mosaic work is the design of Mr. R. Anning Bell, R.A., and the sculpture work of Mr. Gilbert Bayes, R.S.B.S.

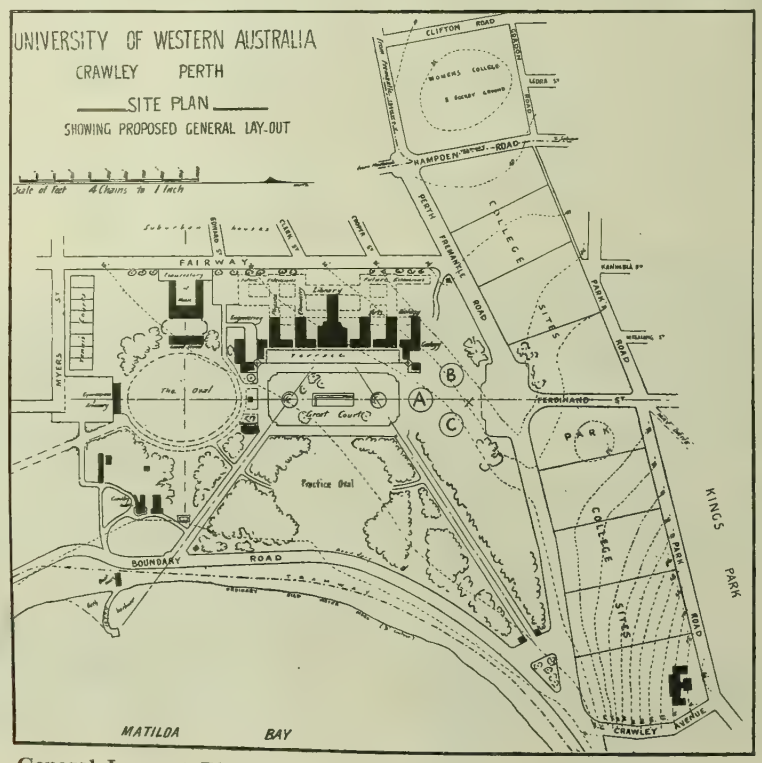
OBITUARY

Mr. William Holditch Stevens.

We regret to record the death, at the age of eighty-two, of Mr. William Holditch Stevens, Mr. Stevens served his pupilage in his father's office in Torquay, coming to London in 1868, when he entered the office of the late T. E. Knightly, architect, and district surveyor for Hammersmith. Here he remained for over twenty years. He obtained his certificate of competency in 1876, and for 16 years acted as deputy until the death of his chief in 1904. Pending the appointment of the new surveyor, he was appointed Interim District Surveyor, and held the post from 1904 till 1907. Having reached the age limit, he was unable to appointment to a district, but was aw the post of Interim District Surveyo Streatham West, and this he held from till 1910. In construction, writes a corr dent, he had many sound and practical and many an architect and builder wh sulted him in the course of his duti reason to be grateful for his courtes advice.

Mr. G. Sutherland.

The death has occurred in Aberde Mr. George Sutherland, F.R.I.B.A., partner of the firm of Sutherland & (architects, of 26, Crown-street. Mr. Suth was sixty-five years of age.



General Lay-out Plan, University of Western Australia Competition.

COMPETITION NE

Grammar School, Bradford.

The Governors of Bradford Grammar invite competitive designs from architect proposed new school for 1,000 boys. Pre of £300, £200 and £100 will be award designs placed first, second and third Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A., is the a Particulars and plan of site can be ob from Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar Bradford, Yorks. Deposit of £1 1s. req

University of Western Australia.

This competition, the block plan of wh give this week on this page, is being condu the expressed wish of the late Sir John Wi Hackett, first Chancellor of the Univer Western Australia, who, by his mu bequest, has laid upon the Senate the re bility of erecting a University centre whi embody the testator's ideal as to "the ance of fine buildings in the education and ment of the citizens of a State." It is building to be known as "Winthrop especially that this ideal should be r All is to be left to the unfettered discre the designer. He is asked to record his tion of an ideal type of building for a Un group to be erected by a British commu a climate and setting which may perh best described as "Mediterranean." intended that the winning design shall type for all future buildings which r erected on the site. Further particula given in our issue of February 4.

Henry Saxon Snell Essay Prize.

The Henry Saxon Snell prize of the Sanitary Institute for 1927 (Fifty Guin the Medal of the Institute) is offered essay on "Sanitary Accommodation, Ap and Fittings, for Hotels and Flats, w gestions as to proper placing, arran ventilation and lighting, particularly there are no external walls in which v can be placed." The essay is to consis more than 5,000 words, to be typewri foolscap, one side only, and to be illu by drawings or sketches. Two competit combine in sending in an essay and di Essays must be delivered on or befo tember 30, addressed to the Secretary Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buck Palace-road, London, S.W.1, from further particulars may be obtained.

Practical Homes Competition.

The proprietors of *The Lady* propose a Practical Homes Competition, in co with which an exhibition will be Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex, from Octo October 8. Prizes will be awarded as Class A—Houses or bungalows costing than £1,200; prize £250. Class B—H bungalows costing not less than £800, r than £1,200; prize £150. Class C— or bungalows costing not less than £ more than £800; prize £100. Furth and medals will be offered for fu fittings, and garden lay-outs. Full pa and conditions of entry may be obt application to "Moira," at *The Lady* 39 and 40, Bedford-street, Strand, Lond



Proposed Restoration of Gable End, Saint Albyn's, Writtle, Essex.

Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, Architect.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Architectural Schools.

Sir,—As chairman of the Board of Architectural Education I frequently hear criticism of the Architectural Schools. May I for once put before your readers the other side of the picture by sending you an extract from a letter just received from a young man who wishes to come into a London architect's office with a view to experience and to an opportunity of study in the evenings in a good school of architecture. The letter is as follows :—

"I have just finished 4½ years' pupilage with Mr. ————, my present employer, my age now being 20 years, 7 months. I can survey, level and design under previous rough sketches. I have charge of three junior pupils and do all the work of the office drawings."

In other words, this pupil is the head man in this architect's office. Is it to be wondered at that some of us are trying very hard to introduce a more enlightened state of affairs into the education of the young architect ?

If any of your readers have a place in their office for the writer of this letter, to enable him to do what he wants and get to a town where there is a school in which he can study in the evenings, I shall be happy to put them in touch with him. I have no vacancy myself at the moment or would take him gladly.

Maurice E. Webb.

"A Suggested Change in Building Law."

Sir,—Your leading article on a suggested change in building law is timely, because both the L.C.C. and the City of London authorities are now drafting new sanitary by-laws covering, amongst many other things, the vexed question of the position of the w.c. in any class of building. Modern experience shows that some discrimination is necessary. Modern apartment houses and modern hotels in London can rarely be planned economically and effectively so long as the existing by-laws are in force. I have recently slept in large, sumptuous, new hotels in the cities of South America in which the bathrooms containing the w.c. and bidet are remote from outer walls and are ventilated *into the corridors of the hotel*. There is one bathroom and w.c. to each bedroom, and *nuisances do not arise*. I do not defend this practice, but it is instructive to note the fact. Some variation in the London by-laws is clearly desirable. It is not reasonable to make one set of conditions apply to the only w.c. in a small property, used by a large family, and also to a private w.c. attached to a bedroom of an hotel. The regulations of water authorities should similarly be variable. Some years ago, when I asked the Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Board for permission to depart from the regulations in equipping a luxurious bathroom at Hampstead, he said, "I don't suppose they will be doing the week's washing in this bathroom." The necessary permission was given. But, as you say, such variations should not be discretionary; they should be unequivocal. It is desirable that the building trade and the R.I.B.A. should deal with the question forthwith before the proposed new by-laws are made effective.

T. A. M'Intyre,
Director of Shanks & Co., Ltd.

The Architect and the Builder.

Sir,—We have read your recent leaders on "The Architect and the Builder" with interest, but also with the feeling that the point of view expressed is that of the architect. In this age of widespread educational facilities, builders possessing sound knowledge and good taste are quite common, and their productions bear comparison with those of the average architect, the "spiky finial and crinkly barge" being conspicuous by their absence.

We find that the architect of to-day does not give the same time and thought to his planning as the older school did, hence the countless problems cropping up for adjustment during the building. Also numerous items are now referred to specialist firms; hence a £7,000 job with £5,000 p.c. items, all the competitive tendering being confined to £2,000 of more or less speculative items from a builder's point of view.

We recently tendered for a housing scheme, and the following items had been previously allocated: Concrete, gravel, sand, bricks, breeze and concrete blocks, damp-proof course, roofing, grates, doors, bath, door and window fittings, rain-water goods, inspections cover, &c. Can the architect buy better than the builder ?

Going back to the "spoiling the landscape" question, we have several plans of houses wherein we have honestly tried to make the best use of site and funds available, and we should be pleased for you to publish one or two of these, and would give a prize of £2 2s. for the best constructive criticism of each, yourself acting as judge. Just Ordinary Builders.

[*** The attempt was made in our articles to be quite impartial, and we do not question the statement that there are, fortunately, many builders who possess sound knowledge and good taste; but we also believe, what most builders of our acquaintance appear to admit, that the services of a competent architect in the erection of almost any building are desirable if sound planning and design are considered. We believe our correspondents are mistaken in thinking that the architect of to-day does not give the time and thought to his planning that the older school did. We shall be pleased to publish one or two of our correspondents' designs.—Ed.]

American Methods in Building.

Sir,—Prof. Reilly, of Liverpool University, lecturing at the Society of Arts, is reported as attributing the speed attained in the construction of Devonshire House to the adoption of the American method, namely, of preparing a time schedule or chart before the work started. As these time schedules are so essentially a product of common sense, I imagine they have arisen spontaneously in many undertakings in England.

Personally, I have no recollection of having drawn any inspiration from the States, but I drew up time schedules for big buildings in 1915, 1916, and 1917, and the work was carried out in accordance therewith. The construction of these time schedules was explained and use advocated in a series of articles I for *The Builder* in 1923, but it is now years since I first practised their use i country. E. F. Sarge

Party Walls.

Sir,—I have read the very interesting of articles on the above subject which appeared for some weeks in *The Builde* the writer has not dealt with the case London area, where a building owner out work without notice and where the adj owner is not aware of what has been don the work has been completed. Applying injunction will not help, and lawyers a at all certain whether the Act provides a r if the building owner refuses to recogni wall as a party wall. Perhaps the writer series of articles would kindly deal wit point, and also where work has been com and an agreement has been come to, shou agreement be embodied in a formal a I should also like to know whether in such as I have mentioned, solicitors' charg in your contributor's view, a legitimate i

"Survey

Architects' Registration Bill.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Justitia" the definite statement that under the pro Registration Bill, members of the Institu styled "Chartered Architects," while architects who are not members of the Ins are to be styled "Registered."

I would point out that there is no ref in any part of the Bill to the title "Cha Architect" or "Registered Architect." Bill provides that persons registered und Act are to be entitled to use the descr "Architect." Your correspondent is appa confusing the Bill with the R.I.B.A. S mental Charter of 1925, paragraph 7 of gives corporate members the right to u title "Chartered Architect."

The object of the Bill, as has frequentl pointed out, is to register all *bona fide* arch whether practitioners or assistants, and w or not they are members of any organise of architects.

C. McArthur Butler,
Secretary of the R.I.
Registration Commit

[Other letters appear on p. 279.]

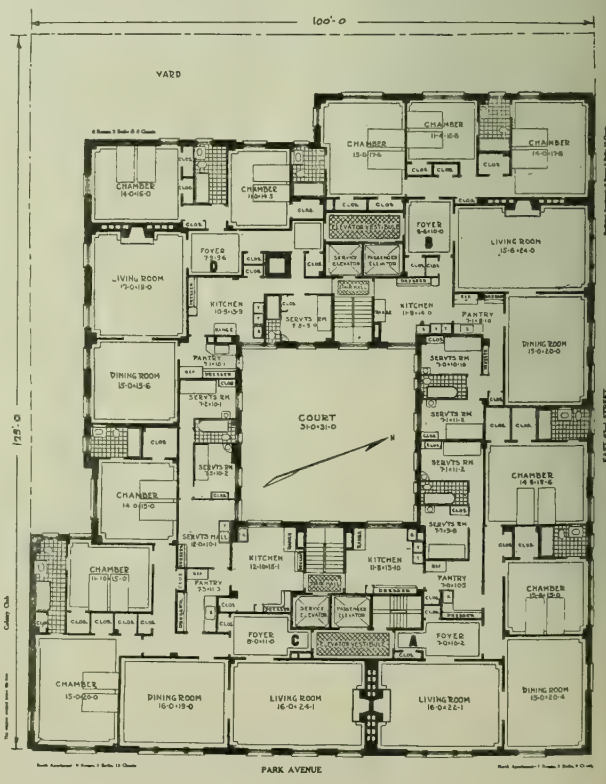


Fig. 23.

An American Apartment House (*See* p. 276).

OLD HAMPTON COURT PALACE

ORE the Royal Institution last week, Mr. Law, C.B., gave a very interesting on "Old Hampton Court Palace ed."

ng briefly described the familiar works ration, &c., carried out at the Palace up). the speaker said that with the advent 2 of the present Secretary of the Office ks, Sir Lionel Earle, a new era opened mpton Court, and since then, in that riod of fifteen years, owing to his energy, nd enthusiasm, more had been done to the historic and artistic interest of on Court than in the whole previous -four years since the Palace was opened en Victoria free to all her subjects. He ot omit to notice the active co-operation Peers, the Inspector of Ancient Monu- of Sir Frank Baines, the Director of and of other officers in the same Depart- The first result was this official announce- n March 25, 1918: "The King, on the of th· First Commissioner of Works, has ed to the opening to the public of the d Gallery at Hampton Court," together portion of Henry VIII's Holiday Closet, ueen Anne's Pew, with facilities for g what had hitherto not been open to pection of the general public, the Chapel one of the most interesting of all the of the Tudor Palace. In the process of g up the Gallery, and clearing away excrescences, some curious old inscrip- for centuries hidden, were uncovered vealed. For instance, on the stone and plastered jambs of an old wall of 's building, bricked up by Henry VIII 5, there were discovered certain scratch- id incisions, with the names of several ry VIII's workmen, made by them just t was bricked up. One was very plainly one," that was Galyon Hone, the King's who was at this very time glazing the s in this Gallery and the adjacent ng Chamber and Hall. Another scratch- apparently the half-obliterated signature chard Rydge of London, Carver," who the time carving the beautiful pendants oofs of the two chambers just mentioned. orthy, excellent workmen-artists they who did good, sound, honest work in me. Unfortunately, only portions re- of the Holiday Closet, most of it been cut up and destroyed by Wren in gn of William III. Several of its old ed windows, however, still existed, the glass, of course, long since knocked Puritan or classicising ruffians. A large of the wonderful ceiling, however, d, mellowed indeed by age, but other- t as it looked on that All Saints' morning lenry and Catherine took the Sacrament r beneath its glittering ribs and pendants. next important revelation of Old on Court took place on August Bank , 1923, when what remained of Cardinal 's Private Rooms was opened to the The oak panelling in three rooms vealed, two being varieties of the linen- ttern. Two ancient stone doorways, and moulded, with their original huge oks for hanging the massive oak doors of riod, were found and opened out, and o fine stone Tudor fireplaces behind the ones. Another valuable discovery was overing of portions of Wolsey's beautiful ital ceilings behind the classic cornices ound these rooms by Sir Christopher o hide the gaps made by his ruthless of the friezes that must originally have important features of the decoration. portions, hidden for 200 years, retained iginal colours, as rich and resplendent they shone down on their owner. All ly-revealed features in these rooms ontemporary with Cardinal Wolsey. re the same doorways he passed through, dows he looked out of, the fireplaces he Not often was there to be seen a suite os with associations such as these, so and yet so intact in their main features, so redolent of old, forgotten, far-off times, and, happily, so little defaced. Not often had so much antique work been brought suddenly to light in one of the King's Palaces—after an entombment of 200 years—in rooms hallowed by memories of one of the greatest figures in English history.

What was conceived to be Wolsey's Ante-Chamber was panelled from floor to ceiling with a rare pattern of linen-fold. Whether this panelling formed the original decoration of this room, or whether its walls were covered in Wolsey's time with tapestry or cloth of gold, was uncertain. But that it was made for the room and put up at latest a very few years after the Cardinal's death was certain. In this connection it was curious to observe that the top of the Tudor arch into this panelled room was only about 4 ft. above the steps leading into it; so that, within the last five years, some half-million people had had, in passing under it, to enter Cardinal Wolsey's Rooms with bowed heads. From this ante-room they passed through another doorway into a finer, more important, and more interesting one in every way. It seemed likely that we had here Wolsey's "Privy Chamber." The plain Tudor oak panelling was probably put up subsequently to the Cardinal's time, for his rooms were all hung with the choicest tapestries, his own more private ones being ablaze with splendid hangings of cloth of gold and silver. One of the most interesting features of this room was the original fireplace—exactly as it was when Wolsey sat by it 400 years ago—with its back of bricks laid herring-bone-wise, still black with the wood burnt in the grate more than 200 years ago. Entirely intact was the beautiful ceiling, one of the most attractive, and perhaps the purest in design of any in England of this period and style, with none of those extravagant ribs and protuberant pendants and bosses that marked the inferior taste of the latter end of Henry VIII's reign, and still more the latter half of the sixteenth century. It was constructed of wooden ribs, with gesso ornamentation applied, and with their intersections marked by small bosses of turned wood, with leaves of lead; while the plaques at the hexagonal radiating point were a sort of papier-maché—called "mouldyd work" in the Cardinal's building accounts.

From this room they passed into the largest of the three, but the one which had suffered most from eighteenth-century vandalism—horrible Georgian sash windows substituted for the picturesque old bay mullioned one and others; the Wolsey frieze and half of the beautiful ceiling dragged down. The half that remained, though intricate, was yet very pleasing. Some of the plaques exhibited the cognizances of Cardinal Wolsey—the pillars and cross-keys. This room was formerly divided into two by a common-place partition, and when this was removed the old fireplace was discovered. It has some curious ancient inscriptions, incised on the arched stones, not yet deciphered, but certainly decipherable.

The next portion of the old Tudor Palace to be revealed was Henry VIII's Great Kitchen, which was made accessible to the public on August Bank Holiday, 1925. This had been out of use as a kitchen for some 150 or 200 years. The accounts of the Clerk of the Works for the three years 1530–1533 made it clear that the whole building, nearly 100 ft. by 40 ft. broad, was treated and referred to as one. We were confirmed in this view when we come carefully to examine its whole plan and arrangement, for we found that the main walls of the two divisions of the Kitchen were in line, without break or straight joint, and, above all, that the roof was and is in one continuous structure. Moreover, the fact of there being no sign anywhere of anything like an enlargement or extension of early work would seem to dispose of the idea formerly entertained—that we had here Wolsey's Kitchen. This was more likely to be identified with a smaller one than this, though with similar features, some 90 ft. to the east, in a position much nearer the site of Wolsey's Hall, which was pulled down by Henry VIII. In any case, even if this surmise were not correct, the whole big kitchen, as we saw it now, was unquestionably that which was known in Henry VIII's time as his new kitchen or Great Kitchen. These vast kitchens and cellars, with their various appurtenant offices, were built by King Henry, mainly in 1531 and 1532, not only for the essential needs of the royal households, but especially with a view of keeping up the good old English custom of the whole of the inhabitants in a great establishment, and of all who, whatever their business might chance to be, were staying in a great house, dining together in hall.

It was not until four years ago that the idea was definitely broached, in connection with the problem of the vast cellarage under the Great Hall. At that time the Wine Cellar was cut up into eight or nine separate spaces, three of them in private occupation, all the rest being devoted to the storage of coke for the heating apparatus in the State Rooms. The work of clearing away the encumbering partition walls had been going on all this winter—a very slow process, as every bit of the stuff, bricks and brick rubbish, had had to be carried out in baskets and up steps into the open. It was estimated that no less than 150 tons had been got out, including thousands of bricks, which had been trimmed for use elsewhere—and excellent ones they were, of considerable value.

Another point was that there was a reference in the old accounts to making the wooden stands or stillages for the casks to rest on; and it was extremely interesting to note that the remains of these had been found in many parts of the cellar on the top of the brick benching, some of them still showing the bevelling to take the circular shape of the barrels. That they should have been preserved these 400 years was very remarkable. Of course, the Office of Works were taking the greatest care of them, on the exact spots where they were found: and so they would aid us considerably to imagine the arrangements made for stacking the casks and the general appearance when, as we may suppose, King Henry went to view, as he doubtless did, his fine "Newe Wyne Seller," on his first visit to Hampton Court after his marriage to Anne Boleyn.

Adjoining to the "Kynges Newe Wyne Seller" was a room built, or, at any rate, altered so far as its windows were concerned, by the same King, at the same time, and called the "Drynkynge Howse." It was, in fact, the Palace canteen or "bar," to which those who had allowances of wine or ale resorted, to get their pitchers or black-jacks filled, including workmen too, who, in the good old Tudor days, had generous allowances of free beer and "drinking times" to consume it in. Although not a large room, being only 27 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, it was at present cut up by wooden partitions into three separate enclosures; but its original fireplace remained, though at present obscured by a common, modern grate. Some portions of the old panelling which covered its walls also remained. In my Lord Cardinal's time there was a "parlour nexte Seller barre"—the bar-parlour, in fact—which was then hung with tapestry, and which might be identical in its main features with King Henry's "Drynkynge House." In due course, the speaker had no doubt, arrangements would be made for clearing away the obstructing partitions, opening up the original fireplace, and re-covering the walls with its old panelling; and then making this very interesting relic of Tudor domestic life accessible to all who wished to view it.

"What to See" Road Signs.

The touring department of the Royal Automobile Club announce that they have now definitely accepted the plan for the production and issue of "What to See" road signs. They have arranged to furnish local authorities with signs, in stoved enamel. Each sign will measure approximately 40 in. by 32 in., and will be ready for fixing to wall spaces at the entrance to the town or village, or to sign-posts.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—VI.

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

FIG. 25.—TYPICAL PLAN—31 SERVICE FLATS. VARIOUS, 4, 3, AND 2 ROOMS. City Block, 200 ft. by 190 ft. 17 Stories. 12, East 86th Street.

ALTHOUGH this is the plan of an "Apartment Hotel" and not a block of flats, it is given as an example of the complete opposite of plan No. 11 (January 21). It indicates planning features when a great number of small flats are designed on a large site. The court space is large, there is practically no dark area, and the public corridors have enormous length. The common unit of the living-room with a kitchenette and bedroom with bathroom and large closet—to take two travelling trunks—is a very good one and a peculiar development of America, but the accommodation provided is rather intimate as between flats and may be severely criticised for this reason. Nevertheless, the hotel is said to be a great success financially. The kitchens together with dining alcoves seen on this plan are enlarged in an illustration to be published later.

Probably the great weakness of this plan is the courts, which are only 24 ft. wide and provide very inadequate lighting at their inner ends, especially on the lower floors. It means that a flat on the second floor at an inner corner is some 120 ft. away from the light horizontally and equally far away vertically. Vertical circulation is provided by four lifts at one point in the centre of the plan.

Typical Plans with Inside Courts.

FIG. 26.—2 FLATS—14 AND 12 ROOMS. Corner Site, 117 ft. by 127 ft. 907, 5th Avenue, N.Y.

The arrangement of passenger lifts, public halls and galleries is unique, and again there is a new feature in reception rooms and conservatories.

FIG. 23.—4 FLATS. Corner site, 100 ft. by 125 ft. 570, Park-avenue, N.Y.

This shows all the servants' rooms grouped around the inside court.

FIGS. 27 AND 24.

Two examples of a type very common in New York on "inside" sites.

FIG. 28.—TYPICAL PLAN—5 FLATS.—C site, 150 ft. by 125 ft. "The Ba Apartment House, Chicago.

The laws of Chicago governing flats are on those of New York, but they have c differences. This plan shows the ch There are two stairways from each flat as h but the internal ones are provided with wells glazed over at the top. The lifts three groups of two—passenger and ser one group supplying one flat and the two to each. In the corner flat the smaller than the New York one, but the portions, namely, living, bedroom and s are still carefully segregated. The maids' are a little larger, an 80 ft. minimum required as against 70 ft. in New Yor

It is unusual in Chicago to have one t plan for the whole building, but variety and disposition of flats is introduced if p within the same building. This is due big flats being newer in Chicago and generally accepted as in New York. It wo considered venturesome on the part of a fi to back his enterprise on one type of p a city where the requirements of the ten still uncertain.

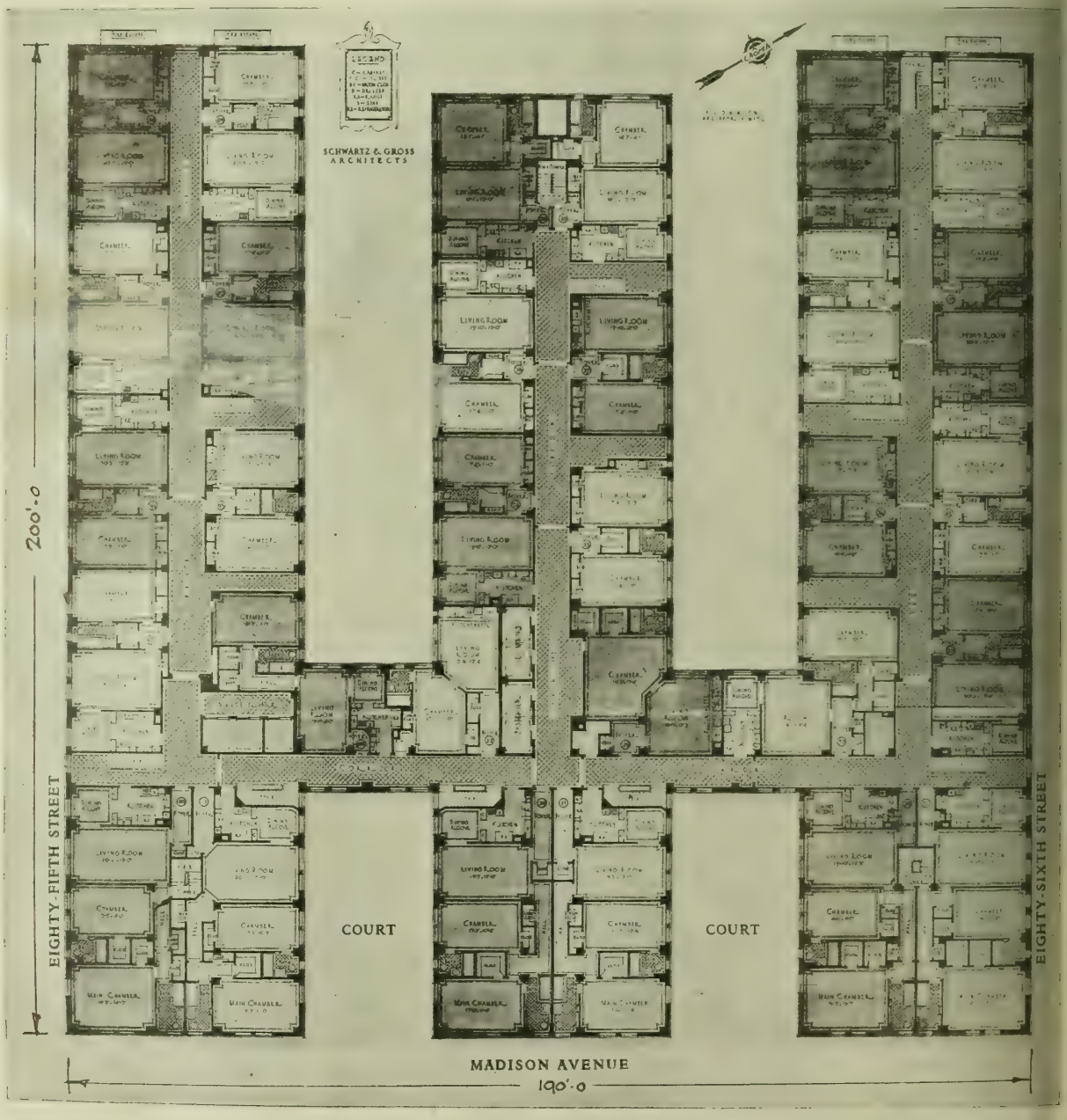


Fig. 25.—Apartment Hotel, Madison-avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

MESSRS. SCHWARTZ & GROSS, Architects.

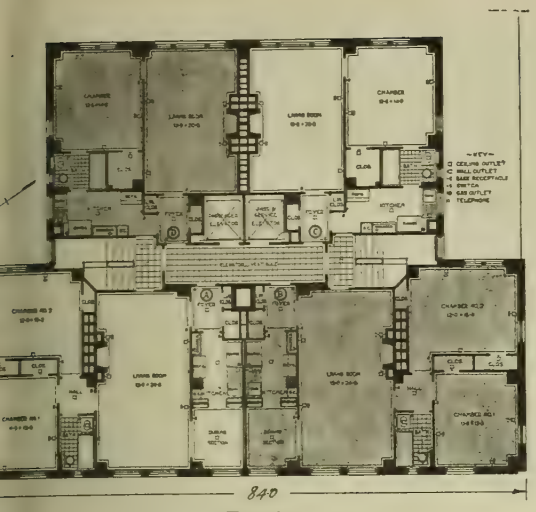


FIG. 24.



FIG. 26.

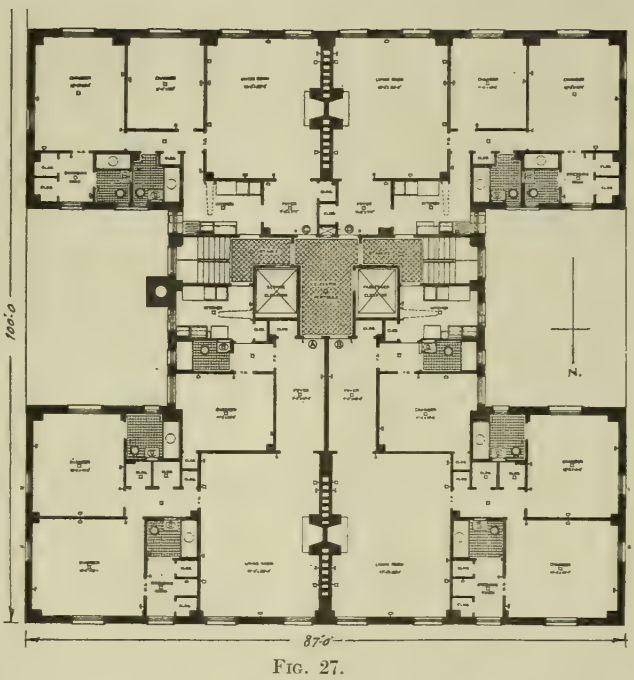
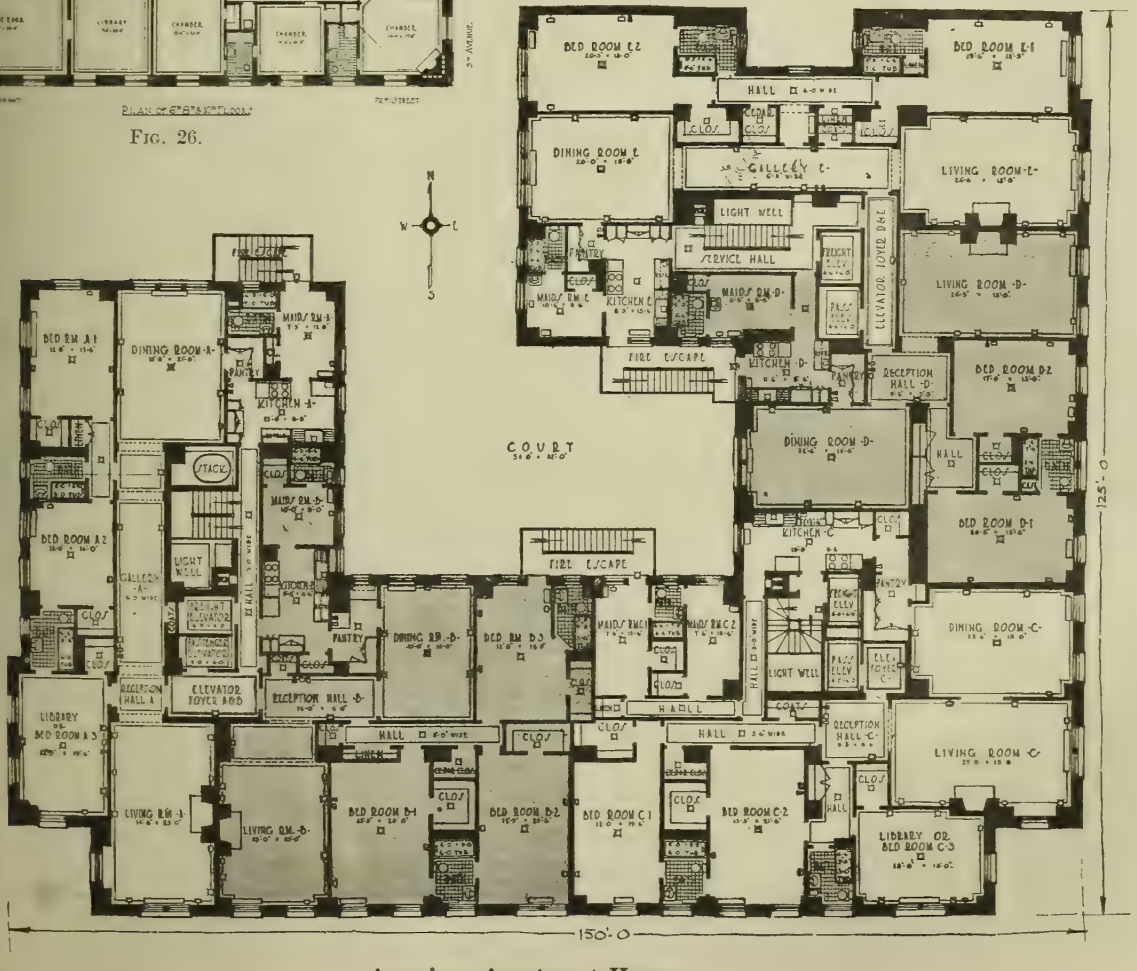


FIG. 27.

FIG. 28.



American Apartment Houses.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Morley College for Working Men and Women.

This College, a centre for the higher education for working men and women by evening classes and lectures, was formerly housed in a portion of the "Old Vic.," in Waterloo-road, occupying rooms entirely surrounding the stage and both above and below it, and seriously interfering with the safety and efficiency of the stage performances. When it became essential for improvements to the theatre to be undertaken to comply with the requirements of the London County Council, the result of the negotiations was that the College became possessed of the old school premises belonging to the Yorkshire Society in Westminster Bridge-road. The adaptation of these premises involved considerable alterations and extensions to render them fit for the purposes of the College. Luckily there was sufficient open land at the rear of the buildings. The work involved the raising of the centre block of the old work to give better classrooms and a laboratory, the provision of a common room, the centre of the social life of the foundation, a large assembly hall, gymnasium, refreshment room with the necessary staircases, service and sanitary arrangements.

The assembly hall is planned with an entrance for the public as well as communication with the College buildings, and so can be used as an independent entity without interference with the College work. It is provided with a cinema installation for two machines. For its size the hall contains an exceptionally large stage for the use of the large orchestral and choral classes of the College. During the course of the work it was decided to have a resident caretaker on the premises, and provision for him was made by raising the retiring-room block to accommodate a two-storied flat.

The aim of the College Council was to meet the necessary requirements at as moderate an expense as possible, so that nothing was available for any elaborate architecture, and the whole work, the total cost of which was £28,863, is treated in a very simple manner.

The general contractors were Messrs. Dove Bros., of Cloudesley-place, Islington; and the following were sub-contractors:—F. Edwards & Son, central heating and domestic hot-water service; Locke & Soares, electric lighting and power for cinema installation; The Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., steel casements; J. F. Ebner, patent flooring; J. M. Pirie & Co., door furniture.

The architects were Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, of 19, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

Skating Rink for the London Ice Club.

This building has been erected near the river adjoining Grosvenor-road for the London Ice Club, for the purpose of ice-skating and general use as club premises. It is approximately 210 ft. long by 130 ft. wide, and consists of the skating rink proper surrounded by club rooms, American bar, tea lounge and restaurant, access to all of which is obtained from promenades and balconies surrounding the actual ice surface. The contractors had to overcome numerous obstacles not usually met with on building sites, as the whole of the foundation work was under water level. This work generally consisted of piles and reinforced concrete, the latter also being used in the construction of a large basement with its retaining walls housing the engine and boiler rooms, coal and wine stores, etc., a drainage sump, ventilating shafts and ducts, stairs, certain floors, external balconies, the ducts carrying the brine mains and the rink basin proper.

Fifty-two reinforced concrete piles 12 in. square were driven, the maximum load per pile being 30 tons. They were placed in groups of two, three or four, and reinforced concrete caps were cast over the heads to receive the stanchion bases. The piles varied in length from 22 to 25 ft., and penetrated the ballast about 5 ft. "Ferrocrete" was used for the whole of the piles and the basement, and a large proportion of the rest of the structure. The basement retaining walls are of the cantilever type, of an average height of 12 ft. Owing to the slope of the gravel strata, portions of the basement were actually resting on the gravel. In one wing, however, the ground consisted of peat, and here the loads of the retaining walls were carried on beams spanning between mass concrete piers, carried down to ballast, at times 26 ft. below. No asphalt damp-proof course was used in the basement, but a small proportion of "Novoid" was mixed with the cement. Careful construction has resulted in a perfectly water-tight basement, although continuous pumping was necessary during construction.

The superstructure is a steel-frame building, the steel being surrounded with concrete and the panels filled with red brick. The backing of concrete, made with "Ferrocrete," was cast simultaneously with a facing of concrete made with white cement and a Derbyshire spar aggregate, and this facing varies from 1½ in. to 3 in. in thickness. The method used gives a homogeneous concrete, and when the shuttering is struck the white grout or cement on the face of the columns, beams, etc., is brushed off with an electric brush, thus exposing the spar aggregate as a permanent finish.

The actual ice surface is 170 ft. long by 90 ft. wide, with a circle 100 ft. diameter in the centre. Three ammonia compressors in the basement are used to lower the temperature of the brine mixture, which is circulated by pumps through main overflow and return pipes running along one long side of the rink. To these, at every 2 or 3 ft., are connected the coils of piping which actually freeze the water on the rink. The floor of the rink consists of reinforced concrete 6 in. thick laid on hardcore, then 4 in. of compressed cork, on which is laid 1¼ in. of asphalt, on top of which the pipes are set. When the pipes had been tested and levelled, expanded metal was laid over them and concrete filled in and around them, and ¾ in. of concrete—stained with black manganese oxide—floated to a perfectly level surface completed the floor ready for flooding with water to a depth of approximately ½ in.

The skating area is surrounded by a removable barrier of oak panelling, all in sections, and entrances on to the rink are indicated by columns and over-doors which show over the heads of the skaters. The ground floor is laid in teak, with the vestibule and staircases in terrazzo work. On the ground floor is the large entrance hall in which is situated porter's box, small reception room, telephone exchange and public call office. From this, through swing doors, the rink proper is entered. The cloakrooms for the use of guests are situated next to the entrance hall, and skate-rooms, in which members have lockers for clothing and skate-boots, are situated on each side of the tea lounge on the ground floor. From each skate-room an inner staircase gives access to lavatories on the first floor without the necessity of entering the rink promenade. A ladies' dressing is provided in conjunction with the lava Bathrooms are provided for both men women members, with a shower ba addition in the men's lavatory.

On the first floor is a large restaurant fifty tables, capable of dining 200 me There is an American bar, and following and *en suite*, are writing room, smoke Board and Committee Room, and dining-room. On the balcony outside suite of rooms, and overlooking the rink private box for distinguished visitors. club rooms are treated with a restful ment-coloured scheme, with brown cu and carpet and hide-covered furniture. rooms are lighted by candle fittings.

On the second floor is the Secretary's kitchen, etc., store rooms, staff lavatorie Lifts, four in number, communicate be the kitchen and service rooms to both t lounge and restaurant. The restaurant large plate-glass enclosure overlookin rink. A false ceiling of fibrous plaster f the line of the steel trusses and is finish the top with a long barrel vault of pl whilst the flat ceilings below this are pa with framing filled in with cathedral Glazing in the outer roof illuminates th through false ceiling lights and provi brilliant light on the ice. At night con lighting is reflected from the barrel which, being coloured yellow, grading orange, gives an effect of bright sun whilst numerous powerful lamps abov glass ceiling lights give the brilliance sary if the effect of outside ice is to be obt whilst casting no hard shadows on th Round the walls of the rink are arr specially designed electric light fittings give a general glow of warm yellowish-c lighting over the whole of the promen Throughout the whole of the rooms this lighting effect is maintained.

The maintenance of a comfortable tem ture in all parts of the rink—whilst yet k the ice at its cold temperature below fr point—has been a matter of some dif owing to the problem of condensation br about by the two widely different tempera Members sitting around the edge of th watching the skating are protected fro cold draught rising from the ice by ca arranged steam pipes, which induce a screen of air completely shutting off the By means of many ingenious devices— temperature of 6 degrees below freezing on the ice—it is possible to maintain th of the building at a minimum of 60 degr without causing any condensation. Vent is by the Plenum system with a fan ro the basement, extracts being placed in th

In the summer months it will be poss thaw and run off the ice, and on the co floor thus exposed lay a sectional spring floor capable of being used by 1,000 c The general decorative scheme in the designed to give an effect in sympath the accepted surroundings of outdo skating, greens and blues predominatin warm colours in tea lounge and rest The acoustic properties of the building carefully considered and have proved quite satisfactory.

Mr. S. Clough, A.R.C.A. (Arch.) L.R.I.B.A., of 444, Strand, London, was the architect, and Monolithic and C Constructions, Ltd., of Holophane Vincent-square, S.W.1, the general cont under whom the following sub-cont worked:—

Lightfoot Refrigerating Co., Ltd making plant, kitchen rins; Redpath B Co., Ltd., structural steelwork; J. Jef Co., Ltd., steam heating, ventilation water; S. Dixon & Son, Ltd., fire hy D. Mitchell, decorations and draperi Pollard & Co., Ltd., general joinery H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., fibrous work; The Puttyless Glazing Co., roof General Flooring Co., terrazzo floors a finish; W. M. Austin & Co., Ltd., pl

Hibberd Bros, Ltd., general joinery and
s; B. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Liverpool,
and maple floors; Carron Company,
n equipment; Aldous & Campbell, Ltd.,
Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co.,
asphalt work; Demolition and Excava-
(Greenham), Ltd., pulling down and
ng site; Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting
ng Syndicate, Ltd., structural work;
Service Painting Co., general painting;
gton Bros., window glazing; W. Taylor,
am, insulation to floor; Sloan & David-
Stanningley, Leeds, iron balustrades:
lbourne & Co., pile driving; A. A. Corre
, metal lighting brackets; J. Gibbons,
rhampton, door furniture and fittings;
Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., asbestos roof
ng; Lion Foundry Co., Ltd., Kirkin-
, cast-iron gutters, etc.; F. & R.
oke. Bristol, steel windows; Lansdowne
ng Co., hardwood frames; G. Jennings,
Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Shanks & Co.,
sanitary fittings; Commercial Telephone
cal Co., Ltd., house telephones; Hay-
Ltd., pavement lights and Copperlite
: Beresford & Hicks, furniture; W.
& Sons, wall and floor tiling and marble
Gas Light and Coke Co., gas installa-
Staines, Ltd., kitchen fittings. "Atlas
" Portland cement was used in the
r elevations for colour effect.

ıorial to the Missing, Neuve Chapelle.

memorial, designed by Sir Herbert
A.R.A., who has just been nominated
s year's Royal Gold Medal, is being car-
ıt by the Imperial War Graves Com-
ı in memory of the Indian troops who
eir lives but are unrecorded in the ceme-
Their names will be inscribed upon
anels in the semi-circular wall connect-
e two pavilions. In the centre of the
anchi wall rises a tall column reminis-
those erected by Asoka and flanked by
which are being carved by Mr. Charles
r. Mr. Joseph Armitage is doing the
ng otherwise required, and the con-
s are Messrs. Finney & Broadhurst.

arian Church of All Souls, Golders Green.

church, recently completed in Hoop-lane,
's Green, at a cost of £5,000 (despite the
ies of the site, which was made up ground
side of a stream), is designed on simple
ine lines, with red facing-bricks and
id stone dressings to main front of the
and "Lapidosus" patent stone to the
., and is roofed with pantiles. The build-
re planned as part of a scheme which is to
a minister's house. The accommodation
ses seating for 150 in the church and 100
all, which, by means of a sliding screen,
utilised as part of the church for special
. The hall has been fitted with a movable
nd has lighting arrangements suitable for
ic entertainments. A vestry and a church
with all the necessary facilities for social
ns, is also provided.
olan of the church is basilican in form,
vaulted ceiling, and the circular apse
s a large picture by Mr. Ivor Hitchens
was recently exhibited at the R.I.B.A.
n recess is provided for the proposed new
organ. The church and hall, &c., are
and heated throughout by electricity.
ors are laid with patent mastic flooring,
window-frames and grille are of iron and
l by Messrs. Luxfer & Co. The construc-
the vaulted ceiling was executed by the
ltering Expanded Metal Co. The steel-
as carried out by Messrs. Albert Bridle.
eral contractors were Messrs. Runham
Bros., of Clapton; and the architects,
G. Reginald Farrow, F.R.I.B.A., and
R. Turner, Amberley House, Norfolk-
Strand, W.C. 2.

Prior's Court, Chieveley, Berks.

dditions and alterations to this country
near Newbury, have been designed by
Forsyth & Maule, FF.R.I.B.A. The
fice quarters contained in a one-story building were pulled down, and the new wing built on this site between the main part of the house and the stable and bothy building. Connected to the north side is a new one-story wing, containing the kitchen, servants' hall and offices. The main feature in the new wing is a large L-shaped music and billiard room, panelled in oak by Messrs. J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., of Bedford. On the first floor there are new bedrooms, bathrooms, &c., and in the roof, servants' bedrooms. Two bay windows have been added to the dining and drawing rooms at the east end of the old house. The elevations, in red brick, are treated in a manner similar to the old, the moulded brick cornice and stone coping being continued. The gables are brick with a stone coping to the pediment. The general contractors were Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, of Rugby; other contractors being: J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., central heating; Tyler & Freeman, electric light plant and wiring. The consulting engineers for the drainage work were Messrs. Rogers, Field & Bean.

Mission Church of St. William, Ecclesall, Sheffield.

In connection with this work, illustrated in our last issue, we are informed that Messrs. Drytone Ltd., were not only responsible for the panelling, but did a good deal more of the woodwork, including the reredos, organ front and screen, skirting, and mouldings. The firm not only finished the work with the Drytone patent process, but manufactured the joinery in their own workshops.

CORRESPONDENCE

(*continued from page* 274)

Professor Prior on Registration.

SIR,—The challenge to the Registration Bill voiced by Professor Prior in his letter to the *Times* raises issues of very real importance; issues to which there has never been shown much attention by the promoters of the Bill. Is there not grave danger in making architecture into a close profession, in setting up a court as to what shall constitute architects' title and practice? Is the Institute in thus "tying architecture to its tail," doing its best for it—a best which is contained in no schedule of practice, but depending on the nobility and endowment of the architect himself? Is the Institute the infallible judge of what this includes? Surely its usefulness as an Institute can be very well recognised without any such fanciful prerogatives. Some of the best buildings have, I understand, been erected by those outside of its membership. The public must also suffer under a claim which thus delivers them bound into the Institute's hands.

Allowing full recognition for the difficulties out of which this proposed legislation has arisen, it is none the less regrettable that at a time when the architect's services are becoming more appreciated, the Institute should have chosen that moment to set up an impediment to the very objects we all have in view. But apart from all this is it not falling back on reaction for the Institute thus to set itself up as an infallible court whose experience is final? The best things done are the outcome of new experiences, shaped on its own needs, the power of its own initiative, not those emerging through conformity to an arbitrary tribunal. If the Institute could consider the nature of architecture it would see that architecture is too big to be kept in its pocket, and that to have the courage to believe in architecture a little more is a more powerful impulse than that sort of protection which would wish to keep it spoonfed. There are better means than those of extending bureaucracy for promoting the freedom and expansion of architecture—and these are to believe in it a little more.

ISIS.

[***Whatever may be the real value of Prof. Prior's contribution to the discussion on registration, we fear our correspondent has rather missed the point in his letter to us, however much we may sympathise with his motives. What does he mean by "the Institute?" The Royal Institute of British Architects has by an overwhelming majority agreed to the principles of Registration by Act of Parliament, and if majority rule means anything the Institute had no alternative but to introduce a Bill in fulfilment of this expression of opinion.—ED.]

Registration of Architects.

Prof. Edward S. Prior has addressed the following letter to the Editor of *The Times*:—

SIR,—I am told that the Bill for the Registration of Architects, as promoted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, is shortly to come before Parliament. As an architect I may be allowed to say that the Institute has been of service to the public in safeguarding the respectability of the profession. But the best servant may prove a tyrant, when he is allowed to take his master's place and to order the household. The proposal of the Institute is, in short, to set itself up as a Court of judgment as to what shall constitute architect's title and practice. It would, in the first place, automatically endow the 8,000 odd who pay fees to the architects' "unions."

Up to some ten years ago the Presidents of the Royal Institute have discountenanced attacks on the liberty of art to build; and indeed not a few of our leading architects have practised outside the limits that the Institute is now seeking power to define. The public should consider whether they wish to be tied to the Institute's tail. I have in my hands an autograph letter from a late P.R.I.B.A. It informs me that, when a client has once appointed an architect, he himself has no occasion to interfere with his architect's execution. The appointment "makes the work his"—the architect's—and so no protest, delay, or alteration can be discussed. The architect—like the Crown—can do no wrong. Will the public consent to put into legal registration such an autocrat's privilege?

EDWARD S. PRIOR.

Cambridge.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *February* 18.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Open Night. At Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

London Society.—Mr. H. A. Tipping on "Nicholas Hawksmoor: A London Architect." At 18, John-street, W.C. 2. 5 p.m.

MONDAY, *February* 21.

Architectural Association.—Mr. H. M. Robertson on "Architecture in America." At 7 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Mr. W. A. M'Cartney on 'Some Things We Might do Better." At 8 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Museum Demonstration—House Drainage." 6 p.m.

The Institution of Structural Engineers.—Mr. S. Bylander on "The Pillar." At 10, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W. 1. 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, *February* 22.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Mr. T. Wilson on "Palace of Westminster." 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 23.

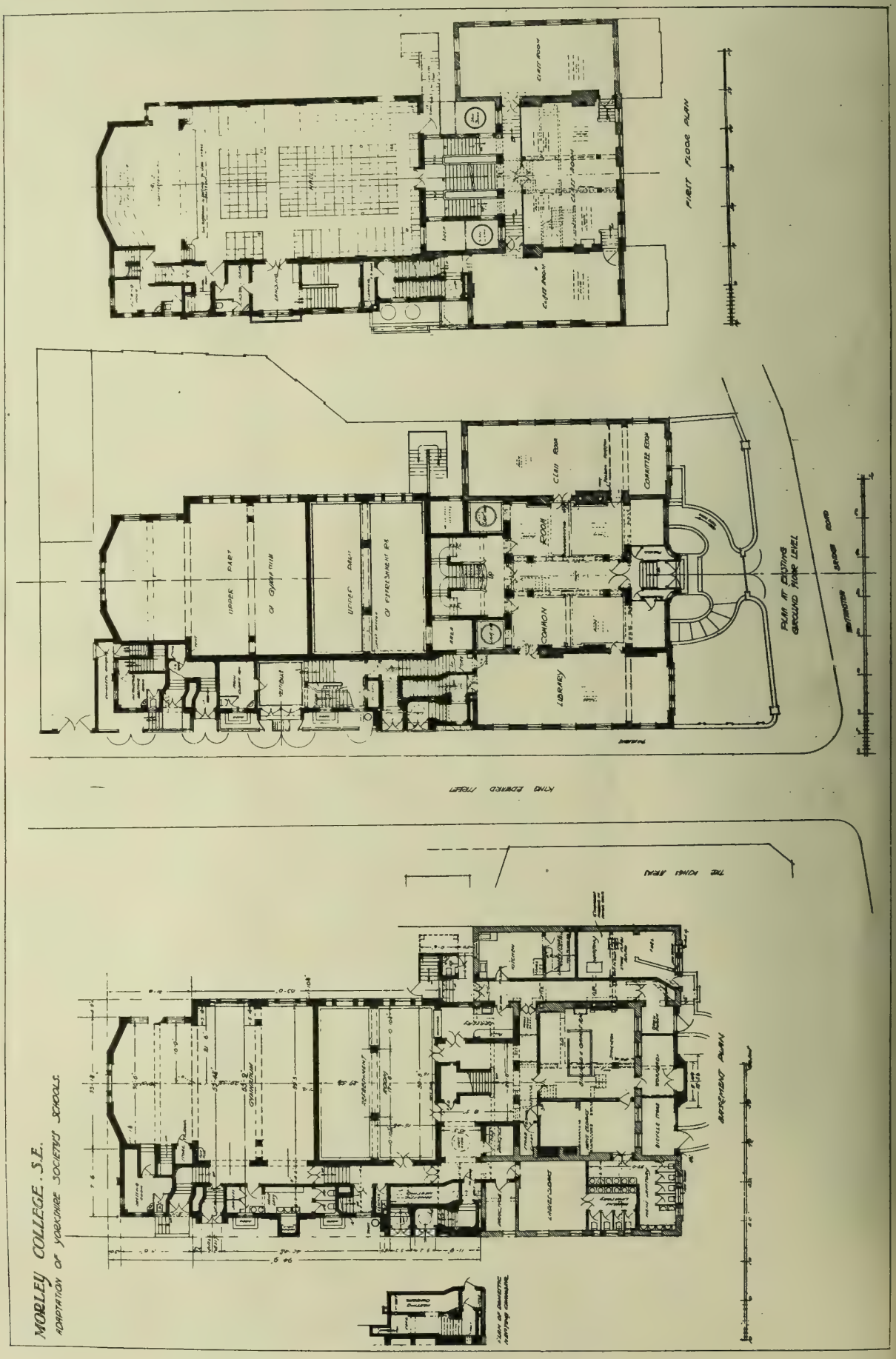
Liverpool Architectural Society.—Miss Mary Adshead on "Modern Decorative Painting." At 13, Harrington-street.

FRIDAY, *February* 25.

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.—Lecture by Mr. E. Holden. At Stewart's Restaurant, 227, Regent-street, W. 1. 7 p.m.

Association of Architects', Surveyors' and Technical Assistants (Midland Counties Division).—Mr. B. J. Aston on "A Review of Modern Wall Decoration." At Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. E. Willis on "Ventilation and Warming." 6 p.m.

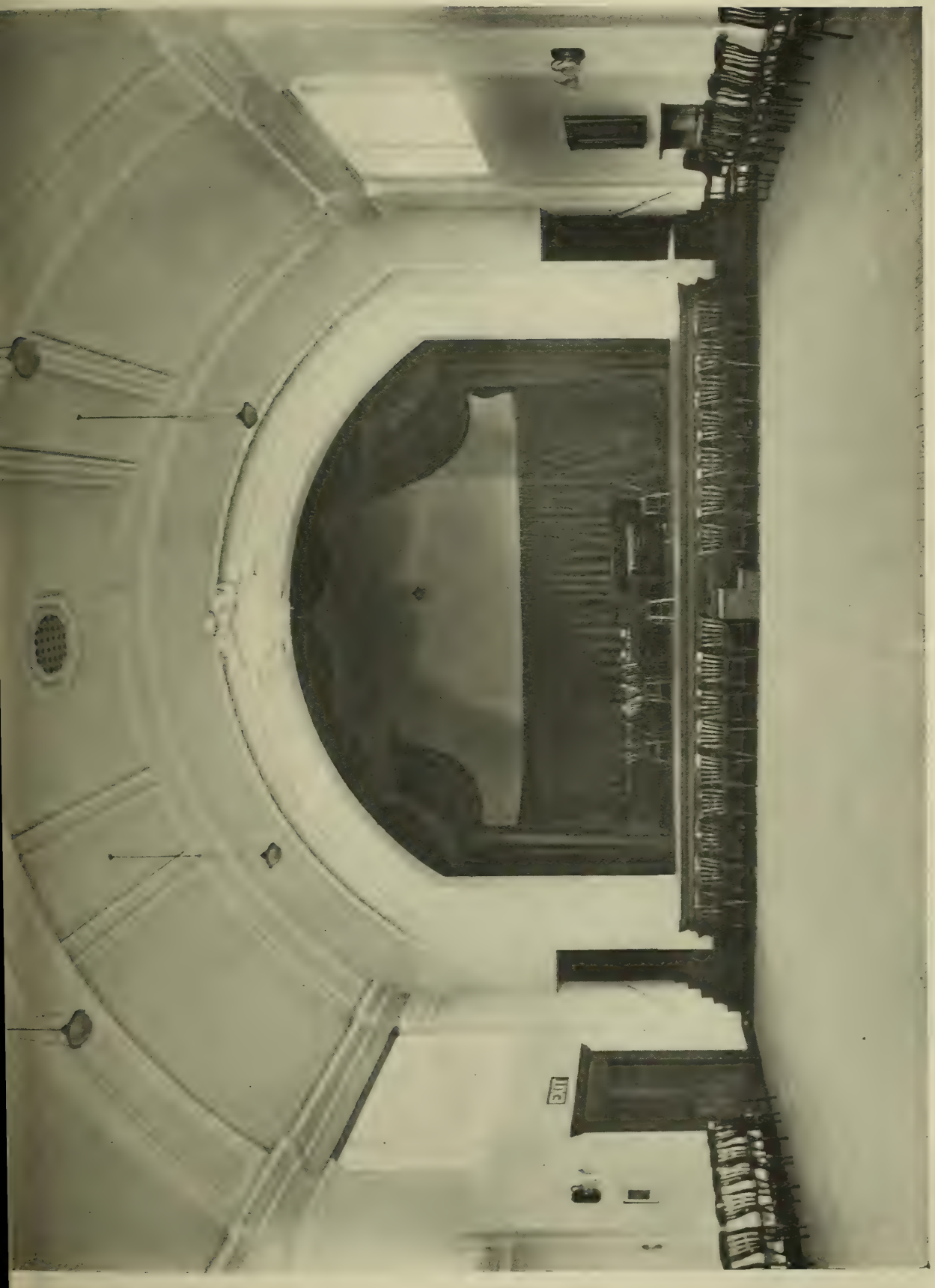


Morley College, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.



Morley College, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.: Detail of Principal Entrance.

MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, F.F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Morley College, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.: The Assembly Hall. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, FF. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Detail of Entrance.



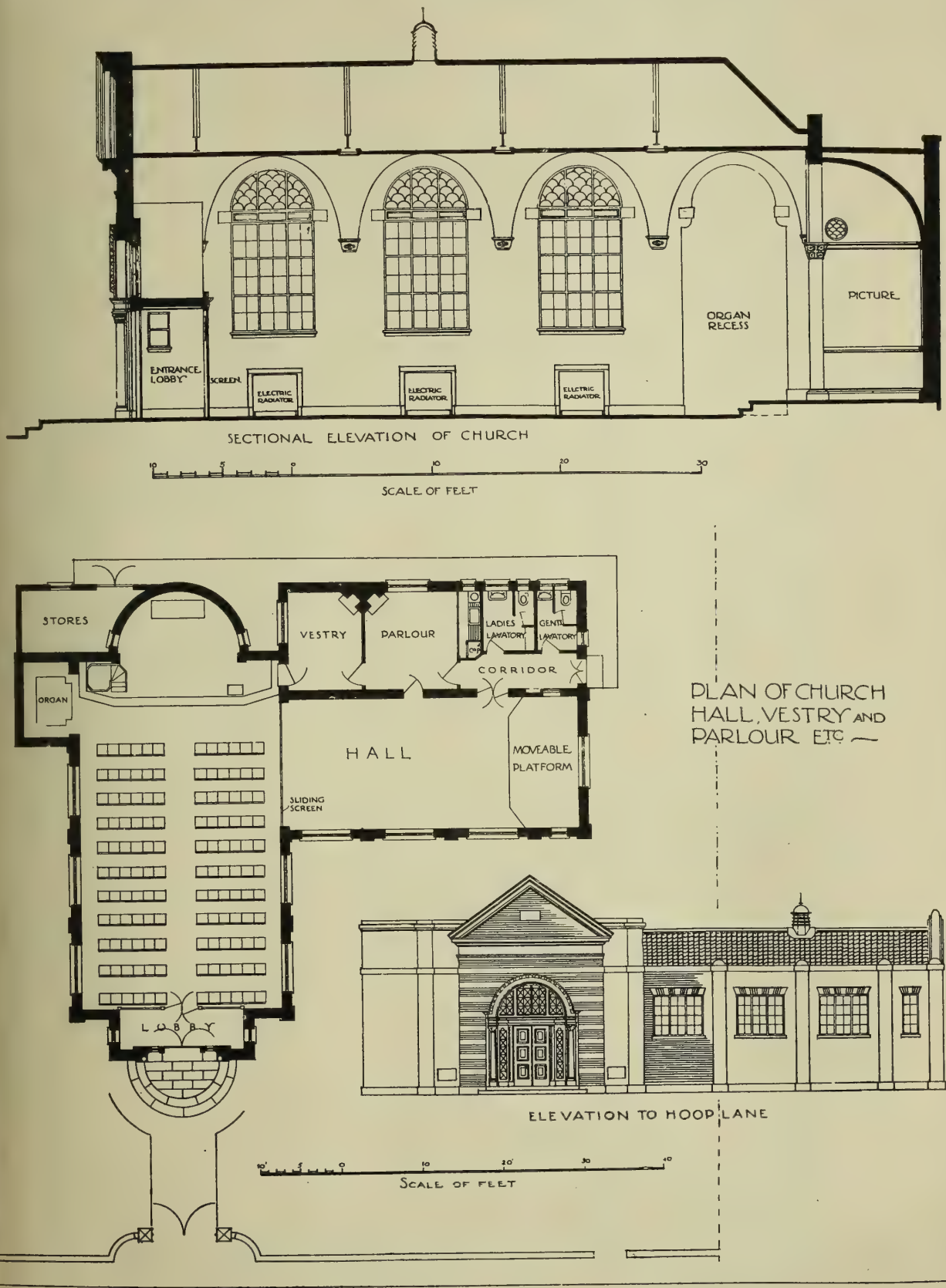
General View.

Unitarian Church of All Souls, Hoop-lane, Golders Green.

Messrs. G. Reginald Farrow, F.R.I.B.A., & Sydney R. Turner, Architects.

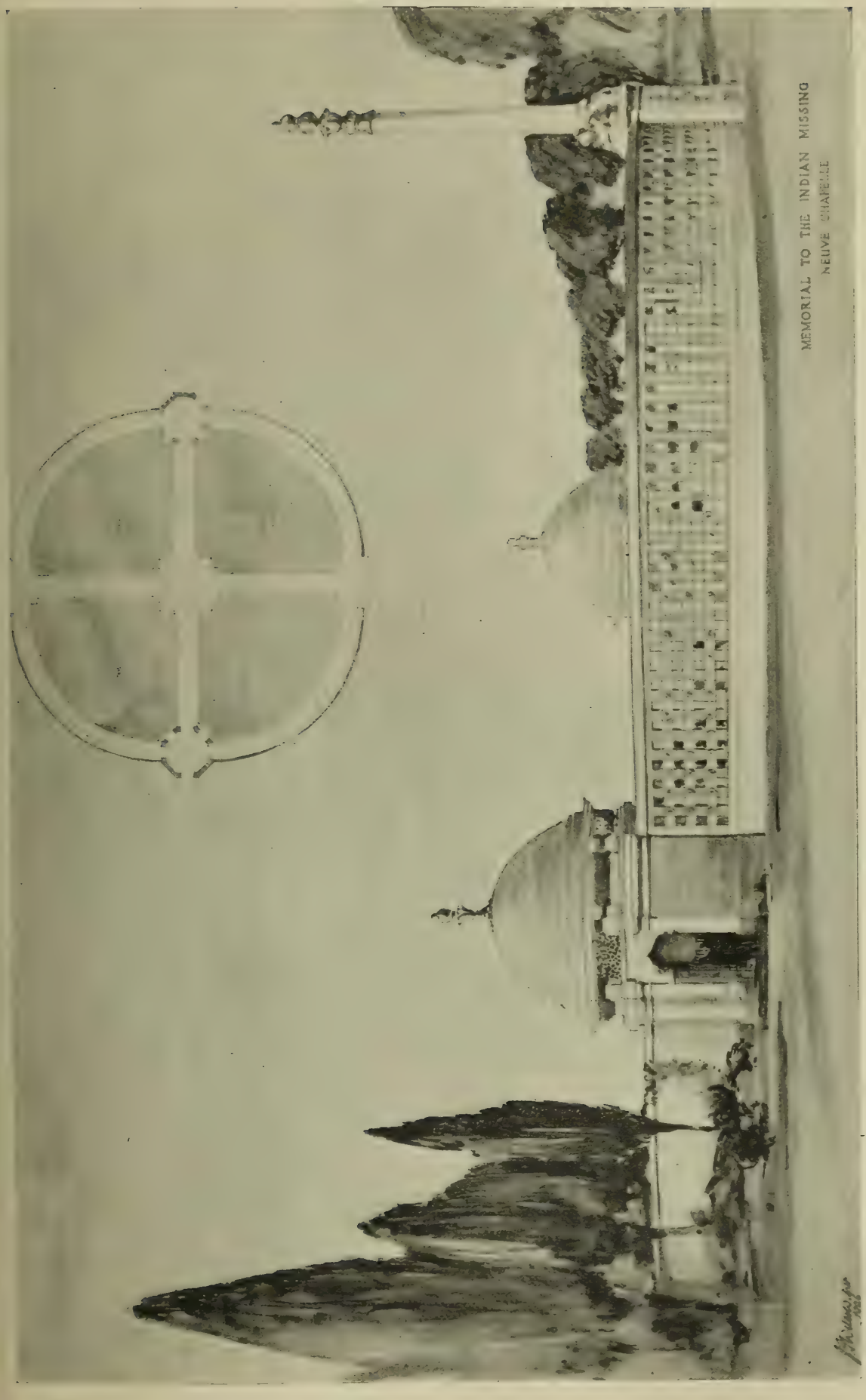


Unitarian Church of All Souls, Hoop-lane, Golders Green: Interior. Messrs. G. Reginald Farrow, F.R.I.B.A., & Sydney R. Turner, Architects.



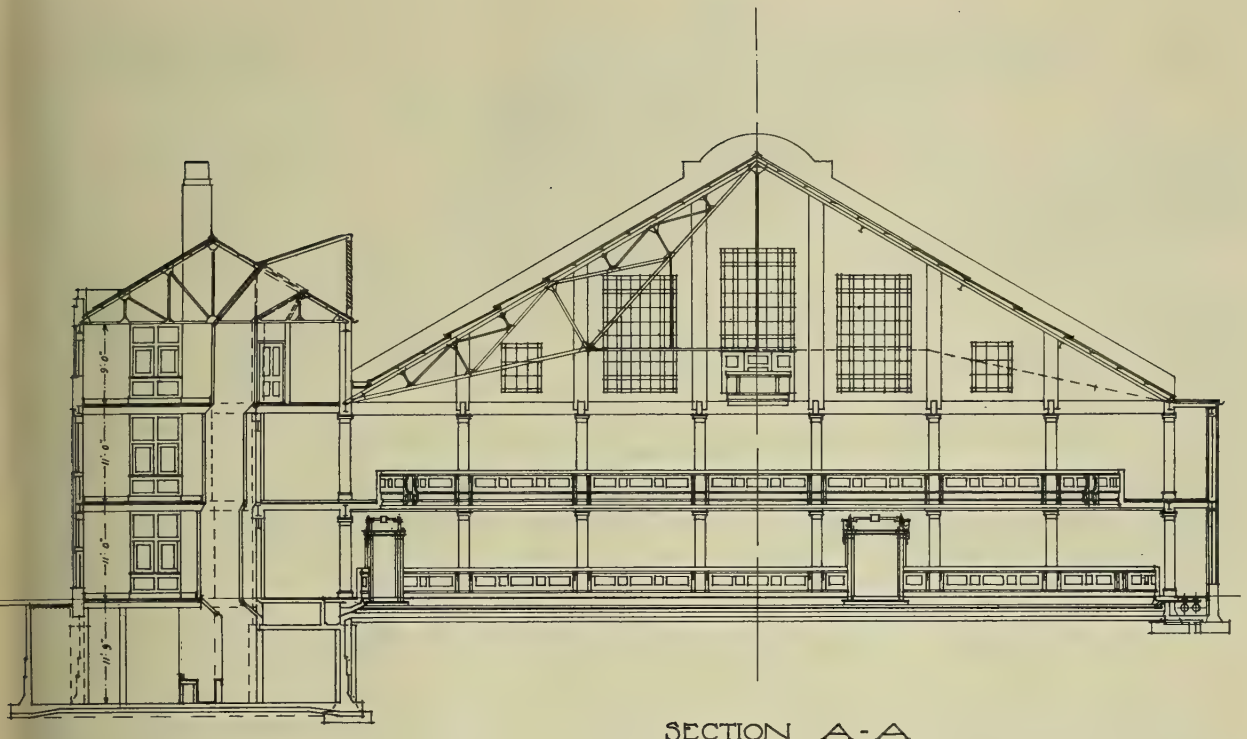
Unitarian Church of All Souls, Hoop-lane, Golders Green.

Messrs. G. Reginald Farrow, F.R.I.B.A., & Sydney R. Turner, Architects.



Memorial to Indian Missing, Neuve Chapelle.

SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.



SECTION A-A



General View of Exterior.

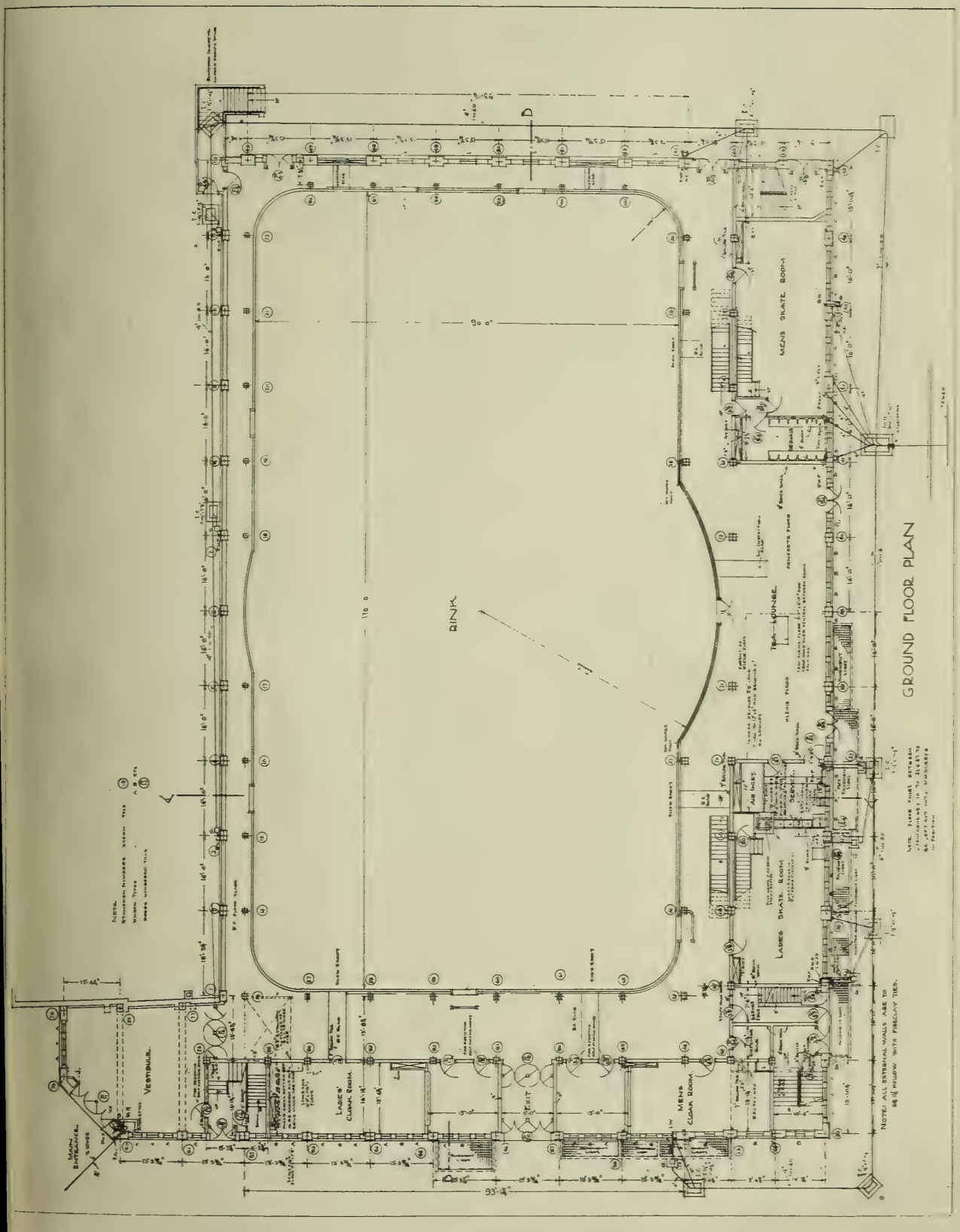
Skating Rink for the London Ice Club, Westminster.

Mr. Sydney Clough, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

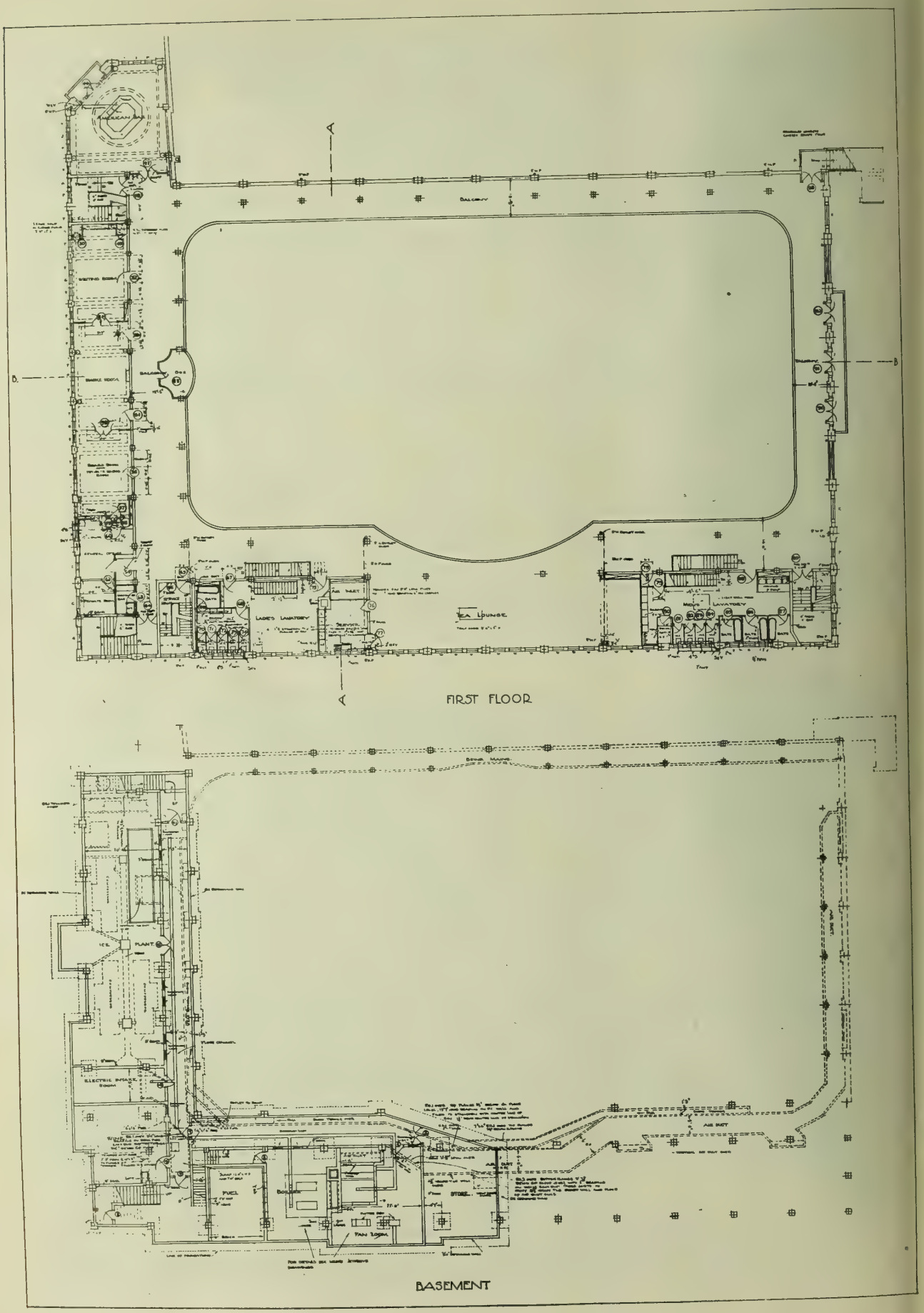


Skating Rink for the London Ice Club, Westminster.

MR. SYDNEY CLOUGH, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Skating Rink for the London Ice Club, Westminster. Mr. Sydney Clough, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Skating Rink for the London Ice Club, Westminster.

MR. SYDNEY CLOUGH, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



MESSRS. FORSYTH & MAULE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—XIX

BY OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[EDITORIAL NOTE.—*This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.*]

WE will now take an example of grillage design. Let us consider the case of a stanchion carrying 600 tons, which load it is desired to distribute on a soil capable of carrying four tons to the square foot.

Clearly the area of foundation required is

$$A = \frac{W}{p} = \frac{600 \text{ tons}}{4^T/\text{sq. ft.}} = 150 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

So that a base just over 12ft. square is indicated. We will design the grill on the basis of using gusset plates as in Fig. 54. Assuming the stanchion to be 20in. square, the forces acting on the upper row of grills would be as shown in the figure.

The worst bending moment occurs on the centre line AA. Its magnitude can be calculated by considering the forces acting on one side (either side) of this line. These forces are: a downward load of 300 tons (half the total load) acting about 10in. from the centre line (since the load is transmitted from stanchion to the grills through the gusset plates); and an upward load of equal amount, uniformly distributed over the underside of the half base, and therefore having its resultant at the mid-point of the half base, *i.e.*, at a distance of $\frac{12\text{ft.}}{4} = 3\text{ft.}$ from the centre line.

The moment about the centre line is, therefore,

300 tons × 10in. = 3,000 inch tons clockwise,

and

300 tons × 36in. = 10,800 inch tons anti-clockwise,

making a resultant moment of

10,800 − 3,000 × 7,800 inch tons.

Adopting a safe stress of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons/sq. inch, the section modulus required is clearly

$$z = \frac{7{,}800}{7\frac{1}{2}} = 1{,}040 \text{ inch units.}$$

Adopting the new British Standard Sections, this can suitably be provided by five 24 × $7\frac{1}{2}$ × 90lbs. joists, having a section modulus of 203.6 inch units each, or a total modulus of 1,018 inch units. Allowing a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$in. between joists for the insertion of concrete (this is the minimum practicable) the overall width would be $43\frac{1}{2}$in., which determines the width of gusset plate required.

Coming now to the lower grillage, the forces acting are as in Fig. 54 (*b*). As before, the greatest moment will be on the centre line AA. As before, we need only consider the forces on one side of this centre line. The downward forces on the lower grill are 120 tons $\left(\frac{600^T}{5}\right)$ from each of the five upper grills, and an upward force of 300 tons (half the total load) uniformly distributed on the half base, and therefore represented by the resultant, central on the half base, and therefore at a distance of $\frac{12\text{ft.}}{4} = 3\text{ft.}$ from the centre line.

The movements about the centre line are, therefore:

Clockwise.—120^T × 9in. + 120^T × 18in. = 1,080 + 2,160 inch tons = 3,240 inch tons.

Anti-clockwise.—300^T × 36in. = 10,800 inch tons.

Resultant.—10,800 − 3,240 = 7,560 inch tons.

Adopting a safe stress of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square inch, the section modulus required is

$$z = \frac{7{,}560}{7\frac{1}{2}} = 1{,}000 \text{ inch units.}$$

This can be provided conveniently by twelve 16 in. × 6 in. × 50 lb. joists, each having a modulus of 77.26, and therefore an aggregate modulus of 925. The concrete filling increases the strength and stiffness, even if somewhat indeterminately, which explains why an apparent deficiency of modulus may be permitted.

Coming now to the design of the gusset plates, if we followed strictly the L.C.C. regulation (General Powers Act, 190 clause 12*c*), which requires the gusset pieces to have sufficient rivets to transmit the *whole load* to the base plates, the gussets would need to be very large.

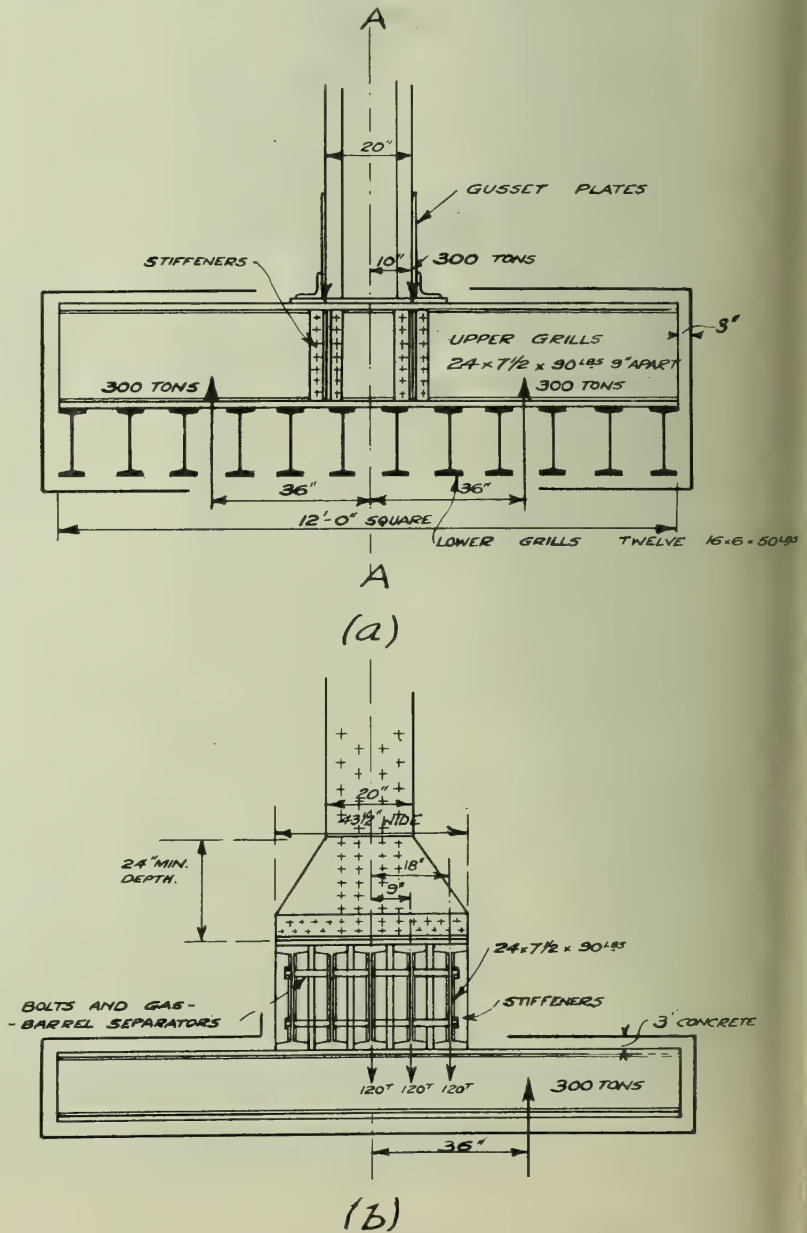
Even with four rows of rivets on each side (see Fig. 54 *b*), and adopting 1-in. rivets 3 in. apart vertically (the absolute minimum spacing for this size), we should only develop

$$8 \times 4.2 = 33.6 \text{ tons}$$

for each horizontal row of 8 rivets, and should therefore require

$$\frac{600}{33.6} = 18 \text{ rows.}$$

These, at 3 in. apart, require a vertical length of 18 × 3 = 54 in. for the gusset. But actually it will be seen that the three centre joists of the upper grill come inside the limits of the stanchion, and would receive their load by direct bearing from the



Arrangement of and Forces on Grillages.

FIG. 54,

nchion even if the gussets were omitted. the workmanship is good, so that the l of the stanchion and the bottom of the set plates are all in one plane and make tact with the base plate without any s, it is unnecessary in such case for the sets to be designed to transmit more n the load from the two outer grills, ch do not receive direct load from the nchion. This reduces the number of ts, and therefore of rows, to $\frac{2}{5}$ of what previously required, say,

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 18 = 7\frac{1}{5}.$$

eight rows 3 in. apart, giving a imum depth of gusset of 24 in.

tiffeners and bolts and gas-barrel separa- to the upper row of grills are required, lescribed in the last article. Concrete ng between the grills and at least 3 in. k all round them (for their proper pro- ion) is, of course, required.

he method of erecting a grill is im- tant. If the grills are concreted up first, vill be found that the stanchion, after nbing and the fixing of inter-connecting ers above, will not touch all the upper ls (except by some lucky chance), but probably bear at one point and require ging at other points. The space may too small to ensure grout filling it up l. In that case there will be "give," probably unequal "give," when the l comes on (as the building nears com- ion), which, besides overstraining the l. may cause cracking of stone, parti- s, etc. Even if the space is sufficient llow of grouting solid, the pressure be- en the base and the top grilles is pro- y far higher than grout or concrete can d without crushing.

better method is to wedge up the whole . when plumbing the stanchion, main- ing metallic contact, and concreting sequently. An alternative is to design area of base plate to be sufficient not verstress a concrete filling between base grill. This generally involves the use eavier and larger bases.

he above design may be considered cal of good standard practice. Improve- ts (resulting in economy of material or include the following:—

) Shortening alternate joists in each . in a manner corresponding roughly to moment diagram, remembering that the ent diminishes rapidly as we recede the centre section.

) Substituting three plated joists for plain ones for the upper grill. This les the gussets (with all the depth of dation and extra rivets they involve) dispensed with, as all three joists can receive their bearing direct. But care cessary—

1. In not overstressing the webs in ear. Often built-up sections of plates d angles will be necessary to give equate shear strength.

2. In making the smaller number of ffeners adequate in area.

3. To prevent risk of lateral collapse webs in buckling.

Substituting reinforced concrete for ower grill.

Substituting reinforced concrete for grills, and adopting a bloom or other ate base which will not overstress the ete in bearing pressure.

ere is no space in this elementary ment to do more than indicate these bilities.

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

CHAPTER VII.—DANGEROUS STRUCTURES.

The provisions respecting dangerous structures are simple, and are dealt with under Part IX of the London Building Act, 1894, except the provisions as to the service of notices, summonses, or order, which have been amended by Section 5 of the Amendment Act of 1898. The administration of the law is placed in the hands of the London County Council, and not in the hands of the district surveyors, whose services, however, are made use of in the proceedings which follow. They are not then acting as district surveyors, but as special surveyors appointed for the occasion.

The term "dangerous" is not defined under the Act; the interpretation is left to the magistrate to determine according to the merits of each individual case when applied to for an order to remove the danger. The term "structure" is defined only in this part of the Act and nowhere else.

The procedure under Part IX of the Act is as follows:—When an information reaches the London County Council (it is usually sent by the district surveyor, either on an intimation made to him or on a discovery made by him, but is also sometimes anonymous) the department concerned instructs the surveyor to inspect and report, who in a certificate to the London County Council states whether there is danger and what ought to be done by way of taking down, repairing, or securing, and if shoring is required. The London County Council then prepare a formal notice accordingly and serve it upon the owner or occupier in the manner prescribed, or if the owner cannot be found the notice is affixed to the premises, usually the door. If shoring is required under the notice not much grace will be given for its prompt erection, and failing compliance with the notice the London County Council will instruct its contractor to do this work.

If after the lapse of a reasonable time nothing has been done by way of removing the danger, the district surveyor has to report again to the London County Council; but if, as is often the case, he has been approached by the owner's surveyor, who perhaps asks for further time pending negotiations with a freeholder or an adjoining owner, he may be persuaded to recommend the L.C.C. to allow further time, provided the danger is not immediate. If, however, no action is taken by the owner or occupier the London County Council take out a summons in a police court against the owner, and the magistrate will, if satisfied with the evidence, make an order for the danger to be removed within a stated period, and the order is served upon the owner or affixed to the premises if he cannot be found.

At the hearing of the application to the magistrate for an order, the aggrieved party may attend and endeavour by evidence to resist the making of such an order. The owner's surveyor may give rebutting evidence but cannot conduct the proceedings on the owner's behalf, which must be done by a solicitor or counsel. The argument often used that the wall and floors having been shored up and secured, no danger remains, is not often accepted, as shoring is not considered to be a removal of danger, but only a temporary expedient for preventing further danger and is really an acknowledgment of danger.

If, after an order is made, nothing is done within the time stated the London County Council send their contractor to take down what has been condemned by the magistrate to the satisfaction of the district surveyor. The contractor will only take down; he will not repair or do anything in the nature of building even with a view of preservation, and the process of taking down one part may so weaken another part and render it dangerous that it may also have to be taken down, often resulting in the entire demolition of the premises.

This procedure is not favourable to the owner as he has to pay all costs and charges incurred, and the London County Council has a lien upon the property, and the site cannot be built on until these are paid. A competent architect can usually deal with the matter with greater advantage to the owner than if the authorities are allowed to step in and do the work, and for this reason it is contended that except in very urgent cases a preliminary warning notice should be given to the owner before instituting proceedings. An order will be made upon the owners on both sides of a party wall condemned as dangerous, and it is often difficult to persuade either of the owners to take the initiative to do the work.

If upon the receipt of a dangerous structure notice the owner disputes the necessity for any of the requisitions stated therein, he may, by notice in writing to the London County Council within seven days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred to arbitration. The owner appoints his surveyor to act in conjunction with the district surveyor, and these two surveyors appoint a third surveyor to act as arbitrator. If the surveyors meet and report within seven days, or if they disagree and the arbitrator reports within fourteen days, the matter is at an end, and the finding in the report or award is substituted for the requisitions in the notice. But if the owner, having given notice of his desire for arbitration, fails to appoint a surveyor, or if the surveyor that he has appointed fails to concur in the appointment of an arbitrator, or in any way fails to report within seven days, then the owner's requisition for arbitration drops if no arbitrator has been appointed; but if an arbitrator has been duly appointed, then upon the surveyors disagreeing or failing to report within the seven days, the whole matters in dispute go to the arbitrator to be dealt with by him. If the arbitrator is unable from any cause to report within the fourteen days, the court has power, under the Arbitration Act, 1889, to extend the time or cause any defects to be cured.

Provision is made under the Act for the removal of the inmates from a structure that has been certified to be dangerous upon the application of the London County Council to a police court. Outside the County of London the provisions in regard to dangerous structures are contained in the Public Health Act, 1875, which, however, are not so definite or comprehensive as those contained in the London Building Act.

The liability of a sub-lessee who occupied the upper floors of a building for the cost of rebuilding a party wall condemned as a dangerous structure was held to extend only to the cost of pulling down; the cost of rebuilding was the liability of the lessee who occupied the ground floor only. (Cave *v.* Robinson, 1903.) Where one owner, under a magistrate's order, pulls down a party wall condemned as a dangerous structure, both the building owner and the adjoining owner are liable under Part IX of the Act for the expenses of pulling down. (Spiers & Son *v.* Troup, 1915.)

French Architectural Fragments.

We understand that M. Henri Auriol, Deputy for the Haute-Garonne Department, has laid before the Chamber a Bill to prohibit the taking away of parts of buildings of artistic value belonging to private owners in France. The evil which the Bill is designed to remedy exists in the sale, largely for export to purchasers abroad, of pieces of fine architecture or decoration. M. Auriol proposes the official classification of buildings of artistic value and also the seizure and restoration of fragments which it may be attempted to export.

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

French Iron Work.

A VERY interesting paper on this subject, supplemented by some notes by Mr. A. B. Reed, was read last week at 6, Queen-square, by Mr. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A. Several well-known architects and craftsmen were present and a general discussion followed. Opening his paper, Mr. Hamp remarked that it had been said "that no material was more worthy of study than iron, for no substance on earth had more profoundly influenced the destinies of the human race. Although it was the cheapest and most ubiquitous of metals, lacking many of the intrinsic qualities of the precious metals, it nevertheless immeasurably surpassed the whole of them together in interest and in its value and utility to man. It might be that artists of the present day would seldom select iron as the best material in which to execute any purely artistic conception, yet in the past we found great artistic skill lavished upon it." One of the great difficulties of iron was the sure tendency to rust if exposed to moist atmosphere, and although many methods had been tried to overcome this, it seemed that nothing was of use excepting a coat of lacquer or preservative substance.

In designing for wrought iron it was important to realise the qualities of the material. Iron became loosened by heat, and as it softened, bars would droop and curl into scrolls under a relatively slight pressure, this property rendering it so facile a metal in the hands of the smith. When hot it could be welded, separate pieces adhering firmly together if hammered or pressed, and the rich and intricate effects they had all seen were mainly produced by this means. The welding point was the highest degree of heat the iron would bear without burning and disintegrating, and its management required skill and dexterity. He would impress on all those who were engaged in designing the importance of the true smithcraft, and that they should insist that no casting should be allowed. The whole of the work should be properly forged. It might be suggested that for the reason of reducing the cost portions might be cast, but he hoped that all would refuse to have it done. He could conceive that if that were allowed the present movement would lose its charm and deteriorate out of all recognition.

In examining the work of the past he could not help feeling that one needed to go back almost to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries to find any work which might be said to have influenced the present movement. If one looked at the old door hinges from Gannat in Auvergne and St. Alban's Abbey in this country, which were to be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum, one would find there, he thought, a feeling which might have inspired the present designers. These particular hinges consisted of convoluted scrolls springing from a main stem with zigzag and curved lines over the surface. It was there apparent tha stamping was already a recognised process of the industry which our ancestors were not at all ashamed to use. The St. Swithin's grille in Winchester Cathedral might also be considered a work that might have influenced the metal work of to-day.

In Spain there was a grille in the north aisle of the Romanesque Church of San Vinciente, at Avila, near Madrid, which had the same character. A more simple and probably later type was to be seen in the choir grilles at Lincoln, also a grille in Chichester Cathedral. These were works of the thirteenth century, and the close of that century had been considered t mark roughly the end of a period in this countr of genuine blacksmithing. On the other han however, in the later work, such as the cho gate at Canterbury, there was an interesti form of rich hexagonal diaper design, consisti mainly of long notched straps of iron about ½ i thick, placed vertically with other simil straps crossing them diagonally, and bolted a riveted. It had been said with regard to t last example that the smith had no han whatever in the production of such a desig as that, and even in its execution his part wa quite subordinate, for it was little more tha joinery executed in iron. By such introductio the smith's interest in an art in which his shar was but mechanical, naturally declined an slowly fell off altogether. Smithing as a fine a then became almost extinct in England for couple of centuries. Since that time the Frenc had taken the lead in ironworking, whethe in point of delicacy of execution or refinemen and invention in design, and to-day they le in the right treatment for the present day needs

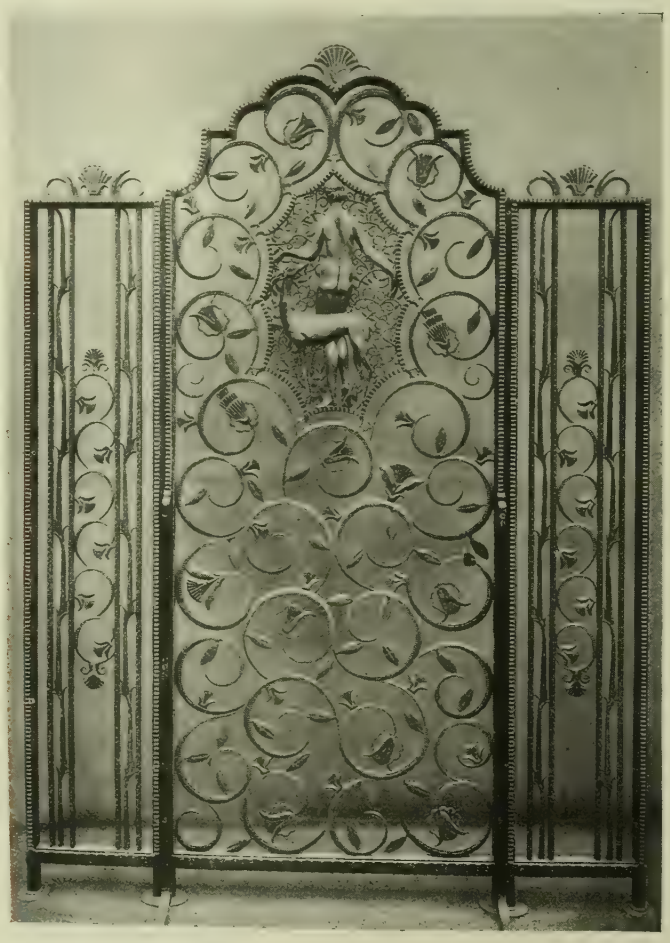
From what had been said, it might be gathere that he attributed the present tendency of th French designers to be towards an attemp to get back again to the truly blacksmith art. With all the facilities now obtainable, the had realised that the accidental effects produce by the old men were no longer justifiable Although they appreciated, as we all did, th artistic value which had thus been obtained they frankly set out to develop on fresh line and produce somewhat similar results, th difference being that, whereas in the former cas it was accidental, in their work it became a ordered method. This might be thought un justifiable, but he held the contrary opinio and claimed that if the effect produced wa obtained by true craftsmanship, that it might b accepted and encouraged. Although the moder movement had been encouraged in Germany Denmark and Sweden, it had not until recentl received any encouragement in this country We seemed to be so much afraid of attemptin new forms here that only traditional *motif* were accepted. In fairness to the few who ha knowledge of this work. the lecturer admitte that up to quite recently they had had n opportunity of showing what they could do.

It was important in criticising the designs t remember that the artist had been faced wit the problem of producing a character in h design, which should be in harmony with th architectural setting. It might be argued wh one should attribute this movement mor particularly to the French designer, and in s doing one might be thought to be a little unju to other continental countries. The lecture however, felt that the degrees to which th movement has advanced were more largely du to the artistic genius of the French natio than any other. Fortunately for the Frenc designers, they worked for a nation that ha the courage and artistic perception to giv them their opportunities. It was perha regrettable that we in this country had n the same opportunities, and he believed th was largely the reason why the metal work here had not produced equally interestin examples. He was certain it was not becau we lacked the skilled worker.

It might be interesting for a moment consider what were the pecularities of th modern work. They might be summed up the following manner :—

(1) True appreciation of smithcraft. Using as a means of expression markin which were hammered on the surface of t material, so arranged as to give variety a delicacy of feeling to members that wou otherwise express little more than line form (3) The introduction of ornamental featu placed so as to obtain by the superimposing one worked flat surface over another, a solid so necessary in true metal work. (4) For t first time since the early work, the desire allow the metal to speak for itself without aid of an unmetal finish.

The markings referred to were produced



Inside Pavilion Grating, from the Paris Exhibition, 1926.

BY MR. EDGAR BRANDT.

imate smithing, the actual tools. however, determined by the craftsman.

French critic has said, in referring to style of modern metal work, that at of M. Edgar Brandt was famous for its nth and rich colouring, its facile elegance, arresting splendour; while that of M. ard Desvallières was noted for its bar- n arrogance, with even a suggestion of dy. This fantasy and rare freedom in joyful ease in "hand writing," if one l use such an expression, characterised the t of the old master Emile Robert, the rer of artistic metal work. The art of M. o was recognised by its perfection of detail, harm of grace and its richness unspoilt by usion; that of M. Jacques Bregeaux by partan severity. Precise and didactic was genius of M. Raymond Subes, who was the lator of telling effects. From M. Schenk ad grilles sober and reserved in their com- ion; from the brothers Nic we had lamp gs that depended upon skilful grouping of for the beauty of their effect; from ns we got the noble and distinctive works of les Pignet. As to M. Pierre Yung, the comer to this famous concourse, he was ossessor of genius and pure taste." To his f French designers I would like to add the e of Paul Kiss, whose work was charming delicate throughout.

r. A. B. Reed, in prefacing his remarks, said vas not a craftsman but merely a humble gner of wrought-iron work. He was an nple of the modern tendency, which was to gn for others to carry out. Coming to his ect, he said French wrought-iron work was cal of all modern styles; they set the pace aris, chiefly through Edgar Brandt. Sincerity the keynote of the movement. While some he French specimens of ironwork might act nspirations for others, some of the styles d become dead through the weakness of gners following after, who "lifted" a utiful *motif* indiscriminately. That was orable. A great point about Brandt was he was an iron worker himself and not only esigner. There he had the pull over the nary designer, whose only hope was to design ece and trust the interpretation to a crafts- , and hope for the best. French work lled because they seemed able to give life t. In ironwork design, the questions of hts cropped up. In a drawing, one could no idea of what the metal would look like finished form. Regarding the methods in the craft, there could be no real reason oxy-acetylene welding should not be used. as the welding that was the process, not the hod of welding. Mr. Hamp had said the ch were a nation of artists, and in his own ion their work had always been of interest. he compared Wembley with the Paris 1926 bition, there was something alive in Paris dead in Wembley. In the examples of ch ironwork, one realised more and more their charm was in the art of texture. treated surfaces with colour, hammer s or ribbing, in fact, in a thousand ways. garding processes, there was no reason why hould not employ modern tools. When one ght of modern arts, one immediately re- l the art of printing, and although the craft n old one, yet it would be in a sorry way y were the old methods rigidly adhered As it was, printing was better to-day than r had been, and it would go on improving.

Discussion.

the discussion which followed Mr. Reed's ks, Major Pringle said that, at all costs, ng must be avoided. Must we in England s copy? English art was dreary—always dy of archæology—a copying of what had done. Regarding the question of what modern ironwork, it was hard to define. nearest he could get was a style that had been done before. Ironwork, he thought, l look like iron and not like lacework. h ironwork was good about 1180, but from on we owed a lot to France. Ironwork had etion. It was strong and it must look . It must always be designed in character he work it was intended for. Proportion cale were two points of extraordinary importance to be remembered in designing. When a designer was making a drawing, he made it in small scale, perhaps 1 in. to 1 ft. Then, if he were unwise, he sent it off to the smith. He would advise all who wished to design, to draw at least a small portion full size. Little models in cardboard were also useful in gaining true appreciation. He was glad to see that the architectural profession was at last realising the true worth of ironwork and its value in architecture.

Mr. J. M. Pirie said he completely differed from the idea of the previous speaker that ironwork could not look like lace-work and quoted the views of Mr. Howell S. Creswell, of New York with regard to Edgar Brandt's designs as follows:—"There is now a whole school of modern iron designers, which corresponds exactly to the Modern French School of Interior Decoration. In many of their exhibitions one often is astonished to see lace window curtains and wrought iron ornaments seemingly made in the same way, the former of linen threads and the latter of iron threads. One of the most recent examples of this paradox was the creation of silk stuffs inspired from the intricate and beautiful wrought-iron designs of Edgar Brandt. This is all interesting in showing the common relationship between fabric designs and the designs in wrought iron. It is still more interesting to know that the most ancient iron gates in the Orient were often copied in design from famous Persian and Arabian carpets." He gave an interesting sidelight upon Edgar Brandt, who, before the war, had thirty-seven craftsmen in his employ. Now he had as many designers alone as he had had previously craftsmen, the latter now numbering over 300. Brandt himself was a man of an enquiring turn of mind, and would never leave anything without exploring it first himself.

Mr. Llewellyn Roberts said that technically they had heard little. One of the chief difficulties that the modern ironworker encountered was the variation in the quality of iron which was not always pure charcoal iron. The prevention of rust was a very great difficulty, but to some extent it could be prevented by the ironwork being well-hammered, thus closing up the pores. In our English atmosphere, however, it was not possible to protect ironwork adequately, even by depositing a non-ferrous metal on the surface, since even that would in time oxidise. For work to be exposed to the open air, it would be best to magnify texture to protect it.

Mr. J. B. King said that designs had greatly improved. He thought there was a commercial opening for the craft. He did not agree with all refusal to copy other designs. After all, there was nothing new under the sun.

Mr. H. Turner said that he refused to acknowledge that the English were a nation of copyists. With regard to preservation, he said, in his opinion, the solution lay in experiments with amyl acetate. Dealing with the relations of the architect and craftsman, he said that in all good architecture one was bound to admire the craftsman's work. The latter had been ignored for the last twenty years, but architects were beginning to realise that the craftsman was an important man. Co-operation of architeet and craftsman was the need of the future.

Mr. K. Anns said that craftsmanship came down to a matter of cost. In England people would not pay for good work. The French paid more and so encouraged their crafts.

Mr. E. Hobbs related that he had been told of three methods which Edgar Brandt used to preserve his iron: First, the fusing in of white shellac; secondly, a kind of oil process similar to the treating of a gun-barrel; and, lastly, a deposit process in which he fancied the metal used was lead.

Mr. Harold Curwen then closed the meeting with an expression of thanks to those who had read papers or taken part in the discussion.



Inside Pavilion Grating, from the Paris Exhibition, 1926.

By Mr. Edgar Brandt.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

A.A.S.T.A. (METROPOLITAN DIVISION).

Visit to Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, Shooters Hill.

By kind permission of the secretary, Mr. Radford, the architects, Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather, and the builders, Messrs. Foster and Dicksee, a number of members of the Metropolitan Division of the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants spent a very interesting afternoon recently inspecting the Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, Shooters Hill, now in course of construction.

The site (writes a correspondent) is about 415 feet above sea level, in the midst of ideal surroundings. The buildings visited form the first section only, which consists of four wards of 25 beds each, a maternity unit of eight beds and two isolation wards. In addition to the administrative offices and central station, there are sunlight and electric therapeutic departments. Two more sections remain to be constructed before the scheme is complete, and when finished the area covered by the hospital and grounds will be 13½ acres. The external elevations are in multicoloured bricks with red-brick facings, with a cornice constructed of concrete left from shuttering, which gives a very pleasing effect. The main front entrance is built of Portland stone.

To enable the visitors to obtain an idea of the hospital the plans were first inspected, and a résumé of interesting items was handed to them. Mr. Pite explained many of the preliminary difficulties encountered concerning the levels of the site, and the disposal of the soil, before the party set out to examine the actual buildings. Starting with the administration block, the party was conducted through the various offices, dining-rooms and kitchens to the Memorial Hall, which is in remembrance of 2,100 local residents who lost their lives in the war. It is not yet completed, and the intention is that it shall be panelled in various coloured marbles. The construction of the dome is a good example of concrete left from shuttering, the finish being particularly good.

The nurses' and matron's quarters, and operating theatre, with its plentiful supply of light, were next visited. A special feature of these rooms were the coved cornices, terrazzo and tile dados, granolithic skirtings, and coves, where all the angles were rounded; the window sashes are fitted with stamped rounded metal angles, all of which are effective aids in ensuring cleanliness and the avoidance of dust and dirt.

In the wards the keynote is simplicity, entirely devoid of ornament; but the diminishing beams in the ceiling retrieve the plainness, and give interest to what would otherwise be a large flat area. On entering the sun balcony, it was noted that the columns were of reinforced concrete again left from shuttering. From this balcony a beautiful view of the surrounding country is obtained. An excellent idea has been carried out with regard to the areas, these being treated as Dutch tea gardens.

After the visit the party were entertained to tea at the Fleetbrook Hotel. After tea Mr. Holden, on behalf of the Division, proposed a vote of thanks to all who had contributed in making the visit so interesting and instructive. Hospital planning and design, he said, presented extremely difficult problems to the architect, and they were grateful for the opportunity of learning many lessons from the excellent example they had been privileged to inspect that afternoon.

Mr. Pite briefly replied.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

The session of Special Post Graduate Lectures at the College of Estate Management, Lincoln's Inn Fields, came to an end on February 7, when Mr. Sydney A. Smith, F.S.I., F.A.I., gave his second lecture, and dealt with the valuations of factories and flats. The lecturer said that the first consideration in the case of a factory was position, and in respect to position the most important thing was the vicinity of labour, skilled or unskilled, according to requirements. If there was not ample labour in the neighbourhood a newly established factory had to build its own houses for its workpeople, which was a costly procedure and earned only a small return, although, of course, on the other hand, good housing meant a contented staff. A factory must also be situated in a place where adequate power was available, which in this country was coal, and must have access to gas and electricity supplies. Another great desideratum was that the factory should be in the neighbourhood in which its own raw materials were found—a beet sugar factory, for instance, should be near where beet was grown. Water supply was another important consideration in many manufactures, though it did not follow that a works which had a river frontage could take up unlimited water from the river for nothing; some firms paid rather heavily for this privilege. The facilities for transport, of course, would have to be looked to, and it was a great advantage for a factory to have access to two railways, as competition brought down the charges for freights. Another point in determining the value of a factory site was the advertising facility, as, for instance, in a prominent position on a railway line nearing an important station. And in assessing a factory the valuer must not forget the question of the local rates. The method of valuing was, as with other property, to take the rental value multiplied by the appropriate number of years' purchase. One means of ascertaining true rental value was by calculating the net available floor space, and pricing it at a figure which, however, must vary considerably with conditions. Possibly the average standard of value of factory floor space was one shilling a foot.

Flats, again, were valued in the same way as other property. It was a problem simply of finding the net rent and multiplying it by a number of years' purchase. In the case of flats the matter was relatively simple because as a rule there was only one class of purchaser of a block of flats, namely, the investor. Mr. Smith indicated the various outgoings which had to be borne in mind in the upkeep of a block of flats, and how planning was of greater importance in the case of flats than in almost any other property. Situation also was important, and the kind of aspect from the windows had to be regarded. It was a serious drawback to a flat if most of the windows looked out upon a wall between blocks. If there was a passenger lift practically all the flats above the ground floor carried the same rental; if there was not a lift the first floor carried the rental, and above that each floor might be considered approximately 10 per cent. less than the floor immediately below. Flats were very expensive to build, and rather difficult to finance in building. The valuer had to try to get down to a fair average rent, and one which was likely to be maintained in future as the basis of his valuation.

Sunlight Lost through Smoke.

Speaking on "Sunlight" at Gresham College, E.C., Professor Leonard Hill said they had got rid of sewage out of water and had cleaned up the streets and courtyards. The great hygienic reform demanded to-day was to get rid of sewage out of the air. The known loss of sunlight through smoke pollution was the visible rays, the heat rays, and the ultra-violet rays. Records kept during the last two years showed that a sanatorium in Oxfordshire received three times the amount of ultra-violet rays that Kingsway received. Ultra-violet rays, which were so necessary for health, did not pass through ordinary glass, but they did penetrate quartz and the new vitaglass.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

NOMINATION OF ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIS

At a general meeting of the R.I.B.A., he on Monday, February 14, Sir Herbert Bak A.R.A., was nominated by the Council for t Royal Gold Medal, 1927.

Election of Members.

The following Members were elected:—

As Fellows.

W. J. Brown.	F. E. Mennie.
P. H. Coleridge, M.C.	T. A. Moodie.
E. C. Davies.	E. Penfold.
J. M. Easton.	H. W. Allardyce.
A. H. Foster.	F. G. Cundall.
B. P. Gaymer.	G. W. Ferguson, J.P.
W. Goodchild.	C. Cressey.
C. D. Hawley.	J. Peddle.
Col. W. A. Henderson, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	J. W. Wilson.

As Associates.

W. A. F. Bowen.	L. G. Thomson,
J. A. Cosh, B.Arch.	F.S.A.(Scot.).
S. H. Lloyd.	D. T. Wallis.
C. T. Prangnell.	C. N. Wallnutt.
E. Rugg.	

As Hon. Associate.

M. A. Buckmaster, A.R.C.A.

As Hon. Corresponding Members.

Professor Paul Bonatz.	Ludwig Hoffmann.
Professor Theodor Fischer.	Professor Fritz Schumacher.

Tite Prize and Soane Medallion.

The attention of intending competitors called to the fact that the preliminary competitions, consisting of twelve hours' "*en loge*" for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallio will be held on April 7 and 8 respectively, a the R.I.B.A., and at local centres. (*N.B.*—Th dates for the Competitions have been advance from July.) Applications for admission to th preliminary competitions, which must be ma on the official forms to be obtained free at th R.I.B.A., must be sent to the Secretary of th Board of Architectural Education so as t reach him not later than March 26.

Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings.

An Exhibition of Architects' Working Dra ings will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries fro Monday, February 28, to Friday, March 11. Th exhibition will be open daily between the hou of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.), an will include drawings lent by Mr. E. Guy Dawb F.S.A., President R.I.B.A. (a house); M Michael Tapper, A.R.I.B.A. (St. Mary's, Han gate); and Messrs. Granger & Leatha AA.R.I.B.A. (Kensington Kinema).

A special students' evening will be held at t exhibition on Thursday, March 3, at 8 p. All students are cordially invited to atte It is hoped that the architects who have l the exhibits—or their representatives—will present in order to explain the drawings students. Refreshments will be provid and no cards of admission are required.

International Exhibition of Architectura Drawings, Australia.

A request has been received by the R.I.B that the Exhibition of British Architect Drawings which is being sent to Melbou Australia, for the International Exhibit there, in May, 1927, shall be forwarded Sydney at the close of the exhibition in M bourne. As the exhibition is primarily inten to interest the general public, it will consis rendered elevations, perspectives, sketches, Architects who are willing to send drawings this exhibition for selection by the R.I.I Exhibition Joint Committee are requested make immediate application to the Secre R.I.B.A. for the necessary form and particul The works will be required at the R.I.B.A the end of February for shipment to Aust early in March.

THE GREATER LONDON HOUSING CAMPAIGN

V.—LOCAL AUTHORITIES' PROGRESS UP TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1926.

By JAMES PORR.

previous articles under this heading* the ess of the Greater London Housing Cam- was reviewed as at September 30, 1925, March 31, 1926. The purpose of this e is to bring the review up to September 30,

AL AUTHORITIES' OUTPUT OF HOUSES IN APRIL–SEPTEMBER.

th in London and elsewhere each new ear since 1924 has seen an output con- bly in excess of that of the last previous ear; but there has been, especially in on, an extraordinary spurt since last . The table at foot of columns 3 and 4, comparative figures of recent progress in on.

e local authorities of England and Wales leted 36,742 houses between them in the six hs from April 1, 1926, as against 24,696 in revious six months, thus bringing their war output up to 270,406. The correspond- ures for Greater London were 5,047, 2,606, 1,053 respectively. London's share of the early output of England and Wales had, 1924, been steadily falling, till in the half- ended March 31, 1926, it was little more one-tenth; but in the half-year ended mber 30, 1926, it rose again to close on one- th, a welcome return to the proportion of

th the L.C.C.'s output and that of the other ocal authorities of Greater London was, in ast six months, nearly double that of the ous six months, whereas outside London orresponding increase in output was only r cent. The L.C.C. were, as usual in recent , responsible for about half the total output. aggregate post-war output was, by mber 30, 1926, 14,290, or 35 per cent. of 41,053 houses completed by all the local rities of Greater London together. Their ge weekly output in the last six months 4. a little below their record of 98 in 1922-3.

TRIBUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES' NEW HOUSES.

e distribution of the 5,047 houses com- d in April–September is shown in the wing table:—

nty.	No. of houses completed.		No. of L.A. in County.	
	by L.C.C.	by other L.A.	Those who built the 5,047 houses.	Re- mainder.
on ..	908	466	10	20
....	1,447	125	4	14
ord ..	—	191	8	1
esex	82	906	21	15
....	—	287	9	3
....	—	635	14	6
al ..	2,437	2,610	66	59
pond- ires for oths to n 31, 26.	1,345	1,261	43	82

L.C.C.'s Houses.—Of the L.C.C.'s 2,437 , 1,447 are in Becontree, some 11 miles he centre of London, and 565 in Lewisham, he south-east boundary of the county. nts of extra-metropolitan areas are not ed as tenants of these 2,012 houses, and it y only people working in the easternmost uthernmost metropolitan boroughs who ake much use of them; people who work er metropolitan boroughs find them ptable on account of the expense and loss e attaching to journeys to and from work. remaining 425 L.C.C. houses, only the 282 hampton and Tottenham are available for eral public. The others—111 in Wands- and 32 in Tabard-street—are reserved for

BUILDER of January 22 and July 9, 1926.

families whom the L.C.C. have to remove from areas scheduled in slum-clearance schemes and from sites required for new schools. Since the 1921 census only about 600 houses not so reserved have been provided by the L.C.C. in the north-western quadrant of Greater London, where—to take only those boroughs in which overcrowding in tenemented houses forms the crux of the housing problem—no less than 52,525 people were found living more than three per room in Kensington, Paddington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, and Finsbury, at the time of the 1921 census. There is, however, hope for the overcrowded families in these boroughs in the progress now being made in the development of the L.C.C.'s new estate in Hendon.

(*b*) *Other Local Authorities' Houses.*—Apart from the L.C.C.'s work, there has been, in the six months since last March, as compared with the previous six months, a notable increase in the number of authorities who are building and in their average output. These authorities do not, however, cater for people residing outside their respective areas; so the fact that no less than 59 of the 124 authorities completed no houses during the six months is much to be deplored. There are still eight of the 42 authorities south of the Thames and 26 of the 82 north of the Thames of whom not one has provided 80 dwellings, *i.e.*, an average of 10 per annum, since the war.

RENTS IN THE THREE CLASSES OF SCHEMES.

The 5,047 dwellings completed in April-September, 1926, consisted of 248 under the Addison scheme of 1919; 1,416 under the 1923 Chamberlain scheme; and 3,383 under the 1924 Wheatley scheme. The corresponding figures for the previous six months were 127, 1,340 and 1,139.

(*A*) *The Addison Scheme.*

In the Addison scheme, the rents are fixed by agreement between the Minister of Health and the Local Authority; or, failing such agreement, by the Rent Tribunal. The annual loss is borne almost entirely by the State, the rates contributing only the proceeds of a penny rate. The 248 Addison dwellings were erected—

196 by the L.C.C. (190 in Roehampton and six in Bellingham);
20 by St. Marylebone;
32 by Tottenham.

Weekly rents (including rates) are on the usual high scale, *e.g.*:—

for 3-roomers—16s. to 17s. 6d.
for 4-roomers—17s. 6d. to 20s.
for 5-roomers—20s. to 22s.

Few families earning less than £4 per week can afford to take these dwellings; but, since the loss to the public purse averages in the L.C.C. scheme something like 16s. 6d. per house per week (nearly £43 per annum), no reduction in the average weekly rent of 13s. 6d. plus rates can be expected.

(*B*) *The Chamberlain Scheme.*

In the Chamberlain scheme the rents are fixed by the Local Authority, while the annual loss is borne up to £6 by the State for 20 years, and any balance by the rates. Of the 1,416 Chamberlain dwellings, 239 were erected by the L.C.C. and 1,177 by 34 of the other 124 Local Authorities.

(*a*) *L.C.C. Houses.*—Of the L.C.C. houses, 86 are in Becontree, and 143 of the remaining 153 are reserved for tenants from slum-clearance areas, viz., 111 in East-hill, Wandsworth, and 32 in Tabard-street; and only the 10 in Roehampton are available for the general public. Thus only 96 of the 239 contribute to reduction of the house-shortage; the remaining 143 are merely substitutes for dwellings newly closed to human habitation.

The weekly rents of the Becontree houses run
from 12s. 8d. to 14s. for 3-roomers;
from 14s. to 16s. for 4-roomers;
from 16s. 8d. to 17s. 4d. for 5-roomers.

These are a good deal cheaper than the Addison rents; but in conjunction with cost of travelling to and from work are too high to permit poor families to take these dwellings, unless they can find work within easy reach of their new homes. It is a significant fact that in the year 1925-6, 454 of the 5,969 tenants gave up their dwellings on the Becontree estate, while only 226 of the L.C.C.'s 5,840 post-war dwellings outside Becontree were given up.

Unlike most other local authorities, the L.C.C. supplement the State subsidy by a considerable subsidy from the rates, in order to keep down the rents. The average annual subsidy from the rates appears to be more than the normal £4 10s. of the Wheatley scheme; for at Becontree the rents of Chamberlain houses are about 6d. per week less than those of corresponding Wheatley houses. Exact figures are not yet available, as the estates are not yet fully developed; but the average loss per house is probably about 6s. per week, of which the State pays 2s. 4d. and the rates 3s. 8d.

(*b*) *Other Local Authorities' Houses.*—Of the 1,177 Chamberlain dwellings outside the L.C.C. contribution, the only considerable contributions in London County were 24 by Kensington, 67 by Lambeth, and 62 by Wandsworth Borough Council. The chief contributions outside London County were:—

Enfield.....	176	Sutton	92
Wealdstone ..	75	Coulsdon	53
Molesey	51	Southgate	47

Twenty-five other authorities contributed 490 dwellings between them. Weekly rents are high, *e.g.*, for four-roomers, 15s. 4d., 18s. and 20s. 6d.; and for five-roomers, 16s. 11d., 18s. 6d., and 25s., including rates, and they vary greatly from place to place, but there are few, if any, that families earning less than £4 per week can really afford to pay. The rents could be reduced by about 2s. 4d. per week,

PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION OF POST-WAR WORKING-CLASS HOUSES IN GREATER LONDON.

Period.	Houses built by Local Authorities.		Houses built by subsidised private enterprise.		Houses built by unaided private enterprise of rateable value up to £35.		Total of Cols. 2, 3 and 4.		L.C.C. houses included in Col. 2.	
	in the period. 2(*a*).	to end of period. 2(*b*).	in the period. 3(*a*).	to end of period. (3*b*).	in the period. 4(*a*).	to end of period. 4(*b*).	in the period. 5(*a*).	to end of period. 5(*b*).	in the period. 6(*a*).	to end of period. 6(*b*).
1.										
Up to March 31, 1924	—	28,331	—	8,018	—	12,588	—	48,937	—	8,041
From April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924 ..	2,676	31,007	3,481	11,499	11,417	24,005	17,574	66,511	1,472	9,513
From April 1, 1925, to September 30, 1925	2,393	33,400	2,305	13,804	6,923	30,928	11,621	78,132	995	10,508
From October 1, 1925, to March 30, 1926	2,606	36,006	3,046	16,850	7,949	38,877	13,601	91,733	1,345	11,853
From April 1, 1926, to September 30, 1926	5,047	41,053	4,280	21,130	8,760	47,637	18,087	109,820	2,437	14,290

if the local authorities would provide from the rates a subsidy equal to the State subsidy of £6 per annum for 20 years, as was contemplated when the 1923 Act was passed; but most Councils have decided to put no burden on the rates, presumably because they have plenty of applicants who can afford the higher rents. In some cases these rents are the same as those of similar L.C.C. houses, in spite of the fact that the latter are subsidised from the rates and the former are not. This seems to show that the L.C.C. have had to pay a good deal more than other local authorities for their houses; but figures of cost of the L.C.C.'s Chamberlain houses have not yet been published.

(C) The Wheatley Scheme.

The main object of the Wheatley scheme was to secure the letting of Wheatley houses at rents commonly paid for the time being for pre-war working-class houses in the same neighbourhood. For 40 years the annual loss on the Wheatley houses is borne up to £9 per house by the State. Any further loss is borne up to £4 10s. by the rates; and the local authority meets any excess over this £13 10s. from rents or rates or both, as it pleases. It is only by such share of this excess as is not to be borne by the rates that the average rent per Wheatley house may exceed the average rent of pre-war working-class houses in the same neighbourhood. Of the 3,383 Wheatley houses completed during the six months under review, 2,002 were built by the L.C.C., and 1,381 by 34 of the other 120 local authorities.

(*a*) *L.C.C. Houses.*—The 2,002 L.C.C. houses were all on the same estates as the 744 built in the previous six months, viz., 1,361 in Becontree, 559 in Downham, and 82 in White Hart-lane. Those at Becontree are still let at weekly rents varying from 13s. 4d. for three-roomers to 18s. for five-roomers, while those at Downham are about 1s. dearer. The phenomenon that these more highly subsidised houses are let at rents rather higher than those charged for similar houses built under the 1923 Act still continues. The explanation is not far to seek. Just before last summer's recess the Minister announced in Parliament that the supply of new houses was beating all records; that since the passing of the 1923 Housing Act loans to local authorities for building advances had amounted to £29 millions against less than one million in the previous 24 years; and that, in 1924, Building Societies had advanced over £40 millions against an annual average of £9 millions in the five years just before the war. About the same time the Chairman of the Housing Committee warned the L.C.C. that on account of a continuous rise in cost not only of materials and of labour, but also of money, the loss on Wheatley houses would, in spite of the high rents, probably involve a charge of more than £4 10s. per house per annum on the rates. The rate of interest on which estimates were based in 1923–5 was 4¾ per cent.; but L.C.C. stock issued in February, 1926, cost 5¼ per cent. In these two announcements we have cause and effect set out. So long as the abnormal demand for houses too costly to be available for the more needy classes continues to be stimulated by liberal subsidies, loans and advances, we cannot expect to see the cost of houses revert to normal, and therefore the Wheatley scheme must remain quite ineffective as a device for lowering rents.

(*b*) *Other Local Authorities' Houses.*—Outside the L.C.C. estates the only contributions of more than 50 Wheatley houses were—

Islington	148	Croydon	148
Willesden ..	112	Woolwich	76
Kingston ..	62	Surbiton	50
Chislehurst ..	50		

There are remarkable differences between the rents charged by different Councils for houses with the same number of rooms. Take 4-roomers for instance: Willesden charge 20s. 8d., and Croydon, 19s. 4d. per week, including rates, both estimating the annual charge on the rates at £4 10s. per house; whereas the corresponding rent in Kingston is no more than 13s. with the same annual charge on the rates. Next door, in Surbiton, the rent is 14s. 7d.; but the annual charge on the rates is estimated at only £1 per house. In Woolwich, the Council still hold that local needs call for the limitation of net rent to 10s. 6d., so that with rates and electric light charges the tenant pays about 15s. 6d.; but this entails an annual charge on the rates, which on some estates approaches £14 per house. These variations are very baffling to the student of housing finance. Constructional cost should not vary much from place to place within the Greater London area. Land, it is true, is very much more costly in the centre than in the suburbs; but the more expensive sites are not used for subsidised houses, and central sites carry many more dwellings per acre than the cheaper suburban sites; so the difference in cost of site per dwelling should not make a difference of more than a few shillings in weekly rent. Other causes of high cost and high rent may be special difficulty in developing a site, high rate of interest on loan capital, specially large rooms, unusual amenities, heavy local rates or grasping contractors; but, however good cause there may be for high rents in particular places, the fact remains—and it is the only fact that matters to the bulk of the ill-housed, for whose special benefit the Wheatley Act was intended—that there are only a very few subsidised houses available for families who earn less than 70s. per week, and cannot afford to spend more than 15s. per week on rent, plus travelling expenses. Such few houses as are available are mostly 3-roomers, and are, of course, too small for large families; and it is the large family with a single earner that forms the largest class among those who most need early relief from serious overcrowding.

Prospect.

There is no prospect of any improvement in this unfortunate position for, at any rate, the next twelve months; for the Minister's recent order for reduction of the subsidy in respect of houses not completed by next October has added a new stimulus to the demand for early completion of houses; and with the industry suspicious that the housing programme may be curtailed in view of the intense strain it is putting on the Exchequer, and therefore reluctant to embark upon abnormal recruitment of skilled workers, the shortage of such workers will probably become more marked than ever. Thus, cost of houses and therefore rents are likely to rise rather than fall; and the more houses are built, the greater will be the rise in cost, which must be met by increasing either rents or the burden on the rates.

The L.C.C. have adopted the figure of 50,000 houses as indicating the Greater London house-shortage in 1919, and last July the Chairman of the Housing Committee told the Council that this shortage had by the beginning of 1925 risen to 78,000, and then, thanks to the vigour of the 1925 campaign, fallen to 72,000 by the end of that year. If the success of the campaign depended merely on numbers, 1926 might be regarded as a record year; but location and rents of the new houses must be taken into consideration also; and, that being so, this third six-monthly review of the situation, while it records unprecedented progress in the supply—at great expense to the public purse—of new houses for families earning £4 or more per week, must unfortunately record also the same conclusion as the two previous reviews, *viz.*, that the great bulk of the London families, who need early relief from bad housing, particularly those residing in the north and north-western Metropolitan Boroughs, are not getting that relief, and are not likely to get it for a long time yet, under the London housing campaign, as at present conducted.

New British Embassy, Washington.

The Commission of Fine Arts is understood to have approved the plans of the new British Embassy building. The Commission has declared that the plans "are appropriate for the uses for which it is intended, are expressive of the dignity of the nation, and are imbued with charm." Sir Edwin Lutyens, the architect, who drew up the plans, is expected to go over in the spring to supervise the construction of the work.

ROMAN DECADENCE

THE THERMAE AS THE CLUBS OF RO

Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., a recent lecture at the Central Schoo Arts and Crafts on the construction equipment of the great Roman therma baths, said that these gigantic thermal estab ments showed us those old Romans as masters in matters of water supply, ce heating and complicated planning. These were designed to minister to the pleasure of a population that Emperors sought to pla The old spirit which had made Rome the mis of the world was flickering out, and men's m were turned from arms and war in distant vinces to the pursuit of pleasure and pers indulgence, and these magnificent and m mental buildings were the last word in luxu living, providing as they did not only for bat lounging, gossip, but even lecturing, an these marble halls and colonnades the gi youth of Rome chatted over the news, criti the Government, and indulged in scandal.

Buildings designed to meet such complic requirements involved a fresh developmen architectural planning, and they could onl carried out by using slaves for labour and crete for material. The thermae of Cara formed an important study in planning modern requirements. The central block, its central tepidarium, flanked by the f darium, calidarium, and countless chambers corridors, was as vast as that of Westmin Palace, including the Great Hall itself, an was erected on a vast platform which was out like a park. Other baths were erec throughout the Roman Empire, such as Pompeii, in Italy, Timgad in Africa, or B itself in our own country, and substan remains existed at the present day to rem us of their former magnificence.

VIEWS OF OLD LONDO

The collection of prints and water-col relating to London in the possession of L.C.C. amounts to over 6,600 items, and been acquired either by bequest, gift or purch It has been the Council's practice for some t to place on view in one of the rooms in County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E a number of its various prints and water-col selected and arranged so as to form a cohe whole. At first the basis of arrangement chronological, and exhibitions illustrative (1) Tudor London, (2) Stuart London, Eighteenth Century London, and (4) E Nineteenth Century London were given. It afterwards decided to vary the basis of arra ment, and for a time the keynote will be t graphy, not chronology.

The second of the new series (the first b that of Islington and Finsbury), illustrating topography and history of St. Pancras, is on view. Over 140 items are shown. An the places and buildings illustrated in the pre exhibition may be mentioned: Kentish T Camden Town, Tottenham Court, St. Pan Old Church, Agar Town (now for many y a thing of the past), Bagnigge Wells (one o most popular resorts of the Londoner), G Inn-road, King's Cross (the old Cross, the Heaps, and the Panharmonium), and Foundling Hospital.

The room containing the drawings is incl in the itinerary for visitors to the County The general public are admitted to view ce portions of the hall (entrance in Belvedere-r during the undermentioned hours:—

Saturdays: From 10.30 a.m. to 12 n and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and A Bank Holiday: From 10.30 a.m. to 12 r and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Arrangements can generally be mad persons interested to view the exhibitio any day during office hours. Applicatio this purpose should be made at Room N (the Members' Library). In cases in parties of several persons desire to see the ings, application should be made by let

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—VI

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

SECTION 14.—This section of the 1894 Act as been repealed by the Act of 1898, and the evised section now reads as follows :—

"In every case where any new building or ew structure or any part thereof is erected, or ny building or structure or any part thereof extended in such manner that any external all of such building or structure, or (if there e a forecourt or other space between such xternal wall and the roadway) any part of ny external fence or boundary of such fore- ourt or space shall be at a distance in any irection from the centre of the roadway of ny street or way (being a highway) less than he distance permitted under Part II of the rincipal Act, or contrary to the conditions and erms (if any) subject to which the Council or ribunal of Appeal has sanctioned the erection r extension of such building or structure, the ouncil may serve a notice upon the owner or ccupier of such building, structure, fence, or oundary, or upon the builder, requiring him o cause such building, structure, fence or oundary or any part thereof, to be set back o that every part of any external wall of such uilding or structure or of the external fence or oundary of such forecourt or space shall be t a distance in every direction from the centre f the roadway of such street or way not less han the distance permitted under Part II of he principal Act, and shall be in accordance ith such conditions and terms (if any) as the ouncil or the Tribunal of Appeal may have rescribed."

Note.—In the case of L.C.C. *v.* Aylesbury Dairy Co. (1898, 77 L.T. 440) it was held that ection 14 of the 1894 Act did not empower he Council to require an owner (who had rected new buildings and left the old boundary all with a space between same and the new uildings) to set this old boundary wall back lthough it came within the prescribed distance.

15. This section provides for payment as to ompensation in certain cases.

Note.—For the purpose of this section the xpression "owner" has the same meaning s in the Lands Clauses Acts (1845) section 3.

16. This section provides "as to erection of uildings at less than prescribed distance from entre of ways, not being highways."

17. This section provides for "sanction to nstruction of new buildings at less than escribed distance."

The remaining sections, 18 to 21, of this rt of the 1894 Act, deal with regulations, peal, and certain exemptions.

RT III.—LINES OF BUILDING FRONTAGES.

22. Mode of proceeding with regard to ildings beyond line of street :—

(1) No building or structure shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, be erected beyond the general line of buildings n any street, or part of a street, place, or ow of houses in which the same is situate, n case the distance of such line of buildings rom the highway does not exceed 50 feet, or within 50 feet of the highway when the listance of the line of buildings therefrom mounts to or exceeds 50 feet, notwithstand- ng there being gardens or vacant spaces etween the line of buildings and the highway. Such general line of buildings shall, if required e defined by the superintending architect y a certificate, such certificate to be issued ithin one month from the date of the pplication therefor.

(2) This section shall not apply to any uilding or structure erected after the com- encement of this Act upon land which either the commencement of this Act or at any me within seven years previously has or all have been lawfully occupied by a uilding or structure.

ote.—Under this section the general line of buildings in any street, &c., is determined by the Superintending Architect, and a certificate must be issued by him within one month after application has been made for same. The applicant has the right of appeal to the Tribunal against such certificate if necessary.

The position of the general building line falls under two classes as follows :—

(1) The consent of the Council is required when the building line is less than 50 ft. from the highway;

(2) When the building line is more than 50 ft. from the highway, no building may be brought nearer than 50 ft. from the highway without the consent of the Council.

If one is forming new streets from off an existing main road (the latter being suitable for shops), before building is commenced in these new streets the end shops should be built first with the return walls at the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway, *i.e.*, 20 ft., otherwise these return walls will have to follow the line of frontage in the side streets. Assuming that houses built in the side streets have a building line 15 ft. from the back of the pavement (in a 40 ft. road, this would mean 35 ft. from the centre of the road), the return walls of the shop would have to conform with this line if commenced after buildings had been erected in the side road, or at least on a line equal to half of this building line, *i.e.*, 7 ft. 6 in. if allowed by the Council. In any case, this point is worth watching with land suitable for shops at £20 or more per foot frontage. The above relates to positions where a new building line is created.

A flank wall with footings have been held not to be a building, structure or erection, within the above section (Wendon *v.* L.C.C., 1894, 70 L.T. 94), but a dwarf wall, taken down and replaced with a wall 18 in. thick and 11 ft. high, to be used for advertisements, has been held to be a building, structure, or erection (Larry *v.* L.C.C., 1895, 73 L.T. 106).

If it has been decided to build shops with the flank wall at what will eventually be on a line in front of the building line of houses or other buildings to be erected in the side street, it is necessary not only to commence but to complete such building before the buildings are erected in the side street. The following case deals with this point.

A building commenced on a corner plot was discontinued when the wall was 12 ft. high. A building line was subsequently established by the erection of a row of houses, the fronts of which were set back in the side street further than the flank wall of the suspended building on the corner site. It was held that the completion of the corner building was a new building erected beyond the frontage line in the side street because the frontage line in the side street had been established before the building on the corner site had been erected. (Wendon *v.* L.C.C., 1894, 70 L.T. 94.)

The general building line is that relating to the main walls of a building, and under certain conditions, as set forth in section 73, bay and oriel windows may project beyond the building line.

A glass and iron portico projecting beyond the general building line and built into the main building, cannot be erected without the consent of the Council. (Coburg Hotel *v.* L.C.C., 1899, 81 L.T. 450.)

Former Royal Mint Burned Down.

An ancient building in the heart of Canterbury was recently gutted by fire. Only the outer walls of the building remain. The premises, which dated back to A.D. 1100, have, it is stated, a considerable historical interest. The building formed part of the Cambium Regis, or King's Exchange, which was one of the two mints in England, and was evidence of Canterbury's importance in those days.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

The 1927 Session was opened by the King and in his Speech from the Throne, His Majesty foreshadowed the introduction of a Bill for the reform of the law with reference to industrial disputes, and stated that proposals would be made for an amendment of the law relating to leasehold premises, so as to secure to an outgoing tenant compensation for the loss of his goodwill and unexhausted improvements. Proposals for the Amendment of the Companies Acts would also be introduced.

New Bills.

A Bill to provide for the registration of architects has been introduced by Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke and read a first time.

Mr. F. Roberts has introduced a Bill to prolong the Rent Restriction Acts. This measure has also been read a first time.

Cost of Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. H. Williams that the average cost of houses included in contracts let by or in approved direct labour schemes of local authorities during each of the last six months was :—

Month.	Non-Parlour Houses.	Parlour Houses.
1926—		
July	£453 ..	£502
August	434 ..	498
September	445 ..	502
October	453 ..	522
November	422 ..	502
December	463 ..	496

These prices excluded the cost of land and development.

Progress of Building.

Mr. Hannon asked for statistics showing the number of houses erected under the Housing Acts in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926; and also the numbers which had been erected in the same years without subsidy.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the following table gave the information :—

Year.	Number of Houses Erected. With subsidy under the Housing Acts during the year ended in December.	With subsidy under the Housing Acts during the year ended in September.	Without subsidy during the year ended in September.
1924 ..	52,730 ..	36,459 ..	73,032
1925 ..	99,497 ..	92,291 ..	66,735
1926 ..	144,619 ..	131,895 ..	65,689

Condemned Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Albery that, according to the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, 12,722 houses were reported during the year 1924 as unfit for human habitation.

Gravesend and Northfleet Schemes.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Albery that up to the 1st instant 309 houses had been completed in Gravesend with State assistance under the Housing Act of 1923, and none under the Act of 1924. The corresponding figures in the case of Northfleet were 105 and 16.

Brickmaking Dividends.

Mr. Bennett asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the dividends now paid by certain brickmaking companies, he would investigate the high cost of building materials in the light of such information.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Inter-departmental Committee on the Prices of Building Materials kept in constant touch with and investigated prices of building materials. In their last Report, dated December 22, they stated that they proposed to keep close watch

over the movements of prices in the immediate future and to review the position again as soon as a period of stability had been reached.

Burden of Rates.

Lieut.-Colonel Troyte asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that many local authorities considered that the administration of the Rating and Valuation Act would add to the burdens of the ratepayers; and whether he had made any estimate as to the amount by which this Act would increase or decrease expenses.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the cost of administering the new Act would depend largely upon the methods adopted by local authorities in the organisation or reorganisation of their staffs. Though the simplifications introduced by the Act should in the long run make for substantial economies, no material was available for an accurate estimate, and it was, in his view, too early to form an opinion of any value as to the comparative costs of the new and the old systems.

Re-Housing.

Mr. Albery asked the Minister of Health if he would impress on local authorities the desirability of utilising the 1924 Building Act primarily to re-house those living in condemned houses; and if he was aware that this was not being generally done.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had already, in a circular recently issued to local authorities, urged them to devote themselves specially to the provision of the type of houses capable of being let at rents within the means of the less well-paid workers. He did not think it was practicable for local authorities, in letting new houses, to limit themselves in the first instance to the class referred to, but he believed it was the general practice to give weight to the claims of those living in condemned houses.

Steel Houses.

Major Elliot stated that at the 5th instant 1,522 steel houses had been erected in Scotland by the Scottish National Housing Co. (Housing Trust), Ltd.

L.C.C. Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that the number of State-assisted houses completed by the London County Council up to February 1, 1927, was 15,452, and the number under construction at that date was 4,371.

Slum Clearances.

Mr. Cadogan asked whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation this session dealing with slum clearances?

Sir K. Wood said that this matter was engaging the attention of the Government, but the Minister of Health did not think it would be practicable to introduce a Bill during the present session.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Demolishing Hollow Walls.

[REPLY TO "H. E. B.," FEBRUARY 4.]

SIR,—Your correspondent has raised a point which has often been in my mind, as to how long a life we can expect from a modern hollow wall. I, too, have hoped to have the opportunity of examining the conditions of an old one during demolitions, but have never had the good fortune. With regard to mortar droppings, I never cease to din into the operative to be particular over this question, and specify battens to be suspended in the cavity while building; but invariably I find room for a good "grouse" about the condition of the ties when I go on to a job, and I have a strong suspicion that the battens find their way out of store after I have turned the nearest corner on the way to the job, and return to roost shortly after my exit. It appears to me that there must always be a eriod between each row of wall ties where the atten has to be taken out and raised, to prevent ts being shut in by the next row above when built in, and surely it is too much to ask for this to be so skilfully executed as to save every loose particle from dropping. The ties within reach can be scraped clear, but the hundreds below just carry their accumulation of rubbish for the rest of their lives. Has anybody discovered the infallible method of doing the job properly? Personally, I look forward to the days when there shall be a way of weatherproofing a wall without destroying its porosity, and as cheaply as by the use of cavity walls. When this arrives, and has been sufficiently tested, I have finished with cavity walling. SOLIDS.

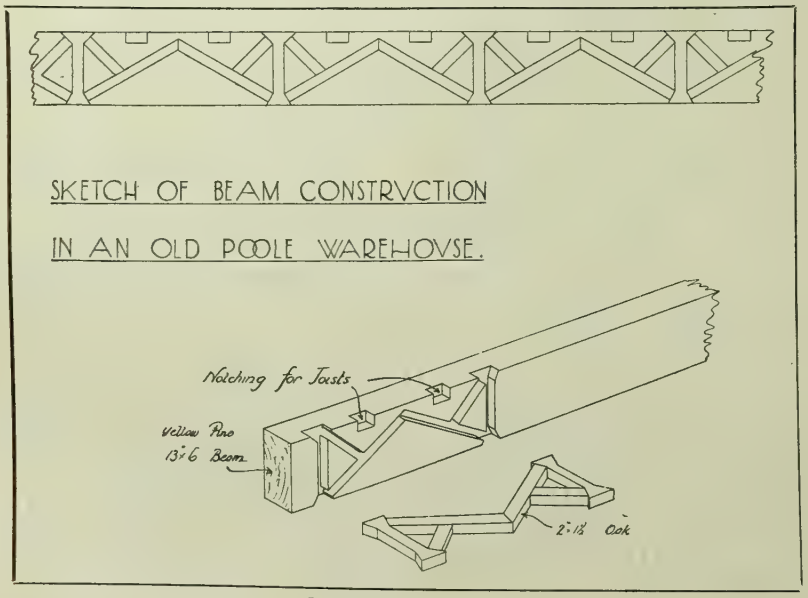
Fire Danger: Departure from Specification.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me whether there is any remedy, legal or otherwise, against a contractor or his foreman who deliberately builds a beam into a fireplace in such a manner as to be certain to cause a fire—contrary, of course, to instructions contained in the specifications? Can a criminal charge be brought against one or both for possibly endangering the lives of occupants of the building? ARCHITECT.

Old Timber Beam Construction.

SIR,—We were much interested in your illustrated account of the old timber beams at Middlesex Hospital, and venture to send you a sketch of an old method of strengthening (?) similar beams in an old Poole warehouse.

S. WHITELOCK & Co.



SEE LETTER ABOVE.

Capacity of Dance Halls.

SIR,—It was with great interest I read your illustrated article on the Astoria Cinema and Dance Hall. The dance hall is rated as having a holding capacity of some 1,000 persons. It would be helpful to a provincial man to know if there is any official rule in London for fixing the capacity of such a room where some dance and some sit out. It would seem that the actual dancing space would be uncomfortably full with 400 dancers. If there is no rule, would it be somewhere near the mark to allow ¾ sq. yd. per person on the dancing space and ¾ sq. yd. (to include gangways) for each person sitting down around small tables?

Another point is, in what way is the floor sprung? There seems little space between the dance floor and the concrete below.

ARCADIUS.

By-laws Relating to Buildings and Streets.

[REPLY TO "BY-LAWS," FEBRUARY 4.]

SIR,—It is gratifying to find that "By-law" agrees with my suggestion as to the reasonableness of the requirement of a minimum 5 ft. vertical side to a room in a roof. In spite of the by-law, I wonder how many servants and children are sleeping in rooms with skilling ceilings of totally inadequate average height, because on the plans submitted to the local authority these rooms were marked "box-room," and, owing to their diminutive size, there was nothing to justify the authority taking the view that they were anything else but box-rooms, so had to be approved?

With regard to by-laws as to windows, I think your correspondent will have to admit that I was right in stating that windows can only be required for ventilation purposes. Section 157 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1875, is the one under which by-laws for windows are made, and such a by-law has to come within the scope of the words, "with respect to the ventilation of buildings." Of course, incidentally, such windows do give light to buildings, but they may be placed in such a position (for instance, at the back of a loggia), that although it could not be said they did not give ventilation, they would be of very little use for lighting purposes. It would be very interesting to know just how far local acts have been allowed to go in requiring windows for lighting purposes.

You point out in a recent issue that once by-laws have been confirmed, the Ministry of Health has no powers to interpret, to enforce, nor to entertain appeals. From a fairly long experience, I believe that 50 per cent. of the trouble lies in the fact that local authorities are given no discretionary powers and the Ministry has none to use. Every remedy seems to bring with it its own fresh troubles; but I should be prepared to welcome a Court of Appeal of some sort. Why could not Ministry of Health Board inspectors, having special experience in such matters, be appointed? Each could have a district of fifty or sixty authorities, and with a little arrangement each could be visited actually or in groups in the course of a month. SCRUTATOR.

Profit on Cottage Work.

SIR,—We find there is a great difference of opinion between the architect, builder and purchaser of a cottage in regard to the profit which a builder should make on the cottage. Taking the cost of the cottage to be—labour £208 18s. 2d., and materials, £232 8s. 10d., we should like to know what is a reasonable allowance for overhead charges, which are affected by bad weather, illness, difficulty of getting material, high railway rates, &c. and on the what is considered a fair profit? We try to work at low prices and profits, and pay fair wages. An expression of opinion from you would be very much appreciated.

PRODUCTION AND PROFITS.

Other Inquiries.

To save time, answers to inquiries from "Kaforidua" (Gold Coast, West Africa), "Accra," & "Axim" (India and Queensland) have been sent by post.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—VII

We now come to the recommendations of Committee as to the creation of machinery which disputes as to the true meaning of aws should be determined in advance.

everal suggestions were laid before the mittee for this purpose and carefully con-red in the Report at some length. These e: (1) The setting up of a tribunal on the eral lines of the tribunal of appeal under London Building Act, consisting of pro-ional men with special qualifications in ding matters, one such court or tribunal cover the area of several local authorities perhaps several counties; (2) the setting of a similar tribunal in London at the offices he Ministry of Health, but giving its decisions pendently of the Ministry; (3) the adapta-n of the "party wall" procedure of the don Building Act; and (4) the giving of a er of decision to a representative of the istry of Health acting in and for such an a as was described in the first of the above posals.

The recommendations of the Committee are tainly simpler and involve the institution of new tribunal. They were: (1) That the istry of Health should be empowered to ertain a case stated to them by agreement ween the parties, in cases which the Ministry m suitable, in substantially the same manner they entertain a case stated under section 12 the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851; that in cases where the parties do not agree adopt this procedure, jurisdiction should be ren to petty sessions to decide beforehand e interpretation to be placed upon a by-law, the application of one of the parties to the pute.

Under the first of the above proposals it was o suggested that in difficult cases it might of advantage if the Ministry were given the wer of stating a case upon a point of law the opinion of a Divisional Court of the ng's Bench Division, such as is given in ation to closing orders under the Housing ts, but otherwise the decision of the Ministry uld be final. Under the second proposal the port states that the decision "on application petty sessions or on appeal to quarter sessions uld have to be made binding in any proceed-s at the later stage, save perhaps on the h Court."

The first of the above suggestions appears to to have much to recommend it. The Report h reference to this proposal states (par. 40): We are not suggesting that the present right either party to have recourse to the ordinary rts should be abolished. We are strongly the opinion that there exists no ground for ating special machinery as the *sole* means the interpretation of by-laws, any more n for the interpretation of any other form law, but if both parties to the dispute, that o say, the builder or building owner and the l authority, are prepared to waive their erent right of having the matter decided in courts, we see no objection to their doing

The Report points out that the academic tion of giving the Ministry, which frames models, the power of interpretation, is weighed by the advantages which would ue from adopting this first suggestion, as would bring to light cases where by-laws working badly, or cases where the models he authorising statutes need any revision, it would assist the present policy of setting a standard, and then allowing alternatives he model forms. For instance, the strength walls is fixed in terms of the ordinary k wall but, under the model, any other er form of walling may be put up, but it must, if designed to serve in place of a brick wall, be so constructed as to give, (except in certain specially provided cases), substantially the same standard of stability, but complaints had been laid before the Committee that in some old by-laws there is not this elasticity, and the Report states that local authorities sometimes object to the allowance of alternatives because their adequacy will come to be determined by a bench of magistrates without technical qualifications to decide such points, whilst 'on the other hand from the builder's point of view the possibility of having to bring expensive witnesses to refute the opinion of the local authority's surveyor, also tends to render nugatory the elasticity of such a clause; therefore the Committee considered that if there were ready to hand a body such as the Ministry, with technical and legal staffs, whose decision could be invoked by agreement between the parties it should greatly facilitate the introduction of such clauses into by-laws, and it would also secure the object sought by those who advocate discretionary control as a substitute for by-laws.

We may here mention that the Ministry of Health has shown enterprise and a desire to assist parties by adopting this suggestion voluntarily, for we have before us a circular containing an offer on the part of the Ministry, where both parties agree, and are willing to forego their rights to go before the Courts, to express an opinion on questions of interpretation. The reference to the Ministry can be made through the Clerk of the local authority and should preferably be made upon an agreed statement of facts, but the circular states that where the facts can be decided upon documentary evidence, questions of fact are not ruled out.

This first suggestion appears to us, as we have already said, admirable, but we wonder whether nothing can be done to improve the second suggestion, which we may repeat was, "That failing an agreement to refer the legality of the rejection to the Minister of Health, either party be given a right to apply to a court of summary jurisdiction, with appeal to quarter sessions, for a declaration whether the rejection was or was not lawful; that any declaration so obtained be binding except in the High Court."

This suggestion appears to us far less satisfactory, although of course, it does provide for what at present does not exist, the right to obtain a declaratory judgment, in a Court of Petty Sessions, but the cases where the parties cannot agree to go before the Ministry are certain to be cases involving questions of the most difficulty, and petty sessions, as appears from the Report itself, is a tribunal the least fitted to decide matters involving interpretation of the law. If, as the Report states, both the local authorities and the builders have found difficulties arise out of alternative clauses because at a later stage the question of their adequacy may come before a Court which the Report admits does not possess the necessary qualifications for deciding such points, and if a change is to be made in the law, why should the parties unable to agree be relegated to the most unsatisfactory tribunal? Almost any other tribunal would be more satisfactory in questions of interpretation beforehand; the county court, for instance, where there is an appeal to a Divisional Court and by leave of that Court a further appeal to the Court of Appeal.

It appears to us that this alternative offered of an agreement to go before the Ministry, or failing agreement, to resort to an admittedly unsatisfactory tribunal, might place a weapon in the hands of a recalcitrant party by which to force a settlement on the other party, as it might be said "Agree with me or I will take you to Petty Sessions." The Committee themselves appear to have recognised that this proposal was the least satisfactory, and that reasonable people would take the first, and we quote the following passage from the Report: "In most cases we imagine where each party is acting on a genuine belief in the correctness of the legal contentions it puts forward, both will consider it important that the decision shall be by a body capable of skilful interpretation, which usually the local bench are not, and will therefore be willing to agree on a joint case for the Ministry of Health, but we think that if for any reason one party is averse from so proceeding the other should not be thrown back into the present unsatisfactory position." This passage emphasises the danger we have indicated above; the person with no genuine belief in his contention may try to force terms on the other party on the threat of taking the matter before an unsatisfactory tribunal, for the only difference made by this second proposal on the "present unsatisfactory position" is that recourse is given to a court for a declaratory judgment, but to a court admittedly the least suited for the purpose. As we have said, the county court would be preferable, but we venture to put forward a further suggestion, that in all cases where a declaratory decision is required beforehand on the interpretation of a by-law, the Ministry of Health should be the first tribunal, whether by consent or not, but that where an unwilling party is brought before it, the appeal proposed in the first case, where the parties come before the tribunal by agreement, (that is the power suggested to be exercised by the Minister of stating a case for the High Court), should be extended, and such a case should be stated at the request of either party.

The only objection to this suggestion would seem to lie in the following passage from the Report (par. 40), "Where the parties are unable to agree upon a case" (that is to refer the matter to the Ministry), "or either party desires to have the matter decided in a court of law, or the Ministry considers that the issues raised are such as would be better decided in accordance with the existing practice, we think that jurisdiction should remain with the Courts. This would incidentally provide a safeguard against a danger that some of us have felt strongly, namely, any tendency to take trivial matters to the Ministry, such as whether a particular mortar was or was not properly mixed. The Ministry having an option whether to entertain a case or not, would presumably decline to be troubled with mere trivialities, and moreover the parties would be unlikely to wish to refer them to London for decision." As the Committee were dealing only with questions of interpretation of by-laws, it is difficult to see how such a question as that instanced in the above quotation as to the mixing of mortar could arise, but under the suggestion we have made, the Ministry could still be left to exercise a discretion as to whether it would entertain a case, and on its refusal the parties would be left under the existing procedure, but in trivial matters that would be no hardship; whilst, where the refusal was based upon the ground that the matter was one best entertained by a Court, provision could be made in these exceptional circumstances that the case should be heard in the County Court.

We submit that our suggestion would be preferable to that contained in the Report, where the parties cannot agree to lay their case before the Ministry, for in such cases it gives the parties a skilled tribunal in the first instance, with full access to the High Court by request for a case to be stated, and it also lessens the appeals on preliminary questions of this nature; but if that suggestion is considered impracticable by those best able to give an opinion, we still think that the second recommendation of the Committee requires reconsideration and amendment.

"THE CINDERELLA OF INDUSTRY"

A LONDON contractor writes :—"Many years of real and active work in the contracting world suggests to me that the above is the correct description of the building industry. In most trades the selling price is based upon a known definite cost of production, to which is added a fairly big percentage to cover 'on costs' and profit. In the building industry the materials are practically all 'ringed,' and the value thereof is easily ascertainable, but the labour costs are most erratic and doubtful. Since labour, as a generality, forms at least half of the cost of building work, it is perfectly correct to state that the builder sells, at an absurd percentage, something of an unknown cost.

"Comparison with other industries shows the futility of the cut-throat competition so prevalent in the building industry to-day. In the motor trade, where most of the work is on a day work basis, the mechanic draws much less than the building craftsman, but is charged up at a rate that would shock the most generous of architects and surveyors—4s. per hour is quite a usual rate to charge. Yet the London Master Builders' Association, in their Day Work Schedule, quote 2s. 4d. per hour for a craftsman, which rate it is occasionally found the builder has a difficulty in obtaining. A common rate for establishment charges on motor work is 50 per cent.; can one picture this rate being agreed to on building work? What can one picture as a reasonable charge in our industry to cover—use of capital, expensive plant, workshops, &c., tendering costs on unsuccessful jobs, establishment charges, highly skilled professional services, margin to cover the selling, based on, to a large extent, unknown costs, contingencies (only provided in contracts for architects' use and never for builders'), increases in costs of materials, and lastly, and often '*leastly*,' profit. Would not the average builder be glad to take, say, a quarter of those percentages ruling in the motor world or, say, the drapery world? Often the estate agent who sells a house receives more for his infinitesimal trouble than the builder with his many risks receives on his enterprise.

"We may divide the contractor's work into two halves, material and labour. Material is practically 'ringed' and 'trusted' to at least 75 per cent. Labour is in a sense 'ringed.' To enable the builders' merchant to function, and to enable labour to function, the services of the contractor are necessary, and the heading of this article is justified if one realises what the contractor gets out of the deal.

"At present there is a distinct lull in the building trade. It may only be temporary, due to the effects of the Coal and General Strike, or it may be the start of one of those unfortunate depressions that occur periodically. In any case, it cannot fail but to have a purifying influence on the cost of materials and the output of labour. The last few years have certainly produced more work, and in the ordinary course this should have had the result of giving the builder a percentage more in keeping with the risks of the trade, but owing to the shortage of labour, this slightly better price has been more than counterbalanced by the lesser output.

"In the medical profession, skill and ability may lead the doctor to Harley-street; in the building trade, skill and ability may lead the contractor to Carey-street, because of the extraordinary want of skill found amongst some of the smaller competitors in the contracting world. The estimator who leaves the most out is the man who secures the contract. A premium on ignorance. It is perfectly true this sends also the inexperienced contractor to Carey-street, and at that one could leave the matter to work out its own end but that the effect of incompetent estimating tends to drag down and prostitute a noble calling.

"The writer, with over thirty years of actual experience as an estimator, later as a contractor, has frequently gone to the trouble of re-pricing a lost job at cost of material (mostly tariff) only, and pricing labour at nil (rather an impossible theory), only to find that this extreme view would not have secured the contract.

"The explanation of this extraordinary position can only mean one thing, viz., absolute ignorance of what is really the life's blood of the industry—estimating. For this reason, and in the hope that the light of knowledge may lift the industry more in keeping with its dignity and importance, one is grateful that the Institute of Builders is fostering technical education to its utmost."

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Downham.—HOUSES.—A further 111 houses are to be erected on the Downham housing estate, Lewisham, for the London County Council. Plans have been approved by the local borough council.

Grove Park.—HOUSES.—The Lewisham Borough Council are to erect 272 houses on the Grove Park housing estate. Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., of 5, Victoria-street, S.W.1, is the architect.

Hayes.—EXTENSIONS.—The directors of "His Master's Voice" Gramophone Co., Ltd., have decided to carry out an important scheme of development at their factory at Hayes, Middlesex. The factory will be greatly enlarged—one "shop" alone receiving 60,000 sq. ft. additional floor space. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Wallis Gilbert & Partners, architects, of 29, Roland-gardens, S.W. 7. No building contract has yet been let.

Highgate.—CLUB HOUSE.—Upon the Highgate golf course a new two-story club house is being built by Messrs. John Willmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd., to the design of the architects, Messrs. W. H. Woodroffe & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 5, Bedford-row, W.C. 1. The floors and roof, of steel construction, are being supplied and erected by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Horniman-gardens.—CONVENIENCES.—Messrs. J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd., builders, have made an application for plans to be passed by the Lewisham Borough Council for the London County Council for construction of conveniences at Horniman-gardens, Lewisham. The plans were approved.

Mile End-road.—REBUILDING.—A sum of £5,000 is to be spent on the rebuilding of the Old Boys' Club, in Mile End-road, E.

Soho-square.—FLATS.—It is reported that the last part of the site of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell's old factory in Soho-square has been sold to a Yorkshire property owner for between £35,000 and £40,000. A scheme providing for shops, offices and flats is being proposed.

Stratford.—REBUILDING.—A contract has been signed with Messrs. Henry Knight & Son, of Tottenham, N., for the rebuilding of the central front block of Messrs. J. R. Roberts' Stores, Ltd. The facings are to be of Messrs. Carter & Co.'s white ceramic marble, and the bronze arcade windows to this section and the two side wings constituting an arcade 260 ft. long, are by Messrs. Courtney, Pope & Co. The architects for the scheme, costing about £25,000, are Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., of 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Tottenham Court-road.—THEATRE.—A new company is being formed, under the name of the Casino Theatre, Ltd., for the erection of a new theatre on the Meux Brewery site at the corner of Tottenham Court-road and New Oxford-street. Accommodation will be provided for 2,648 persons. Sir Alfred Butt is to be one of the directors of the company.

Upper Thames-street.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, E.C., are the architects for the rebuilding of a portion of 78, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

Young-street.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd., of Kensington, have received the Kensington Borough Council's permission to rebuild certain premises on the south side of Ball-street, abutting upon that street and Young-street.

HOUSING: DAMP-PROOF COURSES

THE following circular on this subject has been issued by the Scottish Board of Health :

In their circular, dated January 17, 192 the Board drew the attention of the loc authority to the use by some contractors damp-proof courses of inferior quality. Report however, continue to be received by the Boa from their Housing Inspectors to the effe that this practice is still prevalent, mo particularly in the case of houses being erect for sale by private enterprise with the assistan of subsidy from local authorities. It is report that not only is the material used frequently inferior quality but also that it is improper laid. In either case the danger of dam supervening in the houses is very real, an effective remedial measures after a house ha been erected are usually impracticable.

The quality and laying of damp-proof cours are matters to which the Board attach th greatest importance. In order to participate State Subsidy, the materials used must be good quality, such as is ordinarily specified b a local authority in a contract for workin class houses. This in effect requires compliance with the General Specification of the Boar which reads :—"The damp-proof course sha be of pure bitumen sheeting of approve quality and manufacture or other approve material." Having regard to the reports the Board's Inspectors above referred to, th greatest care must be exercised by the loc authority to see that where sheeting is used th core is of canvas, hessian cloth, or other materi of equal quality. Further, where samples ar submitted for the local authority's approva they must take the necessary steps to satisf themselves that only the approved quality being laid.

The method of laying the material is of equa importance and particular attention should b given to the following, viz. :—

(*a*) A damp-proof course must be provided—

(1) below the level of the ground floor jois in all outer walls, partition walls, ar sleeper walls;

(2) on all piers under wooden beams;

(3) under all door standards on the groun floor;

(4) at the ends of wooden joists where th latter abut on concrete floors;

(5) below and at the back of all concrete si in cavity walls and extending not less th three inches beyond each end. The pie below the sills must be turned up an tacked to the back of the wooden sills;

(6) above all ground floor lintels in cavi walls, extending not less than three inch beyond each end and turned up not less th three inches above the inner lintel a properly fixed.

(*b*) In the case of outer walls, the dam proof course must be laid at a level of not l than six inches above the finished surface the outside ground abutting thereon.

(*c*) In solid walls, the damp-proof cou must be of one width for the full thickness the walls and lapped at least three inches all junctions.

(*d*) As the damp-proof course at door op ings and in internal walls may sometimes torn and displaced before the superstructure laid thereon, care should be taken to see th it is properly renewed before being cove over.

The Board have instructed their Inspect to give special attention to the provision damp-proof courses so that State Subsidy n not be paid in respect of any house in wh they find that the materials and workmans are not in accordance with the requireme of the Board as set forth herein. It is for local authority, therefore, if they wish to ens that State Subsidy will not be withheld, take immediate steps to see that these requ ments are fulfilled in all cases.

HOUSING AND BUILDING EXHIBITION EDINBURGH

is Exhibition, the second of its kind held in burgh, was formally opened on Wednesday, 9th inst., by the Right Hon. Alexander nson, the Lord Provost, under the chair- hip of Councillor G. D. Brown, Convener ie Housing Committee. In opening the bition, the Lord Provost said it was organ- in the interests of the building industry architects, builders, engineers, in fact all rned with building would find it full of est. He congratulated Mr. Percy Bentley the success of the Exhibition.

low we give particulars of some of the bits :—

The Stands.

an Ure & Co. (Keppochhill, Glasgow), **s 22–23, Row B.**

ates.—Of particular interest here is a work- nodel of the famous "Ure Back-to-back" . Cast-iron mantelpieces and interior com- ions with hot-water arrangement are also gst the exhibits of this firm, whose Edin- n representative is Mr. A. Ainslie, 44, erby-road, Trinity, Edinburgh.

tish Vacuum Cleaner Co., Ltd. (Parsons n-lane, S.W.6, and 7A, Hope-street, Edin- h), **Stand 32, Row C.**

cuum Cleaners.—This stand is of particular e to works' managers and indeed to all ested in the efficient cleaning of workshops, s or home. Three types of cleaner are on , the "Turbinet," electric cleaner, the ivac" hand cleaner and the "Goblin" non- ric suction sweeper, and demonstrations are ed out continuously, while, by appoint- , demonstrations can be arranged in one's residence.

The Builder," Ltd. (Catherine-street and t-street, Aldwych, W.C.2; branch offices irmingham and Glasgow), **Stand 49, Row C.**

blication and Models.—At this stand there is play of books of interest to the architectural, ding and allied professions, and an exhibition electrically-illuminated models, amongst h are "Old London Bridge," "London's Waterworks," and a "House with Four ooms," which took first prize in *The Builder* of Building Competition. There are also displays of *The Builder*, *Architecture*, and publications issued from *The Builder* e.

e Chalmers-Edina Co. (39, Assembly-street,), **Stand 44, Row C.**

mps.—This firm has an interesting exhibit mps of all species on view, ranging from the "Edina" Colonial Piston Pump, with a ity on 100 ft. head of 600 gallons per hour, e large "Edina" centrifugal pumping set, paraffin engine, which can handle 15,000 s per hour on a 10 ft. head. Of special st to contractors, however, is the "Edina" service pump, electrically driven, of par- r value for the country house. Several of concrete mixers are also displayed.

w, Clark & Co. ("Diamond" Patent r Works, Leyton, E.10), **Stand 68, Row F.**

ension Ladders.—A display invaluable to ntractor is on view at this stand, where ds of Messrs. Drew, Clark & Co.'s ladders, s and scaffolding are to be seen. "Rap- patent scaffolding has been used in the s of Parliament, Home and Foreign , National Gallery, and a score of other tant buildings, where its use has effected t saving of time and expense. There are own the "Diamond" telescope extension s, in which there is absolutely nothing to ong, while they are compact, rigid and .

ells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd. (Ancoats, Man- r, and 10, St. Colme-street, Edinburgh), **35, Row C.**

tric Lifts.—This stand consists of a repre- on of an electric lift as it might appear in trance hall of a public building. This e lift engineers of long experience and are able to supply all requisites for the equipment and maintenance of electric lifts for any purpose. Their exhibit shows a full-size car of a design which contains all the latest improvements including the E.C.M. improved locking device.

The Express Lift Co., Ltd. (71, Waterloo-street, Glasgow), **Stand 29, Row C.**

Lifts.—This is an exhibit of interest to architects, in view of the fact that "Express" lifts have been selected for the new Municipal Buildings, Glasgow. The exhibit is one of Standard (C.4) Driving Gears, in which the over-driven worm is of special grade hammered steel, cut from the solid and case-hardened. The worm wheel is constructed with a "Phosphor Bronze" rim with machine-cut teeth. Also on exhibit is the small Electric Service Lift, suitable for restaurants, hotels and private houses. The method of control is on the push-button system and the lift can be arranged to serve any number of floors, while it will make several hundred journeys at the cost of one B.O.T. unit.

Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd. (St. Margaret's Ironworks, Leicester), **Stand 34, Row C.**

Stonebreaking Machinery.—Several types of stone and concrete breaking machines are on view in this stand, including an "Acme Victor" concrete breaker on travelling wheels, designed for dealing with builder's aggregate. Worthy of note, too, is this firm's No. 1 (¼ yard) "Open Drum" concrete mixer, which is entirely self-contained with hoist, batch measuring and loading hoppers, self-contained power unit, and water tank. This machine also is on travelling wheels.

L. Keizer & Co., Ltd. (Coalfield-lane and Mitchell-street, Leith), **Stand 16, Row B.**

Plywood Walls.—This stand concentrates on the display of the practical application of plywood to interior walls. On exhibition are panelled sections of figured Japanese oak, mahogany, figured Austrian oak, Oregon pine, and alderwood. There are also on view ceiling sections in various designs illustrating the use of plywood as an attractive substitute for plaster as a base for paint or paper work. We understand that while at first cost plywood compares favourably with any other material for wall covering, and that while the erection is no dearer than simple plastering, the ultimate saving by elimination of cost of upkeep and redecoration is assured—a very important saving.

King, Craig & Co., Ltd. (113, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4), **Stands 17 & 18, Row B.**

Hardwood Doors and Porcelain Ware.—This firm has an illustrative display of well-made hardwood doors suitable for all types of purpose on view at their stands, where there are also on view a good selection of their baths, closets, tile surrounds, mantels, &c.

R. H. Kirk & Co. (St. Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne), **Stand 28, Row B.**

Concrete Machinery.—There is on view at this stand the "Kirk" patent block-maker, for which it is claimed that all artificial stone and concrete blocks required on a building from foundation to chimney cornice can be made. This particular machine, together with another exhibit, the "Champion" patent slab and block maker, was used on the Lochend, Craiglockhart, Prestonpans and Gorgie housing schemes.

Liner Concrete Machinery Co. (Glasshouse Bridge, City-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, **Stands 12 & 13, Row A.**

Concrete Machinery.—This firm's "A" type "Liner" Patent Concrete stone-moulding machine and mechanical stacker, shown on their stands, is claimed to be the only double-unit moulding machine on the market that makes and stacks mechanically cast stone. The following claims are made for the machine: Firstly, it has a moulding-box of steel which ensures perfectly true stones; next, it makes a large variety of finished stones rock-faced or plain, building blocks, partition slabs, steps, sills, mullions, &c., while the moulding-box is adjustable so as to bond with ⅜ in. joints when necessary. On view at the stands are also several other type of "Liner" apparatus, including the patent slab, block and brick machine, stocked in three standard sizes; the face-down block-making machine, in which, as the name implies, the blocks are made face down, enabling a fine close face to be obtained; while besides these are a number of other concrete making and forming machines which deserve close inspection.

Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd. (Lansdowne-road, S.W.8), **Stand 27, Row B.**

Scaffolding.—This stand will be of interest to builders and contractors for there are given daily demonstrations of the use of tubular scaffolding, which comprises patent sprocketed steel tubes, reinforced putlogs (which eliminate putlog holes), suspended scaffolding, and "Scaffixer" scaffold ties. There are also demonstrations of the use of "Conforms" or patent adjustable stanchion plates which centre a column or pilaster to any dimension in a few seconds.

A. Stevenson & Co. (Bonnington Welded Boiler Works, 60–62, Newhaven-road, Leith), **Stand 21, Row B.**

Central Heating.—In view of the popularity of the central heating system of warming, this stand is of the very highest value to the contractor or architect. On view here are "Weldun" welded boilers of a type suitable for domestic engineering and of kinds to accommodate all fuels, and also various designs of range and grate boilers suitable for housing schemes and general requirements.

Standard Metal Window Co. (West Bromwich), **Row C.**

Metal Windows.—In this row are shown several of the productions of this firm, who specialise in leaded light casements, roof lights and standard cottage casements. Yet another development is their steel-partitioning for offices, factories, classrooms, &c.

Winget (1924), Ltd. (Winget House, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1), **Stand 36, Row C.**

Concrete Mixers.—A machine for which it is claimed that "a perfect mix is guaranteeed"—the "Winget" open drum concrete mixer—is the principal exhibit on this stand, a machine which is fitted with a semi-helix bottom construction of the Burn-Lancaster mixing drum. An output of 60–70 cubic yards per eight-hour day is claimed for this machine, whose claims are backed up by an offer from the makers of seven days' free trial before purchase, if desired. There are also on view several types of "Winget" slab and block making machines and stone-breaking and granulating machines, whose long list of successes on public contracts speak for themselves.

Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd. (Leeds) (Scottish representatives, Round & Robertson, Ltd., 16, North St. Andrew-street, Edinburgh; P. M. Martin, 78, M'Alpine-street, Glasgow, and Elliot Paisley, 20, St. Andrew-street, Dundee), **Stand 37, Row C.**

Copper Tubing.—Copper tubes for hot and cold water service pipes have many advantages, amongst which may be numbered a low initial cost, a sound and reliable installation, and no burst pipes. "Yorkshire" light-gauge housing tubes have secured many contracts for housing schemes, hospitals, and other public institutions, which speaks well of the high quality of their material and finish. These "Yorkshire" tubes are produced in a manner which makes them particularly suitable for use with all types of compression joints. It is claimed that they can be bent, drifted, or flanged without annealing, thus ensuring a quick reliable job with minimum labour costs. These tubes are manufactured in all sizes from .005 in. inside diameter to 24 in.

Building Trade Wages.

The Minutes of Proceedings at the Statutory Meeting of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry have now been made public. They contain the report of the Grading Commission whose recommendations were published in our issue for January 21.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers
...erdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers	Slaters	Plum-bers	Pain-ters	Lab-ourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 305.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

r some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk dvertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information nposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any r; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

e date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names se willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom ce where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

llowing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, Clerk, C.; Town Clerk T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; yor, S; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

LDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

BRUARY 21.—**Bolton.**—HOUSES.—118 houses in- d to be built on the Paulhan-street estate, and houses on the Moorfield estate, for the C.B. ng Department of the Corporation, 51, Victoria- e. Deposit £2 2s.

B. 21.—**Cardiff.**—HOUSES.—198 at Ely, for . A. Dep. £2 2s.

B. 21.—**Chelmsford.**—COTTAGES.—9 pairs of es at Broomfield, together with construction of of road, for R.D.C. J. Dewhurst, E. and S., loo-la.

B. 21.—**Chester.**—HOUSES.—16 parlour type on andbridge estate, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City ep. £3 3s.

B. 21.—**Dublin.**—ADDITIONS.—To St. Columba's nal Schools, Iona-rd., Drumcondra, for the Very r. Nolan, P.P. Ashlin & Coleman, As., 7, Dawson- Dep. £3 3s.

B. 21.—**Dublin.**—BUILDING.—At Crooksling Sana- n, for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C. Dep. £1.

B. 21.—**Kirkby-in-Ashfield.**—HOUSES.—68 non- ar on site in the Park, for U.D.C. L. Dodsley, A. £3 3s.

B. 21.—**Leatherhead.**—HOUSES.—26 at new hous- heme, Kingston-rd., for U.D.C. S. R. Drake, S. £1 1s.

B. 21.—**Leek.**—HOUSES.—34 non-parlour on Novi- ite, for U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, S.

B. 21.—**Maidenhead.**—HOUSES.—55 on Boyn Hill djoining Cox Green-rd., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

B. 21.—**Mirfield.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Knowl eyan Church premises, also adjoining manse. J. on, Fold Head.

B. 21.—**Poole.**—HOUSE.—At Corfe Mullen, for T.C. Goodacre, B.E.

B. 21.—**Prestwick.**—BUILDING.—Post office and hone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. e of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

BRUARY 21.—**Reading.**—CONVERSION.—Conver- of the Hospitium building, St. Lawrence's Church- into offices for the Borough Surveyor, for the C.B. ugh Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

B. 21.—**Rugby.**—COTTAGES.—8, Marton; 20, son-av., New Bilton; and 90 yds. run of carriage- nd footpaths, for R.D.C. J. E. Weeks, S. and A., le-st., Dep. £2 2s.

B. 21.—**Rushen (I. of M.)**—COTTAGE.—For care- , at Ballagawne reservoir, for Rushen Water d.

B. 21.—**South Molton.**—HOUSES. —12 non-parlour site in Mill-lane, for T.C. G. K. Foster, B.S. £2 2s.

B. 21.—**Westhampnett.**—HOUSES.— Site fronting ham-la. at Walberton, 8, and site fronting the Yapton to Walberton road at North End, on, 6, for R.D.C. W. D. Rasell, C.

B. 21.—**Woking.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of 100 s at Woking Village, Horsell and Knaphill, for C. G. J. Wooldridge, S.

B. 21.—**Worsborough.**—HOUSES.—All trades, 42 s, Worsborough-road, Birdwell, for U.D.C. T. , S. Dep. £1 1s.

B. 22.—**Conway.**—PAINTING.—Decorating of ynyd Hospital, for Conway and Penmaenmawr Hospital Board. T. R. Jones, C.

B. 22.—**Cork.**—RESTORATION.—Elizabeth Fort, e as a Garda Siochana Station, for Commissioners blic Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of c Works, Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin). Dep. £1.

B. 22.—**Grimsby.**—HOUSES.—64 non-parlour type nsthorpe, for Corporation. H. G. Whyatt, B.E. £2 2s.

BRUARY 22.—**Hawkinge.**—CHAPEL.—Erection of metery chapel, for the Borough of Folkestone. Nichols, M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Corporation Offices, stone. Dep. £5 5s.

BRUARY 22.—**Herts.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 22 s on Goff's Oak site, for the Cheshunt U.D.C. Sharpe, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, House, Cheshunt, Herts. Deposit £5 5s.

B. 22.—**Leeds.**—FENCING.—Wrot-iron fencing at rn Platts Park and Old Park-rd., Roundhay, and uous wrot-iron fencing at Cobble Hall, Roundhay, C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

B. 22.—**Liverpool.**—PAVILION.—Bowls pavilion conveniences at Bank-rd. recreation ground, n, for T.C. Land Steward and S.

BRUARY 22.—**Saltash.**—POST OFFICE.—Erection Saltash, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles- London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques le to the Commissioners).

B. 22.—**Tynemouth.**—SEED.—Closing in the Shed, for C.B. B.S., 19–20, Howard-st., Shields.

B. 23.—**Barnsley.**—HOUSES.—139 non-parlour n the Cundy Cross site, Pontefract-rd., Monk n, Barnsley; also 4 parlour type houses and 20 rlour type houses, Huddersfield-rd. site, for C.B. Dep. £1 1s.

EB. 23.—**Oswestry.**—HOUSES.—26 non-parlour n Llwyn housing estate, for T.C. T. Ridge, B.A., Bank Chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 23.—**Prestwich.**—HOUSES.—50 on Langley estate, for U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 23.—**Rochdale.**—SUB-STATION.—On Dicken Green estate, for C.B. B.S.

FEB. 23.—**Rustington.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric lighting at Millfield, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, E.-in-C. Dep. £1.

FEB. 23.—**Tottington.**—HOUSES.—72, Walshaw estate, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 23.—**Various Places.**—BUILDING, EXTENSIONS, &c.—(1) Extension of covered yard at the South Western Ambulance Station, Landor-road, S.W.17; (2) recreation hall, Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.

FEBRUARY 23.—**Various Places.**—SANITARY, ROOF AND STEEL FENCING.—(1) Sanitary alterations at the Caterham Mental Hospital; (2) new roofs to dormitories at Hackney Casual Ward; (3) supplying and fixing new steel pale fencing at Highwood Hospital, Brentwood, Essex, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Deposit £1 in respect of each work.

FEB. 23.—**Walthamstow.**—CHIMNEY.—Erection of brick chimney, Exeter-rd., for U.D.C. G. R. Spurr, E. and T.E., Electricity Works. Dep. £1.

★FEB. 23.—**Wolverhampton.**—BUILDINGS.—Erection of temporary school buildings, for Corporation. T. A. Warren, Director of Education, North-st.

FEBRUARY 24.—**Almondsbury.**—BUILDING.—Police station at Almondsbury, near Bristol, for the Gloucestershire C.C. E. S. Sinnott, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 24.—**Down.**—ALTERATIONS.—To Newry-st. (Rathfriland) P.E. schools, alterations to Greyabbey P.E. school; new well, Greyabbey P.E. school; new well, Kirkistown P.E. school, for County E.C. Castor J. Love, A. and Civil E., 11, Chichester-st., Belfast.

FEB. 24.—**Dublin.**—REPAIRS.—To annex building, Kevin-st. schools; renewing stone strings, sills, copings, &c., at the Public Library, Kevin-st.; making good damage done by fire at 14, Suffolk-st., for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

FEB. 24.—**Gravesend.**—CONVENIENCES.—Parrock-st., for T.C. F. T. Grant, B.E. and S. Dep. £1.

FEB. 24.—**Hailsham.**—HOUSES.—10, Heathfield and 10 Hellingley, and sewer extension work at Heathfield, for R.D.C. W. O. Humphrey, S., 17, London-rd., Dep. £1 1s.

FEB 24.—**Hoylake and West Kirby.**—EXTENSIONS.—Alterations and additions to the Cottage Hospital, including X-Ray Department, Nurses' Quarters, extensions to main wards, and other work. E. Ware, A., 20, Exchange-st. East, Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 24.—**London.**—BUILDING.—Operation theatre at the Greenwich and Deptford Hospital, Woolwich-rd., S.E., for Greenwich B.G. William A. Pite, Son & Fairweather, architects, 12, Carteret-st., Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, or L. Jacob, F.S.I., Q.S., 58, Gordon-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £3.

FEB. 24.—**North Berwick.**—HOUSES.—8 blocks houses at Lochbridge-rd., for T.C. A. Robertson, B.S.

FEB. 24.—**Ripon.**—HOUSES.—38 houses, for T.C. City E. Dep. £5.

FEB. 24.—**Wortley.**—BUILDING.—Fire engine garage and workshop at depot, Clay Wheels-la., Wadsley Bridge, for R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Greno Buildings, Grenoside. Dep. 10s. 6d.

FEB. 25.—**Alford.**—HOUSES.—Three pairs on site in Parsons-la., for U.D.C. J. Grundy, S. Dep. £2.

FEB. 25.—**Cwmbach.**—RENOVATIONS.—Cwmbach Chapel. W. Griffiths & Son, As., Falcon-chambers, Llanelly. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 25.—**Llandilo.**—PAINTING.—Salem Congregational Chapel, near Llandilo. J. Jones, Secretary, School House, Salem.

FEB. 25.—**Maldon.**—CENTRE.—Treatment centre, for Essex C.C. C.A., Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s., to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

★FEB. 25.—**Sutton-in-Ashfield.**—HOUSES.—Central section, 36; Northern and Western boundaries section, 42; Southern section, 22; roads, pavements, and sewers for all, for U.D.C. Warner & Bocock, As. and Ss., Mansfield-rd. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 26.—**Chapel-en-le-Frith.**—HOUSES.—16 non-parlour type at Buxton-rd., Fernilee, for R.D.C. T. Dinsdale, S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 26.—**Dawlish.**—HOUSES.—16 or 20, with roads and sewers, for U.D.C. S. and E. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Essex.**—BUILDINGS.—Erection of a new block of buildings for senile dementia patients at the Poor Law Institution, Rochford, for the Guardians of the Rochford Union. Norman Evans, Lic.R.I.B.A., Guardians' Architect, 41, High-street, Southend-on-Sea. Deposit £1 1s.

FEB. 26.—**Huddersfield.**—DISPENSARY.—Together with alterations to accident wards at Royal Infirmary, for Governors. Stocks, Sykes & Hickson, As., 4, St. Peter's-st.

FEB. 26.—**Huddersfield.**—HOME.—Maternity home in grounds of late Huddersfield Vicarage, Greenhead-rd., for Corporation. B.A., 26, Ramsden-st.

FEB. 26.—**Tarvin.**—COTTAGES.—Three cottages at Barton, for R.D.C. H. Beswick & Son, As., 19, Newgate-st., Chester. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 28.—**Bury.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 200 of eight types and 24 of two types, for C.B. J. Ainsworth Settle, B.E., Bank-st., Bury. Dep. £5.

FEB. 28.—**Congleton.**—WING.—War Memorial Hospital. J. H. Hall, A. and S., 1, Cooper-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS.—Additions to the City Abattoir, North Circular-rd., for C.B. F. McArdle, A. and City E., Ulster Bank-chambers, Lower O'Connell-st. Dep. £5 5s.

FEB. 28.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS, &C.—At 39, Grafton-st., for C.B. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Dundee.**—SCHOOL.—New secondary school at Perth-road, for the E.C. Thoms & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Harrogate.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of a system of concealed or other method of electric lighting in the nave and aisles of St. Mark's Church, Leeds-road, for the P.C. Hon. Secretary to the Council, Corner Garth, Leeds-road, Harrogate.

FEB. 28.—**Hove.**—PAINTING.—Internal and decorating public library, for T.C. B.S.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Newquay.**—SHELTERS.—Reinforced concrete shelters and conveniences at Towan Promenade, for the U.D.C. J. H. Edmondson, engineer and surveyor, Council Chambers. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Northwich.**—HOUSES.—24 on Churchwalk site, for U.D.C. J. Brooke, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB 28.—**Nottingham.**—HOUSES.—171 non-parlour on Wollaton Park estate, for T.C. T. C. Howitt, A., 58–59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Sligo.**—HALL.—Parish hall in John-street, for St. John's Church, Sligo. The Hon. Secretary, J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox-street.

MAR. 1.—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—At Bow, Halwill (Holsworthy), and Winkleigh, for C.C. C.A., Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

MAR. 1.—**Gt. Yarmouth.**—HOUSES.—56, on Barrack site, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

★MAR. 1.—**Headington.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 436 semi-detached houses, for R.D.C.. Wm. Page-Webb, A. and S., 23, High-st., New Headington, Oxford. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 1.—**Mirfield.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating interior of Trinity United Methodist Church and Lecture Room. H. Clifte, 4, St. Paul's-rd.

★MAR. 2.—**Gravesend.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 114 houses, for the Corporation. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., B.A., 5, Woodville-terr., Gravesend. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 2.—**Macroom.**—HOUSES.—Four houses and premises constructed at Casement-st., for U.D.C. M. Kelleher, T.C.

MAR. 3.—**Bumpstead.**—COTTAGES.—3 pairs of non-parlour type and 2 pairs of parlour type at Steeple Bumpstead, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, A., 10, High-st., Haverhill.

MAR. 3.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS.—Conversion of offices into receiving ward for hospital, for the Guardians, Stepney Union. Clerk to the Guardians, Administrative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. Dep. £2.

MAR. 3.—**St. Columb Major.**—HOUSES.—4, Burgois, St. Issey; 4, St. Colomb Major; 2, Burlawn, St. Breock, for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 4.—**Doncaster.**—HOUSES.—80 at Bawtry, and street works and drainage in connection, for R.D.C. Walker & Thompson, F.R.I.B.A., Carbon-chambers, 7, Hall Gate. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 4.—**Oldmill.**—REWIRING.—The electrical installation of Oldmill Hospital, for City P.C. J. Alex. Bell, City Electrical E.

★MAR. 4.—**Tavistock.**—HOSPITAL.—Erection of hospital for Trustees of Kelly College. Dixon & Bamsey, A's, 25, St. Peter-st., Tiverton. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 5.—**Poole.**—RENOVATIONS.—Renovations at Woodlands, Blandford-rd., Broadstone, for B.G. A. J. H. Pearce, C.

MAR. 7.—**Clare.**—COTTAGES.—As follows:—Clare 12; Great Bradley, 4; Little Thurlow, 4; Little Wratting, 6; Denston, 2; Stansfield, 2; Wickhambrook, 6; Wixoe, 2, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, A., 10, High-st., Haverhill.

MAR. 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—RENOVATIONS.—Four cottages at North Stoke, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C. 7, St. Martin's-st.

MAR. 7.—**Farnborough.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations and additions to children's homes, for Bromley Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

MAR. 7.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of block on Collingwood Estate (Brady-st. area), Bethnal Green, for L.C.C. Plans, Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after payment of dep. of £2 to the Cashier of the Council.

★MAR. 7.—**Oldbury.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 108 houses for Smethwick C.B. R. Fletcher, B.E. and S. Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £3 5s.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—DISPENSARY.—Erection of tuberculosis dispensary for the Deptford B.C. H. Morley Lawson, M.Inst.M. & C.E., Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

★MAR. 8.—**Palmer's Green.**—NEW BRIDGE.—Construction of the superstructure, for the Southgate U.D.C. R. Phillips, Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N. 13. Deposit £2.

MAR. 8.—**South Elmsall.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric light at Westfield-la. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 10.—**Tynemouth.**—REBUILDING.—Priory School, for E.C. W. Stockdale, A.R.I.B.A., 81, Howard-st., North Shields. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 12.—**Southampton.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Fontley Council school, including five class-rooms, new cloak-room, and offices, &c., for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 12.—**Staines.**—HOUSES.—Ashford Common, Ashford, 10; Staines-rd., Laleham, 10; Stanwell Moor, Stanwell, 12; Sipson site, Harmondsworth, 16, for R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 14.—**Guildford.**—FLATS.—60 flats on Aldershot-rd. estate, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

★MAR. 16.—**Brighton.**—HOUSES.—Erection in brick of 60 houses, for the Corporation of Brighton. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Town Hall. Dep. £1.

MAR. 21.—**Tandragee.**—HOUSES.—11 artisans' houses for U.D.C. Hobart & Heron, A., 120, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £3.

NO DATE.—**Beith.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Broadstone Farm Steading. Love & Williamson, Factors.

NO DATE.—**Buxton.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alteration to Fairfield Endowed School, for Trustees. C. Flint L.R.I.B.A.

NO DATE.—**Cleasby.**—ALTERATIONS.—To school at Cleasby, near Darlington. H. D. Pritchett, F.R.I.B.A., 12, High-row, Darlington.

NO DATE.—**Crosswood.**—COTTAGE.—For the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lisburne. A. M. Howard-Jones, L.R.I.B.A., Plas Ynys, Borth, S.O.

NO DATE.—**Darlington.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to North Star Buildings, Crown-st., for the Trustees of the New Club, Darlington. Cayley, Lowry & Co., A.'s, 3, Coniscliffe-rd.

NO DATE.—**Dumbarton.**—HOUSES.—120, for T.C. A. W. Jeffrey, R.E.

NO DATE.—**Dunbar.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to the secondary school, for East Lothian E.C. R. & A. K. Smith, Ltd., Ss, 44, Queen-st., Edinburgh.

NO DATE.—**Foxearth.**—HALL.—For village. D. Ward, The Cottage.

NO DATE.—**Horbury.**—HOUSES.—28 houses in Junction-lane, for U.D.C. W. Sugars, E. and S.

NO DATE.—**Leeds.**—SHOPS.—Seven lock-up shops and six garages, at Bramley. F. Mitchell & Sons, A. and S., 9, Upper Fountaine-st., Albion-st.

NO DATE.—**Llwyngwern.**—ALTERATIONS.—To Llwyngwern, near Machynlleth, for Hon. R. Beaumont. A. M. Howard-Jones, L.R.I.B.A., Plas Ynys, Borth, S.O.

NO DATE.—**Stalybridge.**—HOUSES.—106 non-parlour on land between Ridge Hill-lane and New St. George's Church, The Hague, for T.C. J. N. White B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

NO DATE.—**Tipton.**—REBUILDING.—"Seven Stars" Inn, Sheepwash-lane, Great Bridge, for W. Butler & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Scott & Clark, A's., Regent-chambers, Wednesbury. Dep. £3 3s.

MATERIALS, etc.

FEB. 21.—**Barton-upon-Humber.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred slag, broken slag, shingle, refined tar, for U.D.C. C. G. Else, S.

FEB. 21.—**Colne.**—MATERIALS.—Lancashire and local setts, curbs and channels, Portland cement, pitch, creosote oil, distilled tar, granite setts, granite macadam, limestone macadam, lime, earthenware pipes and gullies, ironwork, street grates, &c., for T.C. T. H. Hartley, B.E. and S.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Coventry.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cement, lime, &c., road materials, stoneware pipes, &c., iron castings, for the T.C. E. H. Ford, City Engineer and Surveyor.

FEB. 21.—**Easington.**—MATERIALS.—Whinstone, slag, tarmacadam, pipes, fencing, gullies, for R.D.C. R. U. Harper, S., Castle Eden, Co. Durham.

FEB. 21.—**East Grinstead.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, broken granite and chippings, broken limestone and chippings, broken Sevenoaks stone, hardcore, kerbing, sand, tar, stoneware pipes, for R.D.C. C. Turton, E. and S., 36, High-st.

FEB. 21.—**Harrogate.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, slag, York stone flagging kerb and setts, concrete and artificial stone flags and kerb, tar and tar compounds, sanitary pipes, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E.

FEB. 21.—**Hull.**—MATERIALS.—Stone for macadamising, cement, lime, tar and pitch, Trinidad epure, residual bitumen, graded sand for asphalting, paints, pipes and gullies, ironcastings, iron and steel, lead and glass, for T.C. T. Thomas, C.E.

FEB. 21.—**Ilford.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam, chippings, &c., tarpaving, Portland cement, lime, &c., iron castings, paints, for T.C. H. Shaw, B.E. and S.

FEB. 21.—**Newark.**—MATERIALS.—100 tons of tarmacadam, 600 tons of granite, 2,600 tons of slag and 500 tons of crushed screened gravel, for R.D.C. R. Oakden, D.S., 27, Winchilsea-ave.

FEB. 21.—**Rawtenstall.**—MATERIALS.—Road metal, earthenware pipes, gullies, pitch, creosote oil, Portland cement (British), iron castings, stone flags, setts, for T.C. B.S.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Steyning West.**—MATERIALS.—1,150 tons of 2½ in. granite, 625 tons of ½ in. granite chippings, 250 tons of 1½ in. stone, for the R.D.C. C. H. Wright, Surveyor of the Council, Bank Lodge, Western-road, Shoreham-by-Sea.

FEB. 21.—**Stroud.**—MATERIALS.—Broken road stone, screened road stone chippings, tarred macadam, bituminous and tar road dressings, grit and sand, pennant stone kerb, concrete kerb, for U.D.C. F. S. Cutler, E. and S.

FEB. 21.—**Sunderland.**—MATERIALS.—Paints, varnishes, Portland cement, for C.B. B.E.

FEB. 21.—**Waltham Holy Cross.**—MATERIALS.—Granite, flints, gravel, hoggin, ballast, sand and tarmacadam, for U.D.C. W. C. Holloway, E. and S.

FEB. 21.—**Woodford.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, chippings and dust, limestone chippings, tar, pitch, and creosote oil, gravel, hoggin, and sand, slag tarmacadam, for U.D.C. A. D. Ward, S.

FEB. 22.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, earthenware pipes, gullies, bituminous compounds, road stone (tarred and untarred) for U.D.C. S.

FEB. 22.—**Garforth.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, granite, slag, chippings, tar, kerbs, &c., for U.D.C. J. Milner, C., Albion-walk Chambers, Leeds.

FEB. 22.—**Hemel Hempsted.**—MATERIALS.—Tarmacadam, broken granite, Portland cement, bituminous compounds and tar, for T.C. A. Murray-Smith, B.S.

FEBRUARY 22.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Paving materials, road-spraying materials, paints and colours, disinfectants, cement and lime, ironmongery, iron castings, for the Deptford B.C. A. Purkis, Town Clerk, Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

FEB. 22.—**Salford.**—MATERIALS.—Granite setts, &c., flags and curbs, curb edging, concrete flags, limestone, chippings, stone chippings, tar macadam, iron castings, for T.C. C.E.

FEB. 22.—**Wath.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred and untarred slag, for R.D.C. F. Stockton Gowland, C.

FEB. 23.—**Caistor.**—MATERIALS.—Granite, slag, gravel, chips, tar, bitumen, for R.D.C. G. Riley, S., Legsby-rd., Market Rasen.

FEB. 23.—**Daventry.**—MATERIALS.—Slag, granite, and tarred macadam, for R.D.C. W. C. Robson, Highway S.

FEB. 23.—**Ealing.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, limes and pipes, slab-laying, granite chippings, limestone tarpaving, tarred macadam, tarpainting roads, tar, iron castings, paints, oils, &c., timber, for B.C. W. R. Hicks, B.S.

FEB. 23.—**East Dereham.**—MATERIALS.—Granite, ¾ in. and ½ in. chippings, 1¾ in. and 2 in., slag tarmacadam, bottoming 2½ in. down to 1 in., and topping ½ in. down to ⅜ in., for U.D.C. W. Astley Norris, E. and S.

FEB. 23.—**Frome.**—MATERIALS.—Portland cement, broken limestone, for U.D.C. S.

FEBRUARY 23.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Road materials, tarpaving and patent stone, for the Greenwich B.C. Borough Engineer.

FEB. 23.—**Morpeth.**—MATERIALS.—Broken slag, broken whinstone, broken limestone, tarred whinstone, tarred slag, sanitary pipes, cement concrete kerbs, refined tar, &c., for R.D.C. S., 7A, Bridge-st.

FEB. 23.—**Northallerton.**—MATERIALS.—Broken slag, limestone, and whinstone, slag, limestone and whinstone chippings, refined tar, tar spraying compounds or bitumen, for U.D. . E. O. Hillyard, S.

FEB. 23.—**Twickenham.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite and granite chippings, ballast, shingle, flints, gravel and sand, granite kerb, channel and quadrants, granite cubes and setts, Portland cement, iron castings, street gullies and drain pipes, tar slag macadam, Kentish rag tar paving, artificial stone paving, distilled tar, for B.C. F. W. Pearce, B.E. and S.

FEB. 23.—**Walthamstow.**—GRANITE.—Chippings and granite dust, for U.D.C. A. Whitehead, Town Hall.

FEB. 23.—**Warwickshire.**—MATERIALS.—Broken stone, slag, tarmacadam, &c., for C.C. D. H. Brown, C.S., 8, Northgate-st., Warwick.

FEB. 24.—**Durham.**—MATERIALS.—Slag and tarmacadam, &c., for R.D.C. F. L. Gregson, Assistant Highway S., 38, Saddler-st.

FEB. 24.—**Lanchester.**—MATERIALS.—Limestone, slag, tarred slag or limestone, for R.D.C. W. Cumming, S.

FEB. 24.—**Hampton.**—MATERIALS.—¾ in. pea shingle or clean grit suitable for covering tarred roads, limestone tar-paving materials, tarred slag macadam, distilled tar, Tarvia, or other compounds, granite kerbing, stoneware pipes, for U.D.C. S. H. Chambers, S.

FEB. 24.—**Llangollen.**—MATERIALS.—400 tons ½ in. clean chippings for surface tarring work, 10,000 gallons tar or bituminous compounds, for U.D.C. E. Foulkes-Jones, C.

FEB. 24.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial stone paving, repairs to asphalt footpaths, iron castings, cement, lime, bricks, and firebricks, tar spraying roads, tarred slag, timber, road materials, stoneware goods, Thames ballast, sand and shingle, &c., for Lewisham B.C. J. W. Shuter, T.C.

FEB. 25.—**Billericay.**—MATERIALS.—Refined tar, &c., granite, gravel, screenings and shingles, for R.D.C. F. E. Ennals, S.

FEB. 25.—**Godstone.**—MATERIALS.—Road materials, including slag, granite, limestone and tarmacadam, tar, tar compounds and surface treatment liquids, Sevenoaks stone, tar grit, sand and ballast, resurfacing with tarmacadam or bituminous materials, for R.D.C. Geo. E. Crowter, E. and S.

FEB. 25.—**Merton and Morden.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, grit for road surface tarring work, tar, stoneware pipes, sewerage ironwork, Portland cement, tarmacadam, for U.D.C. C. J. Mountfield, C.

FEB. 26.—**Buxton.**—MATERIALS.—Paving setts, flags, kerbs, &c., Derbyshire basalt macadam, tarred slag, tarred limestone, chippings, and lump lime, Portland cement, earthenware pipes, castings, paints, varnishes, &c., pitch, creosote oil, bituminous binders, and refined tar, for T.C. F. Langley, B.E.

FEB. 26.—**Cardiff.**—LIMESTONE.—Mountain limestone, for R.D.C. W. Farrow, S., 20, Park-pl.

FEB. 26.—**Cowbridge.**—MATERIALS.—Mountain limestone, tarmacadam, for R.D.C. S.

FEB. 26.—**East Riding.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred slag, dry slag, whinstone chippings, pitching limestone, concrete kerb, for C.C. C.S., Beverley.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Essex.**—MATERIALS.—Stone, shingle, sand, &c., for the C.C. Wm. H. Morgan, Chartered Civil Engineer, County Surveyor, Old Court, Chelmsford.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—MATERIALS.—Granite chippings, tarmacadam (slag or granite), limestone tarpaving, clean shingle, distilled tar or tar compounds, for the U.D.C. J. P. Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor.

FEB. 26.—**Marple.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam and chippings, limestone macadam and chippings, sanitary pipes, grit setts, tarmacadam, for U.D.C. D. J. Diver, S.

FEB. 26.—**Pontypridd.**—MAINS.—Steel mains and specials, for U.D.C. D. Muir, Engineer and Manager, Gasworks, Treforest.

FEB. 26.—**Portland.**—GRANITE.—Broken, for U.D.C. R. Davison, E. and S.

FEB. 26.—**Smethwick.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cement, lime, granite for roadmaking, granite chippings, slag, kerb, setts, castings, stoneware pipes, for C.B. R. Fletcher, B.E. and S.

FEB. 26.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—MATERIALS.—Stoneware pipes and fittings, tarpaving and tarmacadam, iron castings, granite kerb and channel, broken Guernsey granite, broken granite and furnace bituminous compounds, tar, pitch and creosot for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E.

FEB. 28.—**Acton.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial paving, tar, for B.C. J. Morgan, T.C.

FEB. 28.—**Alnwick.**—MATERIALS.—Broken whin tarmacadam. bitumen and tar compounds, grav tarspraying work, and concrete kerbs, flagging for U.D.C. J. Temple Robson, S.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Battersea.**—MATERIALS, S &c.—Tenders for various stores, &c., from April 1 for three, six and twelve months, for the Batterse The Clerk, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.

FEB. 28.—**Beckenham.**—FENCING.—1,600 lin of unclimbable wrought iron fencing, 6 ft. high, two pairs of double entrance gates, for U.D.C Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

FEB. 28.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—MATE —Flints, sand and gravel, tarmacadam, tarpavin paints and sundries, stoneware pipes, Portland ce general mason's and pavior's work, tarspraying 4 square yards, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. an

FEB. 28.—**Dunstable.**—MATERIALS.—2 in., 1½ i ½ in. tarred slag, dry slag, slag chippings, dehyd tar, for T.C. W. F. Wilkins, B.S.

FEB. 28.—**Guildford.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, ce paints, ironmongery, iron castings, timber, fittings, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

FEB. 28.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Ballast and carriageway and footway repairs (asphalt), car way repairs (macadam), carriageway repairs (g sett pavement), carriageway repairs (wood pave cement and lime, flags (sandstone and artificial), way and channel (masons' work), granite (broken tarred granite, granite setts, kerb and channels, (stoneware) construction, painters' materials and cellaneous oils, pitch, creosote oil, &c., sewerag drainage (minor works), timber, wood paving b for Westminster City C. J. Hunt, T.C.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Long Eaton.**—MATERIALS.— macadam, granite, slag, gravel, refined tar or prietary compound, cement, kerb (granite, York concrete), concrete slabs, stoneware pipes, co pipes, and cast-iron pipes, for the U.D.C. H. R surveyor.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Ossett.**—MATERIALS.—Mate stores, workmen's tools, &c., required in the High Gas, Lighting, Water, Fire Brigade, Sanitary Education Departments, for the T.C. Borough veyor.

FEB. 28.—**Samford.**—MATERIALS.—Granite 2 5,000 tons, 1¾ in. 500 tons, Wymondham flints tons, Wymondham boulders 500 tons, for R.D.C. Haward, C., 5, Queen-st., Ipswich.

MAR. 1.—**Bredbury and Romiley.**—MATERI Granite macadam and chippings, tarred and unta slag macadam and chippings, tarred and unta limestone macadam, tarred and untarred, tar pounds, stone and cement kerbs, flags and granite setts, ironwork, sanitary pipes, Por cement, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 1.—**Epsom.**—MATERIALS.—Stone-filled as carpeting, broken granite, tarviated granite, gr chippings, tarred limestone, limestone chippings, fine gravel, ballast, hoggin, washed sand and sli pit sand, Portland cement, steam coal, stoneware concrete tubes, refined tar and other material spraying roads, for R.D.C. T. E. Ware, S.

MAR. 1.—**Hadleigh.**—MATERIALS.—17,000 gallo tarvia or other tar compound, 800 tons of 1½ in. Guernsey or Quenast granite, 55 tons of 1 in. Gue or Quenast granite, 210 tons of clean ½ in. g chippings, 350 tons of concrete or firebrick hardco road foundations, 80 tons of 2½ in.–1 in. graded t slag, 200 tons of ¾ in. by ⅜ in. graded tarred toppings, 5,280 sq. yds. grouting and spraying tarvia or bitumen, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 1.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Yorkshire kerbs, setts, and pavors, concrete flags, sand for creting, gravel for concreting, 3 in. to 5 in. rough or limestone, ½ in. and 1 in. to 1½ in. tarred slag, forcing fabric, tar, bitumen, bituminous compo broken granite or limestone, 1½ in. to ½ in., graded bitumen, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways, Swinegate.

MAR. 1.—**Lochaber.**—PIPES.—Welded steel pip the pipe line of the Lochaber Water Power C. S. Mei & Buchanan, Es., 10, Victoria-st., minster, S.W.1. Dep. £10.

MARCH 1.—**London.**—GRANITE.—200 tons of g per week delivered to Saxon Sidings, Fulbo L. & N.E. Railway, Cambs. The granite to con 40 per cent. of clean ¾ in. to ½ in. chippings, ar balance to consist of ½ in. to grit in approximately proportions of these smaller sizes. The Atlas Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

MAR. 1.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Gravel, san ballast, lime, cement and bricks, iron castings. ware pipes, stone, surface dressing of roads, for H B.C. J. E. Parr, B.S.

MAR. 1.—**Rawtenstall.**—MATERIALS.—1,400 t 4 in. by 5 in. granite setts, for T.C. J. Johnson and S.

MAR. 1.—**Ripon.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred and u slag, for R.D.C. F. Stockton Gowland, C., 5, Fi

MAR. 1.—**Smallburgh.**—MATERIALS.—Flints, marl, beach stones, clay, and screened silt for tarring, for R.D.C. W. L. Lewis, D.S., Stalham

MAR. 1.—**Watford.**—MATERIALS.—Ironwork, mongery, pipes, bricks, &c., for T.C. W. W. Ne B.E.

MAR. 2.—**Goole.**—MATERIALS.—Granite ma slag, bituminous macadam, concrete flags, c kerb, concrete channel, stoneware pipes, P cement, gravel and sand, refined tar or bitu compound, for U.D.C. J. H. Castle, E. and

MAR. 2.—**Hartlepool.**—MATERIALS.—R R.D.C. O. N. Edwards, S., Hart-rd., West Har

MAR. 2.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Paints, ph material, Portland cement, bitumen compou gravel, quick-setting cement, 2 in. to 1 in. grav forcing fabric, for Tramways Dept. W. Cham General Manager, 1, Swinegate.

2.—**Middlesbrough.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cast-ncrete flags and kerbs, pitch and tar, sanitary ullies, junction, &c., slag, tarred whinstone and d and gravel, and timber, &c., for C.B. S. E. , B.E. and S.

2.—**Peterborough.**—MATERIALS.—Paints, oils, ken granite, cement, gravel and sand, for T.C. and S.

3.—**East Ham.**—MATERIALS.—Glazed stone-pes and gulley fittings, &c., Portland cement, ne lime, bricks, ballast, sand, &c., granite crushed, chippings and kerb and channelling), work, gullies, &c., paving flags, creosoted deal for Corporation. T.C.

3.—**Hendon.**—MATERIALS.—Broken granite, g material, tarviated granite, granite chip-gravel, hoggin and tar, for R.D.C. H. W. n, S.

3.—**Huddersfield.**—MATERIALS.—Water-closet common bricks, lead water pipe, earthenware goods, manhole stones, and stone covers, iron plates, for C.B. J. H. Field, T.C.

H 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons of nd 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, and fittings and special castings, for the T.C. owells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, Ltd., for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, St. xe, London, E.C. 3. Deposit £2 2s.

3.—**Wetherby.**—MATERIALS.—Clean slag, lag, granite, whinstone, broken limestone, cob ne, and tarred limestone, refined tar, for R.D.C. el, S.

7.—**Claypole.**—MATERIALS.—2,500 tons of 1,500 tons of slag, 300 tons of footpath gravel, ns of slag tarmacadam, and for tar-spraying 00,000 square yards of road, for R.D.C. D.S.

7.—**Derby.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cement and isinfectants, earthenware, freestone, gritstone, nite, &c., gravel, sand, &c., limestone, paints, pitch, tar, &c., slag, for C.B. C. A. Clews, B.S.

7.—**Feltham.**—MATERIALS.—20,000 gallons of tar, 500 tons 2½ in. broken granite, 500 tons lag, 2½ in. to 1 in., graded bottoming and ¾ in. topping, 250 tons of tarred limestone, ¾ in. or U.D.C. H. W. A. Carter, S.

8.—**London.**—BRICKWORK.—78 tons, for tore Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-.1.

23.—**Wortley.**—MATERIALS.—Macadam (slag, and limestone), bituminous compounds, kerbs nd concrete), iron castings, sanitary pipes, for F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, near Sheffield.

DATE.—**Aberdare.**—MATERIALS.—Timber, lime nent, &c., for Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co. Manager, Aberaman Offices.

DATE.—**Wigan.**—MATERIALS, &c.—Building ls, fixtures, fittings, &c., for 108 houses on site by direct labour, for C.B. R. B. Donald,

NEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

21.—**Glaslyn.**—RESERVOIR.—Reservoir and on and laying of about 4,460 yds. of 4 in., 3 in., and 2 in. cast-iron mains, together with the ry sluice valves, hydrants, &c., for R.D.C. on & Son, Es., Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-lverhampton.

CARY 22.—**Tavistock.**—PIPES.—Construction of g tank, pump well, reservoir, and engine-house; supply and lay about 890 yds. of 6 in. cast-iron ,062 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes, 2,120 yds. cast-iron pipes, together with all necessary and other fittings, at Bere Alston, for the T. H. Harris, Council Offices, Tavistock.

23.—**Bocking.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Convent carrying the main road from Braintree to d over the River Blackwater, for Essex C.C. dorgan, C.S., Chelmsford.

CARY 24.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PLANT.—Supply tion of a plant of the stationary type covering le cycle of operations necessary for the manu- of bituminous asphaltic mixtures or tar mac- quired for the construction of paved carriage- d footways, namely, drying, heating, measuring ing and mixing economically and with accuracy running of same for a period of two weeks after on of erection, for the T.C. Department of Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. (A.X.

24.—**Scarborough.**—ROOF.—Reinforced con-f, covering reservoir at Osgodby, for Corpora-r. H. Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., West-Dep. £5.

1.—**Worksop.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of a in. diameter, together with manholes, and disposal works, comprising detritus chamber, and subsidence tanks, bacteria bed, engine nd other appurtenant works, at Harworth, R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, engineer and sur-3, Bridge-street. Deposit £5 5s.

.—**Epsom.**—DRAINAGE.—14¼ miles of stone-d cast-iron sewers of 7 in., 9 in. and 12 in. together with mnaholes, flushing tanks, g shafts, and other appurtenant works, for John Taylor & Sons, E.'s, Caxton House, ster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

2.—**South Mimms.**—CULVERT.—Reinforced culvert in Baker-st., Potter's Bar, approxi-th 50 ft., for R.D.C. G. Simcox, S., Cooper's-r's Bar.

4.—**Belper.**—SEWERAGE.—Also sewage dis-rks at Crich, near Ambergate, for R.D.C. Brown. Chartered Civil Engineers, Burton Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

—**Leicester.**—SEWAGE.—Additional sedimen-ks, weir chamber, &c., at Beaumont Leys T.C. A. T. Gooseman, City E. Dep. £5.

8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construc-ewage disposal works, comprising detritus, d storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and nks, together with the erection of three ations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., 12 in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of about 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. C. Turton, engineer and surveyor, 36, High-street. Deposit £5 5s.

MAR. 12.—**Tiverton.**—BRIDGE.—Steel-concrete bridge at Coombe Water, Oakford, for R.D.C. J. R. H. Warren, Highway S., Central Chambers, St. Peter-st.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

FEB. 21.—**Edinburgh.**—WALL.—80 yds. of boundary wall and entrance gate, railing, and about 500 yds. of unclimbable fencing, for T.C. Engineers, 29, Waterloo-pl.

FEB. 21.—**Hoo.**—WIDENING.—Ratcliffe Highway as follows:—(1) Excavating, levelling, embanking, drainage, fencing, foundations and allied works, and (2) tarred slag macadam surface finishing, clearing site and maintenance of works, for R.D.C. W. J. Stimpson, S., Hoo, near Rochester.

FEB. 21.—**Manchester.**—SEWERS.—Diversion of sewers in Newcastle-st., Wilmott-st., and River-st., Hulme, and the construction of manholes, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 21.—**Midlothian (Calder District).**—Laying and jointing about 1,300 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes between Balerno Station and Currie, and 1,750 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes from Norton Tank, Ratho, to the Edinburgh-Glasgow rd., for D.C. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, E.'s, 72A, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

FEB. 21.—**Pembrokeshire.**—DIVERSION.—Of road at Rhos-Tenau, Letterston, for C.C. A. H. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., C.S., Haverfordwest. Dep. £10 10s.

FEB. 22.—**Barnsley.**—MAKING-UP.—Gordon-st., Ardsley, back Boundary-st., back roads off Burton-rd., Smithies, for C.B. B.E.

FEB. 22.—**Burley-in-Wharfedale.**—SEWERS.—Laying of 210 yds. 9 in. foul and surface water sewers and manholes at Aireville-ter. housing scheme, for U.D.C. S.

FEB. 22.—**Dunfermline.**—MAINS.—2,300 lineal yds. of 6 in. cast-iron water pipe, also laying and jointing 4,400 lineal yds. of 7 in. and 6 in. pipe in the East Grange-Shiresmill-rd., for District Water Committee. H. F. Hodge, District E., County-buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 22.—**Edinburgh.**—WIDENING.—Colinton-rd. at Colinton Old Farm, for T.C. B.E.

FEB. 22.—**Leyton.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Portions of High-rd., about 1,000 yds. in length, with reinforced concrete for asphalt surfacing and small portion of wood block paving, for B.C. A. P. Howell, B.E. Dep. £10.

FEB. 22.—**Manchester.**—ROAD.—Supply and laying tarred macadam roadway to the tramway siding at Mount-rd., Gorton, for T.C. H. Mattinson, General Manager and Chief Engineer, Corporation Tramways, 55, Piccadilly.

FEB. 22.—**Salford.**—PAVING.—Sewering works and for paving with Haslingden setts, for T.C. City E.

FEB. 23.—**Hull.**—FENCE.—200 yards of arris pale fence, 5 ft. 6 in. high, and about 1,200 yards of 5-rail agricultural fence, at Inglemire-la. and Hall-rd., for T.C. T. Thomas, City E.

FEB. 24.—**Bakewell.**—SEWER.—Provision, laying and jointing of 1,061 yds. of 9 in., together with manholes; laying and jointing only of 1,792 yds. of 4 in. and 3 in. gas mains, and 779 yds. of 3 in. water mains in Monyash-rd. and Cemetery-rd., for U.D.C. T. W. Baker, S. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 24.—**Dunfermline.**—WIDENING.—Also improvements of (1) Baldridgeburn-st., and (2) Forth-st., for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 24.—**Penge.**—MAKING-UP.—Chesham-cres., and parts of Chesham-rd. and Garden-rd., for U.D.C. S., Town Hall, Anerley-rd., S.E.20. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 24.—**Yeovil.**—ROADS.—11,000 sq. yds. of reinforced concrete rds., for T.C. A. J. Price, B.S.

FEB. 25.—**Clayton West.**—SEWER.—Laying 275 lineal yds. of 9 in. earthenware sewer in Hill Top-rd., for U.D.C. R. Beaumont, S.

FEB. 25.—**Hexham.**—SEWAGE.—Sewerage disposal for Allendale Town, Thornley Gate, and Catton, including the laying of about 6,000 yards of earthenware and cast-iron pipe sewers, with manholes, tanks, bacteria beds, &c., for R.D.C. J. E. Parker, Civil E., Post Office Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 25.—**Perth.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—From Dalnamein Lodge to Calbruar, a length of approximately 6 miles, for C.C. Chief Engineer, 98–104, Academy-st., Inverness. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 25.—**Richmond (Surrey).**—MAKING-UP.—Levelling, metalling, paving, and making good High Park-rd., High Park-av., Nylands-ave. Pensford-av., Taylor-av., for T.C. J. W. Trodd, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

FEB. 26.—**Bradfield.**—REPAIRS.—Roads in following parishes:—Bucklebury, Stand for Dingley, Bradfield, Aldermaston, Padworth, Ufton, Beech Hill, Mortimer, Beech Hill, for R.D.C. C. Ford, Highway S., Station-rd., Theale.

FEB. 26.—**Chelmsford.**—SEWER.—1,300 yds. of 15 in. sewer, with manholes and other works, at Ingatestone for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E., Waterloo-lane. Dep. £2.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Coventry.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Street improvement at the corner of Lower Ford-street and Far Gosford-street, for the Corporation. F. Smith, Town Clerk.

FEB. 26.—**Grimsby.**—PIPEWORK.—Cast-iron and steel pipework, valves, &c., the erection of the pipes, together with all excavating, refilling and making good, for Corporation. W. A. Vignoles, B.E.

FEB. 26.—**Kingsbury.**—SEWERS.—500 lin. yds. 12 in. and 15 in. diameter sewers, and construction of manholes and new pumping station, with all appurtenant works, at Barnhill-rd., N.W.9, for U.D.C. R. C. N. Newport, E. and S., The Hyde, N.W.9. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 28.—**Beckenham.**—FENCING.—1,600 lin. yds. unclimbable wrought iron fencing, 6 ft. high, with two pairs of double entrance gates, for U.D.C. H. S. Best, S. Dep. £2.

FEB. 28.—**Drogheda.**—MAIN.—New 9 in. water main from Mattock River, near Collon to Barnattin, together with tanks and other works, for T.C. P. H. McCarthy, E., 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

FEB. 28.—**Golspie.**—PIPING.—Laying 1,500 lineal yds. of 8 in. diameter fireclay piping between reservoirs and intake, for Sutherland C.C. G. Calder, Sanitary Inspector, Dornoch.

FEB. 28.—**Maldens and Coombe.**—ROAD.—Thorne-rd. (extension) in reinforced concrete, together with paving footpaths with artificial stone, and construction of soil and surface water sewers, for U.D.C. R. H. Jeffes, A. Dep. £2 2s.

MARCH 1.—**Egypt.**—ASPHALT.—3,700 tons of natural lake asphalt, for the Tanzim Department of Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.

MAR. 2.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—1,840 yds. of brick and concrete sewers, and 230 yds. of stoneware pipe sewers, together with other incidental works under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal and Great Western Railway, from near Speedwell-rd., to near Warwick-rd., Hay Mills, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

MAR. 2.—**Hove.**—MAKING-UP.—Roadway, laying new paving, kerbing and channelling and other works in connection therewith in Reynolds-rd., for T.C. B.S.

MAR. 2.—**Kingston-upon-Thames.**—MAKING-UP.—Portion of Dudley-rd., for T.C. B.S.

MAR. 2.—**Lanchester.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Burnhope Colliery streets, for R.D.C. J. J. S. Barker, C.

MAR. 8.—**Londonderry.**—WATER SCHEME.—Aqueduct or line of pipes with its subsidiary works for the conveyance of the waters of the Glenedra Water and Altnaheglish River from Banagher Glens in the townlands of Carnanbrae, Templemoyle and Teeavan to the Corporation reservoirs, for C.B. M. A. Robinson, City E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 11.—**Bexhill.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstructing Barnhorn-la. with kerbing and new foundation, surfaced with tarmacadam, for a length of about 1¼ miles, together with the laying of storm-water drains and extending an existing foul-water sewer about 260 yds., for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.

NO DATE.—**Caernarvonshire.**—ROAD.—In Village of Llanbedong, near Pwllheli, and the widening to 40 ft. between fences of a length of 1.35 mile between Llanbedrog and Abersoch villages, for C.C. T. Owen, C.S., Caernarvon. Dep. £5 5s.

NO DATE.—**Rawmarsh.**—ROAD.—Excavation and formation of about 700 lin. yds. of 40 ft. roadways and the providing and laying of road foundation 12 in. thick, Clay Pit-lane, for Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., and U.D.C. J. A. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., S.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 272.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★MAR. 3.—**Hackney.**—J. Hibbard & Sons will sell by order of Parkinson & Cox, at Priory-pl., Well-st., saw mill plant and timber. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, N. 16.

MARCH 9.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, London, W.1, freehold building land, Golders Green and Finchley, known as the Kimbolton Estate, frontage 2,360 ft. Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

MAR. 10.—**Liverpool.**—Boult, Son & Maples will sell, by order of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain and Ireland), Ltd., at Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook-st., freehold works and premises. Auctioneers, 5, Cook-st., Liverpool.

MAR. 22.—**Cambridge.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold building site. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Cape Provence.**—LECTURER.—Lecturer in Building Trades (Grade 1) required by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-square, W.C. 2, for the East London Technical College, Cape Provence. The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-square, W.C. 2.

★FEB. 26.—**Aylesbury.**—SENIOR ASSISTANT.—Required by Bucks C.C. C. H. Riley, C.A., Education Sub-office, Aylesbury.

MARCH 1.—**Virginia Water, Surrey.**—Foreman of Works required by the Committee of Management, Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water. The Medical Superintendent, Holloway Sanatorium, with copies of testimonials.

★MARCH 2.—**Northampton.**—TEMPORARY ASSISTANT.—Required by the County Council. Secretary for Education, County Education Offices, Northampton.

★NO DATE.—**Gold Coast.**—FOREMAN OF WORKS.—Required by the Government of the Gold Coast for the Public Works Department, for a tour of 12 to 18 months, with possible extension. Apply Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/14684.

★NO DATE.—**Hong Kong.**—SANITARY INSPECTORS.—Required by the Government of Hong Kong for three years, with possible extension. Apply Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M.15126.

★NO DATE.—**Kenya.**—MASON BUILDERS.—Required by the Government of Kenya for a tour of 30 months, with possible extension. Apply Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/14720.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALTRINCHAM.—U.D.C. has instructed the A. in charge of the new library extension scheme to prepare estimates for cost.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Messrs. Woolworth's have acquired a site for store at Stamford-st.

BARNET.—Herts C.C. have approved purchase of an acre of land in Cromer-rd., Barnet Vale, for erection of an elementary school.—The E.C. recommended purchase of a new site in Queen's-rd. for the Barnet Boys' Grammar School. This was approved.

BARNSLEY.—T.C. proposed to convert the ground floor of the Corn Exchange into three shops at a cost of £3,600.—B.E. and S. submitted two lay-out plans for 24 houses at Rowland-rd. The Housing Committee recommended that the lay-out plan be approved, and tenders be obtained for the erection of 4 parlour type and 20 non-parlour type. The T.C. is to make application to the M.H. for sanction to a loan of £1,500, the estimated cost of road works, sewers, and fencing in connection with houses.

BATH.—City E. has reported on provision of site in Monksdale-rd. for electricity sub-station, and T.C. resolved that he submit plans and elevations of building.—Committee has been appointed to report upon the question of providing additional accommodation for the Art Gallery.—Council recommend that, subject to consent of B.E., permission be granted to City Electrical Engineer to erect a sub-station in a portion of South Twerton Council school garden.—Council has approved alterations to 35, Milsom-st., at a cost of £1,500.

BATLEY.—The Hospital extension scheme is expected to cost at least £30,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—T.C. are to spend £319,390 on main sewers on various sites.—Scheme for public conveniences throughout the city, estimated to cost £23,673, have been approved. Application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow the amount is to be made. —Subject to approval of B.E. and M.H., the E.C. are to accept a tender for a pavilion on the Henburys Playing Fields at £1,475.

BLACKPOOL.—C.B. resolved that Highway Committee be requested to consider question of provision of site on Promenade, between Manchester-sq. and Victoria Pier, for construction of additional underground conveniences.—Borough Electrical E. recommends following transformer stations: Off Layton-rd., near junction with Newton-dr.; Hawes Side-la., near Police Station; back Rose-av., off Bloomfield-rd.—B.S. submitted plans for additional houses on surplus lands of housing estates, and Council resolved that, subject to approval of M.H., B.S. be instructed to obtain tenders.—Triangular plot of land is to be used at the junction of Grasmere-rd. and Condor-gr. for 'bus passenger shelter.—To obviate flooding, the Highway Committee recommend the construction of retaining wall on the Promenade at the southerly end of the bath.—Tramway Manager reported on the proposed provision of 'bus shelter near Holly-rd., and Council resolved to erect the shelter.—It is intended to develop land behind the Royal Oak Hotel at the corner of Lytham-rd. and Waterloo-rd. and to erect a cinema, an arcade, a number of shops, an assembly hall, and a billiards hall.

BOLTON.—T.C. propose to erect a public convenience at the junction of Chorley New-road and Beaumont-road.

BRADFORD.—Plans submitted by C.A., for tramway shelter at loading sidings in Hall Ings at an estimated cost of £1,450, have been approved.—M.H. has sanctioned £75,000 for housing.—M.H. has given formal sanction to borrowing £20,053 for 48 dwellings, and £6,964 for the erection of six combined shops and dwellings.—Electric light is to be installed and painting and decorating carried out at Idle branch library.—C.A. has been instructed to prepare plans and estimate for erection of combined library and baths on Bierley housing site.—Plans are to be prepared for conversion to the open access system of the present lending department at the Central Library, and Chief Librarian has been instructed to consider and report upon a scheme for provision of improved lavatory and tea room accommodation required. —Committee has been authorised to deal with the question of minor repairs and renovations at various branch libraries.—C.A. is to prepare plan and estimate of cost of converting the Wyke branch library to the open access system.—Committee has decided to allow Electricity Committee to rent land belonging at Hammerton-st. and Riley-st. for erection of a transformer chamber.—Committee is to be formed to go into the question of provision of new police quarters and police courts, and to make recommendations on subject of suitable sites and schemes of building.—Sites, Works and Finance Sub-Committee are to proceed with conversion of Odsal House school from a school for the blind into a day open air school, according to the plans prepared by C.A. Scheme is estimated at £1,040.—E.C. are proposing extensions to Ligdet Green school.—E.C. are also proposing extensions to Margaret McMillan school. —T.C., has been authorised to make application to M.H. for sanction to borrowing of £300 in connection with site for a new elementary school at the Bierley housing estate.—M.H. has sanctioned borrowing of £260 for extensions to Thornbury Infants' school.—Plans passed: Eccleshill Real Estate Co., Ltd., Lodore-av., 12 houses.

BRENTWOOD.—At the Licensing Session, Sir Travers Humphreys applied for the transfer of the licence of the "Plough Inn," Tye Common, to new premises on the main road at Hutton. The old house is on a by-road, and the owners, Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, have purchased a new site not far away, but on the main road. The Bench granted the application subject to larger premises being erected.—An application was made on behalf of H. F. Felgate for a licence in respect of new premises to be erected on the arterial road near Cranham. Provision will be made on the premises for a tea-room lounge.

BRISTOL.—T.C. has provisionally arranged for 58 non-parlour type houses on the Woodland Way site, at a cost of just over £25,000.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—Plans passed by U.D.C. for tea-house in grounds of Buckfast Abbey. A tender of £151 10s. has been accepted for public conveniences in the park.

BUCKHURST HILL.—Essex E.C. recommend £143 on repairs to floor at Infants' Council school.

BURNLEY.—B.S. has been instructed to report on suitable site for central public baths. M.H. has sanctioned 88 more houses at Stoop's Farm, at a cost of £45,628.

BURY.—Health Committee has instructed B.E. and Tramways Manager to prepare a scheme for tramway shelter, with two conveniences, on a site at junction of Manchester-rd. and the new road to Radcliffe.—The B.S. has been instructed to prepare plans for tramways shelter, Market-pl.

CAMBRIDGE.—B.S. is to proceed by direct labour for T.C. for provision of extra lavatory accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

CANNOCK.—U.D.C. approved plans for 40 houses in St. John's-rd. and Hunter-rd., for W. Harrison, Ltd.

CHELMSFORD.—R.D.C. are to erect cottages as follows:—Great Baddow, 24; Little Baddow, 2; Boreham, 8; Galleywood, 4; Pleshey, 4; Rettendon, 4; Sandon, 4; Woodham Ferris, 4; Writtle, 12.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Plans have been approved by U.D.C. for 282 houses on the Kerrich-Walker estate.

CHEWTON MENDIP.—Parish meeting convened to consider providing a village hall has been held. A sum of £200 has been promised.

CHICHESTER.—M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing by City Council of £6,560 for 12 parlour houses in Alexandra-rd.

COBHAM.—The G.P.O. Department has purchased premises in Leigh-rd. for post office extensions.

CRANLEIGH.—Sir Edwin Cooper has prepared plans for extensions, &c. to Cranleigh School. Cost is estimated at nearly £9,000.

THE "HENDERSON" SYSTEM

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DAWLISH.—U.D.C. are to invite tenders for on Allotment-lane site.

DEWSBURY.—C.B. are to spend £200 on alter to public baths.

DUDLEY.—T.C. are proposing the fol schemes:—£77,500 for acquisition of Priory £25,000 for new public baths; £55,000 for new to and memorial buildings; £100,000 for "lay-out" Priory estate and sewerage works; £5,000 for to Castle boundary walls, footpaths and ruins posed isolation hospital for £25,000; £30,0 building programme for E.C.; £10,000 for offices, and alteration and improvements in t Town Hall buildings; £52,464 for 115 hou Watson's Green site, in conjunction with p expenditure in municipal housing schemes, in the cost of land, roads and sewers on Brewery estate; £120,000 for widening of New-st., and Upper High-st.; £25,000 for engineering of a proposed Technical College; £50,000 fo clearance.

DUKINFIELD.—Trustees of Tower-lane Chapel have acquired a site between the Albio and their existing building for chapel and school.

DULVERTON.—As a result of an offer of £2,0 Town Hall is to be reconstructed and greatly im

DUNTON.—Site has been purchased by Esse for school.

EALING.—T.C. has received M.H. sanction to b ing of £87,620 for 168 houses on the Greenford site in Greenford-rd. and Windmill-la., and to bor of £5,700 for the acquisition of the land.—The ing of £15,960 for thirty houses on the Hopefield estate in Hanwell has also been sanctioned. — T has been instructed to inquire about the pos of acquiring land in Hanwell suitable as a additional houses.—Plans apssed by T.C.: Western Land Co., 96 houses, Beechmount-av. well; 6, Windmill-rd, by W. Gardner; 5, Ca Park, by W. J. Jennings; 3, Tring-av., by W. & Co.

EDMONTON.—Plans passed by R.D.C.: 34 ho the Orchard, C. E. Matthews; 8 houses and Silver-st., Parkes & Brown; 7 houses, Alpha-pl. Whitlock; bungalows, Ash-gr., B.H.P., H. Curn houses, Wellington-rd., B.H.P., F. Tomlin.

ETON.—Plans passed by R.D.C.: Langley 16 houses, Meadfield-rd., for Perry, Ltd.; Bu 28 houses, Royston-rd., for J. E. Shuttle 4 houses, Taplow Station estate, for Bunce &

EXETER.—A proposal is afoot for a church h St. Matthew's parish.

FLEETWOOD.—It is proposed to erect club p on land in Copse-rd. for local British Legion estimated cost is £3,000.—Church is to be erec St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church.

FLOCKTON.—U.D.C. are to erect 12 add Council houses of the parlour type.

FRIERN BARNET.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: bungalows, Oakleigh-rd., Horby & Green; 11 h Friern-lane, F. W. Bristow; four houses, Churc F. W. Waters; four houses, Buxted-rd., A. Rob M.H. have sanctioned the transfer to the Coun £3,500, of 10¼ acres of land in North Ward, a for a building site.

GILLINGHAM.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: Bolden, 3 houses, Second-av.; C. J. Varrall, 9 Sturdee-ave.

GODALMING.—Extensive alterations and ad are proposed at Ivy Leaf Club.

GREAT BURSTEAD.—Essex E.C. recommend ment of school at £5,540.

HADLEIGH.—U.D.C. are to borrow £4,5 12 houses, subject to M.H. sanction.

HAMPTON.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: W. Ale 18 houses, St. James's-av.; C. W. Elston, 4 Priory-rd., Hampton.

HASTINGS.—Plans passed by T.C.: 19 Bexhill-rd., St. Leonards, for A. Radcliffe; two houses, St. Helen's-rd., for W. G. Stanton.

HEXHAM.—Hexham Presbyterian Church solved to build new church.

HIGHBRIDGE.—U.D.C. are contemplating more houses of the parlour type at the Gr estate.

HOVE.—T.C. passed plans: Comber & Wh 8 houses, Mansfield-rd.; B. Kirtikar, for F. S 3 houses and 6 garages, Kingsway.

HUDDERSFIELD.—B.A. is to prepare pl extension of laboratories and alterations at Alm Grammar School, and plans for extension of Gr Girls' High School to provide accommoda 500 pupils

JARROW.—B.E. has approved plans for of senior girls' school.

KILVE.—Rector stated, in view of cor entertainments could not be held in parish h the introduction of a billiard table, and a hall is to be erected at an approximate cost of

KINGSTOWN.—U.D.C. received tenders for of sanitary accommodation at Windsor-ter to be done is estimated at £1,500.

KIRDFORD.—West Sussex E.C. are to instr to prepare plans for Council school.

LEEDS.—T.C. recommend purchase of land with the buildings thereon, as follows, for p garage accommodation for motor omnibuses sq. yds. in Goodman-st. and Donisthorp £10,000; and 1,896 sq. yds. in Donisthorp £1,800.

LISKEARD.—T.C. are to erect 12 houses View site.

LONDON.—L.C.C. recommend that, su approval by Board of Control and M.H. of t diture proposed, the estimate of £5,250, sub the Finance Committee in respect of an ex Brunswick House, be approved.

LONDON (FULHAM).—B.C. recommend a being made to the Electricity Commissioners for alterations to 708, Fulham-rd. for electr station.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

ON (KENSINGTON).—B.C. has received L.C.C. to the application made by B.E. for erection blocks of flats upon a site abutting upon 's-pl., Runcorn-pl., and Tobin-st.
ON (LAMBETH).—B.C. passed plans: E. W. ock-up garages, Nettlefold-pl.; G. Shenstone, in front of 1 & 3, Effra-rd.
ON (LOUGHBOROUGH PARK.—Congregational South London, is to be reconstructed and d at a cost of £1,000.
ON (ST. PANCRAS).—Revised plans have been for Somerstown improvement scheme, 88 dwellings, and B.C. recommend that bmitted by architect be approved.—B.C. nd that, subject to the approval of M.H., y be given for the erection of perambulator le sheds on Brookfield estate at £550, and at on buildings, at £135.
ON (SOUTHWARK).—L.C.C. recommend that, to expenditure on capital account of £6,000, in f a building grant to governors of St. Saviour s Olave's Grammar School for Girls towards cost ying out improvements at the school, be d.
ON (WANDSWORTH).—M.H. has approved the f E. Clarke & Sons for the erection of a further s on the Furzedown housing estate, for B.C., at house, and application is to be made to M.H. ction to loan £44,731 for scheme. H. B. n, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.
STOFT.—C.B. recommend that application be B.E. and to M.H. for sanction to borrow £200 of equipment of the practical instruction rooms Central School.—Formal sanction has been from M.H. to borrowing two sums of £1,000 meet the expenditure to be incurred on the n of the Spur Groyne at South Pier.
.—T.C. has resolved that B.S. prepare plans mates for 18 houses on Chase estate.
ON.—R.D.C. passed plans for parish hall at am.
BY.—An inquiry has been held by the B.E. proposal by the West Riding C.C. to build a ry school on the Maltby Hall estate.
HESTER.—Congregational Church is to be erected emont-rd., Moss Side, for the Congregational Congregation of St. Dunstan's, Moston, are funds for new church.—Plans approved: 16 Sylvan-av. and Upper Chorlton-rd., Artistic Co.; 56 houses, Manley-rd, St. Werburgh's-th, Egerton-rd. and Stamford-rd., Chorlton-rdy, J. Lane & Sons, Ltd.; 120 houses, Grange-range Park-rd., and Lea-dr., Blackley, T. & Co., Ltd.
CN.—The present Town Hall buildings having totally inadequate, the Corporation has con- various schemes of extension, and a sub-com- has been empowered to negotiate for purchase q. yds. of land belonging to Carr-rd. Wesleyan close to Town Hall.—J. P. Earnshaw has ed plans for 24 houses at Berkley-st.
TON-LE-WILLOWS.—U.D.C. has decided to 2 houses on housing site.
HAMPTON.—C.B. has approved lay-out on -rd. site for providing for 84 houses, and ion is to be made to M.H. for sanction to £4,672 16s. 9d.
NGHAM.—F. A. Broadhead, architect to T.C., is are plans for 76 houses on Canterbury-rd. site, 25.
BURN.—Bellingham Licensing Sessions have d plans for conversion of Otterburn Hall into t a cost of £20,000.
RD.—T.C. recommend that negotiations be re- with Duke of Marlborough for acquisition of r St. Edward's-av., and in the rear of houses Woodstock-rd. as a housing site.—Plans passed: ty of Oxford, four houses, Cowley-rd., and accommodation in the rear of the Old Ash- Museum, Broad-st.
NPORTH.—Licence has been granted by West Licensing Bench for hotel on Rean Sands. stimated at £25,000.
UTH.—L.S. is to prepare plans and estimates sion of Mutton Cove watermen's shelter.— ion is to be made to borrow £103,214 for 208 n Higher Mount Gold site.—Medical officer viewed the M.H. regarding the erection of a hospital, and Council has decided to build buildings on grounds of Plympton Hospital modate at least twenty patients.—M.H. has erection of three blocks of 12 flats at Mount Council has approved plans submitted by the for the lay-out of 30 parlour and 144 non- houses on land at St. Budeaux for the accom- of dockyard employees transferred from and Pembroke.—Works Committee are to te an additional piece of land adjoining the ottery Quay for erection of further dwellings. to be submitted to Ministry for approval.— as considered the question of future extension buildings at Prince Rock, and Engineer is t with R.S. and to submit a report for site lopment of premises.—Prince Rock Sub- e have conferred with sub-committee of committee with reference to the allocation on Prince Rock estate for erection of public Plan will be submittted for consideration.— ed: Hender Bros., 6 houses, Glendower-rd.; ance, 8 houses, St. George's-av.; A. N. Son, Ltd., 15 houses, Norton-av.; W. H. houses, Beaumont-st.; and 2 houses, South- Hayter & Coles, 4 houses, Faringdon-rd.
OUTH.—Plans passed by T.C.: H. Williams, Winton-rd.; Bishop of Portsmouth, church, Cosham; E. Wright, 14 houses, St. d.; Gammon & Coffin, 4 houses, Merthyr lare-av., Cosham; A. Le Santo, 14 houses, ; R. J. Winnicott, 12 houses, Battenburg- an & Sons, 8 houses, Kirby-rd.; M. Berney, , Dunbar-rd.; Portsmouth Corporation Supply, transformer, Prospect-rd.; A. Le houses, Lichfield-rd.; R. J. Winnicott, 8 ttenburg-av.; S. Foley, 11 houses, Lang-stone-rd.; E. Wright, 14 sheds, Stubbington-av.; S. H. Wigmore, 10 houses, Lichfield-rd.; A. R. West, 11 houses, Asylum-rd.; A. J. Chase, 4 houses, Kirby-rd.

RADFORD.—An inquiry has been held by M.H. for sanction to borrow £13,500 for public wash houses on a site adjoining the Victoria Baths.

RAYLEIGH.—Essex C.E. recommend erection of wooden building at Council school at £775.

ROSSINGTON.—At a cost of £6,000 a new United Methodist Church is to be built.

ROTHERHAM.—R.D.C. has let a contract for 50 houses at Whiston for £24,216. The Council has approved plans for 30 houses at Aughton, 22 houses at Swallownest, and 28 at Treeton.—Rotherham and District Children's Convalesscent Home are considering scheme for extensions to institution at Filey.

RUNCORN.—Premises at Bank-chambers, High-st., have been acquired by P.M.G. for general post office.

ST. IVES.—T.C. has approved site and lay-out plans for 34 houses.

SOUTH MOLTON.—R.D.C. has decided to erect a bridge over the River Dart at Bradford Mill, Witheridge.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—E.C. has approved proposal by the managers of St. Bede's schools to provide a new elementary school.

SOUTHWICK.—U.D.C. has decided to erect 50 houses on the Marley Potts estate.

SPILSBY.—Surveyor to R.C. has received instructions to prepare plans for additional office accommodation to existing Council offices.

SPOFFORTH, YORKS.—The building of a public hall is now commencing, at an estimated cost of £2,800. Mr. Gibson, of Harrogate, A.

STALYBRIDGE.—T.C. decided to apply to M.H. for additional £28,000 for housing at Heyrod.

STOCKPORT.—Site, containing approximately 14 acres, situate fronting Didsbury-rd., has been approved by T.C. for houses, and application is to be made to the M.H. for a loan.—Plans of houses approved: 4, Hardman-st., for W. B. Beattie; 6, Alexandra-rd., Hibbert & Penn; 2, Kensington-rd., Owen & Jones; 12, Broadstone-rd., F. Howard; 2, Dial-rd., Mrs. Maggie Vernon.—Corporation has approved scheme for building municipal washhouse in Bann-st., and application has been made for sanction to the M.H.

STOCKTON.—The Corporation is to utilise existing site of Borough Hall and adjoining buildings for the new public hall. The clerk was authorised to purchase adjacent property for £3,750, and to enquire into purchase price of this property.—T.C. has approved plans for cinema in Norton-av., Norton, for the Norton Cinema Co., Ltd.

STRETFORD.—U.D.C. resolved that application be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £37,753 for 82 houses in Hancock-st.—Plans passed: 39 houses, King's-rd., W. R. Rochelle; 30 houses, Ravenswood-rd., G. A. Russell.

SUNDERLAND.—Subject to the approval by B.E. Middlesbrough E.C. is to erect a new school clinic in Woodlands-rd., at an estimated cost of £5,500.—A site at junction of Alexandra-rd. and Silksworth-lane has been chosen for parish church.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—T.C. has appointed a sub-committee to consider the question of the provision of baths and the offer of land generously made by Mr. James Parsons, and has instructed the borough surveyor to prepare sketch plans and estimates.

SWANSEA.—B.A. has submitted following estimates for Cwmllwyd Small-pox Hospital:—Superstructure upon foundations, and complete administrative block, £2,200; excavate, dig foundations and bring site up to proper level, including concrete, brick work, &c., for ward block with drain connections, £450. Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to the borrowing.—B.E. is to prepare estimates and plans for reconstruction of Ynistanglws Bridge, Clydach.—C.B. has approved plans by B.E. for showroom, three lock-up shops and offices, Union-st. and Orange-st.—Plans passed for B.E. for proposed Roman Catholic church near Cwm Level-rd. for Rev. T. B. Harrington.—Council resolved that alteration of the upper promenade at Mumoles to provide open railings in accordance with the sketch submitted be adopted, and that contractor be instructed to carry out necessary alteration at £750, and the Town Clerk make application to M.H. for sanction.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Moorside-rd., West Cross, for G. Symons; 8 houses, Druslyn-rd., West Cross, for C. M. Gustavus; 20 houses, Grenfell Park estate, J. R. Banfield & Son; 8 houses, Grenfell Park estate, Jones Bros.; 14 houses, Grafog-st., J. Pye; 6 houses, Walters-st., Manselton, Weaver Bros.; 6 houses, Heollas, H. Jones; 4 houses, Parc-y-Duc, Walters & Johns.—B.A. and Park Superintendent have prepared report on proposed erection at a cost of £9,650 of a tea room at Singleton Park by C.C.

SWINDON.—T.C. passed plans for houses for A. J. Colborne: Groundwell-rd., 2 houses; Northampton-st., 30; Plymouth-st., 3; Croft-rd., 3; Drove-rd., 30.

TADCASTER.—Licensing Justices have approved plans by B. Wilson, architect, High-st., for hotel at Huddersfield-rd., Barnsley, estimated to cost about £7,000.

TORPOINT.—U.D.C. propose to erect 20 houses on site at Union-rd. They also recommend that steps be taken to borrow £2,800 for scheme.

TORQUAY.—Plans passed by T.C.: 12 houses, Hilly Estate, Borough-rd., for W. Steer.

TRAWDEN.—U.D.C. has approved lay-out for 24 houses on housing site.

WASHINGTON.—U.D.C. has decided to proceed with 18 houses on Washington Station site.

WELWYN.—Welwyn Garden City Labour Party are proposing to erect a hall. A committee has been formed.

WEYMOUTH.—12 bungalows, Roman-rd., for E. W. Puffett, passed by T.C.

FIRE.

MALLING.—Station Hotel has been destroyed by fire. The loss is believed to amount to about £40,000.



Plans for Leeds Improvements.

The Leeds Corporation Improvements Committee estimate their expenditure on capital account during the ensuing year at £1,008,400 on street improvements, £600,000 on development and housing, and £25,500 on housing assisted schemes. One of the latest proposals of the Committee is to purchase 975 square yards of land, with the synagogue and other buildings thereon, in Merrion-street, and required for street improvement purposes, for £15,500. The Committee have also decided, subject to the approval of the City Council, to purchase 1,881 square yards of land, with the buildings thereon, in Woodhouse-lane, Wormald-row, and Guildford-street, for £39,250. The site is required in connection with the widening of the street between Victoria-square and Vicar-lane.

Bristol Plumbers' Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Bristol Master Plumbers' Association was held on February 11 at the St. Stephen's Restaurant, Bristol, with Mr. A. J. Vaughan (the President) in the chair.

In responding to the toast of "Our Civic Rulers," Mr. J. L. Brown (Chairman of the Bristol Health Committee) referred to the importance of the plumber in ensuring healthy dwellings, and the necessity of competent workmen, of which there was at present a lack. The great bugbear of to-day was the shoddy work put into buildings.

Professor Andrew Robertson (Dean of the Faculty of Engineering of the Bristol University), responding to the toast of the "Merchant Venturers' Technical College," said he understood that some of the qualifications required by the Health Committee for the appointment of inspector were not such as an ordinary plumber could be expected to have. The people of this country had not taken technical education as seriously as they should. There had been a decay in the apprenticeship system, and he believed that sooner rather than later employers and employed would have to think furiously on the question of the proper training of young men, which required thorough investigation and revision.

Mr. O. C. Parfitt, Hon. Secretary, said the Association was gaining strength; it had now reached a stable position; and they hoped the Registration Bill would pass through Parliament, as it would put the craft on a higher plane. They worked harmoniously with the public bodies; their aim was the bettering of the craft of plumbing and its workmanship.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£	s.	d.
Best Stocks	4	5	6
Second Hard Stocks	3	19	6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.
Flettons, at			
King's Cross	2	14	3
Do. grooved for Plaster	2	16	3
Do. Bullnose	3	8	3
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8	11	0
3 in.	10	3	0

GLAZED BRICKS—

	£	s.	d.
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21	10	0
Headers	21	0	0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	28	0	0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	30	0	0
D'ble Headers	27	0	0
One Side and two ends	31	0	0
Two Sides and one End	32	0	0
Splays and Squints	28	10	0

Best Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2 in. per yd. super	1	11	3 in. per yd. super	2	9
2½ in. " "	2	4	4 in. " "	3	6

	s.	d.	
Thames Ballast	10	6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13	9	" "
Thames Sand	14	6	" "
Best Washed Sand	14	6	" "
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	" "
½ in. " "	14	0	" "
¾ in. Broken Brick	11	6	" "
Pan Breeze	7	6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.				Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0	Roman Cement	8	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0	Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
" Pink	5	10	0	Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
" " White	3	12	6	" Fine "	5	12	0
Sirapite, Coarse	3	9	0	" Finish "	3	17	0
Grey Stone Lime	3	0	9	Chalk Lime	3	0	9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6	Hair per cwt.	2	2	6
Granite Chippings	1	12	0				

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s.	d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2	10

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4	4½
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4	5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

	s.	d.
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—Delivered at any Goods Station, London. Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17	0
Sawn two sides "	27	0
Sawn three or four sides "	32	0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5	6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6	0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2	3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1	6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1	4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6	3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6	1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2	10
4 in. ditto ditto "	2	1½
3 in. ditto "	2	0
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	2	0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	1¼	31/-
1¼	31/-	1½	34/-
1½	34/-		

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
¾	16/6
⅞	19/-
1	24/-

Inches.	BATTENS. s.	d.
⅞ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—		
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	13	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to	1	1	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to	1	10	0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to	0	15	0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	14	0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—		
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to	5	10	0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0	9	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
" Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	1 in. to 2¼ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings.	Flanges.
Black Gas	60 %	50 %	60%
Galvanised Gas	45 %	40 %	50%
Blue Water	55 %	45 %	55%
Galvanised Water	38⅔ %	35 %	45%
Red Steam	50 %	40 %	50%
Galvanised Steam	32½ %	30 %	40%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1(3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.O.O. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s.	d.	Bends, stock angles. s.	d.	Branches, stock angles. s.	d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3	3	2	4½	2	10
2½ in. "	3	9	2	7½	3	7
3 in. "	4	6	2	10	4	2½
3½ in. "	4	11½	3	7	4	11½
4 in. "	5	5½	4	0½	5	9

L.O.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s.	d.	Bends, stock angles. s.	d.	Branches, stock angles. s.	d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4	4	5	1	8	0½
4 in. " "	6	2	5	8	10	0
5 in. " "	7	2	10	10	17	1
6 in. " "	8	6	13	2	21	9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London: £	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
IRON— Common Bars	13	0	0	to	14	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14	5	0	"	15	5	0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16	5	0	"	17		
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	"	11		
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0	"	11		
Hoop iron, basis price	12	0	0	"	13		
" Galvanised	27	0	0	"	28		

Soft Steel Sheets, Black—

Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13	5	0	"	14		
" " " 24 g.	14	5	0	"	15		
" " " 26 g.	16	5	0	"	17		

Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & C.A. quality—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15	10	0	"	16	10	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16	10	0	"	17	10	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18	10	0	"	20	10	

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	10	0	"	19	10	
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19	0	0	"	20		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22	0	0	"	23		

Sheets Galvanised Flat. Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0	"	23		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0	"	26		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0	"	26	10	
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0	"	20		

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for plete houses, including all fittings, painting coats, and delivery to job, average price 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c,

	£
(Delivered in London.)	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	36
Pipe in coils	39
Soil Pipe	40
Compo Pipe	lots

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: 8 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and u cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 2s. cwt.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	25	0	0
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	26	0	0

COPPER.

Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.
Strong sheet	"
Thin	"
Copper nails	"
Copper wire	"

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCK IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCK UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FER

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- p

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- p

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVE

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—P 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	
" " " in barrels	"	
" " " in drums	"	
Boiled " " in barrels	"	
" " " in drums	"	
Turpentine in barrels	"	
" in drums (10 gall.)	"	
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per to (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—"Nine Elms," "Father Thames," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Park," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.
Filocol	"
Size. XD Quality	fkn

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is Our aim in this list is to give, as far as po *average* prices of materials, not necessarily or lowest. Quality and quantity obvio prices—a fact which should be remember who make use of this information.

S CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

SH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
ourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
hirds	4½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
ourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
hirds	5½d.	,, ,, 21 ,, ..	5½d.
ourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
hirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz. 7½d.	

rice according to size and substance for squares rom stock.

SH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
led plate	4½d.
gh rolled	5½d.
gh rolled	6d.
ared Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stipyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
ed Sheet	6½d.
te Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
ed Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
rnish	Outside	0 14 0
tto	ditto	0 16 0
opal	ditto	0 18 0
opal	ditto	1 0 0
opal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
tto	ditto	1 12 0
Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
ale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
opal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
opal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
ard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
opal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
tto	ditto	1 2 0
itto	ditto	1 12 0
apan Gold Size		0 12 6
lack Japan		0 10 6
nd Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
vick Black		0 7 6
Black		0 14 6
ng (patent)		1 5 0
and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

Change of Address.

rs. Walter Lilly & Co., builders and ors, of Victoria, have changed their s, and will be at Orchard Works, St. treet, Westminster, S.W.1, from ry 16 on. Telephone: Victoria 2829.

Sawmill Machinery.

learn that Mr. E. Slaap, of 49, Fallow venue, Finchley, N., has been appointed direct representative for Kirchner & .G., the manufacturers of sawmill and orking machinery, of Leipzig. This is m that manufactures the well-known a" bandsaw.

"Rawlplugs."

result of the damage caused by the terrific storm which raged throughout d, the branch offices of the Rawlplug ny, Ltd., situated at 19, Wilson-street, w, were entirely destroyed. We understand, however, that arrangements have been or all Scottish business to be transacted the head office of the Rawlplug Com- Ltd., at Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

The Park-lane Hotel.

are informed by Messrs. The Building sulating Material Co., Ltd., of Victoria House, S.W.1, that the major portion partition blocks for this hotel, which scribed and illustrated in our issue for ry 4, was supplied by them.

further understand that the French d Fibrous-plaster work in both Piccad Brick-street Entrance Halls, and also Lounge, was carried out by Messrs. Martyn & Co., Ltd., of Sunningend Cheltenham.

Metal Manufacturers.

learn that Messrs. Rd. Johnson, n & Morris, Ltd., of Jacem House, d Park, Manchester, are exhibiting at tish Industries Fair, Birmingham, from ry 21 to March 4. They will be pleased ive visits from their clients and friends r stand, No. A17. A very complete f Jacem goods will be on show.

regret to announce that the death has d at Sydney, N.S.W., of Mr. Alfred son, the general manager of this firm's ian business.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—ROAD.—A remit has been made to the Finance Committee of the Town Council to consider the desirability of having a general conference with the Town Council and County Council with reference to the proposed new mid-Scotland road from Linn o' Dee, Braemar, through Glenfeshie to Kingussie.—Plans passed: Two blocks of lock-up garages in Viewfield-road, for Alex. Thomson; laundry and dye-works, Holburn-street, for Mr. Wm. Borthwick; six houses, Forbesfield-road, for Mr. J. Clark; three bungalows, Angusfield-avenue, for Mr. T. S. Sutherland.

Edinburgh.—VARIOUS.—Plans passed for eight lock-up garages at 3, Muriston-lane, for Mr. J. Kettle.

Elgin.—RENOVATION.—The Moray Education Authority has approved the scheme for the Elgin Girls' Technical School to be renovated at an estimated cost of £1,767.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Housing Sub-Committee on Insanitary Areas has approved a scheme for the demolition of 1,064 dwellings.—The Housing Committee has agreed to recommend the construction of the roads and sewers at Knightswood No. 8 housing scheme to be carried out by the Housing Department. This proposal represents an expenditure of about £17,000.—Plans passed: Hall, Charles-street, Bridgton, for Mr. Wm. B. Booth; pavilion, Bardowie-street, Possilpark, for the Wester Keppoch Tennis Club; six houses, Percy-street, Maryhill, for the Territorial Army and Air Force Association of Glasgow.

Hamilton.—HOUSING.—With the approval of the Scottish Board of Health offers are being invited for the demolition of sections of Castle-street, and the building of new blocks of houses. The scheme provides for 160 new houses to be built in School-street area. In connection with other housing schemes in the burgh, the Board has approved plans for 66 houses at Newfield and Linnhouse, and 14 houses at "The Yews."

Troon.—HALL.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans of a new hall at St. Ninian's Episcopal Church, Bentinck-drive, at an estimated cost of £3,200.

All-Electric Houses, Glasgow.

Two demonstration all-electric houses, situated at 15, Dinmont-road, Shawlands, have been opened at Glasgow for the inspection of the public, and will remain open during the next fortnight. These houses are situated in what is known as Crossmyloof housing scheme, consisting of 280 houses, erected for the Corporation of Glasgow. They are of a novel type of construction, there being provision for only one coal fire in each house. There is no fixed fireplace, except in the living room, heating being done by means of electric fires, which are provided as part of the house equipment, together with electric cooker and electric wash-boiler. It is claimed that property of this description can be erected and equipped as cheaply as the older-fashioned dwellings.

Edinburgh Town Planning.

The Town Clerk and the Burgh Engineer have been instructed by the Housing and Town-Planning Committee of Edinburgh Town Council to proceed with the Craigentinney scheme. Mr. W. A. Macartney, the Burgh Engineer, in a report, suggested that in making a fresh start with town planning, they should push on and finish this scheme, in which he did not anticipate many difficulties. The Corstorphine area of approximately 8,000 acres seemed to be ready for a scheme, and the Colenton and Craiglockhart area of about 5,000 acres was a good second. Summarising, Mr. Macartney suggested that the Craigentinney scheme should be first dealt with, the Corstorphine area next, and that the area for a regional scheme should be defined and steps taken to call interested local authorities together.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/-	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 298)

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard sup.	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	9	6
½ inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angel fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

				s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails			per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in.	Do.	Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in.	Do.	Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾"	1"	1¼"	1½"
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	"	3	9

DOORS.

		1½"	1¾"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	1
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	8
Mahogany handrail: average 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	12	0
Add if wreathed	" "	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	0
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	0
In roof work	"	27	0

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	0
Do. Do. in flats	"	49	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	0
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	1
Soldered seam	" "	1	0
Copper nailing	" "	0	4

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	6/
Soldered stop ends	"	—	—	—	3/3	8/
Red lead joints	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6
Wiped soldered joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6
Bib cocks and joints	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6
Stop cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—
		15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	4
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	1	2
Add sawn lathing	" "		
Add metal lathing	" "		
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	3
Do. plain face	" "	0	8
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	5
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	1
26 oz. Do.	" "	0	1
Obscured sheet	" "	0	0
⅛ in. rolled plate	" "	0	1
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	1
¼ in. wired cast plate	" "		

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	0
Knotting and priming	"	0	0
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	1
Do. 2 coats	" "	0	1
Do. 3 coats	" "	0	2
Do. 4 coats	" "	0	2
Graining	" "	0	1
Varnishing twice	" "	0	0
Sizing	" "	0	0
Flatting	" "	0	1
Enamel	" "	0	0
Wax polishing	per foot sup.		1
French polishing	" "		
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS.

munications for insertion under this heading be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach ot later than Tuesday evening.

enotes *accepted*.
enotes *provisionally accepted*.
enotes *recommended for acceptance*.
enotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

owing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Sur- B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Sur- D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County eer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County ect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough ect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ERDEEN.—1,000 houses at Hilton and Catto- or T.C.:—

Section I (500 Houses).

rick and concrete—*S. B. Russell.
ner—(*a*)*D. Macandrew & Co., Ltd.
(*b*) *R. & J. Reid.
lumber—*D. Ogilvie.
laster—*Sellar & Co.
ater—*E. Waldie.
lectric light—*A. M'Robb.

Section II (300 houses).

rick and concrete—*J. Shirras & Sons.
ner—(*a*)*Burnett & Law.
(*b*) *Gray and Bain.
lumber—*A. M'Robb.
laster—*A. Stephen.
ater—*J. Durnin.
lectric light—*A. M'Robb.

LINGFLEET AND WHITGIFT.—(1) Building utfall sluice at Trent Falls, and (2) widening and ning Adlingfleet drain, about four miles long, for ge Commissioners. Messrs. J. Simmons & Sons, xford Chambers, 20, Silver-st., Doncaster:—

y. Connell	£24,473 19 3
quires & Sons, Ltd.	17,591 14 6
ohnson & Moore	15,200 0 0
. Clayphan	14,956 13 9
wift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd.	14,070 0 0
eggott & Speight	13,923 18 11
. Arnold & Son, Ltd.	13,847 0 0
. Porter & Sons	13,766 10 0

LTON-UNDER-LYNE.—92 non-parlour houses kfield estate, for Corporation. Mr. J. Row- n, S.:—

H. S. Randall, Ltd., Sheffield.

LLINA.—Repairs, Fever Hospital, for Mayo y Board of Health:—

. Kennedy, Enniscrone | £324
. J. Duffy & Co., Ardnaree | 290

TH.—Sub-station in Church-rd., off Newbridge- eston, for T.C.:—

Williams, Combe Down | £451 10

KENHEAD.—Offices in Borough-rd., for T.C.:—

llin & Son, Ltd., Birkenhead | £3,789

CKPOOL.—Boat-house in Stanley Park, for

herton Bros. (Blackpool), Ltd.

ADFORD.—Extension of Myopes' school, Daisy- r T.C.:—

Robinson & Son | £570 17

Bairstow | 307 10
Varley & Son | 169 15
abtree & Berry | 154 0
Hillam | 100 4

STOL.—Non-parlour type houses on the Wood- ay site, for T.C.:—

bbs & Davies (18).
ssicks & Fletcher (18).
e & Gadd (22).

CKFORD.—Pair of non-parlour type houses t Suffolk C.C. Mr. J. Webb, C.S., Ipswich:—

E. Elliott, Stowmarket | £852 10

MLEY CROSS.—Painting outside of Council and other properties of Council, including es on The Oaks estate, for Turton U.D.C. Mr. Laithwaite, S.:—

Bridge & Co., Bolton.

KFASTLEIGH.—Public convenience, Victoria r U.D.C. Mr. L. M. Williams, S.:—

kson & Son, Buckfastleigh | £152 12 6
H. Furneaux & Son, Buckfast- leigh | 151 10 0

LEY-IN-WHARFEDALE. — 18 non-parlour arlour-type houses in Prospect-rd., for U.D.C. J. Wright, S:—

od Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds | £8,815

NLEY.—88 houses at Stoops Farm and 8 Gate site, for T.C.:—

s J. H. Boothman (except lumbers' and painters' ork) | £33,538 15 0
s' work—
tley Bros. | 4,834 1 3

ST. EDMUNDS.—Three houses, Mustow-st., Mr. R. H. Beaumont, B.S.:—

. Plummer, Bury St. Edmunds | £1,407
. Sewell, Bury St. Edmunds | 1,380

CAMBRIDGE.—Erection of (*a*) Brunswick Council school, and (*b*) open-air school, for E.C.:—

(*a*)*Honour & Sons, Ltd., Tring	£43,096 0 0
Borough Surveyor's estimate	44,930 0 0
(*b*)*Johnson & Bailey, Cambridge	13,024 14 6
Borough Surveyor's estimate	13,350 0 0

CARLISLE.—Alterations for laundry machinery at the Children's Home, Shap, Westmorland, for B.G. J. Gorton, C., 7, Victoria-pl.:—

*J. G. Lowis, Shap.

CLECKHEATON.—Six houses, at Wilton House, Westgate, for the Spenborough U.D.C. Mr. A. Rothera, S.:—

Masons—
*Crossland & Crossland, Cleckheaton (per pair of houses) £304 12 0

Joiner—
*A. Elsworth, Liversedge | 158 10 10

Tilers—
*S. Hepworth & Son, Cleckheaton | 39 4 9

Plumbers—
*W. Naylor, Cleckheaton | 88 0 0

Plasterers—
*Sellers Bros., Cleckheaton | 55 5 6

Painter—
*J. Burnhill, Cleckheaton | 14 10 0

Electricians—
*Butler & Horn, Cleckheaton | 16 6 0
(Subject to the approval of the M.H.)

DUNMOW.—Convenience, for R.D.C.:—

*Goodsey & Sons | £162 15

EDINBURGH.—Shelter, Duke-st., Leith, for T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.:—

Mason—
*J. Gairns, Edinburgh | £167

Joiner—
*J. Waugh, Leith | 106

EDINBURGH.—Stores at Thornybank, for T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.:—

Mason, &c.—
*W. Skinner & Son, Edinburgh | £303

Joiner, &c.—
*J. Duncan & Son, Edinburgh | 198

Tiler and roughcast, &c.—
*Wm. Swan, Leith | 132

EDINBURGH.—Works at Male Sanatorium, Bangour Mental Hospital, for the District Board of Control. Mr. James D. Gibson, S., 60, Frederick-st., Edinburgh:—

Mason and brick—*J. Hardie & Son, Bo'ness.
Carpenter and joiner—*W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh.
Plumber—*P. Knox & Son, Edinburgh.
Plaster and reinforced concrete—*P. Walker & Son, Edinburgh.
Slater and roughcast—*W. & S. Christie, Leith.
Steel and smith—*Fleming Bros., Glasgow.
Asphalter—*W. G. Walker & Sons, Edinburgh.
Electrical—*W. S. Donald, Edinburgh.
Glazier—*A. Cunningham & Co., Edinburgh.
Painter—*G. M. Robb, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.—Excavator, concrete, brick, and plumber works in connection with erection of electric sub-stations at (*a*) Juniper Green, and (*b*) Slateford, for T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., C.A.:—

*A. S. Mill, Edinburgh | (*a*) £218 (*b*) £222

EDINBURGH.— Structural steel work of extension of turbine house of electric generating station, Westbank, Portobello, for T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.:—

*Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh | £18,580

EPSOM.—120 parlour, non-parlour type houses, and flats at Hook-rd., Epsom, for U.D.C. Mr. A. C. Williams, A., Ashley-rd.:—

A. T. Rowley, Tottenham	£89,842 0 0
Cropley Bros., Ltd., Epsom	89,513 0 0
H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom	75,175 0 0
W. Garner, Cheam	74,560 0 0
W. J. Langbridge & Co., Harrow	73,104 7 9
Childs & Sons, Woking	72,720 1 0
Hy. Taylor & Son, Epsom	72,433 0 0
W. G. Tarrant, Ltd., Byfleet	68,296 0 0
E. H. Smith, Croydon	67,750 0 0
Niblett & Barnes, Ltd., Nottingham	62,098 0 0
*Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	61,746 0 0
Handen, Ltd., Southall	17,450 0 0 (*a*)
Wm. Taylor, Epsom	16,801 0 0 (*b*)

(*a*) and (*b*) for 28 houses.

GLASGOW.—546 houses at Parkhouse, Possil Eastern Area, for T.C.:—

‡H. Boot & Sons, London.

GREASBRO'.—28 houses at Highfield-rd., for U.D.C. Mr. J. Totty, A., Moorgate-st., Rotherham:—

Geo. Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham	£15,960 0 0
Thos. Barker & Sons, Loughborough	15,540 0 0
Coe & Lorriman, Rotherham	15,453 16 10
Robt. Snell & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham	14,833 0 0
J. A. Jacques, Rawmarsh	14,400 0 0
Baldwin & Co., Rotherham	14,300 0 0
J. W. Halliday, Worksop	14,084 0 0
A. Thompson, Rotherham	13,999 6 0
J. W. & J. Bailey, Tinsley	13,980 0 0
Bramwell Lighthall & Co., Ltd., Woodhouse	13,888 0 0
Thomason & Co., Rotherham	13,580 0 0
*A. J. Pugh, Rawmarsh	13,286 0 0
Wm. Memmo.y, Swallownest	13,020 0 0

HADLEIGH.—12 houses, for U.D.C.:—

*W. D. Kingsbury | £4,010 16

HOVE.—100 small houses at housing estate at The Knoll, Old Shoreham-road, for T.C. B.S.:—

*S. Willmore, Phillips & Co., Worthing | £46,474

HULL.—18 non-parlour houses on East Hull housing site, for T.C. City A.:—

F. Singleton & Son, Hull	£7,380 0
E. Batty, Hull	7,020 0
A. Lyons, Malton	6,840 0
A. E. Sones (Hull), Ltd., Hull	6,840 0
G. Overton, Hull	6,750 0
W. Robinson, Hull	6,696 0
R. W. & J. H. Barnett, Hull	6,633 0
F. Sewell & Son, Sutton	6,570 0
E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	6,628 0
*R. Cleminshaw, Hull	6,422 17

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

LONDON.—Alterations and additions to 79, East Hill, for Wandsworth B.C.:—

J. Garrett & Son, London | £1,586
(In lieu of E. Hall, Ltd.)

LONDON.—Repairs to roofs of 24 and 26, Macaulay-rd., Clapham, for Wandsworth B.C.:—

F. C. Flack | £155

LONDON.—Repairs and alterations, 47, Basett-road, for Kensington B.C.:—

*J. P. Williams, Ltd., London.

LONDON.—Repairs to 72, Wornington-road, for Kensington B.C.:—

*J. P. Williams, Ltd., London.

LONDON.—Provision of a school for tuberculous children at Fort-rd., Bermondsey, for L.C.C.:—

Humphreys, Ltd.	£7,215 0 0
Wm. Harbrow, Ltd.	7,194 0 0
H. Kent, Hither Green	6,994 0 0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	6,792 0 0
Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	6,750 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd.	6,679 0 0
Hill & Gurr	6,645 0 0
H. H. Hollingsworth & Son.	6,640 0 0
H. W. Spinks	6,509 14 9
Mullen & Lumsden, Ltd.	6,479 0 0
J. Garrett & Son	6,382 0 0
Whitby's, Ltd.	6,350 0 0
H. Groves & Son	6,185 0 0
T. Brown & Son, Herne Hill	6,179 8 6
A. E. Symes	6,123 0 0
T. D. Leng	6,079 0 0
W. S. Barton & Co.	6,038 0 0
W. J. Dixon & Son	5,895 0 0
W. Simms	5,725 0 0
Triggs & Co.	5,687 0 0
Architect's estimate	5,925 0 0

LONGBENTON.—38 semi-detached houses at Benton-sq., for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Bean, S., Forest Hall:—

*T. E. Ridley, Gosforth | £16,480 6 8

LYNN.—Houses for T.C.:—

J. J. Bone—	
Six parlour type	£3,000
Six non-parlour type	2,700
W. H. Hill—	
Six non-parlour, A plan	*2,343
Six non-parlour, B plan	2,114
Six non-parlour, B1 plan	2,138
Six non-parlour, C. plan	2,543
J. C. Horn & Son—six parlour	2,790

Subject to M.H. approval.

MIDDLESEX.—Sections of the North Circular Arterial-rd., between the Great North-rd. and Colney Hatch-lane, and between Bounds Green-rd. and Bowes-rd. across the New Southgate allotments, for C.C.:—

*H. Farrow | £81,247 11 4

OLDHAM.—Installation of hot-water supply at the Central premises, for C.B.:—

*Scanlon & Kershaw, of Oldham.

PLYMOUTH.—Iron and steel work and glazing at Compton shelter, for C.B.:—

*Heywood & Co., Ltd. | £151 5 6

PLYMOUTH.—208 houses at Higher Mount Gold, for C.B.:—

*A. N. Coles & Son, Ltd. | £100,272

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations and repairs to Great Salterns house, for Corporation. C.E., Guildhall:—

S. Salter, Southsea	£2,190 0
Norman & Son, Portsmouth	2,152 17
L. Hoad, Southsea	2,046 0
Tanner Bros., Southsea	2,000 0
E. & A. Sprigings, Stamshaw	1,938 0
Frank Corke & Co., Southsea	1,927 0
P.I. Co-operative Society, Ltd., Portsmouth	1,870 0
Jno. Croad, Portsea	1,845 0
*John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	1,797 0

PORTSLADE.—Painting and distempering walls, ceilings, &c., at Sanatorium, for Hove T.C. B.S.:—

*A. W. Leney, Hove | £129 10

ROCHESTER.—Sewage Pumping station, for T.C. W. Law, City E.:—

*Gustaves Bailey, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STRETFORD. –Eighty-two houses on Hancock-st. housing site, for U.D.C.:—

*Grimshaw & Thomas, Ltd. | £29,102

TORQUAY.—Sub-station and stores building adjoining power station, Teign-rd., Newton Abbot, for Corporation. Mr. H. F. G. Woods, Electricity Offices, Upton Valley:—

*F. J. Zealby, Newton Abbot | £1,124

TOTNES.—Collecting tanks, line of water main, cattle drinking troughs, &c., and concreting of existing adit, at Follaton waterworks, for T.C. Mr. J. L. Davis, B.S., 10, High-st. Quantities by Engineer :—

H. Drew, Paignton	£776	19	4
C. Steer, Plymouth	666	5	2
Kingston & Stoyle, Totnes	636	13	8
Jefford & Son, South Brent	576	16	7
W. H. Smith, Torquay	562	9	4
*Fothergill Bros., Exeter	557	19	2

WALTHAMSTOW.—Extension to car shed, for U.D.C. :—

*The Widnes Foundry, Ltd. £1,650

WARE.—Repairs to floors of Ware Park Sanatorium, for Hertfordshire C.C. —:

R. Ginn & Sons	£189	10	
Botsford, Vale & Wightman	149	0	
*H. Norris & Son	128	0	

(All of Hertford.)



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WARMINSTER.—(*a*) 14 non-parlour houses; and (*b*) 10 parlour houses, on Sambourne housing estate, for U.D.C. Mr. W. W. Snailam, Church-st., Trowbridge :—

(*a*) *J. C. Culverhouse & Bros., Chapmanstown ..... per pair £899
(*b*) *R. Butcher & Son, Warminster per pair 1,063

WATERFORD.—30 houses for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk. Mr. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A. :—

*H. & A. Hamilton, Waterford £17,801 1 7

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—Alterations and additions to "The George and Dragon," Barnsley-rd., for J. Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Mr. B. Wilson, A. and S., High-st. Quantities by architect :—

*E. Brown & Son, Wath-upon-Dearne

WELWYN.—Class-room wing at Church of England schools, for Managers. Messrs. Barker & Kirk, As. 11, Buckingham-st., Strand, W.C.2 :—

W. H. Shrouder, Stevenage	£2,365	0	0
Geo. Blow, Welwyn	2,170	7	0
Blow & Peters, St. Albans	1,997	10	0
J. Dennis, St. Albans	1,959	0	0
W. Austin & Sons, Stevenage	1,950	0	0
Pettengell & Clark, Hitchin	1,930	6	11
E. Pryer, Luton	1,900	0	0
Clark & Sons, Cambridge	1,842	0	0
G. A. Kirby, Welwyn	1,811	6	2
*Francis Newton, Hitchin	1,775	0	0
J. Ray, Letchworth	1,770	0	0

WENLOCK.—Two pairs of parlour type houses at Park-la., Madeley, for T.C. Messrs. G. Riley & Son, As., Central Chambers, Wellington :—

W. E. Deakin, Shrewsbury	£2,400
A. Powell, Wolverhampton	2,248
P. Roper, Wellington, Salop	2,050
*Broome & Poole, Madeley, Salop	2,010

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—151 houses at Rift House estate, for T.C. :—

Tiling—*G. & W. H. Carter.
Slating—*J. T. Atkinson & Son, Ltd.
Plastering—*W. Mitchinson.
Plumbing—*E. Phillips, Ltd. (50 per cent.). *Jackson & Dunn, Ltd. (50 per cent.).
Joinery—*Young, Parsons & Co.

WEYMOUTH.—Alterations to laundry at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. Messrs. Andrews & Andrews, As., 157, Dorchester-rd. :—

A. E. Whettam	£1,274
H. F. C. Jenkins	1,188
Bird & Cox, Ltd.	1,128
Theo. Conway, Ltd.	970
Jesty & Baker	720
*J. A. Parsons & Sons	680
Architects' estimate	843

(All of Weymouth.)

WORCESTER.—118 houses facing Droitwich-rd., for T.C. :—

Eadie, Towers & Co., Wolverhampton	£50,310
*G. Smith (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham	47,496

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WORTHING.—Salt water tanks in the tower supplying the slipper baths, for T.C. :—

*Paine, Manwaring & Lephard, Ltd. £174 18

YORK.—(*a*) 12 houses and (*b*) 42 houses on T Hall estate, for T.C. :—

(*a*) *W. Sawdon, Bridlington	£5,640
(*b*) *A. V. Clerey, Sunderland	35,711

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

. CXXXII.—No. 4386. FEBRUARY 25, 1927

OFFICIAL VANDALISM

ROM time to time those of us who care for the æsthetic decencies of life receive a profound shock by the inexplicable vagaries of those who should be the natural guardians of our civic amenities. These vagaries are probably a relic of the awful days of ntrolled industrialism which so darkened the middle years e nineteenth century, when anything was considered l and expedient if it could only bear the label "practical." he most part a kind of practicality that burnt down houses ast pigs! The more enlightened of our provincial cities, as Liverpool and Birmingham, have of late become so s of their civic beauties that a menacing growl arises the least of these beauties is threatened, a growl sufficiently ive for the most part to restrain the intending marauder. omparison London would appear, despite the watchful ties of the London Society, to be less happily situated. town she is so vast, so uncontrollable, that some of her , and many of her minor, beauties are despoiled before ublic is aware of what is going on.

f the major pieces of vandalism, some perpetrated by e persons and others by public authorities, we need call to our readers' minds the demolition of old Regent- by a Government department, and the building over of eigh Gardens and Mornington Crescent by private erprise." Of the threatened acts of vandalism on the scale by public authorities, which so far have been happily ed, is the attack on Waterloo Bridge by the London y Council, and the threat to build an electric power n on one of the most beautiful reaches of the Thames; e-scale attack by private people, at the moment suspended, n no wise defeated, is the attempt on the Foundling tal site. It may be said in extenuation that all these l, or would-be, vandals plead in their excuse, though for nost part not very convincingly when set against the claims of the community, public urgency and convenience. is, however, with the smaller acts of civic incivility that e now concerned. Elsewhere we print a letter from a pondent calling attention to what would appear to be a ularly unnecessary, or as some may think, stupid piece ndalism at Hampstead on the part of the officials of the politan Asylums Board. A group of very beautiful trees been ruthlessly cut down to one general level, regardless, understand, of age, condition, or situation; a proceeding savours of the lowest type of Prussian drill sergeant, is passion for unintelligent uniformity, rather than of an tened English official. It is not our object to attack, r have we any sympathy with those who want to attack, e mere sake of attacking, the servants of our local and authorities. For the most part they are a conscientious, ous and intelligent body of men, who do in the course eir lives render great service to the public. We can t and appreciate them, but in the matter of trees they not a good record. It may be due to the fact that the ls of the big cities, and particularly London, are too ised, too far removed from rural realities properly to iate and understand what is necessary to the proper tion and conservation of trees.

e wonder what would be said by any of our county land- s whose agents, in the supposed interest of arboriculture, wn all the trees on their employers' estates to one dull onous level, and we fail to see why the public should be served than a private individual. If public bodies t number amongst their officials anyone who has some edge of the proper care and treatment of trees, then nsider that the sooner such persons are employed the . We instance this incident at Hampstead because it is l and immediate. The inhabitants of St. John's Wood emember a similar case last autumn, when the trees in field-road were similarly attacked and deformed to a vel of tortured trunks having the appearance of badly l mop-sticks. This act of mutilation was carried out at structions of the Marylebone Town Council and aroused gry opposition of most of the dwellers in the "Road" as many others who lived in the neighbourhood. In spite of petitions, protests, interviews, the work went on, each tree being measured by a piece of string from the pavement in order that the tree-feller could ascertain whether he had sufficiently followed his instructions and made all the tree trunks exactly level.

But if the petitioners in this particular instance found it was "Love's labour lost," their protestations seem not to have been without a certain amount of result. If in the treatment of the trees in Springfield-road the Marylebone Council showed the least intelligence, they may be said to have shown the greatest intelligence in the way they have more recently dealt with the trees along Hamilton-terrace. Here it is evident that every tree has been considered on its merits as to condition, size, structure and position; only the absolutely necessary amount of lopping has been permitted, and the result is a great credit to the Council. But, if the Marylebone Council displayed a low degree of intelligence over the trees in Springfield-road and a high degree of intelligence in the way they have dealt with the trees in Hamilton-terrace, can it be said that the Metropolitan Asylums Board have shown any intelligence at all over the trees in Pond-street, Hampstead?

St. John's Wood and Hampstead are, with Chelsea, the nerve centres of artistic London, and to complete the trilogy of woe, there was a letter in last Saturday's *Times* protesting against the proposal to build over the vacant site of the Duke of York's Schools at Chelsea. In this case it is the Government that is the aggressor, and, as Mr. Blunt so truly says: "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes"? If, as we say, these depredations can take place in the artistic centres of London, where there is presumably an active and intelligent public eager to protect the amenities of their neighbourhoods, what chance have the other and more remote parts of London against the hand of the aggressor?

Where there is a threat to buildings or open spaces, there is usually time to organise a protest. Usually some details of the proposed schemes leak out before even the first brick is laid, and there is ample opportunity to arouse public opinion. The whole question can be properly ventilated, and there is not the same urgency for instant action as in the case of any threat to trees. A group of beautiful trees may have taken a lifetime to grow, or even the duration of many lives, and they can be cut down or mutilated beyond repair in a few short hours. For those who love trees there is something very sad in this thought. The loveliest and most beautiful of trees are liable to instant and irremediable damage at the behest of any ignorant official, who will tell you with an air of bland indifference, "that only what is necessary is being performed." The tragic absurdity of such a contention can only be fully appreciated by those who dwell in the immediate neighbourhood of the place that has been ravaged, the daily victims of a lamentable decision. Protest as eagerly as you will, the chances are that you will be too late, and even whilst you are making your protests the boughs and trunks will come down.

The damage has been done, and those who are tree-lovers can only weep for the beauty of what was, and fiercely register a vow that no future apathy on their part shall contribute to similar disasters in the future. Publicity is the only weapon. If the public sufficiently care, even the most case-hardened of bureaucrats will hesitate before he sets out to flout it. We all know that dangerous trees must be sacrificed—however beautiful they be, we cannot endanger the public safety by a false or weak sentimentality; however much we may regret them and mourn them when they are gone, if they are dangerous then go they must. They require constant care and attention, but let it be loving care and attention, and then we need not fear the result. It is a melancholy thought that, while through the enlightened efforts of those who care for the beauties of our towns, there has recently been added to the Town Planning Act a clause which allows of beautiful and historic trees being scheduled for preservation, and protects such trees from all damage except in so far as they become dangerous (a clause which is largely aimed at the private owner); the trees' most ruthless enemies are frequently the public guardians, who should be amongst the first to protect them.

NOTES

The Architect, the Builder and the Public. WE quite see the point made by a correspondent who has written to us in regard to our article and note on the relations between architects, builders and the public. But he cannot suggest how the smaller of our county and rural councils and the public can be made to realise that competence in design is worth paying for and may cause an actual saving over the cheese-paring and ill-timed policy of eliminating the architect and getting everything done at the cheapest possible first cost. He refers to the copying of cottage designs which were right for the sites on which they were built, but all wrong for the sites on which the copied designs have been built. We agree that many buildings besides cottages are needed and are built by small local authorities on the parsimonious principle of avoiding professional fees and accepting the lowest tenders that can be got. But we do not see how a better policy is to be adopted until men of greater intelligence and with a wider and more generous outlook on life can be attracted to sit on our councils.

A Survey of Greater London. A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The London County Council is certainly trying to carry out a Survey of Greater London on the cheap. The decision of the L.C.C. to limit the expenditure of the joint committee that will prepare a possible scheme for London to £3,000 for three years is ludicrously inadequate as compared with the amount of money available for zoning and planning in New York and other American cities. Manchester, in the preparation of their admirable outline regional plan, expended for two years the produce of a rate of 1-10th of a penny in the pound. The 154 local authorities from Greater London who were present at the conference last December addressed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain were apparently ready to approve of the expenditure of the produce of a rate of 1-20th of a penny. This would have been about £16,000 a year. But the Finance Committee of the L.C.C. apparently considers it to be extravagant to allocate such a sum to the development of London, and has cut down the amount to £3,000. This meagre sum is to be eked out by the Ministries of Health and Transport providing the necessary clerical assistance, and the technical advisers of the constituent authorities will have to give time and work. In view of this extremely economical policy it is very probable that no outside experts will be employed."

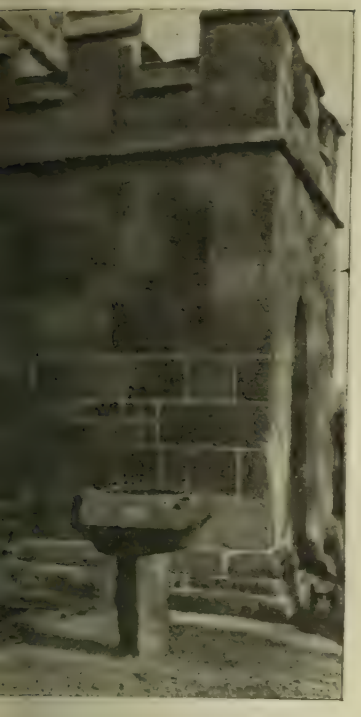
Building in France. FROM the point of view of the building industry, one of the most interesting passages in the Report just issued on the Economic and Industrial Conditions in France, by Mr. J. R. Cahill, Commercial Counsellor of H.M. Embassy, Paris, indicates that capital has been attracted to building in France partly as a consequence of the repeal of certain rent restrictions. At the present time the building of blocks of dwellings by private enterprise is not brisk in France, and the tendency, as in Great Britain, is to build for immediate sale and not for letting. The Report continues: "The old practice of individuals of placing their capital in the erection of a single building with flats has passed away simply because few individuals are able to find the capital necessary for such an undertaking; and new building is mainly done by groups of capitalists. Capital has been more attracted in the last two years to this form of investment, both because of the suppression of most of the rent or notice-to-quit restrictions and of the falling value of the franc, which led so many persons to purchase to an excessive degree physical things of all kinds. In Paris the building of one form of dwelling has been and is being carried on at a remarkable rate—namely, the building or enlargement of hotels. Much office and shop construction is also being carried out and much building of modern blocks of offices. Outside Paris, both in its suburbs and in several provincial towns, a very considerable volume of new building of dwellings is reported, especially the building of small houses on the outskirts of towns. This is due partly to the increase in population in these towns, partly to the movement towards suburban residence, partly to investment and currency reasons, partly to housing activity by large employers. Along the Riviera and the Bay of Biscay as well as in many places along the Channel, building has been very active."

The Cinderella of Industry. WE give in this issue a well-informed letter from a well-known contractor developing a subject raised last week in a letter headed "The Cinderella of Industry." It is clear from this correspondence that very low and injudicious estimating, to say the least of it, is not in common practice. We are glad to hear that our correspondent suggests that the Institute of Builders should seriously deal with the question.

The Foundling Hospital. THE withdrawal of the Foundling Hospital from should be an encouragement to those who endeavour to create a strong public opinion for the safeguarding and development of the amenities of our cities and towns. It surely cannot be right that the profits arising from the improvement and development of our towns should, all or most of it, go into the pockets of private owners and building speculators. In some towns, as Birmingham, for instance, it is now realised that the town itself should have a fair share of increment values.

Destruction of Trees and Hedges. THERE is another case of further disfigurement against which no sufficient steps have been taken. We need not travel outside Middlesex to witness the injury to our country roads by the ruthless cutting down of trees and hedges, and other mutilations. We recall one elm-bordered road whose lovely summer canopy and chequered shade was a delight to all. Now this same road





Stone Font, South Tawton Church, Devonshire.

the trees cut down, but left some
bove the ground, their mutilated
bearing ghastly witness of what
en permitted in order to provide for
ssumed requirements of motor
. Trees with their overhanging
, the glory of many of our country
instead of being left to delight the
ian—for the motorist nature
second place to speed—are
ed to secure more light and wider
for those who cannot ever know a
road as the walker knows it, and
erefore can make no claim to be the
ppreciative users.

ish
stry.

THE importance of the unity of masters and men in the promotion of British industry was referred to by the
of Wales in his encouraging and
ic address at the dinner given by
ernment in honour of the British
es Fair at the Mansion House on
. In concluding his address he
I think the outlook for the
affords grounds for reasoned
n. It may be that it is brighter
look back and compare it with
bled times from which we have
. First and foremost there is the
it of co-operation and goodwill
employer and employed, in
e human element is the keynote.
nan element plays an enormous
industrial relations. It is as
to study that human element
ls the workers, as it is to study
hods, new ideas, and new organi-
The status of being consulted,
propriate and where possible, is
al aspiration among the workers.
ency in this direction must help
he improved relations in industry
ve developed since or from our
e of last year."

Milton Chantry, Gravesend.

THE Gravesend Borough Library and the Gravesend and District Scientific and Archæological Society are appealing for funds towards the reconstruction of Milton Chantry (illustrated on p. 310)—a fine example of fourteenth-century work—for the purpose of establishing a museum and library of local history. The Chantry building is not only the oldest building in Gravesend, but it is one of the most picturesque in the district. Much of the original timber in the roof is still standing, and the walls, mostly 3 ft. thick, built of flint and chalk, have been preserved by a brick casing, erected in Jacobean or Elizabethan times. It belongs to a most interesting period, and, if not actually the work of the Monks of Cluny, is much like it in appearance. Subscriptions towards the preservation of this fine old building should be sent to Mr. Alex. J. Philip, Librarian, Public Library, Gravesend, Kent.

An Old Stone Font.

THE history during the nineteenth century of this old font at South Tawton Church, Devonshire, affords an illustration of the evil which can be wrought by thoughtless benefactors. As can be seen from the photograph, the bowl of the font dates from a very early period. When the church was restored a would-be benefactor offered to present a modern font in place of this ancient one. The offer was accepted, and the old font found a resting-place in the vicarage garden. When rescued by the late vicar the original base had disappeared altogether. The bowl has now been set up in the churchyard near the south porch of the church upon a stone column, which is hardly in keeping with its dignity. It is hoped that later on it may be restored to its place within the church.

"Architecture."

A FURTHER and very welcome contribution upon the subject of Architectural Criticism will be found in the February *Architecture*, in which the question of Invitations and Privileges is dealt with. Miss V. M. Christy continues her "Reflections on Architecture," while Mr. W. W. Wood goes on his way "Through the Fens and Marshes." We also commend to the reader's notice the first of a series of dissertations upon "The Bridges of the Upper Thames," fully illustrated by the author, Mr. Alwyn R. Dent. The month's illustrations also include a number of reproductions of the beautiful ironwork of Edgar Brandt and others, shown at the Paris Exhibition last year and dealt with in Mr. Stanley Hamp's recent lecture on French Ironwork at the Design and Industries Association.



From a Drawing by Mr. T. Wilson.

The last of Old St. Stephen's, after the Fire, 1834. (*See* p. 314.)

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. W. Melville, of Burnley, has been appointed chief surveyor of Fleetwood.

Exhibition of Sculpture.

An exhibition of sculpture by Carl Milles, Professor at the Royal Art Academy, Stockholm, will be on view at the National Gallery, Millbank (Tate Gallery), from February 25 to April 18.

Seven Sisters Cliffs Saved.

The famous Sussex beauty spot, the Seven Sisters cliffs, and the downs behind, have been saved for the National Trust, so it is stated, by Mr. W. C. Campbell, of Eastbourne, who has lent the remaining £5,000 of the £18,000 required to buy the land from the building syndicate.

Surveyor's Estate.

Henry Percy Boulnois, of 34, Evelyn-mansions, London, S.W., City Surveyor of Exeter, 1874–1883, Borough Engineer of Portsmouth, 1883–1890, City Engineer of Liverpool, 1890–1897, and afterwards Inspector under the Local Government Board, left estate of the gross value of £4,876, with net personalty £4,599.

Foundling Site.

The plan to remove Covent Garden Market to the Foundling Hospital site in Bloomsbury has been abandoned. At a special meeting of Beechams Estates & Pills, Ltd., the owners of the market, it was announced by Mr. Edmund Spyer, the chairman, that, owing to the strenuous opposition that had been offered to it, the directors had decided to withdraw the Bill which sought to authorise the removal of the market to Bloomsbury.

Disfiguring Advertisements Prohibited.

Kent County Council have, at the request of many of the inhabitants, accepted new by-laws which prohibit the use of any advertisement which disfigures or injuriously affects the amenities of public parks or pleasure promenades, which disfigures the view of rural scenery from a highway or railway, or from any public place or village, or which disfigures the amenities of any historic or public buildings or monument.

A View over Derwent Water.

It is understood that negotiations have reached a successful issue whereby the land on the west side of the Borrowdale-road, from Peterfield to the entrance to Stable Hills Farm, will be saved from all possibility of being built on, and the uninterrupted view over Derwent Water into the famous "jaws" of Borrowdale and across to Cat Bells will be preserved intact for all time.

Type Faces.

The Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, has recently published from the press of the College (1s. 3d. net, post free) an attractive volume on "Type Faces," being a series of alphabets for the use of students in design for typography. Most architects are interested in fine lettering, and the alphabets and figures represent the best of their kind in use to-day. Some historical details have been added where possible, which give additional interest to a volume of great architectural interest.

Sir John Soane's Fund.

The trustees of Sir John Soane's Fund will hold their annual meeting on Wednesday, March 9, at 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., to distribute the interest (about £150) accrued during the year on the principal sum given by Sir John Soane as an anniversary gift for the relief of distressed architects, widows and children of deceased architects in distress. Forms of application are to be obtained at the Museum, and must be filled in and delivered there on or before March 1, after which no application can be received.

Wellington, N.Z., War Memorial.

Holding that the present site outside the south-eastern angle of the Parliamentary grounds is distinctly unsuitable for the memorial proposed to be erected by the Wellington Citizens' War Memorial Committee, Mr. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., in a report he prepared at the request of the Government, has recommended the adoption of a big combined scheme of commemoration, with the magnificent Mount Cook ground as the chosen site. Mr. Seager's proposals provide for the erection of the citizens' monument as an independent memorial in front of the group of buildings which could be formed by the construction on that site of the new Dominion Museum, the new Art Gallery, the National war memorial in the shape of a Hall of Memories, and the incorporated Carillon.

Balvenie Castle.

Balvenie Castle, Banffshire, was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. W. Douglas Simpson, M.A., F.S.A., to members of the Aberdeen Natural History and Antiquarian Society at Marischal College. The lecturer said that Balvenie Castle, an important stronghold, occupied a commanding position on the left bank of the river Fiddich, about half a mile north of Dufftown. It was a ruin of high architectural merit and interest, showing work belonging apparently to the three chief periods of secular construction in Scotland—the thirteenth, the fifteenth, and the later sixteenth centuries. The special value attaching to this succession of styles was that the different additions in this case were not the result of repairs after violence, but of the orderly development of the castle fabric to suit advancing social conditions.

Old Chelsea.

The efforts of certain lovers of Old Chelsea to prevent the demolition of Lombard-terrace have met with failure, says the *Times*. It will be remembered that a petition for preservation was signed by many well-known Chelsea residents and sent to Major Sloane Stanley. The reply lately received on Major Stanley's behalf holds out no hope that the terrace can escape demolition. The scheme provides for the widening of the road on the west side of Church-street by 15 ft., and this much-needed improvement will allow of a clearer view from the west of the church and its familiar tower. The new buildings which are to take the place of the old will be in early eighteenth-century style, and, with the mellowing influence of a few years, will be brought into harmony with their more ancient surroundings.

The disappointment of the petitioners and their inability to agree with the arguments of Major Stanley and his representatives have been expressed in a letter of comment on the scheme from Mr. Blunt.

Form of Agreement between Engineer and Client.

The Institution of Structural Engineers has now produced a form of contract between the consulting structural engineer on the one hand and the client on the other. There are two distinct forms, one for use where a Bill in Parliament for the works to be executed is necessary (Form "B"), and one where a Bill is not contemplated (Form "A"). Each document is accompanied by a printed explanatory form, which details the procedure to be followed clearly and lucidly, and each sets out explicitly the work to be done by the engineer and his responsibility, the method and times of payment of his fees, and contains provision for payment in the event of extra work being carried out, or in the event of the works being abandoned. The documents were drawn up by the Practice Committee of the Institution, in conjunction with the Institution solicitors, and has been approved by counsel. Each form is on sale, price one shilling, and may be obtained from the Secretary, the Institution of Structural Engineers, 19, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W. 1.

Wren and the City Churches.

The service in commemoration of Sir Christopher Wren, which has been held annually at the church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, E.C., since the bi-centenary of the architect's death, took place last Sunday evening, was also made the occasion for a special tha giving for the preservation of the City churc The recter, the Rev. W. C. Piercy, in his serr recalled the "contemptuous rejection" year of the measure which, he said, would brought destruction to certain of the churches, and urged that, now those chur were saved, they must be used. He spok Wren particularly as a Christian architect, mentioned his care for his workmen; his for audibility in his churches; his care the poor; his care for teaching by the eye patience under ill-treatment; and his car his own soul's welfare. We should try to from Wren's example as we admired his a tecture, his wisdom, and his ingenuity, for we admired was based on character. Wren a possession, not only as an architect, bu a man.

Lewisham Open Spaces.

The Ministry of Health public inquiry in nection with the South-East London t planning scheme of the London County Co was opened at Lewisham Town Hall by Mr. Eyles, an inspector of the Ministry. The posals cover an area of over 7,000 acres i boroughs of Woolwich, Greenwich and Lewis and provide for the substantial enlargeme public open spaces and the retention in a developed state of privately-owned grounds.

Mr. Harold Swann, Chairman of the S Town-Planning Committee of the L County Council, said the County Counc garded the enlargement of the public open and the retention of ground held by clubs as being of paramount importance. not too much to say that there was a eryin for private sports grounds in South London.

Mr. Frank Hunt, the London County C valuer, stated that between thirty and acres on the Bromley side of the Dow estate would be left available for playing for some of the Council's own educa institutions, some of it might be used f recreation of tenants, and some would be available for cultivation in small plots.

COMPETITION NE

Lexden Council School Competition

The following notice has been issu the Royal Institute of British Arch "Members of the Royal Institute of Architects must not take part in the competition because the conditions are accordance with the published Regu of the Royal Institute for Architectura petitions."

Bradford Municipal Improvements

It is understood, with regard to the development of Bradford, that the Cor Street Improvements and Buildings Co will consider, at a meeting in a week a proposal to promote a competition architects for the best plans for the la the whole of the area and the constru new buildings. The official suggestio understood, provide for the constru three or four new thoroughfares—the one between Town Hall-square and square, running parallel with Mark No public buildings, such as a concert stated to be included in these official

School at Lytham St. Anne's.

The Governors of the Lytham Charit architects who have had experience in t and erection of schools and are willing t designs in competition for a Girls' S School at Lytham St. Anne's, to send names to Messrs. Wilson, Wright, Earle, 54, Moseley-street, Manche March 12th. From the names subm selection of about twelve architects wil to whom invitations will be issued.



J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. lent), occupied the chair at a meeting Architectural Association held at 35, d-square, W.C.2, on Monday evening.

New Members.

the minutes of the previous meeting en confirmed, it was announced that were seven nominations for membership, following new members were elected:—

Barnard.	K. H. McConnel.
irst.	B. Ionides.
Franklin.	C. W. Neil.
M. Raemaekers.	

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

Howard Robertson then gave a lantern on "Architecture in America." To t to understand American architecture, l, one must know the country and the an mode of life. North America was t that it allowed for every sort of c condition, and that vastness, coupled he mixture of races, had compelled a cer- andardisation in the production of the als of existence, including buildings, the same time climate made for local on in the architectural expression. ty production had given to American cture a particular character. There was ime for individual personal touches, and effort was directed towards the rapid and erection of large buildings, the de- f which were often of a standardised

remarkable characteristic of modern an architecture, which had developed in t fifty years, was the generally high n both domestic and public buildings, ldness with which technical problems olved, and the failure of the architec- etail to keep pace with the fine simple which characterised much of the work. The large scale of American gs was of assistance to the designer, h their big masses it was almost im- to fail to be impressive, despite poor monplace detail.

ican domestic work was a most interest- d, but except in the important matter fort and equipment we had little to The most noteworthy contribution of to modern architecture had been in tion of her own particular problems— s for commerce, for transportation, for y. The problems of every American e different, but they all had one factor on, the congestion in the business and e residential quarters, with the result skyscraper was introduced as a pallia- Therefore the skyscraper, though speci- ociated with New York, was a national r liability.

ican commercial buildings, banks, warehouses, were efficiently, even sly, designed as a setting for this occupation. Money largely replaced cy, hence the magnificence of business premises. The banks were temples, as they were beginning to be in this country. Transportation had called into being magnificent terminal stations for the railroads, and these would soon be followed by the development of road and garage service for automobiles. The American garages were ahead of any in Europe.

But the greatest American contribution to the architecture of the home was the apartment house and apartment hotel. They were the normal outcome of the American mode of living. The new hotels were always full, and by the time they had lost popularity they could be pulled down, for the investment life of one of these buildings did not exceed eight to ten years.

Zoning had produced fine silhouettes, and American tall buildings were becoming modern in expression, but lower buildings retained a Classic flavour. The detail of most American buildings was well placed and in good scale, but it was very dull and trite, being nearly always borrowed direct from some European source. There was very little use of colour, and the streets were more drab than those of London, due to the neutral tones of brick and the lack of strong colour accents. Interiors were generally based on Spanish, Italian, or French tradition, sometimes English or German. They were often the work of professional decorators, well executed, but lifeless and without character. Interiors of banks, hotels, restaurants, theatres, all resembled one another. Modern decoration was just beginning to be acceptable, but was naturally opposed by the decorators who sold antiques. Gothic architecture was in favour for churches, schools, and suburban apartment houses. The American commercial use of Gothic, with a few exceptions, resulted in the creation of a permanent distaste for anything mediæval!

It would be a great mistake to base our architecture on American models, any more than on that of any European country. America's achievement was the solution of her own problems, but she had borrowed largely from Europe in so doing; we must not attempt to borrow back her borrowings.

We could learn from America the better organisation of the builders' and the architects' businesses, the mechanical equipment and perfection of all services, and the power and will to do things in a large way. In England we were apt to be petty; even our war memorials had sometimes to tell the hour. We could learn from Americans a broader habit of mind, but we must work out for ourselves our national architectural expression.

Discussion.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Alfred Bossom (of New York), who said America was not perfect, and American architects knew that better than anyone. During the past twenty years three styles of architecture had followed each other in commercial work, such as skyscrapers: First the design of these buildings was crude Classic; then came buildings of the type of the Cunard Building; and these were followed by the simpler work to be seen in the latest buildings. American architecture would not in all cases be suitable to England. Perhaps it was not particularly suitable to America or anywhere else. The Americans knew it was not satisfactory, and they were learning to do better. A style of architecture could not be built up in thirty years. In America time was considered to be of great value, and that lost time meant lost money. The problem of a large number of high buildings being built close together was solving itself, and the practice now was not to build more than one very high building per block, which meant that they were spaced about 200 ft. apart. The reason so much of the detail was copied was due to the fact that the owner wanted the building in a hurry in order to get a return on his money as soon as possible. The architect was not allowed to spend any time, and the detail was copied because it was not unusual for a twenty-story building to be carried from the sketch stage to complete working drawings within from five weeks to two months. And the work suffered in consequence. The architects were trying to induce the owners to give more time.

Mr. Lionel Pearson, in seconding the vote, said one of the things that struck him in New York was that although vertically there was wild disorder, yet horizontally it was very simple. The plan of the American city was nearly always the grid-iron. The plots were nearly all the same size. The result was that there was a greater simplicity than in this country. They had dropped the cornice, and a lot of other nonsense as well. They did not attempt to surround windows with architraves, because when they got a thousand windows in one building it would be foolish to put architraves to them all. The mere fact that they worked on such a huge scale had made American architects shed a lot of conventional things that English architects found it difficult to get rid of. He thought the advent of the zoning law was a sign that Americans thought the skyscraper rather a mistake, although the Americans seemed to have a craving for height; in places where there was plenty of room to spread they often preferred to go up. In regard to detail, he saw a great deal that gave him pleasure, such as the work of Platt, Pope, and Harman; it might not be very original, but it was in good taste and refined.

Mr. T. S. Tait said many American interiors were full of good taste and inspiration. However much they might not like in American design, they must admire the organisation of building work. The architect's job was to build a building; he should make it beautiful if he had time; and the way they carried out the work of building filled him with admiration.

Mr. Stanley Hamp said he thought English architects would learn more on the Continent than in America, because the materials and requirements there were more akin to our own. The Americans had a problem in the skyscraper that no other nation had had to tackle, and he did not think any other nation would have tackled it in the same way. In this country we knew very little of the constructional problems of a high building. The American architect was like the captain of a ship, who was solely responsible for the ship but was not required to know everything about the electric lighting, for instance. In the same way the American architect had to subdivide the various building problems amongst specialists, all of whom he required. He thought the America of the future would be of more interest to English architects than the America of the past. They were beginning to realise that they had to attempt to introduce really creative thought in design, and in the America of ten years' time he did not think there would be so much repetition of traditional motives. They would probably create something fresh and interesting, and until they did that their buildings would not live.

In replying to a point raised in the discussion, Mr. Bossom said the question of the decay of steel in buildings was worrying everyone in America interested in building. He cited a case of a 22-story building to which he recently made an addition, and in which the main floor had settled about 2 in. They found the trouble near the ice-making plant, where the steel had so decayed that it gave no support whatever. That building was only seven years old. When a building built in New York in 1902 was demolished in 1924 it was found that the steel beneath the fireproofing had decayed right through. In Galveston the salt in the atmosphere affected the steel; in Charleston it was affected by sulphur. But in America buildings were not erected to last for hundreds of years. The owners set out to earn 20 per cent. a year on the capital expended, so that the whole of the liability was recovered in fifteen or twenty years. The building could then be destroyed and another erected. Building in America was nearly all temporary, and should be considered from that point of view. Nobody expected a building to last two or three hundred years.

"The Palace of Westminster."

The series of illustrated lectures on architecture, confined to workers in the building trades, was continued on Tuesday at the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, where Mr. Thomas Wilson, Deputy Keeper of Westminster Hall and Clerk of the Works, Houses of Parliament, delivered a lecture on "The Palace of Westminster." Mr. H. M. Fletcher was in the chair. In opening his lecture, Mr. Wilson said that no plot of ground held for the English race so many sacred memories as the eight acres upon which the Palace of Westminster stood. The spot was sacred before the Norman Councils met, and its traditions and associations linked together our ecclesiastical and parliamentary annals. We looked back to the scant remains of the Roman occupation, and all we saw was a probable ford, a tomb, and the trace of a pagan legend. The earliest Christian tradition was equally dim. The Saxon age was little better, the legends of Canute's Palace, burnt to the ground in the Confessor's time and rebuilt again, being all that came down to us. Not until the middle of the eleventh century did we reach firm historical ground. Finally the fact emerged that there was established on the site a Shrine, a Palace and a Treasury, and out of these at last a Parliament was born.

Wherever an empire had arisen, it had its focal point for the racial traditions. Historical parallels, said the lecturer, carried us back to the tomb and treasury of the House of Atreus at Mycenæ. The Temple of Athena on the Acropolis was both shrine and treasury, and so was the Temple of the God Saturn in the cliff at the foot of the Capitoline Hill at Rome. Our ancient Norman Treasury was still standing and bore witness to an immemorial custom which came down from pre-historic days. This Treasury, therefore, was the most anciently interesting bit of the Abbey. Like Roman London, Westminster had its origin intimately bound up with the River and its fords, ferries and bridges. Just as at London, lower down the stream, the sea-farer and road-farer met at a fordable point of the river, so at Westminster a similar fordable point became the focus spot round which the city grew. The Abbey had always been conceived as enclosed within the precincts of the Palace, and in official language every coronation still took place, not in the Abbey, but in "Our Palace of Westminster." When we walked past the Houses of Parliament and the Abbey, with its old Treasury and Chapter House, and St. Margaret's and the old Parliament House, if we merely regarded each as a separate building and a distinct entity, then we missed the whole significance and the inner meaning of their history.

The lecturer then dealt with the Painted Chamber and the Chapter House. From the death of Edward the Confessor in 1066 to the crowning of Henry III covered exactly 150 years. Into this time fell the mention of the Painted Chamber and the traditional foundation of St. Stephen's Chapel. In the mediæval Palace, the Painted Chamber might be regarded in some respects as the central feature of interest in point of antiquity. Ten years before the Conquest we had mention of it. It might be considered as the chief link in the chain of an unbroken past, dating from the time of the Confessor, or even earlier, right on to the Fire of 1834. Its earliest name was St. Edward's Chamber, and it was here that the Confessor was said to have passed away. Henry III, our great builder-king, early in his reign, lavished on its decoration the most splendid work which he could command in the way of painting and costly embellishment. The wall paintings which adorned this Chamber were very important in the history of English primitive art, and had been unreasonably neglected by art historians. They were, indeed, among the earliest records which we possessed of English art, reaching back to 1237—a very early date indeed as regards English painting. Contemporary evidence told us that they were "painted beyond description." Fifty years after they were finished they were being repaired, which showed that frescoes evidently stood no better in the London atmosphere in the thirteenth century than they did in the twentieth. It was regrettable that no effort was made to preserve any fragment of such precious work.

As regards our national artistic effort in the past, we had a persistent disposition to attribute all our ancient art to foreigners and foreign influences. The truth, of course, was that there can hardly be a better documented, historical fact than that most of the work of the me age in England was the output of English men. For these works at Westminst Plantagenet monarchs pressed into their the local craftsmen from Cambridgesh Kent, as was proved by the precepts personally by them at Westminster. T portance of these paintings was seen wh realised that, executed as they were at varying from 1237 to 1265, evidently s them were begun before Cimabue was We need not be surprised to find these pa by English hands, for if our native sculp Wells, for instance (about the same "bid fair to rival contemporary effo Tuscany," why should native painters King's Palace be behind Italy? It was o eclipse of the Gothic spirit by the ignora later ages that had denied our native a ments. The tapestry looms of London i proved this, as did the inventory of t Stephen's ecclesiastical wardrobe, and we what existed in our own parish churc that date. These paintings were e English in feeling, not Italian. The cos the technique and design, all bore witn the high skill of our native craftsmen unc sway of an enlightened patronage and enco ment from a King, who, however tyranni might have been politically, was cer entirely enlightened artistically.

The conditions relating to wages and em ment on the King's works were set forth records which had been preserved.

The rolls furnished interesting inform concerning the rate of wages of artific the close of the thirteenth century. We that the superior masons, who were em in the years 1291 and 1292, had 6d. a and that the wages of the others varied 4d. to 4½d. and 5d. a day. Wages o principal smith, 6d. a day; of carpenters 4½d. to 5d. a day; of plumbers, 4½d. to day; of tilers, 5d. a day. The wages o painters in those years were as follows: W Walter, the principal painter, was paid a day, the others smaller sums, in general 7d. to 3d. a day.

An example of the arbitrary precepts were not infrequently issued by the King t cure workmen were as follows. In this ins the painters of the City of London were impressed into the King's service, and ret in it, as long as might be requisite, at hi wages. The precept might be tran thus :—

"The King to all and singular, the Sheriff Greeting :—

"Know ye that we have appointe beloved William de Walsyngham to t many painters in our City of Londo fee of the Church excepted) as m sufficient for our works, at our wages. to remain as long as may be req



A View of the Houses of Parliament during rebuilding, about 1856, showing Old Westminster Bridge.



The Norman Treasury, Westminster Abbey.

(given him authority) to arrest all who oppose or prove rebellious in this er, and commit them to our prisons, we shall have otherwise ordered their shment. And therefore we command that you be assisting the said William, xecuting and fulfilling all things before ioned with your aid and counsel, as and in the manner in which by the said am on our account you may be required."

lecturer then discussed St. Stephen's and said that of ancient buildings which at the Fire of 1834, none had such a t and tragic history as St. Stephen's. d in 1135 by Stephen—seventy years he Conquest—its origin was wrapped nd. Whatever the subsequent monarchs have done in the way of additions, ng the authenticated and considerable of Henry III, these were almost wholly ed by the Fire of 1262, after an existence ntury and a quarter. Of the size and of this early Chapel, we knew nothing . Perhaps it was smaller than the apel started by Edward the First, the ions of which was laid in 1292. Opera- ppeared to have gone on languidly during ubles in the reign of Edward II, until hen Edward III, three years after his n, restarted the works and continued it its completion in about 1380. The g, therefore, covered a period of about s, and was therefore the work of a couple rations of English master builders and en. Professor Lethaby had summarised he Chapel meant as a building. "The hapel of St. Stephen's," he says, "was the crest of the Gothic movement in , a work imaginative of fantasy, yet hole simple, large, noble."

befell this English mediæval jewel, and hat desecrating hands its beauty was d, was a sad story. In 1547 Edward VI, e dissolved the Collegiate Chapels, St. Stephen's to the Commons as their House, and they left their ancient place in the Chapter House and crossed ace Yard to come back to the Palace. ere the new men of a new age, and t pioneers of new political movements, d little reverence for the material s of what they were leaving behind. giate Chapel was no doubt a very ss hole in which to legislate and in orts to make it more appropriate, no d ever accuse the Stuart and Hanoverian s. Wren included, of behaving rever- this gem of English Gothic.

ally the Chapel contained a series of le and beautiful wall paintings. As heir date, these were probably about s later than those in the Painted and, as we should expect, showed ous advance in technical achievement. e Fabric Rolls, which we possessed, we learnt that the paintings represented at least 16 years of continuous work. They were undoubtedly by English artists, and were earlier by 25 years than the Wilton House and Westminster portraits of Richard II, probably the earliest English paintings which we possessed. The decline of St. Stephens as a jewel of Gothic art came in 1692 when Wren, acting upon instructions, lowered the walls and made a new roof and ceiling. The Chapel was therefore changed beyond recognition and the mere ghost of the beautiful Chapel of Edward III. The emphasis was no longer artistic, but severely political. After Elizabeth it was no longer used as a royal residence. The Palace became a mere mosaic of its beautiful past, battered and torn by succeeding generations.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Wren's front was still standing, but by 1825 it has been altered by the additions of a false front and a gable without roof, set between two of Wyatt's fantastic pinnacles. The end came, however, in 1834 when "the Houses of Parliament caught fire and all attempts to stop the conflagration were unavailing. The destruction was so far complete that preservationor restoration was out of the question and the erection of a new building was inevitable, on a scale and with an opportunity for the exercise of architectural effort hitherto unexampled in England. The thought of this great opportunity, and the conception of designs for the future might be in Mr. Barry's mind, as in the minds of many other spectators, with those more obviously suggested by the spectacle itself." So wrote Barry's biographer.

The state of feeling and spirit in which the present building had its rise was fully expressed in the official language inviting competitive designs for the new Houses of Parliament. "We shall not simply possess a structure that may bear comparison with any foreign structure of the same era, but that will at once take English architecture out of the shadow of its own greatness, by rivalling the glorious productions of our own forefathers, the builders of the wonderful abbeys and cathedrals."

How far the Victorian Age succeeded was a personal question which could be decided by those who knew the present building. It was a great architectural effort, and a crown worthy of the Gothic revival.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Fletcher then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson, who, he said, had shown very clearly that we should not give up pride in our native craftsmen. Regarding the present Parliament buildings, he had been looking in the Architectural Magazine for the year 1839, when the great architectural competition for the new designs was being decided, and from that magazine there was no doubt but that in the popular mind Barry's design was the best. Regarding the actual buildings, there was a curious point that while the clothing of the buildings was Gothic, the structure was Classic in conception, with symmetrical massing and with the main lines horizontal. This latter feature was not found in mediæval building, and there was no doubt but that Barry translated it into the national form of Gothic. To gain the best view of the Houses of Parliament, he would advise a walk along the Embankment in front of St. Thomas's Hospital; the place was deserted and proper appreciation could be given to the view.

Mr. Wilson then replied to various points raised by members of the audience. In reply to the Chairman's question regarding the mixture of Classic and Gothic in the building, he said that there were two men concerned in the carrying out of the work, Barry and also Pugin. The interior was the work of Pugin, and no one could look at the stone work outside without realising that it was designed by a woodworker. In answer to a question by Mr. Gentry, on the suitability of the stone used in the construction, Mr. Wilson said that the failure of the stonework was due to the well-known ineptitude of experts. A commission was set up, which spent £40,000, visited 92 quarries and finally chose magnesium limestone, quite forgetting that limestone was full of geological fissures and would rot down especially in Gothic construction. It was not the London atmosphere that was at fault, but the stone itself. Lincoln's Inn, built at the same time from the same stone, was an even worse example of decrepitude. Regarding the existence of parts of the early walls now, Mr. Wilson said that the only part left was the cloister of St. Stephen, which the fire of 1834 somehow did not get at. In reply to Mr. Miller's question as to the authorship of the sculpture, the lecturer said that the sculpture was English. In fact, so good was English work and so far ahead of all European craft that at that time sculpture was imported into Spain from Nottingham. It was the fashion to give the credit abroad for everything. The English turned Torel into Torelli, but he was English and very probably born in Essex. Mr. Sharp suggested that there had been some lack of foresight in making the House of Commons so small, but Mr. Wilson replied that though the House held 485 members, they were never all there together, and so it was an advantage to have it slightly smaller from the point of acoustical benefit.

The chairman's vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson was then heartily accorded and the proceedings terminated.

The London Building Acts.

REPORTS OF THE R.I.B.A. LONDON BUILDINGS ACTS COMMITTEE.

The following reports of the R.I.B.A. London Building Acts Committee have now been published together in pamphlet form, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., price 1s. :—

(1) Report on the Reform of the London Building Acts, 1894.

(2) Report on the Regulations for Steel-framed Buildings (L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1909).

(3) Report on Mr. Topham Forrest's Report on the Construction and Control of Buildings in America.

The three reports deal with matters of considerable interest to all architects. The matters are still under consideration by the L.C.C. and will ultimately be embodied in their Amendment Act. The Council of the R.I.B.A. have ordered that the Report be printed to enable those who are interested to make further suggestions should any points occur to them. These suggestions should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Institute as soon as possible.

Intermediate and Final Examinations and Relegated Candidates.

The attention of Candidates is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that unless a candidate passes in at least two subjects in the Intermediate and Final Examinations, he shall be required to take the whole of the examination at a subsequent sitting.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Registration Bill.

SIR,—In your footnote appended last week to the letter signed "Isis," you state that the Royal Institute of British Architects has by an overwhelming majority agreed to the principles of Registration by Act of Parliament, and if majority rule means anything the Institute had no alternative but to introduce a Bill in fulfilment of this expression of opinion.

I would like to recall the report printed in *The Builder* (December 17, 1926) of the Special General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. held "for the purpose of approving the Registration Bill." Your report stated "there was an attendance of some seventy or eighty members." Then we read that Mr. Welch declared that the Special General Meeting could not be held to be representative of the whole profession, and that he complained that "for *many* it was impossible to attend a meeting held at 2.30 in the afternoon." And this was the Special General Meeting at which the Registration Bill was finally approved, so far as the ordinary members of the Institute were concerned. Further, we were informed by your report that Mr. Welch enquired whether the Bill had been approved by the Allied Societies in *general meeting* or only by the Councils of those bodies. The Chairman replied that the Bill had been before the Councils, *not the members*. Would it be unfair to suggest that the attendance at these Councils was probably as unsatisfactory relatively as that at the Special General Meeting? But, in any case, does this limited and restricted consideration given both locally and nationally amount to an "overwhelming majority" having agreed to the principles of Registration by Act of Parliament? Are we to understand that the "expression of opinion" secured in this particular way is to be regarded as being equivalent to and the same as the considered and expressed judgment of the body of members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies? Surely it is not majority rule actually, but only nominally and theoretically. Moreover, the R.I.B.A. does not speak in the name of the thousands of unattached practitioners. Professor Edward S. Prior makes it perfectly clear that it does not speak for him, and there is a large volume of other professional opinion that denies the right of the R.I.B.A. to speak for all architects and surveyors.

The principle of Registration is one thing; the attempt of the R.I.B.A. to use this principle for its own advantages and special interests is quite another. A perusal of the Bill will disclose the fact that the Institute is less concerned with the principle of Registration than, as Professor Prior tersely remarks, with setting itself up as "a court of judgment as to what shall constitute an architect's title and practice." That is why such strong opposition to the Bill is forthcoming—opposition that will be directed not against the principle of Registration but against the attempt of the R.I.B.A. to secure special and inadmissible prerogatives for itself.

G. B. J. ATHOE,
General Secretary,
The Incorporated Association of Architects.

[***There does not appear to be anything inconsistent in our footnote to the letter by "Isis," and the facts, as stated by Major Athoe. We stated that the principles of Registration by Act of Parliament had been agreed to by an overwhelming majority of the profession; and we think our readers will agree that this was no over-statement. Even Major Athoe appears to realise this in the first sentence of his last paragraph, used for the purpose of another argument, *re* "The principle of Registration is one thing; the attempt of the R.I.B.A. to use this principle for its own advantages and special interests is quite another thing." That may be so—in fact, we know that many members of the profession regret that they were not given an opportunity of considering the details of the Bill before it was introduced into Parliament. But they agree on the main issue.—ED.]

SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. MacArthur Butler's reply to your correspondent "Justitia." Mr. Butler does not seem to realise that the distinction between "Chartered Architect" and "Architect" may conceivably be the cause of considerable loss of livelihood to many architects. If the R.I.B.A., presumably in the interest of Unification and with the object of promoting a Registration Bill, were willing to admit members of the Society of Architects to full membership, there surely could be no reason why all *bona fide* practising architects should not have been accorded similar privileges.

Take the case of members of societies allied to the R.I.B.A., but who are not members of the Institute. Many such members of Allied Societies did not choose to join the Society of Architects, thinking, of course, their interests would be protected by the R.I.B.A. They received no consideration when the Supplemental Charter was framed, and under the Registration Bill they are permitted to style themselves "Architects" whereas former members of the Society of Architects (a body which was originally in no sense allied to the R.I.B.A.) are styled "Chartered Architects."

The amalgamation of the Society of Architects with the R.I.B.A. was a first step before promoting a Registration Bill, but it also seems very necessary that the R.I.B.A. should, even at this stage, be able to claim to represent the whole profession. This it can only do by admitting *bona fide* architects to membership. The distinction of "Chartered Architect," granted under the Supplemental Charter of 1925, may yet prove to be the chief obstacle to the passing of the Registration Bill.

EQUITY.

SIR,—I have to thank the Secretary of the Registration Committee for his observations on my letter, published in *The Builder* of the 11th inst. Perhaps he will be good enough to state which part of the Bill prevents subscribers to the R.I.B.A. styling themselves "Chartered Architects." The question is one of great importance, not only to the profession, but to the public.

It appears that a great many of the public are under the impression that an architect being entitled to the letters L. or F.R.I.B.A., or chartered architect, actually implies that they have all passed an examination.

My letter points out this misconception, and apart from giving the public a false impression, it is a gross injustice to other architects who are not subscribers to the R.I.B.A. and whom they propose to register.

The Bill is, in my opinion, illusive and lacking—no mention is made dealing with money received and accounts of fees, and the appointment of auditors (not being members of the R.I.B.A.), and lastly, for the sake of architectural assistants who at the time of the passing of the Act are unemployed, section 5 (*b*) containing the words "and is so at the date of his application" should be deleted.

JUSTITIA.

SIR,—Mr. McArthur Butler in his attempt to correct "Justitia," seems to be somewhat less than fair to his own adopted child, the "Registration Bill." That valiant infant does not attempt to do everything, and it does not attempt to alter the status of the Institute. The R.I.B.A. exists by virtue of certain charters, one of which confers on corporate members the right to style themselves "Chartered Architects." The new Bill is not interested in that, therefore it does not mention it, and so the description remains. But it does something far more important; it deprives members of the Institute—just as it deprives others—of the use of the word "architect" unless and until they register under the new Act if it becomes law.

This raises an interesting and very imp point. Suppose the President, Mr. Guy D omitted to apply for registration—ca R.I.B.A. Council add his name to the R without his previous application? "Of ignorance is often stupendous, but the R. Council, as Registration authority, can har ignorant of the existence and ability of it elected President. Dare they take acti the Courts on the ground that he is not qu because not registered? Would they declaration that his certificates are voi clients need not pay his fees? As a ju body enforcing the law of the land (und Act) they must treat all alike; there can difference between members and outsider is a very delicate position, especially involves the payment of Registration Another point. If so eminent an artist d register as an "architect," what would proper description to use for his occupat a designer of buildings?

May I also point out that the last para of Mr. Butler's letter is misleading. To b accurate the very first word "*The*" ne be altered to "*One*." There is a vast diff between securing registration of ability the forcing on those who don't want rules of a trade union character.

If the R.I.B.A. simply desires to go in directory business and register the names competent or properly trained, its job is and does not need an Act of Parliament. difficulty would be to exclude those wh anxious to be included but not desirable. would be no need of the Parliamentary to compel them to register. The "whi required to bring them under "profes discipline and control" as Mr. Butler termed it. His silence on this point is eloquent to those who study the Draft Bi R.I.B.A. rules.

HORACE R. APPELI

SIR,—As a practising architect not bel to the R.I.B.A. or any of its Allied Soc I must express myself wholly in fav registration. I was employed for a num years in Canada, where I thought it v very much to the advantage of the prof

There is one way, in my opinion, would smooth the passage of the Bill. limited time the R.I.B.A. should agai the door of membership to *bona fide* tioners who could satisfy a visiting trib to the quality of their work by actual insp In addition a short *viva-voce* examination not be objected to by anyone.

The calibre of the men on the su tribunal would have to be such that they be big enough to disabuse their minds prejudice against any practitioner wh joined one of the newer associations.

Cy

We take the following letter from *The T*

SIR,—May I plead quite independent the R.I.B.A. not to press forward wi Registration Bill as it now stands? they will be able to get a good deal of wh want by agreement with representative sations if they care to spend the time a the trouble to try. As I am at present in the authorities of the University of Ca are so perturbed at what they anticipa the effect of the Bill on their young b promising architectural school that thei sentatives would have the painful attempting to impede its passage at ever tunity. But is this necessary? I do l R.I.B.A. to which body so much is ow take a generous and conciliatory step.

GEOFFREY BU

House of Commons, February 16.

We give an extract from a letter to t from Mr. W. Forbes Campbell. Th runs:—"It is probably safe to assu the vast majority of *bona fide* prac would not be adverse from a proper ar

scheme of registration and, indeed, would ome it, but the Bill under notice cannot be ded as aiming to provide any such desirable m. On the contrary, it seeks to invest R.I.B.A. with autocratic and monopolistic rs and to establish it, as Mr. Prior rightly ts. as the sole court of judgment as to shall constitute architects' title and tice. It makes no adequate safeguard for ights of unattached practitioners, nor does ognise any title on the part of organisations r than the R.I.B.A. to speak in behalf of, to represent, the professional interests of rge number of practitioners who constitute membership. The indisputable fact is the R.I.B.A. does not represent the whole he profession, nor has it any recognised to speak on behalf of the very large number ractitioners who are members of other itects' and surveyors' organisations or hed to none. The placing of the Bill now re Parliament on to the Statute Book will t a very grave injustice upon thousands of *fide* practitioners, and is certain to meet resolute opposition from them. Surely obvious step would be to ensure an agreed being submitted to Parliament by full and k consultation between the various repre- ative organisations concerned with safe- ding and promoting the highest interests he profession."

---

rofessor Beresford Pite has addressed a r to the *Times* upon the subject of Regis- on of Architects, in the course of which he :—"The promotion of a Bill to register itects and to penalise the free practice of universal art of architecture conflicts with ter interests than its promoters seem to gnise. The protection of architects in their essional businesses by the creation of a opoly to be vested by Parliament in them- es is to be resisted by all who have a wider of the value of the art than its practitioners. The fundamental liberty of prophesying in is proposed to be fettered to a registering rd, with its examination rack and thumb- w syllabus. The free air in which the ginative arts of painting, sculpture, and oration flourish is to be denied to their her art of architecture. Already the ences of vitality in modern buildings languish er the strain of the standardising policy of mination studies, which foster the mono- sing instinct in the profession. The struggle rt with the guilds is historic. Art has too riously suffered from academical and official rol to justify this new move of the Guild Architects to extinguish the liberty of tice.

Further, the influence on architectural ation of a legal standard of mediocrity (for ther standard will be general enough to ude all architects) will be disastrous to its ook. Parliament must weigh and reject this which cannot restrain the unauthorised itecture (often spontaneous and noble) of neers, builders, and surveyors, and decline uthorise the establishment of gatekeepers he Guild of Architecture."

Other letters on the Registration question held over until next week.]

Destruction of Trees.

R,—At this time of year, when there is an ense amount of tree lopping in progress, y beautiful trees are being ruthlessly sacri- to some obscure ideal of uniformity. s require a great deal of attention, and erous trees must of course be removed, so many of our local authorities and public es appear to think that the proper way to with all trees is to cut them down ruth- to one monotonous level, regardless of position or condition. The result is that of our tree-lined streets are irretrievably d.

h a piece of vandalism has recently taken at Hampstead, where the Metropolitan ms Board has cut down a very beautiful of trees in Pond-street that made this one of the beauty spots of the neighbour- hood. There seems to have been no attempt at any discrimination between the different trees, but all have been pruned to one approxi- mate level, with the result that the finest are mutilated beyond all hope of recovery.

This is one glaring instance of what is un- fortunately taking place in a lesser or greater degree in most of our towns or cities. It would appear that there should be a Council for the Preservation of Urban, as well as of Rural, England!

STANLEY C. RAMSEY.

[We publish a leading article on this subject in the present issue.]

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Architects' Registration Bill.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Bart., K.B.E., M.P., presented the Architects' Registration Bill in the House of Commons on Friday, February 11, and the following are the other Members of Parliament supporting the Bill: Captain J. G. Fairfax; Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K.B.E.; Mr. P. J. H. Hannon; Mr. L. Lougher; Col. the Hon. A. McDonnell, C.B., C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. T. C. Moore, C.B.E.; Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G.; the Rt. Hon. Hugh O'Neill; Sir John Pennefather, Bart.; Mrs. Hilton Philipson; and Lieut.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan, C.B.E., D.S.O.

The second reading of the Bill stands as the first order of the day for Friday, April 8, and members of the R.I.B.A. will be kept informed of any development in any way in which they may be able to assist. In the meantime, they are asked to use their influence with their local Members of Parliament in order to secure the second reading of the Bill.

R.I.B.A. Form of Contract, Clause 25.

The following letter from Sir Edward Pollock is published in the R.I.B.A. *Journal* for the information of members, at the request of the Practice Standing Committee:—

Official Referee's Court,
No. 193,
Royal Courts of Justice,
November 11, 1926.

To the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects—

DEAR SIR,—I venture to suggest that it is advisable when the architect extends the time under Clause 25 of the R.I.B.A. Contract, he should do so in writing, and give notice to the employer of such extension. This would save any possible dispute as to whether the time had, in fact, been extended.—I am, Yours faithfully,

EDWARD POLLOCK.



FIG. 29. **Apartment House, 1020, Fifth-avenue, New York.**
MESSRS. WARREN & WETMORE, Architects.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—VII

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

FIGS. 29–31.—PLANS—GROUND FLOOR, 2 FLATS; FIRST FLOOR, 1 FLAT; SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, 1 FLAT; SEVENTH AND TENTH FLOORS, 1 FLAT; SIXTH, NINTH AND TWELFTH FLOORS, 1 FLAT; FIFTH, EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH FLOORS, 1 FLAT; THIRTEENTH FLOOR, 1 FLAT; ROOF STORY. Corner site, 100ft. by 62 ft. 84 per cent. occupied ground area. 1020, Fifth avenue, New York.

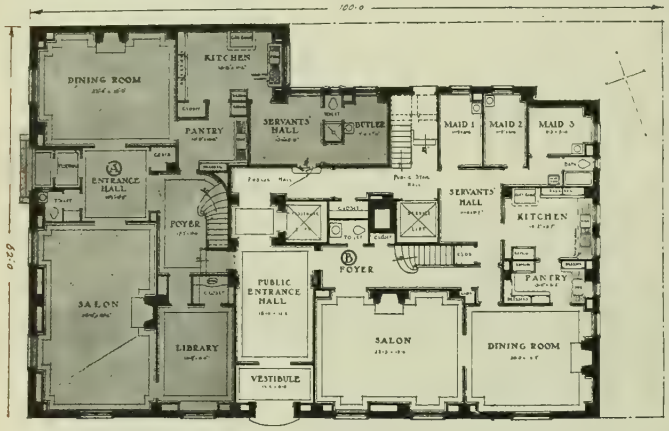
IN New York it is the practice to make all floors above the ground—excluding the penthouse—the same, and all constructed off the one typical plan. In some cases, and particularly in Chicago, this is considered too great a risk from the renting point of view, so the sizes and accommodation of various flats is often varied considerably within one building, the largest flats usually being placed at the top.

These illustrations show the various floors of an exceptional building in New York, where the plans have been varied by introducing tall salons in some of the flats. The architects for this building were Messrs. Warren & Wetmore, of New York.

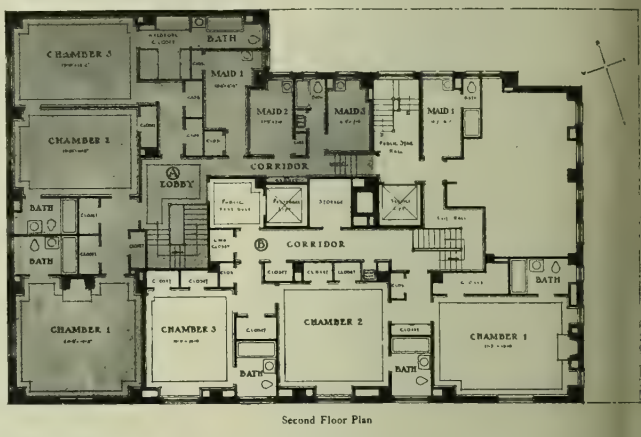
OBITUARY

Mr. Lionel Littlewood.

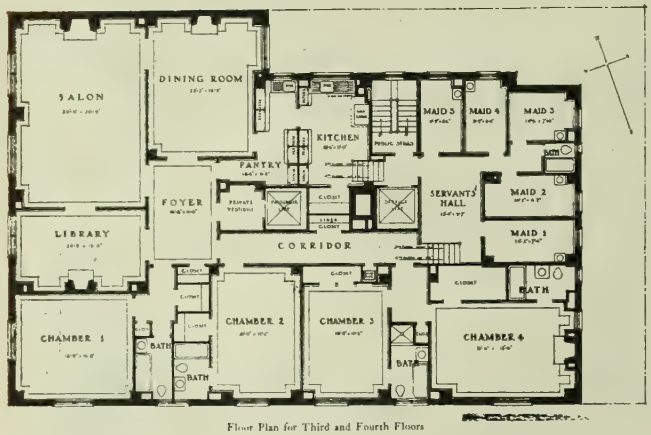
Architectural art had an earnest devotee in the person of Mr. Lionel Littlewood, who died with tragic suddenness at Ashtead Station last week. Mr. Littlewood earned early in his career prizes for literary and artistic work, and had the fortune in subsequent years to make no mean record of his talents in a variety of building works, though his chief delight was in domestic building and its accessory arts, amongst which he had a special skill in garden design. He attac great importance to the quality of build materials as to tone, texture and suitabi to their uses. This was amply illustrated his designs for garden accessories and lay-o at the Building Exhibitions. A long list his activities is to be found in "Who's Wh Architecture." Besides these, he was m sought after as a technical expert in law ca He was appointed chief architect in one of Munition Departments during the Great W His loss is regretted by a large circle of frie whose lives were often irradiated by his genia and optimism. He was favoured in his ca by his qualities as an architect and a m He was a bachelor and lived several years w a brother, Mr. Edgar Littlewood, a build contractor, who had joined him in carrying many residences in Ashtead and neighbourho Even to those inclined to pessimism it m surely be felt, as many pass away, that a of sincere effort and human kindliness is wo living.



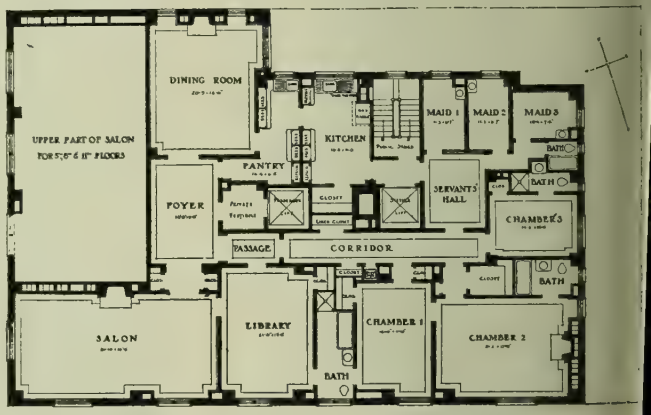
Plan of First Floor



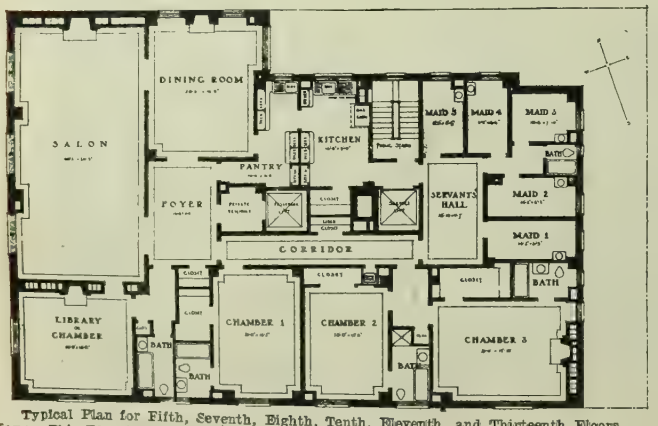
Second Floor Plan



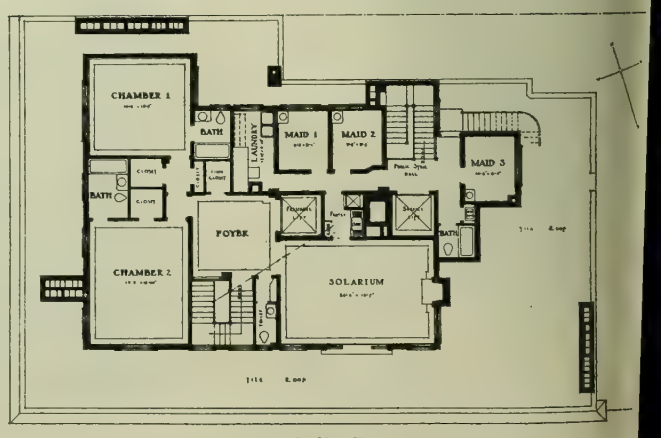
Floor Plan for Third and Fourth Floors



Typical Plan for Sixth, Ninth, and Twelfth Floors.



Typical Plan for Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Floors.
NOTE.—This Plan is typical of the Floors indicated except in a few unimportant details.



Roof Story Plan

FIG. 30. **Apartment House, 1020, Fifth-avenue, New York.** MESSRS. WARREN & WETMORE, Architects.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

SOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.

Easter Visit to Provence.

The success of the Association of Architects, rveyors and Technical Assistants' visit to me and Florence last year has encouraged Council of that society to undertake a ther visit at Easter in 1927. The venue has n changed to Provence, with Avignon as party's headquarters. In addition, the it will be extended to Marseilles, from which visit will be paid to Hyeres. The return rney will be made from Marseilles. To suit convenience of any member who may ire to remain in Avignon and district, and it the visit to Marseilles, special arrangents to do so can be made. The party will mber about 25 or 30, and the cost will be sed on these figures. A provisional proamme has been arranged, and the following ticulars are available :—

April 7th to 18th.—7th, leave London, 8.20 n.; 8th, arrive Avignon, 19.44 (7.44 p.m.); , visit to Orange; 10th, Avignon; 11th, it to Nimes; 12th, visit to Arles; 13th, ignon; 14th, morning, Avignon; leave ignon, 19.57 (7.57 p.m.), arrive Marseilles. 45 (9.45 p.m.); 15th, Marseilles; 16th, visit Hyeres; 17th, Marseilles; leave Marseilles, 15 (7.15 p.m.); 18th, arrive Paris, 8.40; ve Paris, 10.36; arrive London, 18.43 43 p.m.).

The trip will allow members ten clear days France, and as far as can be ascertained the it, inclusive of second-class travel throughout st-class by boat) and cost of accommodation Avignon and Marseilles but not including st of visits, wine, and sightseeing expenses, ll be about £12. A slight reduction will be ade in the case of members of the party who uld wish to remain at Avignon, and omit the rney to Marseilles. All applications to make e visit, which must be received not later than bruary 28, or for further particulars, should addressed to the General Secretary, who will company the party.

HE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, CENTRAL (CARDIFF) BRANCH.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of this society s held recently at the Institute Rooms, rdiff. The hon. treasurer's report showed at the branch was in a healthy condition, and e hon. secretary's report indicated a useful ar's work. The following officers and mems of the Executive Committee were duly cted :—

Chairman, Mr. J. Llewellin Smith, L.R.I.B.A., erdare.
Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Harry Teather, R.I.B.A.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., R.I.B.A.
Executive Committee, Mr. Percy Thomas, R.I.B.A., Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., . Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. N. Edwards, Frank H. Heaven, A.R.I.B.A.
Representatives of the Associates and dents, Mr. C. H. Evans and Mr. G. L. Price.

An interesting discussion on the aims and ects of the branch terminated the meeting.

Smoking Concert.

A smoking concert, organised by the South les Institute of Architects, Central Branch, s held recently in the Dormie Café, Queen-et, Cardiff, as a means of providing social ercourse for the members, particularly those the Associate and Student Class. This cert, like the one held last year, proved to a great success. Mr. Harry Teather, .I.B.A., Chairman of the branch, presided, the company included Mr. C. F. Ward, .I.B.A., President of the South Wales itute, and Mrs. Ward, Mr. Ivor P. Jones, .I.B.A., Secretary of the South Wales itute, and Mrs. Jones, Lieut.-Col. E. H. ckner, F.R.I.B.A., Chairman of the Eastern Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. T. Alwyn Lloyd, Mr. Horace Jones, Secretary of the Eastern Branch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Purchon, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Winder, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Williamson. The musical programme was arranged by Mr. F. Stibbs, who was at the piano, Mr. L. Busfield (B.B.C. Cardiff, first violin), and Mr. W. T. Lewis.

SHORT COURSE FOR TEACHERS IN ART SCHOOLS

The Board of Education are arranging for a short course for teachers in recognised art schools in England and Wales who desire to refresh, or extend, their knowledge of matters pertaining to their work, more particularly in regard to the application of art instruction to the requirements of industry. The course will be conducted at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, from Monday, July 18, to Saturday July 30, 1927, both dates inclusive, and will consist of :—

(i) Lectures by well-known men upon subjects of general artistic interest ;

(ii) Conferences and debates on matters pertaining to school or art organisation, instruction, &c. ;

(iii) Study in the Victoria and Albert Museum (for those who desire it) and visits to galleries, ancient buildings, &c. ;

(iv) Personal work. Each person taking the course will be expected to give a fair amount of time to personal work which will be directed and criticised chiefly by experts of standing. It is suggested that this work should be of a more or less creative character (*i.e.*, design), but other forms of study will be arranged, as far as possible, to meet the varying requirements of the selected candidates.

In addition to those selected to attend the course as a whole, it is proposed to allow others to attend certain lectures under conditions which will be announced later. Teachers who wish to attend the course should apply to the Board on Form 106f. U. as soon as possible, and in any case before April 9. The expenses which can be repaid will not exceed the cost of the third-class return railway fare by the cheapest route. Other expenses (*e.g.*, cab or omnibus fares or daily travelling fares) will not be allowed in addition. No grant will be made towards maintenance.

The Board are also arranging to hold from July 18 to 29, a short course in painting and decorating for teachers in technical schools.

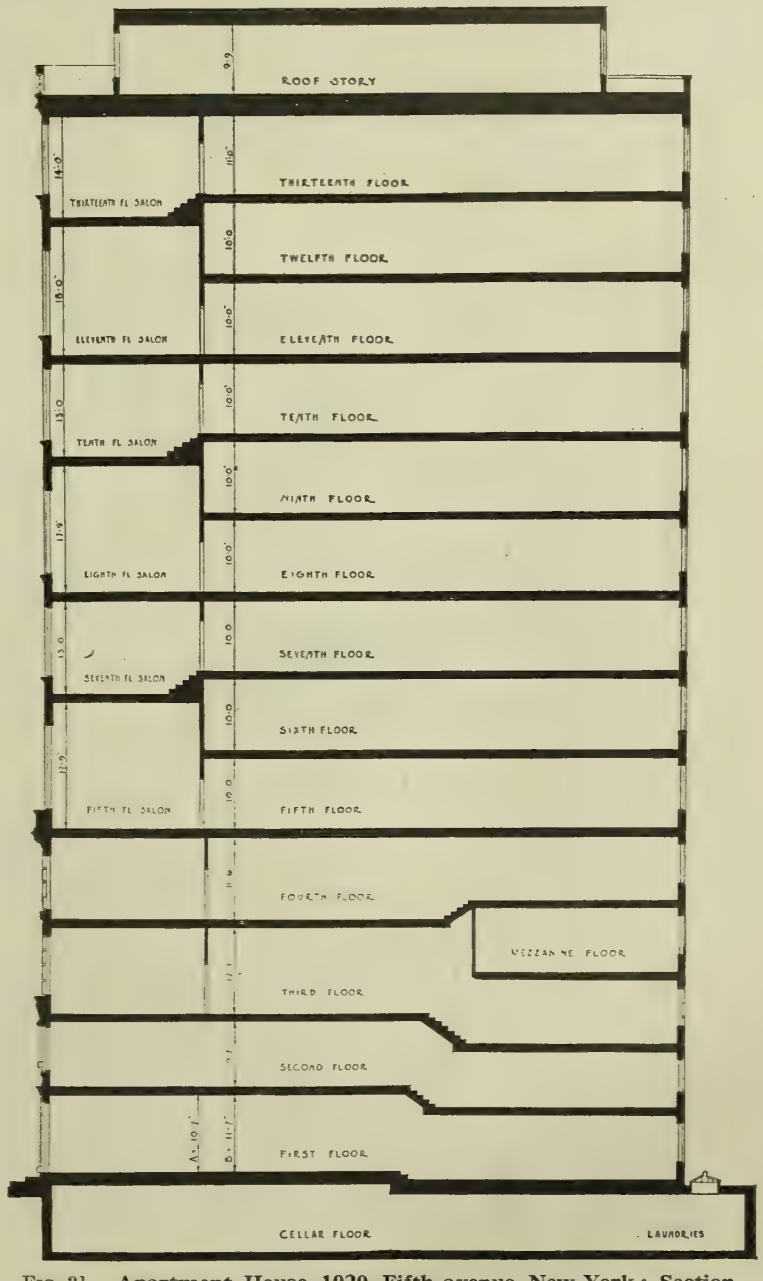


Fig. 31. **Apartment House, 1020, Fifth-avenue, New York : Section.**

Messrs. Warren & Wetmore, Architects.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme.

We illustrate this week the third premiated design in this competition, by Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A. The winning design by Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas & Lodge, was given in our issue for January 28, and the second premiated design by Messrs. John C. Procter & Joseph Addison, a week later.

Flats, Portland-place, W.1.

This large block of flats has been erected at the corner of Portland-place and Devonshire-street. The accommodation generally consists of three flats on each floor, with four bed and two sitting-rooms and service accommodation. The ground floor consists of flats, part of the accommodation of which is placed on a basement level, thus forming maisonnettes. The top floor contains additional servants' accommodation. The elevations are carried out in Portland stone, the Devonshire-street front being partly in brickwork.

The general contractors were the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., and the architects Messrs. Wills & Kaula. The bronze and iron gates to the principal entrance were executed by Messrs. Haskins.

House at Welwyn Garden City.

This house has been built for Mr. L. T. M. Gray on a site considerably above the road, in one of the highest points of Welwyn Garden City, looking across a disused chalk pit, and commanding fine views of the neighbouring country. It is built in Hertingfordbury stock bricks, and roofed with pantiles. The bow windows seen in the illustration are made of steel.

The accommodation is of a special character, there being only one living room (30 ft. by 14 ft.) and a study (18 ft. by 14 ft.), with a small "kitchen" to be used as a maid's sitting-room and a working kitchen-scullery. On the first floor there are two sleeping-porches with adjoining dressing-rooms and two bedrooms, whilst the attic space is occupied by nurseries and a large play-room. The floors generally are of oak, and the internal doors in mahogany.

Messrs. C. Murray Hennell, F.S.I., and C. H. James, A.R.I.B.A., are the associated architects; the builder was Mr. W. H. Shrouder, of Basils-road, Stevenage.

ROMAN AMPHITHEATR

In a recent lecture at the Central Sc of Arts and Crafts, Sir Banister Flet V.-P.R.I.B.A., described the Theatres, An theatres and Circuses as providing neces amusement for the social life of Roman citi Roman theatres were founded, he said, on G theatres, and were indeed often adapted them, but the different genius of Roman dr required certain important changes of plan. old Greek orchestra became unnecessary, an space for chanting and dancing was now give to stalls for spectators; while the increase i number of actors brought about a correspon enlargement of the stage. The oldest and magnificent of Roman theatres was the ru Theatre of Marcellus, Rome, began by J Cæsar and finished by Augustus, and it entirely built on a level site. This great bui was interesting in the history of architectur the Doric and Ionic Orders were placed one the other, and used not constructively decoratively. It is therefore a fine examp the Roman "motif" in design, which w composite form, combining as it did that u wall, arch and order which was the essen Roman building design as distinct from G

But the mimicry of the stage failed to sa the virile Roman race, which revelled in physical combats between man and wild be and for these displays great oval amphithe were built, which were entirely Roman in c and carried out with that wonderful maste intricate detail in plan and construction w could be studied to-day in the ruins, still stu dous in their size and grandeur, of the Ro Colosseum, one of the most celebrated struct in the world, remaining to-day an impre memorial of the grandeur that was Rome



Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Block Plan.

Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



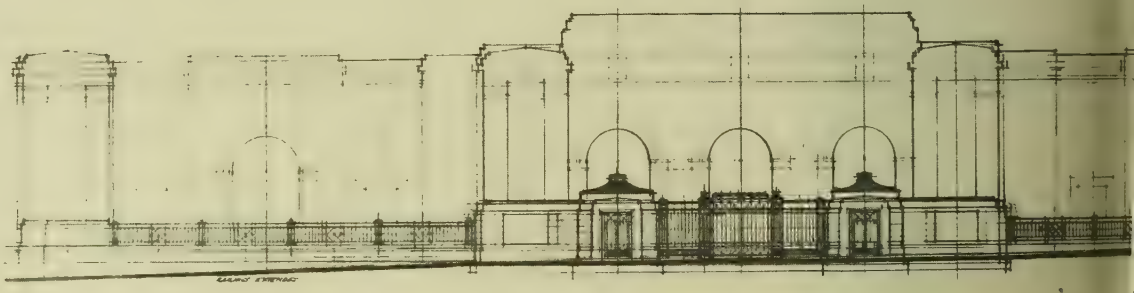
New Flats, Portland-place, W.

MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

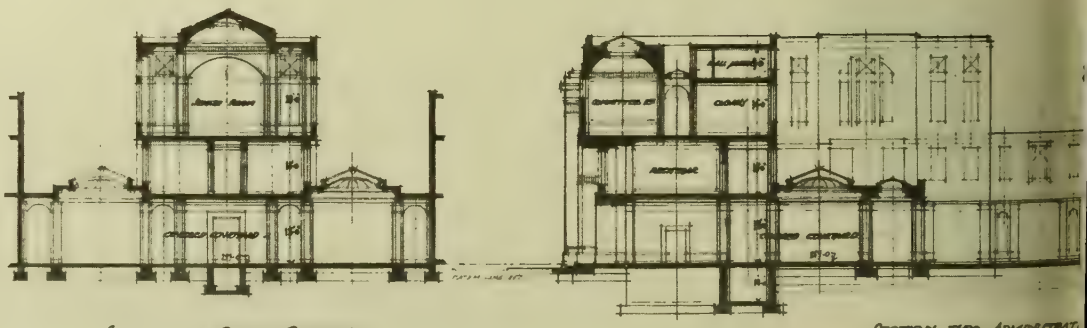
LEEDS



ELEVATION TO FORECOURT.
FACING DOWN WOODHOUSE LANE.

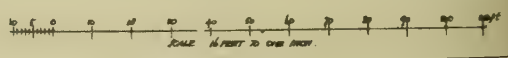


ELEVATION OF MAIN ENTRANCE GATES
& BOUNDARY WALLS TO FORECOURT.



SECTION THRO COVERED COURTYARD
SENATE ROOM &c.

SECTION THRO ADMINISTRAT



SCALE 16 FEET TO ONE INCH.

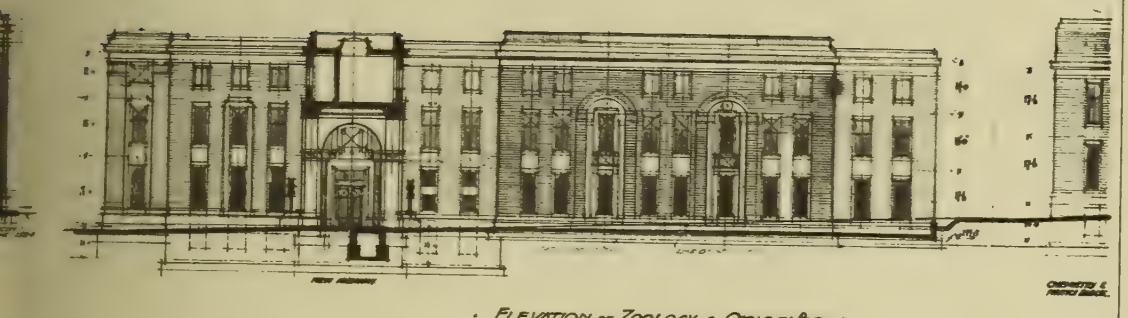
LEED

Messrs. H. V. A

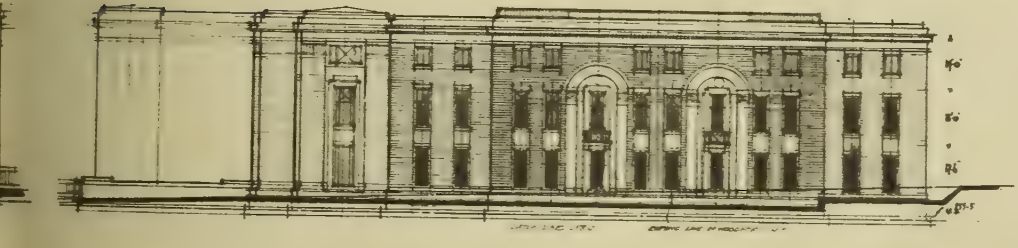
SITY ·

STRAINER No6.

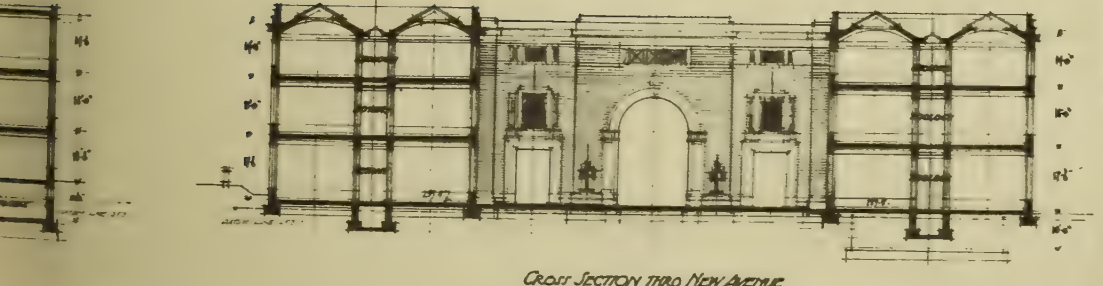
ELEVATION & SECTION
OF ADDITIONS TO ZOOLOGY & GEOLOGY
BOTANY GEOLOGY &c
FOR PLANS SEE ST 1 2 3 4 & 5



· ELEVATION OF ZOOLOGY & GEOLOGY BLOCK.
FACING NEW AVENUE.



· ELEVATION OF BOTANY & GEOLOGY BLOCK.
FACING WOOLLOOMOOLOO LANE.

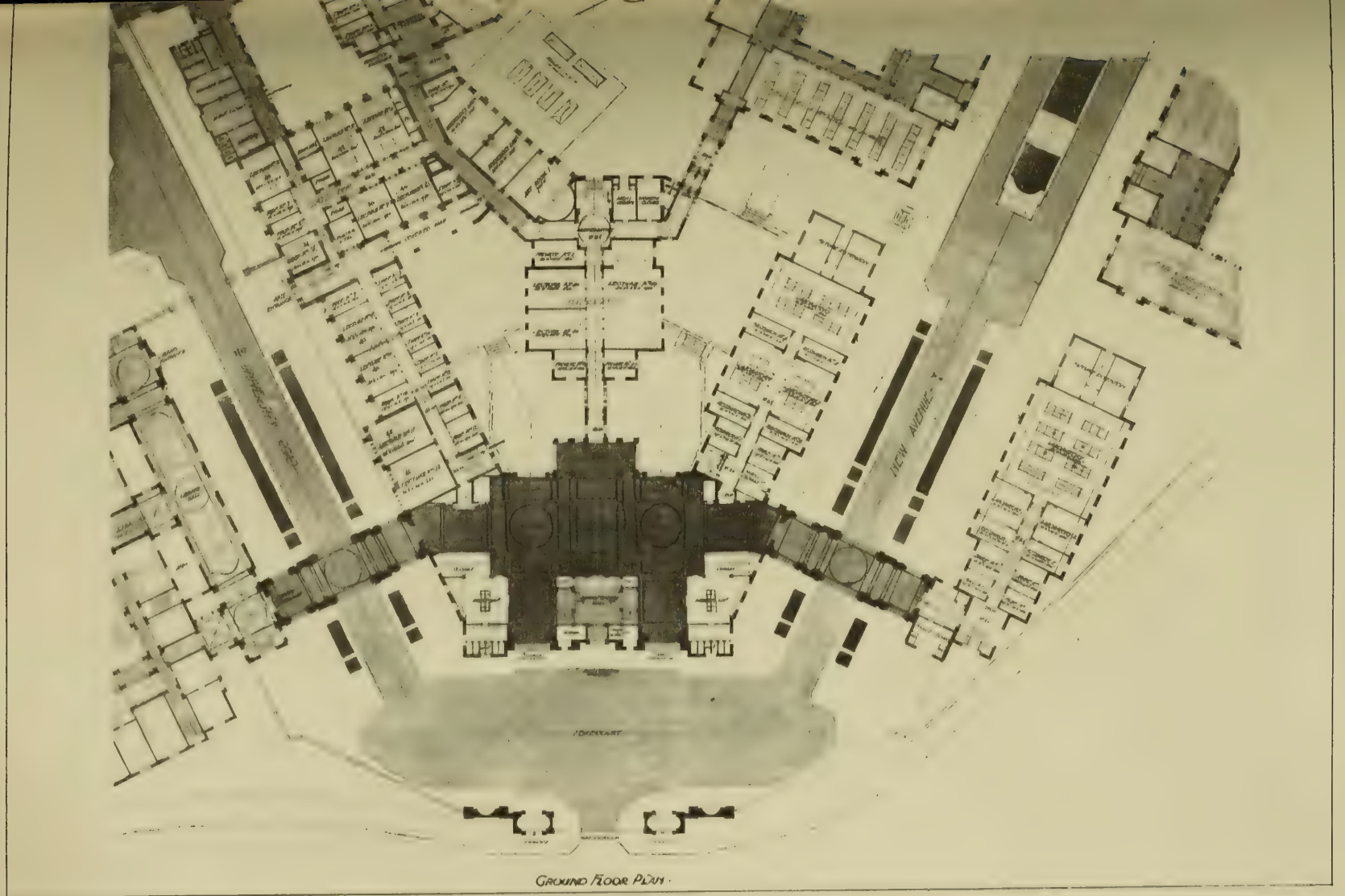


CROSS SECTION THRO NEW AVENUE
SHEWING BOTANY, ZOOLOGY & GEOLOGY BLOCKS.

IEME.

B.A., Architects.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



LEEDS UNIVERSITY RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

DESIGN PLACED THIRD.



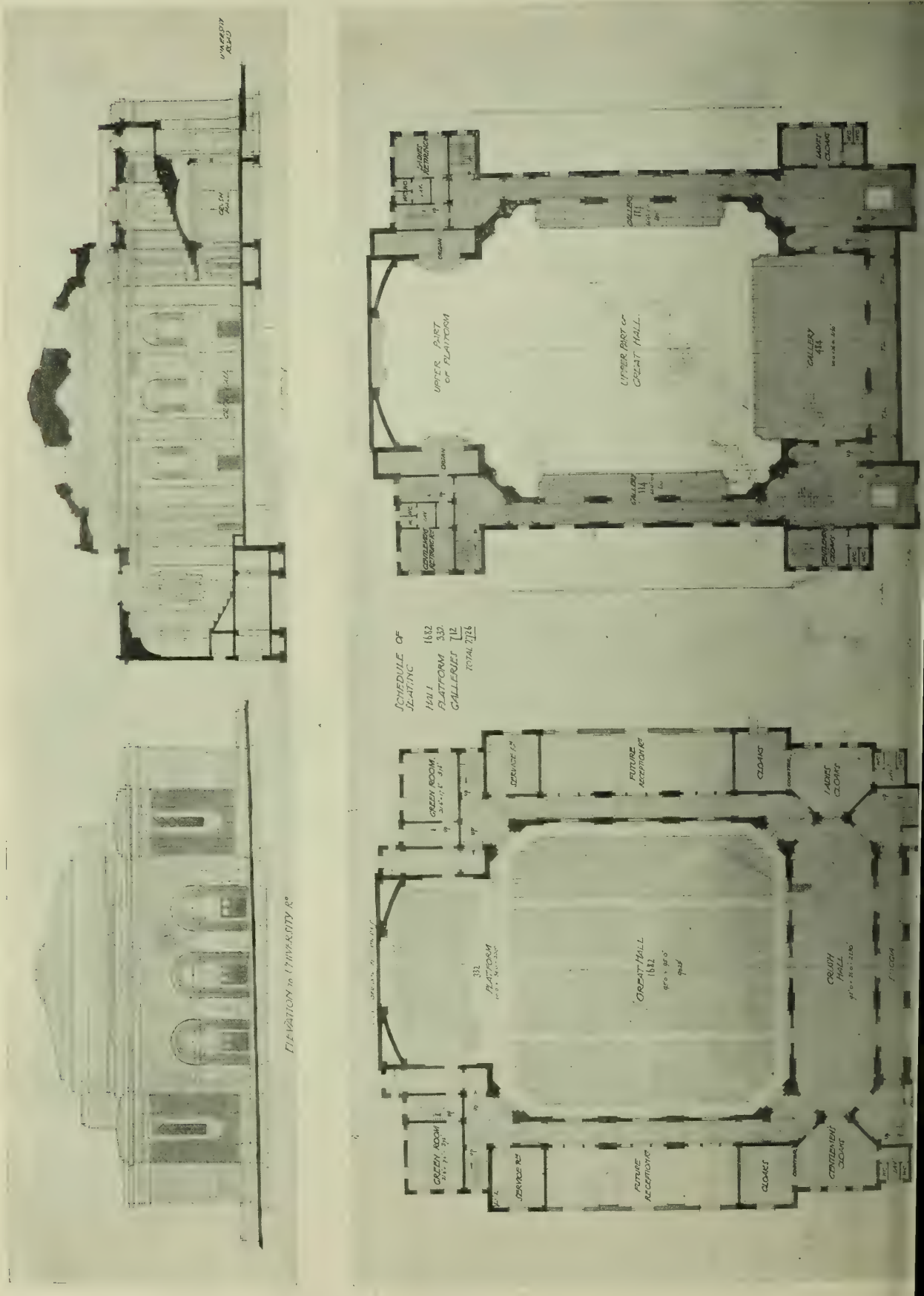
New Flats, Portland-place, W.: Detail of Principal Entrance.

MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Leeds University Reconstruction Scheme: Part Elevation to University-road

Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.


UNIVERSITY ROAD
MAIN BLOCK
ELEVATION to UNIVERSITY Rd
SCHEDULE OF SEATING
HALL 1632
PLATFORM 330
GALLERIES 712
TOTAL 2774
GREEN ROOM
PLATFORM
GREAT HALL 1632
CIRCULAR HALL
FUTURE RECEPTION
CLOAKS
LADIES CLOAKS
GENTLEMENS CLOAKS
SERVICE Rd
ORGAN
GALLERY 444
UPPER PART OF PLATFORM
UPPER PART OF GREAT HALL



A House at Welwyn Garden City.

MESSRS. C. MURRAY HENNELL, F.S.I., & C. H. JAMES, A.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

A SUGGESTED CHANGE IN BUILDING LAW

The following correspondence with reference to the leading article on this subject, which appeared in our issue for February 11, has taken place between a correspondent and the Ministry of Health, with whose permission it is here published.

54, Ashcombe Road,
Weston-super-Mare.
February 17, 1927.

The Ministry of Health,
London, S.W.1.

DEAR SIRS,—You will probably have seen the leading article on water-closet construction in THE BUILDER for this week. Being interested in the revision of old by-laws, and having had this particular point brought previously to my notice, I took steps to ascertain the requirements embodied in the new by-laws for Weston-super-Mare. I am glad to see that the point is there met, and I shall be obliged if you will tell me whether Clause 75 in those by-laws is common form, or special to Weston.

I gather from occasional references in THE BUILDER that Weston is by no means the only town that has brought its by-laws up to date recently; in fact, that a large number have done so, and therefore there may be others where the same facility exists in this matter. Are particulars available?

I suppose it was thought desirable to retain the old requirement for all dwellings because of the difficulty of distinguishing, but would there be any objection if one were (e.g.) to design a block of flats with the same freedom as is given by the new Weston by-laws in a hotel? Alternatively, would it be permitted to make water-closets upon on to an internal court? This is, I believe, forbidden by the London by-laws.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. M. WEBB.

Ministry of Health,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
February 21, 1927.

By-laws: New Streets and Buildings.
Position of Water-closets.

SIR,—1. I am directed by the Minister of Health to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to state that your letter raises several points with which it will be convenient to deal separately. It may be said at the outset that the model by-laws were altered some years ago to meet the point made in the leading article in the issue of THE BUILDER for the 11th instant.

2. It is gathered from your letter that you are interested in the general problem of keeping building law up to date, and you are therefore probably aware that, in addition to the experience of local authorities throughout the country which is communicated to him as confirming authority for their by-laws, the Minister receives information constantly from various professional bodies concerned with building, and other sources, in this country and abroad.

The alteration in the model by-laws mentioned above was made in consequence primarily of representations which reached him from two quarters: firstly, it was learned that in America it was becoming more usual to construct water-closets, particularly in hotels and the more expensive class of flats, without an external wall, and secondly (and this is of much wider importance), it was found that the requirement that there must be an external wall interfered with freedom of design in factories and other industrial buildings in this country.

3. You rightly conjecture that the requirement in question has been retained for all dwelling houses in the model by-laws (with which here the by-laws of Weston-super-Mare agree) because it is difficult to differentiate between them.

A letter from a correspondent in THE BUILDER for February 18 makes a point which must be borne in mind in this connection: namely, that any modification of the old-fashioned requirement of an external wall for every water-closet should be definite, so that the person designing the building can ascertain in advance what is required, that is, it should not depend upon discretion. The Minister indeed regards this as fundamental in all by-laws and therefore (inasmuch as his professional advisers consider that in the ordinary type of small dwelling in this country it is essential to preserve the requirement of an external wall for every water-closet) the model by-law as it now stands is drafted to require this external wall for every water-closet in every new dwelling house.

It is recognised that this would preclude the use of internal water-closets in the blocks of flats of which you speak at the end of your letter, thus treating them differently from the hotels and industrial buildings for the benefit of which the alteration was made. The model by-law, however, unlike the by-law in force in London, does not require a minimum of open space adjoining the external wall of a water-closet: there is the answer to your inquiry about the use of an internal court.

It is felt, moreover, that there are not many districts in this country where it will be found necessary to allow the use of water-closets without external walls in flats and, if this is found desirable in any district, the Minister is quite prepared to entertain a modification of the words of the model by-law.

4. It is not possible, without undue labour, to say precisely in how many districts the old requirement has been modified, but the number must be large.

The figures at the end of the enclosed memorandum (not reproduced) show the extent to which, outside the County of London, old-fashioned or restrictive by-laws have been brought up to date in the last few years, and, since this particular alteration was made in the model series, few local authorities have resisted it when framing their own by-laws (desiring to retain the more old-fashioned requirement) and even these, when the purpose of the modification has been explained to them, have generally accepted it. It will thus be found that in the very great majority of new series of by-laws confirmed of recent years there is, as in the new by-laws of the Urban District Council of Weston-super-Mare, no provision forbidding the construction of water-closets with internal walls except for dwelling houses.

5. The Minister does not gather from your letter whether you are professionally or personally concerned with building in the County of London, to which the leading article in THE BUILDER for February 11 specially referred. He has not been informed of the difficulties which, it is gathered from that article, have been felt in London, but he has learned from the Press of preliminary discussions, directed towards bringing up to date the by-laws adopted by the London County Council in 1893, and he anticipates that a preliminary draft of the County Council's proposals may soon be forwarded for his consideration.

Those interested may rest assured that in considering any such proposals he will not overlook the provisions of the model by-laws or the modern practice of local authorities outside London, on this particular point or others, and that he will welcome any proposals which the County Council may make on the same lines, including any further steps towards freedom in building which can safely be taken.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. N. C. SHELLEY.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *February* 25.

Incorporated Association of Archite Surveyors.—Informal Dinner and Lect Stewart's Restaurant, 227, Regent-stre 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, *February* 26.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—V reconstruction work at the Grand St Epsom racecourse.

Institution of Structural Engineers (Branch).—Visit to the cement works of Greaves, Bull & Lakin, Ltd., at Harb

MONDAY, *February* 28.

Royal Institute of British Architects.— Corbett on "Organisation and Cost Building Industry in America." At 8

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. C "Museum Demonstration—Damp C At 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 2.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—M Holt on "Surface Treatment of Conc Cast Stone." At 8 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. N. R. E "The Corrosion of Metals at Joi Crevices." At 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Mr. L. Bayes Rock and Dr. W. B. Worthin "The Construction of a Large Cleaning Electric Trains." At 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilati neers.—To discuss the paper read Margaret Fishenden on "The Effect of Conditions upon the Heat Require a House." At Caxton Hall, West 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, *March* 3.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' In Mr. H. Mordaunt Rogers on "The M a Connoisseur: Part 6, French Pot Faience." At 29, Lincoln's Inn-fields 7.30 p.m.

Architecture Club.—Annual General At 34, Bedford-square, W.C. 1. 8.45

London County Council.—Mr. E. Ha "Furniture: Lighting and Heating Times." At Geffrye Museum, Kingsl E. 2. 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engine J. W. T. Walsh on "Illuminating ing." At 6 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Dec Mr. Ivor Beaumont on "Pioneers of I Art in England." At 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, *March* 4.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Si Jackson on "Some Colouring Agents and Glazes." At 9 p.m.

Northern Architectural Association. by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I 7.30 p.m.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Mr. M. Webster on "Stained Glass Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. E. "Calculations, Measurements, and Sections." At 6 p.m.

Sheffield Education Developm

Considerable development in scho is about to begin in Sheffield, the sch erection of eighteen schools in the years having been sanctioned by th Education. Almost every one o schools will be built of interchangea so that portions of the new schools and children installed in them befo of the structure is completed. The consist generally of rooms of one st round a big quadrangle.

THE LONDON SOCIETY

"NICHOLAS HAWKSMOOR."

H. A. TIPPING read a very interesting
o the London Society on Friday last on
fe, character and achievements of
s Hawksmoor, Lord Spencer being in
ir.

ksmoor, said the lecturer, was essen-
a London architect, closely connected
ie erection and alteration of many of
rches and public buildings, and if we
ot place him in the first rank of his
ion, yet he played an important, per-
n essential part in the careers of two
greatest and most original architects.
n Nottinghamshire in 1661, he entered
office at the age of nineteen. Wren
his official capacity as surveyor to the
of Works—then busy with St. Paul's
al and the City churches, with the
of Winchester and Kensington, and
pitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, and
moor very soon appeared on the office
ets. In 1682 he was employed at Chel-
d in the following year at the Palace
chester. When William III. purchased
gham House in 1689, Wren was con-
about its alteration and enlargement,
awksmoor, as clerk of the works, im-
ely appeared on the pay-books of the
and there remained until 1715, when
ame clerk of the works at Whitehall,
nes's, and Westminster.

nwhile he had become connected with
rich, being appointed clerk of works
Hospital in 1698, and deputy surveyor
5. As Wren remained at the head of
ice of Works until 1718, he was Hawks-
official chief until then; but the latter
t appear to have been closely connected
nuch of Wren's work or subject to his
ce after the association with Vanbrugh.
and how did that begin? Wren, a
ns and broad-minded man, had seen
e qualities and defects of these two men
n the way of their achieving much
but promised great success in combina-
This was not only an interesting
e, but a probable one. The little mate-
had as to Vanbrugh's early years
him to have been a soldier and a play-
a wit and a man of taste, consorting
he clever group of authors and aris-
that formed the Kit-Cat Club. It was
that he was the friend of Manchester
rlisle, and no doubt the latter, struck
views on architecture, engaged him to
hitect of Castle Howard, the palatial
n the Italian manner that he wanted
in the wilds of Yorkshire But it was
nlikely, said the lecturer, that he sug-
this to Vanbrugh, or that Vanbrugh
ok the job, unless it was already cer-
at he could have a full measure of
ce from the one professional who
hly understood his job, and yet was
d to accept a subordinate position.

Dictionary of National Biography
that at St. Paul's, Hawksmoor assisted
on after it was begun in 1675. That
ittle previous. Hawksmoor was four-
ars old in 1675, and no one dated his
to Wren's office until he was nineteen.
r as an apprentice he was given any-
o do in respect of the Cathedral was
n, but he certainly did not appear on
sheets until seventeen years after it
gun. Payments were made monthly,
architectural department had, up to
nsisted of Sir Christopher as Surveyor-
. John Oliver assistant surveyor,
e Spencer clerk of the works, and
ussell clerk of the cheque, their re-
monthly payments on the Cathedral
being £16 13s. 4d., £8 6s. 8d.,
8d., £4 7s. 4d. But on and after the
of that year there was added to this
list the following item: "To
Hawksmoor for assisting the Sur-
is month in copying of designs and
ecessary business for the service of
this work at 20d. p. diem (being 27 days in this month) 02,05,00." That became a regular monthly entry for some twenty years. This copying of designs may well have included an occasional translation of Wren's preliminary sketches into working drawings.

As regards City churches, Hawksmoor appeared on the accounts earlier than on those of the Cathedral. These churches, be it remembered, were, as far as their fabric was concerned, like the Cathedral, a national affair. They were largely financed through taxation and paid for by the Exchequer, which required very complete accounts.

"Was Hawksmoor, aged thirty-four, and after fifteen years under Wren, still limited to copying designs and engrossing the state of accounts?" asked the lecturer. It was more reasonable to suppose that his copying might sometimes have meant a development from a general suggestive sketch to a drawing showing as much exactness and detail as were needed by the craftsmen of the day. It might even have meant rather more. Hawksmoor was clerk of the works at Kensington Palace from 1689 onwards. Both elevations and interior details of the Palace were entirely what we should expect from Wren. But the Orangery, dating from 1704, had a slight tendency towards the massiveness and severity that Hawksmoor favoured after his association with Vanbrugh. In association with Vanbrugh on Castle Howard, from the very first his position was not that of a mere assistant to Vanbrugh but of a coadjutor, for, in 1701, he wrote direct to their client as to the progress of the work. Although we could not precisely differentiate between Vanbrugh and Hawksmoor's contributions to the finished result, we might feel certain that Vanbrugh conceived the whole plan of house, yards, forecourt, etc., as they appeared in the design supplied to the Vitruvius Britannicus, and which surely represented his individual and bold combination of mass and movement. Inside, also, the remarkable scheme of hall, stairs and galleries, with their dramatic vistas, would be his. But on matters of construction and detail, Hawksmoor would have been the authority. He still, in great measure, belonged to the school of Wren, and thus the main pile of the house had a graciousness and suavity which we did not find in most of Vanbrugh's work. Of Vanbrugh's high opinion of Hawksmoor as an architect we got a strong statement in a letter that Vanbrugh wrote in the summer of 1721 from York to Brigadier Watkins, a fellow-official at the Office of Works:—

"Here are Several Gentlemen in the[se] Parts of the World, that are possess'd w[ith] the Spirit of Building. And Seem dispos'd to do it, in so good a Manner, that were they to establish here a sort of a Board of Works to conduct their Affairs, I do verily believe, they wou'd sooner make Hawksm[r]: a Commissioner of it, than that excellent Architect, Ripley. When I met with his Name (and Esquire to it) in the News paper; Such a Laugh came upon me, I had like to have —— my Self. Poor Hawksmoor, what a Barbarous Age have his fine, ingenious Parts fallen into. What wou'd Mons[r]: Colbert in France have given for Such a Man?"

Colbert, it might be remembered, not only looked after Louis XIV's finances, but also his buildings.

The year 1710, when the Queen's College front quadrangle was begun, was also that set down for the building of the Clarendon Press, which had been attributed sometimes to Vanbrugh, sometimes to Hawksmoor, and sometimes to both in combination. The last mentioned was probably correct. The leading architectural authority among the Oxford Dons at that time was George Clarke, described in the Dictionary of National Biography as a "politician and virtuoso." He took his B.A. degree from Brazenose College in 1679, but was soon after elected to an All Souls' Fellowship, which he held until his death, fifty-six years later.

Led by George Clarke, the governing body of All Souls were full of a scheme for rebuilding. It was settled that an old cloister, lying north of the main quadrangle, should be destroyed, and new buildings, including a great library, such as Queen's already had and such as were proposed for Christchurch and Worcester, should be erected thereon. But two important points were evidently under discussion, viz., whether the old quadrangle should give place to a new one, and whether the new buildings should be in classic style or in Gothic taste. Curiously enough, considering the date, the second alternative carried the day, and it was probable that Hawksmoor, fresh from the Castle Howard towers and bastions, favoured this proposal, and thus became the author of the first important domestic pseudo-Gothic exterior in England. In the All Souls' buttery—a very finished interior—was the only presentment the lecturer knew of Hawksmoor, in the form of the bust of an elderly man with a dissatisfied mouth. It would have to be remembered that during the years that Hawksmoor was working at All Souls his duties as an official of the Office of Works were in large measure superseded, for he was deprived of the highly-prized post given to him in 1715, that of Clerk to the Board. William Benson was a dabbler in architecture, and had built himself a house in Wiltshire—which Colin Campbell illustrated in the Vitruvius Britannicus and called "Invented and built by himself in the style of Inigo Jones." He had made serious inroads into his inherited fortune, and being an active Whig, the George I Ministry felt they must do something for him. Wren was an octogenarian and had always had Tory and Stuart leanings, so, in 1718, he was removed from the Surveyorship, and Benson was given that office to hold until something better suited to him in the way of a well-paid sinecure fell vacant. Moreover, he had a brother equally eager for emolument and who now took Hawksmoor's place.

Probably it had been Vanbrugh's idea that on Wren's death or voluntary resignation he should succeed as Surveyor and Hawksmoor should follow him in the Controllership. Anyhow, the Benson intrusion aroused their wrath, which was not mitigated when Benson, making a mess of things, was in 1719 superseded in the Surveyorship by Hewitt, who, despite promises to the contrary, failed to reinstate Hawksmoor. The Dictionary of National Biography laid stress on the extreme courtesy shown in all Hawksmoor's correspondence; but the worm could turn, and when Benson and Hewitt were his theme, his language was almost as racy and decisive as that of Vanbrugh. Carlisle was doing his best for him, but there was nothing to be done till Hewitt died in the autumn of 1726, Vanbrugh having himself passed away in the spring of that year. Then Carlisle acted, and Hawksmoor was reinstated.

In the lecturer's opinion, Hawksmoor never showed his resourceful planning and the strong characteristics of his style more completely than at St. Alphege. An east-end altar table was then considered essential, but the east end of the Greenwich church was necessarily also the principal street front, and from it there must be ingress to the church. Thus, the long, unbroken temple roof was continued for a dozen feet or so beyond the east window, and was formed into a portico of the "Venetian Window" type, its sides forming vestibules giving access to the aisles (or, rather, spaces) below the north and south galleries of the church. The base of a low square tower formed the west porch, and no doubt Hawksmoor intended one of his individual lanterns or superstructures to rise from the tower. That part of the work, however, appears to have been carried out by James and does not marry well with the Hawksmoor style. Within, the church forms just one great square

room, with an eastern archway opening into the comparatively small chancel. There are no columns and no divisions into nave and aisles, except that the space under the side galleries may be ranked as the latter.

The lecturer concluded his remarks by giving Hawksmoor's opinion of the London of his day. He was deploring the entire setting aside of Wren's rebuilding scheme after the Fire and the casual way in which the City was set up again on its old lines: "We have noe City, nor Streets, nor Houses, but a Chaos of Dirty Rotten Sheds allways Tumbling or takeing fire, with winding Crooked passages (scarce practicable), Lakes of Mud and Rills of Stinking Mire Running through them." It might be perhaps rather comforting to us, who complained so bitterly of the defacing of our countryside at the present day, to find a leading architect uttering the same lamentation a couple of centuries ago respecting buildings, many of which were still existing and were esteemed by us and even held as models that we ought to bear in mind in our present re-housing.

LAW REPORT

COURT OF APPEAL.
(The Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices Bankes and Scrutton.)

BUILDER'S ACTION AGAINST SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION.

Smith v. Southampton Corporation.

IN this case the Corporation appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Swift, at the Winchester Assizes, awarding to the plaintiff, the late Mr. William Smith, a builder and contractor, carrying on business at Southampton, £1,250 damages for alleged trespass.

The litigation arose in the erection by Mr. Smith of a block of flats in the Devonshire-road, Southampton, and, upon the ground that he had contravened the by-laws, the defendants had pulled down two-thirds of the block above the second floor. The Corporation's case was that Mr. Smith, an old offender against the by-laws, had undertaken to put right what he had done in contravention of the by-laws, and it was only when he showed that he was not going to do so that the Corporation pulled down the offending part of the building.

Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the appellants, contended they were in the circumstances entitled to put their power into operation.

Without calling upon Sir John Simon, K.C., for the respondent (the executrix of Mr. Smith),

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment dismissing the appeal, said it was alleged that in the building of the flats Mr. Smith had committed a two-fold breach of the by-laws, both in the materials he used and in the height and thickness of the walls. Mr. Smith denied that he had committed any breach and alleged that what the Corporation called walls might properly be described as roof. The Corporation threatened demolition, and after discussion, Mr. Smith agreed to do the work required and to comply with the by-laws to the satisfaction of the architect. For that agreement, he (the Lord Chief Justice) thought there was good consideration. But the real point in the case was whether before the Corporation sent in their men and demolished two-thirds of the flats above the second floor, Mr. Smith had repudiated the agreement. Under the agreement, Mr. Smith was given two months within which to complete the work under it; but the Corporation acted fourteen days before the time expired. Mr. Justice Swift found, as a fact, that Mr. Smith had not repudiated the agreement, but that in fact had been working as hard as he could in bringing the building into conformity with the by-laws. For that finding there was evidence to support it, and that Court could not interfere with that finding of fact.

The Lords Justices concurred and the appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

LEGAL SECTION
NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

Arbitration under the Acquisition of Land Act.

Now that the case is fully reported in the Law Reports, we must supplement our note of September 24 last on the case Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., *v.* Essex County Council, now reported 1927 1 Ch. 205. The plaintiffs carried on business as manufacturers of paint and varnish near the River Roding, Essex, and the defendants, under the Essex County Council (Barking Bridge) Act, 1923, obtained power to construct a bridge over the River Roding to carry a by-pass road. The approach to this bridge made it necessary for some of the plaintiff's land to be acquired compulsorily, and notices to treat were served upon the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs delivered a formal claim for compensation amounting to over £70,000, and as no arbitrator could be agreed upon by the parties an application was made by the plaintiffs to the Reference Committee appointed under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, for the appointment of an arbitrator under section 1, subsection (1), and an arbitrator was duly appointed October 13, 1925. This gentleman devoted one day to the inspection of the premises, and on January 13 and 14, 1926, proceeded to the hearing of the arbitration. An adjournment then took place to give the parties the opportunity of arriving at a settlement, but these negotiations proved abortive, and in the meanwhile the arbitrator was taken seriously ill. On June 11 he wrote to the secretary of the Reference Committee saying he found himself forced through ill-health to resign his appointment as official arbitrator, but he would do his best to clear up the work in hand. On July 1 he again wrote to say his health had much improved, but he did not know whether he could continue the arbitration before August 1, the day when his appointment as official arbitrator for three years would be determined.

Before that date his health improved, and he attended to the business of his firm; but on July 16 he suffered a relapse, and no further step was taken in the arbitration. On August 30 the Reference Committee gave notice to the plaintiffs revoking the appointment of the arbitrator and the appointment of another arbitrator in his place, and the plaintiffs on September 15 commenced this action for a declaration that the revoking of the original appointment was *ultra vires* and an injunction to restrain the arbitration from being held by the new arbitrator. By October the original arbitrator had greatly improved in health and he was able and willing to proceed with the arbitration.

It was argued for the plaintiffs that a Government Department could not intervene in an arbitration and take it out of the hands of the arbitrator and appoint another arbitrator without the consent of the parties, and that Rule 6 made under the Act was *ultra vires*. That rule provides: "The Reference Committee may, in the case of the death or the incapacity of the arbitrator originally selected, or if it is shown to the Committee that it is expedient so to do, in any other case, at any time before the arbitrator has made his award, revoke the reference of the question to the selected arbitrator and select another arbitrator for the purpose of determining the question."

The Court held that the rule was not *ultra vires*, and referring to the facts of this case put the matter thus: The adjournment lasted several months, in the course of which the arbitrator became seriously ill and tendered his resignation by the letter of June 11. Before this was formally accepted his health had improved and he was able to attend and did attend his own business, but by doing so he was obviously treating his appointment on the panel as having been determined, by section 1, subsection (3), of the Act provided that an arbitrator whilst hol office "shall not himself engage, or b partner of any other person who engages private practice or business." The C therefore held that it was quite clear that some time before his term of office exp in August the arbitrator had disqualified self from acting as arbitrator on the p and the Committee were fully justified appointing another arbitrator in his p We have supplemented our note on this because in the short report upon which note was written this important point a disqualification was not made at all clear

Trade Union Law.

THE recent case of Forster *v.* Nati Amalgamated Union of Shop-Assista Warehousemen and Clerks (*Weekly N* January 29), in which the plaintiff, a me of the defendant Union, sought an injunc restraining the Union from applying dir or in conjunction with any other trade u or otherwise indirectly, any of the ge funds of the Union in furtherance of poli objects, and in particular from contribu to the Trade Union Congress from the ge funds sums which that body applied political purposes, appeared likely to raise interesting questions, but the decision of Court, given in the defendant's favour, tu on a technical point under the Act, which shortly be noted.

Section 3 of the Trade Union Act, 1 provides that the funds of a trade union s not be applied either directly or in conjunc with any other trade union, association body, or otherwise indirectly, in the furt ance of the political objects to which section applies (without prejudice to furtherance of any other political obj unless the furtherance of those objects been approved as an object of the union resolution for the time being in force, pa on a ballot of the members of the union, t in accordance with this Act for the pur by a majority of the members voting, where such a resolution is in force, u rules approved (whether the union is r tered or not) by the Registrar of Fri Societies are in force providing that payn in furtherance of those objects are to be from a separate fund, and for the exem of any member of the union who gives n that he objects to contribute, and also viding that a member who is exempt sha be excluded from the benefits of the uni placed at any disadvantage as compared other members, and that contribution t political fund shall not be made a conditi admission to the union.

The political objects to which this s applies are set out in subsection (3), and are (*a*) the payment of any expenses in either directly or indirectly by a candid prospective candidate for election to P ment or to any public office, before, duri after the election in connection with hi didature or election; (*b*) or the holding meeting or the distribution of any lite or documents in support of any such can or prospective candidate; (*c*) or the ma ance of any person who is a member o liament or who holds a public office; (*d*) connection with the registration of elect the selection of a candidate for Parli or any public office; (*e*) or on the hold political meetings of any kind or in t tribution of political literature or p documents of any kind, unless the mai pose of the meetings or of the distribu literature or documents is the furth of statutory objects within the meaning Act. "Public Office" in this sub means "The office of member of any

borough, district or parish council or of guardians, or of any public body who power to raise money either directly or tly by means of a rate."

statutory objects" are defined for the es of this Act, in section 1, subsection s being the objects mentioned in sec- 6 of the Trade Union (Amendment) 876, namely, the regulation of the rela- between workmen and masters, or be- workmen and workmen, or between s and masters, or the imposing of re- e conditions on the conduct of any or business, and also the provision of s. By section 2 the expression "Trade " for the purpose of the Trade Union 1871 to 1906, and this Act, means any nation, whether temporary or perma- he principal objects of which are under nstitution statutory objects. Provided ny combination which is for the time registered as a trade union shall be l to be a trade union as defined by this long as it continues to be registered.

principle of the Act appears to be as :—The fact that a trade union has its constitution objects or powers other statutory objects" within the mean- this Act does not prevent the com- n being a trade union for the purposes Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906, so s it is a trade union as defined by this nd subject to the provisions of this Act he furtherance of political objects, any rade union shall have power to apply nds for any lawful objects or purposes e time being authorised under its con- n (see section 1, subsection (1)). The ion given above from section 2, sub- (1), shows that the principal objects the constitution must be "statutory ," but that there may be other objects, so far as they are political objects, if ome within the definition of those ob- s set out in section 3, which we gave then the provisions of this Act apply; they are outside those objects there d, then they can be defrayed out of neral funds. The proviso to section 2, tion (1), is rather difficult to read in tion with section 1, but we read it as exempting unions registered at the his Act came into force, an exemption would not continue, for under section 2, ion (2), the Registrar of Friendly es shall not register any combination as union unless, in his opinion, under its ution the principal objects are "statu- bjects; and he has power to withdraw tificate of registration of any registered f the constitution of that union has been red that its principal objects are not tory objects," or if in his opinion the al objects for which the union is carried on are not statutory objects. eing the principal sections of the Act, come to the case recently decided.

cause of complaint, as alleged by the , was that affiliation fees were paid to ade Union Congress, which were ex- by that body on political objects which thin the Act and (as the case was) that this constituted a breach of the y restrictions contained in the Act; this case it was admitted that the ns contained in section 3, subsection ragraphs (*a*) and (*b*), had been com- ith; rules had been approved by the ar of Friendly Societies and a valid n had been passed by ballot, and all ditions precedent under the section had lfilled; and therefore the Court held any breach had been committed by the nt union it could not be a breach of isions of the Act, but must be a breach ules, and in particular of rule 45 (2), provided that payments for political should be made from a separate fund, us no cause of action as pleaded and an amendment of the claim was as being unfair to the defendants at ge of the proceedings. For what had d was this: In the first instance the plaintiff had, under subsection (2) of section 3, complained to the Registrar of Friendly Societies that a breach of the rules had been committed, and the Registrar had heard the complaint and dismissed it. Under that subsection, however, had the decision been the other way it is expressly provided that the Registrar can make an order remedying the breach, and "any such order shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal and shall not be removable into any court of law or restrainable by injunction." The decision being final if the complainant succeeded, the Court asked itself the question, Had the Legislature contemplated the complainant in the event of failure being able to commence an action to obtain relief in the Courts, whilst in the event of his success the defendants would be left without an appeal? The Court held that when the complainant has elected, as in this case, to go before the Registrar, the tribunal indicated in the subsection, he cannot in the same matter go before the Courts. Thus it will be seen the decision turned upon a more or less technical point; but what has not been decided in this case is whether the subsection gives the complainant an election to go either to the Court or to the Registrar, or whether the Registrar is not the sole tribunal open to him. It was unnecessary to decide this point, as here undoubtedly the complainant had elected to go before the Registrar.

REPAIRING PRIVATE STREETS

A CASE has been reported, Nash *v.* Giles (*Weekly Notes*, November 20), which must not be confused with cases in connection with making-up streets under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Private Street Works Act, 1892. A complaint had been preferred on behalf of the Fleet Urban District Council under section 19 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, against Colonel F. L. Giles, who was the owner of premises abutting upon Victoria Hill-road, to recover expenses incurred by the local authority under the above section. Section 19, subsection (1), provides: "Where repairs are required in the case of any street, not being a highway reparable by the inhabitants at large, to obviate or remove danger to any passenger or vehicle in the street, the local authority may give notice in writing to the owners of the lands and premises fronting, adjoining or abutting on the street, and may require the owners to execute, within a time to be specified in the notice, such repairs as are described in the notice." Then subsection (2) proceeds: "If within the time specified in the notice the repairs described in the notice are not executed, the local authority may execute the repairs and may recover summarily as a civil debt the cost of the repairs so executed from the owners in default, and the amount recoverable from each owner shall be in the proportion which the extent of his lands and premises fronting, adjoining or abutting on the street bears to the total extent of all lands and premises so fronting, adjoining or abutting." Notice in writing had been given to Colonel Giles requiring him within 42 days to do the repairs therein specified, and the complaint stated that this notice had not been complied with and the local authority had done the works, and that the expenses incurred therewith amounted to £35 12s. 6d., which sum had been duly demanded but not paid.

Before the justices the following facts (among others) were proved or admitted:—That on November 17, 1925, upon the report of the surveyor of the local authority, it was made to appear to the local authority that Victoria Hill-road, which was not a highway reparable by the inhabitants at large, was in a dangerous condition and in urgent need of repair; that the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act was in force in the district; that certain repairs were required to obviate danger to passengers and vehicles; that the respondent (Colonel Giles) by his solicitors objected that the notice was not in order, as the work required to be done was more than was authorised by the Statute; that at the same time as the authority did the repairs to Victoria Hill-road they also did repairs to another street, Branksome Wood-road, which ran at right-angles to Victoria Hill-road; that the respondent's premises did not abut, front or adjoin this latter road; no separate account was kept of the expense of the repairs to each of the said roads. The expenses of repairing both roads was charged upon the respective owners in proportion with the extent of their frontages to the said roads.

For the local authority it was contended before the justices that the two roads were one continuous surface and were a continuation of one another and formed one street; that the two roads were treated in the same manner and there was very little difference in the condition of the two roads before the works were commenced, and if the expenses had been calculated separately they would have been approximately the same to the respective frontagers. For the respondent (Colonel Giles) it was contended the two roads were separate streets and that the apportionment was bad, as the expenses should have been separately apportioned. The justices found as a fact that the two roads were two separate streets within the meaning of the Act, and that the Act did not permit of the inclusion of the cost of a second street in the same account with the cost of repairing the first, and consequently the apportionment of the expenses was bad and the complaint must be dismissed.

The local authority appealed, and the Court of King's Bench, consisting of three judges, unanimously upheld the decision of the justices. It was contended on behalf of the local authority that the justices had confused the apportionment required under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with that required by this Act, but the Lord Chief Justice pointed out that although the apportionment might not be the same as that under section 150, the method might be different; but there must be an apportionment, and in the present case the sum due had been apportioned on a wrong basis, that is, on the expenses of repairing two streets and not on that alone upon which the respondent's premises fronted and abutted: it was not suggested that the two roads were identical with regard to the nature of the repairs required: it was only stated that they were treated in the same manner and that there was little difference in their condition.

It was also suggested by the local authority that instead of dismissing the complaint the justices might themselves have made an apportionment, but the Court pointed out they had no power to do so.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875, it may be noted, it was held that even where two properties of the same owner fronted two streets the expenses of making-up the two streets must be apportioned in respect of each of the premises separately (see Croydon Rural District Council *v.* Betts; 1914, 1 Ch. 870). In our eighth article on "Making-up New and Private Streets," October 1, 1926, we inadvertently stated this case to have been decided under the Private Street Works Act, but the decision applies equally under that Act, as it turned on the charge on the premises created by section 257 of the Public Health Act, and section 13 of the Private Street Works Act as regards the charge on the premises refers to this section.

It may be noted that under subsection 4 of section 19 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, an option is given to the majority in number, or rateable value, of the owners, within the time specified in the notice, to require the local authority to proceed under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or if the Private Street Works Act, 1892, is in force in the district, under that Act instead of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE

MR. DAVIDGE (President) took the chair at a meeting of the Institute held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on February 11, when MAJOR HARRY BARNES read a paper on "The Slum Problem."

Major Barnes first dealt with the history of the subject and said that prior to 1838 there was no national effort to amend the housing conditions of the poor. Quaint ordinances strayed across the pages of ancient statutes, and here and there a gleam of private benevolence shone out, like a good deed in a naughty world, but there was little story to tell. The second stage marked the beginning of the battle. In 1838 the issue was joined, when Edwin Chadwick launched his famous first report on the sanitary conditions of the labouring classes in the Metropolis, and it closed in 1851, three years before he and his colleagues Southwood Smith and Anthony Ashley reaped the reward of their labour in being refused by a Parliament, sore and smarting after five years of vigorous scrubbing, the opportunity to continue it. The second stage differed from the first not because the relationship of housing to health came to an end, but because legislation on housing ceased to be general and indirect, and became direct and particular. The third stage lay between 1851 and 1868. It marked the emergence of Housing as a thing in itself. Public Health legislation was in being—year by year saw it growing. The vicinity of the house was under observation, but the eyes of sanitarians were turning on the house. In 1851 Anthony Ashley, afterwards seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, secured the passage of an Act for the establishment of lodging houses (not to be confounded with common lodging houses) for the working classes; and in so doing became the precursor of Addison, Chamberlain and Wheatley. His Act marked the beginning of collective action in the provision of new houses for the working classes, and history showed that action slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent. In the same year, 1851, Ashley secured the passage of another Act, one to regulate common lodging houses, in which the needs of the poorest, least industrious and most irregular of the working classes were provided for. In the hands of the police this became a great instrument of improvement. From this Act they might trace a movement which in one direction led to the erection of great model lodging houses in London and the provincial cities by local authorities; in another to houses, as admirable, which, coming into being through the Rowton House Company, yet had their origin in the inspiration which produced Sybil, a gleam from the many-faceted character of Disraeli. The movement had not yet reached its apogee, which is yet to be found in more plentiful provision of hostels for single men and women.

The fourth stage opened with a direct frontal attack on slum conditions by the Torrens Act, passed in 1868 for the improvement or demolition of existing dwellings. An Act remarkable more for its implication than its application. The Torrens Act opened two new chapters in the history of slum clearance. The first was the great chapter on Compensation, that problem which followed hard on the heels of compulsory purchase. It is a chapter which recorded the subordination of private interest to public welfare. They saw the compensation clauses gradually stripped of the wide and general phrases on which excessive claims were based and substantiated; they saw the 10 per cent. allowance for compulsory purchases disappear, together with the allowance for the value of buildings that had no value; and at last they saw discounted that part of the value of land that vanished with the restriction of its use to housing. The second chapter sounded the challenge that was taken up by the Cross Act of 1875, and continued to-day. It recorded the conflict between the two schools which debated whether salvation was to be found in reconditioning the single house, or in clearing the insanitary area. A brief stage—this fourth stage—only lasting from 1868 to 1875, but one in which men came to two important conclusions. Sanitarians were entangled in a series of Health Acts that the most pedestrian person failed to read. A clamour for consolidation began that found response in the Public Health Act of 1875, that landmark of public health. More important was the conclusion that slum conditions were too widespread, too deeply rooted to be improved by pulling down single houses. The insanitary area had swum within the ken of the slum explorer. Slum dentistry had advanced a stage. It was useless to stop the tooth, the whole set must go, and so they came to the Cross Act of 1875, and Second Main Period, in which housing emerged as a distinct factor in public health.

In the fifth stage—1875 to 1890—new developments of old problems burst into view, problems many of which still awaited solution. This period developed the controversy between the cottage and the tenement which still raged with unabated bitterness. Here, too, appeared the problem of transport, complicated by the cost in time and money of travelling and the desire of the worker to live near his work. In fact, there was not a phase of the slum problem that was not opened out. As a whole, the stage marked by two things apparently opposed—the first, the movement of attention from the vicinity to the dwelling; the second, the perception that the dwelling must be considered in relation to its vicinity. The most notable feature of this stage was without question the Second Royal Commission dealing with Housing which sat in 1885. Its deliberations and report formed a veritable Bible of the Slums. It found much to mourn for, but, on the whole, a sweeter England than did its predecessor in 1842. The three tributaries that found their sources in Shaftesbury, Torrens and Cross met in the Housing Act of 1890, and with its passage ended the fifth stage. The sixth stage, from 1890 to 1909, was spent under the ægis of this all-embracing Act. It was a code of conduct to which local authorities were called to conform. For a large part of the period between 1890 and 1909 there was considerable building activity. The needs of the working classes were being met at least as adequately as at any other time.

The seventh stage was ushered in by the 1909 Act. This Act added to and enlarged the old powers. It had a sharper edge to cut through the old difficulties of procedure and expense. In it was registered the first expansion of the idea which gave the Cross Act its character. Local authorities under it were set to consider not only how to improve a built-up area but how to prevent areas and much larger ones from becoming built up in the old bad way. They were to Town Plan. Housing formed a fresh liaison. The brief years between 1909 and 1914 were perhaps the most memorable in this history. In those years the great political parties each registered the considered conclusion that the provision of adequate dwellings for all the people of this country was beyond the power of private enterprise and must depend on the collective resources of the State. 1913 was for housing what 1870 was for education.

The eighth and present stage commenced with the 1919 Act. That Act was preceded by sundry estimates. None were exaggerated, though later they were said to be, and time had but served to prove them. In it and its successors of 1923 and 1924 a quadriga of statesmen driven by the demand for better dwellings had been put through their paces. They went in pairs—Addison and Mond, Chamberlain and Wheatley, all stressing that side of housing which attempted to bring new additional houses into being. They were the successors of Shaftesbury rather than of Torrens and Cross. The problems of the existing dwelling, its repair and replacement, and the clearance of the insanitary area had received comparatively but little attention. history shows a progressive movement fro cleansing of the vicinity to the improvem the dwelling itself. The last stage was possible by that provision of the 1919 which required separate conveniences fo use of each separate family to be provid food, fuel and washing. The task fo future in slum as in suburb was the pro of the separate dwelling for the separate complete with sanitary and other conven The present method of dealing piecemeal insanitary areas was not only intolerably but was inequitable. Some slum owners dispossessed without compensation, others allowed to remain in full enjoyment of unjustifiable incomes. There was onl way, and that was for local authorities into force the by-laws requiring the pro of separate conveniences for each se family, and, having done that, to acquir property as did not comply with the re ment at a price which took into accou cost of bringing it up to this standard. H acquired it they must comply with thei by-laws, pending the clearance, if that be necessary, of the entire area in whic property was situated. This work cou done by each local authority within its area. It meant management and super It involved those questions of labour materials that lie behind all housing e but it raised the question of land and tra only in a lesser degree. These latter que could only be settled by a combination o authorities dealing with a wide area. eighth stage had yet to find its terminal That point was a Royal Commission, the in the great series: It must be set examine the working of the Acts of 1919 and 1924, to satisfy itself of the needs country in respect of decent dwelling examine the difficulties of travel, labour, material and finance that surrounded the tion, to consider the administrative mach to hear grievances, and to suggest rem The two great Commissions of the past of 1842 and that of 1885, had been fol by legislative action of potent and ben character. The third Commission would less fruitful and was no less required.

He would hazard the opinion tha problem of the slum was to be solved by ing at one and the same time the prin and methods introduced by Shafte Torrens and Cross. With Shaftesbury must continue building new houses that required to make up shortage and provi annual increase. With Cross they mus at the entire clearance of the slum an creation of new and sanitary areas; while Torrens they must bring the insanitary ing into conformity with the requireme health, decency and comfort, using the in their widest sense to include not only which lacked water-closets and drains those which lacked food and fuel stores, ing and cooking facilities separate and d for each separate family.

Tremendous advances had been made Chadwick, and 1838. There was no why in 1928 they should not begin th once more, the last and the best that add to the clean street, the separate dw and make the English house the English

Any legislation on the question to-da faced the facts must recognise that there dual obligation: first, the provision of tary and adequately equipped dwellin rested upon the landlord; next, its m ance in a cleanly condition, this reste the tenant. Both must be enforced, tha tenant equally with that of the landlo no sentimental nonsense should be allo relieve the one or the other of the duty l laid on either. A distinction can be and a distinction must be drawn betw sanitary conditions produced by bad worse construction, insufficient repair, a produced by the destructive and dirty of a tenant. It was the easiest thing world to shriek at the landlord or ab tenant; what was wanted was a calm a

f what was to be properly expected from
nd an equally calm and unimpassioned
l for the fulfilment of these expecta-
This was not to say that the same
d of judgment was to be applied in both
Account must be taken of the oppor-
open to each and the penalties for
of them fixed accordingly. When in
with this matter courage could be
on one side to deal with the bad land-
nd another side to deal with the bad
they would cease to drift and they
get somewhere.
entured to say that if an investigation
nade it would be found that in every
he main part of slum property was in
nership of a comparatively small number
ers who squeezed their rent from it as a
was squeezed of its juice, to the last
The rents were at their maximum, the
were at their minimum, and such as
lone were done at the bidding of the
y inspector.
slum problem was a double one, it
at one and the same time a double
To preserve or demolish, that was the
n. Whether it was better to patch and
or with a gang of house-breakers to end
To de-house perchance to re-house.
demolition what difficulties might come.
er them and how great they appear. It
o longer a question of building 500,000
houses to remedy a shortage, but of
a survey of 8,000,000 houses. It was
ow a question of numbers but one of
rd. A double standard, of repair and
nodation. The task was even more than
ng this double standard to this great
There was another question to be asked
dly less importance. It was not "Are
proper repair?" "Have they adequate
modation?" but "Are they in the right
" Were they obstructive houses, to
nd air, to transport and to open spaces?
he transformation of an insanitary area
n area covered with decent dwellings
were several stages. The approval
Ministry of Health must be obtained
improvement scheme. The first step
he representation made by the Medical
of Health. Medical Officers were
put beyond the reach of their em-
s. No Medical Officer could be re-
on the ground that he is too zealous.
however, was a virtue that received little
agement as a rule. An improvement
e was rather all-embracing; it did not
for the subtle discrimination that might
ise measure the sanitary condition of a
ty by the status of its owner. To put
ugh, a Medical Officer needed to take
urage in both hands. He was assured
cry and clamour, of wire-pulling and
ie. He would have to face inquiry, to
fronted by counsel, to have his state-
challenged, his facts contradicted. It
ot every man that was born for conten-
and some reluctance to loosen this
che of trouble might be expected. That
ld be done at all was a tribute to the
e and spirit of this body of public
ts. If they were to speed up this work
ust be supported and find that support
the body that employed them. He
ed how many Medical Officers had ever
e initial push of a complaint from four
government electors. This, however,
ught to have and would have if there
real public opinion on this matter. The
y and initiative of private and voluntary
sation was required to counteract the
cy of local government to replace
bodies by those with general func-
The Board of Works had gone, the
ssioners of Sewers had gone, the School
had gone, the Guardians were to go.
place of definite bodies with definite
ns there were omnibus corporations
members lose their personalities on
ttees where proceedings have no pub-
who took their policy from their councils
eir practice from their officers. They
ll in a new world to redress the balance
old, and the *ad hoc* bodies which had disappeared or were disappearing must find their successors in organisations of private citizens intent on the carrying out of definite programmes of reform.

The never-ending somnolence of elected persons must be rudely broken by the clamour of public opinion, and for that public opinion must be provided with a voice. That voice should be the voice of those who spoke with authority because they spoke with knowledge.

The scheme having been approved, the local authority was put into possession of an order, and plans, setting out the classification of lands for compensation purposes, detailing what housing accommodation was to be provided and how the cleared areas were to be treated. With this preparation could be made for actual work on the site. Then the trouble began. Before they could pull old houses down new houses must be ready. This in effect meant the works must be done a bit at a time. Legally the authority had power to take over the whole of the property within the area, but wise and prudent authorities did not so act. From the point of view of the acquiring authority the ideal arrangement as regarded economy was to acquire only so much of the necessary property as was required to provide the site on which the "decant" was to be built. The acquisition was timed so as to get the land cleared just at the moment the contract for the "decant" building had been made, and the builder is ready to proceed. The next thing was to arrange the acquisition of the next block of property so that the contract for new dwellings on it would be signed, and the site cleared as the "decant" block came into hand. The tenants of the old buildings would then be transferred to the "decant"—if they would do—and that was not altogether a sure thing. So the clearance went on little by little, dwelling by dwelling. It was a bit of human underpinning. If there was one thing that slum clearance told them it was to make haste slowly. The only way to get a move on was to get a lot of moves on. None of them could go quickly, but all together they might go far. That was the only expedition possible. The only real hope of substantial progress being made in one generation was by the simultaneous movement of many schemes.

If the authority acquired the property before it was ready to pull it down, it was burdened with supervision and repairs. If it left it to be taken progressively, some owners in the area continued to draw rack rents, while refraining from the proper repair maintenance of the property. The proper course was for the authority to face the music, take over the property, setting off the rents against the repairs. If this course were adopted in a large number of areas it would increase the number of slum clearance schemes that could be carried out; it would put the insanitary property within these areas in sanitary conditions with less cost to the community; it would remove the inequity of receiving income from buildings for which no compensation is paid.

He did not think they were seriously applying themselves to this problem. Their movements were spasmodic. When they had really decided that housing was as important as education, they would do what they did in 1870, they would make permissive legislation compulsory. He would believe that they meant business when he saw section 57 of the Housing Act, 1925, replaced by a section in the following words:—"There shall be provided for every housing district a sufficient amount of accommodation in separate dwellings (as hereinafter defined) available for all the families resident in such district for whose housing efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made, and where there is an insufficient amount of such accommodation, in this Act referred to as 'separate dwelling accommodation,' the deficiency shall be supplied in manner provided by this Act."

Mr. G. Topham Forrest proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, who, he said, had given a wide meaning to the word "slum." He had to deal with unhealthy areas, composed of bad buildings and mean streets, for which the only practical remedy was wholesale demolition and reconstruction. During the eight years since the war in London 920 new block buildings had been provided, giving accommodation for 5,600 people. Preparations for tackling the main problem on a larger scale were being made by the development of estates acquired for the purpose.

Councillor T. White (chairman of the Liverpool Housing Committee) seconded the motion.

Dr. Raymond Unwin said they would continue to create slums so long as there was no opportunity for people to live outside slum areas. He thought more could be done by co-operation with owners. All owners were not bad owners, and a little help from the local authorities might well secure their co-operation.

Major Lovelock, Alderman E. Culpin, and Mr. R. C. Maxwell also joined in the discussion, and in reply Major Barnes repeated his suggestion that the time was ripe for another Royal Commission.

Town Planning.

The Town-Planning Department of the Ministry of Health records the following progress for the month ended January 31, 1927:—

RESOLUTIONS RECEIVED (Stage 1).

BUCKINGHAM:
Amersham R.D.C.

DEVON:
Torquay T.C. (No. 4).

GLOUCESTER:
Bristol T.C. (No. 2).

HERTFORD:
Hitchin R.D.C. (No. 2).

SUFFOLK:
Ipswich T.C. (No. 2).

SURREY:
Leatherhead U.D.C.

Town-Planning in South-east London.

The Ministry of Health will hold a public inquiry, at the Lewisham Town Hall, on February 17, into the London County Council's south-eastern district town-planning scheme (No. 2). The scheme, which affects an area of 7,150 acres, concerns the borough of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich and all the open land that fringes on the county boundary. Approximately, the town-planning area is bounded by Shooter's Hill-road on the north, with the addition of Charlton Park; by the Bellingham estate and Bromley-road on the south-west, and by the county boundary on the south-east. Over 2,000 acres will be preserved from building, 652 being set apart for public and 1,405 for private recreation. Additions to existing open spaces will include extensions to the park presented to Lewisham by Lord Forster, as a memorial to his two sons who fell in the war; to the Northbrook Park, Lee; and to other parks in the Woolwich and Greenwich areas. Besides the making of regulations as to the density of houses and the allocation of certain areas for business and industrial services, the scheme includes proposals for the construction of about a dozen new roads.

Scholarships in Science and Engineering.

The Board of Education have recently issued the syllabus for the examination to be held in April and May, 1928, for Royal scholarships and free studentships in science, tenable at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. These awards are open to British subjects of either sex, without age limit, and cover fees and, subject to evidence of financial need, such maintenance allowance, not exceeding £80 a year, as the Board think fit. The Board have also issued the regulations for the award of Whitworth scholarships for mechanical science in 1928 on the foundation of Sir Joseph Whitworth. These consist of two Whitworth senior scholarships of an annual value of £250, tenable for two years, and six Whitworth scholarships of an annual value of £125, which may be increased in special cases, tenable for three years. Candidates must be British subjects and have had handicraft experience in a mechanical engineering workshop. The syllabuses and full details of the scholarships can be obtained from the Stationery Office or through any bookseller.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—VII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

A CANOPY was erected in front of premises belonging to the Civil Service Co-operative Society. The L.C.C. took proceedings in respect of this erection in advance of the building line. The Society applied for a rule, calling on the magistrate to state a case, but this was refused by the Divisional Court on the ground that it was a question of fact. (*The Builder*, July 11, 1903, page 32.)

Show cases and electric advertising cases, fixed to front of shop, &c., and projecting 10 in. from face of wall, and in another case over 6 ft. beyond the general line of buildings have been held not to be within this section. (L.C.C. *v.* Illuminated Advertisement Co., 1904, 91 L.T. 352; L.C.C. *v.* Scheinzik, 1905, 93 L.T. 550; L.C.C. *v.* Hancock, 1907, 96 L.T. 618.)

The Superintending Architect must choose a length of street for fixing the general line of buildings and must define the line for that length. An appeal can be made if necessary against the decision of the Superintending Architect, and the Tribunal of Appeal, under sec. 183, can vary the certificate of the Superintending Architect, and can also take into consideration the frontages of buildings in a longer or shorter section of the street to that considered by the Superintending Architect. (L.C.C. and London Building Acts, 91 L.T. 501; *The Builder*, 1904, Vol 87.)

One-story shops built upon a forecourt of premises do not determine the building line. In the case of Scott *v.* Carritt, 82 L.T. 67, the main walls of the buildings stood more than 50ft. back from the road, but the one-story shops projected upon the forecourt close up to the street, and it was held that the owner could not re-erect the buildings to a height of three stories upon these forecourts without the consent of the Council, as such buildings would be beyond the general line of buildings.

Section 23.—Buildings projecting beyond general line when taken down to be set back.

(1) In case any building or structure which shall in any part thereof project beyond the general line of buildings in a street or beyond the front of the building, wall, or railing, on either side thereof, shall at any time be taken down to an extent exceeding one-half of the cubical extent of such building or structure, or shall be destroyed by fire or other casualty, or demolished, pulled down, or removed from any other cause to the extent aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Council to require the same building or structure, or any new building or structure proposed to be erected on the site, or any part of the site thereof, to be set back to such a line and in such a manner as the Council shall direct.

(2) The Council shall make compensation to the owner of such building for any damage and expenses which he may sustain and incur thereby and the amount of such compensation, if not agreed between the Council and the parties concerned, shall be recovered in a summary manner, except where the amount of compensation claimed exceeds £50, in which case the amount thereof shall be settled by arbitration according to the provisions contained in the Lands Clauses Acts, which are applicable where questions of disputed compensation are authorised or required to be settled by arbitration, and for that purpose those Acts, so far as applicable, shall be deemed to be incorporated with this Act.

For the purposes of this section, the expression "owner" has the same meaning as in the Lands Clauses Acts.

Note.—Section 166 provides for legal proceedings, *i.e.*, compensation if not agreed, &c., to be recovered in a summary manner.

The Strand is one instance where street widening has taken place, and any buildings taken down for more than one-half of the cubical contents would have to be set back to the new building line and compensation paid to the owner as agreed. If the building is not pulled down for more than one-half of its cubical contents, the owner can make such alterations or part rebuilding without having to set back to the new building line. Extensive alterations were made in this way to one set of business premises in the Strand, and they still form part of block projecting beyond the new building line. This section appears to provide against the possibility of rebuilding the premises in sections at different periods without setting back.

In the case of the Ritz Hotel, the Council allowed the ground floor only to be set back to the building line, and the upper floors to project over the pavement carried upon piers flush with the curb. Compensation was paid for the ground given up at the ground floor level.

When making an entrance to a new street, a building in the existing street and at right angles to the new street was pulled down. Houses were erected in the new street and a building line established. Upon the corner of the two streets a new building was commenced, partly upon the site of the old building and partly upon the garden that adjoined it. The new building was in advance of the general line of buildings in the new street, and it was held that the building fell within Section 75 of Met. Man. Am. Act, 1862. As the garden ground was not part of the curtailage of the old building, and the building having been taken down in order to form the new street, the intention of building upon the old site had been abandoned. (L.C.C. *v.* Pryor, 1896, 74 L.T. 234; and Lord Auckland *v.* Westminster B.W., 26 L.T. 961.)

24.—Notices of Definition of General Line. The Superintending Architect shall, within fourteen days after the issue of the certificate defining the general line of buildings in any street, or part of a street, place, or row of houses, cause a notice of his certificate to be served on the local authority, and on the owner of the building or land to which the certificate relates, and on the owner of the houses in the same block or row within a distance not exceeding 50 yds. on either side of the building or land to which the certificate relates, or where there is no such block or row, upon the owner of the adjoining land on either side of the building or land to which the certificate relates. Certificates made by the Superintending Architect under this Part of the Act shall be preserved by the Council and be open to inspection at all reasonable times by all persons desiring to inspect the same.

Note.—Section 187 states that such notices shall be in writing, and section 188 deals with the service of notices. Section 188 does not apply to any notice, summons, or order to be served upon the owner or occupier of a dangerous or neglected structure. Section 5 of the London Building Act, 1894 (Amendment) Act, 1898, provides for this class of notice.

25.—Provides for Appeal against certificate of architect as to general line to the Tribunal of Appeal.

26.—Conditions may be attached to consent to building in front of general line. In giving their consent to the erection of any building, &c., beyond the general line, &c., the Council may attach any conditions to such consent, and such conditions may include any or all of the conditions following, viz.:—

(1) That land in front of the building or structure to such an extent as the Council may think proper shall be dedicated to and left open for the use of the public.

(2) That the building or structure shall be used only for such purposes as may be specified in the consent, or shall not be used for any particular purposes specified in the consent unless with the further consent of the Council obtained when a change of purpose is desired.

And generally any other condition which the Council may deem it expedient to impose in the public interest.

Note.—The Council have no power to require the owner to dedicate more than the s to the public. The owner can construct &c., under the dedicated surface with nec flaps, &c., in such surface. (L.C.C. *v.* Best G.L.T.R. 499, 1893.)

Although the Council endeavour to complete dedication of land in front of &c., when agreeing to new building lines, been held that the surface need only dedicated. It can, however, be arranged the Council that, in consideration of s back the buildings and allowing the g between the back of the pavement and the ing line to be used by the public, the holder can, if he desires, display his upon such strip of ground.

27.—Consent not to affect rest of general

28.—Register of conditional consents kept and open for inspection.

29.—Defining in what street a buildi structure is situate.

30.—This part of the Act shall not within the City.

31.—Certain powers of railway companie affected by this Part of Act.

EXHIBITION NOTE

The Prix de Rome Competitions.

The architectural subject for the Prix de Competition for 1927 was of a fairly simple a ceremonial staircase for a Foreign Office if there is nothing of any exceptional there is, on the whole, a good response

Twenty-nine designs are exhibited and of these nine have been selected for final petition. The competitors have had to as a certain type of design which would be sui to go with a building of similar character. designs are, on the whole, characterised by dignity and refinement, and mostly g traditional lines. "So" is dignified monumental, and has none of the traditi orders or usual columns, frieze, and co The treatment is one of extreme simplicity could be made to produce fine results. entrance is one of the best with ready app to cloak room. "Faust" is one of the designs, and the staircase with its ci coffered ceiling would be impressive; th a good feeling of scale about this design. cloak-rooms are placed to the front of the ing instead of using that valuable portion site for minor reception rooms as in some o "Cras" shows some invention with an elli entrance hall out of which are entered ci stairs and lifts, right and left. The cloak space seems rather limited. The upper suggests much variety and interest of The designs generally suggest that a c space be marked off at the head of the sta for receptions, rather than an opening int large reception gallery. The awards se have been well made, but there is a goo of meritorious work outside the ranks selected, as in "Bell," "Oli," and "G

In the sculptural work, four are select final competition, but only in one, number do we note any special outstanding qu There is a good deal of refinement in thi petitor's work, and his standing figu admirable.

Amongst the large display of decorative ing, we regret not to see anything that our sympathies and holds any specially prospects in design or colour. In the eng competition, the record is poor, but promising work, as shown in No. 29, is s for final competition.

In the architecture section, the fol schools are represented:—

	E
London University	
Architectural Association	
Liverpool University	
Manchester University	
Cardiff Technical College	
Leeds School of Art	
New Zealand, London University Atelie	
Queensland, Architectural Association.	
Melbourne, A.A. and London Univ. Ate	
Sydney, London Univ. Atelier	

RTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

CHAPTER VIII.—EASEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH PARTY WALLS.

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

following observations merely outline eneral principles involved and indicate ature of the cases usually met with in g with party walls. The existence of sement will often prevent or at least t serious obstacles to an owner desiring prove or develop his property to its full , and it is the duty of the building 's architect to ascertain at the earliest nt the nature and extent of any ease- that may affect the proposed work, as terference with an adjoining owner's is too slight to invoke and obtain pro- from the Courts. The early recognition such rights will usually allow of nego- s and so avoid litigation, delay and e.

easement is a right which the owner of ighbouring property, called the dominant ent, enjoys as against the owner of r adjacent property called the servient ent, whereby the servient owner has to something on his property or abstain loing something to his property for the of the dominant owner.

ements can be created either by express plied grant, by express or implied reser- , or by prescription either at common by statute. An easement that has been d for the prescriptive period of twenty will be considered by law to have been ted by express permission for a then nt consideration, which the lawyers term plied grant, and will be regarded as the ty of the possessor which must not be red with or varied or taken away with- mpensation or by the express leave of ssessor; but an easement may become nished by abandonment, by unity of sion, or by Act of Parliament. The nts most often met with in connection arty walls are those of support, which fall within one of the following ons:—

he owner of a piece of land must not so re with the soil thereof as to cause the ent of the adjoining owner's land or ildings thereon.

he owner of a house must not so alter to diminish or remove the support o afforded to the adjoining house.

he owner of a house who pulls it down ake such care that the adjoining house damaged by the removal of the support o enjoyed.

ay be stated as a general principle that building owner by removing any sup- hatever in any way jeopardises the ad- owner's house, he must uphold and it until he has restored the support ormer efficiency.

rty wall being the joint property of the joining owners, when one of them pulls is house, he must take every precaution t no damage occurs to the adjoining by reason of his operations, and for this should shore up the party wall to re- temporarily the support which he is away from it. Usually, flying or raking are erected at intervals along the face party wall and raking shores at each it, as it is frequently found that old walls are built with a straight joint and not bonded with the front or back or are disconnected from them by a all the way down.

he leading case of Angus *v.* Dalton, by the House of Lords in 1881, it was wn that a right to lateral support from joining soil may be acquired for a build- ich has enjoyed that support peaceably thout interruption for the prescriptive f twenty years. The obligation which ation of such a right by user imposes e owner of the adjacent soil is to give ed support to the building, but con- y with that obligation he can make any use of his land which he thinks proper. y dig into or even remove the strata from which the building derives support, provided he gives efficient substituted support by means of a retaining wall, underpinning, or other device. The owner of the building cannot complain that his right has been infringed unless and until the stability of his building has been affected by the withdrawal of its lateral support.

The right of lateral support may be derived from an express grant or by prescription when the enjoyment of it has been open and not surreptitious.

Whilst no one may do anything which results in the withdrawal of support from his neighbour's building entitled to support, apparently there is no obligation to do anything to maintain the support hitherto afforded unless there is an agreement to the contrary, as it was held in the case of Colebeck *v.* The Girdlers Co., 1876, that a person wishing to preserve his right of support must himself take active measures for that purpose.

In the case of Sack *v.* Jones, 1925—where it was claimed that the flank wall of the defendant's house, the end one of a terrace, by leaning outwards had pulled over the party wall between it and the adjoining house and so had caused structural damage—it was held that even if this allegation were established there would still be no cause of action, as although there was an easement of support in favour of the plaintiff's house, there was no obligation to the plaintiff by the defendant to keep her house in repair for that purpose. The plaintiff relied on the fact that if an owner allowed part of his house to fall over on his neighbour's land he would be liable in trespass or nuisance, and contended that an owner was equally liable if he withdrew support by allowing his house to fall away from and pull over his neighbour's house, but could produce no authority therefor.

If by the removal of his own building a person causes injury to his neighbour's having the right of support he must compensate him, however carefully the operation may have been performed; but if there were no such right, the person pulling down will only be liable for negligence (Dodd *v.* Holme).

A right of action accrues when actual damage is sustained and not from the time of the withdrawal of the support, and the aggrieved party can sue for damages at any time within six years of the damage occurring and fresh claims may be made on every successive occurrence of fresh damage resulting from the removal of support.

Where the owner of a terrace of houses enjoying the mutual support of each other parts with one of them, the right of mutual support passes to the new owner, the legal presumption being that the owner reserves to himself such right and grants an equal right to the new owner.

The Law of Property Act, 1925, section 38, in giving the right of partition vertically in a party wall, preserves the rights of support and user over the rest of the structure corresponding to those which would have subsisted if a valid tenancy in common had been created, and in case of dispute, the Court, on application by any person interested, may make such order as it thinks fit as to these rights.

Where a building is erected against a neighbour's wall, utilising it for the purposes of support and as an enclosure to one side, a statutory title to the wall will not be obtained by lapse of time, as it does not form part of the building so erected, but is merely an abuttal thereof but would become entitled after a lapse of twenty years to an easement of support (Waddington *v.* Naylor).

The liability for disturbance, alteration or removal of support may be such that both the employer and contractor become liable, and it is the duty of the architect to see that the contractor indemnifies both the employer and architect against all claims and demands connected with the carrying out of the work. In deciding the case of Bower *v.* Peate, in 1876, it was laid down that a man who orders a work to be executed from which in the natural course of things injurious consequences to his neighbour must be expected to arise, unless means are adopted by which such consequences may be prevented, is bound to see to the doing of that which is necessary to prevent mischief and cannot release himself of his responsibility by employing someone else, whether it be the contractor employed to do the work from which the danger arises or some independent person employed to do what is necessary to prevent the act he has ordered to be done from becoming wrongful.

In the case of Lemaitre *v.* Davis, 1881, it was held that the reasons why provisions in a specification are not sufficient is that the person who employs a contractor really does his own work with the assistance of a contractor and is responsible for seeing that the work is properly done.

The right of support is recognised in the London Building Act, 1894, section 93, whereby a building owner is required to give the adjoining owner notice, accompanied by plan and section, showing the site and depth he proposes to excavate, when he intends to build within 10 ft. of the building of the adjoining owner, any part of which, within such 10 ft., extends below the foundations of the adjoining owner's building; and he must, if required by the adjoining owner, underpin or otherwise strengthen the foundations of his building. The building owner will be liable to compensate the adjoining owner and occupier for any inconvenience, loss or damage that may result by reason of such operation, and is not relieved from any liability to which he would otherwise be subject in case of injury caused by his operations.

At common law, one co-owner of a party wall cannot maintain an action for trespass against another co-owner for underpinning the party wall to substitute a new foundation where the work can be done without injury to the structure, but, in the county of London, the work can only be done under proper notice according to the provisions and in the manner prescribed by the Building Acts (Standard Bank of British South Africa *v.* Stokes, 1879).

The rights of the building owner under the previous Act of 1855 were held to apply equally to a party wall belonging entirely to the adjoining owner (Knight *v.* Purcell).

The easement next in importance affecting party walls is that of light and air. This is a negative easement, as it restricts the servient owner from doing certain things with his property.

Under the London Building Act, 1894, no windows can be formed in party walls, but those existing can be retained. It is usual in drawing up a party-wall award, where any question of ancient lights is involved, to insert a clause exempting the rights in respect thereof from any decision in the award.

Some surveyors will not sign an award even with such a protective clause, as they consider, by assenting to an increased extent of party wall necessitated by the proposed larger new building, that they would prejudice their client's position in respect of any damage to their ancient lights. Personally, I do not agree with this attitude, as the statutory duty of the surveyors is confined to the rights of building and adjoining owners in respect of the construction of the party wall as defined under Part VIII of the Act, and section 101 confers a reservation of these rights of light.

In my opinion, it would be of advantage to all parties, when the question of interference with ancient lights arises through the building or raising of a party wall, that the same surveyors, after settling the party-wall award, should proceed, with the consent of the respective owners, to draw up an award in respect of the ancient lights wherein they could determine the amount of compensation either by a money payment or by enlargement or other structural improvement of the lights affected or both, and so avoid delay, heavy law costs, or serious curtailment or mutilation of the proposed building.

The obligation to make good all damage under the corresponding section of the pre-

vious Act was held to cover damage to the adjoining rights of light and not only damage to the structure itself (Crofts *v.* Haldane, 1867). The judges in the same case held that the statutory tribunal of the three surveyors were not the proper persons to adjudicate upon the interference with ancient rights of light arising out of the raising of a party wall; but I do not think this old decision would prevail to-day if made the subject of a separate award with the authority of their respective clients, as I have previously advocated.

Another easement often encountered is that of the flow of water, which usually takes the form of a right to let water from the roof of one house flow through an opening in the party wall on to the roof or gutter or into a down pipe of the adjoining one. This form of easement, when interfered with by the raising of the adjoining building or raising or rebuilding the party wall between the two properties, is one that can usually be easily adjusted and seldom leads to litigation, unless the easement is materially altered to the detriment and without the sanction of the owner thereof. Similarly, an eaves gutter overhanging an adjoining property desired to be raised can usually be replaced by an internal gutter upon obtaining the owner's consent and bearing the cost of the necessary work.

The flow of water under a party wall usually takes the form of a right to allow the drainage of one house to pass under the adjoining one, and in old leases there are generally covenants to maintain such rights. The existence of such an easement may prove a very inconvenient one to deal with when rebuilding or developing a property, and this question has been a fruitful source for litigation. Possibly the best course when such an easement is encountered is to invoke the assistance of the local sanitary authority in dealing with the matter. One must always remember, in deal ing with this problem, the difference at law between a combined drain and a sewer, as over the latter one cannot build.

The owner of an external wall on the boundary of his property sought to restrain an adjoining owner from growing a creeper up his wall, and on appeal from a County Court decision it was held that the growing of the creeper was an easement which the adjoining owner had acquired by user, but that did not give him a right to choke his neighbour's gutter, and damages for this trespass were awarded (Simpson *v.* Weber, 1925).

Questions of smoke are usually dealt with under the laws relating to nuisances, as the law does not recognise the right of smoke passing uninterruptedly through one's flues in a party wall as an easement.

An owner cannot make an adjoining owner liable for his flues not drawing properly and causing the smoke from his fires to escape into his rooms by reason of the raising of the party wall, although previous to the raising he has enjoyed immunity.

The interference with the direction of a current of air was held not to be actionable, although productive of grave inconvenience and even injury, as in the case where the defendants had raised the height of their house, with the result that the plaintiff's chimneys smoked (Bryant *v.* Lefever).

Under the London Building Act, 1894, section 88 (6), it is made a condition to the right given to a building owner, when raising a party wall or an external wall built against one, that he shall carry up the adjoining owner's flues and chimney stacks to the requisite height, a provision that might well be introduced in the building regulations and by-law of all local authorities, and one that should always be included in a party-wall award where the conditions apply.

Where smoke escapes through cracks in a flue in a party wall into the adjoining house, the person whose fire causes the smoke is not liable unless he has been negligent or lacking in reasonable care, as the lighting of the fire in his grate is a fair and reasonable use of his premises and for the purposes for which the grate was constructed (Jones *v.* Pritchard, 1908).

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREA

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Profit Sharing Scheme.

[REPLY TO "PROFIT SHARER," FEBRUARY 11.]

SIR,—Arising out of your correspondent's letter, and in no mere debating spirit, I should like to question his opinion that no foreman should be a trade unionist. I think that is a bad opinion and extremely reactionary; and far from sharing it I would go so far as to say that the good foreman should not only be a trade unionist, but a leading trade unionist. I can conceive no state of affairs so destructive of real discipline on a job as that which arises when an unskilled labourer who happens to be a shop steward comes to his "general officer"—the general foreman—and demands to "see his ticket," or to question the employment of a suspect. It is a calamity that not only masters, but the men themselves, should discourage a co-ordination between discipline in the Union and discipline on the job, and I fail to see how good feeling between master and man can ever be safe, or how the true tradesman sense can ever thrive in the trade union, until this present policy is reversed. As an architect, I will admit that only once have I encountered an operative with high authority in both union and trade. He was a foreman bricklayer on a £20,000 contract and also local secretary of the union, and that during the period of the last big building strike. I speak as I found him, a man with the highest consideration for his master and his subordinates, and respected by both. Cannot something more be done in this direction? My excuse for writing this is that I would like to ask builders and trade unionists who read this column to give us their views upon this question, and their experiences where similar cases have come before them. DOUBTFUL.

Precautions Against Dry Rot.

[REPLY TO "H. S.," FEBRUARY 4.]

SIR,—There is often more objection to low air bricks than to high ones, as, for example, when the ground floor is only slightly above the ground level. In such a case, a low-set air brick is apt to become covered with heaped-up soil and even to admit water direct into the under floor. In such cases, it is necessary to form a flue down from the air brick to discharge below the level of the bottom of the joists, and if this is properly formed there is no fear of stagnant air under the floor. I was recently in a house where the air bricks were above ground floor level, and where the draught was so strong as to blow the carpet up from the floor, which was defective.

In the case quoted, however, it must be presumed that the high air bricks were not constructed with properly made flues, and that there was sufficient depth above the outside ground level to get direct air bricks and openings above same and below the underside of the joists. I would, however, advise your correspondent to watch the above possibility if he has permitted them to be placed very near the ground level. The fact of the joists having been damp does not necessarily mean that rot has been set up, but it would be advisable to keep an eye upon them for a few months under the changed conditions, and if it is desired to take every precaution and ready access is possible, a wash over all the timber work with corrosive sublimate should make all secure. POUND WISE.

Septic Tank Questions.

SIR,—I am installing a small brick-built septic tank with open coke breeze filter bed to take the drainage of a small cottage, and should be glad to know of any method, chemical or otherwise, by which the bacteria action of the tank can be stimulated and assisted. The site is a confined one, and as the tank is only just over 50 ft. from the house (to the south-east of it) I am anxious to avoid any trouble with smell. The ground in which the filter bed is sunk is mostly gravel, and water soaks away fairly rapidly. I suppose that it w be an advantage to change the ashes or breeze in the filter-bed periodically—say, a year. SEPTIC TA

Fire Danger: Departure from Specificati

[REPLY TO "ARCHITECT," FEBRUARY 1

SIR,—If it is the employer who has su by the wrong doing, his remedy would be ag the contractor for breach of contract, an damages arising out of the fire, consequer the position of the beam in relation to th place being the cause thereof. When a party is injured, the contractor is liable f his own tortious acts as well as those of hi workmen, and can be sued by that third p either alone or jointly with his empl No criminal liability attaches to either the tractor or his workmen for the negli described, and which it is stated might pos have endangered the lives of occupants o building affected. But, if a fatal accident resulted from such negligence, there is no d that the contractor, or his workman, or in the circumstances described, could be ind for manslaughter. FR

Cold Bitumen Preparations.

[REPLY TO "PAVIOR," FEBRUARY 11

SIR,—These preparations are generally m of bitumen dust emulsified with some soap addition to keep them in a mastic stat laying. Before the paving has set hard, addition has to be separated out and got ri It follows then that plenty of water shoul used when spreading, so that the soap ca dissolved out and run away, leaving the bitu to harden. It is a common fault to lay preparations either without water, or with little, and I have noticed that where this been the case the paving hardens apprec after each heavy soaking with rain. EXPERIEN

Sawn Laths.

[REPLY TO "W. R. C.," FEBRUARY 11.

SIR,—This is one of those phenomena of it is extremely difficult to give a correct exp tion. I suggest, however, that in working housing schemes the principal rooms have a average length of 16 ft. into which the 4 ft works with a minimum of waste. In recent and very largely due to the small floor allowed in subsidy houses, the principal r average rather less. Is it possible that bu have formed the habit of ordering 4 ft. and that for the shorter odd lengths the 3 ft stocks are periodically absorbed in making A rapidly dwindling stock of these nat calls for a repletion order, and the accid this happening once to be general is rep again and again owing to the intensive bu all over the country. INTERES

Damp Walls.

[REPLY TO "ANXIOUS YOUNG ARCHI FEBRUARY 11.]

SIR,—The insertion of a damp course aft erection of a building is always a slow, and ticklish job; and where there are indicating heavy concentrated loads, it the more so. If it is possible to tolerate s ameliorated conditions, rather than a co cure, it would be most advisable to aim direction. If it is not a question of pro handsome decorations, I should suggest f a dry area round the building, or open down to the footings and rendering in up to just above ground level before fil again. The inside face might then be with a petrifying liquid to reduce the tro a minimum. Better advice might be giv were known to what extent dry conditi desired. SYMP

Cost of Building Work.

[REPLY TO "ESTIMATOR," FEBRUAR

SIR,—I have found that 90 per cent. a pre-war figures provides a near estimate. ticians will no doubt show that a lower tage is sufficient, but I have found genera tendering is more half-hearted than in t old days, and that it is risky to expec terms. MO

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—VIII

In our last article we considered the recommendations of the Committee on Building By-laws with reference to the methods by which questions relating to the interpretation of by-laws should be determined when plans are submitted and before building operations are commenced, but before leaving this subject it may be interesting to notice some of the observations of the Committee on certain of the remedies suggested to them, but rejected in the Report. These suggestions we set out in the last article.

In the first place, the Report states that a good deal of evidence had been given before the Committee as to an "appeal against by-laws," but that none of the witnesses had made it plain what was intended by this expression, that is to say, whether it meant a right to challenge a by-law as unreasonable in itself, or a right to claim that a particular plan should be relieved from the operation of a by-law on a particular occasion, by some body possessing independent status. The Committee pointed out that the two ideas differed from each other widely; the former was merely the extension of section 44 of the Town Planning Act which the Committee had recommended should be amended in this direction (see now as to the amendment of this section in section 101 of the Housing Act, 1925, Article VI), whilst the latter, which does not remove the by-law but only its operation in a particular case, goes to the root of public health administration.

In the first place, the Committee found that an appeal against by-laws" was suggested to meet the cases where a person admits that his plan contravenes the by-laws yet is of opinion that the plan is all the better for doing so; or that it is in accordance with the spirit of the by-laws, although it may not be in accordance with the letter; or that it is proved to be for the benefit of the public that the by-law should be waived, and the Committee stated that the suggested innovation would be supported by its advocates on the ground that even the best drawn by-law may not meet all circumstances. The Committee pointed out that where the infringement was of an absolutely trivial nature the local authority is not bound to take proceedings, and where the infringement is not trivial a breach of a by-law cannot be differentiated from the breach of any other law, and if a person desired to be freed from compliance the only course would be for him to contend that the by-law is unreasonable or unduly restrictive and initiate proceedings with that object; for example, under section 44 of the Housing Act it were amended as the Committee had advised it should be. But such an application to the Minister of Health to have a plan excused from compliance would be anomalous, for a by-law is as much a law as an Act of Parliament, and such an application could only be granted, if at all, upon the condition that the Ministry, if they acceded to the application, should invariably take into consideration the whole question of the continuance of any by-law or by-laws from compliance with which excusal had been granted, in order to guard against the danger of particular exemptions from a by-law which itself ought not to remain in force. Even qualified in this way the Committee considered the proposed expedient vicious in principle and not one to be adopted. The Committee then considered a variant of this proposal which we notice here because it was put forward to meet a kind of grievance that has been brought to our personal notice.

This variant was, that if the local authority and the architect or builder are agreed that a particular plan might be excused from compliance with the by-laws on the ground that, though in some respects it contravened them, it considered as a whole, it contained proposals more suitable in all the circumstances than strict conformity with the by-laws would attain, then there might be a joint reference to some body such as the Committee had proposed on matters of interpretation, and that body should have power to dispense with the provisions of the by-law in that case. An example of the kind of case the proposal was intended to meet was given in evidence viz., That where a building is to be erected in a main street the local authority and the building owner might agree that the by-law requirements as to open space in the rear might be relaxed in the particular case if more open space were given at the front for widening the street. The Committee admitted that at first sight this proposal might appear not open to objection, but they rejected it on several grounds. In the first place it was agreed by all the witnesses who advocated it (with one exception) that if the local authority refused relaxation of the provisions of the by-law, the builder, at any rate, ought to have the right of an appeal, and if an appeal was given, the Committee found that the same objection applied as they had already indicated applied to the first of the two proposals, for the appellate body would have to consider, if excusal was granted, whether the by-law could continue to stand. In the second place the Committee, taking the example given before them, which was as strong as any that could be given, pointed out that there would be an obvious temptation to the local authority, which has to take into consideration questions of traffic as well as public health, to agree, for the sake of space at the front in the interests of traffic, and possibly amenity, to a departure from the standard of air space at the rear, which in view of the statutory limitations on the by-law-making power would be none too high, and the appellate body would be placed in an invidious position. The Committee, however, apart from objections on the merits of particular cases, rejected the proposal as introducing uncertainty into administration and being contrary to the principle of section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Report states (paragraph 52), "It is always possible for a local authority, who considers that the public interest is consistent with relaxation of the requirements of by-laws in a particular case, to propose a special exempting clause for the confirmation of the Ministry. The Ministry are generally, and in our opinion rightly, opposed to this procedure, and normally would not assent to it unless they found that the requirement of the by-laws are clearly inapplicable in a purely technical sense, or to quote Mr. Lancashire, that the by-laws 'offend against common sense' in their application to particular circumstances. If special exemptions are to be given to meet particular cases, we think it should be done by by-law, so that the provisions of section 184 shall apply and ratepayers and owners of property in the district may have an opportunity of being heard." This latter proposal we have been considering was described by the Committee as "shading off" into the suggestion of a discretionary power to relax the requirements of by-laws, and this leads us to notice some of the observations of the Committee upon discretionary powers, which certain witnesses of considerable weight recommended should be substituted wholly, or in part, in matters where by-laws are the existing method of control.

The discretionary method was adopted in the Public Health Act, 1848, but was replaced by the by-law system in the Local Government Act, 1858, and that has continued the system ever since under the succeeding statutes, and the Committee pointed out that the two systems stand at the opposite extremes among possible methods of control. A discretionary by-law, the Committee pointed out, lacks that certainty which is one of the fundamental characteristics of validity, and it fails to satisfy the provision in section 184 that the actual requirements with which the public have to comply shall be ascertainable in advance. Discretionary control, whatever form it takes, whether conferred in connection with by-laws or not, involves, the Report states, "the substitution of an unknown and essentially unknowable factor for the factor of definition in advance," and as was pointed out by the Committee there is a wide difference in the capacity of local authorities' officials, and the risk of interested action, however small that may be, cannot be ignored. The Committee also referred to the evidence of a Member of the Surveyors' Institution who had had experience in administering by-laws under three successive codes, and who said the earliest were the hardest to administer because they contained a discretion—those earlier by-laws, no doubt, being survivals from the system of 1848, which the Report elsewhere points out survived some time after 1858. Other witnesses, who favoured discretion also, the Report states, admitted that with by-laws of a modern type the usefulness of discretion would be less. We have only briefly summarised some of the reasons given by the Committee for coming to the conclusion they arrived at that no case had been made out for abandoning the existing system.

The Committee, however, guarded itself against possible misunderstanding upon two points, for the Report states they were not here prejudging the question as to whether particular topics, such as the level, width, and construction of new streets might not be removed altogether from the sphere of by-law control to discretionary control (a subject we deal with in the later articles on "Streets") and it was in connection with their observations on discretionary powers that the Committee referred to two types of by-laws, one of which they approved and the other disapproved as we mentioned in our introductory article. The Report points out that there is a common type of by-law which usually (after setting up a standard) goes on to provide that the process which the by-law deals with may be done otherwise "in a satisfactory manner." This leaves what is "satisfactory" as a question of interpretation, to be decided by the Courts at present, or, if it is adopted, under the new procedure recommended by the Committee, by the Ministry of Health, if the parties agree, and in this form of by-law there is neither discretion nor uncertainty. This clause is entirely different in legal effect from one which provides that the process may be done "in a manner satisfactory to the local authority," which obviously vests a discretion in the authority.

Before passing from this question of discretion, we may note that it was not considered by the Committee as included in their terms of reference to make any recommendations in regard to London, but as the provisions of the London Building Act were relied upon as supporting an "appeal from by-laws," the Committee considered the method of control under that Act in some detail which we cannot notice here, but we quote the following passage from the Report (paragraph 57): "It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the London system is by no means simple. It involves at least three different methods of control, viz., statutory requirements enforced by the District Surveyor and magistrates, discretion without appeal (by the District Surveyor or County Council), and discretion with appeal (by the District Surveyor, County Council, or Superintending Architect). We have said that the principle of what is loosely or vaguely called "appeal against by-laws," is sometimes said to be supported by the precedent of the existence of the London Tribunal of Appeal; but as the foregoing statement shows the overwhelming majority of matters arising in connection with buildings are outside that Tribunal's jurisdiction; the Tribunal exists to settle disputed

questions of discretion (and not even all such questions), and not matters which are governed in London by rules in the London Building Act, or would (for the most part) elsewhere be governed by by-laws. In other words, if the system of laying down rules in advance were to be supplanted by the discretionary system, the London Tribunal of Appeal would be a precedent both in the fact of its existence and the mode of its formation; but since we have rejected this solution, the fact that a Tribunal has been "set up for certain purposes of appeal in London, is no argument for giving an appeal elsewhere."

LONDON MASTER ASPHALTERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Dinner.

The seventh annual dinner of this Association was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Restaurant Frascati, when Mr. A. J. Bevan occupied the chair. The company, numbering more than 120, included Messrs. S. D. Clements, G. Mitchell, W. T. Faldo, J. B. London, T. H. Knight, Leslie Brown, W. Sim, H. W. Barnes, F. Salter, C. Shields, A. W. Bevan, N. J. Bevan, E. A. Fabb, E. A. Sharpington, R. Fabb, R. E. Glazebrook, T. S. Darbyshire, C. F. Hollowell, Thomas Wallis, J. M. Theobald, Victor Wilkins, F. T. Dear, Capt. Quinney, A. S. Bennion, E. Vigor, T. E. Selley, W. A. K. Faldo, Malcolm Godson, Sir Harry G. Handover, and Mr. A. Hutchinson, Secretary.

The loyal toasts having been honoured,

Mr. John M. Theobald proposed the toast of "The London Master Asphalters' Association" in a characteristically humorous speech, which was greatly appreciated.

The Chairman, in reply, said the Association was forcibly imposed upon them by the Board of Trade during the war, to enable them to negotiate as a body on questions of rates of wages and conditions of labour. They had been very successful in their work and had made very substantial progress. If nothing else had been achieved the Association had served an important purpose in being the means of bringing together firms formerly known to one another by name only and thus enabling them to work for the benefit of the asphalt trade in general. The Association was representative of the whole of the asphalt trade in London, and there was a great spirit of unity among them. They had recently brought about certain reforms respecting conditions and specifications, and he hoped it would not be thought that the changes were simply in their own interests. That was not so. They were brought about to safeguard those who were forced by circumstances to adopt them and for the satisfaction of those who had to carry them out.

Mr. S. D. Clements, proposing the toast of "The Chairman," said he had been closely associated with Mr. Bevan, who was one of their earliest members. Mr. Bevan had been their hon. secretary for three years, and on the Committee for another four years, and the great experience he had gained placed him in a position to make a most excellent Chairman of their Association. There were many important matters to be dealt with in the future, and under the guidance of Mr. Bevan and his Committee they were looking forward to a very successful year.

The Chairman, in reply, said he greatly appreciated the honour they had done him in electing him their President for the present year. The speaker then referred sympathetically to the death of Mr. D. D. Cooper, one of the founders of the Association. They all felt they had lost a good friend. There were, he continued, many important decisions to be taken in the near future concerning questions of wages and conditions, and he hoped that when the Committee had arrived at their decisions and made their recommendations the general body would unanimously confirm them.

Mr. W. T. Faldo then proposed a toast which was not on the toast list, and which, he said, had never been proposed in the history of the trade before, that was "The Northern Master Asphalters' Association." The formation of this new body was a great stride in the history of the trade. Asphalters in the north had seen what London had been able to do and were preparing to follow in their footsteps. This was the first occasion that they had met convivially together, and he hoped it would not be the last. If their experience in London was of any value to their northern friends it was entirely at their service.

Captain Quinney, in reply, said that their Association was being formed in the interests of the trade in the largest sense of the word. They were suffering up north from a burst of mushroom firms. In his view no general contractor could learn as a side line and in a few months what it had taken the specialist years to acquire. The trade should be in the hands of specialists and they would oppose any concern with whose integrity they were not satisfied.

Mr. T. H. Knight, proposing the toast of "The Immediate Past-Chairman," expressed the Association's thanks for the very able way in which Mr. S. D. Clements had occupied the chair of the Association during the past year. The Association was stronger in every respect than it was at the beginning of his term of office.

Mr. S. D. Clements briefly replied.

Mr. W. T. Faldo then proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Sir Harry G. Handover replied.

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

About a hundred architects, builders and students were present at a lecture to the Midland Branch of the Institute of Builders, delivered by Dr. Raymond Unwin, D.Tech., F.R.I.B.A., in Birmingham, on February 18. Mr. S. Guy Sapcote, F.I.O.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, occupied the chair.

Dr. Unwin, who is a member of the Building Research Board, urged the fullest possible use of the scientific knowledge available to the builder to-day. The aim of the Building Research Board was, he said, to develop a science for the building industry which should be both reliable in its information and economical in its application. In the past tradition had influenced building methods. Variation from a traditional practice was regarded as fundamentally unsound. Lately, the industry had been expanded to include a large number of new processes and materials, and it had become impossible for the builder and architect always to rely upon the materials upon which experience had taught them it was safe to rely. Variations had been made, and they had, in many cases, proved costly to the builder. The method of trial and error had been practised instead of consideration and scientific investigation of the effect of the changes. Scientific assistance in this matter of safe departure from tradition in building had been neglected. One of the aims of the Institute was to encourage a scientific appreciation of the constructional problems which confronted the builder, so that he might meet the architect and engineer upon equal terms of scientific knowledge. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. S. F. Swift, F.I.O.B., and seconded by Mr. Alexander Harvey, F.R.I.B.A.

The Chairman remarked that it was interesting to note in connection with the question of the development of scientific practice that increasing numbers of candidates were presenting themselves for the examinations of the Institute.

Teak and Maple Floors.

We understand that Messrs. R. W. Brooks & Co., Ltd., of 36, Dale-street, Liverpool, who supplied the teak and maple floors at the London Ice Rink, illustrated in our last week's issue of *The Builder*, have also a London office at 101, Hatton-garden, E.C.1.

"THE CINDERELLA OF INDUSTRY"

We have received the following communication from a correspondent signing himself "Estimating Contractor," with reference to the article which we published under this heading in our last issue :—

"May I be permitted to make a few comments on the letter of your correspondent? I take it that what he is objecting to is not deliberate and scientific cutting of prices which always occurs when trade is bad, and is due to the wish to cover establishment charges and keep staffs together, but to prices which are known to all practical men to be ridiculously below cost. The first may or may not be justified, but whether or not can only be judged by the circumstances of the firms concerned, and is obviously a private matter for themselves.

"The second can never be justified, and is a matter of concern not merely to the trade, but to the architectural profession. Why to the profession? For the simple reason that bad tendering must finally mean bad buildings. The number of men who, to gain a little extra profit, will risk their reputation and connection by being deliberately dishonest is probably comparatively few, but the number of men who will be dishonest when faced by a heavy loss or actual ruin is probably very large. It becomes, to paraphrase an old saying, a case of 'Salus Contractoris, suprema lex.' Clerks of works are now becoming more and more rare on private building work except of the largest and most important types, which is exactly where very often they are least needed, and the architect is largely dependent on the honesty of the contractor.

"Architects may very often congratulate themselves on receiving low tenders, or getting a 'Rolls Royce' for the cost of a 'Ford.' Are they so sure that sometimes they do not get a Ford after all—very nicely painted and with all the frills, but essentially a Ford? To the trade the importance of the matter is obvious. The evil, in fact, is acknowledged, but what of the remedy? It is doubtful if there is any, only as after the War, the slow attrition of the Bankruptcy Court. It may be of value, however, to consider the causes, or probable causes. Ignorance and folly are not sufficient. It is commonplace that fools rush in where angels fear to tread, but how is it that they are allowed to rush in in an important business and at the risk of large amounts of capital? It is a phenomenon which would hardly be met with in any other trade of similar importance. It is, moreover, largely a post-war phenomenon, and is not confined, as your correspondent says to small firms. There was a very glaring case of a large firm who recently got in difficulties after taking work at prices which everyone knew could not pay.

"Is not the cause found in the fact that (a) men who were purely financiers, and had no practical knowledge, came into the trade after the War, thinking that there would be large profits in it, and employed paid estimators, whose work they were totally unable to check, and (b) that a number of smaller men, either again financiers or jobbing builders, also came into the trade with the same idea? They were again dependent either on paid estimators, who they could not control (for a man may be a perfectly successful jobbing builder and know nothing of competitive estimating), or on outside surveyors.

"In both cases, whether good or bad estimators were obtained was largely a matter of luck, since the principals could not check their capacity, and since to a man ignorant of practical work, an estimate who does not get a job is not much good there is probably a nasty tendency in bad times to get work at any price and, since it may take from eighteen months to two years to find out whether the work has paid, so postpone dismissal for that period at least

probably the reason why as soon as gets slack, as at the moment, some prices become simply appalling.

e position of the firms who go to the surveyor is little better. These men ually in a very small way of business veyors, for the large and important ill usually not be bothered with esti- for builders. Now a surveyor can arn prices from builders' bills, and long and very varied experience will im, and even then he can never know h as a good estimator, for the simple that pricing can only be perfectly by collecting data actually on the This being so, we have the absurd n of the pupil turning teacher, and e pupils only the least efficient doing ecently one of these surveyors adver- hat he obtained 80 per cent. of the he tendered for, and considered this ntly as a recommendation. Now, two estimators, both equally skilled, for the same job, one is certain to er than the other, if only by a few for estimating is not and cannot be ct science, it is fair to say that one of four taken on the average is the hat any estimator can expect to get, at is probably too high. A man who per cent. must certainly have been far too low.

ch, then, are possibly the causes. is the remedy, or is there one other he economic? It is doubtful, but I suggest that the Institute of Builders circularise not merely their members, builders, pointing out the extreme nce of estimating, and that if the price is wrong, nothing is likely to t, and that estimating is not a matter nation or inspiration, but, like any technical knowledge, can only be d by long experience, application and ork, and not all of those who say, ator, estimator,' will lead their em- into a material kingdom of heaven. ay seem an absurd suggestion, and other trade would be, but it must be ered that while with some existing he question as to the absurdity of rices may be a matter of opinion, it en proved beyond any controversy in e of several who have gone into bank- since the War. It would take up too f your space to give instances, and I at this letter is already too long, but tance may be given of the attitude d which does exist, in the question master builder to another, 'What is ce of brickwork in London to-day?' en asked what part of London, what ions of mortar, and whether in lime ent, and what kind of bricks, did not o think it mattered. 'Just ordinary ork, you know!' One almost comes conclusion that the correct *metier* for ontractors to-day would be for one small and select band, to build asylums for the remainder to live in. e other suggestion I would make is e Institute should establish evening ing classes in different centres, quite om the classes for their degree. That hould be free, and open to all bona- lders and estimators, the teachers to al practical estimators. The teachers, se, would have to be paid a fee.

may appear a revolutionary sugges- at the builders should try to educate ivals, but what is the position at ? We are liable to be, and are t by certain firms by anything from cent. to 20 per cent., and the mere at this usually lands those who do arey Street is of no good to us. If arnt to estimate they might still t us by 1 per cent. or 2 per cent., the law of averages we should some- eat them. Both parties would then at present the only one who benefits building owner, and trustees in tcy. Moreover, no man lives for alone, and as the professions benefit embers collectively by taking care y are competent, so should we. In- competent builders are in the long run bad for the whole trade, and bring it into general disrepute, and the financial stress which bad estimating is bound to produce causes weakness to the whole body in all negotiations, no matter with whom they may be.

"I am aware that some of the technical institutes teach estimating, but as their principals and governors have frequently no practical knowledge, there is no guarantee that they will select competent teachers. I trust that you will be able to publish this letter, and must apologise for its length, but the subject is of considerable importance."

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

THE Bill to remove the Covent Garden Market to the site of the old Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury has been withdrawn.

Open Spaces.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence asked the Minister of Health whether he contemplated taking any action, by introducing legislation or otherwise, to preserve the open spaces of London and to make them available for public use.

Mr. Chamberlain said that no legislation was at present in contemplation, but the matter was receiving his consideration and he proposed to communicate with the London County Council.

Cross-River Traffic Commission.

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, replying to questions, said that the report of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London was still under consideration by the Government, and he could make no statement. He had received a request from the L.C.C. that a deputation might wait on him to discuss the matter, and he hoped that that deputation would be received at an early date.

Ancient Buildings.

On a discussion on Revenue Buildings, Sir H. Slesser expressed the fear that an ill-considered demand for economy would imperil irreplaceable ancient buildings and monuments.

Capt. Hacking, however, reassured Sir H. Slesser by stating that there was no saving at all on the maintenance and repairs of ancient monuments and historic buildings.

Unemployment.

Mr. Betterton informed Mr. Stephen that the percentage of unemployment among building trade workers on March 22, 1926, was 8.6; on June 21, 9.6; on September 20, 10.8; and on December 20, 13.5.

In answer to Lord Sandon, Mr. Betterton said that the following table gave an industrial analysis of the vacancies in certain industries filled by persons 18 years of age and over through the instrumentality of Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges during 1925 and 1926:—

Year.	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Total Adults*
Brick, Tile, &c., Making.			
1925	950 ..	327 ..	1,277
1926	1,546 ..	463 ..	2,009
Pottery, Earthenware, &c., Glass Trades.			
1925	20,364 ..	24,293 ..	44,657
1926	10,230 ..	11,094 ..	21,324
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork.			
1925	7,307 ..	2,594 ..	9,901
1926	7,989 ..	2,505 ..	10,494
Building and Construction of Works.			
1925	251,011 ..	56 ..	251,067
1926	173,822 ..	93 ..	173,915
General Labourers.			
1925	114,226 ..	3,275 ..	117,501
1926	84,913 ..	2,485 ..	87,398

Mr. Betterton informed Mr. T. Williams that on January 24, 1927, there were 10,038 carpenters and joiners, 4,807 bricklayers, 874 plasterers, and 2,894 plumbers classified as belonging to the building industry recorded as unemployed in Great Britain. The corresponding figures for January 25, 1926, were 7,525 carpenters and joiners, 2,953 bricklayers, 553 plasterers, and 2,167 plumbers.

Timber Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that twenty-three houses of timber construction had so far been completed by the London County Council, and the subsidy in respect of those houses to be included in the payments to the Council by the State was £9 per house for 40 years. The Council had under construction 304 additional houses of this type.

Slum Clearances.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. T. Thomson that the position in regard to the clearance of slum areas in England and Wales was as follows:—Ninety-three schemes relating to 71 local authorities had been confirmed since 1919. On January 1 last tenders had been approved or loans sanctioned in respect of 74 schemes for the erection of new houses in order to provide accommodation for the displaced population and to enable clearances of the areas to be commenced. In the case of 72 schemes the areas had been wholly or partially acquired, and clearance was in progress in the case of 56 schemes.

Open Spaces.

In reply to Sir James Remnant, who asked if he would consider the advisability of appointing a committee to consider how the squares and other open spaces in London could be preserved for the public use, Mr. Chamberlain said that he understood that the question of the London squares was under the consideration of the London County Council, with whom he was in communication. At the moment he did not contemplate the establishment of any fresh body of the kind suggested, but the matter would continue to have his personal attention.

Rent Restrictions Act.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Mosley that the question of the continuance of the increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, which continued in force in England and Wales till December 25, 1927, and in Scotland till May 28, 1928, was under consideration; but he was not at present able to make any announcement on the subject.

Backward Authorities.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Hayes that the number of local authorities in England and Wales who had not promoted schemes for the provision of houses either by themselves or by private enterprise, under the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, or the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, was 158. Of those authorities 58 carried out a housing scheme under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

Direct Labour.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Mackinder that 83 local authorities had so far undertaken housing schemes by direct labour in England and Wales under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924. 10,587 non-parlour and 4,002 parlour houses were included in those schemes. The average estimated costs of the houses prior to commencement, excluding the cost of land, development, &c., were £422 for a non-parlour and £469 for a parlour house.

Lead Poisoning.

Major Hills asked the Home Secretary how many cases of lead poisoning in the potteries occurred in factories using low-solubility glazes since the regulations of 1913, which gave special exemption to such factories?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that during the eleven years, 1916-1926, there were 67 such cases out of a total of 351, but in 60 of these there had been previous employment, often for many years, in factories using raw lead glazes. The incidence of lead poisoning in potteries of this class was to be the subject of a special investigation by one of the medical inspectors, and the investigation would be proceeded with at an early date.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, BIRMINGHAM

THE Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair (the London section is now being held at the White City) opened at Castle Bromwich on Monday last, and will remain open until March 4.

The schedule of exhibits contains eleven groups of industries, including: Construction, Building and Decoration (50 stands); Power, Lighting, Heating, Cooking and Ventilating (114 stands); Brassfoundry, Hardware and Ironmongery (167 stands); Metals (31 stands); and Engineering (plus 35 firms in the Steam-power Section) (134 stands).

There is an excellent display of exhibits having a special interest for architects and builders, a notable section being a representative collection of mantelpieces, chimney-pieces, tile hearths and surrounds, and grates and interiors. In each of these departments many of the leading firms are represented. The models vary from ornate mantelpieces suitable for the country mansion or large suburban house to small and inexpensive fitments required in a subsidy cottage. Builders' hardware is another attractive feature of the exhibition, including up-to-date models in grates and cooking and heating equipment by gas, electricity, oil and coal fires. Non-ferrous metals are exhibited in great variety, while brass and copper tubes and pressings and stampings are also on view, together with stainless steel for a variety of purposes. The engineering group includes a comprehensive electrical section, and there is an interesting mechanical display, including oil and gas engines, woodworking machinery, etc. An important feature of the steam-power section is a modern boiler-house—a co-operative exhibit for which over thirty of the leading engineering firms have made themselves responsible. The object of the scheme is to enable industrialists to visualise a thoroughly modern boiler-house on practical lines, with each component part in its correct position. Many of these exhibits, as well as a large number of others, are to be seen in operation.

We give below brief notices of some of the more notable exhibits having an architectural or a building interest.

Allen-Liversidge, Ltd., Building B, Stand 43, Block J.

This company specialises in the manufacture and supply of all kinds of welding equipment and accessories, emergency lighting equipment, and lamps for all purposes. They are also carbide of calcium merchants. There is much on the stand to interest the builder and contractor. Where oxy-acetylene welding or metal-cutting are required, the A-L dissolved acetylene plant is appropriate. An additional advantage of the use of dissolved acetylene lies in the fact that an existing welding and cutting plant, when not required for such service, can be put to efficient and economical use for soldering, brazing, paint-burning and cable-jointing by the A-L air-acetylene system. Of emergency lighting equipment for builders and contractors, a wide range of choice is shown.

Automatic Disinfectants Co., Stafford House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, W.C.2, Building C, Stand 110, Block O.

A neat, simple, efficient and economical appliance for automatically disinfecting the lavatory pan after every flush is here shown. The disinfectant used takes the form of solid cartridges, a portion being dissolved by water from the flush which enters the "Autoflux," and is held there until the flush is over. There is no waste of disinfectant and neither labour nor supervision, it is claimed, is necessary.

D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Park Road Works, Stretford, Manchester, Building B, Stand 133, Block D2.

This stand has as its central feature a model of a "Belfast" lattice girder roof covered with "Rok" roofing, showing the construction in full detail. Actual rolls of "Rok" roofing and the new mineral-surfaced "Rok," Sanodor odourless felt for roof lining, and Stoniflex roofing felt are on view. "Sidol" wood preservative, "Siderosthen" anti-corrosive paint and "Bondex" plastic compound for repairing leaky roofs are also shown. A liberal supply of samples is provided.

Bath Artcraft, Ltd., Lower Bristol-road, Bath, and 33-34, Great Pulteney-street, Regent-street, London, W.1, Building A, Stand 153, Block P1.

This firm is exhibiting, in conjunction with Messrs. Carter & Co., mantelpieces and overmantels of wood, completely fitted up with tile surrounds. Hearths and interiors are shown in attractive models. The stand itself is of special interest on account of its simple architectural character and the careful thought that is displayed in the proportion of the receding planes of the corner pillars and fascias. The exterior of the structure is painted in modern style with interesting effect. Some few of the mantelpieces are designed in the traditional styles of English periods of interior decoration and are excellent of their type. Others—and to these we would call special attention—are attractively modern in style.

A. Bell & Co., Ltd., and Bell Range & Foundry Co., Kingswell Works, Northampton, Building A, Stands 115 and 116, Block M.

Complete tile fireplaces are here shown in an attractive range of colours and fitted with "Bell" fires. The exhibit also includes a new "Bell" faience gas fire with no visible metal work whatever. This can be supplied in many different colours. A new electric fire is also an interesting feature of this exhibit.

The British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., Parsons Green-lane, London, S.W.6, Building B, Stand 28, Block A2.

The use of vacuum cleaners has now become standard practice to a very large extent, and the four classes of apparatus exhibited on this stand show some of the varieties which are now made by the originators of this cleanly and efficient instrument. These are: (1) "Turbinet" electric cleaner, for domestic use primarily; (2) the "Goblin" non-electric suction sweeper; (3) the "Brivac" non-electric general purpose vacuum cleaner; (4) the "Turbinet" electric cleaners, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, which are of larger capacity than the model mentioned above, and are for heavier duty, such as showrooms, cinemas, factories, etc.

O. Bruster & Richardson, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, London, E.C.3., Building B, Stand 153, Block E3.

A "New Junior Glow Worm" coke boiler, and a "Glow Worm" open coke fire invented by Dr. J. S. Owens, are here shown in use, also a "Glow Worm" gas fire mantel. The "Glow Worm" open coke fire will, it is claimed, consume coke, soft coal, lignite, anthracite, wood and all kitchen and garden rubbish, and give all the while a bright radiant fire. Apropos of these exhibits, we are informed that conditions in the industrial market are now such as to enable the prices of cast and wrought iron boilers to be reduced to the prices prevailing prior to December 1, 1926.

Candy & Co., Ltd., Heathfield, near Newton Abbot, Devon, Building A, Stands 29 and 30, Block D1.

This firm, the manufacturers of the well-known "Devon" fire, have an attractive display of fires, and of faience and tile fireplace fitments in a large variety of styles and colourings as well as glazed tiles generally, both slabbed and un-slabbed. Messrs. Candy & Co. are also the manufacturers of "Westcontree Ware" in an extensive range of shapes, with speciality glazed effects.

Carron Company, Carron, Stirlingshire, Building A, Stand 128, Block N.

This exhibit comprises ranges, fire-grates, combination grates, baths, electric and gas cooking and heating appliances, etc. ... ment on the stand is a display of the ... pany's rustless firegrates. These grate... all the appearance of silver with the uti... steel, and invest the fireplace with char... brightness. They have the further adv... of requiring the minimum of maintenan... cleaning, and being unaffected by climat... ditions are specially suitable for seaside ... dences. Other firegrates on view co... mantel registers, including a few of the ... known "Glen" series fitted with barle... as well as dog grates in armour bright. ... cial mention must be made of the tele... kiosk in cast-iron, designed by Sir Gile... bert Scott, R.A., for H.M. Governmen... manufactured by the company.

Carter & Co., Ltd., Encaustic Tile W... Poole, Dorset, Building A, Stand ... Block P1.

On this stand is shown a range of ... fireplaces of distinctive and individual ... and finish. Some are shown with the f... the hearth and some with raised metal g... some with simple slabbed surrounds, ... with slabbed surrounds and mantels. ... attractive exhibits include briquette fire... for building in position, faience firepla... large blocks, slabbed tile and faience ... as well as some interesting suggestion... wall tiling.

Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan... land, Building B, Stand 246, Block ...

This firm exhibit under steam in the s... power section one of their smaller size ... vertical boilers, arranged for oil firing. ... size, 4ft. 9in. diameter by 11ft. 9in. hi... 200 sq. ft. heating surface, is capable ... evaporation under oil-firing condition... 1,680lbs. per hour, from, and at, 212 de... The oil firing gear is by Messrs. White... jectors, Ltd., Manchester, the feed-pum... Messrs. G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow ... the boiler is lagged by Messrs. Cape As... Co., Ltd.

Elsan Manufacturing Co., 34-35, High... born, London, W.C.1, Building A, ... 148, Block P.

The modern hygienic sanitary fi... shown on this stand include the "E... chemical closets, which, it is claimed, n... public sewers or water-flush and repla... septic system and cesspool. They requ... emptying. They have been exte... adopted for homes, bungalows, factories ... lions, sports grounds, caravans, farms, ... and plantations. The "Bristol" s... products are also exhibited.

The General Electric Co., Ltd., ... House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, ... ing C, Stands 1, 2 and 3, Block A.

On these stands is exhibited a repr... tion of the complete range of electrical ... ratus, manufactured throughout in ... Britain in specialised factories design... the production of a particular class of ... ratus, such as Osram lamps and valves ... ton plant and switchgear, Magnet ho... appliances, Gecophone wireless app... Pirelli-General wires and cables, Fr... Chalmers turbines and mining mac... Peel-Conner telephones and Express lif...

Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., 156, ... Cross-road, London, W.C.2, Build... Stand 67, Block H.

"Interoven" stoves and "Supe... oven" stoves are shown on this ... and attendants give cooking demonst... daily. Valuable features of the stove... large oven and a roomy hotplate for ... saucepans. The high-pressure boiler ... able of giving a plentiful supply of ho... for all domestic purposes.

Jenkins Bros., Ltd., 6, Great Queen ... Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Head ... and works: 103, St. Remi Street, M... Canada. Building D, Stand 252, B...

This firm exhibits a varied selection ... well-known products, as follow: Gu... renewable disc globe valves; iron body ... able disc globe valves; check valves ...

ing valves; rapid-action valves; iron body
k valves, radiator valves, air valves;
n traps; air guns; full-way gate valves
h gun-metal and iron body); and re-
ding valves for high pressures.

ard Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Cement House, Trafford Park, Manchester, ilding A, Stand 17, Block C.

ns firm exhibits a number of products of est to builders, contractors, and others, ding the "Jacem" brand galvanised netting in all gauges, meshes and widths; en wire in all metals and in all meshes; er wire, bright steel wire, and wire work all industries. Window and machine ds are also shown, together with miners' y lamps. The firm, as is well known, e a speciality of reinforcements, and they de in their display the wire road rein- ment, the "Brictor" reinforcement, and attice and "Keedon" concrete reinforce- , all made at their Newton Heath Works, chester.

A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos., ilding C, Stand 74, Block O.

e exhibit of this firm consists of one . 2 B.H.P. self-contained radiator- d lighting plant on base, complete with chboard, 1.5 K.W. 3 B.H.P. self-con- d radiator-cooled lighting plant on base, lete with switchboard, and one Lister .

hall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Britannia Iron- rks, Gainsborough, Lincs., Building BB, nd 209, Block E.

this stand power users will find an ex- deserving of close attention. It consists o oil engines, the details of which are as :—One 16 B.H.P. portable oil engine, ontal type, with atmospheric cooler and lriven centrifugal circulating pump, com- ed air receiver and self-starting appa- . One 60 B.H.P. class "SV2" vertical ngine, semi-Diesel, valveless two-stroke for industrial, electrical pumping and al power purposes.

& Co., Ltd., Jackfield, Shropshire, Build- A, Stand 123, Block M2.

this stand there is a comprehensive dis- of tiles for a variety of purposes, includ- walls, floors and fireplaces. Fireplace unds are obtainable in varied forms and rs and are easily kept clean and fresh, olours being permanent.

on, Hollins & Co., Patent Tile Works, ke-on-Trent, Building A, Stand 48, ck F2.

es of many varieties and finishes and wide range of uses are here shown. al mention should be made of the nton" tiles (claimed to be suitable for class of work), "Encaustic" floor glazed and enamelled tiles, and fireplace complete in a wide range of designs and rings. The firm are also the manufac- s of "Astra" ware in attractive shapes finishes. The mantels on view are by Regent Woodcraft Co., Great Lister t, Birmingham.

(Staffordshire) Refining Co., Ltd., 47, toria-street, London, S.W.1, Building Stand 196, Block W.

this exhibit there are technical and other nstrations of the bituminous paint— noid, which is made in various grades, g heat, water, acid, and general weather ance qualities. Other notable exhibits fectal wood preservative and insecticide a high tar acid content; Brunner-Mond's silicate of soda for case hardening and proofing cement concrete, and joint box attery sealing compounds for electrical ations.

rave & Co., Ltd., St. Ann's Iron Works. fast, Building B, Stand 233, Block L4.

this stand the "Centigrad" patent dust l unit for the removal and collection of from all manufacturing processes is in operation. Other interesting ex- are the "Zephyr" cooler for providing a current of cool air where workers are exposed to excessive heat; a range of cast-iron cased fans of various types; an induced draught fan, with direct coupled engine, and stoves for works and general heating.

Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Broad-street, Birmingham; and **The Eagle Range & Grate Co.**, Birmingham, Building A, Stands 71-76, Block H2.

"Eagle" patent combination grates in various sizes are exhibited on this stand, showing up-to-date labour saving methods of heating and cooking, combined with economy and convenience, kitchen and dining-room grates, and a combined two-room grate. The advantages claimed for the grate are its suitability for roasting or baking, with fall-down door and spring supports, its boiling hot-plate for saucepans, and boiler for bath supply. Its flues are self-contained, and there is one flue only to work oven, boiler and hot plate. The oven flue being self-contained the brickwork required in fixing is reduced to a minimum.

Josiah Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Union Works, Willenhall, Building A, Stand 130, Block N1.

Builders' merchants will be especially interested in the comprehensive display of locks, latches and builders' hardware which is to be found on this stand. All the articles exhibited are branded with the well-known trade mark "Union."

The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Rawlplug House, Cromwell-road, London, S.W.7, Building A, Stand 81, Block J.

A variety of labour-saving devices are here shown, the most important of which is the Rawlplug, which enables articles of almost any weight to be fixed in any material with a minimum of time, labour and cost. Rawlplug bolt anchors are for very heavy fixing work. Rawlplug bathroom fittings in the new super aluminium, "Durium," are definite labour-saving devices, a rub over with a dry cloth being all that is necessary to keep them bright. Other exhibits are "Durofix" waterproof adhesive, "Durolustre" cellulose lacquer which, it is claimed, if applied to bright metals will keep them bright indefinitely; and "Liquid Porcelain," a hard non-chippable cellulose enamel which, if applied to metals, wood, etc., will impart an attractive porcelain-like finish.

Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Sheaf Iron Works, Lincoln. Birmingham address: Chamber of Commerce Buildings, 95, New-street, Building B, Stand 4, Block A.

All users of power will be interested in this exhibit, which includes the Ruston cold starting horizontal oil engine of 130 B.H.P. running. Horizontal engines of this type are made in sizes from 16-340 B.H.P. The engines run—without alteration—on a wide range of fuel oils, including the cheapest oils such as fuel of .95 specific gravity. Low consumption is guaranteed by the makers. The engines will start from cold under any conditions. The 3-cylinder vertical oil engine of 45 B.H.P. has the same general features as described above. Vertical engines are supplied in sizes from 15-1,000 B.H.P.

J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery, Canal Works, Halifax, Birmingham: Guildhall Buildings, 12, Navigation-street; and at London, Building B, Stand 105, Block Y.

This exhibit consists of a representative selection of modern woodworking machinery, especially suitable for builders, contractors, and others who require the costs of woodworking operations to be reduced to a minimum. The exhibit will well repay close attention for the possibilities which it reveals of economical and at the same time efficient production.

Scaffolding (Gt. Britain), Ltd., 252, High-gate-road, Birmingham. Registered offices: 43, Lansdowne-road, Stockwell, London, S.W.8; also at Glasgow, Manchester and Bristol, Building A, Stand 197, Block W.

This firm, the manufacturers and patentees of tubular scaffolding, "Scaffixer" scaffold ties, and "Conforms" stamped steel shuttering, give demonstrations daily showing the advantages of the up-to-date use of patent scaffoldings, etc. Photographs of contracts executed are also on view. The firm are sole concessionaires for patent heavy and light suspended scaffolds, which are being increasingly used in this country.

Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd., Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, and 41, Colmore-row, Birmingham, Building A, Stand 201, Block Y.

This firm exhibits a comprehensive display of grates, etc., from the small barless grate to the latest high-class "Foresight" combination ranges. Particular attention is called to the "Foresight" junior combination stove, as being one of the latest and most efficient in the portable stove class.

Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Building A, Stand 32, Block E.

Here is shown a useful display of cooking and other apparatus, including the patent "Wellstood" encased flue smoke-consuming ranges, patent "Esse" stoves and independent boilers for anthracite or coke, and with closed or open fires, "Columbian" cookers, for anthracite or ordinary coal, designed for the home and the foreign market, in majolica enamelled, and other labour-saving surface finishes. Other notable exhibits are the "New Leader" portable ranges, with patent removable oven, "Cow" brand portable boilers, with patent non-drip steam escape, and "Kudos" housing scheme grates.

Tangyes Limited, Cornwall Works, Birmingham, Building B, Stand 113, Block R.

Builders and contractors and other power users will be interested in this exhibit, which consists of one 47 B.H.P. heavy oil engine, one 20 B.H.P. fuel oil engine, two "Tan-Gyro" centrifugal pumps, six new design vertical single ram pumps, one 5-in. six-stage turbine pump, one 4 in. by 6 in. vertical treble ram pump, one duplex boiler feeder, and one 40-ton hydraulic press. Other notable exhibits shown on the stand are pulley blocks, lifting jacks, malleable castings, etc.

The Tilley Lamp Co., Brent Works, Brent-street, Hendon, N.W.4, Building AA, Stand 66, Block P.

At this stand is shown a selection of oil vapour lamps for domestic, factory, stable, railway and other kinds of artificial lighting, particularly suitable for country districts. The lamps have "Tilley" patent vapourisers, clearing needle, unleakable cock, indicator and heat-resisting globes, also lighters using paraffin if desired. Oil vapour stoves have a patent vapouriser, needle for adjusting the size of flame and a clearing nipple.

Triplex Foundry, Ltd., Great Bridge, Staffs, Building A, Stand 159, Block Q.

This firm shows a working exhibition of the well-known "Triplex" and "Workwell" grates. Over 40,000 of these grates, we learn, have now been fitted under guarantees of efficiency. Large numbers of them have been used by Birmingham and other Corporations. The grates are strongly and entirely constructed of cast iron, and are sent out with all self-contained flues.

Wadkin & Co., Green Lane Works, Leicester, Building C, Stands 106 and 107, Block D1.

This exhibit comprises sawing machinery, which includes band sawing as well as circular sawing machinery suitable for all classes of the woodworking industry. There are planing machines for hand surfacing and for thicknessing to size by power feed, and mortising, boring, and recessing machines which are adaptable and specially suitable for the building, joinery and cabinet trades, and all trades where woodwork requires machining operations.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¼
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¼
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4½
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/3½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Teas.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 344.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

rswater.—SCHOOL.—The Managers of the water Jewish School Paddington, are pur- ng a new site for the erection of a new l.

ptford.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Trollope & builders, 5, Coleman-street, E.C., are ng banking premises at 15 and 16, Broad- Deptford, for Lloyd's Bank. The architect . T. M. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Staple Inn, l.

st Croydon.—EXTENSION.—Plans have been red by H.M. Office of Works for the exten- of the East Croydon Station Sorting Office. ers for this are to be invited.

ay's Inn-road.—ACCOMMODATION. — The Organiser to the Centenary Appeal of the l Free Hospital is proposing to celebrate the nary of the hospital by raising £200,000 to and equip modern accommodation for ren. Plans are being prepared for the ne by Messrs. H. V. Ashley & Winton nan, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 14, Gray's square, W.C.1.

mpstead.—EXTENSION.—The council of the pstead Garden Suburb Institute have ed to extend the existing accommodation e institute by the erection of a large central of buildings. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., designed the elevation. The plans have prepared by Mr. C. Hanscomb, in conjunc- with Mr. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., and include a nasium, library, reading rooms for students, atory, and rooms for classes, &c. When block is finished the second block will be ed, which will be for a school of art and the aratory school. No building contract has been let.

nsington.—RECONSTRUCTION. — Springfield ol, Kensington, is to be reconstructed at a of £40,000.

enton.—HOUSES. — The Clifford Sabey tes, of 2, Logan-road, Preston, Middlesex, erecting 300 houses and shop premises at ton and Preston, near Harrow.

ngston.—NURSES' HOME.—A start is to be e on the new nurses' home to the plans ared by Mr. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., ament Mansions, Westminster, S.W. Messrs. Billings & Co., Ltd., Canal-street, Oxford, he contractors. Messrs. Young & Co., of ueen Anne's Gate, Westminster, will be nsible for the constructional steelwork. scheme is being carried out for the Board uardians.

mbeth.—REBUILDING.—At a cost of £1,650 London County Council are to rebuild the phant and Castle" ambulance station. plans have been prepared by the Super- ding Architect to the Council.

yal Albert Docks.—RECONSTRUCTION.— rs. J. & W. Stewart, of 105, Baker-street, are constructing a new bridge over the of London Authority's railway at Manor station. The new structure is carried by girders supported on heavy concrete abut- s which are connected under the perma- way by a reinforced concrete invert. station itself is being largely reconstructed, being a new booking hall, waiting room, lso a post office, on the bridge. There will e a new porters' room and platform shelter. work is designed by the Port of London ority, and the sub-contractors for the steel are Messrs. Sanders & Forster, Ltd., of ing.

New Town Hall, Colyton.

e foundation-stone of the new town hall lyton, Devon, was laid recently by E. H. Cuming, J.P. (chairman of the ees), who was presented with an inscribed trowel by the architect, Mr. J. Archibald , F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., Exeter; and with scribed mallet by the builder, Mr. Sydney ards, of Colyton. The building consists town hall and caretaker's cottage, the in the Tudor style of architecture, and sed of brick with Beer stone dressings. main hall, 54 ft. in length and 37 ft. 6 in. dth. will have accommodation for over ople.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

FEB. 28.—**Birmingham.**—HEATING.—Hot-water service boiler, with all connections, &c., at Children's Receiving Home, for B.G. Noel W. Greenway, Consulting E., Lloyds Bank Chambers, New-st. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Blackpool.**—PREMISES.—Demolition of remaining part of old central premises, Albert-rd. and Sheppard-st., and rebuilding, for Blackpool Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. Brown, the Society's building manager, Charnley-rd.

FEB. 28.—**Bury.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 200 of eight types and 24 of two types, for C.B. J. Ainsworth Settle, B.E., Bank-st., Bury. Dep. £5.

FEB. 28.—**Congleton.**—WING.—War Memorial Hospital. J. H. Hall, A. and S., 1, Cooper-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Coseley.**—HOUSES.—30 non-parlour on Upper Ettingshall-rd., for U.D.C. G. E. Mitchell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Coseley.**—DEMOLITION.—House with outbuildings, &c., on Upper Ettingshall-rd. housing site, and the clearing of site for building, for U.D.C. J. C. Roper, C.

FEB. 28.—**Cowes (I. of W.).**—CONVENIENCE.—At Gurnard, for U.D.C. J. W. Webster, E. and S.

FEB. 28.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS.—Additions to the City Abattoir, North Circular-rd., for C.B. F. McArdle, A. and City E., Ulster Bank-chambers, Lower O'Connell-st. Dep. £5 5s.

FEB. 28.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS, &C.—At 39, Grafton-st., for C.B. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Dundee.**—SCHOOL.—New secondary school at Perth-road, for the E.C. Thoms & Wilkie, F.R.I.B.A., 21, South Tay-street. Deposit £2 2s.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Harrogate.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of a system of concealed or other method of electric lighting in the nave and aisles of St. Mark's Church, Leeds-road, for the P.C. Hon. Secretary to the Council, Corner Garth, Leeds-road, Harrogate.

FEB. 28.—**Hindley.**—HOUSES.—24 at France-st. and Margaret-st., for U.D.C. O. P. Abbott, S. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB. 28.—**Holyhead.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To engineering services for the Institution at Valley, for B.G. O. J. Hughes, C., Union Offices.

FEB. 28.—**Hove.**—PAINTING.—Internal and decorating public library, for T.C. B.S.

FEB. 28.—**Hull.**—BUILDINGS.—Bath room, &c., to farm house at the Mental Hospital, Willerby, for T.C. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

FEB. 28.—**Liverpool.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Also drainage, fencing, &c., required in connection with temporary portable timber school building in Mossnits-la., Woolton-rd., for T.C. Land Steward and S. (Architectural Department).

FEBRUARY 28.—**Newquay.**—SHELTERS.—Reinforced concrete shelters and conveniences at Towan Promenade, for the U.D.C. J. H. Edmondson, engineer and surveyor, Council Chambers. Deposit £2 2s.

FEB. 28.—**Northwich.**—HOUSES.—24 on Churchwalk site, for U.D.C. J. Brooke, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

FEB 28.—**Nottingham.**—HOUSES.—171 non-parlour on Wollaton Park estate, for T.C. T. C. Howitt, A., 58–59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

FEB. 28.—**Sculcoates.**—DECORATING.—Interior at Cottage Homes, Hessle, for B.G. W. Barrow, C., 12, Harley-st., Hull.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Sligo.**—HALL.—Parish hall in Johnstreet, for St. John's Church, Sligo. The Hon. Secretary, J. Blennerhassett, Lower Knox-street.

MAR. 1.—**Addingham.**—CHURCH.—Erection of "The Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs." W. H. H. Marten, L.R.I.B.A., 50, Cookridge-st., Leeds.

MAR. 1.—**Buxton.**—PAINTING.—Internal and decoration of Wesley Church, for Trustees. W. Pilkington, secretary, Market-pl.

MAR. 1.—**Cwmamman.**—HOUSES.—10 at Garnant, for U.D.C. G. H. Davies, A., College-st., Ammanford. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 1.—**Devon.**—HOUSES.—At Bow, Halwill (Holsworthy), and Winkleigh, for C.C. C.A., Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

MAR. 1.—**Gt. Yarmouth.**—HOUSES.—56, on Barrack site, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 1.—**Headington.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 436 semi-detached houses, for R.D.C.. Wm. Page-Webb, A. and S., 23, High-st., New Headington, Oxford. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 1.—**Mirfield.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating interior of Trinity United Methodist Church and Lecture Room. H. Cliffe, 4, St. Paul's-rd.

MAR. 1.—**Truro.**—HOUSES.—Cuby, six; St. Clements, two; Gerrans, four; Ladock, four; Probus, four; Veryan, 12, for R.D.C. H. L. Butler, A., 32, St. Austell-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 1.—**Wenlock.**—HOUSES.—8 non-parlour type and 4 parlour type, New-rd. site, Broseley; two pairs of parlour type King-st., Broseley, for T.C. G. Riley & Son, As., Central Chambers, Wellington.

MAR. 1.—**Worksop.**—COMPLETING.—40 partially-constructed houses, for R.D.C. A. E. Hewitt, S., 66, Bridge-st.

MAR. 2.—**Camborne.**—HOUSES.—50, for U.D.C. S.

✱MAR. 2.—**Cheltenham.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 81 non-parlour type houses (61 three-bedroomed and 20 two-bedroomed) on land adjoining Hanover-st., Cheltenham, for the Corporation. T. Malvern, L.R.I.B.A., A., 21, Winchcomb-st., Cheltenham. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 2.—**Dublin.**—INSTALLATION.—Of electric light at Custom House, Dublin, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dep. £1.

MAR. 2.—**Gravesend.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 114 houses, for the Corporation. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., B.A., 5, Woodville-terr., Gravesend. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 2.—**Loughborough.**—DEPOT.—For T.C. W. Granger, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 2.—**Macroom.**—HOUSES.—Four houses and premises constructed at Casement-st., for U.D.C. M. Kelleher, T.C.

MAR. 2.—**Orrell.**—HOUSES.—18 non-parlour and 12 parlour in Park-rd., 12 non-parlour in Moor-rd.. for U.D.C. P. Pigot, C.

MAR. 2.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—HOUSES.—20 at Wiltshire-la. housing site, Eastcote, for U.D.C. E. and S.

MAR. 2.—**St. Faith's.**—COTTAGES.—Hellesdon, 4; Horstead, 4; Salhouse, 4; Spixworth, 8, for R.D.C. A. F. Scott & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., 24, Castle Meadow, Norwich.

MAR. 3.—**Bumpstead.**—COTTAGES.—3 pairs of non-parlour type and 2 pairs of parlour type at Steeple Bumpstead, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, A., 10, High-st., Haverhill.

MAR. 3.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS.—Conversion of offices into receiving ward for hospital, for the Guardians, Stepney Union. Clerk to the Guardians, Administrative Offices, Bancroft-rd., Mile End, E.1. Dep. £2.

MAR. 3.—**Longford.**—RESTORATION.—Smear ex-R.I.C. barracks, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAR. 3.—**Luton.**—CENTRES.—At Charles-st. and Surrey-st. schools, for E.C. B.E., 18, Upper George-st.

MAR. 3.—**St. Columb Major.**—HOUSES.—4, Burgois, St. Issey; 4, St. Colomb Major; 2, Burlawn, St. Breock, for R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 3.—**Whitley and Monkseaton.**—HOUSES.—36, fronting Beverley-rd., for U.D.C. A. J. Rousell, S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 3.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Taking down and re-erecting on another site 7, known as Red Lion-row, River-st., for T.C. E. A. Stickland, B.E., 16, Alma-rd.

MAR. 4.—**Doncaster.**—HOUSES.—80 at Bawtry, and street works and drainage in connection, for R.D.C. Walker & Thompson, F.R.I.B.A., Carbon-chambers, 7, Hall Gate. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 4.—**London.**—HEATING.—Accelerated low pressure hot water heating and supply at the "Metropolitan" Telephone Exchange, Wood-st., E.C., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 4.—**Oldmill.**—REWIRING.—The electrical installation of Oldmill Hospital, for City P.C. J. Alex. Bell, City Electrical E.

MAR. 4.—**Sheffield.**—BUILDING.—Juniors' department, Carfield Council school, Meersbrook, for E.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 4.—**Tavistock.**—HOSPITAL.—Erection of hospital for Trustees of Kelly College. Dixon & Bamsey, A's, 25, St. Peter-st., Tiverton. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 5.—**Bristol.**—WALL.—Boundary wall and railings at Canford Cemetery, Westbury-on-Trym, for T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E. and S., 63, Queen-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 5.—**Eastry.**—COTTAGES.—Pair at Poor Law institution, for B.G. F. A. Cloke, C., 51, Strand-st., Sandwich. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 5.—**Hawick.**—SCHOOL.—Technical school and reconstruction of and additions to the High School, for Roxburgh E.C. J. A. Carfrae, A., 3, Queen-st., Edinburgh.

MAR. 5.—**Poole.**—RENOVATIONS.—Renovations at Woodlands, Blandford-rd., Broadstone, for B.G. A. J. H. Pearce, C.

MAR. 5.—**Sleaford.**—HOUSES.—Osbournby, pair; Heckington, two pairs; Wilsford, two pairs; Leasingham, pair; Billinghay, two pairs; Great Hale, pair; Little Hale, two pairs; Swaton, two pairs; North Kyme, pair; Kirkby-la-Thorpe, two pairs, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, L.R.I.B.A.

MAR. 5.—**Solihull.**—HOUSES.—30 non-parlour at Cornyx-la., for R.D.C. W. T. Orton, A., 7, Waterloo-st., Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 5.—**Sowerby.**—LAVATORIES.—At Girls' New-rd. Council school, for West Riding E.C. A. Beilby, Education Offices, Sowerby Bridge.

✱MAR. 7.—**Broadstairs.**—HOUSES.—Erection and completion of a further 36 houses on land situate at St. Peter's, for the Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.C. H. Hurd, C.S., Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Clare.**—COTTAGES.—As follows:—Clare 12; Great Bradley, 4; Little Thurlow, 4; Little Wratting, 6; Denston, 2; Stansfield, 2; Wickhambrook, 6; Wixoe, 2, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, A., 10, High-st., Haverhill.

MAR. 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—RENOVATIONS.—Four cottages at North Stoke, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C. 7, St. Martin's-st.

MAR. 7.—**Docking.**—HOUSES.—Six at South Creake; also 6 at Holme-next-the-Sea, for R.D.C. A. B. Nowell, Building S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 7.—**East Grinstead.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Also forming of pipe trenches, &c., at the electricity generating station, London-rd., for U.D.C. E. P. Whitley Hughes, C.

MAR. 7.—**Farnborough.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations and additions to children's homes, for Bromley Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

✱MAR. 7.—**Hammersmith.**—REPAIRS.—Carrying out of repairs to the properties included in housing schemes for the period of one year from April 1, 1927, for the Hammersmith B.C. R. Hampton Clucas, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Hammersmith.

MAR. 7.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of block on Collingwood Estate (Brady-st. area), Bethnal Green, for L.C.C. Plans, Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after payment of dep. of £2 to the Cashier of the Council.

MAR. 7.—**Loughborough.**—FOUNDATIONS.—For water-tube boiler, to be erected at the Electricity Works, Bridge-st., for T.C. B. Electrical E.

MAR. 7.—**Oldbury.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 108 houses, for Smethwick C.B. R. Fletcher, B.E. and S. Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £3 5s.

MAR. 7.—**Stannington.**—CONVERSION.—"Hann Moor" into a police station, for West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Leeds.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alteration of Ellerby-lane Council school, for E.C. Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—DISPENSARY.—Erection of tuberculosis dispensary for the Deptford B.C. H. Morley Lawson, M.Inst.M. & C.E., Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

MAR. 8.—**Palmer's Green.**—NEW BRIDGE.—Construction of the superstructure, for the Southgate U.D.C. R. Phillips, Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N.13. Deposit £2.

MAR. 8.—**Seisdon.**—HOUSES.—Bobbington, Halfpenny-green, 4; Enville, Blundies-la., 6; Lower Penn, Orton-la., 4; Swindon, Smestow-rd., 12; Trysull, Fiershill, 6; Trysull, Seisdon (near Seven Stars Inn), 6; Wombourn, Bratch-rd., 20, for R.D.C. H. M. Brown, L.R.I.B.A., 45, Queen-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**South Elmsall.**—LIGHTING.—Installation of electric light at Westfield-la. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Truro.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to the Museum Buildings of Royal Institution of Cornwall. Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatly, A.R.I.B.A., Mansion House.

MAR. 9.—**Chesterfield.**—HOUSE.—Filter house and water tower in reinforced concrete, for R.D.C. Gilbert Frith, E. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 9.—**East Croydon.**—EXTENSION.—Station sorting office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 9.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING, &c.—At Infectious Diseases Hospital, Seacroft, and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Killingbeck, for T.C. Thos. Thornton, T.C.

MAR. 10.—**Belfast.**—PAINTING, &c.—Also glazier works at the new Museum and Art Gallery, Botanic Gardens Park, for C.B. R. B. Roe & Sons, Quantity S., Kingscourt, 17, Wellington-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 10.—**Berryden.**—DAIRY.—At Berryden, Aberdeen, for Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Tawse & Allan, As., 10, Bon-Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

MAR. 10.—**Birmingham.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at 44, Lordswood-rd., Harborne, for B.G. Martin & Martin & Ward, A's., 106, Colmore-row. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 10.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—306 and 10 shops at Ruchill, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

MAR. 10.—**Kirkcaldy.**—FENCING.—98 houses at Methilhill, for D.C. G. B. Deas, A., Central Chambers.

MAR. 10.—**Newton Abbot.**—HOUSES.—54 at Broadlands housing site, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S.

MAR. 10.—**Tynemouth.**—REBUILDING.—Priory School, for E.C. W. Stockdale, A.R.I.B.A., 81, Howard-st., North Shields. Dep. £3 3s.

✱MAR. 12.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—HOUSES.—Erection and completion of 40 brick-built houses on the Bute-rd., Estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, A.M.Inst.C.E., A., E. and S. to the Council, Council Office, Wallington. Deposit £2 2s.

✱MAR. 12.—**Hanwell.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRS.—Painting, distempering and general repairs, &c., to the Central London District School, Greenford-av., Hanwell. G. P. Morrell, C. to the Managers.

MAR. 12.—**Southampton.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Fontley Council school, including five class-rooms, new cloakroom, and offices, &c., for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 12.—**Staines.**—HOUSES.—Ashford Common, Ashford, 10; Staines-rd., Laleham, 10; Stanwell Moor, Stanwell, 12; Sipson site, Harmondsworth, 16, for R.D.C. D. C. Fidler, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 12.—**Tewkesbury.**—HOUSES.—12 at Priors Park site, for T.C. W. Ridler, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 14.—**Bristol.**—ACCOMMODATION.—Additional offices adjoining existing Customs House at Avonmouth, for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, E., Port of Bristol Authority, Avonmouth. Dep. £3.

MAR. 14.—**Guildford.**—FLATS.—60 flats on Aldershot-rd. estate, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

MAR. 14.—**Walthamstow.**—HOUSES.—36 Fitzwygram site, Forest-rd., for U.D.C. G. W. Holmes, E. and S.

✱MAR. 14.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour-type, fences, paths, &c., Church-rd., Old Windsor, for R.D.C. W. Menries, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep. £1 1s.

✱MAR. 14.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour-type, tences, paths, &c., Bagshot-rd., Sunninghill, for R.D.C. W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 15.—**Ilkley.**—HOUSES.—56 non-parlour type on the Leeds-rd. Wheatley-lane site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱MAR. 15.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 16.—**Brighton.**—HOUSES.—Erection in brick of 60 houses, for the Corporation of Brighton. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Town Hall. Dep. £1.

MAR. 21.—**Tandragee.**—HOUSES.—11 artisans' houses for U.D.C. Hobart & Heron, A., 120, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £3.

—**Bakewell.**—ELECTRICAL WORK.—For Haddon Joint Isolation Hospital. Chas. Flint, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., The Quadrant, Buxton.

—**Bardsey.**—HALL.—Trustees Hall. E. V. Wimpenny, A., Wood Garth.

—**Barnsley.**—HOUSE.—Pogmoor-rd. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl.

—**Batley.**—EXTENSIONS.—To Technical College, for E.C. W. Hanstock & Son, A.

—**Carlisle.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to 13 and 15, Bank-st., for the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd. H. E. Ayris, A., 68, Lowther-st.

—**Darlington.**—HOMES.—48 in Coniscliffe-rd., for Sir E. D. Walker Trust. J. Clayton, L.R.I.B.A., High-row chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Halifax.**—HOUSES.—Pair villas at Dudwell-lane, bungalow at Southowram, bungalow at Elland. Rhodes & Rhodes, A's, West Vale.

—**King's Lynn.**—PREMISES.—In Norfolk-st., for King's Lynn and District Working Men's Co-operative Society, Ltd. G. W. Hodson, General Manager.

—**Oldham.**—CONVERSION.—Of Greenacres Lodge, Greenacres-rd., into maternity home, for C.B. B.E. and S.

—**Wallsend.**—BARRACKS.—For police, for C.C. J. A. Bean, C.S., Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

—**Wirral.**—HOME.—Nurses' home at Poor Law Institution, Clatterbridge, for B.G. Finchett, Lancaster & Archer, A's, 15, Hoghton-st., Southport. Dep. £3 3s.

—**Yarm.**—BUNGALOW.—In Spital, Yarm. C. Batty, Hope House, Yarm.

MATERIALS, etc.

FEB. 28.—**Acton.**—MATERIALS.—Artificial stone paving, tar, for B.C. J. Morgan, T.C.

FEB. 28.—**Alnwick.**—MATERIALS—Broken whinstone, tarmacadam, bitumen and tar compounds, gravel for tarspraying work, and concrete kerbs, flagging, &c., for U.D.C. J. Temple Robson, S.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Battersea.**—MATERIALS, STORES, &c.—Tenders for various stores, &c., from April 1 next, for three, six and twelve months, for the Battersea B.C. The Clerk, Town Hall, Battersea, S.W.

FEB. 28.—**Beckenham.**—FENCING.—1,600 lin. yds. of unclimbable wrought iron fencing, 6 ft. high, with two pairs of double entrance gates, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

FEB. 28.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—MATERIALS.—Flints, sand and gravel, tarmacadam, tarpaving, oil, paints and sundries, stoneware pipes, Portland cement, general mason's and pavior's work, tarspraying 400,000 square yards, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S.

FEB. 28.—**Clayton-le-Moors.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. A. Dodgeon, S.

FEB. 28.—**Cromer.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. R. Croome, S.

FEB. 28.—**Cowbridge.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &c.—For R.D.C. S., 79, Eastgate-st.

FEB. 28.—**Dunstable.**—MATERIALS.—2 in., 1½ in. and ¾ in. tarred slag, dry slag, slag chippings, dehydrated tar, for T.C. W. F. Wilkins, B.S.

FEB. 28.—**Guildford.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cements, paints, ironmongery, iron castings, timber, water fittings, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

FEB. 28.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Ballast and sand, carriageway and footway repairs (asphalt), carriageway repairs (macadam), carriageway repairs (granite sett pavement), carriageway repairs (wood pavement), cement and lime, flags (sandstone and artificial), footway and channel (masons' work), granite (broken) and tarred granite, granite setts, kerb and channels, gullies (stoneware) construction, painters' materials and miscellaneous oils, pitch, creosote oil, &c., sewerage and drainage (minor works), timber, wood paving blocks, for Westminster City C. J. Hunt, T.C.

FEB. 28.—**London.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &c.—For Bethnal Green B.C. A. E. Darby, B.E. and S.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Long Eaton.**—MATERIALS.—Tar macadam, granite, slag, gravel, refined tar or proprietary compound, cement, kerb (granite, York and concrete), concrete slabs, stoneware pipes, concrete pipes, and cast-iron pipes, for the U.D.C. H. Raven, surveyor.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Ossett.**—MATERIALS.—Materials, stores, workmen's tools, &c., required in the Highways, Gas, Lighting, Water, Fire Brigade, Sanitary and Education Departments, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor.

FEB. 28.—**Samford.**—MATERIALS.—Granite 2½ in. 5,000 tons, 1¾ in. 500 tons, Wymondham flints 2,000 tons, Wymondham boulders 500 tons, for R.D.C. A. J. Haward, C., 5, Queen-st., Ipswich.

FEB. 28.—**Wellingborough.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. R. Stevenson Henshaw, E. and S.

MAR. 1.—**Bredbury and Romiley.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macadam and chippings, tarred and untarred, slag macadam and chippings, tarred and untarred, limestone macadam, tarred and untarred, tar compounds, stone and cement kerbs, flags and setts, granite setts, ironwork, sanitary pipes, Portland cement, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 1.—**East Ellce.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—S. S. Mossop, Jun., C., West End, Holbeach.

MAR. 1.—**Epsom.**—MATERIALS.—Stone-filled asphalt carpeting, broken granite, tarviated granite, granite chippings, tarred limestone, limestone chippings, flints, fine gravel, ballast, hoggin, washed sand and shingle, pit sand, Portland cement, steam coal, stoneware pipes, concrete tubes, refined tar and other materials for spraying roads, for R.D.C. T. E. Ware, S.

MAR. 1.—**Hadleigh.**—MATERIALS.—17,000 gallons of tarvia or other tar compound, 800 tons of 1½ in.–2 in. Guernsey or Quenast granite, 55 tons of 1 in. Guernsey or Quenast granite, 210 tons of clean ¾ in. granite chippings, 350 tons of concrete or firebrick hardcore for road foundations, 80 tons of 2½ in.–1 in. graded tarred slag, 200 tons of ¾ in. by ¾ in. graded tarred s toppings, 5,280 sq. yds. grouting and spraying w tarvia or bitumen, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 1.—**Horsham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—R.D.C. W. R. Guilford, S., 42, Albion-ter.

MAR. 1.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Yorkshire fla kerbs, setts, and pavors, concrete flags, sand for c creting, gravel for concreting, 3 in. to 5 in. rough dr or limestone, ¾ in. and 1 in. to 1½ in. tarred slag, re forcing fabric, tar, bitumen, bituminous compoun broken granite or limestone, 1½ in. to ¾ in., graded sa bitumen, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways E. Swinegate.

MAR. 1.—**Lochaber.**—PIPES.—Welded steel pipes the pipe line of the Lochaber Water Power Wor C. S. Mel & Buchanan, Es., 16, Victoria-st., We minster, S.W.1. Dep. £10.

MARCH 1.—**London.**—GRANITE.—200 tons of gran per week delivered to Saxon Sidings, Fulbour L. & N.E. Railway, Cambs. The granite to consist 40 per cent. of clean ¾ in. to ¼ in. chippings, and balance to consist of ¾ in. to grit in approximately eq proportions of these smaller sizes. The Atlas St Co., Ltd., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.

MAR. 1.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Gravel, sand a ballast, lime, cement and bricks, iron castings, sto ware pipes, stone, surface dressing of roads, for Holb B.C. J. E. Parr, B.S.

MAR. 1.—**Norwich.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T J. S. Bullough, City E.

MAR. 1.—**Rawtenstall.**—MATERIALS.—1,400 tons 4 in. by 5 in. granite setts, for T.C. J. Johnson, B and S.

MAR. 1.—**Ripon.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred and untar slag, for R.D.C. F. Stockton Gowland, C., 5, Finkle

MAR. 1.—**Smallburgh.**—MATERIALS.—Flints, gran marl, beach stones, clay, and screened silt for surfa tarring, for R.D.C. W. L. Lewis, D.S., Stalham.

MAR. 1.—**Watford.**—MATERIALS.—Ironwork, ir mongery, pipes, bricks, &c., for T.C. W. W. Newm B.E.

MAR. 2.—**Bridlington.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—F R.D.C. J. Haggitt, 42, Marshall-av.,

MAR. 2.—**Goole.**—MATERIALS.—Granite macada slag, bituminous macadam, concrete flags, concr kerb, concrete channel, stoneware pipes, Portla cement, gravel and sand, refined tar or bitumin compound, for U.D.C. J. H. Castle, E. and S.

MAR. 2.—**Erpingham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—R R.D.C. R. Mann, Highway S., Cromer-rd., Holt.

MAR. 2.—**Hartlepool.**—MATERIALS.—Road, R.D.C. O. N. Edwards, S., Hart-rd., West Hartlepo

MAR. 2.—**Leeds.**—MATERIALS.—Paints, plumbe material, Portland cement, bitumen compound, sa gravel, quick-setting cement, 2 in. to 1 in. gravel, re forcing fabric, for Tramways Dept. W. Chamberla General Manager, 1, Swinegate.

MAR. 2.—**Middlesbrough.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, ca ings, concrete flags and kerbs, pitch and tar, sanita pipes, gullies, junction, &c., slag, tarred whinstone a slag, sand and gravel, and timber, &c., for C.B. S. Burgess, B.E. and S.

MAR. 2.—**Morley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T F. Turner, B.E.

MAR. 2.—**Patrington.**—STONE.—For R.D.C. Ingleton, S.

MAR. 2.—**Peterborough.**—MATERIALS.—Paints, o &c., broken granite, cement, gravel and sand, for T City E. and S.

MAR. 3.—**Boston.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T D. G. Cockrill, B.E.

MAR. 3.—**East Ham.**—MATERIALS.—Glazed sto ware pipes and gulley fittings, &c., Portland ceme grey stone lime, bricks, ballast, sand, &c., gra (broken, crushed, chippings and kerb and channellir cast-iron work, gullies, &c., paving flags, creosoted d blocks, for Corporation. T.C.

MAR. 3.—**Hendon.**—MATERIALS.—Broken gran tarpaving material, tarviated granite, granite ch pings, gravel, hoggin and tar, for R.D.C. H. Rackham, S.

MAR. 3.—**Huddersfield.**—MATERIALS.—Water-clo fittings, common bricks, lead water pipe, earthenw sanitary goods, manhole stones, and stone covers, i manhole plates, for C.B. J. H. Field, T.C.

MAR. 3.—**Nottingham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T. Wallis Gordon, C.E. and S.

MAR. 3.—**Ramsgate.**—GRANITE.—For T.C. T. Taylor, B.E.

MARCH 3.—**Port Elizabeth.**—PIPES.—7,092 tons 18 in. and 15 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, valves, fittings and special castings, for the D. P. Howells, City Engineer; or Davis & Soper, 1 Agents for the City Council of Port Elizabeth, 54, Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 3.—**Salford.**—FENCING.—815 yds. wrought self-adjusting unclimbable railing, and two gates. T.C. City E.

MAR. 3.—**Thakeham.**—GRANITE, &c.—For R. Wm. Forrester, S., Storrington, Pulborough.

MAR. 3.—**Uxbridge.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R. E. E. T. Bolton, E. and S.

MAR. 3.—**Wetherby.**—MATERIALS.—Clean tarred slag, granite, whinstone, broken limestone, limestone, and tarred limestone, refined tar, for R. A. Suttel, S.

MAR. 4.—**Skirlaugh.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R. J. A. Andrews, S.

MAR. 5.—**Hayes.**—STONE, &c.—For U.D.C. A Higgins, C.

MAR. 5.—**Huddersfield.**—FITTINGS.—Water c fittings and other building materials, for C.B. J Field, T.C.

MAR. 5.—**Kesteven (Lincs).**—ROAD MATERIAL For C.C. W. B. Purser, C.S., 53a, High-st., Grant

MAR. 5.—**Newmarket.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—R.D.C. S. J. Ennion, C.

MAR. 5.—**Northumberland.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—C.C. C.S., Moothall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MAR. 5.—**Rathmines.**—BUILDING MATERIALS.—Rathmines and Rathgar U.D.C. S. Mason, C.

MAR. 5.—**Westhampnett.**—ROAD MATERIALS, For R.D.C. A. W. Shorland, Highways S.

MAR. 7.—**Bognor.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U J. Draper, E. and S.

2. 7.—**Claypole.**—MATERIALS.—2,500 tons of e, 1,500 tons of slag, 300 tons of footpath gravel, tons of slag tarmacadam, and for tar-spraying 100,000 square yards of road, for R.D.C. D.S.
2. 7.—**Clutton.**—STONE, &c.—For R.D.C. T. rd, Highways S., Hallatrow, near Bristol.
2. 7.—**Derby.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cement and disinfectants, earthenware, freestone, gritstone, ranite, &c., gravel, sand, &c., limestone, paints, c., pitch, tar, &c., slag, for C.B. C. A. Clews, B.S.
2. 7.—**East Lothian (Western District).**—ROAD RIALS.—For C.C. G. Calvert, S., Bank of Scot- hambers, Haddington.
2. 7.—**Feltham.**—MATERIALS.—20,000 gallons of ed tar, 500 tons 2½ in. broken granite, 500 tons slag, 2½ in. to 1 in., graded bottoming and ¾ in. n. topping, 250 tons of tarred limestone, ¾ in. , for U.D.C. H. W. A. Carter, S.
2. 7.—**Hambledon.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For . S. B. Hasell, E. and S.
2. 7.—**Northamptonshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— C. E. A. Black, C.S., Northampton.
2. 7.—**Rochdale.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B.
2. 7.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For City S.
2. 7.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— .D.C. F. Coales, E. and S.
2. 7.—**Tenterden.**—ROAD MATERIALS. For U.D.C. C. Turner, B.S.
2. 8.—**Barnes.**—GRANITE.—For U.D.C. F. P. l, S.
2. 8.—**Leeds.**— ROAD MATERIALS. — For T.C. Clerk.
2. 8.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—78 tons, for Store Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere- E.1.
2. 8.—**Strood.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. nderson, D.S., Meopham, near Gravesend.
2. 8.—**Wrexham.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &c.—For J. England, B.S.
2. 9.—**Darlington.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B.
2. 9.—**Dover.**—STORES AND MATERIALS.—For ur Board. R. Mowll, Register, Castle-st.
2. 10. — **Southwell.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For C. R. Morris, Highway S.
2. 11. — **Sevenoaks.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For —G. T. Bradbury, C.
2. 12.—**East Grinstead.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &c.— .D.C. H. Campbell Golding, E. and S.
2. 12.—**Edinburgh.**—MATERIALS.—Of various including builders', masons', &c., for Corpora- A. Grierson, T.C.
2. 12.—**Glyncorrwg.**—ROAD MATERIALS. — For . W. P. Jones, E. and S.
2. 12.—**Worsley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. ward, S.
2. 14.— **Dunmow.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For P. E. Furlong, S., 58, New-st.
2. 14.—**Ilkeston.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Cor- on. B.S.
2. 14.—**Margate.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. Borg, B.E., 13, Grosvenor-pl.
2. 15.—**Stokesley.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For H. Lee, Jnr., Highway S.
2. 17.—**Doncaster.**—ROAD MATERIALS. — For W. R. Crabtree, S.
2. 22.—**Barnet.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. 8.
2. 23.—**Wortley.**—MATERIALS.—Macadam (slag, and limestone), bituminous compounds, kerbs. and concrete), iron castings, sanitary pipes, for F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, near Sheffield.
2. 28.—**Maltby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. R. Jones, E. and S.
ything.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. W. C.
ndee.—PAVING.—2,000 tons of whinstone setts, G. Baxter, City E., 91, Commercial-st.
rbury.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. gars, E. and S.

INEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

2. 28.—**Newquay.**—PROMENADE.—In reinforced e, with shelters under and conveniences, at Promenade, for U.D.C. J. H. Edmondson, S. 2 2s.
2. 1.—**Worksop.**—SEWAGE.—Construction of a 9 in. diameter, together with manholes, and disposal works, comprising detritus chamber, and subsidence tanks, bacteria bed, engine and other appurtenant works, at Harworth, R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, engineer and sur- 66, Bridge-street. Deposit £5 5s.
2. 2.—**Epsom.**—DRAINAGE.—14¼ miles of stone- nd cast-iron sewers of 7 in., 9 in. and 12 in. er, together with manholes, flushing tanks, ing shafts, and other appurtenant works, for John Taylor & Sons, E.'s, Caxton House, nster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.
2. 2.—**South Mimms.**—CULVERT.—Reinforced e culvert in Baker-st., Potter's Bar, approxi- ngth 50 ft., for R.D.C. G. Simcox, S., Cooper's- ter's Bar.
2. 4.—**Belper.**—SEWERAGE.—Also sewage disposal at Crich, near Ambergate. The works comprise ¼ miles of stoneware pipes (12 in. to 6 in.), with es and other appurtenant works, also the con- n of purification works, consisting of tanks, l filters, &c., for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, ed Civil E.s., Burton Buildings, Parliament-st., ham.
2. 7.—**Bridgend.**—PIPES, &c.—4,350 yds. of 14 in. r cast-iron pipes, together with valves and other nant works, between Cefn Hirgoed and Brackla Bridgend, and construction of a cement con- rvice reservoir, near Tyn-y-cwm, Brynna, Llan- together with provision and laying of about ls. of 7 in. diameter and 670 yds. of 6 in. r cast-iron pipes, between the proposed reser- Brynna, together with the other appurtenant for Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. Thomas & & Partners. Dep. £10 10s.

MAR. 7.—**Leicester.**—SEWAGE.—Additional sedimentation tanks, weir chamber, &c., at Beaumont Leys Farm, for T.C. A. T. Gooseman, City E. Dep. £5.
MAR. 7.—**Steyning West.**—SEWERAGE.—Septic tank and filter at Henfield, for R.D.C. C. H. Wright, S., Bank Lodge, Western-rd., Shoreham-by-Sea. Dep. £2 2s.
MARCH 8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of sewage disposal works, comprising detritus, settling and storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and humus tanks, together with the erection of three ejector stations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., 12 in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of about 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. C. Turton, engineer and surveyor, 36, High-street. Deposit £5 5s.
MAR. 8.—**Manchester.**—FOOTBRIDGE.—Over the River Medlock at Broughton-st., Beswick, for Corporation. City E. Dep. £2 2s.
MAR. 11.—**Shardlow.**—SEWERAGE.—Also sewage disposal works at Chaddesden, near Derby. The works comprise about 2½ miles of stoneware pipes (12 in. to 6 in.), with manholes and other appurtenant works, also the construction of purification works, consisting of tanks, bacterial filters, &c., for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil E.s., Burton-buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.
MAR. 12.—**Tiverton.**—BRIDGE.—Steel-concrete bridge at Coombe Water, Oakford, for R.D.C. J. R. H. Warren, Highway S., Central Chambers, St. Peter-st.
MAR. 21.— **Dewsbury.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — New offices, screening chamber, and pump house, detritus equalising, and precipitation tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks; also the laying of cast-iron and earthenware pipe sewers from 6 in. to 24 in. diameter, and the laying of cast-iron rising and sludge mains from 9 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with other appurtenant works, at Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
MAR. 22.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—6,300 tons, for India Store Department. Director-General, Branch 16, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.
MAR. 28.—**Batley.**—AQUEDUCT.—Steelwork and ironwork for eight bridges on aqueduct between Brownhill reservoir, near Holmbridge, and Staincliffe reservoir at Batley, for Corporation waterworks. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

FEB. 28.—**Alnwick.**—PIPES.—180 yds. of 2 in. cast-iron socket pipes in the Howl-lane, Warkworth, and 168 yds. of 1¼ in. cast-iron pipes near Mount Pleasant, for R.D.C. C.
FEB. 28.—**Beckenham.**—FENCING.—1,600 lin. yds. unclimbable wrought-iron fencing, 6 ft. high, with two pairs of double entrance gates, for U.D.C. H. S. Best, S. Dep. £2.
FEB. 28.—**Goseley.**—SEWERAGE.—144 lineal yds. of 6 in. soil sewer with manholes, &c., for U.D.C. G. E. Mitchell, S. Dep. £1 1s.
FEB. 28.—**Drogheda.**—MAIN.—New 9 in. water main from Mattock River, near Collon to Barnattin, together with tanks and other works, for T.C. P. H. McCarthy, E., 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.
FEB. 28.—**Golspie.**—PIPING.—Laying 1,500 lineal yds. of 8 in. diameter fireclay piping between reservoirs and intake, for Sutherland C.C. G. Calder, Sanitary Inspector, Dornoch.
FEB. 28.—**Maldens and Coombe.**—ROAD.—Thorne-rd. (extension) in reinforced concrete, together with paving footpaths with artificial stone, and construction of soil and surface water sewers, for U.D.C. R. H. Jeffes, A. Dep. £2 2s.
FEB. 28.—**Winchcomb.**—DRAINAGE.—At Union pigstyes, for B.G. L. W. Barnard, F.R.I.B.A., 14, Promenade, Cheltenham.
MAR. 1.—**Bury.**—MAIN.—9 in. cast-iron main from Rawtenstall to Haslingdon, and 6 in. cast-iron main from Stubbins Bridge to Holcombe Brook, for District Joint Water Board. R. B. Rigby, manager, Parsons-la. Dep. £1 1s.
MARCH 1.—**Egypt.**—ASPHALT.—3,700 tons of natural lake asphalt, for the Tanzim Department of Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1.
MAR. 1. — **Runcorn.** — MAKING-UP. — Egerton-st., Stockton Heath, for R.D.C. Wright & Hamlyn, S., Pattern-chambers, Winmarleigh-st., Warrington. Dep. 10s. 6d.
MAR. 2.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—1,840 yds. of brick and concrete sewers, and 230 yds. of stoneware pipe sewers, together with other incidental works under the Warwick and Birmingham Canal and Great Western Railway, from near Speedwell-rd., to near Warwick-rd., Hay Mills, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.
MAR. 2.—**Hove.**—MAKING-UP.—Roadway, laying new paving, kerbing and channelling and other works in connection therewith in Reynolds-rd., for T.C. B.S.
MAR. 2.—**Isle of Wight.**—MAINS.—Two miles of 5 in. to 8 in. diameter cast-iron water mains at Freshwater and about 560 yds. of 3 in. main at Yarmouth, together with valves, hydrants, and works incidental thereto, for R.D.C. A. A. Whitfield, C., 30, Pyle-st., Newport.
MAR. 2.—**Kingston-upon-Thames.**—MAKING-UP.—Portion of Dudley-rd., for T.C. B.S.
MAR. 2.—**Lanchester.**—MAKING-UP.—At Burnhope Colliery, for R.D.C. J. J. S. Barker, C.
MAR. 3.—**Dunfermline.**—MAIN.—500 lineal yds. of 12 in. cast-iron water main in Baldridgeburn-st., for Corporation. R. M. Morton, B.E.
MAR. 3.—**London.**—PAVING.—Supply and laying of creosoted deal paving blocks in various roadways, the approximate area being 7,288 super. yds., for Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, B.E.
MAR. 3.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—MAKING-UP.—Cheltenham-dr., Cricketfield-grove, Central-av. sec. 5, Chadwick-rd. sec. 2, and South-av. Sec. 6, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
MAR. 3.—**Surbiton.**—MAKING-UP.—Burney-av., Hill-crescent, Eversley-rd., and Hillside-rd., &c., for U.D.C. C. Edgar Shelly, C., Ewell-rd.
MAR. 3.—**Swansea.**—ASPHALT.—40,000 square yds. of asphalt paving on carriageways and footways, for C.B. J. R. Heath, B.E. and S.
MAR. 4.—**Blaby.**—SEWER.—1,400 yds. of 9 in., constructing a filter and other works, in the parish of Kirby Muxloe, for R.D.C. Pick, Everard Keay & Gimson, E.s, 6, Millstone-la, Leicester. Dep. £1 1s.
MAR. 4.—**Leicestershire.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Main roads in bituminous materials and reinforced concrete, for C.C. J. E. Blackwall, C.S., Grey Friars, Leicester.
MAR. 7.—**Bingham.**—SEWERS.—Laying of a sewer and surface water drain, and the construction of a rough road on the housing site, Shelford-rd., Radcliffe-on-Trent, for R.D.C. C. W. Kendrick, Sanitary S. Dep. £1.
MAR. 7.—**Chadderton.**—ROAD.—Arterial, between Middleton-rd. and Hunt-la., for U.D.C. Messrs. James Diggle & Son, E's, 14, Brown-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.
MAR. 8.—**Crewe.**—MAKING-UP.—Also sewering of back passages, rear of 6 to 42 Cresty-rd., between Alexandra-st. and Naylor-st., between Derrington-st. and Stalbridge-rd., for T.C. E. G. Timbrell, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
MAR. 8.—**North Walsham.**—SEWERS.—Three miles of 6 in. to 18 in. pipe sewers, concrete manholes, and other works, for U.D.C. A. E. Collins, Consulting E., 10, Cambridge-rd., Colchester. Dep. £10.
MAR. 10.—**Newton Abbot.**—ROADS.—Also sewers in connection with the third instalment of Broadlands housing scheme, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S. Dep. £2 2s.
MAR. 10.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—MAKING-UP.—Southwood-rd., Rusthall, for T.C. W. H. Maxwell, B. and Water E.
MAR. 11.—**Bexhill.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstructing Barnhorn-la. with kerbing and new foundation, surfaced with tarmacadam, for a length of about 1¼ miles, together with the laying of storm-water drains and extending an existing foul-water sewer about 260 yds., for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.
MAR. 14.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Hampden-av. and Durban-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
MAR. 15—**Londonderry.**—WATER SCHEME.—Aqueduct or line of pipes with its subsidiary works for the conveyance of the waters of the Glenedra Water and Altnaheglish River from Banagher Glens in the townlands of Carnanbrae, Templemoyle and Teeavan to the Corporation reservoirs, for C.B. M. A. Robinson, City E. Dep. £5.

Competitions.

(See Competition News page 312.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

MAR. 3.—**Hackney.**—J. Hibbard & Sons will sell by order of Parkinson & Cox, at Priory-pl., Well-st., saw mill plant and timber. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, N.16.
★MAR. 9.—**Bucks.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, by order of Messrs. Wingrove Bros., who are retiring from the timber trade and concentrating on their catering business, at the Saw Mills, Burnham Beeches (1 mile from Farnham Common on the Slough-Wycombe-rd.) saw mill plant and machinery, rolling stock, &c. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.
MARCH 9.—**London.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, London, W.1, freehold building land, Golders Green and Finchley, known as the Kimbolton Estate, frontage 2,360 ft. Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.
MAR. 10.—**Liverpool.**—Boult, Son & Maples will sell, by order of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. Britain and Ireland), Ltd., at Law Association Rooms, 14, Cook-st., freehold works and premises. Auctioneers, 5, Cook-st., Liverpool.
★MAR. 16.—**Hendon.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co. will sell, at the Aerodrome, N.W., steel-framed buildings, 40 timber and corrugated iron buildings, timber and tiled roof building, building material. Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.
MAR. 22.—**Cambridge.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold building site. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

★MAR. 1.—**Devon.**—Draughtsman required in the County Architect's Department by the County Council. County Architect, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.
MARCH 1.—**Virginia Water, Surrey.**—Foreman of Works required by the Committee of Management, Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water. The Medical Superintendent, Holloway Sanatorium, with copies of testimonials.
MARCH 2.—**Northampton.**—TEMPORARY ASSISTANT.—Required by the County Council. Secretary for Education, County Education Offices, Northampton.
MAR. 7.—**Surrey.**—Clerk of Works for about eight months required by the U.D.C. R. H. Jeffes, architect, Council Offices, New Malden, endorsed "Clerk of Works."
★MAR. 8.—**Dewsbury.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the County Borough Council for a period ending on March 31, 1928. Holland Booth, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Dewsbury, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."
★MAR. 16.—**London.**—Assistant Civil Engineers required in Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, and H.M. Naval Establishments at home and abroad. Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, London, S.W.1.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALTON.—R.D.C. purchased Lenton Lodge, at £1,075, for offices.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Lindley & Ginson, A's., Market-av., have a scheme for improvements to Brotherhood Assembly Hall at Arlington-st.

BARKING TOWN.—M.H. has approved erection of 18 flats on Eastbury estate, for U.D.C.—Tenders are being invited for pavilion at Acacia-drive, subject to M.H. approval.—Showroom and offices in Ripple-road for Council, at £4,000.—Plans are being prepared for houses on Upney estate, for Council.—Plans passed: 38 houses, Hertford-rd., for Scriven & Huxtable; 3 houses, Hulse-av., for A. Selby.

BINLEY.—Warwickshire E.C. propose to provide accommodation for 400 places, together with rooms for handicraft and cookery, at Council school.

BLACKPOOL.—Amalgamated Weavers' Approved Society of Lancashire and Cheshire are wanting a site for convalescent home.

BOSTON.—R.D.C. adopted scheme for 70 more houses.

BRIDGWATER.—R.D.C. accepted tenders for 56 houses. Council also decided that application be made to M.H. for sanction to £1,200 for sites and £25,600 for the purpose of building.

BRISTOL.—Cinema for 2,558 persons in Castle-st. and Peter-st., for Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

CARSHALTON.—Plans passed by U.D.C.: 6 houses, The Crossways, for Edser & Brown; 3 pairs houses with garage to each, Warnham Court-rd., for F. Watts & Co.; 3 pairs houses, Pine Ridge, for W. A. Monk; 27 houses, South Rise, for Hill & Scaby; 2 pairs houses, Beddington-gardens, for S. Foreman; 9 houses, Banstead-rd, for S. Stenning.

CAVERSHAM.—Reading Co-operative Society are to erect stores. Plans by Bethell, Swannell & Durnsford.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—R.D.C. passed plans: Eleven houses, Horderns, W. A. Hudson; sixteen lock-up garages, Buxton-rd., Chinley, C. E. Murray.

CHESTER.—City Council resolved that application be made to M.H. for £2,300 for adapting 43, Northgate-st. for municipal purposes.—Council recommend 14 houses on land in Devonshire-pl. City S. is preparing plans.

CLITHEROE.—T.C. received sanction of M.H. for 60 houses at £28,000, to the plans of the S.

COPSEWOOD.—Warwickshire E.C. recommend a tender for temporary infants' school.

COVENTRY.—E.C. recommend loan of £11,129 for new department in Earlsdon Council school.

CROYDON.—C.B. recommend that, subject to approval of M.H. to the site and sanction to a loan for £18,650, the additional 57 acres of land at Waddon be acquired for housing purposes.—Recommend erection of garage on land adjoining Burdett-road Hall, to house motor vehicle used for conveyance of children to and from Winterbourne P.D. school, at £170.—Council authorised erection of school, to provide temporary accommodation on the Waddon estate site at an estimated cost of £2,000.—Electricity Commissioners have sanctioned following: £1,350 for Drummond-rd. and Selhurst Well substations; £882 for Oakfield-rd. and Wellesley-rd substations.—Plans passed: Smith, Wilkinson & Sons, 5 houses, Aurelia-rd.; Scratchley Bros., 24 garages, The Retreat, High-st., Thornton Heath.

DALTON (YORKS).—Dalton and Thryvergh ex-Service men have received a plot of land for purposes of a club under the auspices of the British Legion.

DONCASTER.—Accommodation is to be increased at the school. The committee formed has approved plans for the extension of Oswin-av. School, and decided to ask B.E. to sanction the scheme, which will mean the erection of a new school building doubled in size. A science room is to be provided, and also woodwork and cookery centres. Accommodation will be provided for an additional 500 children.

EGHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans for 210 houses and bungalows on land stretching from Bond-street to Northcroft, Englefield Green. The scheme is being carried out by Mrs. Willson, president of the Women's Engineering Society.

ELTHAM.—Plans for school to accommodate over 1,000 children on the Well Hall estate, at £40,833.

EPPING.—City of London Corporation recommend £1,000 for alterations, improvements and extension of the Public Golf Course at Chingford.

EXHALL.—Warwickshire E.C. approved plans for school for 400 children.

FLEETWOOD.—The managers of Charity School propose to make provision for domestic subjects centre at Preesall.—T.C. agreed upon scheme for 24 houses.

GLASSHOUGHTON.—Garside & Pennington prepared plans for hotel, Pontefract-rd., for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery, Ltd.

GRAVESEND.—100 houses on Kitchener-av. estate, for T.C.

GREAT HARWOOD.—An appeal is being made for £1,000 for extensions to Royal Infirmary War Memorial Extension.

HAILSHAM.—R.D.C. are to purchase land at School-lane, Ninfield, for housing. Following schemes have been passed: Hailsham, 20 houses; Heathfield, 20; Hellingly, 10; Ninfield, 8; Herstmonceux, 4.

HARROGATE.—Plans prepared for warehouse and shop near top of Humphrey-bank, for W. Scott & Sons.—T.C. accepted tenders for 150 non-parlour houses on estate off Devonshire-pl.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—U.D.C. passed plans: S. M. Hasking, 6 houses, Cranbrook-rd.; J. P. Blake, 30 houses, Westbrook-rd.; Legassick & Wright, 10 houses, Sutton-lane and Bath-rd.; P. Chase Gardener & Co., 70 houses, Alexandra-gardens and Ellington-rd.; C. Arnold, 6 garages, Worple-rd.; J. P. Blake, 14 houses, Dale-rd.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The B.G. has submitted plans for consideration of M.H. for hospital block at the Crossland Moor Institution.

IPSWICH.—Application has been made by E. E. Cole, of Tankard Inn, Bentley, for the transfer of that licence to premises proposed to be erected on Ipswich to Foxhall-rd., Rushmere. New hotel is to cost about £13,500.

KERESLEY.—Warwickshire E.C. recommend a teachers' house at Keresley Newland School, at £900.

KIRKHAM.—The Fylde B.G. are proposing additional accommodation for sick at Institution.

LEEDS.—J. W. Hemingway, Harrogate, is proposing to erect a hotel at junction of Harehills-rd. and Ashton Mount.—T.C. received sanction from Electricity Commissioners to £400,000 for mains.—Governor House is to be built at junction of Scott Hall-rd., and Stainbeck-lane.—Sanitary conveniences are to be provided for the workmen at Weetwood filter beds, at £100.—Plans approved for steam wagon shed, store and lavatories, &c., at the Pottery Fields Depot, at £1,860.—Plans by G. W. Atkinson, architect, for workshops and offices, &c., at junction of New York-rd. and Bridge-st., at £110,000, have been approved.—Weights and Measures department are to be transferred to a site at corner of George-st. and Millgarth-st. G. F. Bowman & Sons, architects, were appointed to prepare plans and estimates for offices.—Braithwaite & Jackman, architects, are to be appointed to prepare plans and estimates for alteration of Weights and Measures department, adjoining the Wholesale Meat Market and Abattoir, into a sheep slaughterhouse and airage.—City Engineer has submitted plans and estimate for cottage on the Bramley Fall estate.—Suggestions by City Engineer for the alteration of Charles-st. Depot at £290, have been approved.—A committee is to visit sites suggested for public conveniences at Lower Wortley car terminus; junction of Stanningley-rd., Broad-lane, and Town-st., Stanningley; Whingate junction; and adjoining the Public Library at Compton-rd.; also the urinals under Wellington-bridge and at the junction of Wellington-rd. and Kirkstall-rd.—T.C. resolved that modified lay-out plan for 750 houses, including 24 cottage flats, on the York and Selby-rd. housing estate be approved in lieu of the lay-out plan for approximately 800 houses on the estate.—Resolved that scheme by W. E. Battye & Co. to erect shops at the junction of Stainbeck-rd. and Scott Hall-rd. be approved.—Sanction has been received from M.H. to borrowing £80,000 for houses on the Wyther housing estate.—Plans passed: H. Lax, Ltd., 10 garages, Gledhow-rise, Fitzroy-dr., Roundhay; T. Thompson, 4 houses, Ring-rd., Farnley; W. Batty & Co., 4 houses, Scott Hall-rd. and Stainbeck-rd.

LONDON (BATTERSEA).—B.C. has received sanction to loan £3,727 7s. 10d. for sixth blo Plough-road tenements.

LONDON (HAMMERSMITH).—Two schools for children each are recommended for Wormholt e

LONDON (PADDINGTON).—B.C. recommend for rebuilding the present dilapidated block of buil at 11–12 Wharves.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—Architect for Brunton housing scheme has submitted a plan for 86 dwe and 10 shops.—The B.E. and S., as architec Vallance-rd. site, is proceeding with plans and fications for the first block or buildings to be erect Council recommend acquisition for £1,000 of 8 Oak-la., for extension to generating station.

LYT AM ST. ANNES.—The members of New C have decided to build church on Star Hills esta corner of Ansdell-rd. South and Cambridge-dr. building will cost about £2,500.

MAKER.—Site has been given for hall, which cost £1,750.

MANCHESTER.—Plans approved by the City 21 lock-up garages, Austin-dr., Fog-la., for E. T Ltd.; 40 houses, Cotton-la., Withington, Spar Stephens; 10 houses, Church-st. and Woodland Cheetham, A. C. & S. Halsall; warehouse, Granb and Samuel Ogden-st., E. S. Sayck, Ltd. (Clegg & Son, 38, Brown-st.).

MANSFIELD.—T.C. resolved that application be to the M.H. for sanction to £1,262 for purcha Northcote House, St. John's-st., for maternity child welfare centre.—T.C. passed plans: H. Baggal houses, Harlow-av.; Corporation, lay-out plan sho streets and 124 houses, Ravensdale estate.

NEW LONGTON.—U.D.C. are proposing 12 h at Tarleton.

NEWLYN.—Church for Primitive Methodist So

NEWRY.—40 houses, for U.D.C.

PLYMOUTH.—Y.M.C.A. are to carry out imp ments at Service Men's Institute, at £5,000.

PRESTON.—The members of the Hesketh Bank Chapel are raising funds for new edifice.

RADCLIFFE.—U.D.C. decided to erect on su land inquiry office and showroom for Elect Department, at £1,700.—M.H. sanctioned 42 h on the Outwood-rd. site, at £19,236.—A site purchased adjoining the "Lord Raglan" In Water-st., for tramway waiting room and p sanitary conveniences.

RAWTENSTALL.—T.C. considering a new bands in Whitaker Park, at £1,400.

READING.—Co-operative Society are having prepared by Bethell, Swannell & Durnsford for Ce Stores.

REDCAR.—Governors of Sir W. Turner's Gram School are proposing to erect a gymnasium, che laboratory, and art room, at £8,000 to £9,000.

RYE.—T.C. are to erect a pier.

SCARBOROUGH.—Hospital Board of Managemen to build a new hospital.

SLEAFORD.—R.D.C. have instructed architec prepare schemes for houses in Anwick, Great Little Hale, South Kyme, Leasingham, Osbou Walcot (two each), Heckington and Swaton (six e Billinghay, Martin, Wilsford, Kirkby-la-Thorpe, Timberland (four each).

SOLIHULL.—R.D.C. decided to acquire land housing schemes at Elmdon and Balsall.

SOUTH END-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: houses, Cromwell-rd., Miss E. O. Dowsett; 16 h St. Augustine's-av., W. J. Tibbles; 2 bungs Eastcote-grove, 3 bungalows, Lonsdale-rd., P. Sta 4 houses, Ronald Hill-grove, A. W. Goodhew; 4 Westminster-drive, T. J. Dennis; 6 bungs Tankerville-drive, G. Wood.

SOUTH KIRBY (YORKS).—Carter's Knotti Brewery Co. are to erect hotel in Milnsthorp Plans by Garside & Pennington, A's.

STACKS EA S.—Plan approved for churc Hattock End-lane. for St. Joseph's R.C. Churc

STAMFORD.—T.C. approved plans for 28 hous New Cross-rd. housing site.

SUNDERLAND.—Freemasons are contemplatin building of a new masonic temple. One of suggested is Bede Tower in Burdon-rd., upon a palatial edifice costing some £30,000 may be e —Telephone exchange is to be erected in St. Th st., and another is to be built on the outskirts town.

SURBITON.—U.D.C. propose £5,460 on exte to Council offices.

TANFIELD.—M.H. inquiry has been held in application of U.D.C. for £3,841 for Council ch and offices at Tantobie.

THORNHAM.—The St. James's Church Buildin mittee are to erect west end of the new church. by R. Martin, 90, Deansgate, Manchester.

THORNHILL (YORKS).—Three electricity sub-s by Corporation upon sites already acquired at hill Rectory and on the Thornhill housing estat

WALTON-LE-DALE.—Surveyor to prepare and estimates for 20 houses, Collins-rd.

WARRINGTON.—T.C. propose a pavilion in Park.

WARWICK.—Binley Colliery Co. propose to over 300 houses, and plans for 50 have been by R.D.C.

WEAR DALE.—R.D.C. has submitted to the for approval a scheme for 12 houses at Wolsingl

WHITEFIELD.—U.D.C. are to consider schem erection of houses on the Nipper-la. site.

WIGAN.—T.C. has approved a scheme for ext of the Municipal Offices at £12,000.

WINCHESTER.—Application is to be made for sanction to £8,500 to erect 20 houses a Park.

WOOD GREEN.—U.D.C. recommend bo £17,000 for erection of houses, White Hart-lane —Plans passed: Alexandra Park-rd., 4 houses garages, Hooper & Hooper; Forfar-rd., 6 hou 2 garages, F. F. Tomlin, for G. G. Tucker; Lyr rd., 28 garages, A. James; Lynton-gdns., 12 and 3 garages, Duart Elliott & Co.

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PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

wing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.— Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
Stocks 4 5 6
d Hard Stocks 3 19 6
1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.
ns, at £ s. d. £ s. d.
g's Cross 2 14 3 | Best Blue Pressed Staffs 9 5 0
roowed for ster..... 2 16 3 | Do. Bullnose .. 9 15 0
ullnose .. 3 8 3 | Blue Wire Cuts 7 5 0
Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
n. ..... 8 11 0 3in. 10 3 0
D BRICKS—
White D'ble Str'tch'rs 3 0 0
o r y, and D'ble Headers 27 0 0
lt Glazed One Side and
tchers .. 21 10 0 two ends 31 0 0
rs ..... 21 0 0 Two Sides and
s, Bull- one End 32 0 0
e and 4½in. Splays and
s ..... 28 0 0 Squints 28 10 0
ond Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream uff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
er yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
es Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
nd	13 9 " "	
es Sand	14 6 " "	
Washed Sand	14 6 " "	
Shingle for Ferro-crete	12 9 " "	
" "	14 0 " "	
Broken Brick	11 6 " "	
Breeze	7 6 " "	

ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Portland Cement. British ndard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
rete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
Cement (Waterproof) 4 8 0
n Cement 8 15 0
Cement 5 15 0
's Cement, White 5 15 0
" Pink 5 10 0
r, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
" White 3 12 6
Fine 5 12 0
te, Coarse 3 9 0
Finish 3 17 0
Stone Lime 3 0 9
Lime 3 0 9
Ground Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
..... per cwt. 2 2 6
e Chippings 1 12 0
—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 6d. if returned in good condition within three ths carr. pd.
ridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

STONE—delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
tbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or th Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... 2 10
AND STONE—
wp Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. verage, delivered in railway trucks at ine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth tation, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, addington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½
do delivered on road wagons at above ations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½
te basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
E.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 0 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.
N-WOOD STONE—
vered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
m blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
two sides..... " 27 0
three or four sides..... " 32 0
STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
elivered at any Goods Station, London.
awn two sides landings to sizes (under t. super.) ..... Per ft. super 5 6
ubbed two sides, ditto..... " 6 0
wn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
o 2½ in. sawn one side slabs dom sizes) ..... " 1 6½
to 2 in. ditto, ditto..... " 1 4
YORE—
elivered at any Goods Station, London.
led random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under t. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½
ubbed two sides, ditto ..... " 6 1½
wn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
ditto ditto " 2 1½
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CAST STONE.

red in London Area in full van loads, per ft.
—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

s.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11.....	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9.....	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8.....	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7.....	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8.....	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7.....	20 0	3 × 4½.....	22 0
7.....	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11 ..... £27 0 | 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	⅞	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube..	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

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24 by 12 .... 32 18 4	18 by 10 .... 18 12 11
22 by 12 .... 29 17 11	18 by 9 .... 16 9 2
22 by 11 .... 27 14 2	16 by 10 .... 15 12 6
20 by 12 .... 26 5 0	16 by 8 .... 12 3 9
20 by 10 .... 22 10 0	

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &C., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞in ..	10 15 0
¾ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2½ in...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½% ..	45% ..	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½% ..	35% ..	45%
Blue Water	62½% ..	40% ..	50%
Galvanised Water	46½% ..	30% ..	40%
Red Steam	57½% ..	35% ..	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 % ..	25% ..	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Angles and Gutters.	Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3 ..	2 4½ ..	2 10
2½ in. "	.. 3 9 ..	2 7½ ..	3 7
3 in. "	.. 4 6 ..	2 10 ..	4 2½
3½ in. "	.. 4 11½ ..	3 7 ..	4 11½
4 in. "	.. 5 5½ ..	4 0½ ..	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4 ..	5 1 ..	8 0½
4 in. " "	.. 6 2 ..	5 8 ..	10 0
5 in. " "	.. 7 2 ..	10 10 ..	17 1
6 in. " "	.. 8 6 ..	13 2 ..	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars.....	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g..	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
" " .. 24 g..	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
" " .. 26 g..	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0

Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ..	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.....	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.....	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0

Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker....	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in...	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c,

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	36 0 0
Pipe in coils	37 10 0
Soil Pipe.....	39 10 0
Compo Pipe	40 10 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	26 0 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward ..... per ton	27 0 0	

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet.....	1 1
Thin	2 3
Copper nails.....	2 4
Copper wire	

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

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39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

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1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps .. 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps .. 35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8 Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes .... per gallon	0 3 2
" " "	in barrels.... "	0 3 3
" " "	in drums.... "	0 3 5
Boiled "	" in drums.... "	0 3 5
" "	" in drums .... "	0 3 8
Turpentine	in barrels ..... "	0 4 2
"	in drums (10 gall.).. "	0 4 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		49 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 68 15 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)..	per ton	41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty.....	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol	"	0 15 6
Size, XD Quality.....	firm	0 3 6

Continued on next page

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PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Builder's Estate.

Mr. James William Woodhall, Ramsgate, Kent, retired builder, who, as Baron of the Cinque Ports, had the privilege of bearing the Royal Canopy at the Coronation of King George, left £10,609.

Mr. Charles Wood Carrack, of Johnson-street, Woodhouse, Leeds, bricklayer (net personalty, £4,083) left £5,305.

Cheaper Houses.

Official figures are available as to the average contracts for building houses let by local authorities during November. These were £422 each for 3,767 non-parlour houses and £502 each for 834 parlour houses. As compared with October this was a drop of £31 in houses without a parlour, and of £20 in houses with a parlour. There are no signs of any reduction in the progress of house building. Up to the begininng of last month there were completed in this country 723 854 houses. In addition there are 50,740 in course of construct on by local authorities under the Chamberlain Act, and 50,302 under the Wheatley Act.

Untidy Streets.

On this subject, Mr. Harold Speed writes to the *Times* as follows: "I have just walked down Bond-street at seven in the evening, and heaped in front of the doors right on the footpath was rubbish of every description—some in filthy dustbins (many without lids), some in old pails, and much just thrown down in heaps and left to blow about the street. To add still further to the mess, a band of enterprising children were systematically rifling the bins, turning out their contents on to the path in search of plunder, and not troubling to put back what they did not want. If in the present state of our town civilisation it is still necessary for us to put our rubbish out at the front door in our chief streets, might I suggest that tidily designed bins of standard pattern and made to lock up be made obligatory, the dustman having a key that would open them? And that it be a punishable offence to leave heaps of rubbish on the paths not locked in such bins, as it is at present a punishable offence to leave a motor-car in the road? Is this too Utopian to hope for?"

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to January 31, 1927:—

	Completed.	*Under Construction.*
1919 Act	25,528	22
Private Subsidy Schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum Clearance Schemes	4,597	2,360
1923 Act—		
By Local Authorities..	2,921	894
By Private Enterprise	8,712	2,919
1924 Act—		
By Local Authorities	5,366	13,620
By Private Enterprise	226	214
Demonstration Houses ..	17	—
	49,691	20,029

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Kirkintilloch.—HOUSES.—The Town Council have accepted tenders for the erection of 72 houses at East High-street and Braehead. The total tenders come to £25,323 18s. 9d., and the Council has agreed to borrow the sum of £32,400.

Glasgow.—EXTENSION.—The Governors of the Art School for Glasgow and the West of Scotland have purchased a portion of the property opposite the present building, with a view to extensions. Plans for the proposed extension have been prepared by Messrs. John Keppie & Henderson, which are estimated at £35,000.

Aberdeen.—BUILDINGS.—Offers for the contracts for the work of constructing the buildings proposed to be erected at the Sea Beach under the scheme for improving the sea front have been considered by the Links and Parks Committee of the Town Council. The Committee have accepted contracts amounting to £53,000.

All the contractors have not yet been deci upon.

Greenock.—EXTENSION.—It is hoped t sufficient funds will be on hand shortly to en the Committee of the McLean Museum to ceed with the extension of the Museum and provision of an art gallery.

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS.—The Dean of G Court has passed the following: Mr. J. Millar, double villa and two garages, at Ravel Dykes; and Messrs. J. Livingstone & fourteen bungalows, at Moredun Mains, merton.

East Lothian.—HOSPITAL.—A public mee has been held to consider the proposal to es lish a cottage hospital for the western por of East Lothian.

Ormiston.—SCHOOL.—The East Loth Education Authority are to select another for a new school at Ormiston.

Scottish Regional Planning.

At a conference of representatives of authorities throughout Scotland, land-own industrialists, and of various bodies, rece held in Glasgow, the constitution and by-l of the Regional Planning Advisory Council Scotland were approved.

The Planning of New Cities.

Under the auspices of the Glasgow S Abolition League and Garden City Lea a lecture was given in the M'Lellan Gall by Mr. A. T. Pike, Secretary of the Ga Cities and Town Planning Association. It estimated, he said, that 240 million jour per annum, at a cost of 30 million pou were made by people who worked in the ce of London and lived some distance a That same economic waste was going on in e big city. The statistics published by he authorities showed that the present structu towns was having a very serious effect child life. The question of education could be separated from those of overcrowding city growth. There was a recognition amon parties that garden cities must be the m by which the future of the country was t developed.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for err that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers' Plasterers'
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3;
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0½ to 1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

† The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Englan and Wales are given on page 338).

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ng and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, nd carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
ing and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
o. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
nd cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
f in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
f in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
f in beams	,, ,,	3	9
f aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the rst 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
ed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton ricks	per rod	32	0	0
f in stocks	,,	7	10	0
f in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
f in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

for facing in English or Flemish bond for very 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the ommon bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
xternal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
ed and gauged jointed in putty camber or egmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

course in double course of slates breaking oint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
g ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
g kitchener, including forming flues, &c., ith all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
nch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
fillet	per foot run	0	3
ng and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
nd stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
amed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
ough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
entering for concrete floor, in- nding struts or hangers	,,	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
s for arches	,,	1	6
boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
dges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/–	60/6
tongued and grooved	,,		49/–	57/6	65/–
matchings	,,	45/–	51/–		
ed skirting, including backings grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
ld-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
or fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
ased frames with 1 in. inner and outer inings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, rd wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in uares, double hung, double hung with pul- ys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.		1½″	1¾″	2″
anel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
anel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
anel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
anel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	49	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to	4/–	

These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Tubular Steel Scaffolding.

We understand that Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., of Paddington-green, have now entered the field for tubular steel scaffolding, and we are informed that they have done several big jobs, and that they have a good deal of that type of work now in hand. Their stock of steel tubing and the necessary coupling units is large and is kept in such a way that any length is easily accessible at a moment's notice. Such scaffolding is also let out on hire.

"The Sprinkler Bulletin."

We have received the current copy of Messrs. Mather & Platt's, Ltd., of 14, Great Smith-street, S.W.1, "Sprinkler Bulletin." This little publication gives a very interesting account of the growth of the Co-operative movement. The manufacture and warehousing of foodstuffs are known to be the most hazardous of fire risks, and it comes as no surprise to learn that to-day there are thirty-three large retail Co-operative shops and about twenty-three general warehouses protected by the well-known "Grinnell" sprinkling system.

Boilers and Radiators.

We have received copies of The National Radiator Company's, Ltd., of Hull, latest price lists, from which we note that appreciable reductions have been made in their "Ideal" boilers and radiators and "Britannia" boilers. These lists will gladly be sent upon request to the makers, as will copies of their new show bills which have just been brought out.

Rustproof Sash-Chains.

Messrs. Rhodes Chains, Ltd., of 26, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2, have issued their new 1927 catalogue, giving fullest details of their rust-proof sash-chains, patent sleeve and ball-bearing pulleys and axle pulleys of all types and for all purposes. We understand that every sash-chain carries Rhodes' guarantee of lifelong service and satisfaction, and that this firm are to extend their system of sash-hanging service holding in the London area and districts to the chief towns in the country.

Doors of Quality.

The Woco Door Company, of Dashwood House, E.C.2, the makers of the well-known "Laminex" doors, have issued a showcard of very attractive design and colouring. This metal-mounted, washable-surface showcard, very suitable for window display, may be obtained upon application.

Glazed Bricks.

We have received from Messrs. Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., of Darwen, a copy of their new price list, which will be forwarded upon application, together with any samples desired of their leadless glazed bricks, patent partition bricks, terra-cotta, marmola or matt glazes. This firm also specialises in glazed roofing tiles, fireplaces and acid-resisting work.

Westminster Bank.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on January 27 at the Head Office, Lothbury, E.C. Mr. Walter Leaf (the Chairman) presided, and in the course of his speech, referring to the Bank's balance-sheet, said there had been an increase in the deposits, from £271 millions to £285 millions, which was evidence of the accumulations of savings in spite of all adverse conditions, and a good omen for growth of trade. On the other hand, there was a considerable fall in the Bank's acceptances, amounting to £2,019,000, due in large measure to depression in the cotton industry and the fall in the price of raw materials. As to their rebuilding scheme, this was now proceeding rapidly, and they had put aside another £250,000 out of profits to replace the drafts already put upon it, but the directors hoped this amount would go a long way towards completing the whole scheme. The Report was unanimously adopted.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ARDSLEY.—Six houses at Hill-top, for the U.D.C.:—
*F. Clough.

ATCHAM.—Ferro-concrete bridge across the River Severn, for the Shropshire C.C.:—
*Grays Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd..... £58,966

BARNSLEY.—Alterations and additions to "Woodman" Inn, Smithies, near Barnsley. Messrs. Garside & Pennington, Architects, Pontefract:—

Wm. Johnson & Son, Wombwell	£1,419	0	0
D. R. Snowden & Son, Barnsley	1,400	0	0
Wm. Horner & Son, Pontefract	1,352	7	3
G. H. Mellor, Barnsley	1,355	14	7
C. Squire & Son, Ltd., Barnsley	1,271	10	2
Hy. Field & Son, Stairfoot	1,234	0	0
*Fairhurst Bros., Carlton	1,117	6	0

BENENDEN.—House for Capt. R. W. Myburgh, R.N. Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 1, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1:—

G. H. Denne & Sons, Ltd., Deal	£4,953	0	
T. Ashenden, Hawkhurst	4,539	16	
R. Weeks & Sons, Tenterden	4,100	0	
The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer	3,850	0	
W. Elliot & Son, Tenterden	3,785	0	
W. P. Woodgate, High Halden	3,747	0	

BURY.—Cottages at Mustow-street, for the T.C.:—
A. Plummer—

Red brick and rough cast	£1,407		
Plastered	1,395		
H. F. Sewell—			
*Red brick and rough cast	1,380		
Plastered	1,360		

(Subject to the approval of the M.H.)

CARDIFF.—Erection of Gabalfa Library. Messrs. S. & V. S. Williams, architects and surveyors, Borough Chambers, Wharton-street, Cardiff:—

E. Turner & Sons	£12,480	0	0
Thomas R. Evans	11,925	0	0
Alban Richards & Sons	11,675	0	0
Essex Williams & Son	11,657	0	0
J. E. Evans & Co.	11,535	0	0
S. & I. Williams	11,461	0	0
T. F. Howells	11,346	0	0
George Griffiths & Sons	11,295	0	0
W. Thomas	11,111	0	0
Bradford & Davies	11,024	0	0
R. Evans	10,998	0	0
Newcombe & Sons	10,993	0	0
John Gibson & Sons	10,993	0	0
Davies & Lloyd	10,899	0	0
A. E. Hamilton	10,780	0	0
W. Symonds & Sons	10,725	0	0
Watts & Gale	10,600	0	0
Knox & Wells	10,500	0	0
Holcombe & Sons	10,447	0	0
H. Beavis & Sons	10,433	0	0
D. Davies & Sons	10,429	0	0
S. C. Taverner	10,280	0	0
William Rowles	10,270	0	0
*E. A. Bond	10,188	17	8

CHESTER.—Painting and decorating interior of St. James' Hospital, Hoole, for B.G.:—
*John Lightfoot, Chester.

DARTFORD.—Internal and external painting at Livingstone Hospital. Mr. F. W. Johnson, Hon. Secretary, Livingstone Hospital:—

F. Davey, Tilbury	£343	8	0
A. E. Martin, Dartford	322	10	0
Draper & Sons, Dartford	299	19	0
W. Bayliss, Dartford	288	0	0
Friday & Sons, Erith	260	0	0
W. H. Wedlock, Crayford	247	13	8
Finnecy, Ltd., Erith	205	19	0
Greenwood & Sons, Harlesden	205	0	0
H. C. Crooks, Horton Kirby	201	10	0
Lodge & Son, Dartford	195	10	0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	193	0	0
F. Gillham, Dartford	186	14	6
*O. M. Keevil, Dartford	175	6	0

DURHAM.—General Post Office at Claypath, for H.M.O.W.:—
*J. W. White, Sunderland.

ECCLES.—78 non-parlour type houses on the Giskell-road estate, for the Corporation. Mr. T. Elce, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
*G. A. Russell & Son, Manchester.
(Subject to approval.)

FUNTINGTON.—Houses. for the R.D.C.:—
8 Bosham—
*J. Gregory £3,617 16
12 Funtington—
*C. W. Poling 5,954 8

GLASGOW.—Heating installation at Black-st., clinic, for T.C.:—
‡John Deas & Co., Glasgow £636 10

HAWORTH.—20 houses in Mytholme-lane, for the U.D.C. Messrs. R. B. Broster & Sons, Architects and Surveyors, Craven Bank-chambers, Keighley:—
Masons—*Albert Sharp, Ltd., Oakworth.
Joiner—*E. Wright, Oxenhope.
Slaters and Plasterers—*Tidswell & Son, Denholme.
Plumbers—*Shooter & Kay, Haworth.

HAWORTH.—Buildings and boundary wa
required in the formation of park and re
grounds, for the U.D.C. Messrs. R. B. Broste
Architects and Surveyors, Craven Bank-ch
Keighley. Quantities by the Architects:
Masons—*Towler & Crabtree, Haworth.
Joiner—*Robt. Ratcliffe, Haworth.
Slaters—*W. H. & E. Walton, Keighley.
Plumber—*A. Jowett, Haworth.
Plasterer—*W. Harris, Bocking.
Painters—*R. Lonsdale & Sons, Keighley

HAYES.—Enlargement of Townfield Council
for Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R
County Architect:—

G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	£11
W. Lacey, Hounslow	11
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	11
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill	11
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	11
W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London	11
G. Challis, Brentford	10
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	10
Ferris Bros., Acton	10
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	10
W. S. Try, Cowley	10
‡Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	10

HIGHBRIDGE.—36 parlour type houses, r
incidental works at Grange-avenue, for the
Mr. E. Binding, Surveyor:—

Channing & Osmond, Burnham-on-Sea—12 houses	£5,808
Hall & Co., Bristol	16,290
Poole & Son, Bristol	17,640
G. V. Sheppard & Son, Highbridge	17,538
Coles Bros., Highbridge	17,488
*E. W. Gullidge, Highbridge	16,376

(Accepted subject to M.H. approva

HILLINGDON.—Adaptation as Secondary
of "Bishopshalt," Hillingdon, for Middlesex C.
H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:

F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne Hill	£32
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	32
W. Lacey, Hounslow	32
W. J. Maddison, Ltd., London	32
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	32
A. Monk, Edmonton	32
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	32
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	32
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	31
Ferris Bros., Acton	31
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	30
‡W. S. Try, Cowley	30

KIDDERMINSTER.—Extension to offices
Wholesale Markets, for the T.C.:—
*A. Robinson ..... £

LEAMINGTON.—Eight houses, Cubbington
Leamington Slum Clearance, Ltd. Architec
Waterloo-pl.; quantities by Mr. J. M.
Coventry:—

E. Harris & Son, Coventry	£4,835 0
R. P. Gathercole, Leamington	4,591 12
P. C. Harris, Stratford-on-Avon	4,655 0
Exors. of the late R. Bowen, Leamington	4,545 0
T. Pratt Leamington	4,415 0
Court & Son, Leamington	4,364 0
Standbridge & Parker, Leamington	4,089 1
*Atkins & Bennett, Leamington	3,863 0

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Institute and Sunda
in Dale-st., for the Wesleyan Methodist
Messrs. Quick & Lee, architects, 11, Wa
Quantities by Mr. J. M. Binley, of Coventry

Silt Bros., Birmingham	£2
Wm. Shapcote & Sons, Birmingham	
Archer & Sons, Northampton	
Wm. Bishop, Birmingham	
Stowe & Co., Leamington Spa	
E. Garfield, Ltd., Birmingham	
Crouch Bros., Kenilworth	
T. Elvins & Sons, Birmingham	
*The Exors. of the late R. Bowen, Leamington	
E. Harris & Son, Coventry	
Gathercole, Leamington	
Wells Lawrence, Kenilworth	

LEEDS.—Interior and exterior painting
Cookridge-street baths, for the T.C.:—
*C. & L. Greenwood, Bros. £162 1

LEEDS.—Painting of the interior of
Exchange, for the T.C.:—
*Greenwood Bros. .....

LITTLE HULTON.—46 houses at Wor
for the U.D.C. Mr. J. T. Davies, surveyor
*F. E. Gill & Son, Manchester.

LIVERPOOL.—Parish hall at Holy Trinit
Church-road, Wavertree. Mr. H. L. Beckw
tect, 5, Cook-street:—
*W. Morrison & Sons, Ltd., Wavertree..

LONDON.—Low-pressure hot-water he
paratus and hot-water supply at the ne
secondary school, Eltham, for the L.C.C.:—

B. Finch & Co., Ltd.	£2,5
The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,4
J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd.	2,4
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	2,4
The Fretwell Heating Co.	2,3
Central Heating, Ltd.	2,3
J. & F. May, Ltd.	2,3
Colley, Meikle & Co., Ltd.	2,3
*Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd.	2,

(All of London.)

N.—Low-pressure hot-water heating ap-
d hot-water supply at the extension of the
e school for girls, Barrett-street, Marylebone,
.C. :—

y's (London), Ltd.	£2,189	15	
vis	1,984	0	
Brightside Foundry & En-
neering Co., Ltd.	1,920	0	
n & Sons, Ltd.	1,861	0	
retwell Heating Co.	1,858	0	
Meredith & Co., Ltd.	1,850	0	
gs	1,843	0	
Hunt & Co., Ltd.	1,783	0	
ood & Bryett	1,723	0	
. May	1,720	10	
Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell,
td.	1,862	0	

(All of London.)

N.—Contracts accepted by (*a*) H.M. War
(*b*) H.M.O.W., for January :—

(*A*)

Works and Services: Devonport—N. & S.
ks., bath-houses: Burston & Hawkins,
York Military Hospital—barrack block and
mess: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York.
Mon.—married soldiers' quarters: S. C.
Newport, Mon. Feltham—re-roofing, &c.,
. Mansell, Croydon. Woolwich Mfg. Dist.—
work: Triggs & Co., London, S.W. Lich-
ttington Barracks—repairs to roads: A.
Co., Irlam, Lancs. Lichfield, Whittington
bath-house: W. Willetts & Son, Ltd.,
ord, near Dudley. Lydd—erection of ord-
kshops: Wm. Bain & Co., Coatbridge.

(*B*)

works: Aldershot Employment Exchange
: H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Great Missenden.
O.—extension: Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.,
eccles P.O.—painting, &c.: B. Storey,
mouth; roofing felt: Standard Flat Roofing
lon. Bermondsey Telephone Exchange—
Telling Bros., London; plumber: W. H.
London. Bury Employment Exchange—
Thomas Faldo & Co., Ltd., Manchester;
Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Wood Telephone Exchange—erection: H. J.
ht, Ltd., Great Missenden. Colne P.O., &c.
: John Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd.,
Cowley, Oxford, Telephone Exchange—
Ephraim Organ & Son, Oxford. Crickle-
phone Exchange—excavator: Henry Boyer,
mason: The Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd.,
steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.,
Darlaston Employment Exchange—Grano.
Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., London;
Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston. East
P.O.—steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons,
lon. Garston Telephone Exchange, &c.—
. G. Nicholls, Ltd., Liverpool. Glasgow
—concrete blocks: Toffolo, Jackson & Co.,
Great Yarmouth Employment Exchange—
&c.: B. Storey, Great Yarmouth. Halifax
nt Exchange—erection: Fielding & Bottom-
; mason, &c.: W. Parker, Sowerby Bridge;
Albert Booth, Sowerby Bridge; slater, &c.:
& Firth, Halifax; steelwork: J. Webb &
Bury. Islington, N., P.O. garage—exten-
gus, Ltd., London. "Kensington" Tele-
xchange—joiner: Rippers, Ltd., Castle
n. Leicester, Hinckley-road Telephone Ex-
rection: Hardington, Elliott & Co., Leicester.
ce work—Hanley, &c.: W. Thomas & Son,
rent; Sunderland (painter): W. Carter &
Sunderland. Neath P.O.—erection: J.
& Sons, Ltd., Neath. Niton Wireless
ainage: H. Ingram & Sons, Ventnor.
Telephone Exchange—asphalte: London
o., Ltd., London; grano. paving, &c.:
Macleod & Co., Ltd., London. Southend
Exchange—erection: F. Hutton & Son,
uth Kensington Science Museum: Mazzano
d paving: Art Pavements & Decorations,
lon. Southport Employment Exchange—
John Sutcliffe & Sons (Builders), Ltd., St.
Sea; plumber, &c.: Heap & Charlton, St.
Sea; reinforced concrete: J. W. Lee, Ltd.,
steelwork: T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd.,
Stockport, adaptation work—painter: J. A.
Stockport; plasterer: John W. Sprowson,
plumber: Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd.,
Stockton-on-Tees Employment Exchange
W. Pearson & Son, West Hartlepool. Stoke-
mployment Exchange—asphalter: Ragusa
Paving Co., Ltd., Birmingham; painter:
e, Macclesfield; plumber: F. Mottershead,
l; steelwork: John Booth & Sons, Bolton.
ephone Exchange—erection: E. D. Winn
, London.
ing Services: Kingsway, Adastral House—
G. Briggs & Co., London. Southend
ice—heating: The Leeds Marble Works,

N.—Steelwork for the erection of buildings
of the Milk-yard and New Gravel-lane site,
pney B.C. :—

nd, Hayne & Co., Ltd.	£3,230	0	0
es Bros. (1911), Ltd.	3,149	11	6
n Long & Co., Ltd.	3,123	15	0
Bear, Perks & Co., Ltd.	3,088	10	0
rille & Sons, Ltd.	3,062	16	9
ng & Co., Ltd.	2,940	0	0
s & Deane, Ransomes,
d.	2,917	10	0
h, Brown & Co., Ltd.	2,826	3	11
Dawnay & Sons, Ltd.	2,699	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Wiring of three blocks of dwellings on the Hornsey Rise estate for electric light, for the L.C.C. :—

The General Electric Maintenance Co.	£3,860	0	6
E. Wight & Co.	2,816	10	0
Holder & Snider	2,568	5	0
Smethurst & Co. (London), Ltd.	2,463	0	0
Bailey & Incledon, Ltd.	2,159	0	0
The Eastern Armature Winding Co.	2,025	0	0
Anderson, Angell & Co.	1,953	16	0
D. W. Whymant	1,887	8	0
C. Mortlock, Ltd.	1,885	0	0
A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford	1,772	10	0
Alex. Hawkins & Sons	1,739	0	0
The Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co., Ltd.	1,619	9	2
Austin & Groves, Leeds	1,573	0	0
‡Richard Hunt & Co., Ltd.	1,375	9	3
Albert Shaw	1,267	10	0

(All of London.)

MACCLESFIELD.—Offices, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Whitaker & Bradburn, architects :—
*Cooper Bros.

MANCHESTER.—Steel frame for the new Woolworth building in Piccadilly :—
*Banister, Walton & Co., Trafford Park.

MANCHESTER.—Improvements to the premises of Messrs. Smart Bros., Ltd., Palatine Buildings, Victoria-street. Messrs. A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., architects, Constitutional-hill, Birmingham :—
*A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

MANCHESTER.—Ladies' and members' stand and extension to the players' dressing rooms at the Cricket Ground, Old Trafford, for the Lancashire County Cricket Club. Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 48, Brown-street :—
*W. Thorpe & Son, Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

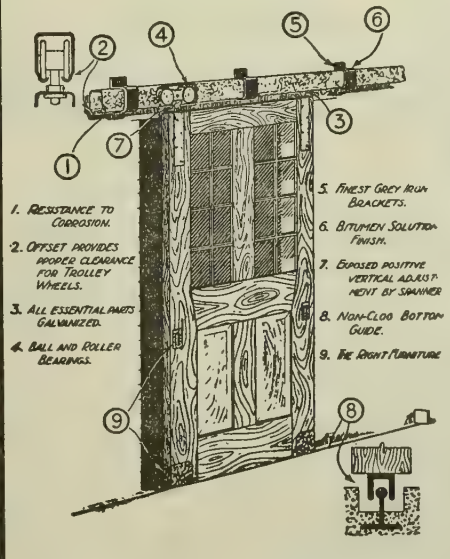
MANCHESTER.—Alteration to the branch at 220 and 222, Fog-lane, Didsbury, for the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd. :—
*E. Haynes, Junr., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Additions to the edifice of the Openshaw Congregational Church, Lees-street and Stanley-street, Openshaw. Mr. A. R. Parker, architect, 9, Albert-square, Manchester :—
*T. Campion & Sons, Manchester.

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MYTHOLMROYD.—Twelve houses on Caldene housing site, for U.D.C. Mr. T. Feather, surveyor :—
Brickwork and excavator—
*Luther Mortimer, Hebden Bridge.
Joiner—
*Sam Senior, Mytholmroyd.
Plumbing—
*J. H. Boocock, Hebden Bridge.
Plasterers—
*Tidswell & Sons, Bradford.
Painting—
*Emanuel Riley, Mytholmroyd.
Electric—
*R. Spencer & Co., Halifax.
Slating—
*Samuel Hepworth & Sons, Cleckheaton.

NEWHAVEN.—For (*a*) 17 houses in Elphick-road, and (*b*) 24 in Gibbons-road, for the U.D.C. :—

*(*a*) J. Edgerton, Telscombe	£8,857	0	
*(*b*) A. Lee, Newhaven	11,788	10	

NEWPORT (SALOP).—Sixteen houses on Longford-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. C. Bryan, surveyor :—
*A. Powell, Wolverhampton £7,102
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

NORTHCHURCH.—Surveyor's office, for Berkhamsted R.D.C. Mr. J. Oakes, surveyor :—

S. Gilbert & Sons, Berkhamsted	£695
Bunn & Green, Northchurch, Berkhamsted	690
W. Harrowell & Sons, Berkhamsted	670
Massey & Haddock, Chesham	610
*R. Gilbert, Berkhamsted	530

OAKHAM.—Eight non-parlour type houses on the Cold Overton-road, for the U.D.C. :—
*Hossack & Son, Ruskington £3980

OFFENHAM.—Four houses in pairs, for the Evesham R.D.C. Mr. J. R. Atkinson, surveyor :—

G. Hunt & Sons, Shipston-on-Stour	£1,980
H. W. Crisp, Honeybourne	1,828
C. Steward, Broadway	1,808
F. Cockerill, Evesham	1,798
John Taylor & Sons, Evesham	1,796
Espley & Co., Ltd., Evesham	1,760
*W. White, Evesham	1,760

PLYMOUTH.—Fifteen flats, Battery-st., Stonehouse, for T.C. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*Plymouth Builders, John-la., Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH.—Thirty-six flats, Mount Stone, Cremyll-st., Stonehouse, for C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*A. N. Coles & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

PONTARDAWE.—60 houses at the Tygwyn site, Clydach, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., architect :—

Morgan Bros., Swansea	£31,200
James & Jones, Briton Ferry	30,809
D. Davies, Swansea	29,600
J. Morgan, Neath	29,252
*Thomas Bros., Swansea	28,765

QUEEN CAMEL.—Additions and improvements to the Church of England School. Mr. A. J. Pictor, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 14, Queen-sq., Bath :—

R. Butcher & Son, Warminster	£494
C. Thomas & Sons, Castle Cary	488
C. T. Tucker, Bristol	449
E. G. Padfield, Son & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet	440
*W. R. Rist, Langport	370

RUSHDEN.—Thirty-two houses, for the U.D.C. :—
*R. Marriott £15,288

SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM.—Thirty-eight houses on Crosby housing estate, for U.D.C. Mr. W. Farrar, engineer and surveyor :—
*J. H. Price & Sons, Gainsborough (26).
*S. Bowins, Scunthorpe (12).

SHEFFIELD.—Transformer sub-station at the corner of Roach-road and Penrhyn-road, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer, Commercial-street :—
‡H. Knowles & Son, Sheffield.... £1,049 12 6

SILSDEN.—32 houses at Daisy Hill site, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. C. Robinson, buildings surveyor and sanitary insp. :—
*T. Atkinson & Sons, Eastburn.... £16,975

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Reinforced concrete reservoir, for the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. Mr. R. C. Frain, M.I.C.E., engineer :—
*Henry Hayes (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester.

SWANSEA.—Repairs and repainting works at abattoirs, for C.B. :—
*A. James, Morriston.

THORNABY-ON-TEES.—69 non-parlour type houses, for the T.C. Mr. G. H. Connor, Borough Engineer, Surveyor, and Housing Architect :—

R. Blackett & Son, Darlington	£29,375	0	0
Stephen Coates, Ltd., Middlesbrough	26,565	0	0
H. M. Nowell, Stockton	27,427	10	0
Arthur McLeod, Thornaby	26,910	0	0
‡Gilbert Long (Builders), Ltd., Middlesbrough	25,668	0	0
Borough Engineer's estimate	27,412	14	6

WALLINGFORD.—External re-decorative work to houses in Harwell-road, Vicarage-road, St. Andrew's-road, and St. Peter's-road, Didcot, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. B. Barnsley, architect, Knightsbridge Farmhouse, Shirburn :—
*F. Shayler, Didcot £199 10

WALTON.—Installation of heating apparatus for the two chlorinating houses at the Walton filters, for the M.W.B.:—

Buckleys (London), Ltd.	£153 0
G. N. Haydon & Sons, Ltd.	152 10
Haywards, Ltd.	136 0
*Chas. P. Kinnell & Co., Ltd.	120 0

WEMBLEY.—(*a*) 26 brick-built cottages, and (*b*) 24 flatted cottages in the extension of the Christchurch estate, Ealing-rd., for the U.D.C. Mr. C. R. W. Chapman, Engineer and Surveyor:—

(*A*)	
Actonia Building Co., Ltd., Willesden	£27,843 0
R. M. Lawrence, Wembley	26,284 0
H. G. Clare, Stanmore	25,688 0
*H. E. Skull, Wembley	24,352 11
(*B*)	
Cardonald Housing Corporation, Ltd., Glasgow	24,932 0
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth	23,718 0
Monolithic Building Co., Ltd., London, W.C.	21,612 0



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WEMBLEY.—Hospital, comprising accommodation and appurtenant offices for 20 beds. Mr. H. Kenchington, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, 44, Bedford-row, W.C.1:—

H. E. Skull, Wembley	£18,582 0 5
Actonia Building Co., Ltd., Harlesden	16,740 0 0
Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Lambeth	16,724 0 0
Douglas Hulse & Son, Ltd., Woolwich	16,053 0 0
Edwardson, Ltd., Pinner	15,976 0 0
Chessums, Ltd., Tottenham	15,910 0 0
Walter Taylor, Harrow	15,860 17 3
George E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	15,606 0 0
T. H. Hedges, Wembley	15,290 18 8
R. Hewitt, Ltd., Acton Green	15,105 0 0
H. B. Silver, Ltd., Harrow	15,014 10 7
G. Parker & Sons, Ltd., Peckham	14,959 0 0
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Paddington	14,948 0 0
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood	14,927 5 1
Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond	14,924 0 0
C. F. Cole, Ltd., Wembley	14,890 0 0
George Barker, Whitechapel	14,865 0 0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., Westminster	14,824 0 0
Welwyn Builders, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City	14,817 0 0
William Simms, Stepney	14,795 0 0
Henry Knight & Son, Tottenham	14,761 0 0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	14,576 0 0
J. Parnell & Son, Rugby	14,447 0 0
Frank Parvin, Ltd., Mill Hill	14,430 0 0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., Canonbury	14,413 0 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	14,383 0 0
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	14,377 0 0
A. T. Rowley, Tottenham	14,329 0 0
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Kensington	14,329 0 0
Limpus & Son, Kingston Hill	14,286 0 0
Stevens & Sons, Highgate	14,284 0 0
W. J. Dickens, Ealing	14,270 0 0
J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	14,257 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	14,087 0 0
Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood	13,984 5 0
R. Niblett & Co., Chiswick	13,958 0 0
Winter & Ward, Harpenden	13,916 0 0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden	13,863 12 1
*Arbro, Ltd., Bloomsbury	13,683 0 0

WEYMOUTH.—Circulating pump-house to electricity supply station, for the Corporation. Mr. W. A. Jamieson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

‡Jesty & Baker, Weymouth	£698

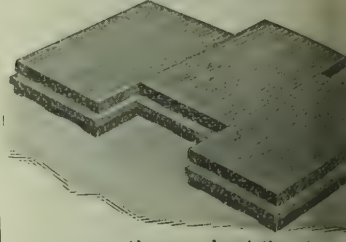
WHITEFIELD.—Reconstruction of the "New Grove" Inn, for Holt's Brewery, Derby-street, Manchester. Mr. N. H. Hacking, architect, 5, Blackfriars-street, Manchester:—

*W. Thorpe & Son, Manchester.

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WEST DRAYTON.—Enlargement of Coun for Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F County Architect:—

E. Plaistowe & Sons, Ltd., Southall	£1
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	
W. Lacey, Hounslow	
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	
A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall	
W. S. Try, Cowley	
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	
G. Bolloin & Sons, Ltd., Acton	
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	
Berris Bros., Acton	
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	
‡G. Challis, Brentford	

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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

XXII.—No. 4387. MARCH 4, 1927

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF LEASEHOLD LAW

E announcement in the King's Speech that the Government would lay before Parliament "proposals for an amendment of the law relating to leasehold premises so as to secure to an outgoing tenant compensation for the loss of his goodwill and unexhausted ıents" has already called forth correspondence in the ıt the public at present are rather in the same position Labour Party were in as regards the proposals in the to amend the law with reference to trade disputes," ɔked a solemn debate on proposals the nature of which irely unknown to anybody except the Government. our Party frankly declared that when the unknown appeared they would contest every line in it; in fact, te seemed taken from Macbeth with a new turn with ghost. Whatever the proposals of the Government n the subject of leasehold reform, they will not be met pirit, as is shown by the letter of Lord Dynevor, the of the Land Union, which appeared in the *Times* of 9, in which, although he expressed regret that the ent had not acceded to the request of the Land Union oyal Commission might be appointed, he went on to he Union, as regards "any sound legislative proposals y be introduced with the object of removing hardships ch leaseholders may be suffering," would give its most tic support.

stated that the Bill will probably not be produced ster, but as the subject is of great interest we perhaps ure on a few non-committal observations. There is esent much to go upon; but in the first place we note Salisbury at the opening of the session was reported that the Government did not contemplate leasehold ement or anything resembling it. It is to be noticed announcement by itself does not denote anything th the system, but a misuse of that system. In our e when complaints have been made of the leasehold ney have usually been based upon the hardships by that system and not merely upon cases where the have misused their powers. With nearly thirteen ent Restriction it is almost a novelty to hear of landng any powers to misuse; but the Rent Acts affected erties of the smaller values. In a paragraph in the February 18, however, it was stated—but with what we do not know—that the Bill would deal with leasevery description, and the writer of the paragraph But it is recognised that in the drafting of the scheme be taken to ensure that in the removal of one grievance not created." Almost the only statement of any ıber of the Government on the subject is that of the General speaking at the annual dinner of the Suburban ederation on January 31, but he was careful to say he his own views and not necessarily those of the nt.

t speech he referred to cases where, although at the ase the landlord intended to pull down the premises, claims for dilapidations were made, and he ı case in his own constituency where a tenant in such ıces, rather than pay the dilapidations, had put the ıto good repair. As regards goodwill, he referred to e the goodwill formed an integral part of any increased ching to the premises and yet where the lease came to an end and the tenant applied for a renewal an increased rent based on goodwill had been demanded, under pressure, to prevent the premises from being let to a trade competitor; but the Attorney-General added that these cases were not instanced as matters easy to remedy. Any interference by legislation with matters of contract made between persons *sui juris* must be undertaken with the greatest care, and even then may lead to complications, as the Rent Acts have abundantly demonstrated, and it is notorious that hard cases make bad law.

We think that some observations contained in a memorandum issued by the Council of the Surveyors' Institution on leasehold enfranchisement, which we summarised in our issues of May 23 and May 30, 1924, have some bearing on this question. Speaking of building leases, the Memorandum states: "The lessor understands that he will forego for a lengthy period the enjoyment of the probable increase in the annual value of his property accepting in place thereof a small fixed annual payment during the term, and the reversion at the end of the lease to the improvements effected on the land. The lessee on the other hand calculates to be able to recoup himself by the rents or the occupation value to himself, so that when the time comes for the building or improvements to be handed over to the freeholder its cost has been fully met. Alterations in the basis of the bargain necessarily mean alterations in the basis of value." This is true to a greater or less extent in the case of every lease. The lease represents the bargain made between the parties, entered into with due calculation of the advantages or disadvantages inherent in that bargain.

Attention has been called in the Press to the danger of legislating so as to affect existing contracts, and we hope this point will not be lost sight of by the Government; there may be grievances disclosed in connection with some of those leases, but a legislative attempt to remove particular grievances disclosed in a few cases might have a serious effect upon thousands of contracts where the same principle applied but yet all element of grievance was absent. The Attorney-General seems fully alive to the difficulties involved; he is reported as having said: "There were many cases in which it was perfectly right that at the conclusion of a lease the rent should be largely increased because the value of the site, quite independently of the tenant's exertions, had gone up. While it was unfair to say that the great bulk of the landlords were guilty of extortion, yet there were cases in which the necessity of the tenant could be, and he feared had been, sometimes used in order to extract unfair penalties. That obviously was a matter calling for investigation and remedy, although great care had to be exercised in designing a remedy that would not in its turn bring fresh wrongs and fresh injustices."

There is little in the King's Speech to go upon, except the two expressions "goodwill" and "unexhausted improvements"; it appears that questions of goodwill can only arise in the cases instanced by the Attorney-General where the renewal of a lease is applied for, but as regards unexhausted improvements it appears very difficult questions may arise. The tenant may have effected improvements from his point of view, and they may in fact be improvements on the assumption that the premises continue to be used in the same way and for the same purpose; but the landlord cannot be tied to a particular use of his premises, and even if he were to re-let to a person in the same class of business one man's improvements may be another man's hindrances. It has to be remembered that legislation as regards leasehold property at large is a very different thing from legislating as regards specific industries or undertakings. Thus you may legislate successfully as regards "tenant right" in agriculture, small holdings, and allotments, because only a particular class of tenant is concerned and the conditions of the industry are the same, but that is not at all the same as legislating for diverse kinds of leaseholds, put to all kinds of uses, and subject to contracts which represent the business requirements and the particular wishes and needs of the innumerable classes of tenants.

NOTES

American Building Costs.

All architects and builders should read with attention the report, published on page 356, of Mr. Harvey W. Corbett's paper on "The Organisation and Cost of the Building Industry in the United States," as read last Monday at the R.I.B.A. In it is explained the paradox that while the American bricklayer and plasterer earn four or five times as much per hour as the worker in England, yet the cost per cubic foot of finished building is no more in America than in England. Mr. Corbett sums up the matter as follows:—

"I think we have found the reason why, with producing costs greater, the actual cost of the finished building in New York is practically the same as in London. There is first, the physical set-up of the buildings themselves—standard rectangular forms, less material per foot cube, and less ponderous foundations. On the physical side we have also seen that the enormous size of our buildings makes for concentration of effort, and permits more efficient systems of handling material and labour to be installed. From that point of view of organisation, we have observed that the very cost of labour has compelled us to devise ways and means whereby no labouring time is wasted. And, finally, we have found that the labourer himself is more satisfied with his lot, and hence is enabled to work more contentedly and more efficiently, and that he has greater incentive to better his position in the world."

The Commission on Bridges Report.

It is stated that the Cabinet endorse the proposals laid down in the Report of the Royal Commission, and that the bridges proposed will be built. It is satisfactory to know that at last we may expect some definite action to be taken to afford London some real relief to cross-river traffic with all the advantages which must follow in its train. But we look with much anxiety to the way in which the proposals will be carried out. The Thames waterway, as it passes through London, has been much beautified and ennobled by the flanking gardens and embankment on the north side, and there can be no reason why something of this sort should not be carried out on the south side. But it would be incredibly foolish to de ever the chances of a beautiful a garden-lined river which Lon possesses.

The Amenities about Charing Cross.

We cannot help son of amazement at the schemes prop carrying raised from the Strand a new road-bridge at Charing Cr illustrations which have lately in the daily Press reveal the results which would follow the out of such schemes. All the str round about Charing Cross dema better treatment. Would these ways have a devastating effect value of properties across which th An intrusion of high masses of st and arches would surely compl stroy the charm and amenity of Cross. The existing bridge and Cross station have long been look as blots of disfigurement on this London. Why then perpetuate make worse the cramping and ment which some of these new appear to involve? It has bee that a low-level bridge is possible can hardly believe that a st Charing Cross of adequate size built without permanent injury general amenity. Is it seriously by those with a wide enough anticipate the future, that we sha be willing to have open-air train carried over the river from the the north side? The Charing C and the Embankment gardens are the finest possessions of London cannot believe that the neces road transport need be, or sh allowed to destroy them.

A Strand Bridge and Charing Cross Station.

We have a let Mr. F. Nesbitt Ke ing out that the necessity for a br the Strand, as th from that point the railway lines is very slight. as though a crucial point in t problem lies in the question of tion of the Charing Cross railw as an upper ground station with air train service. In the intere future this point should be care sidered.

Save the Squares.

The mobilising opinion in all avai is very necessar present time, in order that its should be brought to bear. As of the London squares are fallin is imminent danger of the offering such large sums that a great temptation to owne We are all feeling how much to undo some of the evils of time, and we ought to pres squares, so full of dignified asso characteristic of English lif important to the health and a London. It seems impossible that they should be at the



Chancel Arch of Round Chapel, Ludlow Castle.



Plaisance Cathedral.

exploitation, their only present
the public spirit of the owners.
ondon County Council could get
t of 1906 extended to include all
cipal squares, we feel sure there
e an immense body of public
for the measure. As it stands, the
includes a limited number, and
no security for the rest. The
are such a charming feature of
life that the destruction of any
is a national loss, and now that
c interests are receiving so much
ention it appears a favourable
ity for further legislation.

t
rol.

A CORRESPONDENT recently wrote to the *Times* saying that to a "vast multitude" of the population of London bility of the withdrawal of Rent on at the end of this year was "a ghtmare," and he urges the con- of control. In one part of his prays in aid the fact that even ntrol the tenants are unable to rents, and in another passage he that grievance, *i.e.*, the grievance dlords in not obtaining even con- its, could be overcome by amend- ent Acts so as to make penalties ayment of rent more stringent. cannot pay his rent it is quite e cannot pay penalties for not and that then the only remedy viction.

ed
nd
n.

A CERTAIN large number of tenants have now occupied a privileged position for close on thirteen years, and the Legislature has aimed at gradual decontrol, according to this correspondent "a vast multitude" are still living at an uneconomical rent, at the expense of the landlords. A halt to this kind of relief must be called at some time; those unable to obtain controlled houses have to face the realities of life, and, moreover, have done so all these years, when a certain proportion of the population has been occupying a privileged position. The Valuation Act is now on the Statute Book and properties are to be rated on their true values as derived from the actual rents at which premises are let, the idea being to obtain fair valuations over wide areas. The existence of these controlled houses must have a considerable effect on the valuation that is to be held, and either all houses should be decontrolled before next year or the operation of the Valuation Act should be postponed. If decontrol were to come fifty years hence the same outcry would be raised, and that is a fact to be faced. The only reason for delay would be that there was at the end of the year a severe shortage of houses. As regards those persons who occupy controlled houses and do not pay rent, we think a series of interrogatories might be framed for use in the county courts—"During the past year how many times have you attended a cinema?" "How many excursions have you made in motor omnibuses or charabancs?" "Have you a wireless set?" and so on. The really needy cases would thus be ascertained, but so long as houses are controlled people will stick to them with far more tenacity than to their political opinions.

Constructional Steelwork.

IN this issue comes to an end the series of illustrated articles by Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., on "Constructional Steelwork Simply Explained," which have been appearing in the *Builder* during the last six months. These, we are confident, have been of great practical assistance to architects and builders, who will be glad to hear that the whole series are to be published shortly in book form. They are likely to make a very useful reference book.



Ruins of Nuns' Church, Clonmacnoise, Ireland.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. John E. Yerbury, architect and surveyor, has removed to 429, Strand, W.C.2. Telephone : Gerrard 6161.

Architecture Club.

To mark their appreciation of the labours of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London, the Architecture Club will entertain the Commissioners at a dinner to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, March 22.

Sir Francis Fox's Estate.

Sir Francis Fox, Wimbledon, formerly of Moorgate-street, E.C., civil engineer, who was responsible for the construction of several railway and Tube undertakings in England and abroad, and for the operations for the preservation and restoration of several English cathedrals, left £40,615.

Mr. Oliver Hall.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates held recently Mr. Oliver Hall, A.R.A., was elected a Royal Academician. Mr. Hall was born in 1869, and elected A.R.A. in 1920, when his "Shap Moors" was bought under the Chantrey Bequest for the Tate Gallery. He is also a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

New National Trust Acquisition.

The Executive Committee of the National Trust has announced that the 155 acres of High Down, near Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, have been presented to the Trust by Lord Tennyson as a memorial to his father, Lord Alfred Tennyson. It is understood that the property will be known in future as Tennyson Cliff and Downs.

Sir John Soane's Museum.

This museum, which is housed at 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—an interesting house and one well over a century old—is now open free to the public from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., until August. Admission at other times may be gained by cards obtainable from the Curator. The exhibits consist of paintings, sculpture and antiquities.

London University Sites.

It is understood, says the *Times*, that negotiations which have been going on between the Bedford Estate and the Senate of the University of London for a site in Bloomsbury have broken down. The property, of an acre and a half, was wanted for the central offices of the University. Intimation was given that the estate offer must be accepted within a fortnight, but, as the price asked was considerably higher than the Senate's valuation, the project has been abandoned. Negotiations are proceeding for another site, of less than an acre, which would house the Institute of Historical Research, the Students' Union, and the O.T.C., but so far no decision has been arrived at.

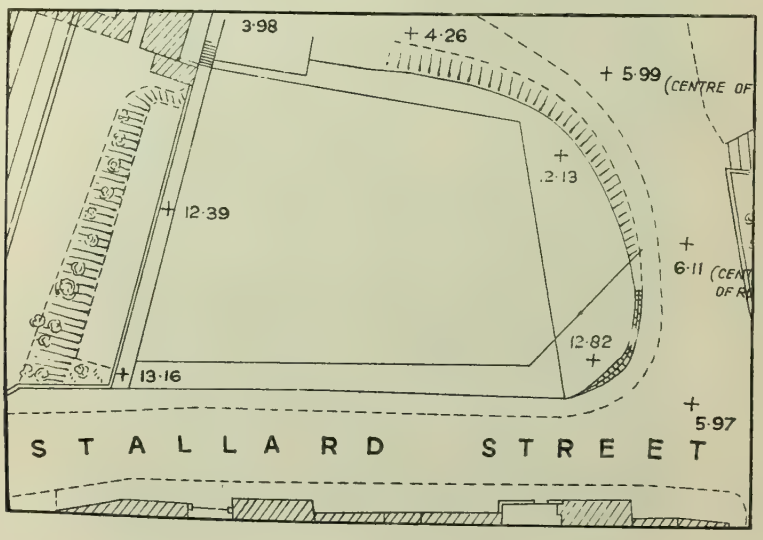
London Housing Subsidy.

The proposals of the Minister of Health regarding a reduction of the housing subsidy were discussed at Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, when the Housing Committee stated that they did not consider that any special action on the part of the Council was called for. Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Levita, chairman of the committee, declined to accept an amendment that the committee should reconsider the matter. It was disastrous that it should be considered essential to give a subsidy, and he hoped that, as time went on, the subsidy would taper down to nothing. So long as building was in any way restricted and a man was not paid in relation to his output, so long would the cost of housing remain inordinately high. The Council rejected the amendment to refer back the report, which was thereupon agreed to.

India House for London.

The project Sir Atul Chatterjee has had under consideration, since becoming High Commissioner for India two years ago, for the provision of an India House in London has received, according to the *Times*, the approbation of the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly. In a statement of the case laid before the committee, reference is made to the inconvenience of the present position of the High Commissioner's office in Grosvenor Gardens, and the disadvantages of the location there, so far from the City, of the Trade Commissioner. Accordingly search was made for a site, and one has been selected on the Aldwych property of the London County Council, the High Commissioner obtaining an option thereon pending decision in India. It is understood that he is being advised architecturally by Sir Herbert Baker, one of the architects of New Delhi.

The Government hold it to be important to India that the new office, like the offices of the Dominion High Commissioners, should be treated as a centre by visitors from India and others interested in India, and that it should be worthy of the Empire. The scheme has obvious attractions and will, it is believed, go a long way to improve India's commercial relations with the Empire and foreign countries and stimulate the export of her products. The Secretary of State for India has agreed to the principle of the proposal and to the site selected. It is not expected that the building can be completed in less than two years.



Trowbridge New Offices Competition : Site Plan.

COMPETITION NI

Manchester Town Hall Extensior

The following six architects hav selected to submit their designs to the in this competition :—Messrs. Bradsha & Hope, Bolton; Messrs. Collcutt & London; Mr. J. B. S. Cowper, Lond Harry S. Fairhurst, Manchester; Vincent Harris, London; and Mr. F Webber, London.

On completion of their designs all the tects will be entitled to a fee of £500 eac probable that at an early date the plan include a new reference library, will be to the public at the Ardwick Town Hal they have been judged. The extensior mated to cost a million pounds. The are Messrs. T. R. Milburn, Robert Atki Ralph Knott.

Victoria Hospital, Blackpool.

Mr. H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., the in the competition for the remodelling extension to this hospital, has made hi as follows :—First, Messrs. J. S. G Gordon, London; second, Messrs. Alfre Snell & Phillips, London (Premium third, Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Manchester (Premium £50). Sixteen fi mitted designs. The scheme is estim cost £100,000.

General Hospital Extension, Herefo

Mr. Charles E. Elcock, F.R.I.B. assessor in this competition, has m awards as follows :—

First : Messrs. Adams, Holden & (Premium, £150.)

Second : Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn mium, £100.)

Third : Ralph Knott, Collins & Snel mium, £75.)

Council Offices, Bognor.

Architects willing to enter a limited tion for the erection of Council offices at should send their names not later than to Mr. Joseph Jubb, Clerk's Office, Sussex. Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.I has been appointed assessor.

War Memorial, Canberra.

We understand that the Australi Memorial Committee has awarded the pr the architectural competition for the to be erected at Canberra jointly to M steen and Mr. Crust, both of Sydney, work in collaboration.

Grammar School, Bradford.

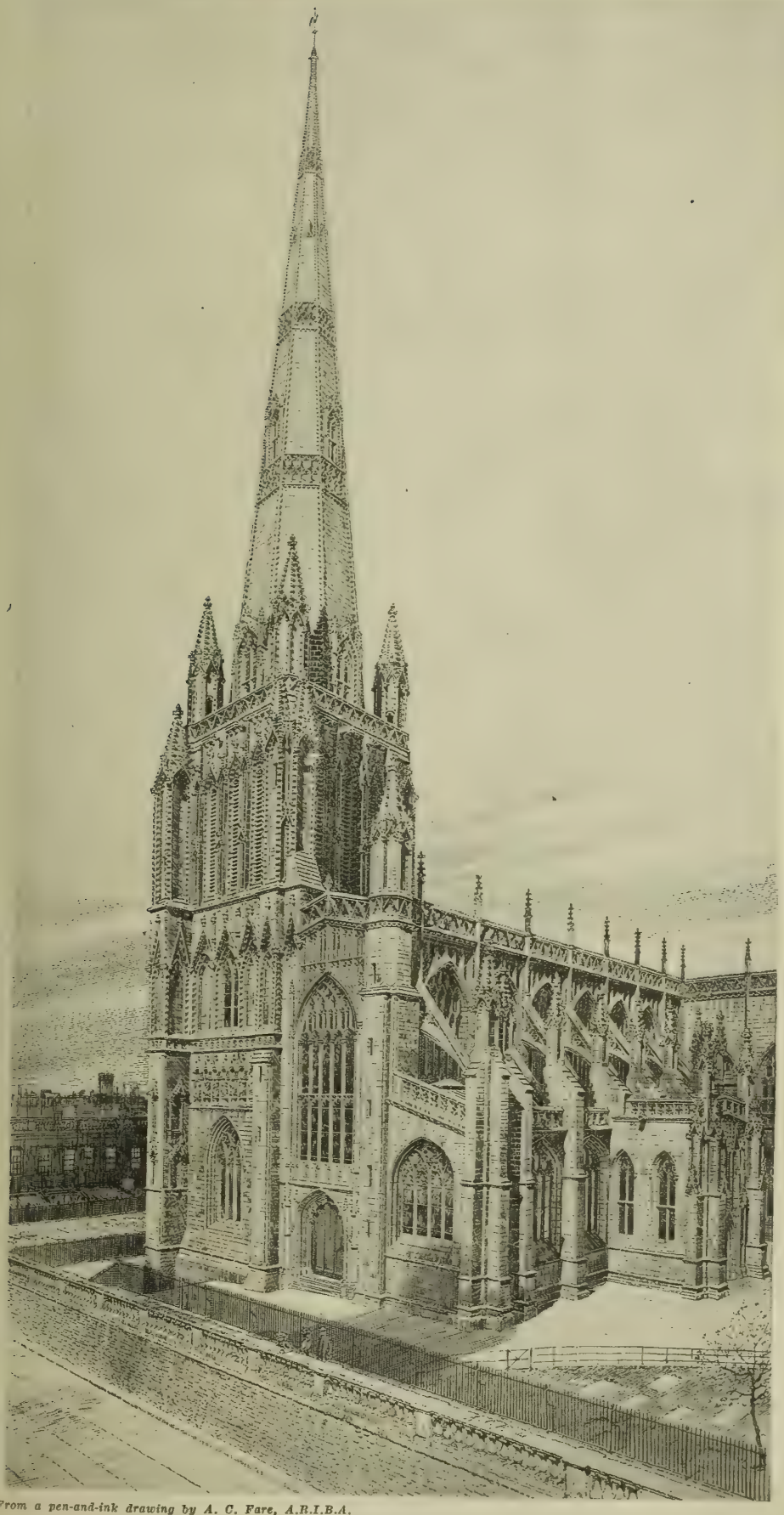
With further reference to this compe which we gave notice in our issue of Feb designs for which are to include the cinema and swimming bath, we unders in the conditions and instructions issu Governors it is stated the designs s simple and dignified. The school is to a date 730 boys in the upper school, and lower. As far as possible it is desired schools should be separate and self-c though not in detached blocks. T must accommodate 1,000 boys, and as used for concerts and other funct auditorium must be capable of expans it is pointed out that a boarded floor i so that the hall might be available for

Proposed New Offices, Trowbridge, W

The Wiltshire Working Men's Co Benefit Society invite architects to sub April 12 designs in competition for proposed to be erected on a site in street, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Mr. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Robe F.R.I.B.A., of 7, Bedford-square, W.C.1, are the assessors, and premiur £70, and £30 will be awarded. Full of conditions and instructions may b from the Chief Secretary, Wiltshir Men's Conservative Benefit Society, T Wilts.

Girls' Secondary School, Lyth

The assessor in this competition reference was made in our last iss Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., 612, P Building, Liverpool.



From a pen-and-ink drawing by A. C. Fare, A.R.I.B.A.

St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. (*See page* 362.)

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—VIII

BY F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

The Ground Floor.

THE ground floor is always different from the other floors, having to contain the public entrance hall. In addition to this it may contain other special features. 1020, Fifth-avenue (see last week's issue), is a very usual type, with vestibule preceding the hall, and the lift at the far end. Open access is provided to the rear court and to the public stairway. There are two "Duplex" flats covering the remainder of the floor, each having bedrooms on the floor

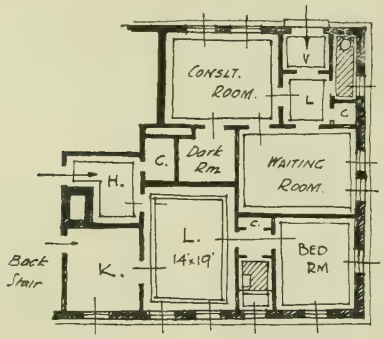


FIG. 32.—PLAN OF DOCTOR'S FLAT, 355, RIVERSIDE-DRIVE, NEW YORK.

above. One flat has a private entrance from the street.

Fig. 33, the first floor of the "Barry Apartments," Chicago, is much larger, and shows two entrances, public halls, manager's office, bureau overlooking both corridors, some odd maids' rooms and seven "Simplex" flats. The "Simplex," or single-story flats, are possible here because the situation is much quieter than Fifth-avenue or Park-avenue in New York. Sometimes in Chicago a small room for perambulators, &c., is provided adjoining the hall.

A doctor's flat, with separate entrance, is quite a usual feature. This is one designed by Mr. Alfred C. Bossom for 355, Riverside-drive, N.Y. (Fig. 32). Fig. 35 is a kind of hall which looks well and is applied to some of the plans illustrated. Two public entrances are unusual, owing to the expense of providing porters for both of them. Sometimes it is found advisable to keep the entrance away from the main street and to have it on the side street where cars can be parked and watched. If possible the entrance hall is run through so that it has a window looking on to the rear court. The

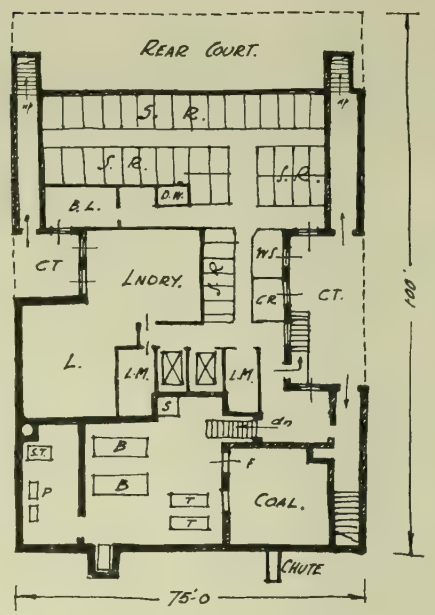


FIG. 34.—CELLAR PLAN FOR A FLAT BUILDING, 150, EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK.

L= Laundry.	*B*= Boiler.
S.R.= Store Room.	*T*= H.W. Tank over.
W.S.= Work Shop.	*A*= Ash Hoist.
G.R= Garbage Room.	*C*= Court.
B.L.= Boys' Locker Room.	*S.T.*= Suction Tank.
E.M.= Lift machinery.	*D.W.*= Dumb Waiter.
	F= Fuel. *S*= Sump.

planning of the ground floor is a matter of laying down the hall and approaches to lifts, and doing the best possible with the remainder.

Shops are not always desirable, and are avoided on good-class buildings. Sometimes the ground floor includes the janitor's flat, but more usually this is put in the basement. An iron gateway fills in the space where the side court joins the street in corner sites. This gate is much in evidence, and is usually quite large and elaborately designed, although used only by the tradesmen.

The treatment of the entrance doorway and of the vestibule and hall usually receive much attention. Radiators are placed at the sides of the vestibule. The decorative schemes of entrance halls generally rely more on careful design than on richness or expensiveness. Materials are perhaps brick and rough plaster finish, with the colour effects properly handled. Frequently they are treated with terrazzo, marbles, coffered ceilings, paintings, the orders

in plaster, mirrors, a little furniture and lamps. Again, the wall finish to entrance may be in Travantine (lava from Travernal (Italian marble, feint yello colour), or pink Tennessee marble. The ing finish may be terrazzo ("Trail marble chips laid in cement, divided into geometric patterns by thin brass strips.

The Roof Story or Pent House.

The laws regulate that on a maxim 50 per cent. of the roof area accomm may be constructed for a superintende store rooms, and for extra servants' This accommodation, well handled, is times made into the best flat in the b by treating the unused portion of the a garden and terrace, and having windows leading on to it. It is not common thing to find the architect building living in the pent-house and himself the superintendent. The beauty roof garden is, however, sometimes mar the chimney from the boiler which is to and too close to the terrace. Space i allotted in the pent house for additional bedrooms, which are let to the tenants.

The Cellar.

Cellars invariably extend beyond th wall structure, at the back and und the rear courts. The floor height is to 12 ft., except in the boiler-room, whe more. The law requires that the cella not be more than 2 ft. above pavement

Space is provided for :—

1. Storage compartments—1 per apa
2. Laundry compartments—1 per apartments, or a general laundr
3. Passenger lift machinery and landi for the service lift.
4. Coal storage.
5. Garbage-can room.
6. Ash hoist.
7. Boot-boy's room.
8. Janitor's flat, store-room, w.c lavatory.
9. Steps and passages giving all circulation.
10. Boiler-room containing 2 boile 2 hot-water heaters, storage ta
11. Pump-room containing 2 pressure sump, &c.
12. Space for switch-board and fuse-
13. Space for gas meters.
14. Space to receive tradesmen's deli
15. Incinerator.
16. Ash flue from fireplaces.

In addition there may be refrigerati room for valet service and staff locke laundry compartments are about 7 ft. 13 ft. each, and the storage comp about 60 ft., with wire mesh partitions

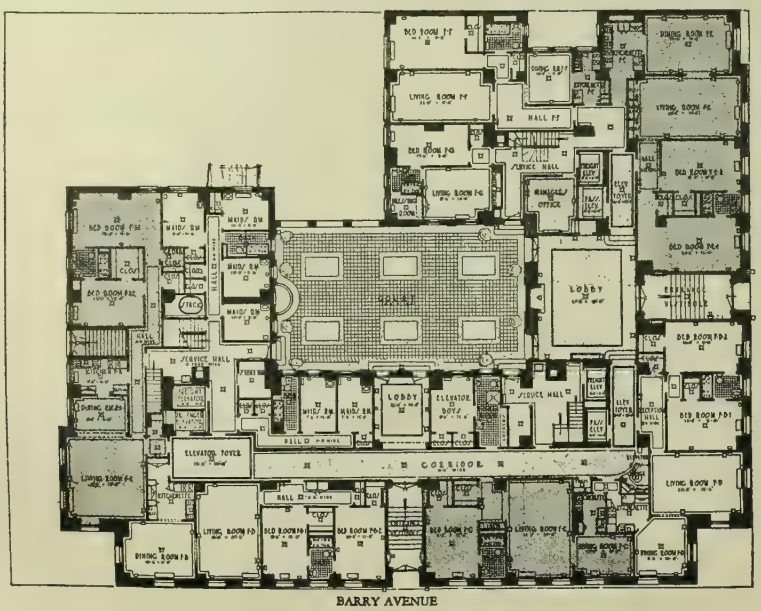


FIG. 33.—FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF APARTMENT HOUSE, CHICAGO.

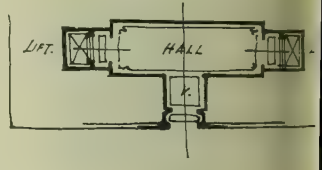


FIG. 35.

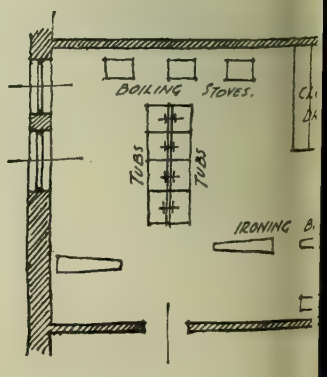


FIG. 36.—PLAN OF COMMON L

ors with locks. Except for the janitor's any, and perhaps the laundry, no day- considered necessary in the cellar. Fig. 34 for example of cellar plan. shows an incinerator. Figs. 36 and 38 lan of laundry and equipment.

UMPHAL ARCHES OF THE ROMANS

recent lecture at the Central School and Crafts, Sir Banister Fletcher, I.B.A., described the triumphal arches of mans as the outcome of Roman love of nd ostentation, and a desire to impress ed peoples with the military power of the Thus amphitheatres, for amusement, for luxury, and triumphal arches for depicted the various sides of human s which were catered for by those in These arches were erected in various f the home country, and in conquered es, to celebrate the opening of a new road ort. They reproduced in a permanent marble or stone the arches, garlanded greens, under which victorious generals in their quadrigas into a captured and sculptured panels displayed the of the processions along the Via Sacra he, when returning victors went up to crificial thanksgiving in the Temple of on the Capitoline Hill. The Arch of ecorded the capture of Jerusalem, and -reliefs set forth the seizure of the golden tick and the table of shew-bread from ly of Holies in the Temple, which were in triumph to Rome. Thus were the of the ancient world violated by invading The triumphs of peace were recorded in ches as that at Beneventum, which was in marble of the home and foreign policy Emperor Trajan. Pillars of victory which d the triumphs of victorious generals t another class of monument erected by mans, while rostral columns commemo- naval victories—all adding to the em- ent of Rome in its grandeur, and other cities.

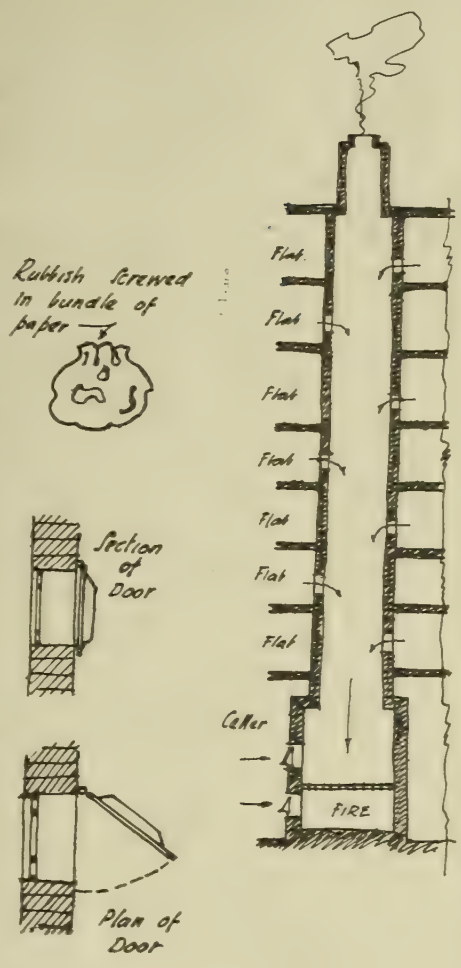


FIG. 37.—PRINCIPLE OF INCINERATOR.

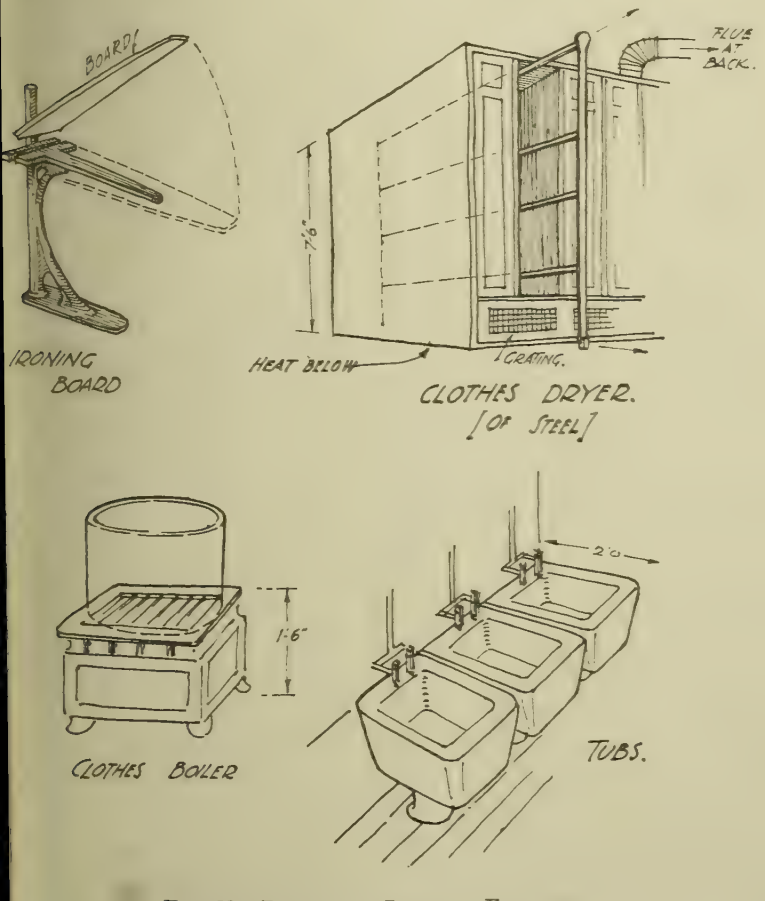


FIG. 38.—DETAILS OF LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

WITH reference to the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which comes into operation on July 1 next, the Ministry of Health has issued a Circular (No. 759), obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net, to the county councils and sanitary authorities, in which attention is drawn "to the following matters in connection with the administration of the law with regard to smoke abatement.

"(1) *General Administration.*—The new Act will give local authorities useful additional powers; but results must depend primarily upon good administration, and this is a matter which rests in the hands of the local authorities. By careful administration and close co-operation it is clear that much more can be done to reduce the emission of smoke. In this connection. it will be of advantage if the officials responsible for the abatement of smoke nuisances are specially qualified, and the Minister is glad to know that an increasing number of officers are taking advantage of special courses of training.

"(2) *Regional Committees.*—Some regional committees have recently been appointed to consider the smoke problem in their districts, and have rendered useful service. It appears to the Minister that there are advantages to be gained from the appointment of such a Committee, with either advisory or executive functions as may seem fit, in every area where there is a smoke problem common to a number of local authorities.

"(3) *Standards.*—The provisions in the Act in this matter should prove of much administrative service. They put on a legal basis a practice which has already been adopted by a number of local authorities. The Minister is advised that at present it is not practicable to apply standards to any but black smoke, and the kind of by-law which it will be possible to make under the section will provide that there shall be a presumption of a nuisance if, for instance. black smoke is emitted for two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes. This is a standard which is already applied in some cases. It may not be considered practicable in every district to apply so strict a standard at once, but it appears to the Minister that, in the absence of special circumstances, it should be the aim gradually to reach this standard. The Minister is of opinion that by-laws under this section should be made in every considerable industrial district.

"(4) *Exemption.*—The exemption which is already given to certain industrial processes by the Public Health Act, 1875, is extended by the new Act to certain additional metal processes. Power is also given by Provisional Order to extend the exemption to other industrial processes.

"(5) *Private Dwelling-houses.*—The Government did not consider it right at the present time to propose legislation as to the emission of smoke from private dwelling-houses. As regards new houses, much is now being done by local authorities and private builders to instal such methods of heating and cooking as will reduce the emission of smoke. and it is desirable that this process should be encouraged.

"(6) *Alkali Act.*—Since the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act was passed in 1906, consolidating and amending earlier enactments. there have been a number of new processes which on present evidence should probably be brought within the operation of the Act. It is the intention of the Minister to consider what extensions should be made, but full opportunity will be given to all interests to put forward their views before any Order is made under the Act."

The new Act enables proceedings to be taken in respect of "smoke which is not black; extension of 'smoke' to include soot, ash, grit, and gritty particles; increase of penalties; power to make by-laws prescribing standards as to the emission of smoke; and also with regard to cooking and heating arrangements in new buildings other than private dwelling-houses."

ORGANISATION AND COST OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE U.S.A.

THE PRESIDENT, MR. E. GUY DAWBER, presided at last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A., when a paper by MR. HARVEY WILEY CORBETT on this subject was read, in Mr. Corbett's unavoidable absence, by MR. T. S. TAIT, F.R.I.B.A. After some introductory remarks, the writer said on his visit to London last summer his only business excuse was an inquiry into the rather problematical extensions to Bush House. At that time he went rather carefully into the matter of costs for that particular type of commercial building. Mr. T. S. Nunn, of Messrs. Burr, Son & Nunn, who handled the quantities and directed the London office during the construction of Bush House, rendered him a great service by providing him with a complete list of labour costs figured on an hourly basis, and material costs figured on a unit price basis. Then, upon his (the speaker's) return to New York, Messrs. Hegeman & Harris, contractors for the "Chicago Tribune" building and many other notable works in America, very kindly checked this list with their own lists, and supplied the figures for identical items in New York. In this manner he secured a complete tabulation of building production costs in the two cities—a practical list, not a supposititious one based on theory or guesswork. An analysis of these tables yielded some surprising results. At first glance the first list, relating to materials, appeared to show a slightly higher cost average in New York. Brick and sand, for instance, were observed to be about the same; wood was much more costly in London; but, on the other hand, limestone, similar to Bath, was more expensive in New York. The second list, however, showing the cost of labour per working hour, revealed an enormous difference. We found that labour in New York was paid at least four to five times as much per hour as in London, four being a conservative estimate. For instance, a bricklayer in London received 1s. 9½d., and in New York 7s. 3d. A compressor driver got 1s. 5½d. in London, 8s. in New York. An iron worker 1s. 5½d. in London, and 7s. 3d. in New York; a plasterer 1s. 9½d. in London, and as much as 10s. in New York.

With these figures in mind, they might well imagine his astonishment when he read further on in Mr. Nunn's report that the cost per foot cube of finished building (commercial buildings) was actually no more in New York than in London. Mr. Nunn wrote:

"While to-day's prices per foot cube for various buildings in London are approximately considerably less than they were in the boom years immediately following the war, they still show an increase of probably 120 per cent. over pre-war costs. A large modern office building of a substantial and efficient but plain description cannot be built for a figure less than 2s. 1d. per foot cube. Examples are numerous at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. The larger and more ornate buildings for shipping companies, statutory authorities and other big concerns vary from 3s. 3d. to 5s. per foot cube, according to the nature of the work, the character of the external elevation treatment and the amount of decorative finish desired in the principal portions internally." If he (the writer) were asked to give foot cube figures for these classes of buildings in New York, they would be practically the same in each case. His task was, therefore, to explain how, with labour over four times as costly, they could build at the same final price for the finished structure.

There were four factors which went to make up the actual cost of a building. He said "actual cost" advisedly, because capital cost involved land values, fees, commissions on furnishing the necessary finances, taxes and interest during construction, and many other things. If they confined their discussion to this actual cost, he believed they would not only have a fair basis of comparison between London and New York, but a relatively accurate basis of comparison for the whole of the British Isles and the whole of the United States. And what was more, he thought the same comparison would apply to other building fields—residential, industrial, educational, governmental and religious—as well as to commercial construction.

These four factors of actual cost were:—

1. Architects' and engineers' services.
2. Contractor's organisation costs.
3. Material.
4. Labour to put the material in place.

The first item, architects' and engineers' services, was to all intents and purposes the same for New York and London, namely, 6 per cent. of the cost of the building. The second item, contractor's organisation costs, we might also assume to be about the same. Although in America they might have larger contracting organisations with greater overhead expenses, the volume of work done was proportionately greater, and hence the overhead charge against each individual job was proportionately less. It was more difficult to determine whether the third item, material, became a natural increased cost in the completed building or not. The unit price cost was greater in New York than in London, but it would be readily understood that that would depend on the type of building, for in some the biggest item might be brick, in others stone, and in others steel. Wood in New York was much cheaper than in London, and while no wood remained in most of their finished buildings, it was very extensively used in the process of construction. If this temporary wood could be ripped out and thrown away when it had served its purpose, as with them, it was easily seen that labour was saved over the case where it was necessary for economy's sake to salvage each piece and preserve it for future use. However, he believed they were safe in assuming, all things considered, that material costs were about the same in the two cities.

Hence three out of four factors in the actual cost of building were seen to be about the same in London and New York. It therefore followed that the fourth, labour, must account for the great discrepancy which appeared to exist between the cost of production and the final cost. They found New York paying four times as much as London for labour, and yet the finished fireproof building, on a foot cube basis, remained practically the same. One of two things must happen. Either in England a great deal more material was put in to produce a given foot cube, or American labour put in a great deal more material per working hour; either England built more substantially than necessary, or America erected buildings that were flimsy and insecure; either English organisation did not provide the facilities for its labour to work efficiently, or American organisation gave the workman every chance to work at maximum speed. He had watched British labourers at work, and he would hesitate to say that, when supplied with every opportunity for efficient effort, they were any less rapid than American labourers. In fact, operatives from the British Isles were among the best of all nationalities from which the New York building trades drew their la staffs.

With regard to the quantity of which went into the building to pr given foot cube, there was no doubt mind that London practice was to bui substantially—heavier foundations, walls, larger floor loads and stronge This alone would explain part of crepancy, but not all. American build mated labour at 60 per cent. of the cost, material at 40 per cent. In Engl proportion must be more than reversed being more nearly 30 per cent. of the cost and material 70 per cent. There increase in the quantity of material cube would, of course, affect final build in England more than would an incr labour wages. But in spite of this felt that a careful analysis must be first of the physical set-up of American ings as compared with English, and of the organisation of the building indu the two countries.

As far as physical set-up was concern American problem was much simpler t English. Their building plots were ne rectangular, due to the "grid-iron" their city streets. In England the irregular, with all sorts of angles, curv notches. Æsthetically such a lay-out v doubtedly finer, but practically the cheaper. It meant that they cou standard-sized steel forms which were to assemble than irregular ones. The less because they could be manufactu quantity, and they were easier fo labourers to put in place. Already they that from a physical point of view they money from the very plan of their cities average life of a commercial building i York City was said to be twenty years although he would hesitate to say th reputable architects or builders—or ev disreputable ones—designed their bu with one eye on the calendar for 194 semi-temporary nature of their const was bound to influence them to some Or, rather, he should say it influenc owner. The architect naturally wa monument to his talents, whereas the looked to his bank account and balance. were therefore inclined to build rather without sacrificing efficiency and st while English architects tended to gi terity a fighting chance to admire their work.

There were other things which made material cost higher than American. earth and clay required spread footing foundation, whereas, in New York a they had to deal chiefly with roc although rock might be more costly t vate, it required less in the way of s ture. Furthermore, he had noticed London they built a limited number o on foundations that were strong eno many more. But the chief physical st America resulted from the great size building operations. On those huge str most of which were concentrated in limited area, they were enabled to ins tems which would be impossible in of small operations scattered at separated points. The new Greybar in New York, for instance, contained 2 cubic feet and yet was built in a y one month. It had 31 acres of carp but covered only 68,000 square feet for it was 31 stories high. This buil designed by the architectural firm of Robinson, and was built by th Robinson, Todd Engineering Corpora also built the Cunard Building in N They had given him a Progress Cha showed the care with which every ele scheduled to arrive and to be put during construction. Such charts w before any sub-contract was let, and adhered to in the course of the wo very day and hour.

The increasing tendency in Americ owners to assemble larger and large whereon to put up larger and taller This had nothing to do with what oth

ined to call megalomania, but was cessary in order to get proper return where taxes were so high. The for large plottage became still greater ing laws were put into effect in 1916. ation of these laws was to restrict of buildings according to the width ets they flanked, the permitted height ccording to the district or zone in building was located. The height rred, however, only to the straight eight, " step-backs " being allowed that the building thereafter receded letermined angle, with the additional a tower to any height over quarter area. Now it was obvious that the plot was, the taller the building made and the higher the tower, and, said, height was necessary to get an return.

hese huge structures, a construction in New York might do only four or a year, and yet have a total annual business amounting to six million To do six million pounds' worth of n London, a contractor would have himself over fifty, perhaps a hundred ered all over the city, with a con- increased overhead, and terrific This brought him to the crux of situation, the question of building on. They probably heard over- mericans rhapsodise about American and American business organisation were sick and tired of it. But the ined, they had it, and if they had not, ld be prohibitive in the building When labour was 60 per cent. of , delays mounted up in money with rapidity. So their big construction ons had highly paid men whose sole was to prevent delays. These men ng but make weekly and even bi- spections of the material during the its manufacture. The material must d on time, routed on schedule, and at exactly the psychological moment er, lest it cluttered the streets and impeded progress; and no later, lest lionaire bricklayers and steam-fitters wages without doing any work in The delivery of material to points on n Island was in itself a task of extra- complication, for much of it must ransport—rail, barge, and motor eral times before it reached its n. The whole progress of the build- scheduled with the same exactitude. abour gang was finished with a cer- of a building, it was thrown to art where the material was waiting to another building—all on schedule ry hour and minute. Since most in New York were accepted with alties for every day of delay in com- he contractor must know pretty just what the entire time schedule before the work was even begun. ychological aspect of their labour was another highly important and musing matter. The labourer in ing trades received almost fabulous ricklayers got $14 to $16 per day; rs, $16; plasterers as high as $20. was three and four times the amount he so-called " white-collar " man. g overtime the labourer could make as much as a stenographer or a make in a week. Their universities ng out thousands of trained men into banks and bond houses, law mercantile firms, and for several d considerably less than the man astered a mechanical trade.

psychological effect of this seem- -turvy condition was extremely in- It had given labour the dignity always go with financial independ- England, the labourer was con- re of class distinctions. He took vithout dispute, and dared not talk boss. In America, he felt a certain quality with his boss, or at least mediate overseer. If he did not y he was treated, he said, so, and if he continued to be dissatisfied, he quitted, always sure of finding another job. Of course, that made it difficult at times for the boss, but there was another side to the medal. The American labourer felt himself at liberty to make suggestions, which the labourer in England would never dare make. If he found some shorter, more efficacious way of doing things, he spoke up, and if his superintendent was intelligent and the suggestion good, it was adopted. It gave him, in other words, incentive. Many of the highly paid executives in building concerns in America had come up from the ranks in that way.

A great deal was being done to make American labourers do good and rapid work—perhaps too much. Recently a labourer working on one of the new Columbia University buildings was called before a large meeting in the auditorium and awarded a certificate of craftsmanship. Dr. Butler, president of the University, was there, together with officials of the Building Congress, architects and engineers. There were speeches of congratulation, and he was given a gold button to wear in his coat lapel. This did not mean that he received extra pay, or even a bonus, but it meant that he would never want for regular work. When he applied for a job, he simply had to show the gold button and he would be taken on without further question. But the final effect that high wages had on the labourer was that it drew a higher class of men. They were more intelligent and efficient. Whether the present scale of wages was right and proper, or whether it was due to come a cropper some day, he was not prepared to say. But the fact remained that the unions had never from the beginning permitted a decrease in wages. And there still seemed to be plenty of work to be done.

To sum up, he thought they had found the reason why, with producing costs greater, the actual cost of the finished building in New York was practically the same as in London. There was, first, the physical set-up of the buildings themselves—standard rectangular forms, less material per foot cube, and less ponderous foundations. On the physical side they had also seen that the enormous size of American buildings made for concentration of effort, and permitted more efficient systems of handling material and labour to be installed. From the point of view of organisation, they had observed that the very cost of labour had compelled them to devise ways and means whereby no labouring time was wasted. And, finally, they had found that the labourer himself was more satisfied with his lot, and hence was enabled to work more contentedly and more efficiently, and that he had greater incentive to better his position in the world.

Mr. Wm. H. Nicholls, F.I.O.B., proposing a vote of thanks, said Mr. Corbett had estimated labour at 60 per cent. and material as 40 per cent. of building cost in the United States, and as 30 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively in this country. He suggested that 40 per cent. for labour and 60 per cent. for materials in England would be a more accurate estimate. The speaker then showed how, on Mr. Corbett's figures, a given job would take 192,000 hours to accomplish in New York and 480,000 hours in London. This was a challenge that should not be let pass. In his view Mr. Corbett was really comparing the incomparable, because the factors were so entirely different. The speaker then related how an American engineer came over to this country to " show us how to build." The architect wanted to alter something while the work was in progress, with the result that the American system was thrown out of gear. It was a question whether architecture should be allowed to become merely a pawn in the capitalist's game. He did not know whether we wanted to see that, or whether the English operative would allow it to happen. In one respect American architects set us an example; whereas we were prone to fill our spaces with detail rather than with the essence of proportion, in American buildings we would find just one fine piece of detail set in a wall space. In the case of an English job, with an awkward site, a lot of special detail and other complications, the bill was bound to be heavy and the labour slow and costly. To show that the English operative was capable of a big output if properly encouraged, the speaker instanced the case of six men working on a certain housing scheme, each earning £10 per week and laying their two thousand bricks a day. Labour should be the first charge upon industry and not a subsidiary one. It might be that contractors had something to learn from America, or it might be that the operatives had yet to learn that greater output meant greater demand. But he felt that we should try to find some means of comparing like with like—of testing whether our American friends really were able to carry out building work more efficiently and cheaply than ourselves.

Mr. R. Coppock, General Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives, seconding the vote of thanks, said the implication of Mr. Corbett's paper was that English building trade operatives were very indolent, but in his (the speaker's) experience they did as much work as they were paid for. Was it true, " the greater the output the greater the demand "—that the quicker you built a Liverpool Cathedral or a Regent-street, the quicker you would have similar new jobs to start upon? Building might now be flourishing, but what was going to happen in 1928? That was the kind of problem that engaged his earnest consideration. Friends of his had worked in America and had come back and told him that they worked no harder or faster there than here. In America the first consideration was the supervision of the supply of materials, whereas in this country the first consideration seemed to be to watch the man do the work. Here we did not seem to be able to get away from old methods. A man still had to " reach down two feet and up ten." The speaker suggested that much good might come from a more intimate association between the architect, the contractor, and the workman. They could reduce costs by improved methods. If we considered wages on the American plan we could get all the output we wanted in this country. Turning to the question of standardisation, the speaker mentioned examples of steel and concrete houses which, he said, meant death, æsthetically. One did not want to see that kind of standardisation multiplied in this country. There was more soul, he believed, among the building trade employers of this country than there was in America, and greater ideals.

Mr. J. B. Stevenson said that in New York there was much more co-operation between the architect and the builder, and the builder and his labour than there was in this country. The English operative was quite as good as the American, but the latter was very much more practised at one type of job. Here a man would be working on one type of job one day and quite a different one the next, and he really had not the same chance as the American operative.

Mr. Howard Robertson said American buildings, though built for a comparatively brief term of years, were not really shoddy; they were quite well done. They were certainly of a more temporary nature than English buildings; of lighter construction and with thinner walls. In England we had not arrived at finality of equipment. Everything was done to give the American workman facilities for a very high output. Wages were high, but living was high as well. The American operative was well off in work, but when out of work his savings were very soon exhausted. Standardisation of such elements as metal sash windows, doors, " trim," and so on, contributed to cheapness in American commercial buildings. It was good, sensible stuff—well proportioned and carefully studied in the design of the unit. In domestic work they did not find much standardisation, and consequently the cost was higher.

Mr. Hastwell Grayson said that the penalty system in America no doubt led to so much organisation. Mr. Robertson had told him many interesting things in that respect; for instance, that the tubes for electric wires and heating pipes were put in with the steelwork.

The President said it was individuality that still kept old England what it was.

Mr. T. S. Tait briefly replied.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Architectural Registration.

SIR,—With the question of Registration again looming large on the professional horizon, it is important that bodies such as the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants should express publicly at the earliest possible moment the views of its members on so important a subject. My Association approves the principle of Registration, always providing that the scheme proposed will apply equally to all persons engaged in the profession, without regard to membership of this or that organisation or society. So far as can be judged at this early stage the Bill sponsored by the R.I.B.A. can be described as fulfilling this condition. My Association has therefore decided to give general support to the scheme. Nevertheless, there are several points of special importance to salaried architects (who comprise the greater section of the profession), which it desires to see incorporated in the Bill, and which it is of opinion will have to be adopted before this section can be said to have reaped the full advantages which it is generally hoped Registration will bring.

Although comprising the majority of those in the profession, salaried architects are the least powerful and the poorest paid. It is they who feel the worst effects of overcrowding, intermittent employment, and of the present casual and inefficient system of entrance to the profession. Their subordinate position (they are occasionally referred to as "ghosts") is a perpetual stumbling-block to their ever becoming sufficiently well known in the profession to secure adequate representation on the councils and committees of architectural societies. Thus most of the protective measures, including registration, adopted by these bodies are framed without adequate regard to, or reliable advice on, the special circumstances of the salaried architects' employment and position.

As the only organised body recognised as representing solely the salaried architects, and with the object, therefore, of informing the profession of their wishes regarding this particular scheme, the A.A.S.T.A. has put forward to the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee the following proposals and amendments, all of which may be described as constructive, and in the opinion of my Council, calculated to strengthen the Bill in so far as the special case of salaried architects is concerned :—

(i) Since the expression "architectural assistant" is too vague, and is capable of bearing several interpretations, a definite interpretation would appear to be necessary in Clause 2 (*e.g.*, that the expression "architectural assistant" means any assistant architect, architectural draughtsman, student, pupil, or apprentice, or any other person engaged on architectural work).

This amendment has been largely met by the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee, and Clause 5 (B) of the Bill has been amended to include a definition of the "five years'" qualification, which period may now include any term of pupilage with an architect, or in a recognised school of architecture. (My Council has been assured that the term "architectural assistant" will include any *bona-fide* architectural assistant, no matter by whom employed, or how graded by his employer.) In view of the many cases known to the Association where injustice might easily be done, my Council has considered it desirable still to press for a definition somewhat on the lines of the assurance received, which would be less vague than the simple expression "architectural assistant."

(ii) In order that future entrants to the profession shall be known, and opportunity afforded for the adequate supervision of their training, a Register of Students should be a provision in the Bill; such students or pupils to be registered at the commencement of their studies.

In view of the decidedly vague knowledge possessed by the profession of the number which enters its ranks year by year, and the consequent lack of any definite and regular system of training, my Council is still pressing for the provision of a Register of Students within the Bill. The information and statistics which would be available from such a Register would in turn enable the profession to provide adequate facilities for the training of all entrants, and so give them a fairer and more equal chance of becoming efficient architects, of obtaining their professional diploma, and of passing any test set for Registration than is ever possible under the present loose and inefficient system. The Registration Committee is still considering this amendment.

(iii) In Clause 5 (B) it is provided that architectural assistants for a period of "five years immediately prior to" the date of the passing of this Act shall be registered. It is felt that in fairness to all architectural assistants the words "immediately" and "is so at the date of the passing of this Act" should be deleted, the paragraph reading as follows :—

(B) was a *bona-fide* architectural assistant for a period of five years prior to the date of the passing of this Act.

My Council, in submitting this amendment, was desirous of protecting the interests of two groups. First, the salaried architect who at the time of the passing of the Act might be unemployed. Second, the *bona-fide* assistant who, through lack of work within the five years prior to the passing of the Act, may have been unemployed or have accepted a temporary post outside the profession and so failed to qualify. As a result of my Council's representations, Clause 5 (B) has been amended by the Registration Committee to include all such *bona-fide* architectural assistants otherwise eligible on the Register. There is nothing now in the clause to indicate that the applicant must necessarily be in some employment at the date of his application.

(iv) That in view of the large proportion of assistants who will be registered, and who for several already well-known reasons will be unrepresented on the Council or Committee administering the Act, it is suggested that (*a*) at least two official representatives of the A.A.S.T.A. be nominated to the R.I.B.A. Council instead of one as at present, and (*b*) the Council should appoint at least one of these to any smaller Committee set up to administer the Act.

(This principle was adopted by the R.I.B.A. Council when it set up the Unification and Registration Committee and Sub-Committee respectively in 1920 and 1921.)

It will be observed that many of the amendments put forward by my Council have been adopted by the Registration Committee.

Thus it will be apparent to all salaried architects that constant watchfulness and preparedness alone will provide them with adequate safeguards under Registration. My Council would therefore earnestly appeal to all to give the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants their whole-hearted support now, in its endeavours to protect and advance their professional status, interests, and privileges.

JOHN MITCHELL,
General Secretary.

SIR,—An important point which appears to have escaped the notice of your correspondents on the subject of the Architects' Registration Bill is that of the position of the professional bodies outside the architectural profession referred to in Section 20 of the Bill, the Schedule to which comprises :—

The Institution of Civil Engineers.
The Surveyors' Institution.
The Institution of Structural Engineers.
The Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.
The Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute.

Members of these bodies are *ipso facto* exempted from all provisions of the Bill (except th
may not style themselves "architects
are, therefore, *not* subject to registrati
are nevertheless able to practise as arc
give architects' certificates, and generally
in the profession of architecture, althou
in many cases possess no qualificat
experience in this profession.

It would be interesting to learn o
logical grounds it is proposed to exempt n
of these outside professional bodies fro
tration, and yet to empower them to give
tects'" certificates and charge for prof
services, and at the same time to
members of purely architectural organi
many of whom have been in prac
architects for a lifetime, but who do n
scribe to the R.I.B.A., to submit to
by the R.I.B.A. as to their suitability
on their profession.

H. B. WHITEFIELD,
General Secretary
Faculty of Architects and Su

Architectural Competitions and You Architects.

SIR,—The apathy which is supposed
amongst assistants and students of the
day perhaps accounts for the absence
response in your columns to the que
limiting competitors to architects in
raised by your correspondent "N.D.
few weeks ago. There is no doubt th
petitions open to all have provided the
necessary to enable a young and clever a
without capital or influence to build up
tice for himself.

As the purpose of competitions is s
discover a genius, it seems to follow t
limiting restrictions are wrong in
and likely to produce a result the re
that expected by the promoters. On t
hand, it might be admitted from a
point of view that there is a risk in er
important work to a young architect
obviously without experience, but it is
able whether the possession of a bui
exceptional architectural merit should
than compensate for this. In the in
architecture, when professional advi
appointed, should it not be their duty
to allow the restricting condition?

Charing Cross Bridge.

SIR,—It would seem from the bird's-
of the proposed new roadway over the
at Charing Cross, published in a daily pa
the suggestion made in *The Builder* of F
that the entrance to the new road sho
mence from Charing Cross Bridge i
further down the Strand, has been ad
the Royal Commission on London Cr
Traffic, but the proposed bridge over t
is retained. This is regrettable, as fror
at the map of London it will be at once
cars from the City instead of goin
Strand will have to follow a roundabo
get to Waterloo Station by the new r
There is really no need for this bridg
Strand, as the incline from that point
the railway lines is very slight, and t
be further and carefully considered.

FREDK. NESBITT

[Further letters are given on pages
others are postponed for want of sp

British Empire Academy.

A meeting of the British Empire
(United Arts Society) was held rece
the presidency of Lord Howard de Wa
main object of the academy is t
exhibition space, galleries, theatre, a
hall, large enough to enable modern
musicians, and dramatists to display
and "to provide a central Home of
the capital of the Empire, where all
latent talent of Great Britain and the
can be displayed and maintained
whole world." A site has been offer
minster, on the north side of the Th
Lambeth Bridge, and plans have be
for temporary exhibition galleries,
club, and reception rooms.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BLACKPOOL

full awards in this competition are
n page 352. The following particulars
winning design are extracted from the
of the successful architects, Messrs.
& Gordon:—The scheme has been
d with a view to the erection of an
ate hospital, the layout and design of
are independent of the portion of the
buildings now incorporated in the
Careful consideration has also been
o the method to be adopted in erecting
buildings and at the same time carrying
work of the hospital. The whole of the
ard blocks, out-patients' department,
home, operating theatre, boiler-house
rtuary would be first erected without
ing with the present hospital, and a
ary kitchen and servants' quarters and
tration offices would be provided in a
position during the period the new
and administration offices, &c., are
erected, when the existing wards are
l and patients transferred to new words,
his method of erecting the hospital in
tions would not only be economical, but
preserve the continuity of the work of
spital with the least disturbance of
cy. With the exception of the retention
major portion of the existing hospital
nd adapting same for administration
electrical department, kitchen and
s' quarters, &c., the architects have not
red it desirable or economical to retain
the other buildings existing on the site
e are not suitable for modern hospital
ments.

ision for future extension is indicated on
ns, and provides for a new ward block
eds at the east end of the main connect-
ridor and also a possible future extension
lding over the maternity, observation,
ng and paying patients' blocks, which are
ly one story buildings, but would be
f sufficient strength to permit of an
nal story in all cases.

rials Suggested to be Used.—The founda-
be of Portland cement concrete. The
nerally to be of sound, hard, well-burnt,
d bricks, built in English bond in lime
The walls generally will be faced with
d local red bricks with different coloured
ressings, and those portions so shown
ve dressings, mouldings, &c., of stone.
rs in the new buildings would be of fire-
onstruction with steel joists and rein-
concrete. The sloping roofs would be
with slates and the flat roofs with
laid to falls on concrete All joiners'
penters' work would be of best selected
d yellow deal, and all joiners' details
be flat and dustproof wherever possible
lowing the best hospital practice. The
o wards would be of hardwood stained
lished and finished flush both sides.
ndows to all hospital buildings would be
sements fixed in wood frames the top
open in with quadrants and cheeks, the
ortion of the "Austral" type, so that
ion is obtained without being directly
The windows to boiler-house would be
asements built into brickwork with
to open. Windows to nurses' home
ministration buildings would be deal
shes and frames.

loors to the wards generally would be
tion jointless floors laid on screeding on
sub-floors, and having quarter-round
3 in. radius turned up against walls.
rs to other rooms generally would be
deal batten floors laid on fir battens
top of concrete sub-floors. The floors
ternal corridors, bath-rooms and lava-
ould be mosaic floors, having all skirt-
nded off and turned 6 in. up against
d all bath-rooms and lavatories would
annels formed in mosaic over which
nd basins would discharge. The floor
connecting corridor between ward
would be finished in seyssel asphalt laid
to fall to gutter at sides. The floors to kitchen, scullery, stores and larders would be mosaic.

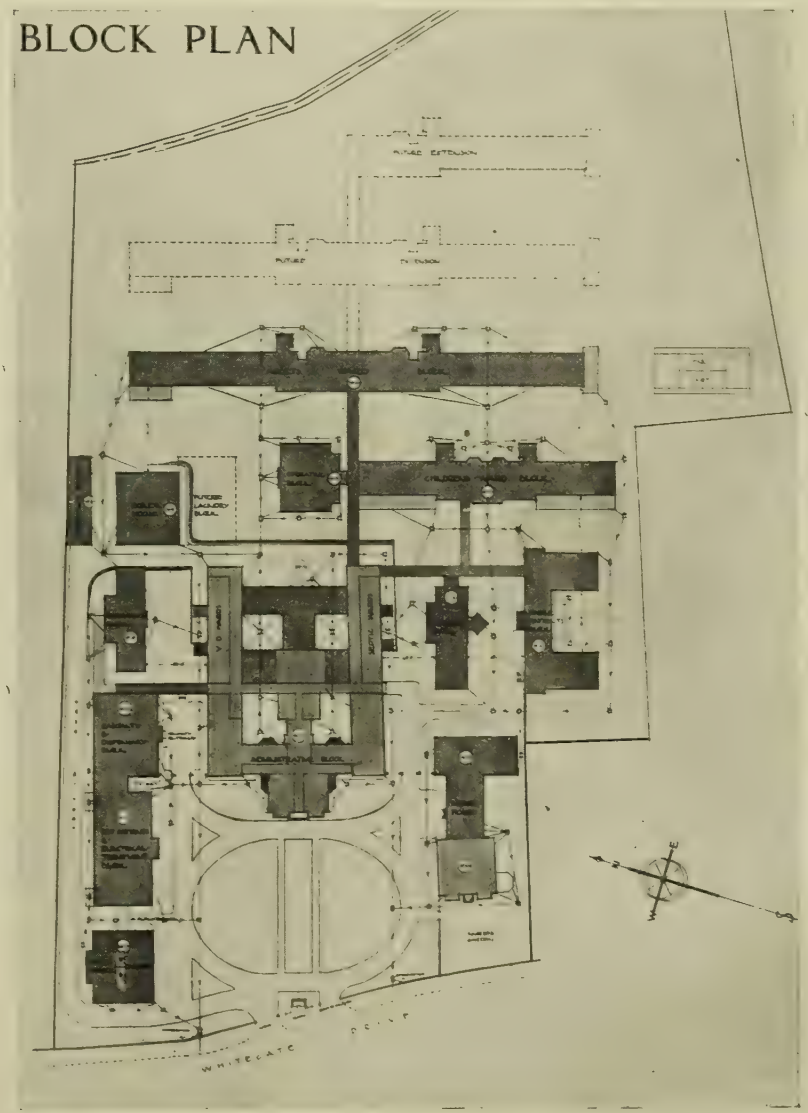
The walls generally would be finished in hydra-lime plaster and painted, except where heating coils are used, and these would be treated with special plaster. The walls of all bath-rooms, sanitary blocks and lavatories would be finished with "Terrazzo" dado, 6 ft. high, having all corners and angles rounded off to 3 in. radius. The walls to all corridors in ward blocks would have similar dado 4 ft. 6 in. high, and all other corridor walls to have dado 4 ft. 6 in. high in Keen's cement. The walls of main corridor between ward block to be finished fair face with flush pointing in cement. The walls of boiler-house block and laundry would be finished fair faced and distempered.

Heating.—The buildings would be heated throughout on the "panel" invisible system, the heat being radiated into the wards from the ceilings and in other rooms through the ceilings on walls. The heating mains carried from boiler-house through subways to subsidiary mains and would be controlled by valves into different sections.

Registration of Architects.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times*:—"Communications from two quarters have appeared in your columns, having reference to the Bill for the registration of architects, which is being promoted by the Royal Institute and is now before Parliament. The nature of these communications indicates that some misapprehension exists as to the scope and effect of the Bill. Following a useful precedent which has recently been established in matters of legislation, a draft Bill was circulated some time ago for the purpose of eliciting the views of associations and other institutions interested in the matter. I am happy to say that, with few exceptions, the Bill is receiving general support. On some details of procedure and machinery, certain helpful suggestions have been made. These have received the careful consideration of the promoters of the Bill, and amendments meeting most of the points raised have been embodied in the Bill, which, it is expected, will shortly be in print. It may be that certain other qualifications of a non-vital character will be asked for on the passage of the Bill through Parliament, and to all such requests careful and courteous consideration will be given.

The one object which the Institute has before it is to raise the standard of architectural education and the qualifications of the practising architect, and with that the public appreciation of good architecture. Only in this way can there be prevented that vulgarisation of town and country to which the attention of civic societies and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is being so earnestly directed."



Second Premiated Design. By Messrs. Alfred Saxon Snell & Phillips.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Rent Restriction Acts.

Mr. A. E. Sockett, barrister-at-law, senior lecturer to this Faculty, delivered an interesting lecture on the Rent Restriction Acts at Exeter and Bristol on Thursday and Friday, February 17 and 18. At the outset, the lecturer said the existing statutes governing the subject must be known by name, and it should be remembered that the lecture was to be confined to the rent-restriction and ejectment portions of the Acts, and would not touch upon mortgages.

Existing Statutes.—There were five statutes in force, namely (1) the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, known as the principal Act; (2) the Rent Restrictions (Notices of Increase) Act, 1923; (3) the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Act, 1923; (4) the Prevention of Eviction Act, 1924; and (5) the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions Continuation) Act, 1925. The last-mentioned Act merely prolonged the operation of the other Acts. The Rent Restriction (Notices of Increase) Act, 1923, was only passed to amend the principal Act on an isolated point. Previous to the amendment referred to, the landlord could not get any permitted increase of rent unless he had first terminated the tenancy by a notice to quit; it was not then sufficient, said the lecturer, merely to serve the tenant with a notice of increase of rent. Now, however, the statutory notice of increase of rent was sufficient, and need not be accompanied by a notice to quit. Great care should be taken to use the statutory form of notice of increase under the 1920 and 1923 Acts, and it must be one week's clear notice in the case of an increase of rates, and four weeks' clear notice in other cases. The words "standard rent," said the lecturer, over and over again occurred in the Acts, and unless their meaning was understood it was useless to proceed further

Standard Rent.—Standard rent meant the rent at which the dwelling-house was let on August 3, 1914. If the dwelling-house was not let on that date, then the rent at which it was last let before August 3, 1914. If the dwelling-house was first let after August 3, 1914, then the rent at which it was first let. In other words, the crucial date of August 3, 1914, had always to be gone back to for reference, and only in that way was it possible to understand whether property was or was not subject to the operation of the Acts, or to ascertain what permitted increase of rent was allowed to be added to the "standard rent." Over and over again, in his own experience, cases happened in which a landlord got a new tenant to agree to pay a higher rent, but nowadays the tenant was usually more informed and made inquiries at what figure the property was let in 1914. Adding to this the permitted increase, it could easily be seen whether the landlord was justified in his claim or not.

Dwelling-houses Within and Outside the Acts.—The Acts, the lecturer said, applied only to property the annual value of which was below a specified limit. Speaking generally, they applied only to a house, or part of a house, let as a separate dwelling where either the "standard rent" or "the rateable value" did not exceed in London £105, and in the provinces £78. In Scotland the limit was £90. The test, therefore, was not only rent, but also rateable value. For example, property was within the protection of the Acts even if the rent exceeded £78 in the provinces, if in fact the rateable value did not exceed this figure. Rent and rateable value were two independent criteria to be considered. Probably one of the most important points for consideration was the class or kind of property protected by the Acts. To what extent did premises occupied for business purposes fall within the Acts? It was quite true that the Acts were passed for the purpose of keeping a roof above people's heads during the great house shortage, but although this limited protection to property occupied as a dwelling-house, it did not mean that premises occupied also for business purposes were outside the Acts. Otherwise, said the lecturer, how could public-houses be protected? In the case of a public-house, the dominant purpose of occupation was to carry on the business of selling drinks, and residence was only an occupation of a minor degree. Dominant user was not, it seemed, a true guide; the real test probably was, "Are the premises substantially and *bona fide* used as a dwelling-house, and not merely occasionally so used?" If they were, then the property was within the Acts, even if there was also a business occupation. Terms and conditions of letting must also be taken into account, and sometimes the fact as to whether structural alterations had resulted in a change into business premises. If premises were let off for business purposes only, then they would not be within the Acts if they were used for residential purposes in breach of contract. On a question of use or disuse of premises for residence on business, the point also probably had to be considered whether a change of status in the premises was brought about by and with the consent or acquiescence of the landlord or not.

There were provisions in the Acts excluding certain dwelling-houses. These were (1) dwelling-houses *bona fide* let at a rent which included payments in respect of board, attendance, or use of furniture; (2) dwelling-houses where land was included of rateable value not less than one-quarter of the rateable value of the house, as in the cases of farms and market gardens; (3) where the rent payable in respect of any tenancy of a dwelling-house was less than two-thirds of the net rateable value thereof; (4) certain new or reconstructed houses; and (5) decontrolled property.

Decontrolled Property.—Decontrolled houses were provided for by the 1923 Act, section 2. The section says that "where the landlord of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is in possession of the whole of the dwelling-house on the 31st July, 1923, or comes into possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at any time after 31st July, 1923, then from and after 31st July, 1923, or such later date when the landlord subsequently comes into possession, the principal Act shall cease to apply." A house was not, however, decontrolled if the landlord got possession under an order or judgment for non-payment of rent. To get property decontrolled it was necessary for the landlord to get actual physical possession. Actual entry on the premises at the termination of a tenancy was the best way, although getting the key of empty property was also sufficient. But it was not sufficient merely to inspect empty property from the outside, without possession of the key or actual entry on the property.

Permitted Increase of Rent.—The amount by which the increased rent of a dwelling-house to which the Acts applied might exceed the "standard rent" was shown by certain permitted additions, viz.: (1) In respect of improvements or structural alterations (as distinct from decoration or repairs), 6 per cent. on expenditure before July 2, 1920, and 8 per cent. on expenditure after that date; but the tenant might apply to the Court on the ground that the expenditure was unnecessary; (2) an increase of rates payable by the landlord might be added; (3) a further set of percentages on the "net rent" might be added, that was to say (*a*) 15 per cent. of the net rent in any case, and (*b*) a further 25 per cent. of the net rent where the landlord did the repairs, or a lesser percentage if the landlord was responsible for part and not the whole of the repairs. The provision for 15 per cent. and 25 per cent. made up 40 per cent., which, the lecturer said, most landlords thought they could add on to the standard rent as a matter of course. This was a wrong construction, however, and only 15 per cent. should be on as a matter of course. The bala 25 per cent. depended on the fact as was responsible for repairs. Where the lord was not solely responsible for repa notice of increase of rent could be give a portion of the 25 per cent. until the had been settled by agreement of the or the decision of a County Court ha given on the matter.

Security against Distress and Ejectm The lecturer concluded his remarks ferring to the subject of distraint and ment. Where property was subject to t tection of the Acts no distress for rent, b could be levied except with the leave County Court. The tenant was also pr from ejectment, and an order of the Co such a purpose could only be obtain specified grounds, a list of which wo found in the Acts. Even on such grou order could not be obtained unless the considered it reasonable to make the This was a provision frequently for with a consequence that many landlord under the wrong impression that they "as a matter of course" get possessio tenant was in arrear with his rent or ha mitted a breach of covenant. This was and possession would only be given Court in any case where it consid was reasonable to make the order.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYOR

Annual Dinner.

THE annual dinner of this Association w on Friday last at Stewart's Restaurant, street, when the President, Mr. W. Campbell, occupied the chair. Among present were Messrs. R. S. Gledhill, H. A. —Beryl, C. H. Taylor, Goodman, Bowma Jones Athoe, Herbert Kidd, Bramall, L. V son, C. E. Wright, Tilley, Phillips, Taske Jessamine, Vizer, Puzey, Gibbens, Sa Creegan, Foster, Gale, Barton, Bidwell, Fa J. W. Pate, Johnson, Peppiatt, C England, Arnold, Buckingham, Upfield Clarke, Hilder, Pether and E. Holden.

The loyal toast having been honoured Mr. L. W. Robson, A.C.A., propos toast of "The Association," said they that the Association was an undoubted As their President had said on another o they had no desire to belittle the valua of the older architectural body, but t that there was much useful work that Association such as theirs could do. Th ciation had a very live membership, gathering proved. The ideals of the Ass were of the soundest, and the first was the interests of the public.

The President, in reply, said it was pleasure to him to appear before them second year as President of so strong a a body as the Association. He hop before long they would receive notice to t that negotiations had been complet regard to new headquarters. At th dinner their membership amounted to s hundred odd; he was gratified to be report that it now exceeded one th Turning to the question of Registrat speaker said that whatever he might say regarded as his personal views. On the of Registration they were no doubt ag the question of the application of that was one that required very careful cons from the point of view of possible effects allied professions as a whole. He ass hearers that they as an Association w alive to those possible effects. The Bi was coming before the House of Com April 8, was a Bill dealing primarily w tects. They, as an Association, consi only of architects but surveyors and surveyors, had to study it from the poi of the profession as a whole. After thi of consideration one would have thoug Registration was to be realised the B have been more carefully thought should have considered the opinions of thousands of bona-fide practitioners-

s unattached. Sir Geoffrey Butler had his duty as a Member of the House of us to state that the R.I.B.A. could "get a good deal of what they wanted ement with representative organisations cared to spend the time and take the to try." They of the Association had nes invited the R.I.B.A. to give them a ce to discuss the Bill. The latest com-ion they had had from the Institute was fect that they were carefully considering ter—that was, the Association's amend-not the question of a conference. He hopeful if they did not get a conference Bill would go through. The Association something on modern lines. In their dual professional education was a much ystem than cramming. For an institu-o forward with a Bill while representing ne seven or eight thousand practitioners getting at the crux of the matter at all. he R.I.B.A. themselves would be more with a Bill representing the various of the profession. Unless they of the ion received consideration they had no ive but definitely to oppose the Bill.

I. A. Heath then proposed the toast of isitors," and Mr. W. Mitchell, P.A.S.I.,

E. Holden then read a paper on "Lead, Home Office Regulations."

IE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

Preliminary Examination, 1927.

ollowing candidates have passed the reliminary examination of the Surveyors' ion :—

ott.	J. N. B. Lander.
ldred.	O. M. Lewis.
Atkinson.	F. L. Living.
Balch.	R. C. Mawer.
Barr.	A. D. Mercer.
ows.	S. Messer.
ht.	R. G. Moore.
erg.	J. L. Parkinson.
owen.	A. V. Partis.
. Brackett.	G. E. Payne.
ley.	W. G. Penny.
Burton.	H. J. W. Phillips.
larke.	D. G. Piggott.
ope.	J. B. Pilbrow.
t.	H. W. Pinchbeck.
ross.	S. Plaster.
uthbert.	J. A. Purvis.
avey.	C. H. E. Rebbeck.
avies.	M. F. Rice.
	P. C. Ridout.
ensham.	D. Rose.
. Dew.	G. P. Scott.
lcock.	V. C. P. Scott.
eck.	B. M. Scudamore.
ord.	N. D. Smith.
eorge.	J. B. Storey.
ing.	E. H. Sykes.
. Harbour.	E. Symmons.
rrison.	R. S. Tayler.
arvey.	W. C. Thomas.
Hawksley.	J. W. Tilzey.
ll.	I. Todd.
Hinitt.	G. S. Trevor.
oker.	H. A. Tuttle.
adson.	G. Waller.
ughes.	D. G. Webster.
stler.	J. A. Weller.
atson.	J. Wicks.
le.	A. M. R. Wilkinson.
well.	J. E. Woodward.
	L. P. Woolf.
ele.	E. T. Wright.
rshaw.	R. E. Wright.
lingworth.	E. O. B. Yorke.
ng.	C. V. Young.
Kirkby.	D. S. Glen.

Housing Schemes.

ittee of the Council of the Surveyors' n has been considering the question hat part of the population whose nt does not permit them to live at from their work can be housed in ral positions in large towns. They that the full number of persons dis-n hardly be housed on the cleared hey suggest that, subject to proper conditions as to light, air space, ventilation and planning, replacement should be the ideal at which to aim. For this purpose, and subject to the above proviso with regard to light and air, they attach great importance to economic lay-out. Unless the necessity for this is recognised by those responsible for approving lay-out plans in central districts, they fear that persons having to reside near their work will look for other accommodation in the neighbourhood and thus tend towards the overcrowding of existing property in the surrounding districts.

SOUTHEND SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Southend and District Society of Architects held its inaugural meeting at the School of Arts and Crafts recently, when Sir Charles Nicholson delivered his first presidential address and Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., spoke on architects and architecture generally. "Many happy returns of the day," was the President's opening wish for his new Society, and he went on to express the hope that in time they would become affiliated to the R.I.B.A., to which organisation many members already belonged. Flourishing provincial societies had been instituted in the large towns, but up to the present there had been nothing of the kind in Essex or in the counties around London. He thought that the better-class work was found in those districts where there existed a strong provincial architects' society. Their chief object was to improve the local standard of architecture. It was an advantage to any locality to possess a few fine buildings, but it was a much greater advantage when the general run of the ordinary buildings should be practical and economical—by which he did not necessarily mean cheap, but rather tasteful. Primarily, then, it was their object to improve the standard of building in the town, and he hoped they all would contribute to the stock. They desired to help forward education and to further the interests of younger men and women who aimed at adopting the career of an architect or one of the kindred arts. They trusted, too, to exercise a beneficial effect upon craftsmanship in the neighbourhood and, if possible, to create a demand for well-made material and fittings, so that the citizen and speculative builder might at least have the choice of goods that were not merely showy and shabby. They freely offered their services in an advisory capacity both to public bodies and private individuals upon matters where it was felt that such advice might be of assistance to the community. At the same time they felt bound to uphold the standards set by the R.I.B.A. regarding etiquette.

Major Barnes claimed that their Institute was the greatest professional organisation under the British flag. It was in the closest possible relationship with architects in every part of the Empire where the English tongue was spoken. They belonged to a profession which was more than a profession—it was a great art. And in their work they wanted to bring out that fact and its importance to their private and public life. The more people understood about architecture, the more they would appreciate it, the more they would desire it. At the back of their minds, if the public desired it, they would employ architects, and in the end they (the architects) would not come badly off. They could not have a great civilisation without great architecture—it was really the hall-mark of civilisation. In Southend they had a great chance. They had almost virgin ground upon which to work and they had in that neighbourhood very great opportunities. The fact that they had got such a Society was a propitious thing for the Borough

Mr. C. Neil then handed to Major Barnes, to present to the President, a badge of office, which had been designed by Mr. Thomas. In the course of his observations, Mr. Neil said that in Southend the speculative builder had had to erect streets and streets of houses all of the same elevation at the cheapest possible price in order to attract people to the town. But that necessity, he was glad to say, was now at an end.

Handing the medallion to Sir Charles, Major Barnes congratulated the Southend society upon having a most distinguished architect as its President.

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN-PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of this Association was held at the R.I.B.A. 9, Conduit-street, on February 25. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (President of the Association), in the course of his remarks, said he thought they had had a very memorable year; they had seen the coming-of-age of the garden city at Letchworth, which now took its place among the important rural towns of this country. Letchworth was a sound financial proposition; he held that to be of the essence of the movement. Having referred to the knighthood conferred upon Sir Ebenezer Howard, the speaker said a great source of gratification was found in the growing friendship of the Minister of Health. Mr. Neville Chamberlain had thrown himself whole-heartedly into the cause of the garden city movement on more than one occasion during the past year. He (the speaker) hoped the State would decide to assist or to take the major part in the promotion of garden cities.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

(Western Branch.)

The annual general meeting of this Institute was held at the Hotel Metropole, Swansea, on Wednesday, February 23. The work of the year was reviewed by the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary.

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee were re-elected :—

Chairman, Mr. C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.; Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A.; and Honorary Auditor, Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A.

Executive Committee: Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. H. C. Portsmouth, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. S. R. Crocker, L.R.I.B.A.; Mr. O. S. Portsmouth, A.R.I.B.A.; Mr. D. F. Ingleton, L.R.I.B.A.

Representatives of the Associates and Students: Mr. C. W. Geddes and Mr. B. W. Ellis.

The following members were elected to represent the Branch on the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects: Messrs. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A.; C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A.; H. C. Portsmouth, F.R.I.B.A.; O. S. Portsmouth, A.R.I.B.A.; S. R. Crocker, L.R.I.B.A.; G. R. H. Rogers, L.R.I.B.A. Associates' and Students' Representative: Mr. C. W. Geddes.

The members were entertained to tea by the Chairman, Mr. C. Russell Peacock, F.R.I.B.A., and afterwards adjourned to the Deffett Francis Gallery for a lecture by Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Head of the School of Architecture, Cardiff), on "The Work of Sir Christopher Wren."

Exhibition of Architects' Working Drawings.

In the notice of this exhibition at the R.I.B.A., which we published in our issue for February 18, the name of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., should have appeared in the place of Mr. Michael Tapper, A.R.I.B.A. The exhibition opened on Monday last and will close on Friday next.

An Old Tithe Barn.

The East Riding Antiquarian Society is about to make a public appeal for funds to preserve the old Tithe Barn at Easington and utilise it as a museum of old farming and cottage appliances. Aisled and thatched, the barn was erected about 1500, and is one of the few of its kind remaining intact. With the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners it is proposed in future that the barn shall contain exhibits relating to folk-lore and old-time farming implements.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

St. Mary Redcliffe.

We give this week an illustration by Mr. A. C. Fare of the beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, which is in serious and urgent need of repair, a sum of at least £30,000 being required. To facilitate the raising of the money, the Canynge Society, which was first formed in 1848 and operated till 1873, has been re-formed. At a recent meeting, Sir George Oatley, who has been reporting on the fabric periodically since 1912, stated that the great trouble was with the masonry, although there were other parts which required repair, such as the whole of the glazing of the clerestory windows. There were three main essentials (1) to preserve structural soundness, especially in cases where this was vital, as, for instance, the flying buttresses; (2) to prevent possible danger to persons and damage to the fabric by falls of decayed fragments of stone; and (3) to reproduce in the new and sounder material, before it had become so far perished as to be unrecognisable, details of moulded and carved work. With regard to what was left of the original work—and there was some masonry which still bore the ancient tool marks—he deprecated any renewal unless imperative to sustain the structure, but recommended coating with a preparation of lias lime as a preservative. It was reassuring to find that the more ancient work had endured the ravages of time far better than the modern renewals.

We feel that such an object as the restoration of a building known throughout the world to be, in the words of Queen Elizabeth, "the fairest parish church" in her kingdom, cannot fail through lack of proper financial support.

Nos. 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings.

This new block of City offices has recently been completed from the design of Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A. It faces on to a narrow court, the buildings on the opposite side being erected to a similar height, and all cornices and projections likely to cut off light to the court have been omitted. The general contractor was Mr. C. W. Ward, and following is a list of the sub-contractors: Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., white terra cotta; The Express Lift Co., lift; Elliott & Sons, joinery; Chas. Walker & Co., Hopton stone in entrance hall; Di & Carr, heating and hot-water work; The Manufacturing Co., windows; Redpath, & Co., steelwork; Ragusa Asphalte Pavi asphalt.

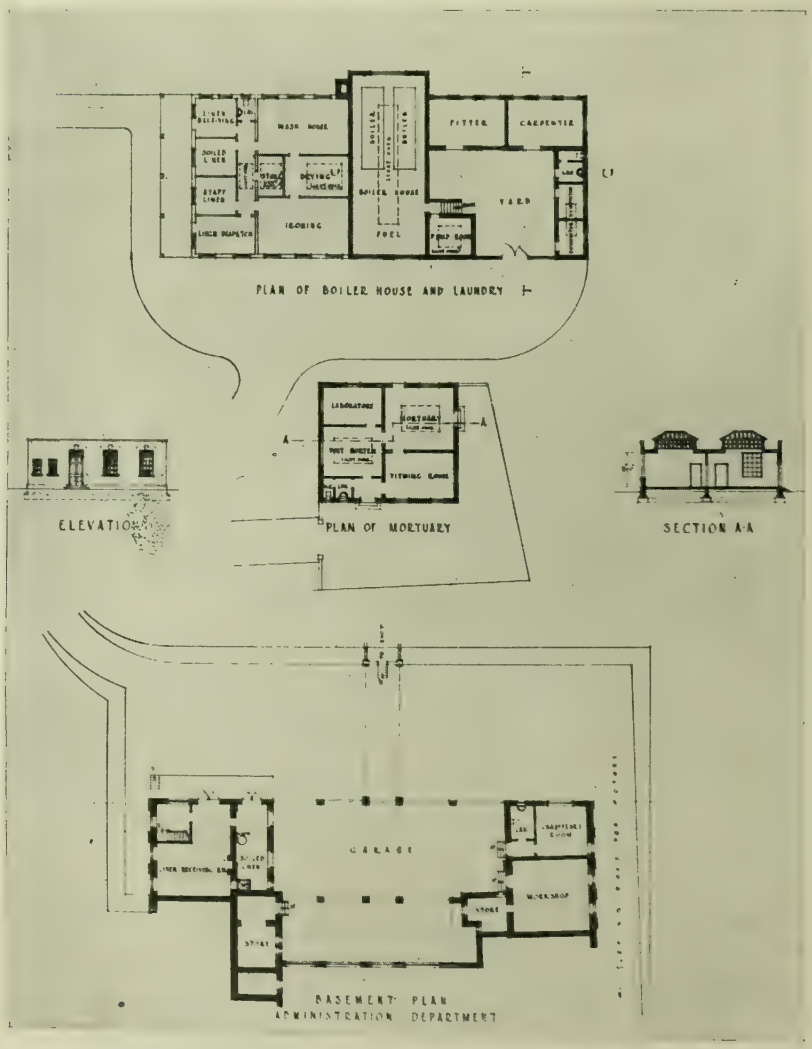
All the models for casting in terra cott carried out by Mr. P. G. Bentham, A. The consulting engineer was Mr. S. Bylar

Blackpool Hospital Competition.

We give on page 359 some extracts fro report of the winning architects in thi petition, Messrs. Gibson & Gordon. T awards are given on page 352.

Perth Academy Competition.

We illustrate this week the winning de this competition, by Mr. T. Aikman A.R.I.B.A.



Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. First Premiated Design. By Messrs. J. S. Gibson & Gordon.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *March* 4.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Sir H Jackson on "Some Colouring Agents in and Glazes." At 9 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. E. Wi "Calculations, Measurements, and Pla Sections." At 6 p.m.

Northern Architectural Association.—L by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B. 7.30 p.m.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's So Mr. M. Webster on "Stained Glass." Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

MONDAY, *March* 7.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Cl "Museum Demonstration—Gullies and At 6 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution.—Discussion on hold Reform." At 8 p.m.

Society of Engineers.—Mr. M. E. Ger "Raising of a 1,250-ton Coal Bunker afte Subsidence." At Burlington House, 5.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, *March* 8.

Surveyors' Institution.—Annual Dinn Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—M T. Walsh on "Illuminating Engin Also Mr. H. T. Harrison on "Problems Lighting by Electricity." 17, Albert Manchester. 7 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Discu "The Tansa Completion Works for the supply of Bombay," by Mr. A. Watson bridge. At 6 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architect fessor C. H. Reilly on "Liverpool Cat At 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 9.

Edinburgh Architectural Association G. L. Pepler on "Regional Town Pl At 8 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Mr Beckwith on "A Visit to Schools in Ho Belgium."

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—M Wharton on "Trips in South-Eastern At 9, Conduit-street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Disc "Traverse Surveys," by Mr. A. H. At 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, *March* 10.

The Liverpool Architectural Society Dinner. At the Adelphi Hotel. 7.3

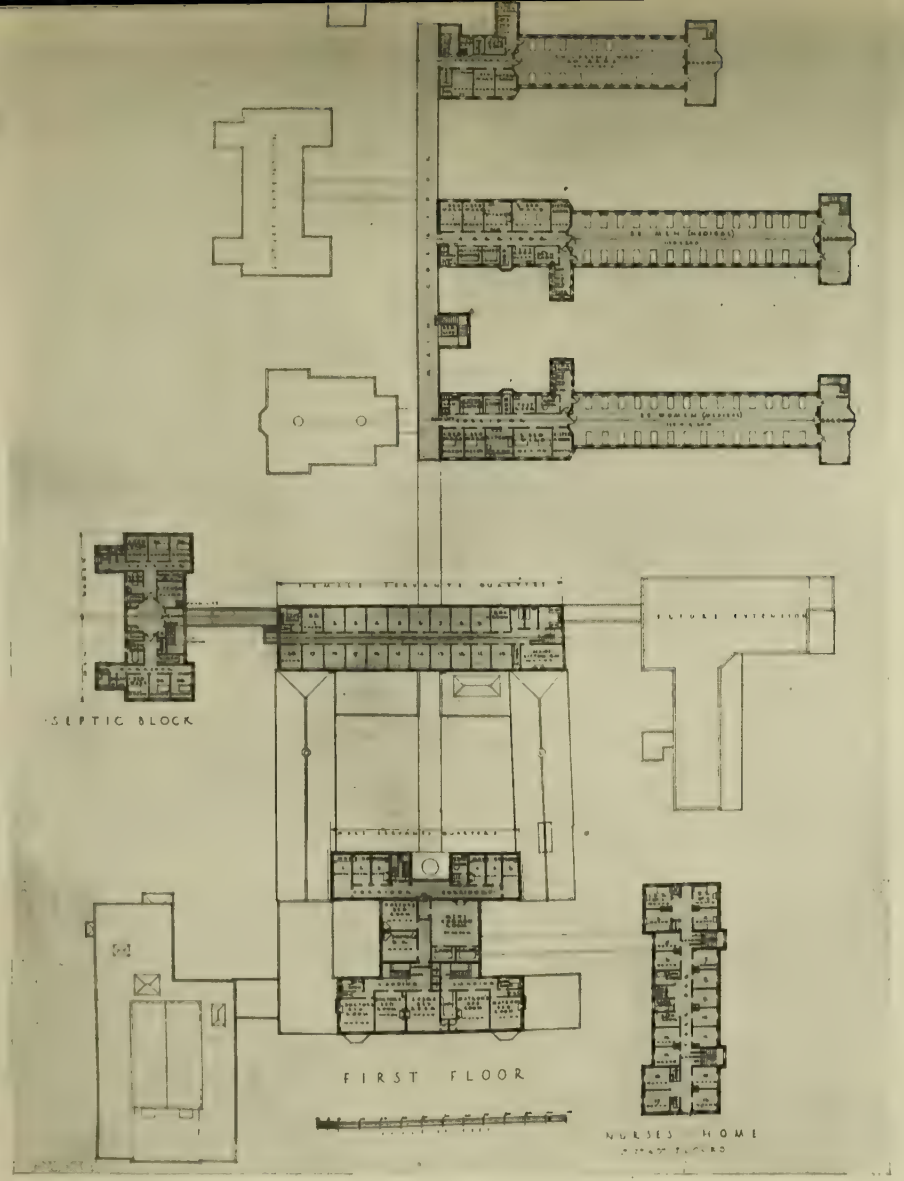
London County Council.—Mr. H. Je "English Furniture, 1770–1810." Museum, Kingsland-road, E.2. 7.30

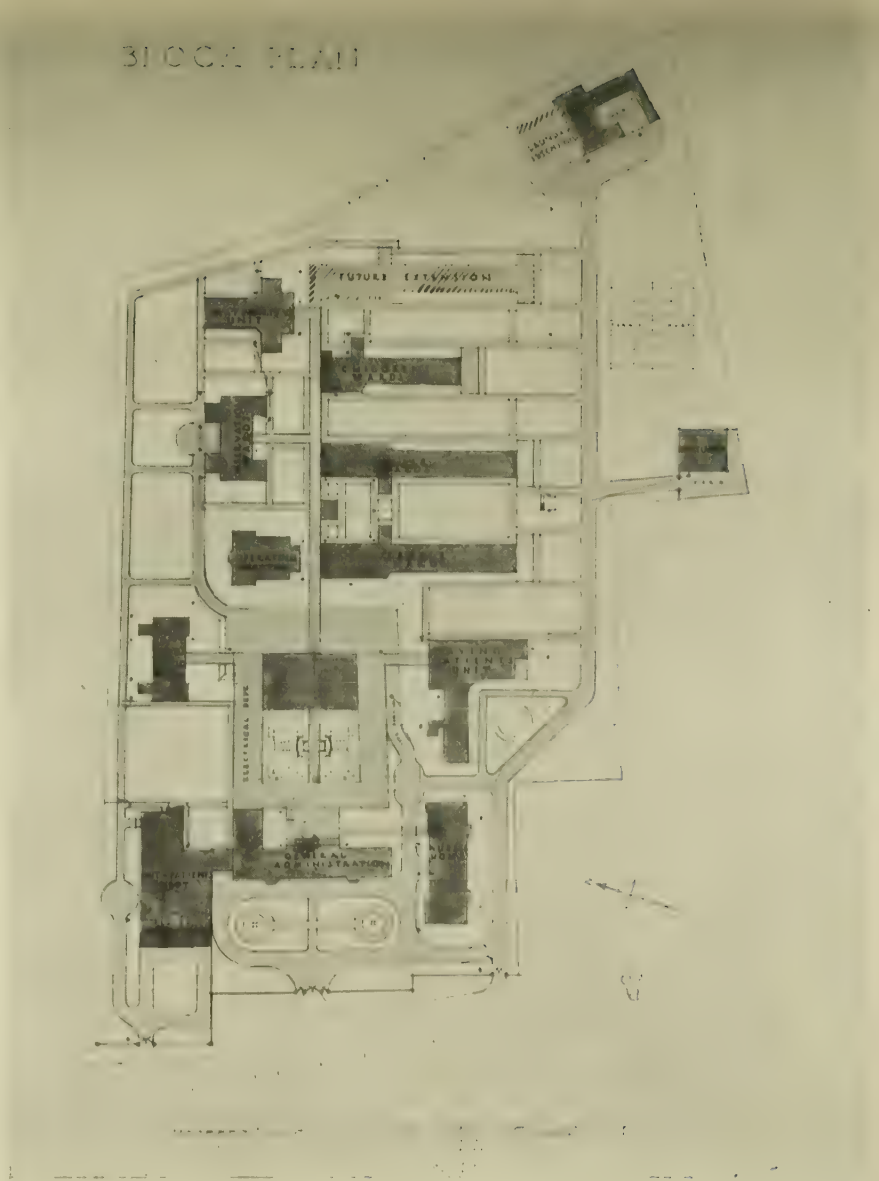
Society of Antiquaries.—Ordinary At 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, *March* 11.

Royal Institution of Great Britain Macdonald on "The Wall of Had 9 p.m.

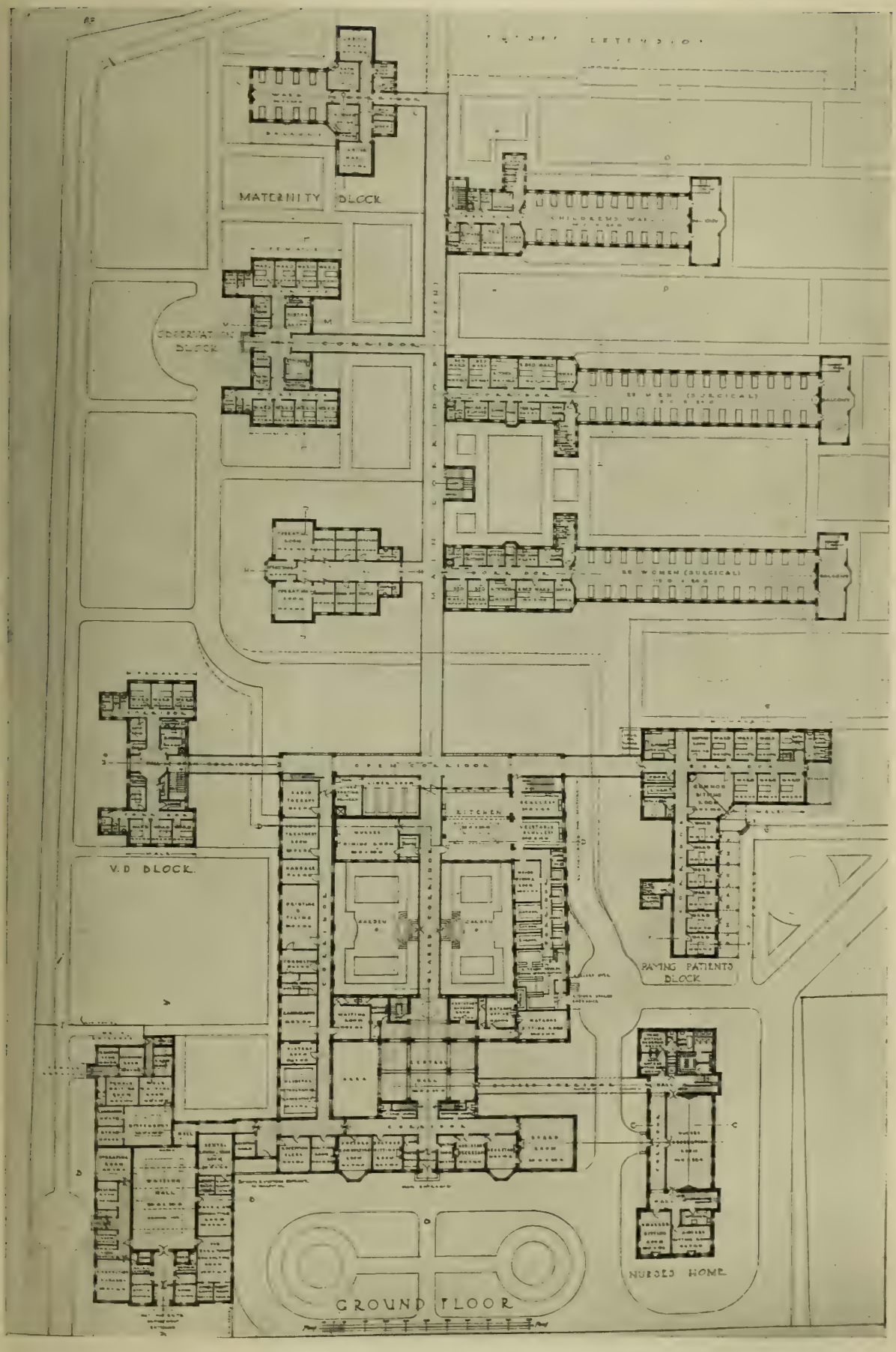
Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. F. on "Building Sites." At 6 p.m.





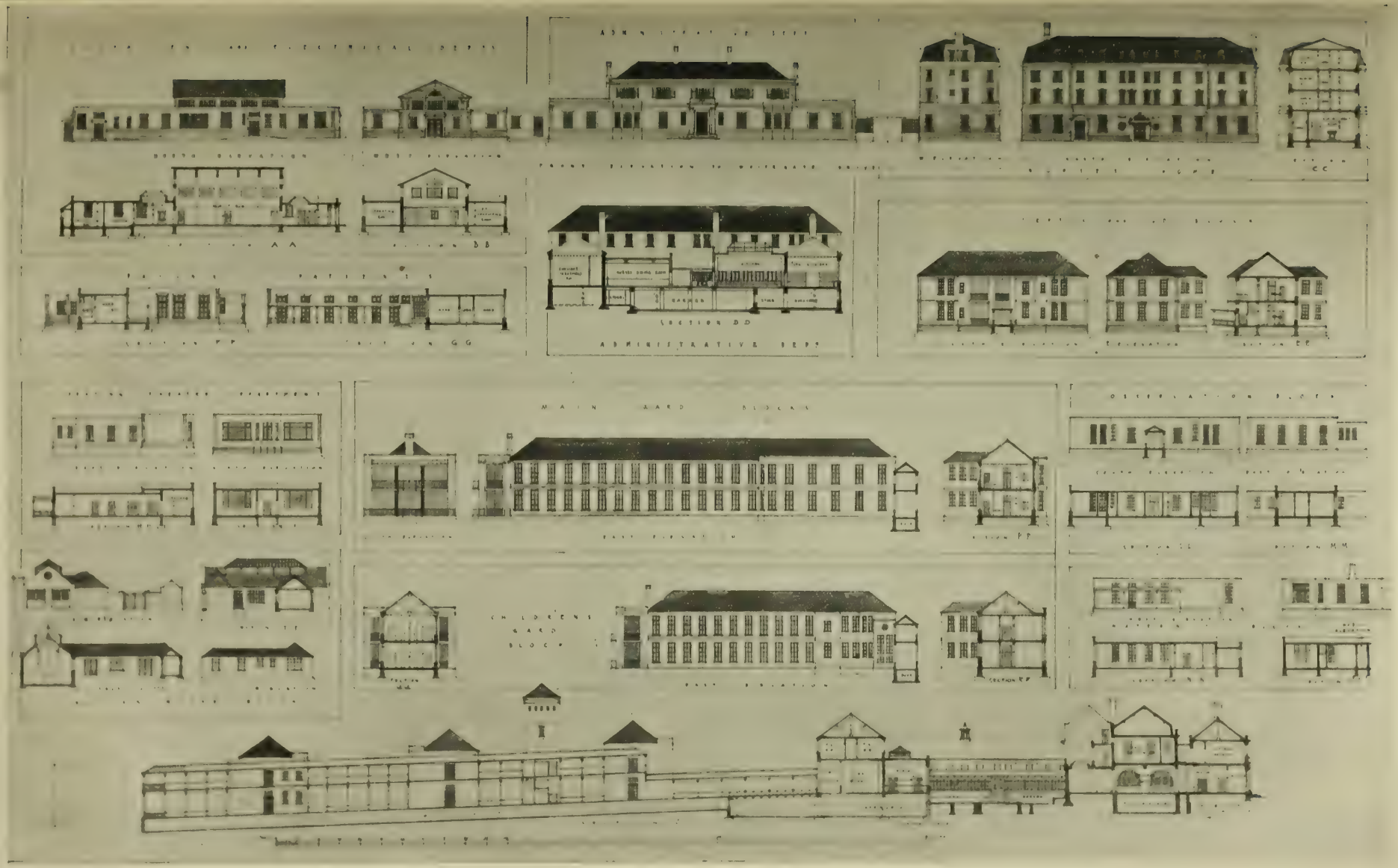
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MESSRS. J. S. GIBSON & GORDON, Architects.



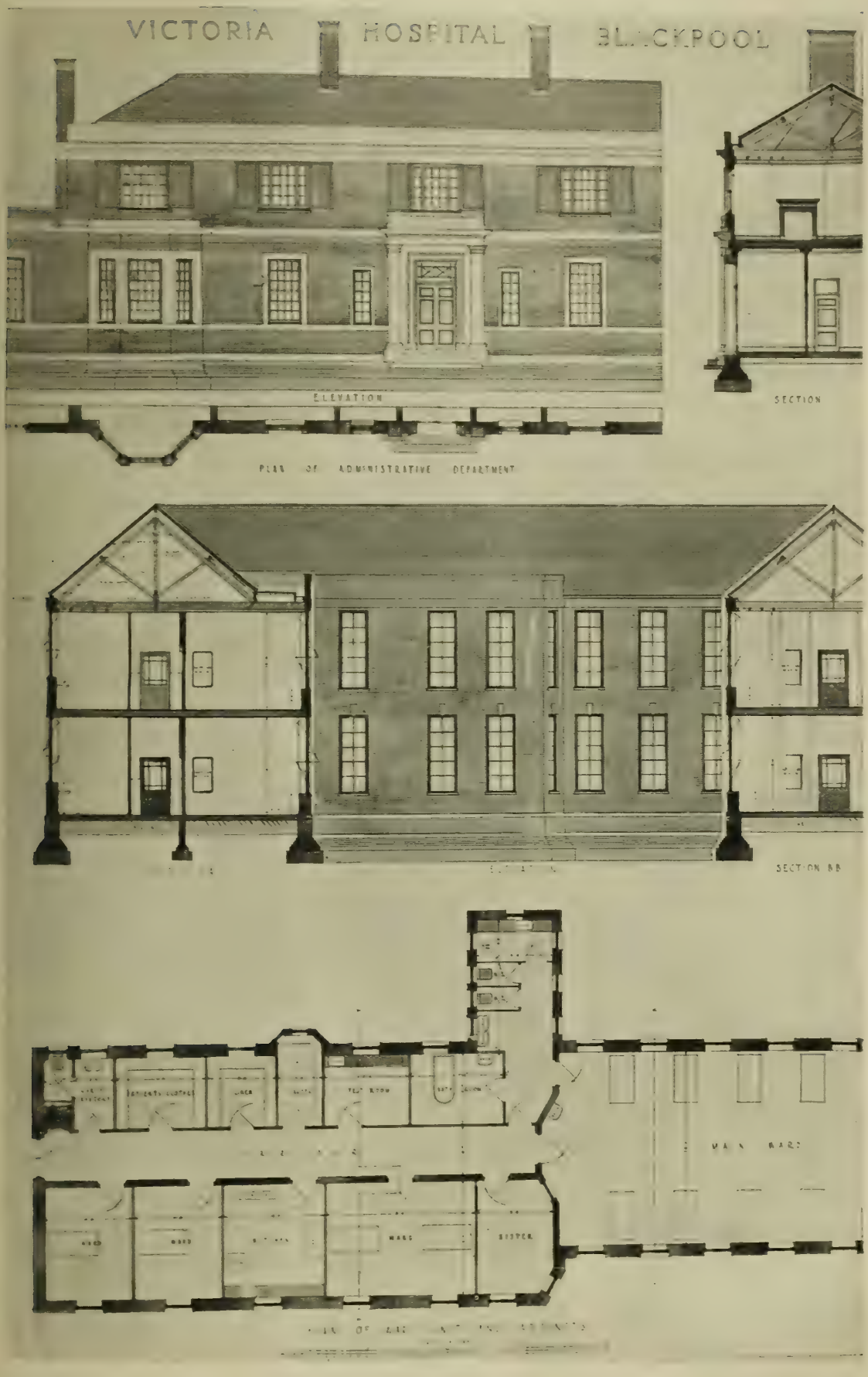
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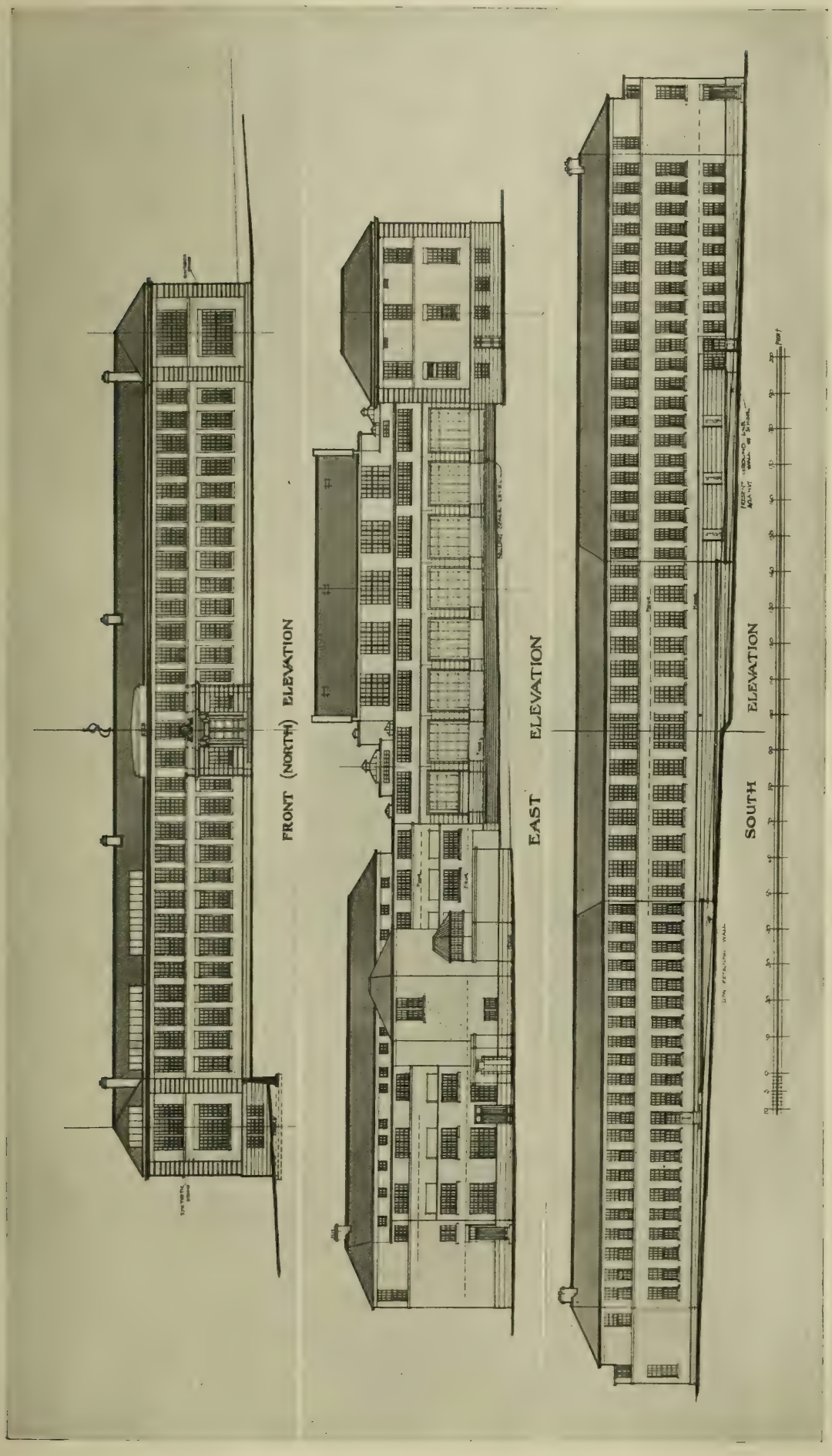
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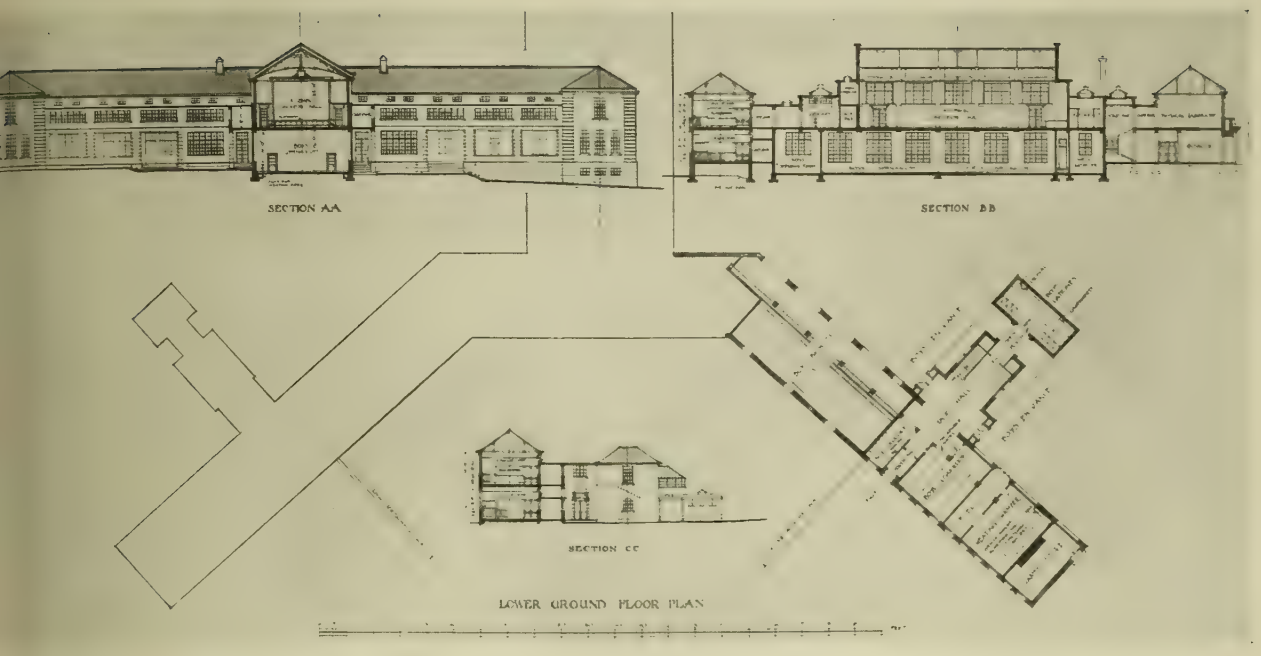
Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. First Premiated Design.

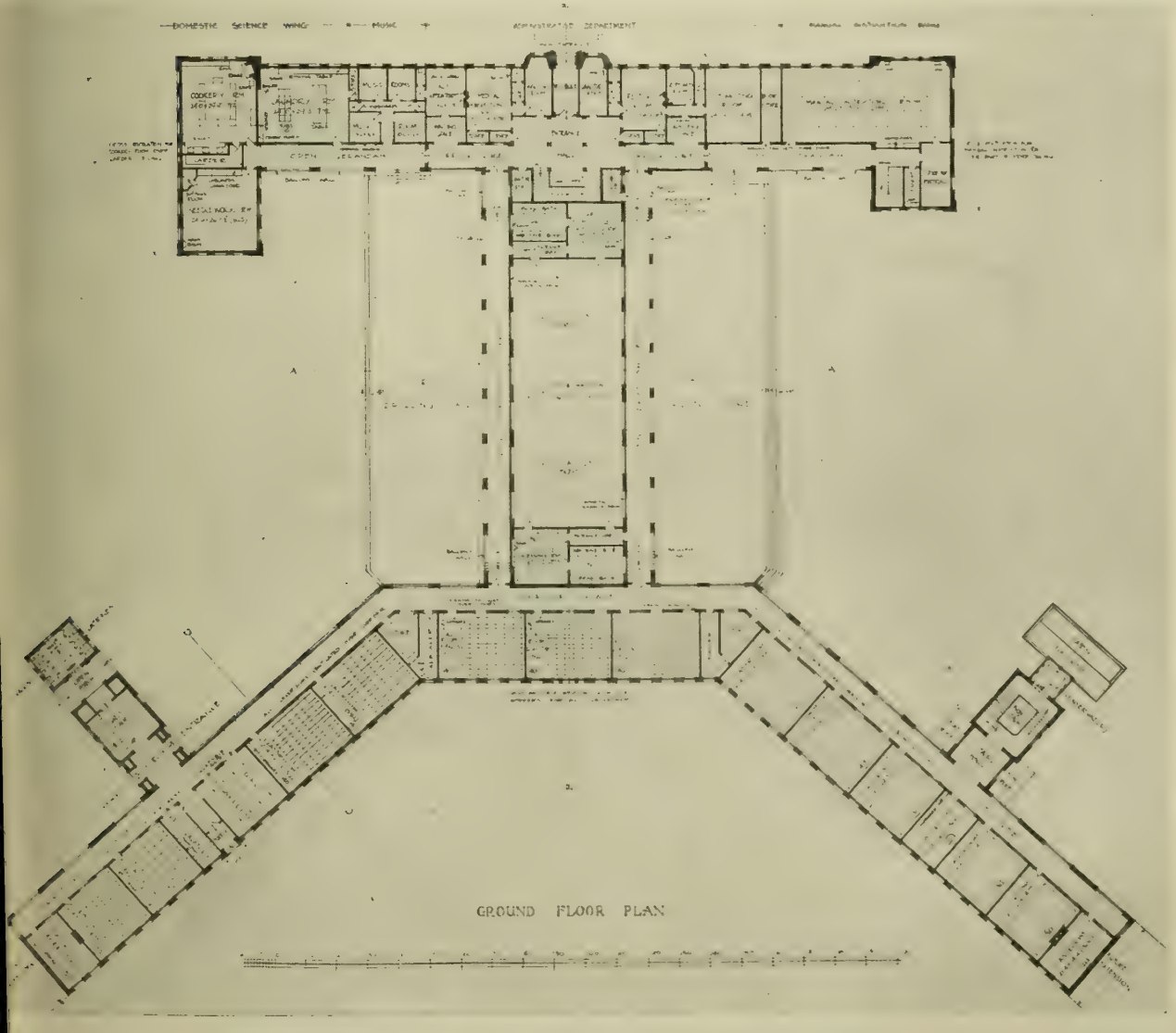
Messrs. J. S. Gibson & Gordon, Architects.



New Academy Competition, Perth: First Premiated Design.

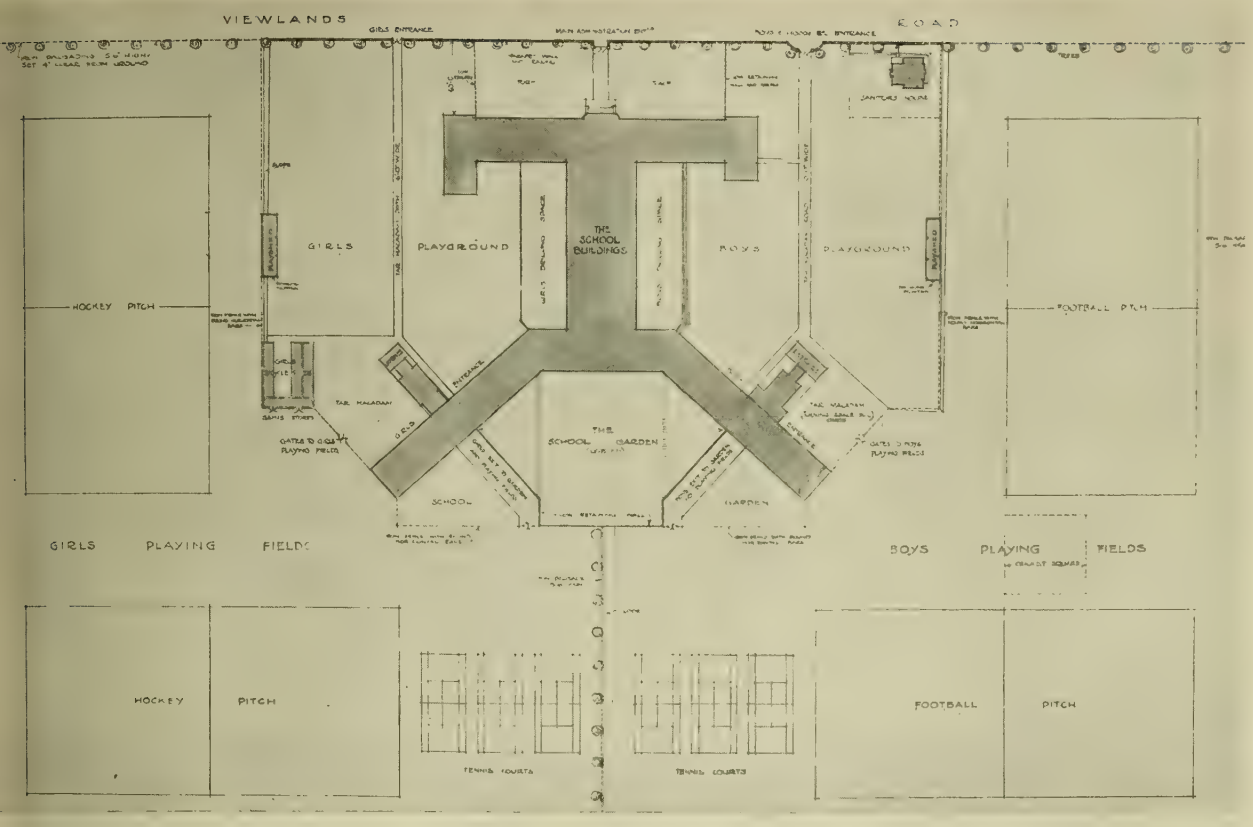
By Mr. T. Aikman Swan, A.R.I.B.A.

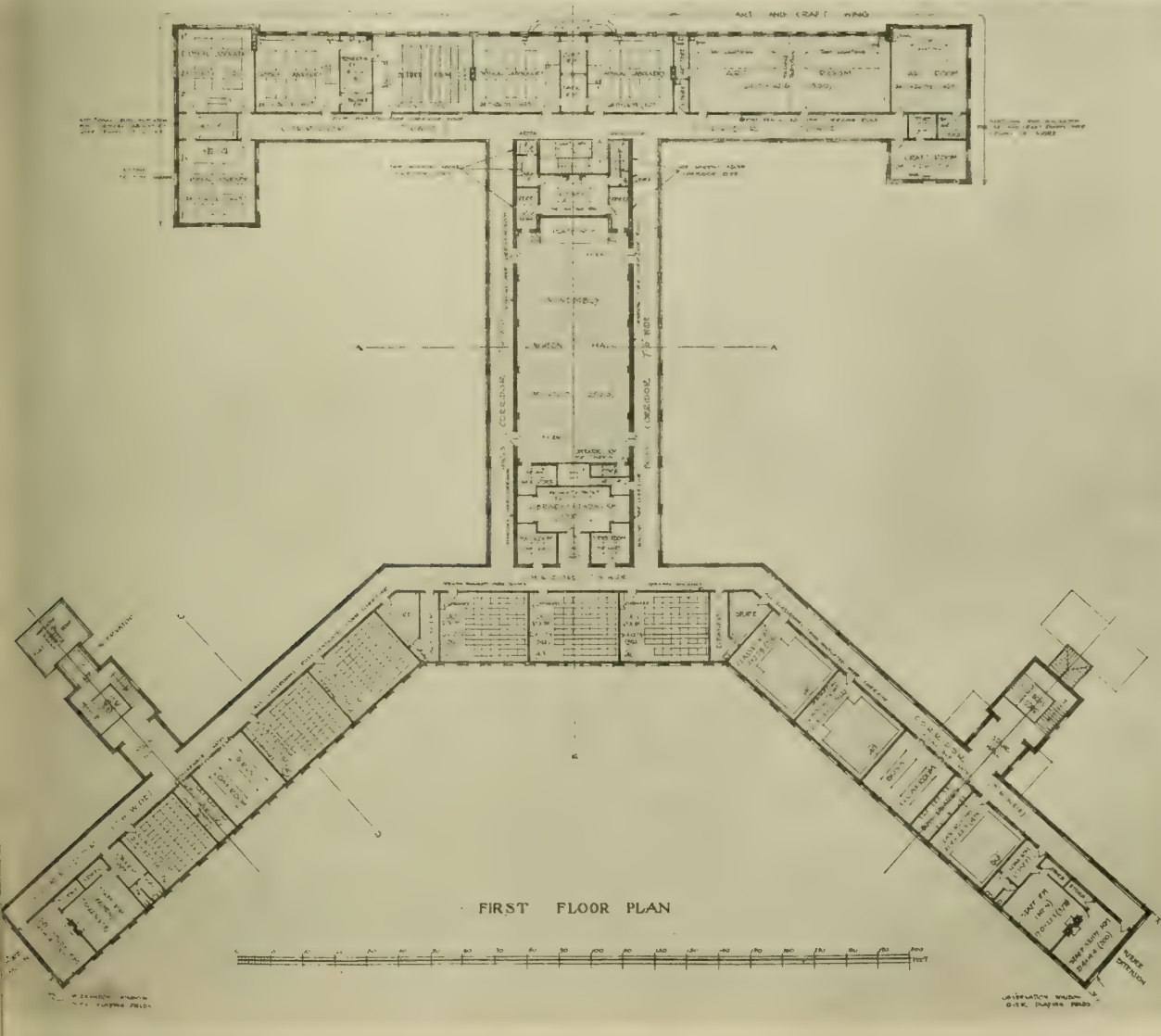




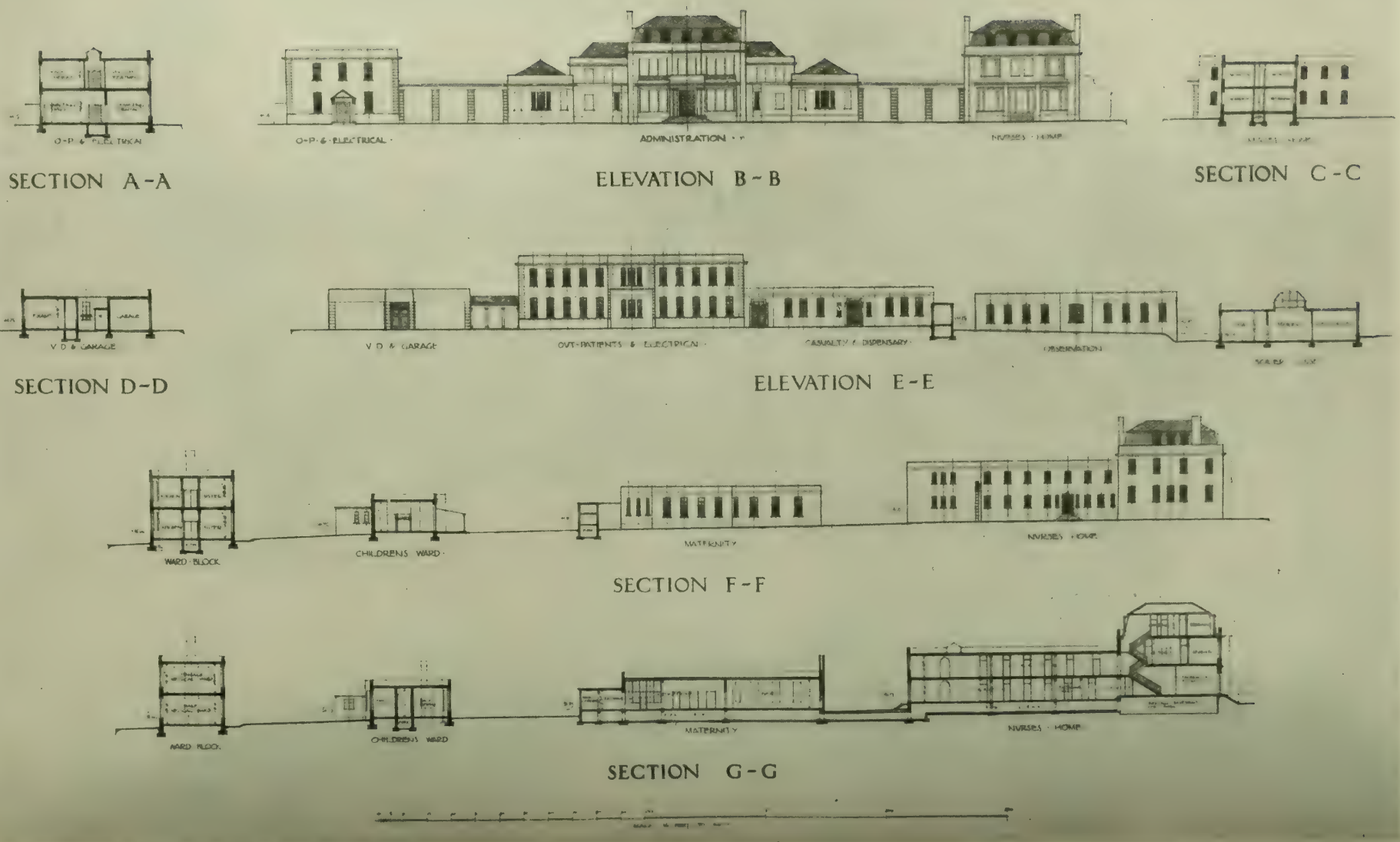
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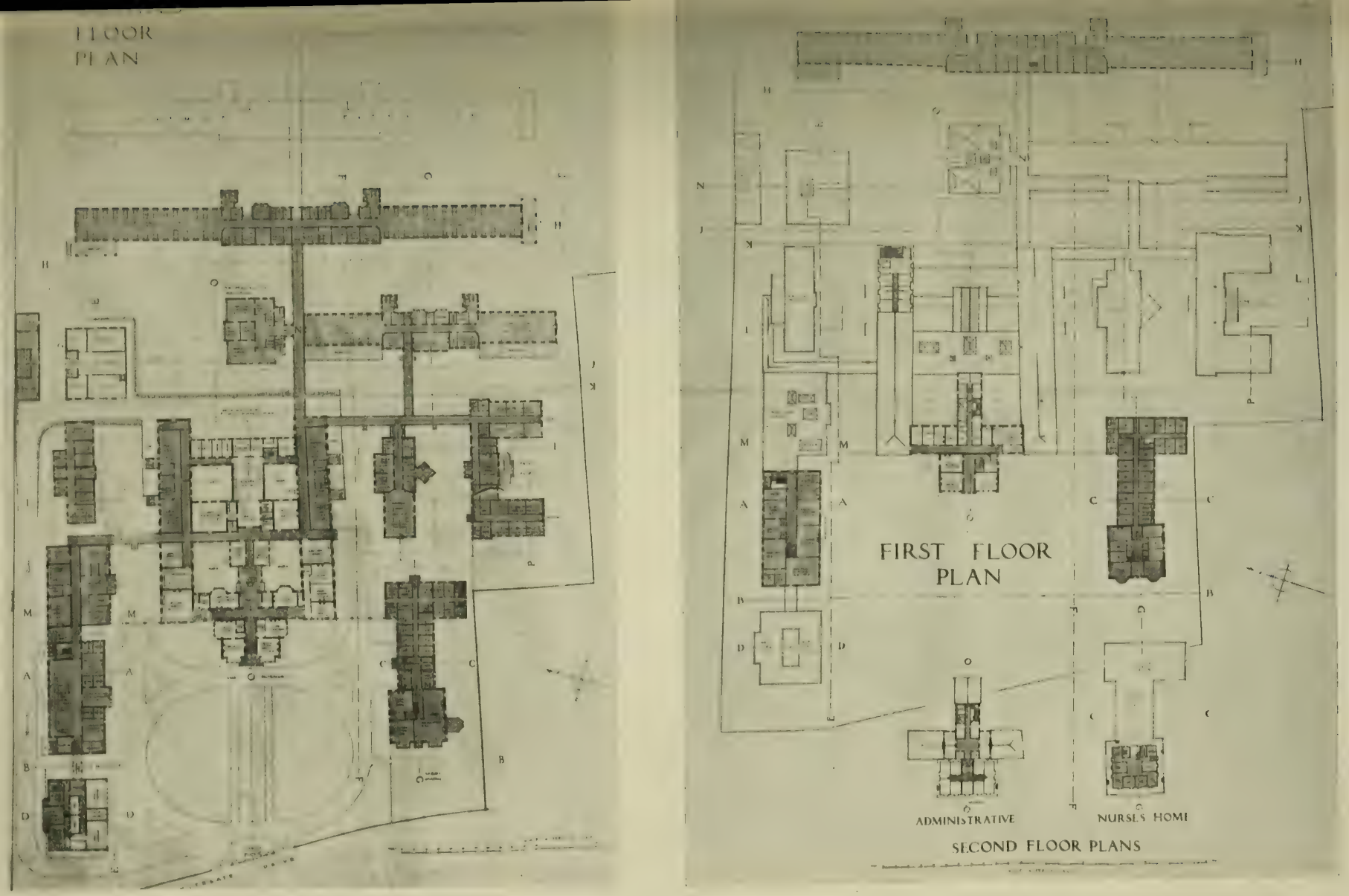




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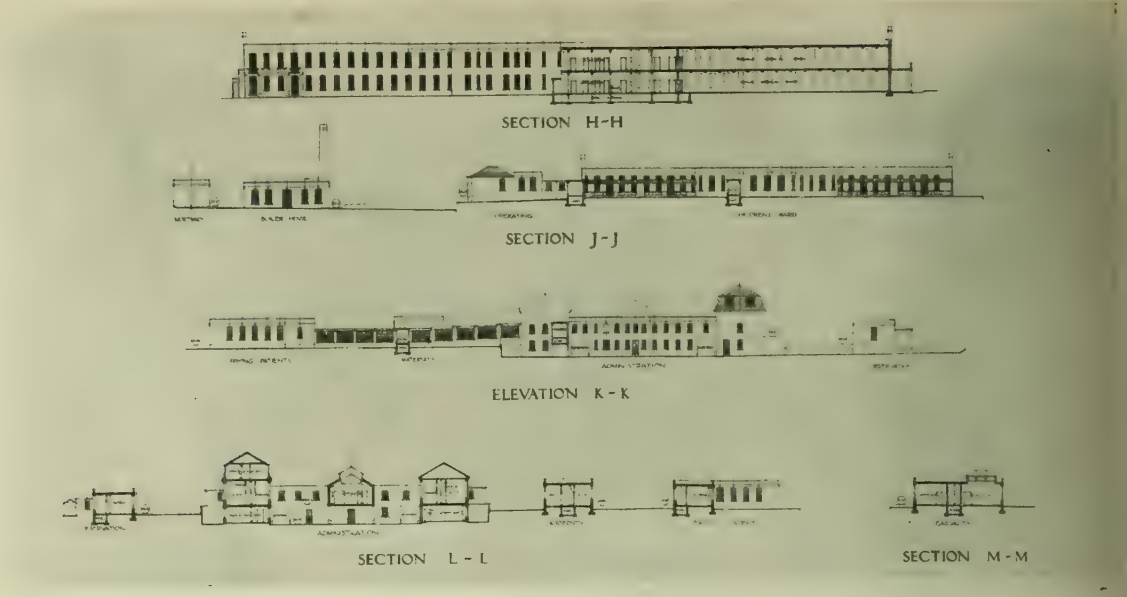


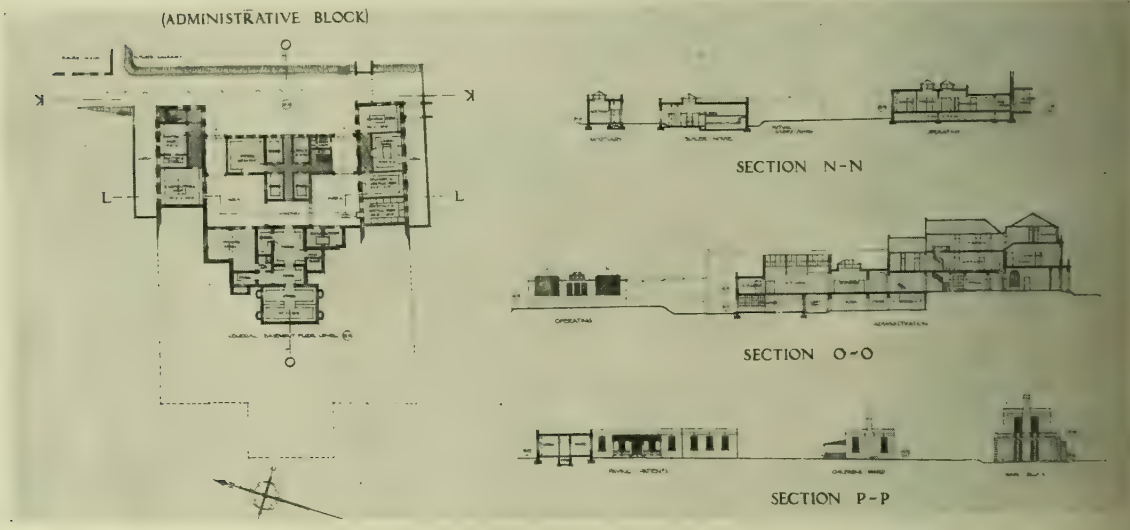
Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. Second Premiated Design.

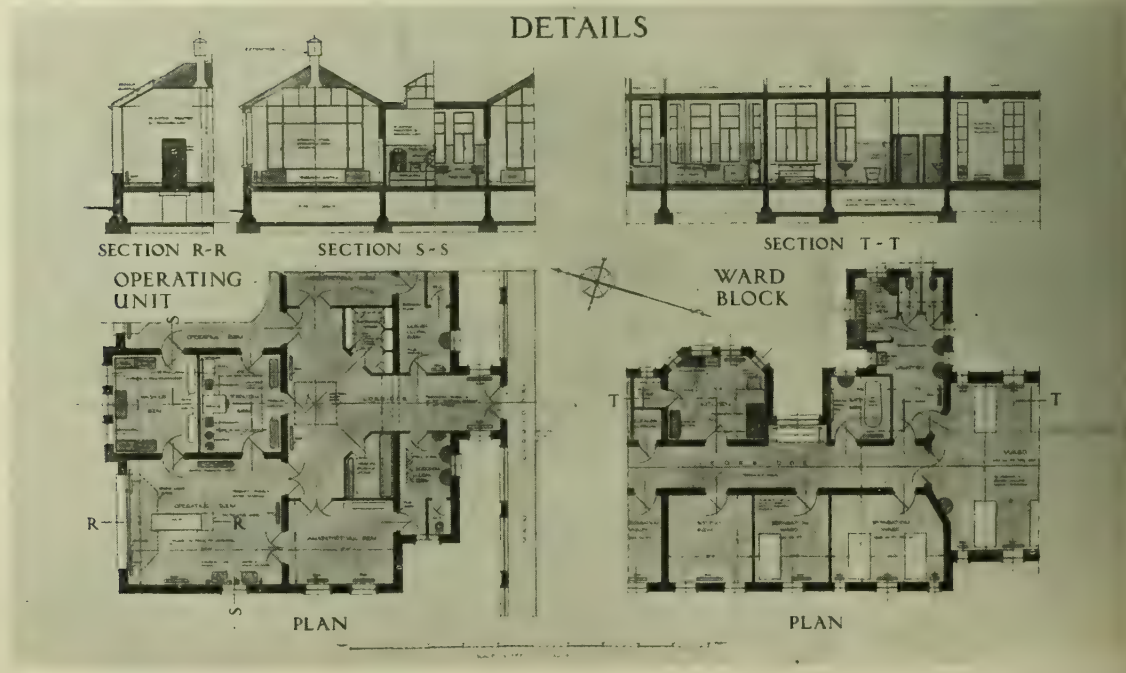


Victoria Hospital, Blackpool: Competition for Remodelling and Extension. Second Premiated Design.

By Messrs. Alfred Saxon Snell & Phillips.





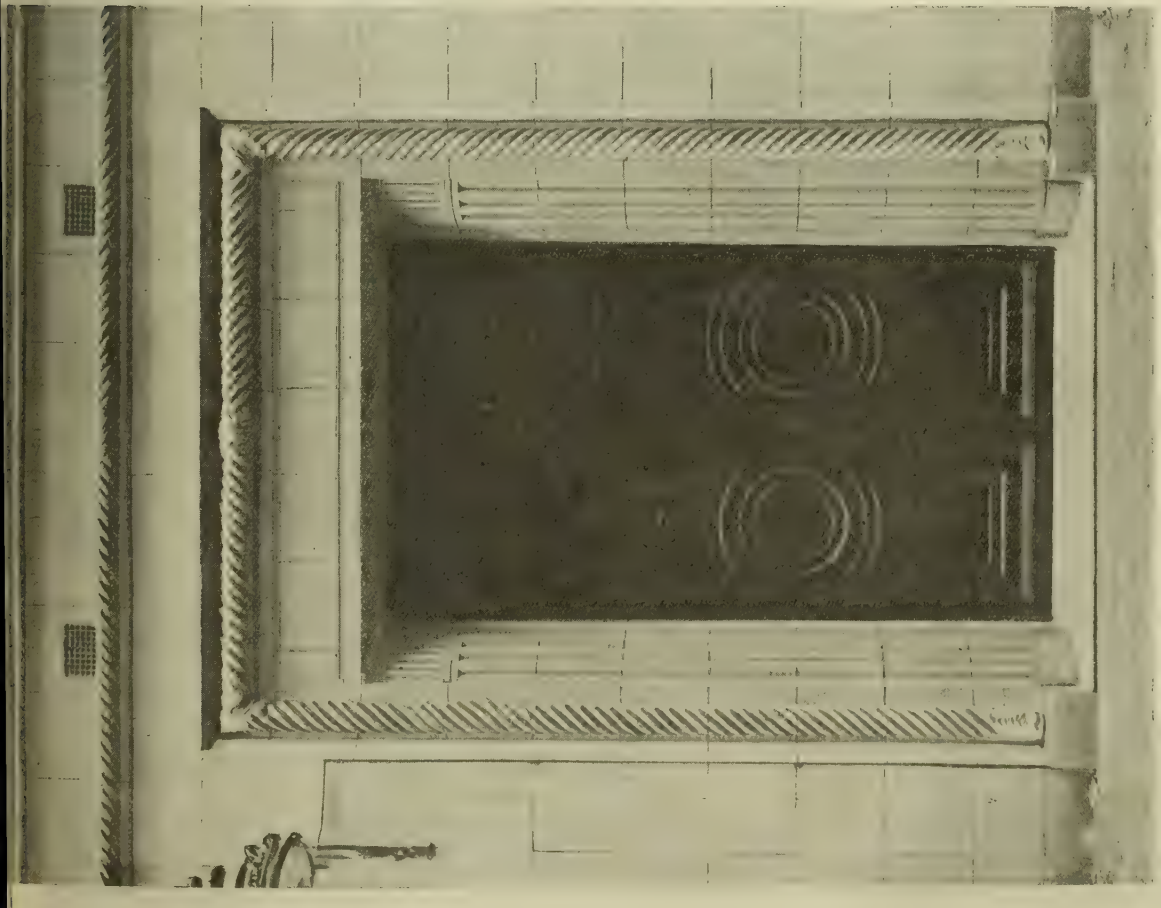


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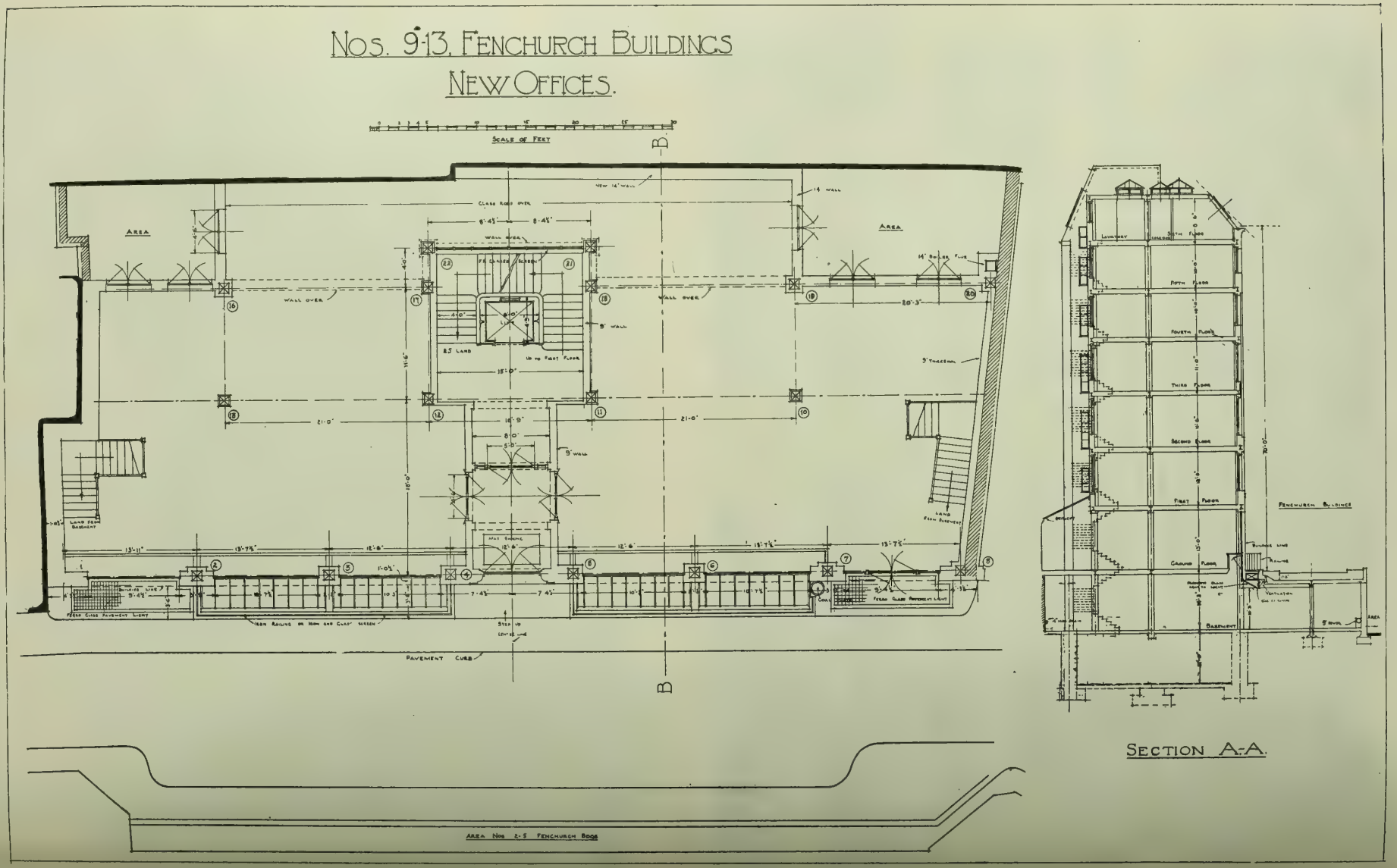


GENERAL VIEW.



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE.

New Offices, Nos. 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. MESSRS. RICHARDSON & GILL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Offices, Nos. 9–13, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK SIMPLY EXPLAINED.—XX

By OSCAR FABER, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., etc.

[Editorial Note.—This series, which will be published in book form later, is intended to present the problem in so simple a form as to be readily understood by those having no special engineering training.]

Standard Sections.—It will be obvious standard sections have to be adopted which in practical design a selection to be made. Steel joists and other sec- are made by rolling the red-hot steel through a succession of specially ed rolls so as gradually to squeeze the l out until after passing the last rolls as the desired shape of the standard on. It will be quite clear that these are extremely costly, and it would a very large order indeed to justify adoption of a section which was not standard; and even in such cases a of some months would occur while necessary rolls were being prepared.

e choice of standard sections is a er of great importance, as some sec- can be much more economical and rally suitable than others. A com- ly new series of British sections was ted by the B.E.S.A. three or four years and are generally referred to as the British Standard Beams. These from those previously in general use, ly in that they are somewhat lighter rule for a given depth. Thus the New sh Standard 24 × 7½ only weighs . per ft. run instead of 100 lb. (old), on the other hand only has a section modulus of 203.6 instead of 221.1. The consequence is that to obtain a beam of given strength it is generally necessary to adopt a section an inch or two deeper than would have been necessary with the older sections. As deeper beams are generally more economical (*i.e.*, lighter for a given strength) than shallow ones, it follows that the adoption of the New British Standard does in general result in a somewhat more economical design than the old. This greater economy is, however, obtained at the cost of some slight increase in the depth of girders, and in the case of buildings on very valuable sites, where the maximum headroom on the various floors is important, this increased depth may outweigh the reduced cost of the steelwork. There are, however, the more numerous cases where a few inches in headroom is of less importance than a reduced weight and cost of steelwork, and on the whole there is no doubt that the New British Standards suit the general requirements of the steel trade better than the old.

The properties of the New British Standards are given in the adjoining table. In column 10 is given the safe resisting moment for a stress not to exceed 7½ tons per sq. in. In the following column is given the safe shear on the beam stressing the web to 5½ tons per sq. in. The adoption of this stress will in some cases entail stiffening the webs if we adopt the stress limitation in the curve of Fig. 25. Cases where such stiffening would be necessary are enclosed in brackets. It should be mentioned that the adoption of this curve is not required by the L.C.C. General Powers Act of 1909, but is strongly recommended by the author. The next column gives the safe shear on the beam if the joists are used without stiffening, but adopting the reduced stress per square inch appropriate to their particular ratio of depth to web thickness in accordance with Fig. 25.

	Wt. per foot. lbs.	Standard Thickness. Web.	Standard Thickness. Flange	Area. sq. ins.	Radii of Gyration, ins. About XX	Radii of Gyration, ins. About YY	Section Moduli, ins³. About XX	Section Moduli, ins³. About YY	Safe-Resisting Moment at 7½ T/□″ tons ins.	Safe Shear† at 5½ /□″ tons	Safe Shear* without Stiffeners. tons.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Properties of Girder Sections.											
7½	90	·52	·984	26·47	9·61	1·51	203·6	16·12	1527·0	(61·5)	43·3
7	75	·50	·834	22·06	8·72	1·36	152·4	11·73	1143·0	(54·5)	40·0
6½	65	·45	·820	19·12	8·01	1·31	122·6	10·02	919·5	(44·3)	32·4
6	55	·42	·757	16·18	7·21	1·21	93·53	7·878	701·5	(37·1)	28·1
6	50	·40	·726	14·71	6·48	1 24	77·26	7·489	579·5	(31·1)	25·3
6	45	·38	·655	13·24	6·10	1·23	65·59	6·624	491·9	(27·7)	22·7
5½	40	·37	·627	11·77	5·66	1·12	53·87	5·377	404·0	(25·1)	21·3
5	35	·35	·604	10·30	5·25	1·03	43·62	4·326	327·2	(22·0)	18·9
5	30	·33	·507	8·827	4·84	·997	34·49	3·508	258·7	(19·3)	16·7
4½	25	·30	·505	7·354	4·08	·939	24·47	2·883	183·5	(14·3)	13·3
4	21	·30	·457	6·177	3·62	·820	18·03	2·074	135·2	(12·9)	12·7
4	18	·28	·398	5·296	3·24	·814	13·91	1·753	104·3		10·7
3½	15	·25	·398	4·416	2·85	·738	10·26	1·376	76·95		8·20
3	12	·23	·377	3·533	2·44	·643	6·996	·974	52·47		6·38
2½	9	·20	·347	2·647	2·03	·546	4·364	·631	32·73		4·54
2	7	·19	·322	2·060	1·80	·431	2·957	·383	22·18		3·89
1¾	5	·17	·239	1·470	1·58	·356	1·832	·213	13·74		3·18
1½	4	·16	·249	1·177	1·19	·326	1·107	·167	8·303		2·11
Properties of Heavy Beams and Pillars.											
8	80	·50	·950	23·53	7·41	1·72	143·6	17·36	1077·0	(42·7)	38·0
8	75	·48	·938	22·06	6·64	1·76	121·7	17·08	912·8	(35·8)	33·7
8	70	·46	·920	20·59	5·85	1·80	100·8	16·67	756·0	(29·4)	29·3
8	65	·43	·904	19·12	5·05	1·85	81·30	16·30	609·8		22·8
8	55	·40	·783	16·18	4·22	1·84	57·74	13·69	433·1		17·3
6	40	·36	·709	11·77	4·17	1·36	40·96	7·253	307·2		16·2
7	50	·40	·825	14·71	3·76	1·65	46·25	11·48	346·9		15·1
6	35	·35	·648	10·30	3·34	1·38	28·76	6·513	215·7		12·1
6	25	·33	·561	7·351	2·48	1·16	15·05	3·951	112·9		8·20
6½	20	·29	·513	5·882	2·06	1·06	10·01	2·929	75·08		5·83
5	10	·24	·347	2·940	1·63	0·672	3·893	0·884	29·20		4·09

* Adapting shear stress in Fig. 25.

† Stiffened when required. Joists requiring stiffening are in brackets.

BOOK REVIEWS

Everyday Life in Anglo-Saxon, Viking and Norman Times. By Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell. (London: B. T. Batsford.) 5s. net.

This volume represents the fourth and the last of the well-known Everyday Life series. The authors have now completed their task of bringing up their story to the beginning of the period dealt with in their first two volumes "Everyday Things in England." The present volume, beginning with the later Iron Age, takes us through to the Norman Conquest. It is almost unnecessary to say that the object of the authors is to show man at work, feeding, and clothing himself—in short to tell the story of the practical efforts and accomplishments of the human race. In this they have succeeded. This book is attractively written and illustrated with a number of charming and interesting sketches.

The authors are to be congratulated upon an achievement which must have involved prodigious labour and research. In addition to providing a compendious survey of English life and work in a manner not before attempted, they have done an important work for the popularisation of architecture, especially in their volumes relating to more recent periods. They have constantly insisted upon the importance of plan in any consideration of architecture, and as their books have had, and are continuing to have, a wide circulation among the younger generation, their power for good in inducing an enlightened appreciation of architecture must have been considerable.

The Concrete Year Book, 1927. Edited by Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., and H. L. Childe. (London: Concrete Publications, Ltd.) Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

This well-known annual has been still further enlarged to 440 pages, most of which is due to additional matter in the Directory Section, which has been further classified for ease of reference. The volume consists of Handbook, Directory, and Catalogue Sections. The Handbook Section contains authoritative chapters on practically every aspect of concrete and reinforced concrete design and construction, embracing the latest practice at home and abroad. Tables for reinforced concrete design, a great deal of memoranda of everyday use, a complete bibliography of books on concrete and allied subjects, &c., are included. The information given is all standard practice or recommendations formulated after thorough investigation by competent bodies, and no attempt is made at giving individual opinions. The Directory Section is classified into sections giving particulars of all firms connected with or catering for the concrete industry, and these sections are further classified under the heading of the products supplied. A useful feature is a complete list of trade names and brands in use in the industry, with the names and addresses of the proprietors. The Catalogue Section, of over 200 pages, contains full particulars and illustrations of machinery, products, &c., used in the industry

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

CHAPTER IX.—DILAPIDATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH PARTY WALLS.

BY J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

So far as the writer is aware, it has never been decided whether a lessee is bound to repair a party wall under a general covenant to repair where party walls are not expressly mentioned. As all that is usually demised to a lessee is the undivided moiety of a party wall, it may well be argued that a party wall being no more part of one house than of the other adjoining one, and since in the absence of an agreement to the contrary each lessee is only bound to repair his own premises, it would seem that he would not be liable to repair a party wall which is not his separate property but the joint property of the two houses. Moreover, as it is now the more usual custom to insert, in addition to the general repairing covenants in a lease, a separate covenant binding the lessee to pay a proportionate part of the expense of repairing the party walls, it would seem that a lessee is not considered liable to repair party walls, under a general covenant to repair, otherwise there would be no necessity for an express covenant.

Under such an express covenant that will represent the utmost of the lessee's liability, and will exclude liability under the other covenants in respect thereof (Arding *v.* Economic Printing Co.).

Where in consequence of the natural action of time, repair became practically impossible and a house was condemned as a dangerous structure, it was held that, under the general covenant to repair, neither the tenant or landlord was liable for rebuilding. (Wright *v.* Lawson, 1903, in the case of a tenant; Torrens *v.* Walker, 1906, in the case of the landlord.)

Where in consequence of the natural action of time a house became so defective that it was condemned as a dangerous structure and was demolished, the landlord was awarded damages for breaches of the covenants to repair down to the time when further repair became impossible (*re* Serle, 1898). The same principles would apply in the case of a party wall.

In a somewhat similar case, but where it was proved that the walls had been built on timber planks laid on a muddy soil, the Court of Appeal held that the lessee was not bound to rebuild as the only method of repair would be by building up from the gravel below the mud and so resulting in a different structure from the original (Lister *v.* Lane, 1893).

The lessee, under a covenant to repair, uphold and maintain, was held liable for the cost of rebuilding a defective wall and was not entitled to set up the defence that it became defective by reason of its age and the effect of the elements (Lurcott *v.* Wakeley, 1911).

A landlord is not liable to do any repairs to the premises let by him unless he has agreed in writing to do so, and then only after notice of the want of repair which requires attention (Torrens *v.* Walker, 1906).

The exceptions to this ruling are where the landlord has expressly or impliedly warranted the premises as fit for any special purpose and non-repair would render them unfit for such purpose, and in the case of houses let within the rent limits imposed by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and subsequent Acts, for any tenancy other than a repairing tenancy for not less than three years certain.

A covenant to repair and keep in repair all external parts of the demised premises will extend to a party wall between the demised premises and the adjoining one. In the case of Green *v.* Eales it was held that such a wall was legally speaking an external wall, and that the external parts of the premises are those which form the enclosure of them, and that it is immaterial whether those parts are exposed to the atmosphere or rest upon and adjoin some other building which forms no part of the demised premises.

A tenant in common of a party wall will not be liable in an action for waste where he pulls it down and rebuilds as good a wall in its place as there will be no lasting damage to the freehold and no destructive waste can be alleged. (Standard Bank of British South Africa *v.* Stokes, 1879).

It is a breach of the covenant to make a doorway or opening through a party wall without the freeholder's license and keeping it open when made is a further breach, as it is held that the making of such doorway or opening is a partial destruction of the demised premises and a covenant to repair, uphold, and maintain and keep in good repair implies a duty not to destroy the demised premises.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

BUILDING BEYOND STATUTORY HEIGHT.

THE Tribunal of Appeal sat at the offices of The Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, on Thursday, February 17, to hear an appeal under Section 48, sub-section 2, of the London Building Act, against the consent of the London County Council of July 26, 1926, to the erection of a building at Nos. 273–287, Regent-street (to be known as Roxburgh House), of a greater height than that prescribed by the said Act. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (Chairman), Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Dendy Watney, F.S.I., and Mr. C. H. Love (Clerk). Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve appeared on behalf of the appellants, and Mr. E. J. Rimmer for the respondents.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Eve said the appeal dated August 13, 1926, had been put forward by his clients, who were the trustees of the late Mr. J. A. Michell, the owners of 999 year leases of three properties in Great Castle-street, and three in Princes-street. The trustees felt aggrieved that the London County Council had given consent to the building in question being built to a greater height than that fixed by Statute, viz., 87 ft. instead of 80 ft. He submitted that in this particular case the Statute fixed a very high and liberal margin, and if it was desired by any owners of property to exceed that margin, very clear and good reasons should be given as to why the prescribed limit should be exceeded. The height of the original building was 47 ft. His clients were the owners of the property backing on to the building which was being erected. Between the two buildings there was a very narrow right of way, which in one part measured 9 ft. 2 in., and in another 13 ft. 2 in. He contended that even if a building was erected to the limit prescribed by the legislature, it would seriously menace his clients' rights to light and air, and if the respondents were permitted to exceed that height, it would further aggravate the position. The ground landlords were the Crown, against whom there was no question of rights of light. Assuming that the ground landlords had been private individuals, and there had been a building of 47 ft. high pulled down, his clients, as owners of the lights facing Roxburgh House, would have been entitled to go to the High Court and obtain an injunction against the owners of the property putting up a building higher than 47 ft., because it would be seen on inspection that anything like a building 80 ft. in height would be a very serious menace with regard to light. His clients considered that the new building had quite ruined the light to the windows on the ground and first floor of their property which backed on to the building in question. He therefore pleaded that the Tribunal should rule that there was no justification for the respondents desiring to build to a greater height than the Statute had laid down.

Mr. Rimmer stated that the actual height of the building for which consent had been obtained was 86 ft. 6 in., and the progress of the work beyond 80 ft. had been stopped pending the hearing of the present appeal. There had been a large amount of correspondence betw the parties, and the appellants complaint ri through had been against a building being erec higher than the old building. It had b suggested that it was unfriendly that his clie should build higher than three or four flo He contended that the real complaint was t his clients were erecting a substantially hig building than the old one. As a matter of fa his clients could erect an even higher build than prescribed by the provisions of the A because they could build two stories in the re which commenced at the 80 ft. level. W regard to the damage to light of the windo of the appellants' property, he stated that clients' architects had put forward cert proposals to meet that objection. He conten that by his clients building a vertical wall white glazed tiles the appellants would rec reflected light of greater intensity than hith existed. His submission was that they had to a stage when the reflected light was so str that a mere addition of 6 ft. or 7 ft. would ca no obstruction. His contention was that appellants had not made out a substantial against the erection of the building to the heig consent for which had been given by the L.C He asked that the Tribunal should uphold consent which had been granted, and enable work to be completed.

During the hearing expert evidence was s mitted by both parties. After a brief adjou ment to consider the matter, the Chairm announced that after giving careful considerat to the arguments put forward by Mr. Eve a Mr. Rimmer, the Tribunal had decided to all the appeal with 50 guineas costs.

LONDON SQUARES: PRESERVATION BILL

The text is issued of the Bill introduced i the House of Commons to prohibit the erect of buildings and structures on garden square the Administrative County of London. prohibits building operations except with sanction of the Minister of Health, and provi that, before giving such consent the Mini must afford an opportunity to the Lond County Council and the Council of the Met politan borough in which the garden squ is situated of considering whether they de to purchase the square in order that it may retained as an open space.

In the event of the Council or a Boro Council passing a resolution to the effect t they desire to acquire the square, the Mini will hold an inquiry into the matter, and a considering the result of such inquiry he wil empowered either to sanction the acquisi of the square under the provisions of the or to give the consent asked for by the ow to the placing of buildings or other struct thereon. For the purpose of the Act a gar square will be deemed to be any open sp not owned by a public authority to which ei the public generally or a limited section of public shall have had access for a term of y exceeding twenty-five, and which during period has not had any buildings erected up other than buildings required in connec with the use of the land as an open space.

OBITUARY

Sir Luke Fildes, R.A.

We regret to record the death of Sir L Fildes, R.A., on Sunday last, at his Lo house. Sir Luke, who was 83, held a high position in the world of art, and one of the last of the great painters of Victorian era. The work by which he best known, and is most likely to be rem bered, is "The Doctor," painted for the Sir Henry Tate, and now in the Tate Gal Deceased was elected R.A. in 1887 and kni in 1906, a year after he had exhibited portrait of Queen Alexandra. He was cr K.C.V.O. in 1918.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—VIII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

r IV of the 1894 Act deals with the naming mbering of streets. Notice must be given Council before any name is given to a and the proposed name should bear, if e, some relation to the district. All shall be numbered as the Council may In numbering houses, the following re to be followed :—

Paul's Cathedral is recognised as a centre and the numbering of houses begin at l or entrance of the street nearest to that g, except where a street leads from a main ghfare to a less important street, and ne numbering must start from the main ghfare. Taking, therefore, the sides of t as left and right (assuming that the back rds St. Paul's), the odd numbers will be d to the left-hand side, and the even rs to the right-hand side.

V.—OPEN SPACES ABOUT BUILDINGS D HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

g of "Domestic Building" in this Part of Act.

on 39. For the purpose of this Part of t the expression "domestic building" ot include any buildings used or con- d or adapted to be used wholly or ally as offices or counting houses.

—This expression "domestic building" ed by Sect. 5 (26), light and ventilation table basements (Sect. 40). In the case estic buildings erected after the com- nent of this Act, which shall have a le basement, there shall, for the purpose ng light and air to such basement, be d in the rear of such building and vely belonging thereto an open space of regate extent of not less than 100 sq. ft. m any erection thereon, about the level adjoining pavement, which open space, standing anything hereinafter contained, t necessarily adjoin the rear boundary premises.

—The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s for regulations to be observed "where derground room, which was not let or d separately as a dwelling before the of this Act, shall not be so let or occupied it possesses the following requisites." re given in sections 96, 97 and 98 of this

as to Habitable Rooms are given in 70 of the London Building Act, 1894. n 40 should be read in connection with 41. The latter section allows in certain the whole site to be built over to a height above the level of the pavement. Where a habitable basement, however, 100 sq. ght and air space must be provided in of the building in addition to any light space which is available to such habitable t in the front or sides.

00 ft. space at the rear need not neces- djoin the boundary wall, it can be a the building. The width can be less ft., provided the minimum of 100 sq. ft. tained, that sufficient light and air is l, and that any buildings within the 10 ft. o not project above the level of the pave-

Space at Rear of Buildings.

n 41. With respect to domestic buildings after the commencement of this Act and upon a street formed or laid out after mencement of this Act, the following ns shall have effect :—

ere shall be provided at the rear of every lding an open space exclusively belong- ich building, and of an aggregate extent ss than 150 ft.

there is a basement story directly iciently lighted and ventilated by the ce provided under the preceding section spective of any use to which the ground appropriated, or where there is no such basement story, but where the ground story is not constructed or adapted to be inhabited, the open space required by this section may be provided above the level of the ceiling of the ground story, or a level of 16 ft. exclusive of lantern lights measured from the level of the adjoining pavement.

In all other cases, the open space shall be free from any erection thereon above the level of the adjoining pavement, except a water-closet, earth-closet or privy, and a receptacle for ashes and enclosing walls, none of which erections shall exceed 9 ft. in height.

(ii) Such open space shall extend throughout the entire width of such building and to a depth in every part of at least 10 ft. from such building.

Note.—Section 40 deals with open space to habitable rooms in basements and subsections 1 and 2 of section 41 deals with open spaces at the rear of domestic buildings. Where the ground floor is used, say, for business purposes, the whole of the ground can be covered with a building not exceeding 16 ft. high above the adjoining pavement, with, of ocurse, adequate ventilation, &c., for the habitable basement (if any) as provided in section 40. Above the ground story building or above the ground level, as the case may be, a space of not less than 150 ft. super must be provided at the rear of the building with a minimum width of 10 ft. Thus to a building 15 ft. or more in width a depth of 10 ft. would meet the requirements, but to a building less than 15 ft. wide, the depth of the space at the back must be increased in order to obtain the minimum air space of 150 ft. super.

The next subsections deal with the height of buildings in relation to space at the rear.

(iii) The height of any such building in relation to the space required in the rear thereof shall be fixed and ascertained as follows :—

(*a*) An imaginary line (hereafter referred to as "the horizontal line") shall be drawn at right angles to the roadway formed or to be formed in front of the building and through or directly over a point in front of the centre of the face of the building ;

(*b*) The horizontal line shall be produced to intersect the boundary of the open space furthest from the said roadway ;

(*c*) The horizontal line shall be drawn throughout at the level of the pavement formed, or to be formed, in front of the centre of the building, unless the site of the building incline towards the roadway, in which case the horizontal line shall be drawn directly over the said point in front of the centre of the face of the building at the level throughout of the ground at the boundary of the space furthest from such roadway where such boundary is intersected by the horizontal line ;

(*d*) A second imaginary line (in this Part of this Act called the "diagonal line") shall be drawn in the direction of the building above and in the same vertical plane with the horizontal line and inclined thereto at an angle of sixty-three and a half degrees, and meeting the horizontal line where it intersects the boundary of the space furthest removed from such roadway ;

(*e*) No part of such building shall extend above the diagonal line, except chimneys, dormers, gables, turrets, or other architectural ornaments aggregating in all to not more than one-third of the width of the near elevation of such building, and except any building which, under the provisions of this section, is permitted on the open space.

The remainder of subsection (1) provides for the mean level of a pavement when same is not all on one level, and also for the mean distance to the rear boundary wall, where the latter is not parallel with the rear wall of the building. Provision is made for irregular shaped sites, corner sites, and sites with open public spaces, or streets abutting immediately upon the land at the rear.

Note.—The foregoing sub-section deals with open spaces at the rear of buildings abutting upon new streets

The height of 9 ft. for water-closet, privy and enclosing walls, &c., can be taken to mean the height from the ground adjoining and not from the pavement in front of main building as defined in sect. 5 (21).

The diagonal line of 63½ degs. intersects the horizontal line at the boundary of the open space at the rear, even if the whole of the ground is built upon to the height of 16 ft. above the pavement level.

(2) With respect to domestic buildings erected after the commencement of this Act abutting upon a street formed or laid out before the commencement of this Act, the provisions of this section shall apply with this modification, that the horizontal line shall be drawn throughout at a level of 16 ft. above the level of the adjoining pavement, and that in any case (except in the case of dwelling-houses to be inhabited or adapted to be inhabited by persons of the working class), the open space to be provided in accordance with paragraphs (i) and (ii) of sub-section 1 of this section may be provided above the level of the ceiling of the ground floor story or above a level of 16 ft. (exclusive of lantern lights) above the level of the adjoining pavement.

The next portion of this sub-section provides for the extension of any part of the building above the diagonal line, if the Council agree.

The final paragraph provides for the exemption from this section of houses abutting in the rear on the River Thames or on a public park or open public space, not less than 80 ft. in depth.

Note.—Subsection 2 deals with open spaces at the rear of buildings abutting upon old streets, and allows the horizontal line to be 16 ft. above the pavement level. No allowance is made for the rise (if any) of the ground from the pavement to the boundary at the rear.

SUB-DIVISION OF OLD HOUSES

In a letter to the *Times* upon this subject, Mr. Reginald H. Hellyer writes :—

"The conversion of a mansion of architectural and, possibly, historical interest, into well-equipped flats, should not present any great difficulty or entail much structural alteration, but, as each flat will obviously require its own private sanitary installation, it may be necessary to divide some of the rooms in order to provide bathroom and kitchen accommodation, and so forth. This can be compactly arranged upon modern lines, to occupy some small but convenient space. The bathroom could be laid out to include bath and wash-basin. The sanitary arrangements are preferably kept apart. The kitchen details should be grouped near an existing fireplace or opening, so that the flue could be used to carry away the fumes of the gas-cooker which would probably be installed, and the recess could be tiled. A sink of convenient size and shape could be fixed underneath a window for light, the best arrangement being a grooved, teak drainer upon either side, and the taps delivering over the sink from standards fixed at the back through a capping strip, a plate-rack being fixed upon either or both sides above the draining board. Careful selection will provide good fittings to meet the above requirements at moderate cost.

"The heating and domestic hot-water are assumed to be already provided in the mansion, merely requiring re-distribution or extension upon 'communal' lines. This arrangement has great advantages over an independent hot-water apparatus for each flat, not only upon the score of economy, but in the matter of labour-saving and concentration, avoiding the annoyance and trouble of individual boiler-cooking and regulation—in fact, in such a matter as that discussed above, there is no worthy alternative to the central control of heating and hot water supply."

SURFACE TREATMENT OF CONCRETE & CAST STONE

MR. H. A. HOLT continued the series of lectures at 9, Conduit-street, confined to workers in the building trades, when he read on Wednesday evening a paper on "Surface Treatment of Concrete and Cast Stone." Opening his address, the lecturer said that the subject of the artistic surface treatment of concrete was one which until fairly recently had been somewhat shelved. Architects had in the past relied almost solely upon the design of a concrete structure to produce a pleasing effect and were resigned to the fact that the material which they were using must necessarily be of a cold, monotonous grey appearance. Traditional construction consisted of a collection of units assembled according to the design of the architect, and the design was prepared with due regard to the supposed limitations of the material employed. But concrete construction involved an essential departure from the traditional and, by presenting new problems for consideration, exerted a corresponding influence upon design. There gradually developed a variety of processes for treating concrete, which might be classified as follows:—

Coloured cement washes; coloured cement used in concrete generally; renderings and stuccos, coloured or otherwise; exposed aggregate; and cast stone.

All these treatments were used nowadays to good effect, and each had its particular advantages for different classes of work. Of all the methods which had been evolved for treating a concrete surface none were so interesting or productive of such good results as the last two mentioned, and it was to cast stone and exposed aggregate work that the lecturer proposed to confine his remarks.

Perhaps the first man to realise the possibilities of concrete in the form of cast stone took a tip from Nature, for after all, what was Nature's method of building if not concreting? The formation of sedimentary rock, chalk and other materials of the earth's strata was due to a similar cementation slowly developed throughout the ages as that brought about more rapidly in the concrete of modern science. Cast stone could be described as reconstructed stone, and, as a matter of fact, this was a far more apt description of the nature of the material.

Cast stone was made by crushing natural stone or using the water-stone chips from quarries or stone yards and building it up again into definite shapes, but replacing Nature's binding materials with something which in many instances was infinitely stronger, namely, Portland cement. The surface of the cast stone was then dressed. Exposed or scrubbed aggregate work differed very slightly from cast stone in all but appearance. It was not a reconstruction of any known material but a true revelation of concrete.

The principle was, as was the case in cast stone, to remove from the surface of the concrete the film of cement which, if the concrete were properly made, invariably formed, and exposed the aggregate. One had to rely on the aggregate or combination of aggregates to give a pleasing and attractive appearance when exposed. Whereas in cast stone the size of the aggregate was limited by the character of the natural stone and the method of dressing, with exposed aggregate work there was no such limit, and the size of the aggregate was only governed by the requirements relating to the manufacture of sound, dense concrete. One of the most important factors to be taken into consideration in the manufacture of cast stone was the exact reproduction of the colour of the natural stone. In the majority of cases white Portland cement or a mixture of white and grey gave the best results.

For cast Portland stone no pigment was necessary, but for nearly every other stone it was essential that pigment be added to the cement; for although the natural stone aggregate would provide most of the colour, it was unavoidable that some of the cement should show, and this must be so coloured that when it was set and hard it should be indistinguishable from the aggregate. Opinion was very divided as to the best consistency to use in making pre-cast synthetic stone, and as there were several methods of moulding, the variation in water content was probably due to the fact that whilst one manufacturer found that his process called for a dry mix, another might find that a wet mix was more suited to his work. For important buildings, cast stone was sometimes made solid throughout; that was to say, the special aggregate and coloured cement extended throughout the whole section. By far the most common method was to use the special cast stone mixture of crushed stone and coloured cement for the face only, and ordinary ballast concrete for the backing. If, as was usually the case, the maximum size of the special aggregate was ¼ in., the facing need not be more than ½ in. to ¾ in.

Owing to certain difficulties, cast stone was, until fairly recently, used almost exclusively for pre-cast work, but the difficulties had been overcome and a satisfactory method had been found of constructing cast stone *in situ*. A really fine example of this work was to be seen near Dorking in the new Deepdene bridge over the River Mole. The treatment of the surface of cast stone was one of the most important stages in its manufacture. In the modern product, not only must the colour exactly resemble that of the natural stone of which it is made, but also the texture must be a faithful reproduction. Of all the methods of treating cast stone, none perhaps was more interesting or productive of better results than the tooled surface. Natural stone had been finished in this way for centuries, and it was a method which was quite familiar to both the architect and the mason. The tools used were just the ordinary mason's bolster and a wide chisel with serrated teeth. Another method, and one which was very widely used, was the rubbed surface. This was particularly suitable for high-grade work and where very sharp arrises and intricate moulding were required. In pre-cast work, when the cast stone was taken from the moulds it would frequently be found that there were small holes on the surface, due to the trapping of air. These and other irregularities should first of all be filled with an exactly similar mixture to that of which the facing was made. A cream was then made of very finely crushed stone and cement and floated over the whole surface. When this was dry it was brushed away, and the result at this stage was quite pleasing and the sand-face finish thus produced was preferred by many architects. But if the rubbed surface was required the concrete must be left until it was a little harder. The cement must be approximately of equal hardness to the aggregate, so that one was not rubbed away before the other. Carborundum was chiefly used for rubbing down, but York stone or red Mansfield stone were also suitable. Polishing was another treatment of cast stone, which was, of course, just a refinement of rubbing. The rubbing stone usually used for polishing was snakestone. It was a particularly suitable treatment for cast Hopton Wood stone and was used for interior as well as exterior work.

Beautiful effects could be obtained by scrubbing or washing the cement away from the surface of concrete, and this treatment was not confined to cast stone, but could be used on any type of concrete. In cast-stone work where a very porous crushed stone was to be used as the aggregate, and this aggregate exposed by tooling, etc., it was advisable to treat the surface when the cement was thoroughly set and hard with a solution of silicate of soda or fluosilicate to increase its impermeability and reduce the risk of damage by frost. The advantages of cast stone over natural stone were many, but one of the greatest was the uniformity with which it weathered. However carefully natural stone was selected, some blocks would weather very much more rapidly than others. To some people this might be a charm, but it migh an expensive charm. Again, one of the d backs to the use of natural stone was the that it must be laid on its natural bed was to last. Whilst this is done in very n cases where proper supervision was exer occasionally the stone was laid haphazard disastrous results. When one takes account the fact that the natural stone a gate was in many cases the waste ma from quarries, and that in the majorit cases in pre-cast work innumerable units cast from the same mould, it could be realised that the cost of a cast stone was only about 60 per cent. of the cost cut block in the natural stone.

That the life of some natural stones in buildings was limited was evidenced b trouble recently discovered in connection the defective condition of the stone wo the Houses of Parliament, and it was i repairs of old buildings that cast stone given a certain prominence. It was tained that the quarries from which original stone was drawn were disused, in order to effect the repairs to some o most beautiful buildings, cathedrals, et was found to be entirely satisfactory to down the stone which had to be replace reassemble it as cast stone. By the c addition of pigment and close attention given to the texture, an exact match wa tained, and when inspected by experts were unable to detect the reconstructed from the material of which the building originally been built.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednes*

The Lighting of London Tenements.

DURING the debate on the second read the London County Council (General P Bill in the House of Commons, Sir W. Da the Unionist member for South Kensi called attention to clause 56, which con the proposal to make the owners of ter property in the county of London lia summary conviction and heavy penalty case of every staircase which, in the opi the local authority or any officer o authority, was not sufficiently lighted. Pe against this clause, he said, had been lod some twenty authorities which for many past had provided working-class dwelli London.

The Bill was, however, read a second t

Leasehold Reform.

Leave was granted to Major Owen, a member, to introduce a Bill to amend t governing the relations between landlo tenant. He said that the Bill propo give further power to the expert t already constituted under the Acquisi Land (Assessment of Compensation 1919, to determine all disputes betwee lords and tenants as to the terms of t It also proposed to repeal sub-section section 84 of the Law of Property Act and to re-enact it so as to extend the p vary covenants which had become eitl of date or unfair. It provided also for in the tenant the property in future b erected or improvements executed b He was to be compensated if the lease renewed, and if the lease was renewed improvements were not to be assessabl rent. The landlord's claim for dilap was to be restricted to the actual loss landlord, while, on the other hand, th would be able to set off against the cl dilapidations improvements carried him voluntarily. The Bill represen views of the Liberal Party in regard to l reform.

The Bill was read a first time.

Peers' War Memorial.

A Select Committee of the House has been appointed to make the n arrangement for the erection of the Pe

. The Committee consists of: The of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Lincoln- rl Beauchamp, Earl of Oxford and Earl Buxton, the Earl of Crawford, Peel, Lord Desborough, and Lord

St. Stephen's Hall Panels.

Brittain asked the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, as repre- ie First Commissioner of Works, what was being made in the paintings for panels to be placed in St. Stephen's

n Hacking said that all the paintings and, and it was hoped that they would eted during the coming summer.

Houses Built.

amberlain informed Mr. T. Thomson to February 1 the numbers of houses d been completed in England and Wales e assistance under the various Housing re 294,515 by local authorities, and by private enterprise. The numbers nstruction under the Housing Acts on 1 were 60,369 by local authorities, 94 by private enterprise.

Town-Planning Schemes.

amberlain informed Mr. T. Thomson urban authorities had prepared or are town-planning schemes, a number of tended to portions of other urban areas. ber of urban authorities with a popula- 10,000 or over in whose areas formal d not been taken in the preparation of nning schemes was 276.

Loans for Slum Clearances.

Chamberlain also informed Mr. T. n that prior to the financial year 1924–5, accounts were not furnished to the ent for expenditure under Parts I and II ousing Act, 1890, as distinct from Part at Act. The payments made on account equer subsidy for slum clearances for nwards were as follows :—

	London.	England and Wales.	Total.
..	£12,800	£2,592	£15,392
..	18,950	8,000	26,950
..	26,050	18,150	44,200

* Estimated.

Concrete Construction.

ntess Astor asked for the number of uilt of concrete construction, or of other nodes of construction, in local authority and by private enterprise under the Housing Acts,

amberlain said that statistics were not showing the total number of houses of and other special methods of construc- t since the War. Estimates based on obtained from local authorities in con- with State-assisted schemes under the Acts of 1923 and 1924 showed that con- d been made for 41,849 concrete houses 3 houses of other special methods of ion, of which 22,361 houses of concrete 7 of other special methods had been d under these Acts. Of the completed ,012 in concrete had been built by local es and 5,349 by private enterprise; the houses built by other special 2,600 had been completed by local es and 1,287 by private enterprise.

Rural Housing.

y to Mr. Hurd, Mr. Chamberlain said rban authorities and 35 rural authorities le applications to be declared local es for the purposes of the Housing Workers) Act, 1926.

Cottage Architecture.

ntess Astor asked in which districts committees had been, or were about to p, in order to advise on the recon- of cottage architecture under the (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

amberlain said he regretted that he had information on the matter referred to.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Demolishing Hollow Brick Walls.

[REPLY TO "H. E. B.," FEBRUARY 4.]

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent's inquiry, I have just had an opportunity of pulling down some hollow walls where the ordinary twisted galvanised ties were used, and which I personally saw used 25 years ago, and I am pleased to say they are as sound now as the day they were used. In this town (Worthing) we have found by experience that hollow walls are the best method of keeping the damp out. It would be useless to say that we never have any trouble with mortar dropping on to the wall ties, but the trouble, however, has been very slight indeed. We find by continually warning the foreman and the men that they gradually get into the way of clearing the wall ties so that trouble in this respect rarely occurs.

WELLER W. SANDELL.

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent's lament over the difficulty of keeping mortar droppings from collecting on wall-ties, I have designed two specially-shaped ties, either of which, I think, would practically overcome the trouble. If any firm of manufacturers of iron goods will enter into some kind of agreement safeguarding me against the purloining of the ideas whilst the questions of saleability and terms are being discussed, I shall be pleased to get into touch with them. Any communication should be sent to the Editor of *The Builder*.

REXOR.

Coke Breeze Lintol.

SIR,—Is it safe to put a lintol (reinforced) composed of coke breeze over an opening for a stove or "Devon" fireplace? I have seen breeze bricks burned as fuel, and it appears to me that the heat would cause a lintol to fire in time, or to crack and spawl away. I shall be glad to have your readers' opinion on this.

C.

Damp Course.

SIR,—What is the remedy for damp walls where the dampness is not due to leakage of roof, but seems to occur on changes in the weather? The house is some 200 years old or more. Can you explain what a damp course really is?

S. E.

Old Timber Beam Construction.

[REPLY TO MESSRS. S. WHITELOCK & CO., FEBRUARY 18.]

SIR,—I remember spending many hours as a student sketching and hearing lectures upon flitched beams, the strength of which was claimed to be in the reversing of the twin halves of a squared beam both laterally and longitudinally so as to make use of the stronger and weaker members of the tree to their best advantage. I wonder if there is any practical virtue in this practice, or whether all the cutting up and bolting together in the world will make as strong a unit as nature has provided in the first instance. It would be interesting to hear if there are any reliable data showing the comparative strength of timber at the heart and in the outer rings, and at the base and upper part of the tree, and whether the differences are sufficient to warrant the above practice. The recent letters on old beam construction have called the matter to mind.

VICTORIAN.

Profit on Cottage Work.

[REPLY TO "PRODUCTION AND PROFIT," FEBRUARY 18.]

SIR,—Apart from a minority of contractors, I think that all others, and also building owners and architects, would agree that the generally accepted fair rate of net profit allowable to a contractor, and which he is entitled to expect on any job which is expected to pay in itself, is 10 per cent., apart from overhead charges, &c. In many cases, as when it is desired to retain a building staff during slack periods, or to secure a desirable customer, it will be necessary to cut this profit considerably, but any greater profit will be an indication of something wrong with the industry, and a golden age which will prove all too short and followed by a reaction of depression from which it will be difficult to recover.

The overhead charges can hardly be assessed by other than the people who are running the business. In any case the question of high railway rates does not arise under this head because they are definite figures which can be included in the prime costing. Difficulty of obtaining material for cottage work is often a matter of credit. Merchants are often shy of the young firm and profess empty hands, which become miraculously bountiful when the wealthy contractor round the corner calls for supplies. The best cure for this state of affairs is prompt cash, no doubt a difficulty in many cases, but where an impossibility an indication of a premature opening of the business. It is, however, a fact that many a firm has secured the confidence of the merchant in a very short while by an early exhibition of ready cash.

Illness is a risk that should be taken, though it may bite into the net profit. To a lesser degree bad weather falls under the same head, and it will be found that the loss of time from this cause is far less than generally believed. In supervising a large contract during the wretched weather of the early months of last year, when it was in its carcasing stage, I was surprised to find from my records that the bricklayers lost only two half-days in 10 weeks. This was largely due to organising the work so as to keep back some that could be executed under cover in this particular job. When as many as possible of these contingencies have been eliminated it will probably be found that a further 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. will cover the overhead charges for estimating purposes. If a business is to be built up and expanded a limited risk must be taken.

ADVICE.

Concrete Made with Sand-Lime Bricks.

SIR,—I have just done a job in concrete made with rubble from sand-lime bricks, and have a large area of grano-paving to lay. Would it be safe to use the rubble of these bricks for concrete?

W.

Sawn Laths.

[REPLY TO "W. R. C.," FEBRUARY 11, AND "INTERESTED," FEBRUARY 25.]

SIR,—I think the cause governing the use of 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. laths is not the size of the room, but the spacing of the floor to ceiling joists and partition uprights. For ceilings with timbers at 14 in. centres, 3 ft. 6 in. laths work without waste; at 15 in. centres, 2 ft. 6 in. laths give least waste, but a 3 ft. 9 in. lath would be better. As however 3 ft. 9 in. is not a trade size, some builders prefer 4 ft., which only wastes 3 in., and does not involve so many double rows of nails as 2 ft. 6 in. laths. On partitions with uprights at 2 ft. 6 in. centres, 4 ft. is the size demanded, and at 2 ft. 3 in. centres, 4 ft. 6 in.

X. R. E.

Broseley Tiles.

SIR,—We should be obliged if any of your readers could give us the correct sizes, &c., of angle (corner) and hip tiles, &c., for use with Broseley tiles, 10½ in. by 6½ in.

REDHILL TILE CO., LTD.

Dance Floor.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me of the best method of installing a dance floor of wood on a concrete floor, height being an important factor owing to the present concrete floor being at step height at present? Is maple the best wood for this class of floor? Any information would be much appreciated.

WEEKLY READER.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—IX

Before passing to the very complex subject of the control by by-laws of streets, we must briefly note the observations of the Committee on Building By-laws on the question as to whether it should remain optional, as at present, for local authorities to make by-laws, or whether some form of compulsion should be exerted, so that by-laws in some form may be put in force in every district. In 1914, when the Committee commenced its inquiry, there were some 220 districts with no by-laws at all, and the evidence given before the Committee led them to the conclusion that the rural model code, at least, ought to be put in force in every district. The Committee observed that the building code should be kept as simple as possible, a process aided by the tripartite division into urban, intermediate and rural.

In the first place the Committee recommended that every district should have at least a minimum code of by-laws, and they did not consider that any appreciable number of local authorities would refuse to carry out a statutory direction that by-laws should be made, but it was suggested that in cases of default the Ministry should have power to declare by order that certain by-laws should come into force and take effect as if made by the local authority, there being precedent for this in section 44 of the Housing Act, 1909, a section now, as we have stated before, extended in its operation by section 101 of the Housing Act, 1925.

The second step to be considered was how the by-laws thus put in operation should be enforced, and here again the Committee were of opinion that the number of local authorities who would deliberately neglect to enforce the provisions which had been put in force by the Ministry would be even smaller than the number who would disobey the statutory direction to adopt by-laws for their districts, but to provide for such a contingency it was suggested that the Ministry's existing powers under the Public Health Acts might be strengthened by enabling the Ministry to appoint the County Council, on default of the local authority, to execute the by-laws, there being a precedent for this, as under those Acts the Ministry have power to nominate a person to act in place of a defaulting authority in other matters (see section 299, Public Health Act, 1875), and in London, under section 101 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, power is already given to the Ministry to appoint the County Council to enforce by-laws in default of the borough councils.

The Committee then had to consider what steps should be taken to secure that the by-laws are adequate and strengthened as required. The original by-laws in a district that had hitherto been without them would be, the Report states, in most cases the rural form, and the Committee considered that if their suggestion was adopted of giving equal statutory by-law-making powers to all authorities (the recommendation we referred to in our second article), graduation of the by-laws according to the character of the area, rural, intermediate and urban, would be easy to secure, judged by the state of the development of the districts but not their governmental designation as merely urban or rural.

The Report points out that there is no reason why a rural area which happens in law to be in an urban district should not have such a reduction in the standard of control as is represented by substituting a rural for an urban code of by-laws, and there is every reason why an urban area, though called a rural district, should have the urban or intermediate by-laws which it needs, and the same considerations apply to parts of districts, for, given an ascertained boundary, there is no reason why one part of a district should not have by-laws different from another, and the Committee expressed a wish that local authorities should realise that this can be done and that such a policy is encouraged by the Ministry. In a rural district, it was pointed out, the most obvious boundary is that of the contributory place, and it would probably be convenient for the sake of certainty to adopt this, even at the cost of including, for example, a truly rural portion of a contributory place in the ambit of urban or intermediate by-laws.

The Report then speaks of the possibly rapid development of districts, as, for instance, by a new coal pit being sunk, or a factory being set up in a purely rural area, and states that although there is no reason to doubt that the majority of district councils would take steps to meet this danger and adopt more comprehensive by-laws, yet it was just possible that rather than check industrial development in the district, they might connive at building of an improper or ill-considered character, or that the commercial development might be too rapid to be met by the present machinery of local government, and to meet these possibilities they suggested the following machinery:—

The recommendation to which we have referred above, that every district should be compellel to make by-laws, or in default, the Ministry should have power to do so, ensures that plans of all buildings to be erected will be brought before the local authority, and to this the following recommendations were added (see paragraph 113):—

(1) Every local authority should be required to keep a simple record of the plans submitted to them and to make returns at such intervals as the Ministry prescribe of the number of such plans and whether they are for dwellings or factories, etc.

(2) That a specific right should be given to the County Council, to the parish council, or parish meeting, of any parish in a rural district, and elsewhere to any four inhabitants, to represent to the Ministry that the district had reached, or was likely to reach in the near future, a stage of development in which more comprehensive by-laws were required. (The number of persons was taken from section 10 of the Housing Act, 1909.)

(3) That the Ministry should be empowered upon a representation as aforesaid, or upon examination of the periodical returns of plans, or on the Medical Officers' reports already furnished to them, or upon representations by their own Inspectors, to require the adoption by the local authority of such by-laws as will meet the case and, in default on the part of the local authority, to put such extra by-laws in force.

We may perhaps be pardoned in connection with the above proposals for referring to the suggestion we made in our fifth and sixth articles in connection with the recommendations of the Committee as to the methods by which obsolete by-laws could be brought up to date and kept up to date, and uniformity be secured, as it will be seen the two subjects are closely allied; and the Committee recognised this, for in connection with the above proposals they were at first sight attracted by a suggestion that a single standard should be adopted in all districts, subject to necessary local variations.

Our suggestion was that the model series should be put in force in the districts to which they are appropriate by statutory order, but only after opportunity had been given to any local authority to show cause for the insertion of provisions to meet local circumstances, and it will be seen we think that in the recommendations we have noticed in this the Committee were closely approachin suggestion, although it was not before They admit, for instance, that no appr number of authorities would refuse t out a statutory direction that by-laws be made, and if any local authority n to enforce the by-laws so made, the Com here provide the machinery by which laws can be put in force on their d Lastly, the Committee admit that the of seeing that the by-laws are strengthe development progresses is the converse process they were considering earlier Report, and to which our suggestion as to how by-laws can be brought up and too stringent by-laws can be repeal

We submit that our suggestion, if a might modify the recommendation tained in the part of the Repo have noticed above, and would perfo double task of bringing by-laws up and keeping them up to date that we to in our fifth and sixth articles, as the objects to be attained by the recommendations. By-laws up to date be put in force as we suggested in all d and as the appropriate models to the would be put in force subject to local ments, every area would have the appr by-laws and the cases in which local tion is required would prove quite the tion, and the system would work, we with far less friction than that outlined three suggestions we have set out abo do away with one element which we objectionable in the third recommen interference by private individuals. laws, according to the other recommen of the Committee, are only to exist for of years, the suggested period being te in nearly all cases, they would move w stages of development of the various d and the only case requiring special tre would be where a district has sudde veloped from some cause such as d above.

In the same section of the Report deals with the provision and enforcer by-laws, the Committee deals with class of case where the local autho made by-laws but neglects to enforc or some of them (see paragraph 114 Report points out that it is obviou duty of an administrative body to carry law, and this duty is even stronger where the body is one like a local a who has power to amend the law, if tice it is found to work badly, by pa amending by-law; but as the law stan is no power to compel a local auth perform its duty in enforcing its by-l the Ministry of Health cannot do section 299 of the Public Health A whilst a private person, under sect can only do so if he is "an aggrieved and this, according to the decided ca very difficult fact to prove. As reg powers of the Ministry in this direc passage in the Report (paragraph 11 very easy to follow, and we quote the law stands a local authority i practice compellable to enforce its if it chooses to ignore its du Local Government Board" (we have out these articles substituted the Mi Health for this) "have under sectio the Public Health Act, 1875, which g certain powers to require the enforc the Public Health Acts, no power t a local authority to do so, and a authority has therefore a free ha presume a mandamus would lie to council to do its duty in this respect enforce its by-laws] "as in any c there appears no direct authority fo a general proposition, and mandamu how, not a remedy which in pra ordinary ratepayer can use."

We gather that the doubt here

her a mandamus will lie under sec- to compel a local authority to enforce aws, for, of course, a statutory duty ne Acts can thus be enforced; but the is at any rate cumbrous and unsuited rivate complainant, and the Committee ended that the County Council, fol- section 100 of the Public Health) Act, 1891, or, further, any rate- r inhabitant of a district (a provision that Act) be empowered to take ngs for breach of a by-law if the y of the district, on demand formally them, refuse to do so; and that if eedings are successful, the person who nanded that proceedings should be nd on the refusal of the local authority en them himself, should get from the thority any costs not paid by the de- ; and that if he is unsuccessful he be recouped by the local authority, if nistry certify that the proceedings, unsuccessful, were reasonably taken. nust say we regard this recommenda- h the greatest disfavour so far as it this power on any private individual or semi-rural areas. There are local es and rivalries in every such district, h a wide power relating to the breach by-law might be very improperly used, would encourage a feeling of spying iciencies amongst neighbours. It is in the hands of private individuals only to be properly exercised by the thorities.

HE CINDERELLA OF INDUSTRY"

-I am particularly interested in the appearing in your last two issues, under ve heading, and feel that, in the interests d work, and reasonable prices from both of view, much good may arise from a ventilation of the subject of estimating. g the fantastical figures found in painting and turning to any list of tenders for any size, as published in your journal, stounded at the wide margin, especially d in the light of the following facts. average on any ordinary size and class act work, it is not unusual to find half ork is defined monetary p.c.'s. and pro- Of the other remainder of the contract f is, broadly speaking, material and half With a proper knowledge of the ringed sted prices of materials, their covering es, wastes, &c., there should not, with ced estimators, be a very wide margin, the difference of the tenders as a whole be *on* about one-quarter of the tender, builder's labour and profit, if any. In ords, the difference in tenders judged on ve, and applicable to the whole, should, entage, be multiplied by four, since it is approximately a quarter of the work re can be any room for difference of

regard to materials, one hears of a pre- very scientific body, called the Building Board, but with many years' experi- he trade, I have never culled any useful n this Board as to covering capacities, &c., of material. The keen experienced r will probably have constituted himself uch more useful one person Board of , and will probably have acquired and ese essentials in regard to materials. view is that the experienced estimator ng firm has nothing to lose in broad- ny information on this subject to even nest competitors (as opposed to the heory that all prices and data must be et), since it is the want of knowledge, knowledge itself, that is so disastrous dustry. One feels that anything that ne to uplift the industry to its rightful so that work can be taken at a reason- e and so give reasonable opportunities ting sound first-class work in return, in the right direction.

F. G. GAYER.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION STATISTICS FOR 1925

WORKMEN'S compensation represents one of the many forms of relief to the working classes which in the last 25 years have done much to improve their condition, but which are often lost sight of when questions of wages and standards of living are brought to the fore. Workmen's compensation does not affect the standard of living of the recipients, but it is non-contributory and forms a direct charge on industry and tends to relieve the workman from anxiety when he himself becomes incapacitated by injury or leaves dependants who would otherwise be left unprovided for at his death. It was a measure long called for, and although it has proved difficult in operation and has involved considerable litigation in the 30 years it has been in force, no one would now be found to say it was not a beneficent measure.

Perfect statistics can only be given as regards the seven great industries which make returns: Shipping, Factories, Docks, Mines, Quarries, Constructional Work and Railways, but taking the last decade, 1914–1925 (the statistics were interrupted by the war) it will be seen that in those industries the amount paid in compensation has nearly doubled; in 1914 it was £3,465,361, and in 1925, £6,642,930, and this represents the sums actually paid in compensation, for the Report now issued estimates the latter sum if all expenses and charges are added as some £9,000,000.

It is, however, interesting to note that the actual sums paid in compensation, exclusive of charges and expenses form the following charges on industries in the year 1925. In the Mining Industry 3·1d. per ton of coal raised, or 5·4d. per £ in wages, these figures comparing with 3d. and 4·9d. in 1924. In Railways the charge amounts to just under 1d. per £ of wages and in Shipping it represents 3·4d. per ton of shipping. These charges on industry should be noted, for the idea is too prevalent that benefits received without contribution come spontaneously, involving a charge upon no one.

In considering the statistics now published, if comparison is attempted in the figures with those for previous years, several points have to be borne in mind. In the first place, since 1921 statistics for Ireland have not been included, and it is impossible to separate the figures relating to Ireland in the Reports previous to 1922, but the Report states that it is not considered that the omission of the Irish figures will affect the tables to any serious extent. Secondly, it has to be remembered that the Act of 1923, which came into force on January 1, 1924, increased the compensation payable in fatal cases, whilst in non-fatal cases the Report states that compensation payable under the Act of 1923 was less than that payable under the Act of 1906 plus war additions. Under the Act of 1923 the amounts paid in respect of children's allowances alone amounted to £242,006.

Turning now to the seven great industries, it is interesting to note that the number of persons coming within the Acts at all, apart from claims for compensation, has remained wonderfully steady. In 1914 they numbered 7,057,111, in the two years after the war, 1919 and 1920, they were about 8,350,000, falling to 7,315,866 in 1921, and in 1925 they were 7,541,014. In 1914 the total sums paid in compensation were £3,465,361; in 1919, 4,616,723; in 1920, £5,978,009; in 1921, £5,509,395; and in 1925, £6,642,930. These sums were paid in 1914 in respect of 442,116 cases; in 1919, 368,469 cases; in 1920, 385,517 cases; 1921, 285,746 cases, and in 1925, 476,085 cases. These figures show the increase that has taken place in the amounts of compensation payable. In 1914 the average payment in case of death was £161; in 1925 the average was £285. In 1914 the average payment in case of disablement, including cases settled by payment of a lump sum, was £6 7s.; in 1925 it was £12 4s. In 1914 the average amount paid in lump sums was £28 4s.; in 1925 it was £82 10s. In 1914 the average amount paid in weekly payments (including weekly payments made before a settlement for a lump sum) was £4 14s.; in 1925 it was £8 19s.

The numbers of cases that occur do not appear to support any allegation of increased carelessness on the part of employers. For the purposes of comparison we do not give the year 1914, as in that year the number of fatal cases was abnormal owing to a large colliery explosion, but taking the year 1913 instead, the number of fatal cases was 3,748; in 1919, 3,293; in 1920, 3,531; in 1921, 2,385; and in 1925, 3,030. The non-fatal cases over the same period also follow much the same lines. In 1913 they were 476,920, the highest year after that was 1924 with 487,442 cases, and in 1925 there were 473,055. The ratio of fatal cases to the number of persons employed has, however, risen from .3 in 1921 to .4 in 1925 per 1,000 persons employed. As regards the non-fatal cases, it must be remembered that the alteration in the length of the "waiting period" affects the number of claims. In 34.98 per cent. of the cases, incapacity lasted less than two weeks; in 19.94 per cent. less than three weeks; in 8.91 per cent., three weeks but less than four weeks; in 30.99 per cent., four weeks but less than 13 weeks; in 3.50 per cent., 13 weeks but less than 26 weeks; and in but 1.68 per cent. over 26 weeks. These figures do not include cases settled by lump sum payments; but only 19,384 out of the 473,055 cases were thus settled.

As regards industrial diseases, the Report points out the serious increase in miners' nystagmus. In 1914 there were 3,218 old cases and 2,775 new cases; but the figures for 1925 are 7,890 old cases and 3,445 new. Dermatitis is also increasing. Comparative tables are not given as regards other industrial diseases.

Apart from special statistics relating to the seven great industries, the total number of applications for arbitration in the year was 5,846; but the total number of cases which proceeded to a decision in the Courts was 2,983, and the Report states there has been a great decrease in this kind of litigation since the beginning of the war, the applications for arbitration in recent years being less than 70 per cent. of the pre-war-figures. The cases carried to the Court of Appeal numbered 95.

This decrease in litigation is rather remarkable, considering the very complicated wording of the Act of 1923, especially in connection with the calculation of compensation and such sections as that relating to the stoppage or decrease of weekly payments, drafting that has been the subject of censure both in the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords in those cases which have come before them. In the year under review, there were only three appeals to the House of Lords. The number of cases brought under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, were only 41, and there were no appeals. The Report shows the important part now taken by Medical Referees, of whom there are 208 in England and Wales and 80 in Scotland. The Act of 1923 added to the duties they are called upon to perform. In the building trade, there were 399 applications for arbitration, and 1,996 Memoranda recorded in England and Wales. The above is only a very imperfect summary of some of the information contained in the Report. The law is now more clearly grouped in sections in the consolidating Act of 1925, whilst the actual text of the sections has wisely been retained, and this may lead to even less litigation in the future, especially when the amendments introduced by the Act of 1923, and now comprised in the Act of 1925, have been the subject of judicial decisions where difficulties are experienced.

Institution of Quarry Managers.

The annual Conference of the Institution of Quarry Managers is to be held this year at Harrogate from June 27 to July 2, inclusive. An exhibition of quarrying machinery, plant, &c., is to be held in conjunction with the conference. An innovation this year is that instead of having a few lengthy papers read at the conference, a number of lecturettes are to be given, the time allowed for each lecturette being eight minutes.

EXETER BUILDING TRADES' EMPLOYERS

THE annual dinner of the Exeter Federation of Building Trades' Employers was held at Deller's Café, Exeter, on Tuesday, February 22, the President, Mr. F. M. Sleeman, being supported by the leading builders in the city.

Submitting "The National and South-Western Federation of Building Trades' Employers," the President said he had formed the opinion that the Federation was of great benefit to the industry, which, by the way, was the second largest in the country. He said he would like to contradict the impression that had got abroad that the Builders' Federation existed for a purpose unlike that of almost any other Federation. They did not live to rob the public, but to benefit them as much as possible. The speaker said the building trade was in a better state than a year ago, and was not under the cloud of expecting a lockout for a considerable time. Wages and conditions had been settled until 1928, and that was a boon to the industry generally.

Replying to the toast, Mr. A. N. Coles, of Plymouth, President of the South-Western Federation, said he believed every member of the South-Western Federation, from Gloucester to Plymouth, was true to its principles. Their task was to try to get people outside the Federation to see eye to eye with them, and take their share of the burden which the Federation had to bear. Big battles could not be fought without unity and strength.

Mr. W. H. Orrom, organising secretary of the South-Western Federation, proposed "The President and the Local Association." He said there was no association more loyal to the South-Western and the National Federation than Exeter. In Exeter prospects of work were rather good. He understood tenders to the extent of about £300,000 or £400,000 would shortly be settled, and he hoped that members of the Association would be successful.

In responding, the President said the Federation stood for fair play, and first of all fair play to their employees. Peace in industry was the slogan of the moment, and it could only be brought about on the lines of hard work. If this country was to regain its prosperity it would have to be by hard work.

NORTHERN BUILDING TRADES' FOREMEN

THE second annual dinner of the Wear and District Branch of the Northern Counties Association of Building Trades' Foremen was held in the Grand Hotel, Sunderland, on February 17, Mr. F. Batty, the Chairman of the Branch, presiding. The loyal toast having been drunk, Mr. Pitt proposed "The Foremen's Association," and in doing so said that no one could have imagined two and a-half years ago there would be such a gathering as that. It was just that period since the Association was first mooted, and now they were in a good position.

Mr. F. Batty, replying, remarked that the branch was going on very satisfactorily, and increasing numerically and financially. Attention had also been given to the social side with very satisfactory results.

Mr. Crombie suggested the introduction of educational lectures on their trade. These, he believed, would be of great advantage to the younger members. Toasts followed to the General Secretary (Mr. S. Elliott) and the Chairman. Mr. Batty's reponse brought a very pleasant gathering to a close.

BRISTOL CLERKS O WORKS

THE Bristol Association of Clerks of Wo Builders' Foremen's annual dinner was h the Royal Hotel, Bristol, under the pres of Mr. R. Ashley Hall. The company in Mr. W. H. Townsend (President of the A tion), Mr. C. K. Cowlin (President, Builders' Association), and Mr. C. F. W. (President of the Bristol Society of Arch

Mr. C. F. W. Dening, responding to th of "Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, there was a touch of genius in having cl works and builders' foremen in one fold: a step in the right direction. Co-ordinati a better spirit were wanted in everything should be less talk about the dignity of and more of the pleasure of work.

Responding to the toast of "The Bui Mr. C. K. Cowlin referred to a superann scheme. The builders hoped the clerks of would have been able to formulate one. would have been pleased to have helped, hoped the idea had not been droppe believed the general strike had cleared t and that now a better feeling existed b employers and operatives. The difficulti had to surmount were economic, and no questions. The future of their in depended upon the apprentices; they ha of fine young fellows coming along and he the foremen to do all they could to help them a good training.

The chairman submitted the toast of Bristol Association of Clerks of Work Builders' Foremen." The Association, h took an interest in its members from a fi point of view, and in addition tried to h own trade. The President, in response, re to the goodwill existing between the cl works, the foremen and the builders.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	February 1, 1927.	March 1, 1927.	Rise.	Fall.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%	%
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¼ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4	0 4 4½	0.96	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	36 10 0	36 10 0	—	—
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 5	0 0 5	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 1	0 3 3	5.41	—
Turpentine	0 4 8	0 4 7	—	1.78
Ground English White Lead	49 5 0	49 5 0	—	—
White Lead Paint	68 15 0	68 15 0	—	—
Red Lead	41 10 0	41 0 0	—	1.20

"NEW DEVELOPMENTS BUILDING METHODS

[A correspondent, signing himself "B Accountant, London," sends us the fol letter, but does not give his name and ad

SIR,—Professor Reilly's lecture o subject, as reported in *The Builder*, o ruary 11, whilst it affords an interestin parison between American and British m of construction, does not appear to put f any new ideas which could be adop advantage in this country. After apol for the lack of detail the architect pu his drawings, the Professor begins his of reconstruction by the elimination quantity surveyor, but in so doing he a huge architectural staff which would to be a more cumbersome and a far mor organisation.

His next move is to turn the contract an agent, whose chief function (apart certain amount of supervision) seems to drawing of commission on work done sub-contractors. The practical applica this theory must, of necessity, greatly the already heavy administrative running a job, and it is difficult to see can commercially justify such an appoi He then sub-lets the whole of the actua ing operations to sub-contractors, who, must supply their staffs of supervisors, of conference, &c., to co-operate w building agent, or manager—the ne being a job organised to death.

It is claimed that the adoption methods will greatly facilitate the s which a building can be erected, but good general foreman and a live build veyor could do all that is required (i working to a progress chart) with just factory results. It seems significant Professor throughout the whole of his practically ignores the question of fina one can only assume from the facts t that the suggested improvements wo to be adopted regardless of cost.

BUILDERS' ACCOUNTANT, Lo

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer
re	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
r	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
nam	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
d (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ry	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
n	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
y	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
ple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
toke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 2½
	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ead	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/9½	1 3½
ham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
d	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
d-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1 0½
e	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
od	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1 0½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ord	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
am	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
eld	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
er	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
r	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
k	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
r	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
er	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/3½	1 0½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
n	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Mon. Vall	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
n	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
e	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
e	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 0½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/5	1 1½
g	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
mouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
s	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
l	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
ld	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
n	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ght	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
n	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers	Slaters	Plum-bers	Pain-ters	Lab-ourer
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1 9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1 9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1 5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1 8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 383)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Becontree.—SCHOOL.—The Essex County Council are purchasing a site at Becontree for the erection of an elementary school The site is in Becontree-avenue.

Becontree. — SYNAGOGUE. — The London County Council are proposing to lease to Mr. F. Smith, on behalf of the local Hebrew Congregation, a site in Becontree-avenue for the building of a synagogue.

Bethnal Green.—DWELLINGS.—On the Collingwood estate, Bethnal Green, the London County Council are to construct dwellings to the plans prepared by the Architect's Department.

Chingford.—CHURCH.—The foundation stones have been laid for the new Wesleyan Church. The building is to be faced with Lawrence's multi-coloured bricks with stone dressings, hand-made tile roof and oak joinery. The accommodation is for about 500, and the contract amounts to £7,410, and is being executed by Messrs. C. Foster & Sons, of Loughton. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., of 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Eaton-place.— BUILDING.— The Hungarian Government has assigned a sum of £11,600 for the purchase of 35, Eaton-place, S.W., for a new Hungarian Legation.

Eltham.—SCHOOL.—Plans are to be prepared for a new school of over 1,000 children on the Well Hall estate. The cost of this school is estimated at £40,833, and the plans have been prepared by the Superintending Architect to the London County Council for whom the school is to be erected.

Foot's Cray-road.—PAVILION.—A new sports pavilion is now being erected in Foot's Cray-road, Eltham, by Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames. The plans for the scheme have been designed by Messrs. Joseph, architects, 2, Paul's Bakehouse-court, E.C.4.

Grove Park.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council are about to purchase another site on the Grove Park housing estate, Lewisham, for the erection of an elementary school.

Hendon.—SCHOOL.—The Hendon Urban District Council are to build two elementary schools on sites just obtained. Both sites are on the London County Council Watling estate; one is in Gaskarth-road and the other is in Thirleby-road.

Old Kent-road.—CINEMA.—A super-cinema, with accommodation for 3,500 persons, is to be built in Old Kent-road, S.E. The cinema is estimated to cost £70,000 and is being erected for Mr. G. Smart, of the Tolmer Cinema, Hampstead-road, N.W. Messrs. Lovegrove & Papworth, 374, Old-street, E.C.2, are the architects.

Plumstead.—HOUSES.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., have submitted plans to the local Council for the erection of 48 houses in Blithdale-road, Plumstead. Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, architect to the Society, has prepared the plans.

Poplar.—REBUILDING.—A sum of £30,000 is to be spent on the rebuilding of the London County Council school in Upper North-street, Poplar, E. Plans are by the Council's Architect's Department.

Upper-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. Nox, Ltd., 44, Praed-street, Paddington, are carrying out alterations and additions to 159 to 168, Upper-street, Islington, N.1, for the London Co-operative Society. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, 35–39, Maddox-street, W.1, are the architects. The contract price for the work is £19,977. The quantities have been prepared by Mr. H. A. Mackmin, 10, Vigo-street, W.1.

Wapping.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Wm. Shurmur & Sons are building the "Turk's Head" public-house in Tench-street, Wapping, for Messrs. Taylor, Walker & Co. Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an ast are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following inform are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest o tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the n of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surv D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, Surveyor, S; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

★MAR. 5.—**London.**—COVERED WAY.—Pathological laboratory, X-Ray room, &c., at Highgate Hospital, Dartmouth Park-hill, N.19, for Guardians of Parish of St. Pancras. B. Chapman, C., Guardians' Offices, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Armagh.**—GARAGES.—Eight garages at the rear of premises, for City Club. R. F. Forbes, Sec.

MAR. 7. — **Broadstairs.** — HOUSES.—Erection and completion of a further 36 houses on land situate at St. Peter's, for the Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.C. H. Hurd, C.S., Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs. Deposit £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Chislehurst.**—PAINTING, &C.—Outside and repairs at houses at Barham-rd. and Cray-rd. sites, for U.D.C. W. J. Winter, E. and S., Maulden House, Sidcup-hill.

MAR. 7.—**Clare.**—COTTAGES.—As follows:—Clare 12; Great Bradley, 4; Little Thurlow, 4; Little Wratting, 6; Denston, 2; Stansfield, 2; Wickhambrook, 6; Wixoe, 2, for R.D.C. H. Brown Thake, A., 10, High-st., Haverhill.

MAR. 7.—**Cork.**—CHURCH.—At Capwell site, Southern-rd. J. F. McMullen, F.R.I.B.A., A., 30, South-mall. Dep. £5.

MAR. 7.—**Crowmarsh.**—RENOVATIONS.—Four cottages at North Stoke, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C. 7, St. Martin's-st.

MAR. 7.—**Docking.**—HOUSES.—Six at South Creake, also 6 at Holme-next-the-Sea, for R.D.C. A. B. Nowell, Building S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 7. — **East Grinstead.** — FOUNDATIONS. — Also forming of pipe trenches, &c., at the electricity generating station, London-rd., for U.D.C. E. P. Whitley Hughes, C.

MAR. 7. — **Farnborough.** — ALTERATIONS. — Alterations and additions to children's homes, for Bromley Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

★MAR. 7.—**France and Belgium.**—HEADSTONES.—Supply of 12,600 packed and delivered f.o.r., to be divided into a number of contracts of not less than 100 headstones for the Imperial War Graves Commission. The Secretary, Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker-st., W.1, marked "Headstone Contract 5079/32."

MAR. 7. — **Hammersmith.** — REPAIRS. — Carrying out of repairs to the properties included in housing schemes for the period of one year from April 1, 1927, for the Hammersmith B.C. R. Hampton Clucas, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Hammersmith.

MAR. 7. — **London.** — DWELLINGS. — Erection of block on Collingwood Estate (Brady-st. area), Bethnal Green, for L.C.C. Plans, Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after payment of dep. of £2 to the Cashier of the Council.

MAR. 7.—**London.**—FENCING.—Oak boundary fencing at Mountsfield Park, George-la., Lewisham, for L.C.C. Chief Officer, Parks Department, the County Hall, S.E.1.

MAR. 7. — **Loughborough.** — FOUNDATIONS.— For water-tube boiler, to be erected at the Electricity Works, Bridge-st., for T.C. B. Electrical E.

MAR. 7.—**New Deer.**—BUILDING.—Police station, for Aberdeenshire C.C. W. L. Duncan, A., Turriff.

MAR. 7.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Iron railings, fences, gates, &c., at (*a*) Victoria Embankment, and (*b*) Nottingham Forest, for T.C. City E. Dep. £1 1s. each.

MAR. 7. — **Oldbury.**—HOUSES. — Erection of 108 houses, for Smethwick C.B. R. Fletcher, B.E. and S. Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £3 5s.

MAR. 7. — **Stannington.** — CONVERSION. — "Hann Moor" into a police station, for West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Bangor.**—GYMNASIUM.—At Hamilton-rd., for U.D.C. J. Milliken, C.

MAR. 8.—**Croydon.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations at the Mayday-rd. Hospital, Mayday-rd., Thornton Heath, for B.G. H. Berney, A., 33–35, High-st. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 8.—**Cwmamman.**—HOUSES.—Ten at Waunhwyad, Glanamman, for U.D.C. G. H. Davies, A., College-st., Ammanford. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**Holmfirth.**—WAREHOUSE.—At Ford Mill. Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, A.'s and S.'s, Market-pl., Dewsbury.

MAR. 8.—**Leeds.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alteration of Ellerby-lane Council school, for E.C. Education Offices (Architect's Section), Calverley-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 8.—**Limpsfield.**—REPAIRS.—Ten Council houses at the Chart, for Godstone R.D.C. S.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—DISPENSARY.—Erection of tuberculosis dispensary for the Deptford B.C. H. Morley Lawson, M.Inst.M. & C.E., Deptford Town Hall, New Cross, S.E.14.

MAR. 8.—**Oldbury.**—HOUSES.—116 on Londonderry Farm Estate, Warley, for U.D.C. W. Greenwood, E. and S.

MAR. 8. — **Palmer's Green.** — NEW BRIDGE.— Construction of the superstructure, for the Southgate U.D.C. R. Phillips, Southgate Town Hall, Palmer's Green, N. 13. Deposit £2.

MAR. 8.—**Sedgefield.**—HOUSES.—Bobbington, penny-green, 4; Enville, Blundies-la., 6; Lower Orton-la., 4; Swindon, Smestow-rd., 12; Tr Fiershill, 6; Trysull, Seisdon (near Seven Stars In Wombourn, Bratch-rd., 20, for R.D.C. H. M. B L.R.I.B.A., 45, Queen-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**South Elmsall.**—LIGHTING.—Installat electric light at Westfield-la. Council school, for Riding E.C. Education Department, County Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Thurcroft.**—LIGHTING.—Installatio electric light at Thurcroft New Council school (e sions), for West Riding E.C. Education Depart County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 8.—**Truro.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alteratio the Museum Buildings of Royal Institution of Corn Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatly, A.R.I.B.A., Ma House.

MAR. 8.—**Wombwell.**—SCHOOL.—New middle s for 560 scholars, for West Riding E.C. Educ Dept., County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 9. —**Bournemouth.**—ALTERATIONS.—To P down Fire Station, West Hill-rd. Fire Station, for F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 9.—**Brownhills.**—HOUSES.—54 non-pa type at Norton East-rd. and Brownhills-rd., N Canes, for U.D.C. F. S. Harrison, A. and S. De

MAR. 9.—**Chesterfield.**—HOUSE.—Filter house water tower in reinforced concrete, for R.D.C. G Frith, E. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 9.—**East Croydon.**—EXTENSION.—Station ing office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 9.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING, &C.—At Infec Diseases Hospital, Seacroft, and the Tuberc Sanatorium, Killingbeck, for T.C. Thos. Thor T.C.

MAR. 9.—**Littlehampton.**—SHELTER.—Near b stand, for U.D.C. A. Shelley, C.

★MAR; 9.—**Near Coventry.**—SCHOOL.—Erectio school at Ash Green, Exhall, for Warwick C.C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 27, Binsw av., Leamington Spa. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 10.—**Belfast.**—PAINTING, &C.—Also g works at the new Museum and Art Gallery, Bo Gardens Park, for C.B. R. B. Roe & Sons, Quanti Kingscourt, 17, Wellington-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 10.—**Berryden.**—DAIRY.—At Berryden, deen, for Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. & Allan, As., 10, Bon-Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

MAR. 10.—**Birmingham.**—ADDITIONS.—Also tions at 44, Lordswood-rd., Harborne, for B.G. & Martin & Ward, A's., 106, Colmore-row. Dep.

MAR. 10.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—306 and 10 at Ruchill, for T.C. J. Lindsay, I.C.

★MAR. 10.—**Kent.**—COTTAGES.—Erection bungalow cottages at Shorne, for the R.D.C Randerson, Council's S., Meopham, near Grave Dep. £3.

MAR. 10. — **Keynsham.** — HOUSES. — Four detached non-parlour type, at Compton Dand R.D.C. H. W. Argile, Building S., 16, High-st. 10s. 6d.

MAR. 10.—**Kirkcaldy.**—FENCING.—98 hous Methilhill, for D.C. G. B. Deas, A., Central Chai

MAR. 10.—**Newton Abbot.**—HOUSES.—54 at lands housing site, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S.

MAR. 10.—**Sheffield.**—SHELTER.—Public co ences and tramway passenger shelter at Ecclesal terminus, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., Dep. £1.

MAR. 10.—**Stockport.**—URINAL.—At Pickford's Chestergate, for T.C. H. Hamer, B.S.

MAR. 10.— **Tynemouth.**— REBUILDING.— School, for E.C. W. Stockdale, A.R.I.B.A Howard-st., North Shields. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 11—**Birmingham.**—INSTALLATION.—D hot-water service at 44, Lordswood-rd., Harbor B.G. Noel W. Greenway, B.Sc., Lloyds Bank bers, New-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR 11.—**Bootle.**—HOUSES.—Four lock-up with four flats above, and 14 houses, on Bailey for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 11.—**Leeds.**—ADDITIONS.—To bathroo lavatory accommodation at Children's Home, W Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, for B.G. J. H. F Poor Law Offices, South Parade.

MAR. 11.—**Oughtibridge.**—LIGHTING.—Improv to lighting, ventilation, and office accommoda Council School. W. Wood, Town Hall, Penist

MAR. 11.—**Swansea.**—INSTALLATION. — Ho service at the Head Post Office, for H.M.O.W tracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Cha S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 12.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—Ho Erection and completion of 40 brick-built ho the Bute-rd., Estate, Wallington, for U.D.C. Carter, A.M.Inst.C.E., A., E. and S. to the Council Office, Wallington. Deposit £2 2s.

12.—**Burnley.**—STORES.—Workshops and stores ection with new gasworks, Old Mill, for C.B. d S.

12.—**Hanwell.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRS.—, distempering and general repairs, &c., to tral London District School, Greenford-av., . G. P. Morrell, C. to the Managers.

12.—**Llanfrechfa Upper.**—BUILDING.—(*a*) Two nd (*b*) public offices at Clarkville, Pontnewydd, C. W. J. Meazey, S. Dep. £1 1s.

12.—**Pudsey.**—HOUSES.—18 parlour and 78 our type, on Southroyd Park estate, for asil H. Noble, B.S., Town Hall, Pudsey. Dep.

12.—**Southampton.**—ENLARGEMENT.—**Fontley** school, including five class-rooms, new cloak- nd offices, &c., for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., tle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

12.—**Staines.**—HOUSES.—Ashford Common, 10; Staines-rd., Laleham, 10; Stanwell Moor, 12; Sipson site, Harmondsworth, 16, for D. C. Fidler, S. Dep. £2 2s.

12.—**Tewkesbury.**—HOUSES.—12 at Priors e, for T.C. W. Ridler, B.S. Dep, £2 2s.

14.—**Bristol.**—ACCOMMODATION. — Additional djoining existing Customs House at Avon- for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, E., Port of Authority, Avonmouth. Dep. £3.

14.—**Guildford.**—FLATS.—60 flats on Aldershot- e, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

14.—**Kent.**—REPAIRS.—Painting, distempering ral repairs to certain premises, for C.C. W. H. n, F.R.I.B.A., Sessions House, Maidstone.

14.—**Liskeard.**—HOUSES.—12 houses at Park T.C. H. R. Venning, Lic.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Bank Chambers.

14.—**Newbridge.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school for Monmouthshire E.C. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., Hall, Newport. Dep. £2 2s.

14.—**Stretford.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school, d., Old Trafford, for E.C. P. Howard, A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester. Dep. £1 1s.

14.—**Walthamstow.**—HOUSES.—36 Fitzwygram est-rd., for U.D.C. G. W. Holmes, E. and S.

14.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour- ces, paths, &c., Church-rd., Old Windsor, for W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep.

14.—**Windsor.**—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour- ces, paths, &c., Bagshot-rd., Sunninghill, for W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep.

15.—**Carlisle.**—PREMISES.—In Fisher-st. J.

15.—**Cranbrook.**—WIRING.—Hartley House, ic light, for B.G. E. Clarke, C.

15.—**Epping.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 10 n pairs, for the U.D.C. H. Webb, S. to the Epping. Dep. £1 1s.

15.—**Ilkley.**—HOUSES.—56 non-parlour type Leeds-rd. Wheatley-lane site, for U.D.C. S. 2s.

15.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—EMPLOYMENT EX- —Erection of, at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London. s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

16.—**Brighton.**—HOUSES.—Erection in brick houses, for the Corporation of Brighton. rds, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Town Hall. Dep. £1.

16.—**Bristol.**—CHALET. — For consumptive at the Southmead Hospital, for T.C. T. S. , St. Peter's Hospital. Dep. £3.

16.—**Dalton-in-Furness.**—SCHOOL.—Central l alterations to existing house at "Dowdales," shire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., esdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

17.—**Devon.**—PAINTING.—Improvement of xing sanitary fittings, and external painting, Brixham, Furzeham Hill Council school, for Chitect's Office, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

17.—**Llantrisant.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-two at n, and road and sewer work, also 18 houses n Goch, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & A's. and E's., 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd.

17.—**London.**—REBUILDING.—Roof story of f administrative block, repairing ceilings s, roof repairs and lantern lights, at the Institution, Surrey, for Guardians of Parish n. Guardians' Offices, 129, Fulham Palace- £2.

18.—**Ely.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 the option of the Council) on the St. John's- ng site, for the U.D.C. W. McKelvie, S., City Surveyor's Office, Silver-st., Ely. s.

—**Stourbridge.**—SCHOOL.—For girls, for the shire E.C. A. V. Rowe, C.A., 38, Foregate- ester.

18.—**Swancombe.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 46 pe houses on the Milton-rd. housing site, L. E. Croucher, S., Council Offices, Swan- ceenhithe, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

21.—**London.**—PAVILION AND SHELTER.— f a dressing pavilion adjacent to the running Finsbury Park, N., and of a shelter next the reen at Clapham Common, for the L.C.C. er, Parks Department, County Hall, West- ridge, S.E.1 (Room 393 F.).

—**Tandragee.**—HOUSES.—11 Artisans' houses Hobart & Heron, A's., 120, Scottish Pro- ildings, Belfast. Dep. £3.

22.—**Barnet.**—EXTENSION POST OFFICE.—At the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, eposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the ners).

—**Warwick.**—BUILDING.—For (1) Children's block (38 beds) and additions to the nurses') heating and hot-water supplies; (3) elec- g, for B.G. C. H. Passman, C., 48, Bedford- gton Spa.

✱MAR. 23.—**Glamorgan.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Ferndale (Rhondda), for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱MAR. 23.—**Shoreditch.**—ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.—At the kitchens at St. Leonard's House, Kingsland-rd., E.2, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Leonard. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 in Treasury Notes.

✱MAR. 25.—**Herts.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Harpenden, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱MAR. 26.—**Stafford.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of new wing at The Friary School, Lichfield, for the Staffordshire Education Committee. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—**Abercrave.**—HALL.—For Abercrave and District Miners' Welfare Association. E. R. Griffiths, L.R.I.B.A. A., 12, College-st., Swansea. Dep. £2 2s.

— **Barnsley.**—BUNGALOW.—Allendale-rd., Huddersfield-rd. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl.

—**Brighton.**—EXTENSIONS.—To nurses' home building to the east to provide additional bedrooms and a lecture room for nurses, and to the west to provide new quarters for the resident domestic staff, for Royal Sussex County Hospital. F. T. Cawthorn, L.R.I.B.A., 170, North-st.

— **Farsley.**—HOUSES.—30 on Croft-st. estate, for U.D.C. E. Bray, architect, 115, Town-st., Stanningley. Dep. £1 1s.

— **Near Wells.**—COTTAGE.—At West Horrington, for Somerset C.C. C.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.

—**Penicuik.**—HOUSES.—Twelve, for T.C. J. Gray, A.R.I.B.A., 140, Princes-st., Edinburgh.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAR. 7.—**Bognor.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Draper, E. and S.

MAR. 7.—**Claypole.**—MATERIALS.—2,500 tons of granite, 1,500 tons of slag, 300 tons of footpath gravel, 3,000 tons of slag tarmacadam, and for tar-spraying about 100,000 square yards of road, for R.D.C. D.S.

MAR. 7.—**Clutton.**—STONE, &C.—For R.D.C. T. Orchard, Highways S., Hallatrow, near Bristol.

MAR. 7.—**Derby.**—MATERIALS.—Bricks, cement and lime, disinfectants, earthenware, freestone, gritstone, &c., granite, &c., gravel, sand, &c., limestone, paints, oils, &c., pitch, tar, &c., slag, for C.B. C. A. Clews, B.S.

MAR. 7.—**East Lothian (Western District).**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. G. Calvert, S., Bank of Scotland Chambers, Haddington.

MAR. 7.—**Feltham.**—MATERIALS.—20,000 gallons of distilled tar, 500 tons 2½ in. broken granite, 500 tons tarred slag, 2½ in. to 1 in., graded bottoming and ⅜ in. to ¾ in. topping, 250 tons of tarred limestone, ⅜ in. gauge, for U.D.C. H. W. A. Carter, S.

MAR. 7.—**Gellygaer.**—LIMESTONE, &C.—For U.D.C. F. Read, E. and S., Hengoed.

MAR. 7.—**Hambledon.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. S. B. Hasell, E. and S.

MAR. 7.—**Newbury.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Corporation. B.E. and S.

MAR. 7.—**Northamptonshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. E. A. Black, C.S., Northampton.

MAR. 7.—**Penarth.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. I. Evans, S.

MAR. 7.—**Rochdale.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.S.

MAR. 7.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.E.

MAR. 7.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. City S.

MAR. 7.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. Coales, E. and S.

MAR. 7.—**Teddington.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—M. Hainsworth, S.

MAR. 7.—**Tenterden.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. L. C. Turner, B.S.

MAR. 7.—**Thingoe.**—BROKEN GRANITE.—For R.D.C. C. D. Bright, S., 65, Churchgate-st., Bury St. Edmunds.

MAR. 7.—**Upholland.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. A. Hunt, C.

MAR. 7.—**Wealdstone.**—TAR, &C.—12,000 to 15,000 gallons, and 450 tons of ½ in. shingle, for U.D.C. H. Walker, S.

MAR. 8.—**Barnes.**—GRANITE.—For U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, S.

MAR. 8.—**Barnes.**—BALLAST.—750–1,000 tons, for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, S., High-st., Mortlake, S.W. 14.

MAR. 8.—**Leeds.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. Town Clerk.

MAR. 8.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—78 tons, for India Store Dept. Director-General, 11, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

MAR. 8.—**Seghill.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. M. Gibson, S.

MAR. 8.—**Strood.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. Randerson, D.S., Meopham, near Gravesend.

MAR. 8.—**Wrexham.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For T.C. J. England, B.S.

MAR. 9.—**Darlington.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.S.

MAR. 9.—**Dover.**—STORES AND MATERIALS.—For Harbour Board. R. Mowll, Register, Castle-st.

MAR. 9.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Various, for B.G. J. P. Condon, C., 1, James's-st.

MAR. 9.—**Kingston.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For B.G. W. Taylor, C., Coombe-rd.

MAR. 9.—**London.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &C.—For Hackney B.G. E. W. Harbour, Acting C.

MAR. 9.—**Margate.**—FENCING—1,980 yds. of spiked fencing, 5 ft. high, and 410 yds. ornamental fencing, 3 ft. high, for T.C. B.S., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

MAR. 10.—**Aylesbury.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. R. C. F. Sizer, S. 16, Granville-st.

MAR. 10.—**Bishopthorpe.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. Cecil Lucas, C., 6, New-st., York.

MAR. 10.—**Burnley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Hewitt, S., 18, Nicholas-st.

MAR. 10.—**New Forest.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Heather, S., Woodlands-rd., Ashurst, near Lyndhurst.

MAR. 10.—**Padiham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Wrest, S. and Water E.

MAR. 10.—**Southwell.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. R. Morris, Highway S.

MAR. 10.—**Staffordshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. J. Moncur, C.S., Stafford.

MAR. 11.—**Barrow-upon-Soar.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. T. Forward, C., 5, The Crescent, King-st., Leicester.

MAR. 11.—**Guildford.**—GRANITE.—For R.D.C. J. Anstee, S.

MAR. 11.—**Leek.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. E. Beacham, E. and S.

MAR. 11.—**Mutford and Lothingland.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. Blewitt, S., Oulton Broad, Lowestoft.

MAR. 11.—**Rainford.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Geo. Walker, C.

MAR. 11.—**Sevenoaks.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C.—G. T. Bradbury, C.

MAR. 12.—**Chesterton.**—GRANITE.—10,000 tons of Leicestershire, for R.D.C. D.S., 139, Huntingdon-rd., Cambridge.

MAR. 12.—**East Grinstead.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For U.D.C. H. Campbell Golding, E. and S.

MAR. 12.—**Eastbourne.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. L. Roseveare, B.E.

MAR. 12.—**Edinburgh.**—MATERIALS.—Of various kinds, including builders', masons', &c., for Corporation A. Grierson, T.C.

MAR. 12.—**Glyncorrwg.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. P. Jones, E. and S.

MAR. 12.—**Goole.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. S., 6, Belgravia.

MAR. 12.—**Winchester.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. W. V. Anderson, City E.

MAR. 12.—**Worsley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Howard, S.

MAR. 14.—**Denbighshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. E. A Evans, F.S.I, C.E.

MAR. 14.—**Dewsbury.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. H. Dearden, B.E.

MAR. 14.—**Dunmow.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. P. E. Furlong, S., 58, New-st.

MAR. 14.—**Ilkeston.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Corporation. B.S.

MAR. 14.—**Margate.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. E. A. Borg, B.E., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

MAR. 14.—**Normanton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 14.—**Prescot.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, S., 2, West-st.

MAR. 14.—**Sculcoates.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. B. Hinchliffe, E. and S., 4, Parliament-st., Hull.

MAR. 14.—**Sevenoaks.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. Randerson, S.

MAR. 15.—**Chailey.**—ROAD MATERIALS. &C.—For R.D.C. R. P. Cheale, D.S., Union Buildings, West-st., Lewes.

MAR. 15.—**Chelmsford.**—GRANITE.—200 tons 1½ in., 500 tons ¾ in. or ½ in., free from dust: and granite kerb, Scotch, Norwegian, or equal, 2,000 yds. 5 in. by 10 in. straight, dressed edge kerb, 150 yds. 5 in. by 10 in. circular, dressed edge kerb, for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S.

MAR. 15.—**Faversham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. G. Chittenden, D.S., Ashford-rd.

MAR. 15.—**Stokesley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. Lee, Jnr., Highway S.

MAR. 16.—**Burnley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.E. and S.

MAR. 16.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Building works and the provision of additional equipment at the Butter Testing Station, Harcourt-ter., for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Building works and supplies, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—**Kettering.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. W. Stowe, C.

MAR. 16.—**Nelson.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. W. Shackleton, B.E. and S.

MAR. 17.—**Doncaster.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, S.

MAR. 19.—**Hailsham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. G. B. Fairchild, S., 17, London-rd.

MAR. 19.—**Port Talbot.**—BUILDING MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.E.

MAR. 19.—**Shifnal and Blymhill.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. H. Hines, S., Market-sq.

MAR. 22.—**Barnet.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. and S.

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 23.—**Wortley.**—MATERIALS.—Macadam (slag, granite and limestone), bituminous compounds, kerbs (stone and concrete), iron castings, sanitary pipes, for R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, near Sheffield.

MAR. 24.—**Ripley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. G. Whitcombe, C.

MAR. 28.—**Dover.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. Dacre Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

MAR. 28.—**Maltby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Morgan R. Jones, E. and S.

—**Eastbourne.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. Walker, S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAR. 7 **Bridgend.**—PIPES, &C.—4,350 yds. of 14 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, together with valves and other appurtenant works, between Cefn Hirgoed and Brackla Bridge, Bridgend, and construction of a cement concrete service reservoir, near Tyn-y-cwm, Brynna, Llanharan, together with provision and laying of about 3,000 yds. of 7 in. diameter and 670 yds. of 6 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, between the proposed reservoir and Brynna, together with the other appurtenant works, for Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. Thomas & Morgan & Partners. Dep. £10 10s.

MAR. 7.—**Leicester.**—SEWAGE.—Additional sedimentation tanks, weir chamber, &c., at Beaumont Leys Farm, for T.C. A. T. Gooseman, City E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 7.—**Steyning West.**—SEWERAGE.—Septic tank and filter at Henfield, for R.D.C. C. H. Wright, S., Bank Lodge, Western-rd., Shoreham-by-Sea. Dep. £2 2s.

MARCH 8.—**East Grinstead.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of sewage disposal works, comprising detritus, settling and storm-water standby tanks, filter beds and humus tanks, together with the erection of three ejector stations, the laying of several miles of 18 in., 12 in., 9 in., and 6 in. sewers, and the construction of about 245 manholes, and other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. C. Turton, engineer and surveyor, 36, High-street. Deposit £5 5s.

MAR. 8.—**Manchester.**—FOOTBRIDGE.—Over the River Medlock at Broughton-st., Beswick, for Corporation. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 11.—**Shardlow.**—SEWERAGE.—Also sewage disposal works at Chaddesden, near Derby. The works comprise about 2¾ miles of stoneware pipes (12 in. to 6 in.), with manholes and other appurtenant works, also the construction of purification works, consisting of tanks, bacterial filters, &c., for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil E.s, Burton-buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 12.—**Tiverton.**—BRIDGE.—Steel-concrete bridge at Coombe Water, Oakford, for R.D.C. J. R. H. Warren, Highway S., Central Chambers, St. Peter-st.

MAR. 14.—**Bathgate.**—TANK.—Constructing concrete tank at Pate's Hill, with access road and relative works; also for cutting tracks and laying and jointing about 2¾ miles of 15 in. cast-iron pipes from tank to Cuthill, for District Water Works. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

MAR. 21.—**Dewsbury.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—New offices, screening chamber, and pump houre, detritus equalising, and precipitation tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks; also the laying of cast-iron and earthenware pipe sewers from 6 in. to 24 in. diameter, and the laying of cast-iron rising and sludge mains from 9 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with other appurtenant works, at Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 21.—**Dublin.**—STEELWORK.—500 tons of steelwork for the renewal of superstructure of a viaduct about 500 ft. long, for Great Southern Rly. C. E. Riley, Secretary, Kingsbridge Station. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 21.—**Kirkmichael.**—FOOTBRIDGE.—Over Rive Avon. J. D. Macdonald, Bank Agent, Tomintoul.

MAR. 21.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Chantry Bridge, for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 21.—**Southwell.**—SEWERAGE SCHEME.—Sewerage and sewage disposal for parish of Bilsthorpe, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E's., Milton Chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 22.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—6,300 tons, for India Store Department. Director-General, Branch 16, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

MAR. 28.—**Batley.**—AQUEDUCT.—Steelwork and ironwork for eight bridges on aqueduct between Brownhill reservoir, near Holmbridge, and Staincliffe reservoir at Batley, for Corporation waterworks. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st, Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 29. — **Southmolton.** — BRIDGE. — Reinforced cement concrete bridge and culvert, including the making up of approaches at Bradford Mill, Witheridge, for R.D.C. W. S. Gardner, S., Chittlehampton. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 7.—**Johannesburg.**—BRIDGE WORK.—Steel and cast-iron bridge work, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

MAR. 7.—**Bingham.**—SEWERS.—Laying of a sewer and surface water drain, and the construction of a rough road on the housing site, Shelford-rd., Radcliffe-on-Trent, for R.D.C. C. W. Kendrick, Sanitary S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 7.—**Chadderton.**—ROAD.—Arterial, between Middleton-rd. and Hunt-la., for U.D.C. Messrs. James Diggle & Son, E's, 14, Brown-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 7.—**Dundee.**—PIPES.—For (1) 2,610 ft. 10 in. internal diameter steel tubes lined centrifugally with bituminous composition and with ends prepared for victualic joints; and (2) 720 ft. 21 in. internal diameter steel pipes, with spigot and socket joints and lined centrifugally with bituminous composition, for T.C. G. Baxter, Jun., Waterworks E.

MAR. 7.—**Hursley.**—500 yds. of 7 in. pipe sewers, constructing manholes and other work incidental, for R.D.C. Weston Burnett & Thorne, 24, Portland-st., Southampton.

MAR. 7.—**Shanklin.**—MAKING-UP.—Part of St. Boniface Cliff-road, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 7.—**Tynemouth.**—MAKING-UP.—Lilburn-st., Chirton, for C.B. B.S., Howard-st., North Shields.

MAR. 8.—**Brighton.**—STREET WORKS.—In Stanmer Villas, for C.B. B.E. and S.

MAR. 8.—**Crewe.**—MAKING-UP.—Also sewering of back passages, rear of 6 to 42, Cresty-rd., between Alexandra-st. and Naylor-st., between Derrington-st. and Stalbridge-rd., for T.C. E. G. Timbrell, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 8.—**North Walsham.**—SEWERS.—Three miles of 6 in. to 18 in. pipe sewers, concrete manholes, and other works, for U.D.C. A. E. Collins, Consulting E., 10, Cambridge-rd., Colchester. Dep. £10.

MAR. 10.—**Belfast.**—PAVING.—Footpaths around Euston-st. public elementary school in Ardgowan-st., Euston-st., and Redcar-st., for C.B. Education Architect, Education Office, College-sq.

MAR. 10.—**Bournemouth.**—EXTENSION.—Laying and fixing cast-iron pipes, cradles, &c., for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 10.—**Newton Abbot.**—ROADS.—Also sewers in connection with the third instalment of Broadlands housing scheme, for U.D.C. C. D. White, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 10.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—MAKING-UP.—Southwood-rd., Rusthall, for T.C. W. H. Maxwell, B. and Water E.

MAR. 10.—**Ventnor.**—PIER WORKS.—Provision and driving of a 12 in. square greenheart pile, 45 ft. in length, at landing stage of the Royal Victoria Pier, and taking up and renewing of the decking and joists surrounding the pier pavilion and all work incidental thereto, and renovation, painting, &c., of the pier and the structures, for the U.D.C. F. R. Gray, S.

MAR. 11.—**Bexhill.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstructing Barnhorn-la. with kerbing and new foundation, surfaced with tarmacadam, for a length of about 1½ miles, together with the laying of storm-water drains and extending an existing foul-water sewer about 260 yds., for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 11.—**Stourbridge.**—ROADS.—On Grange housing estate, for T.C. F. Woodward, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 12.—**Twickenham.**—MAIN.—232 lin. yds. of 4 in. and 3 in. cast-iron water main with No. 4 fire hydrants at York House, Richmond-rd., for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Hampden-av. and Durban-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

MAR. 14.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, draining, kerbing, flagging, paving 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and boulevard footpaths on the Burnage (Extension) estate, Burnage, for T.C. City E.

MAR. 14.—**Swansea.**—MAKING-UP.—Edgeware-rd., Bonvil-terrace, Harry-st., Morriston, for the C.B. J. Richard Heath, B.E. and S.

MAR. 15—**Londonderry.**—WATER SCHEME.—Aqueduct or line of pipes with its subsidiary works for the conveyance of the waters of the Glenedra Water and Altnahegish River from Banagher Glens in the townlands of Carnanbrae, Templemoyle and Teeavan to the Corporation reservoirs, for C.B. M. A. Robinson, City E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 16.—**East Riding of Yorkshire.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Also reconstruction of the road from Stamford Bridge, via Fridaythorpe, to Driffield, approximately 20 miles in length, for C.C. C.S., Beverley.

MAR. 16.—**Loughborough.**—SEWERS.—Excavation, formation and foundations of roads, including about 700 yds. of 70 ft. road, 350 yds. of 80 ft., and 450 yds. of subsidiary roads, together with foul and storm-water sewers, for T.C. W. Granger, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 16.—**Prestwich.**—SEWERS.—9 in. to 15 in. diameter, on Prestwich Hills estate, together with manholes and other appurtenant works, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 17. —**East Riding of Yorkshire.**—ROAD.—Roads and sewers and all works incidental thereto (from the Hull City boundary, Pickering-rd. junction with Booth Ferry-rd.), to a point on the Hull-Selby-rd. near Hesslewood, for C.C. A. Bird, E., Trunk Road Scheme, Beverley. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 19.—**Stevenage.**—ROADS.—Roads, sewers and water mains in Haycroft-rd., Longcroft-rd., and Lawrance-av., for U.D.C. W. O. Times, C. Dep. £4.

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—SURFACE DRESSING.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 22.—**Southall-Norwood.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Of South-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 2.—**Bedford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Beverley-crescent, for T.C. N. Greenshields, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 352.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★MAR. 7 AND 12 FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Bedford.**—G. C. Walker & Co. will sell, by order of Executors, Westminster Bank, Ltd., on the premises, 17, High-st., Bedford, stock-in-trade of old established business of Messrs. Kilfin & Billson, valuable selection of builders', plumbers' and electricians' accessories, &c. Auctioneers, 1, St. Paul's-sq., Bedford.

MAR. 8.—**255, Clapham-road.**—Veryard & Yates will sell, at 255, Clapham-road, S.W., stock of timber, fittings and building material. Auctioneers, 265, Norwood-road, S.E.27.

MAR. 9.—**Bucks.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, by order of Messrs. Wingrove Bros., who are retiring from the timber trade and concentrating on their catering business, at the Saw Mills, Burnham Beeches (1 mile from Farnham Common on the Slough-Wycombe-rd.) saw mill plant and machinery, rolling stock, &c. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

MAR. 9.—**London.**—**Knight, Frank & Rutley** will sell, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, London, W.1, freehold building land, Golders Green and Finchley, known as the Kimbolton Estate, frontage 2,360 ft. Vacant possession will be given on completion of the purchase. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

MAR. 10.—**Liverpool.**—Boult, Son & Map... sell, by order of Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Gt. ... and Ireland), Ltd., at Law Association Roo... Cook-st., freehold works and premises. Auct... 5, Cook-st., Liverpool.

★MAR. 15.—**Kingsland.**—Joseph Hibbard ... will sell without reserve, by order of Mr. C. H. F... who is retiring from joinery business owing to... tion of lease, upon the premises Fox Yard, 83, ... road (five minutes walk from Dalston Junction S... stock and plant of a builder's and joinery ... Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, ... N.16.

MAR. 16.—**Hendon.**—**Henry Butcher, Hal...** will sell, at the Aerodrome, N.W., steel-frame... ings, 40 timber and corrugated iron buildings... and tiled roof building, building material. ... Butcher, Hall & Co., Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Ch... la., W.C.2.

★MAR. 16, 17 & 18.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Cl... sell (in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn, ... F.S.I., F.A.I.) without reserve at the Empir... bition, Wembley, second sale of timber, ... materials, plant and machinery, comprising 3,... Auctioneers, F. H. Clark, 117, Victoria-st., ... and H. F. Finn-Kelcey, Lyminge, Folkestone.

MAR. 22.—**Cambridge.**—**Hampton & Sons** ... at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold build... Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

MAR. 7.—**Surrey.**—Clerk of Works for abou... months required by the U.D.C. R. H. Je... Council Offices, New Malden, endorsed "... Works."

MAR 8.—**Dewsbury.**—Temporary Archi... Assistant required by the County Borough Co... a period ending on March 31, 1928. Holland... T.C., Town Hall, Dewsbury, endorsed "Archi... Assistant."

★MAR. 14.—**Bradford.**—Temporary Archi... Assistant required by the City Council. N. L. ... T.C., Town Hall, Bradford.

★MAR. 14.—**Bristol.**—Surveyor's Assista... Valuers with Rating experience required in ... Estates Surveyor's and Valuer's Department ... Rating Committee of the Council. Josiah Gree... The Council House, Bristol.

★MAR. 14.—**Rochford.**—Building Inspector ... by the R.D.C. W. Harding Roberts, ... Clarence-st., Southend-on-Sea.

★MAR. 14.—**Worthing.**—TECHNICAL ASSIS... Required in the Department of the B.E. an... the B.C. J. Kennedy Allerton, T.C., Municipal... Worthing, endorsed "Technical Assistant."

MAR. 16.—**London.**—Assistant Civil E... required in Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Dep... Admiralty, and H.M. Naval Establishments ... and abroad. Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Ad... London, S.W.1.

MAR. 18.—**London.**—Assistant Building I... required by the C.C. The B.E., Borough o... Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3.

★MAR. 19.—**Birmingham.**—Civil Engineeri... of Works to supervise construction of ge... station at Hams Hall, for the City of Bir... Electric Supply. E. J. Jennings, Secretary, ... End, Birmingham.

NO DATE.—**Clacton.**—First-Class Foreman ... vise work in connection with private stree... formation by the U.D.C. Daniel J. B... Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea.

★NO DATE.—**Sudan.**—Foreman of Works ... by the Sudan Government in the Public Work... ment. Advisory Engineer, Sudan Gov... London; Office, Wellington House, Buckingh... S.W.1, marking envelope "Foreman of Worl...

New Hotels—Canada.

The Officer-in-Charge of His Majesty ... Commissioner's Office at Toronto repo... it is proposed to erect in a Canadian ci... this year an hotel at an estimated ... 5,000,000 dollars. The building will be ... stories high, and will contain 540 room... as a ball-room. Further details a... names of the promoters and of the a... to whom it is suggested communica... regard to the supply of hotel equipm... should be addressed may be obtained b... Kingdom manufacturers and expor... application to the Department of ... Trade, 35 Old Queen-street, London, ...

The Officer-in-Charge at Toronto als... that an apartment hotel is to be erecte... in the near future, at an estimated ... 2,500,000 dollars. The architect for the ... has informed the officer-in-charge tha... be pleased to receive particulars fro... Kingdom firms in a position to supp... ment entering into the construction of ... apartment building. He would pa... like to hear from firms interested in t... of tiling and sanitary equipment ... Kingdom firms in a position to offe... materials and equipment can obtai... particulars, including the name and a... the architect referred to, on applicati... Department of Overseas Trade, qu... reference C.X. 2169.

ROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; L.C.C. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

The following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

URY (SURREY).—Gipsy school is to be enlarged 0.

AGH.—R.D.C. approved scheme for 66 cottages, 1,607.

INSTER.—U.D.C. decided to apply for com- y powers for a site in North-st., for houses.

FORD.—A tender amounting to £43,897 has been mended for acceptance for the erection of a new

H.—City E. submitted plans and elevation of oposed building at Monksdale-rd., to be used as ctricity sub-station. Council approved it.

MINGHAM.—M.H. sanction for T.C. the following: road elementary school, erection, £30,325; bution to Birmingham Royal Institution for Blind, ect of erecting and equipping new workshops for nd at Harborne, £6,000; purchase of Romsley Sanatorium for Hospital purposes, £25,369; truction of bridge over Birmingham and Warwick in Stockfield-road, £12,244; 212 cottages for modation of police, £115,450.

NDFORD.—T.C. decided that application be made I. for £3,802 for eight houses and a bungalow in st. and Edward-st.

DFORD.—New elementary school on the Bierley g site, at £24,222, for Bradford Estimates Sub- ttee.

CN.—Tenders are to be invited in connection he Brecon electric lighting scheme, which is ted to cost £18,000. A. Ellis & Partners, Park- rdiff, are the consulting engineers.

LINGTON.—T.C. has decided to carry out im- ents and extensions at Corporation's golf club nd course, at an estimated cost of £700.

BORNE.—Council decided to invite fresh tenders houses.

TON.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for for 16 houses on the Conway-rd. site.

TSEY.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for onal approval of 100 further houses.

PERFIELD.—Herts C.C. has held an inquiry question of school accommodation at Chipper-

PING NORTON.—Subject to M.H. approval, are to be invited for 12 houses on Churchill- , for T.C.

WICK.—Sanction has been given by M.H. to for £7,413 and £5,560 for 24 houses on the Essex- ite.

THORPES.—C.C. has under consideration pur- f site, at the rear of Thrunsoe-rd., upon which an elementary school.

SDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C.'s S. has submitted es for 50 houses. Plans passed: R. Ray, ware- rear of 106, Brighton-rd., Coulsdon; P. Gatton, i-detached houses, Byron-av., Coulsdon; H. P. , eight semi-detached houses, Downsway, tead.

NTRY.—T.C. passed various plans, including: houses, Leicester Causeway, W. R. Collis; ouses, Shakespeare-st., H. J. Emery; eight Bull's Head-la., E. Harris & Son; seven houses, peare-st., A. Hall & Son; six houses, Fisher-rd., Webb.

ORTH.—West Riding E.C. propose to erect ary school to accommodate 300 children.

EATTIE.—T.C. has selected sites for 12 houses, ders are to be invited.

Y.—T.C. are being strongly recommended to to baths with frontage to Queen-st., at £87,000.

N.—Commissioners have resolved to erect re portion of Marino frontage a technical nd assembly hall, and have instructed City A. re plans, &c.

HAM—M.H. sanctioned borrowing £40,000 erection of tenements on the Central housing

PRESTON.—R.D.C. are to have 46 more

NTON.—U.D.C. passed plans: C. E. Matthews, es, The Orchard; G. W. Newman, for revised and drainage of the Berkeley-estate, Ridge-av. sh-hill; F. Tomlin, five houses, Wellington- h Hill Park; Stanley Parkes & Brown, eight nd garage, Silver-st.; A. E. Whitlock, seven Alpha-pl.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanctions to £57,300 as second instalment of 100 houses estate.

AM.—R.D.C. are to purchase land at South and Harvington for housing.

MING.—Plans of flats prepared by the S. have proved by T.C.

FORD.—R.D.C. are purchasing land at Send for —Council are inviting tenders for six cottages y.

HIRE.—E.C. recommend that, subject to of B.E., the E.C. be authorised to expend n the adaptation of The Beeches adjoining Special School, Winchester, for a school for defective children. Application is to be made inistry.

W WOOD (NOTTS.).—The Duke of Portland n a site for a cripples' hospital and £1,000 to ding fund.

See our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

HARROGATE.—T.C. is to make application to M.H. for £76,500 for 150 non-parlour type houses on the estate off Devonshire-place.

HATFIELD.—R.D.C. decided 40 more houses on St. Alban's-rd.

HAYES.—U.D.C. approved the lay-out by the S. for an additional 100 houses on Botwell estate.—Plans approved: 64 houses, Great Western Garden Village estate; two houses, Bedford-avenue, Yeading-gardens, H. A. Neal.

HEAVITREE (EXETER).—Funds for £25,000 for a new church of St. Mark's on site in Pinhoe-rd., are being raised.

HENDON.—U.D.C. passed plans: Two pairs houses, Sefton-av., Mill Hill, H. Montague; eight houses, Nant-rd., Child's Hill, E. Owers; two houses and garages, Selvage-la., five houses and three garages, Sunbury-av., and two bungalows, Sunbury-av., and two bungalows, Hale-la., Mill Hill, Gillett & Co.; 19 pairs houses, three detached and 20 garages, Longberrys, Watford by-pass-rd., Child's Hill, Streather Estates, Ltd.; chapel, Somerset-rd., Hendon, N. Humphris; 15 houses and 15 garages, Queen's-rd., Hendon, Haymills; 18 houses and 15 garages, Park-rd., Watford by-pass-rd., Hendon, Messrs. Haymills; 14 houses and garages, Bridge-la., 13 houses and garages, Courtney-gardens, and 15 houses, Courtney-gardens, Golders Green, Golders, Ltd.; 12 houses and 12 garages, Holmwood-grove, Mill Hill, O. H. Hughes; two pairs houses and two garages, Sevington-road., Hendon, A. H. Allkins; 12 garages, Parkway, Golders, Ltd.; five pairs houses and house, Birkbeck-rd., Mill Hill, Lamb & Hook; eight pairs houses, The Drive, Mill Hill, Tant & Co.; 25 shops, Watling-av., Burnt Oak, Edgware, A. W. Newcombe-Wright; two pairs houses, Colindeep-la., Hendon, J J. Powers; 12 lock-up garages, Ashley-la., Hendon, J. Hodges.

HOLLINWOOD.—Chesterfield Brewery Co.'s architect has plans for hotel. Estimated cost of super hotel is £150,000.

HONITON.—R.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. to erect 84 houses as follows:—Sidbury 12, Branscombe 6, Upottery 4, Broadhembury 4, Cotleigh 2, Payhembury 6, Dunkeswell 4, Feniton 4, Yarcombe 12, Southleigh 4, Luppitt 4, Talaton 4, Monkton 6, Salcombe Regis 12.

HUDDERSFIELD.—M.H. has approved amended plan of hospital block, to be erected at the Crosland Moor Institution by B.G.—T.C. passed plans: Four pairs bungalows, Ravensknowle-rd., H. Myers & Co.; three pairs bungalows, Ingfield-av., off Long-lane, F. Earnshaw.

ILFORD.—T.C. passed plans: J. Seymour, amended block plan of houses, 1–25 and 2–38, Lombard-av.; Suburban Developments, Ltd., seven houses, 242–254, Perth-road; W. Longworth & Co., six houses, 112–122, Auckland-rd.

THE "HENDERSON" SYSTEM

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,



"TANGENT JUNIOR" FOR LIGHT DOORS.
"TANGENT SENIOR" FOR HEAVY DOORS.

WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.24 TO:-

P.C. HENDERSON, LIMITED,

BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247

IPSWICH.—T.C. are to purchase a further acre of land at Priory Heath site, and to erect a school on the site at £5,514.

KINGSTON.—Sketch plans submitted to B.E. for the Tiffin Boys' School, show class-room accommodation for 400 pupils at an estimated cost of £41,850.

LANCASTER.—T.C. are considering erecting 146 houses.

LEDBURY.—Committee of the Ledbury Cottage Hospital propose erecting private ward and to convert the old one into the X-rays room.

LEEDS.—Plans have been prepared of shops and houses on site at Meanwood housing estate. Mr. V. Bain is the architect.

LEYTON.—T.C. decided to make application to B.E. for £18,850 for elementary school in Canterbury-rd.—T.C. passed plans: J. Sands, five houses and two shops at Capworth-st.; S. Hudson, 10 garages, Manor-rd.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. passed plans: A. Miller, four garages, Stanstead-rd.; S. F. Prior, six garages, Doggett-rd.

LONDON (MITCHAM).—M.H. sanctioned estimates of £15,620 for burial ground in London-rd., for Council.—Approval of plans for secondary school for girls has been received.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £2,000 for housing, &c.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—B.C. has received L.C.C. sanction for £35,620 for 60 houses at Eltham.—Application is to be made to L.C.C. for £250,000 for 500 concrete houses at Eltham.—Land is also to be purchased north of Bexley Heath railway, Eltham, for housing.—Plans passed: W. Childs, 23 houses, Footscray-rd., Eltham; W. E. Wright, five houses, Green-lane, Eltham; Flood & Wright, four houses, Glenlea-road, Eltham; J. O. Cook & Son (on behalf of W. S. Loomes), six houses, Red Lion-la., Plumstead.

MERTON AND MORDEN.—U.D.C. instructed S. to prepare plans for 100 houses, at £58,000.

OSSETT.—A sum of £15,000 is to be spent in extensions to the Grammar school, to increase the accommodation from 300 to 400.

PREESALL.—U.D.C. are to enlarge Council offices. Plans by S.—Two shelters are to be erected on the promenade at Knott End.

RICKMANSWORTH.—M.H. held an inquiry into the application by the U.D.C. for approval of a town-planning scheme.

ROTHWELL (YORKS.).—West Riding E.C. has acquired site in Haigh-la., for new Middle school.

RUISLIP-NORTHWOOD.—U.D.C. approved lay-out plan for additional 20 houses at Wiltshire-lane, Eastcote.

SALFORD.—City C. recommend to borrow £10,970 for 17 houses on Weaste Housing estate.

SHEFFIELD.—Management of Jessop Hospital have acquired Norton Hall as an extension to Institution. They propose to provide 44 additional beds in the building.—The foundation stone has been laid for a Baptist chapel at Crookes, which is estimated to cost £4,000.

SIDCUP.—U.D.C. passed plans: Additions and alterations to Sidcup Cottage Hospital; six houses and several garages, including a lock-up garage, for J. Barker.

SOUTH DEVON.—Plans are being prepared for extensions to South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

SOUTHGATE.—U.D.C. passed plans: F. J. C. Ingram, 130 houses, Princes-av.; A. S. Soutar, 16 cottages, Barrow-close; A. G. Challis, 20 houses, Queen Elizabeth's-drive.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Plans passed by T.C.: L. B. Broadhurst, Brockley-av., High-la., Burslem, eight houses; F. J. Williams, Werrington-rd., Bucknall, four houses; A. Perry, Park-rd., Fenton, 17 houses; Prestwood Bros., Blurton-rd., Fenton, six houses

TAVISTOCK.—M.H. and B.E. has passed plans for sanatorium to cost between £4,000 and £5,000, which is to be added to Kelly College.

TEDDINGTON.—D.C. has decided to instruct the General Purposes Committee to prepare a scheme for municipal building in conjunction with the scheme for a new fire station.

TEWKESBURY.—T.C. are to build 12 more houses at Priors-park.

TONG.—Plans have been prepared for rope works for Mr. Coates. Architect, Mr. Waite, of Bradford. Tenders are to be invited.

TOTTENHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans: 21 houses, Wargrave-av. and Gladesmore-rd., Reed & Marshall; 18 houses, Walpole and Cambridge-rds., E. Scott; 6 houses, Downhills estate, Rowley Bros.; 26 houses and garages, Cambridge-rd., A. T. Rowley; 7 houses-Lordsmead-rd., C. Hannaford; 51 houses, Cambridge, rd., J. A. Tarry, Ltd.

TYNEMOUTH.—Corporation recommend purchase of site at Balkwell for school.

UXBRIDGE.—Joint Hospital Board decided to proceed with the diphtheria block of the old diphtheria block, and also construct covered ways connecting the blocks.

WERNETH.—Funds are being raised for extension of St. Thomas's Church School.

WHITEWOOD MERE.—West Riding C.C. propose to erect elementary Council school to accommodate 250 children.

WORCESTER.—The City Council has decided to go forward with secondary school for girls, with accommodation for 368, at £38,880.—Licensing authorities have approved hotel to be erected by Showell's Brewery Co., at the junction of Astwood-rd. and Brickfields-rd., at £6,000.—Subject to consent of Staffordshire E.C., the Worcester County E.C. propose taking over Grammar School, and to carry out extensions at £18,000 to £20,000.—Plans submitted for secondary school at Malvern.

WORKINGTON.—T.C. has obtained sanction from the M.H. to borrow £35,700 for 100 houses.

WYKEN GRANGE.—Warwickshire E.C. are to erect an assembly hall and handicraft and cookery rooms at Wyken Grange school.

YEOVIL.—T.C. received sanction from Ministry for £70,000 for 150 houses. Tender has been accepted at £69,138.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry – Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at			
King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 10 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ..	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	28 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
		Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in. „	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick „	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	7 6	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6

51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
PORTLAND STONE—	
BROWN Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides „	32 0
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1 6½
1¼ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 4
HARD YORK—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
¼	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾ × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof „ Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0

Sheets Galvanised Flat. Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

	£ s.
(Delivered in London.)	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	36 10
Pipe in coils	38 0
Soil Pipe	40 0
Compo Pipe	41 0
NOTE—Country delivery, 30s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 1 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra	
Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	26 10 0 —
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	27 10 0

COPPER.

	s. d
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb. 1
Strong sheet	1
Thin	2
Copper nails	2
Copper wire	

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS IRON.

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS UNIONS.

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULE

¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per d

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

¾ in.	⅞ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per d

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES.

¾ in.	⅞ in.	1 in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/- 101/- per doz
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers' 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3
„ „ „ in barrels „	0 3
„ „ „ in drums „	0 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels „	0 3
„ „ „ in drums „	0 3
Turpentine in barrels „	0 4
„ in drums (10 gall.) „	0 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	49 5
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	68 1
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton	41
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 1
Filocol	0 1
Size. XD Quality fkn	0

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

ES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
ourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourth-	7½d.
hirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
ourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	8½d.
hirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
ourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
hirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

rrice according to size and substance for squares rom stock.

ISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft
led plate	4½d.
gh rolled	5½d.
gh rolled	6d.
ured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stip- yte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
ed Sheet	6½d.
te Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
ed Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s	d.
rnish.....	Outside	0	14	0
to.....	ditto	0	16	0
pal	ditto	0	18	0
pal	ditto	1	0	0
pal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
to.....	ditto	1	12	0
arnish	Inside	0	18	0
le Paper	ditto	0	18	0
pal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
pal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
rying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
rd Drying Oak.....	ditto	0	19	0
pal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
to	ditto	1	2	0
to	ditto	1	12	0
pan Gold Size		0	12	6
ack Japan		0	10	6
d Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
ck Black.....		0	7	6
Black.....		0	14	6
g (patent)		1	5	0
and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Black Enamel		0	7	0

Diaries and Calendars.

acknowledge with thanks the receipt of ars or diaries from the following:—Mr. K. Burt, C. Isler & Co., and W. G. ont & Sons.

Southend Improvements.

understood that a scheme to improve nd's pier is to be submitted to the . The proposals are said to provide for and larger pavilion which will replace the r sunk garden and model boating pool.

Salford Extensions.

yndicate of financiers are said to be ting with Salford City Council for the se of the ten acres site of Salford cattle . It is proposed to erect buildings to the f £1,000,000, including an exhibition hall, possibly a cinema, and an underground

Birmingham Electric Contract.

,458,000 tender of International Combus- td., has been accepted by the Birmingham city Committee. for the whole of the work d in the construction of the first section new Hams Hall Super Power Station, one new capital power stations under the ment's Electricity scheme.

British Legion: Annual Report.

the Annual Report and accounts for the British Legion, we see that both formation of new branches and the of members there has been a consider- ivance over past years. There are now branches in active being in the British The true value of the Legion may be judged by this excerpt from H.R.H. rince of Wales' speech at the Fifth Conference at Whitsuntide:—"It is y by sheer weight of numbers, though we are going ahead—figures by them- are not a sure test of the progress of anisation such as ours; it is by its good in the community and by its general e throughout the world that its de- ent must be judged. I think you will with me that in this respect also we can say that the British Legion has made ntial progress. It stands to-day as one greatest organisations for doing good."

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has passed plans for the erection of 70 houses.

Ayr.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has agreed to take steps for the compulsory acquirement of about 32 acres of land at Lochside, for the purpose of a housing scheme. It was further agreed that, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, 300 flatted houses be erected on the site. In addition, it was decided to erect at the same site 52 houses to replace houses demolished under a slum clearance scheme.

Clydebank.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has received the consent of the Scottish Board of Health to borrow £180,418 for the purchase of land at Whitecrook and the erection of 220 houses, and for the purchase of land at West Kilbowie and the erection of 170 houses.

Edinburgh.—HOUSE.—A further gift to Edinburgh University of £15,000 has been offered by Mr. Thomas Cowan, of Leith, and it has been decided to establish a residential house for male students, which will be established in George-square.

Edinburgh.—VARIOUS.—Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans: Footbridge over the Water of Leith in Colinton Dell, for the Town Council; Messrs. Topping & Co., four flatted villas and four garages at Campbell-avenue; Mr. P. Macdonald, six bungalows at Trannair Park, Corstorphine.

Edinburgh.—HOSPITAL.—A public meeting to form a central hospital for the treatment of crippled children in the south-eastern area of Scotland has been held, and it has been decided that a new central orthopædic hospital be established on the outskirts of Edinburgh. A minimum of 75 beds will be required, and the estimated cost is £75,000, of which £10,000 will be for the site, and £15,000 for equipment and other extras.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The Corporation Housing Committee have agreed to receive a deputation from the Cardonald Housing Corporation, Ltd., in support of an offer by the firm to erect 1,000 or more Weir steel houses.

Hamilton.—SLUM CLEARANCE.—The Town Council has submitted plans, which have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court, for a slum-clearance scheme. The new scheme provides for the erection of eight houses of three apartments and 36 houses of two apartments.

Oban.—PIER.—The Town Council have concluded contracts for a structure to be erected on the North Pier. Plans for the new building have been prepared by the Burgh Surveyor (Mr. David Galloway). The building will be one story in height, with a large general cargo store, four smaller stores, two waiting-rooms, and piermaster's office.

Incorporation of Architects.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held at 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., the President, in the chair. A report was submitted as to what had been done in the proposed formation of a council for the preservation of rural Scotland. There were elected one fellow, five associates, and two students. It was decided to formulate standard rules and regulations for the Chapters. Four representatives were nominated for the R.I.B.A. Council for the ensuing year.

Antonine Wall Discoveries.

Excavation work is proceeding, it is understood, upon the Roman fort at Mumrills, near Falkirk. The latest discovery is a fine series of baths adjoining the commandant's house, at once more complete and more spacious than anything of the kind hitherto known in Scotland. Altogether, enough has been discovered to show that the fort of Mumrills is the largest and presumably the most important of the defences known to exist on the line of the Antonine Wall built about A.D. 142 to re-establish the frontier of Hadrian's day between the Forth and the Clyde.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons' Bricklayers' Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/3
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall.....	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District, Wishaw	1/8-1/10 1/8	1/8 1/10 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/9 1/9	1/7 1/8	1/8 1/8	1/6½ 1/7	1/3½ 1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 377.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Flotton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		£	s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,		49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	1

		1″	1¼″	
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	2
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	2

		s.	
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16
Plain compound girders	,,	19
Do. stanchions	,,	21
In roof work	,,	27

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4

PLUMBER.

		s.	
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	
Do. Do. in flats	,,	49	
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	

GLAZIER.

		s.	
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	1
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	

PAINTER.

		s.	
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	
Graining	,, ,,	2	
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	
Sizing	,, ,,	0	
Flatting	,, ,,	0	
Enamel	,, ,,	1	
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	
French polishing	,, ,,	1	
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

A Correction.

ret that owing to a mistake on the part nters in compiling the "Advertisement in our issue of February 18 the ment of the Sturtevant Engineering ., was inadvertently omitted. The ment for that firm appears on page v of 18.

The Epsom Grandstand.

derstand that the British Thomson-Co., Ltd., of London and Rugby, have and the night flood-lighting operations for the completion by June, 1927, w grandstand at Epsom, delayed by strike of 1926. For this purpose, . type 786 floodlight projectors, with



Floodlighting Operations at Epsom.

mirrors, reflectors and 1,000 watt mps, were mounted on eight masts n height from 10 ft. to 40 ft., erected le points around the building. As the illustration, by the use of these oodlight projectors, almost daylight s prevail throughout the night, with that the hourly progress after sundown lly equal to that shown in the daytime.

New Town Hall, Colyton.

ndation-stone of the new town hall at Devon, was laid recently by Mr. E. H. J.P. The building is to consist wn hall and caretaker's cottage, ble in the Tudor architecture, and com- brick with Beer stone These have been y the Beer Stone Com-, the well-known quarry nd masonry contractors and Portland stone, Devon.

Sliding Door Gear.

e an illustration of a of "Tangent" sliding made by Messrs. P. C. , Ltd., of Barking, in garage door. Advan- med for "Tangent" that they are simple to l, operate or erect, that an be effected without ity for revolving the or, and that, as all e inside the building, mpervious to weather Garage fitting is only er, of the many uses of of sliding door gear. ls and applications of are laid forth in the ecial Architects' Edition No. 26, sent upon

Heat Transmission and Insulation.

We have received from the Celotex Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 323–5, Australia House, W.C.2, a copy of their very useful booklet on heat transmission and insulation, in which are given the tentative coefficients of transmission of walls, roofs, ceilings, and floors, uninsulated and insulated, with various thicknesses of "Celotex." The coefficients of transmission in this folder are based on the most reliable and authentic test data available at the present time, and are expressed in B.T.U. per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference. This most useful booklet will gladly be forwarded upon application to the company.

Improved Wood Pavement.

The fifty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Improved Wood Pavement Company, Ltd., was held at Blackfriars House, E.C., Mr. William T. Graves (Managing Director and Chairman) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of a dividend of 25 per cent., less tax, the chairman said that creosoted wood paving was as popular as ever, and, in the opinion of many municipal engineers, there was a great future for it. For examples of wood paving under severe test the chairman instanced London Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge, both of which carried heavy traffic. The Borough High-street, Southwark (8,200 square yards), which was laid in 1916 and which carried 356 tons per yard width per hour, had cost only £20 in repairs in ten years.

Woodworking Machinery

Messrs. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of woodworking machinery, of Canal Works, Halifax, England, are showing an exhibit at the B.I.F., Birmingham, consisting of a representative selection of modern woodworking machinery, especially suitable for builders, contractors, and others who require the costs of woodworking operations to be reduced to a minimum.

Extension Ladders and Scaffolding.

Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., of Paddington Green, W.2, have recently opened their new factory at Harrow-road, Willesden, where they have also instituted for the convenience of their customers in the North-West districts a branch office, where all types of their well-known ladders, barrows, steps, trestles, &c., may be purchased. Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd. also make a speciality of lending goods on hire

The John Benn Hostel.

The premises of the John Benn Hostel and Milner Hall, which were opened by the Prince of Wales recently, consisted originally of a large building off the Commercial-road, built in 1887 as part of the Barnardo Homes. This housed the workshops, swimming bath, chapel, &c., but with the removal of the homes to the country it fell into disuse. It has been adapted and remodelled to suit the Milner Hall, which is designed to form a social centre for recreation and education, equipped with a public hall, gymnasium and numerous other rooms, all planned for joint use when required by the occupants of the John Benn Hostel. The principal sub-contractors were:—Central and bath heating and domestic hot-water supply, Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Birmingham; artificial stone staircases, Malcolm MacLeod & Co., Ltd., Glen-road, Walthamstow; electrical installation Electrical Power Installation Co., Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1; kitchen equipment, McDowell, Stevens & Co., Ltd., Upper Thames-street, E.C.; sanitary fittings, &c., Smithson, Coote & Co., Ltd., Philip-lane, Tottenham; composition flooring, British Magnesite Co., Ltd., 59, New Oxford-street, W.C.1; signs and lettering, Nash & Hull, Ltd., 87, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. The contractors were H. H. Hollingsworth & Son, of Battens Yard, High-street, Peckham, S.E., and the architects Messrs. Culpin & Bowers.

The London Ice Club.

We are informed that Messrs. E. P. Allan & Co., Ltd., of 107–109, Gray's Inn-road, are the sole agents in London and the South of England for Messrs. Wright Motors, Ltd., of Halifax, who supplied the whole of the electric motors for driving the ice-making and ventilation plant used in the London Ice Club, illustrated in our issue of February 18.



"Tangent" Garage Sliding Door Gear.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

F. J. E. TOOBY & SONS, LTD. (219,021). Registered January 18. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £10,000.

DECORATIVE PLASTER CO. (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE), LTD. 3, Leazes Park-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (219,015). Registered January 18. Indicated by the title. Nominal capital, £500.

KEMP BROS. (RAINHAM, KENT), LTD. (219,028). Registered January 18. 175, Station-road, Rainham, Kent. Builders' merchants, builders and contractors, and saw-mill proprietors, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

MARLEY TILE CO. (LEIGHTON BUZZARD), LTD. (219,029). Registered January 18). Stanbridge-road, Leighton Buzzard. Tile makers. builders, contractors and sand merchants, &c, Nominal capital, £1,300.

F. J. THOMAS & SONS, LTD. (218,878). Registered January 12. Builder and public works contractor. Nominal capital, £7,000.

WINDOLITE, LTD. (218,959). Registered January 14. To acquire the benefit of the trade mark "Windolite," to carry on the business of builders, designers, manufacturers, suppliers and repairers of greenhouses, conservatories, frames, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

CHAS. E. HEAD, LTD. (219,015). Registered January 18. 112A, Wellesley-road, Croydon. Builders, contractors and plumbers, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

W. THOMAS & Co., LTD. (219,177). Registered January 25. 146, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

WM. GARDNER & Co. (MORECAMBE), LTD. (219,125). Registered January 22. 4, Gardner Buildings, Sefton-road, Heysham, Lancs. Builders, contractors, builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

LIVERPOOL CONSTRUCTIONAL CO., LTD. (219,133). Registered January 22. 15, St. James-street, Liverpool. Constructional engineers, manufacturer and general ironfounder, &c., carried on at Liverpool as the "Liverpool Constructional Co." Nominal capital, £250.

PIDGEON BROS., LTD. (219,135). Registered January 22. Joinery manufacturers, builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £4,000.

B. CONSTANTINE, LTD. (219,067). Registered January 20. 23, Lyndale-avenue, Haslingden. Builders, contractors, masons and bricklayers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WICK LIME & TARMACADAM, CO., LTD. (218,766). Registered January 6. Wick Rocks, Wick, Glos. To work and develop the quarry comprised in an agreement, and to carry on the business of quarry masters and stone merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £10,000.

SLATERS & TILERS, LTD. (218,762). Registered January 6. First Floor, Daimler House, Paradise-street, Birmingham. Slaters, tilers, roofers, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

LOGAN (ESTATES), LTD. (218,732). Registered January 5. 24, Inverness-terrace, W.2. To acquire any lands and buildings in Essex or elsewhere, to lay out land for building purposes, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

LLOYDS TILE CO., LTD. (218,731). Registered January 5. Brick and tile manufacturers. Nominal capital, £5,000.

W. J. LANGBRIDGE & Co., LTD. (218,626). Registered January 1. "Donaldene," Parkfield Gardens, Headstone-lane, Harrow. Builder, contractor and decorator. Nominal capital, £500.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL & SONS, LTD. (218,712). Registered January 5. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £3,000.

CRIPPS & GREEN, LTD. (219,457). Registered February 7. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

LACEY GREEN LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD. (218,865). Registered January 11. Builders, contractors, joiners, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ABERDEEN.—For (*a*) variety pavilion and shops, and (*b*) restaurant, dance hall, lounge, &c., at the Beach Improvement, for the T.C. :—

Excavator, brick, &c.—
*W. Hardie, Linlithgow.... (*a*) £3,059 9 10
(*b*) 6,861 17 8
Structural steelwork—
*Thomson & Co., Aberdeen
(*a and b*) 2,156 4 11
Carpenter, joiner, &c.—
*Murrey & Mitchell, Aberdeen
(*a*) 2,726 11 1½
(*b*) 7,834 12 8
Plumber—
*A. W. Wood, Aberdeen (*a and b*) 2,391 9 1
Lath, plaster and concrete—
*A. Stephen, Aberdeen.... (*a*) 1,591 6 5
(*b*) 5,428 12 8
Roof tiles, slater, &c.—
*C. Maitland & Son, Aberdeen
(*a*) 439 16 2
(*b*) 866 19 3
Glazier work—
*J. Whyte & Co., Aberdeen (*a*) 178 9 2
(*b*) 132 6 5
Electrical light—
*Malcolm & Allen, Ltd., Glasgow
(*a*) 1,012 11 4
(*b*) 2,354 4 0
Heating—
*J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow
(*b*) 1,257 0 0
Tile and terrazzo work—
*J. Youden & Son, Ltd., Glasgow
(*a and b*) 1,044 3 11

ACTON.—Two wards at the Isolation Hospital, for the T.C. :—
‡D. Draisey, Brentford..... £475

AMESBURY.—Thirty cottages at Amesbury, and 28 at Durrington, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. G. Vincent, surveyor :—
*Wise & Larsdell (Salisbury), Ltd., Salisbury £23,052

ARMLEY.—New mill extension, for the Arlington Mills Co., Ltd. Mr. V. Bain, architect, Albion-street, Leeds :—
*J. T. Wright & Sons.

BALLAGHDERREEN.—Repairs to the County Home, for the Mayo County Board of Health :—
*Dunleavy Bros..... £350

BANDON.—For (*a*) Cottage hospital at Bandon, and (*b*) a district and fever hospital at Macroom, for the Cork County Board of Health :—
(*a*)*D. Desmond, Bandon.
(*b*)*P. O'Flynn, Millstreet.

BATH.—Electrical wiring houses on the Newbridge-rd. and Larkhall housing sites, for the T.C. :—
*Bentley, Hunt & Vanstone £726 5

BIRMINGHAM.—Tenders accepted by the T.C. :—*A. Pearce & Son, alterations and additions at 117–118, Great Lister-street, Duddeston ; *Maddocks & Walford, staff room at the Eliot-street Boys' School ; *John Goodman, store room, staff room and staff lavatory at the Tindal-street Boys' School ; *R. Fenwick, Ltd., public elementary school, at Paget-road, Pype Hayes, Erdington ; *E. Garfield, Ltd., latrine accommodation at the Oaklands-road schools playing field, Handsworth; *E. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., installation of heating and hot water apparatus at the Bierton-road Council school, Yardley ; *Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., installation of an electric lighting system at the Stechford Council school ; *Bagley & Parker, Ltd., installation of heating and domestic hot-water systems at the Stechford Council school ; *Maddocks & Walford, carrying out alterations and additions to latrines at the Greet Council school ; *Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., iron fencing at the Belcher's-lane (Bordesley) and Jaffray-road (Erdington) playing fields ; *Wm. Sapcote & Sons, alterations at the Selly Oak Pumping Station to convert the same for use as an electric sub-station ; *Parsons & Morrin, reinforced concrete purifier house at the Windsor-street Gas Works ; *T. L. Johnson, reinforced concrete purifier house at the Saltley Gas Works ; *Libraco, Ltd., alterations and additions at the Bloomsbury Branch Library ; *Comyn Ching & Co., alterations and additions to the heating and ventilation systems at the Town Hall ; *F. H. Smith, partitions required to form cloakroom accommodation at the Town Hall ; *C. Hougham, 32 parlour-type houses at Olton Boulevard ; *Allom Bros., installation of an electric lighting system at the Town Hall ; *J. Goodman, strong room at the Magistrates' Clerk's Office at the Victoria Courts ; *H. H. Crump, stabling at the Ladywood Police Station ; *F. H. Smith, conversion of bedrooms for use as cubicles at the Duke-street and Victoria-road (Aston) Police Stations.

BRIDLINGTON.—Reducing height of the existing boundary wall, erection of a dwarf wall in lieu of existing wooden fencing, and fixing of wrot-iron railings on dwarf walls round Municipal Offices, for the T.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
W. Birch & Sons, York..... —
H. Turner & Son, York..... —
W. Witting, Bridlington ..... —
*Eggleston & Robson, Bridlington.. £467 5

BATH.—Drill Tower, for the T.C. :—
*W. A. Baker & Co. (1910), Ltd., Newport (Mon.)..... £173

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—Six non-par houses at Batham Gate, near Buxton, for Mr. T. Dinsdale, Inspector and Surveyor :—
*M. Simpson, Sheffield.....

COOKSTOWN.—Alteration, &c., to ex mises in Fair Hill, for the Trustees. Ferguson & S. M'Ilveen, architects, 26 Provident Buildings, Belfast :—
*T. McKeown & Sons, Cookstown.

COVENTRY.—Building work at St. Pa tery, for the Baths and Parks Committee :
*E. Harris & Son .....

COVENTRY.—School for 360 boys in Bro the E.C. :—
*Garlicks, Ltd., Coventry.....

DONCASTER.—58 houses at Rossingto R.D.C. :—
*J. H. Medcalfe, Doncaster..... £

DUNDALK.—Alterations and additions dalk Station, for the Great Northern Railway Mr. F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens-stree Dublin :—
*James McAdorey & Son, Dundalk.

DUNDALK.—20 houses in Thomas-stre in the Polo Field in the Demesne, for the U
Demesne. Tho
M'Kenna, Armagh £10,394 14 9 .. £8
Wynne & Co. .... —— .. 10
J. McAdorey .... 11,856 0 0 .. 10,
*P. Hearty ..... 9,397 0 0 .. 8

EVESHAM.—Four houses at Offenham R.D.C. :—
*W. White, Hampton .....

FRIMLEY.—Fencing the site of the Secondary School :—
*W. T. Palmer & Co..... £452

FUNTINGTON.—For (*a*) 12 houses on tington site, and (*b*) eight houses on the Bo for the Westbourne R.D.C. Mr. J. Anty, A 16, Queen's-street, Emsworth :—

(*A*)

Parlour-type—
C. W. Poling, Portsmouth each £467
Do. ..... „ 524
Do., non-parlour ..... „ 467
Parlour-type—
Sadler & Co., London .... „ 480
Do. ..... „ 506
Do., non-parlour .... „ 461
Parlour-type—
Hart & Son, Selsey ..... „ 522
Do. ..... „ 527
Do., non-parlour ..... „ 502
Parlour-type—
Duke & Hellyer, Westbourne „ 494
Do. ..... „ 560
Do., non-parlour ..... „ 479
Parlour-type—
Scadgue & Son, Emsworth „ 649
Do. ..... „ 658
Do., non-parlour ..... „ 600

(*B*)

Rogers Bros., Havant .... each £596
Duke & Hellyer, Westbourne „ 500
Hart & Son, Selsey ..... „ 497
C. W. Poling, Portsmouth „ 488
Sadler & Co., London .... „ 470
J. Gregory, Emsworth.... „ 452

GLASGOW.—192 houses at Germiston T.C. :—
‡Brown, Fraser & Co., Glasgow.

GLASGOW.—300 tenement houses at Ger the T.C. :—
Mason work—
‡J. Taylor .....
Joiner work—
‡S. Stark .....
Slater work—
‡Thomas Stewart & Co.....
Plumber work—
‡John Paterson & Co., Ltd.....
Glazier work—
‡J. P. M'Phie .....

GLASGOW.—Installation of electric the Registration Office, for the T.C. :—
*C. Maguire, Glasgow.

HAMILTON.—Slaughter-house, for Messrs. Smith & Brown, surveyors, 4, Re Mr. Gavin Paterson, L.R.I.B.A., architect street :—
*Brick, &c., works—*Wm. Chambers Ltd., Motherwell.
*Joiner, &c., work—*George Wilson house), Ltd., Stonehouse.
Structural steelwork and fencing— Bros., Glasgow.
*Slater and roughcast works—*Alexande Bellshill.
*Plumber work—*Hugh Twaddle Glasgow.
Plaster work of Superintendent's *Wilson & Hendry, Hamilton.
*Asphalte work—*W. G. Walker & So Glasgow.
*Painter work—*James Douglas, Ha
*Electric light installation—*Stephen Wishaw.

LEY.—Six two-story cottages for married Farmfield, for the L.C.C.:—

H. Cummins & Co., Dorking	£4,840	0	0
E. Mitchell, Horley	4,534	0	0
Wickens & Son, Charlwood	4,250	0	0
J. Lovell & Son, Paddington	4,064	0	0
Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	3,944	7	6
King & Son, Horley	3,880	0	0
k & Oram, Redhill	3,691	0	0
H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	3,473	0	0
Crewdson, Horley	3,400	0	0
hitect's estimate	3,550	0	0

LAND NETHER.—22 parlour type and 28 pe houses on the Hawshaw-lane site, Hoyland. U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Shephard, Engineer and r:—

rhurst Bros., Carlton, near Barnsley	each	£435
P. Unwin, Ecclesfield, near Sheffield	„	387

ERNESS.—School, school-house and offices on nd of Vatersay, Barra, for the County E.C. MacLeod, architect and surveyor, Master of to the Authority:—

Campbell, Inverness £3,523

TURK.—Heating of the new hospital, for the ssioners for North Cork Board of Health:—

McCarthy & Sons, Cork.

STON-ON-THAMES.—Erection of St. John's Parish Hall, Hampton Wick, Middlesex, for mpton Wick St. John's Church Council. Mr. sop Hardwick, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Eagle ers Eden-street, Kingston-on-Thames; quan- Mr. E. R. Babbs, 40, St. James'-place, S.W.1:—

	Building.	Oak Floor.
F. Doughty, Tedington	£6,952 0 0	£234 0 0
Holt & Co., New Malden	6,689 15 8	25 10 0
ood Bros., Surbiton	6,078 0 0	166 19 0
Young & Co., Tedington	5,976 8 0	165 2 0
tokes, Teddington	5,873 2 6	123 18 0
Heath, Ltd., Chelsea	5,796 0 0	104 0 0
ill, Kingston	5,688 0 0	122 0 0
rds, Ltd., Claygate	5,610 0 0	173 0 0
e & Son, Westminster	5,602 12 0	97 8 0
& Sons, Hampton	5,597 10 0	226 0 0
ford & Woolford, rbiton	5,518 0 0	96 10 9
n & Sons, Esher	5,495 9 6	94 9 8
n & Co., Brentford	5,482 11 4	88 2 6
& Co., Brixton	5,385 0 0	160 0 0
son, Kingston	5,370 0 0	154 18 0
riangular Construction ., East Moseley	5,340 0 0	156 0 0
s & Son, Kingston ll	5,326 0 0	200 0 0
ge & Sons, Kingston	5,324 0 0	164 0 0
n Builders, Ltd., elwyn Garden City	5,307 0 0	176 0 0
wn Building Co., mbeth	5,176 0 0	161 11 6
& F. Roll, Epsom	5,152 0 0	214 0 0
& Co., Sunningdale	5,095 0 0	158 0 0
nd & Pickett, Walton	4,975 0 0	98 0 0

KBY-IN-ASHFIELD.—68 parlour-type houses Kirkby Park estate, for the U.D.C.:—

Johnson, Hucknall £29,580

MINGTON SPA.—External painting to the ation houses, for the T.C.:—

ook-rd. (36)—

kins & Bennett	£264
W. Toon	259
er-st. (34)—	
Barr & R. Godfrey	112

THERHEAD.—26 houses in Kingston-road, U.D.C. Mr. S. R. Drake, surveyor:—

Shurville	£15,649 0
rnand & Pickett, Wallington	13,010 0
atherhead Building Co., Leatherhead	12,940 0
nry Taylor & Son, Epsom	12,682 0
J. Aston & Co., Wallington	12,670 0
ewett & Sewell, Leatherhead	12,453 15
W. Young, Worcester Park	11,950 0
e Surrey Builders, Ltd., Redhill	11,848 0
Garner, Sutton	11,770 0
H. Gaze & Sons, Kingston	11,752 0
C. F. Hartley, Gt. Bookham	11,750 0
H. & F. Roll, Epsom	11,599 0
Weller, Sutton	11,542 0
e Triangular Construction Co., East Molesey	11,371 0
G. & A. Osman, Oxshott	10,690 0
J. Langbridge & Co., Ltd., Harrow	10,622 5
H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Leatherhead	10,569 0

DS.—Extensions of premises in Grace-street, ssrs. Brown Bros. Mr. W. F. Dawson, archi-

zenby Bros.

DS.—Ten garages at Gledhow Rise, off Roundd:—

r. Lax, Ltd.

LIMERICK.—Rebuilding of the Corkanree embankment, for the Corporation:—

*M. McDonnell £5,838

LONDON.—Structural work for school in the place of the Furzedown temporary school, Streatham, for L.C.C.:—

J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	£15,650	0	0
W. Akers & Co., Ltd.	15,628	0	0
Thomas & Edge	15,546	0	0
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	15,522	0	0
J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	15,369	0	0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	15,359	0	0
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	15,150	0	0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	15,117	0	0
Perry Brothers	15,036	0	0
Triggs & Co.	14,873	0	0
Rowley Brothers, Ltd.	14,703	0	0
J. Garrett & Son	14,605	0	0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	14,473	0	0
‡Soole & Son, Ltd.	14,329	3	5
Architect's estimate	14,972	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Structural work for adaptation of the existing premises on the Holly Court site, St. Pancras, as a day open-air school, for L.C.C.:—

A. & F. Polden, Ltd.	£5,940	0	0
G. N. Watts, Ltd.	5,489	0	0
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	5,375	16	6
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	5,252	0	0
Marrable Brothers	5,215	0	0
F. Cottrell, Ltd.	5,109	11	11
B. Colley & Sons, Ltd.	5,069	0	0
J. Wilmott & Sons (Hornsey), Ltd.	5,068	15	1
A. Monk	5,051	0	0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd.	5,049	0	0
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	5,023	0	0
J. C. Mather & Son	4,879	0	0
W. M. Brand	4,649	0	0
L. Kazak	4,614	0	0
Humphreys, Ltd.	4,582	10	0
Stevens & Sons	4,436	0	0
‡H. Lacey & Sons, Luton	4,238	19	7
Architect's estimate	4,801	0	0

LONDON.—Alterations and additions to 159 to 168, Upper-street, Islington, for the London Co-operative Society. Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, chartered architects, 35–39, Maddox-street, W. Quantities by Mr. H. A. Mackmin, 10, Vigo-street, W.:—

W. Gaze & Son,	£29,950
Dove Bros.	24,467
Holliday & Greenwood	23,850
J. Greenwood	23,674
W. F. Blay, Ltd.	23,585
F. G. Minter, Ltd.	23,097
J. Marsland & Sons,	22,775
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	22,360
Thomas & Edge	21,967
Higgs & Hill, Ltd.	21,880
Nox, Ltd.	19,977

LOUTH.—Elementary school in Monks Dyke-road, for the Lindsey C.C. Messrs. Scorer & Gamble, architects and surveyors, Bank-street Chambers, Lincoln:—

F. W. Atkinson & Sons, Brigg	£20,165	0	0
R. M. Phillips, Brigg	18,549	10	0
Taylor & Coulbeck, Cleethorpes	18,252	10	0
Hewins & Goodhand, Ltd., Grimsby	18,150	0	0
Mawer Bros., Louth	18,000	0	0
Gilbert & Hall, Ltd., Nottingham	17,790	0	0
B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough	17,425	5	5
Wilkinson & Houghton, Ltd., Grimsby	17,334	4	11
Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham	17,300	0	0
E. E. Dale & Sons, Ltd., Cleethorpes	16,958	9	8
Ingram Bros., Louth	16,493	0	0
Jackson & Oates, Goole	16,344	0	0
†J. Tuxworth & Sons, Louth	16,314	0	0

MACCLESFIELD.—For (*a*) 32 houses at Macclesfield-road and Reddish-lane, Taxal, near Whaley Bridge, and also for (*b*) 10 houses on a site adjacent to Dicklow Cob Farm at Lower Withington, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. Clayton, architect, 4, Wellington-street, Stockport:—

(*a*) *W. Briggs & Co., Stockport.
(*b*) *Oldham & Hallworth, Stockport.

MAIDSTONE.—18 non-parlour-type houses on the Mangravet Wood estate, for the T.C.:—

‡R. Lawrence £7,292

NEWHAVEN.—Forty-one non-parlour type houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. T. Hooper, Town Surveyor:—

*Sherren, Ltd., London £19,095

OSSETT.—24 scullery type houses on the Queen's-drive housing site, for the T.C. Mr. H. Holmes, Borough Surveyor:—

Bricklayers, &c.—*A. Lockwood & Sons, Ossett.
Carpenters and Joiners—*John Richardson & Sons, Staincliffe, Dewsbury.
Slaters—*J. W. Illingworth, Ltd., Wakefield.
Plumber and Glazier—*F. Hargreaves, Churwell, near Leeds.
Plasterer—*W. Lockwood, Batley.
Painters—*Pickles, Aylemet & Co., Ltd., Ossett.

PRESTON.—Unclimbable iron fencing round the terminal poles at Great Marton, Blackpool, for the T.C.:—

*T. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston £289 12 10

PRESTON.—Additions at the Elswick Smallpox Hospital, for the T.C. Mr. W. Platt, Borough Surveyor:—

*J. Turner, Preston.

ROTHERHAM.—Reconstruction of a portion of the Public Baths in Main-street, for the C.B. Mr. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer and Architect; quantities by Mr. H. Vale, 16, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton:—

*Geo. Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham .. £1,949

SALFORD.—17 houses on the Weaste housing estate, for the City Council:—

*F. E. Gill & Sons, Manchester £9,780

SEDBERGH.—Eight semi-detached houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. A. Knewstubb, architect, St. Andrew's Chambers, Penrith:—

Builder's work—
Greenwood Bros., Sedbergh.
Wm. Potter, Sedbergh.
*M. Winn & Sons, Sedbergh.

Joiner's work—
E. Bowman, Blackburn.
*J. Dent & Sons, Sedbergh.
J. Punch & Sons, Sedbergh.

Plasterer's work—
*J. Kitchen, Penrith.
J. Steel & Co., Kendal.

Plumber's work—
F. C. Farbrother, Penrith.
Sharp Bros., Carlisle.
*John Wadeson & Son, Sedbergh.

SHEFFIELD.—Banking premises for the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects, Leeds:—

*Wm. Nicholson & Son, (Leeds), Ltd.

SOUTH MOLTON.—12 non-parlour houses on a site in Mill-lane, for the T.C. Mr. G. K. Foster, Borough Surveyor:—

W. Sanders & Son	£5,998	5	7
*Holcombe & Sons	5,147	18	0

(All of South Molton.)

SOWERBY.—For (*a*) 52 houses on the Beechwood housing site, Sowerby, and (*b*) six houses at Tuel-street, Sowerby Bridge, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Eastwood, surveyor:—

(*A*)

Masons and bricklayers—*E. & T. Bower, Ltd., Halifax.
Carpenters and joiners—*J. Hawkyard & Son, Ltd., Elland.
Slaters and plasterers—*J. A. Berry, Sowerby Bridge.
Plumbers and glaziers—*S. Stocks, Queensbury.
Painter—*Hitchen & Thomas, Sowerby.
Electricians—*R. Spencer & Co., Halifax.

(*B*)

Mason and bricklayer—*R. Hitchen, Sowerby Bridge.
Carpenters and joiners—*W. H. Leah & Son, Triangle.
Slaters and plasterers—*Wm. Tidswell & Son, Denholme Gate.
Plumbers and glaziers—*S. Stocks, Queensbury.
Painters—*Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, Sowerby Bridge.
Electricians—*R. Spencer & Co., Halifax.

STAPLEFORD.—Seven pairs parlour houses and nine pairs non-parlour houses, for R.D.C. Mr. G. C. Hardy, A., 11, Church-street:—

G. 1. Rice, Beeston (28 houses).
J. H. Brough & Co., Beeston (4 houses).
F. Martin, Stapleford.
F. Goulding, Nottingham.
J. E. Jervis, Ltd., Long Eaton.
H. R. Hofton & Sons, Beeston.
Smith & Kirk, Chilwell.
Arch. Martin, Stapleford.
G. Smith, Sawley.
E. Crampin, Nottingham.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—For (*a*) interior and exterior painting six wooden cooling towers, and (*b*) interior and exterior painting of 10 steel chimney stacks and structural steelwork at the Central Power House, Park-road, Hanley, for the T.C. City Electrical Engineer, St. George's Chambers, Kingsway:—

*Blackburn Starling & Co., Ltd., Hanley ..... (*a*) £121 .. (*b*) £125

STREATLEY (BEDS).—Four pairs non-parlour houses, for the Luton U.D.C. Mr. H. Pickering, architect, 73, West-parade, Dunstable:—

G. Watson & Co., Luton	£4,200
J. Lowings, Luton	3,943
A. Hayward, Luton	3,808
T. Day & Sons, Luton	3,752
H. Lacey & Sons, Luton	3,680
W. Jones, Luton	3,420
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton	3,384
A. & E. Fensome, Leagrave	3,268
Luton Building Co., Luton	3,140
H. Brantom, Dunstable	2,992
*B. W. Wood, Dunstable	2,920

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Sub-station at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the T.C.:—
‡F. J. Williams, Bucknall..... £317

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Eight houses at Birch-terrace, Burslem, for the T.C.:—
*Cousens & Allport, Burslem..... £3,959

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Alterations to the Longton Fire Station, for the T.C.:—
*Tompkinson & Betteley..... £327

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—40 houses at Collinson-square, Goldenhill, for the T.C.:—
*E. Johnson, Audley £20,000
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Constructional steelwork at Central Power House, for the T.C.:—
*W. J. Jenkins & Co., Ltd..... £2,574

THORNBURY.—Eight houses at Charfield, for the R.D.C.:—
*Keynton & Sons, Wotton-under-Edge £3,332
(Subject to sanction of the M.H.)

TIVERTON.—Sanatorium for the Governors of Blundell's School. Messrs. Dixon & Bamsey, 25, St. Peter-street:—

Jesty & Baker, Weymouth	£10,952 0 0
Sanders & Son, South Molton	10,835 13 11
W. Nott, Bampton, Devon	10,509 7 4
Holcombe & Son, South Molton	10,432 9 3
W. Keitch, Ottery St. Mary	10,196 16 3
Labdon & Son, Cullompton	9,723 2 6
Grater & Son, Tiverton	9,486 9 9
*Nicks Bros., Bradninch	9,287 3 10
Andrews & Miller, Uffculme	9,153 8 9

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Alteration of "The Oaks," Westbourne-rd., for T.C.:—
*W. M. Thompson, West Hartlepool.

WEXFORD.—Extending the reservoir, for the Corporation:—

Fleming, Dublin	£10,021 13 0
McNally, Dublin	8,777 13 5
*T. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Carlow	6,988 0 0

WEYMOUTH.—Alterations and additions to the Nurses' Home, for the Weymouth and District Hospital:—
*Jesty & Baker, Weymouth £3,840

WINCHESTER.—Erection of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital:—

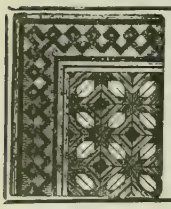
J. Hunt, Ltd.	£15,200
H. Stevens & Co.	14,300
Jenkins & Sons, Ltd.	14,296
W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd.	14,285
H. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd.	14,082
F. Privett	14,017
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd.	13,941
W. G. Ross	13,584
Musselwhite & Son	13,574
W. T. Fennell & Co.	13,562
Theo. Conway, Ltd.	13,497
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	13,489
Wise & Lansdell, Ltd.	13,333
The Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd.	13,184
J. Bodle, Ltd.	13,084
Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd.	13,002

WREXHAM.—78 houses and also streets and sewers, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. H. Edwards, Argyle Chambers:—

Gwersyllt, 14 houses—	
*Griffiths Bros., Rhos	£6,398
Gwersyllt, 16 houses—	
*Jos. Johnson, Wrexham	7,147
Broughton, 10 houses—	
*O. D. Stephens, Bersham	4,630
Broughton, 8 houses—	
*Miles Bros., Rhos.	3,560
Ruabon, 20 houses—	
*W. F. Humphreys, Ltd., Wrexham	8,700
Ruabon, 10 houses—	
*Powell & Hughes, Wrexham	4,360

WINDSOR.—144 houses at Dedworth, for the T.C.
*H. Street, Slough £48,500

WYCOMBE.—102 houses at West End recreation ground, for the Corporation:—
*G. H. Gibson & Son £62,016


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THE BUILDER

JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

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THE BELIEF IN REGISTRATION

CORDING to Mr. Guedalla, "There is a certain state of mind—unless perhaps it is a state of health—which prefers its hopes forlorn." Hence it is a commonplace amongst many architects that should the Registration Bill fail to secure the sanction of Parliament ne will lie with architects themselves. In the main, we ned to agree. The attitude is not a new one; it is—as it—an attitude towards what may be called a social ment which, like many others, comes before we are ready ot it. For we all have our little panaceas, our little our little dogmas, and for each of them we desire a tenderness of handling. Nevertheless, it is at least ble to say that the attitude of the architectural profes- ards Registration has changed considerably during the nty years. Or, to put it otherwise, the need for Regis- has appeared to be more obvious to the majority of ts.

have never been disposed to stifle discussion on this even if we have felt sometimes that many of the points should have been openly discussed at a round table ice. There is a danger that the end may be submerged eans. Naturally, we presuppose that the end is worthy: not, no great harm is done by a correspondence con- at long range. From our point of view, we believe that on on the part of the public to the Bill would result in sponding strengthening of the attitude of the architec- dy. After all, it is the welfare of the community which be the first consideration in matters deserving of legisla- t is the obvious weakness in almost all discussions upon gistration Bill that the narrow outlook has been preferred road outlook. An objection from the public, we main- uld be a healthy corrective and stimulant.

re discussing the matter as it affects the public or the t, we would like to refer to a general principle which must apply to every legalised professional body. It n stated that the proposed Registration Act does not go ugh; but we bear in mind that it is not compulsory to the services of a solicitor, a doctor, or a dentist. The of the private individual still exists collateral with the at certain professions are granted legal rights to titles ng their particular activities. If architects succeed in ng similar privileges they will have as much as is necessary present social state. The solution might safely be left ublic. When A is an architect and B is another kind of t, it may be much more important to define and distin- etween the two kinds than to enter into any argument which is the superior; but we imagine that definition tinction once clearly established the good judgment of d will have no difficulty in making its choice.

e is a widespread feeling, we find, that the opponents of ation are inclined to ignore the position and prospects ounger members of the profession. It must be admitted o often has the matter been discussed from the point of the Olympians, who can afford to adopt an exclusive . It is the ultimate achievement of the successful artist can either be entirely indifferent to public opinion, or end it to his way of thinking. Even so, it is difficult to the Olympian has anything to lose by strengthening the of those who toil on the lower slopes. To the archi- student, it is always next year; "always jam ow," as Alice said, "but never jam to-day."

doubtful whether support could be found for a Parlia- Bill which had for its sole object the welfare of a pro- l body. But surely nobody at this time of day does is limited view of the Bill. Twenty years ago the of that entertaining book, "Architecture: A Profession or an Art?" never got beyond the idea that examination can be no true test of an art. Architecture was an Art. Consequently, if examinations were no protection to the public against incompetent architects, the real artist must refuse a compulsory examination and repudiate the inference that he was inferior. Architecture was simply the art of building well and beautifully. A hundred years ago, it was argued, the public had a latent capacity for good architecture, and it was natural and inevitable that everyone should build well and beautifully without architects. The real argument, we suspect, running through some thoroughly skilful and attractive writing was in the attempt to prove that an artist could have a square head on his shoulders, whereas a practical man might be that and nothing else.

While we unhesitatingly believe that the æsthetic conception of architecture was genuine, we still fail to see that the ideals of the artist were jeopardised by accepting, along with others, a recognised status. A was still one kind of artist; B was another. Further, if the additional qualifications necessary for the ideal architect were regarded as matters within the scope of an average intelligence, the architectural world never could have lost an artistic genius. There were—as we see it now—two serious flaws. There was a failure to acknowledge a possible change in the condition of social life, and an inability to realise by implication all and every kind of artist. The most thoughtless of speculative builders was—by tradition at least—a true artist, and the equal of those who thought about art. In many respects his qualifications were even greater; he was without his peer in the æsthetic architectural democracy. The effect we see to-day. The public is at its wits' end to avoid the spoliation of the countryside, and already the air is thick with clamours for guidance and even protection. The dread disease of ugliness in building is out of hand. The small initial charges of thousands of architects will now be sunk in enormous funds to buy up territories carefully preserved from the invaders. The native art of building well and beautifully, which our artists relied upon, is to-day a lost art. John Drinkwater did not sing this eulogy of the modern home:—

> I see the barns and comely manors planned
> By men who somehow moved in comely thought . . .
> I see the little cottages that keep
> Their beauty still where since Plantagenet
> Have come the shepherds happily to sleep. . . .

Surely it is understood by now that ugliness in building is a symptom and a consequence of social disorder, while the disorder itself is something at once more fundamental and more incorrigible than is realised by those who seek to alleviate pain by means of an opiate. Possibly, an easily assimilated art is necessary in the present social state; but that is no excuse for bad art. It is not contended that the architect's claim to be known as an architect will make a speedy end of ugliness. Nevertheless, is it the first move in the right direction? We incline to think that the public is ready to admit it. Compared with the doctor's claim—which is not to keep us in good health—the architect has a strong case. It is true that the necessity for the services of the architect has only been demonstrated through the sickness of the body politic; but this has always been the prelude to every social reform. We cannot compel the public to seek the obvious remedy for the disease of ugliness; we can distinguish for the public the difference between the architect and the quack.

The common remark of those whose business or pleasure takes them by motor through the country is that the majority of buildings "should never be allowed." Precisely what is meant we can never quite ascertain, but at least the observation is an indictment of our social system. It is surely a rational thing to make a beginning by distinguishing between those who at least attempt to preserve the amenities and those who destroy them. We grant that the offenders are not all on the one side, but the ultimate end of registration for architects may be that the offenders will be the exception not the rule.

NOTES

Registration. In our leading article this week we discuss the question of Registration for Architects. It will be admitted, we suppose, that the Institute was bound to introduce their Bill in response to the widespread desire of the majority of the profession for Registration, and, in fact, the few criticisms that have been made are not directed so much to the principle of Registration as to points of what may be called detail. We find some difficulty in appreciating the opinion that the art of architecture is likely to suffer if those who practise are properly trained and earn the legal title to say so. It appears to us that both architecture and the community should gain when the distinction can be made between the qualified and the unqualified practitioner. We admit that not all professional men are competent, but there is all the difference between maintaining a standard and affirming that there is no standard to maintain. We also realise that a real artist may be caught in the mesh of an examination which may not be a real test of his qualities as an artist; but, on the other hand, is there not something rather one-sided in the attitude which maintains its freedom regardless of what freedom means? What we are concerned with to-day is the overwhelming proof that all those who call themselves architects are not good architects.

Youth and Registration. On the subject of Registration a correspondent writes to us submitting the claims of youth. He recommends that "our elders" should re-read Sir J. M. Barrie's famous Rectorial Address delivered at St. Andrew's University. "There," says our correspondent, "you will learn that our elders do all the talking and settling of the future prospects of youth. They are always seeking cushions for their old bones, rather than attempting to build up a fairer future. 'It is a solemn thought,' as Sir J. M. Barrie says, 'that almost no one—if he is truly eminent—knows what he means.' Our elders, from the store of what they call experience, may think they know what they mean by the 'free air in which the imaginative arts flourish,' and thus may even be able to explain—without meaning to deceive—the meaning of the 'Mother Art of Architecture.' Youth, meantime, has a healthy belief that architecture is a structural affair. As a human activity it has had more 'free air' than was good for it. Surely our artists can join another exclusive academy if they think there is the need for it when Registration has distinguished the artists who have defaced the country. They have done their best in the sacred name of liberty, and it is perfectly certain that the Bill will be resisted by all speculative builder amateurs who have a wider view value of the art than its practiti Youth had a handsome share whi war lasted. Sir J. M. Barrie was right he said of our elders, 'We have no tion of giving you your share. expect we shall beat you. And I much fear they will.'"

Undesirable Competition. We feel that the let protest sent by Mr. A. Cross as to a proposed petition for the extens the buildings of the Manchester Sch Technology claims our whole-h support. It would surely appear grossly unfair to hand over the ext of this fine building to other hands the original architect, unless there be ulterior reasons which we can l imagine to exist. Mr. Cross has a claim to this extension work ove other architect, and we shall be g surprised if the architectural prof fail to support his protest. Wh architect has well and faithfully s a public corporation in the desig carrying out of such a building a Manchester School of Technology it appear a manifest injustice to hand the new work to anyone else, an cannot but think the general body best professional opinion will su him.



Final and accepted Design: Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York

Messrs. Cram & Ferguson, Architects.

When Sir Reginald Blom-
by field deprecated criticism in
. the public Press by archi-
tects of fellow-architects'
he possibly meant to say
bonum. A correspondent this
rawing attention to Sir Regi-
cal notice of the new *Daily*
ling, would appear to imply
ginald was not wholly logical.
nething to say as to putting
of buildings in back streets
r efficiency in plan will be of
nt than their exterior appear-
article is certainly not an
one, but may we now suggest
-needed criticism from Sir
on some prominent London
ould be vastly interesting ?

Twelve members of the
al Royal Institute of British
e, Architects have protested
publicly against the terms
by a provincial County Council
pointment of a draughtsman
architect's department. It
at the commencing salary is
0 per annum, rising by annual
of £10 (subject to satisfactory
a maximum of £200" ; and
pondents point out that this
an the compulsory wage for
in the district. They express
, in which we concur, that the
hould take action to protest
e exploitation of professional
; and they suggest that a sub-
should be formed to inquire
of this nature.

At the British Industries
Fair one of the stands of
special interest was that
arranged by the Rural
Bureau. The exhibit of black-
rk showed what is being done
traditional workmanship and
English metalwork. Architects
n designing country houses,
similar buildings in small
ld do well to make use of the
finding out the names of local
able to execute suitable iron-
r to architects' designs or other-
local work is often capable of
more harmonious results in
than catalogue designs from
s. Some of the smiths whose
be seen at the White City are
continue a certain amount of
ut several are now entirely
ith decorative ironwork. A
f some of the products of forge
op noticed among the exhibits
some idea of the variety of
rtaken by the rural smiths.
loor furniture in great variety,
knockers of mediæval ring
bell-pulls, and some intricate
l latches, as well as fastenings
nature. Hinges range from



A Stand at the Ideal Home Exhibition. (*See p.* 416.)

those of considerable size to small ones suitable for cupboards. Boot-scrapers were shown, and some handsome lanterns, both for suspending and for setting in wall brackets. For interior furnishing there were lamp stands and candle sconces as well as smaller candlesticks, and an umbrella-stand and curiously contrived gong, as well as tongs and a toasting-fork, a flat-iron stand and trivets. Naturally, fire-irons and dogs (a pair of these adorned with a crest executed as a terminal point to an otherwise plain design), grates and fire-guards. Last, but not least, the exhibit included larger objects, such as some handsome gates and a frame for a signboard, besides metal window frames. The counties of Gloucester, Kent and Hertfordshire already possess organisations for helping to bring together the smith and his possible patrons, but particulars about other districts can be had from the Rural Industries Bureau, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W., by those who wish to be put in touch with local craftsmen practising this time-honoured craft.

A Complimentary Dinner.

Another of those agreeable functions which are becoming more and more frequent and which do so much to stimulate the growth of good fellowship and a knowledge of each other took place a few days ago in the Duke's Room at the Holborn Restaurant, W.C., when some thirty of the friends of Mr. H. W. Wills, F.R.I.B.A., a past Editor of *The Builder*, entertained him to dinner in recognition of his journalistic services on behalf of the profession and the building industry. Mr. A. W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., presided, supported by Mr. William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Town-Planning Institute; Mr. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Harry Leaning, F.S.I.; Mr. A. B. Falkner, Past President of the London Master Builders' Association; Mr. Roland B. Chessum, Past President of the London Master Builders' Association; and others. Some interesting speeches were made during the evening in reference to the work of the guest of the evening on behalf of the profession and the building industry, and his forceful personality in the profession, both in his architectural and journalistic work. During the evening Mr. Wills was presented with a Georgian silver fruit basket and an illuminated address.

Co-operation between Architects & Builders.

At the dinner referred to above, a very interesting note was struck by Mr. Roland B. Chessum on the value of intimate association between architects and builders. Both he and Mr. Falkner expressed the pleasure they experienced in carrying out work for capable architects as a matter of quite equal if not greater value to the pecuniary results they obtained. These remarks appeared to suggest the possibility of some form of association and co-operation between architects and builders by means of periodic meetings of a more or less informal character. Why not an architects' and builders' club dinner ?

The Victoria Embankment.

A little brochure has just been issued on the Victoria Embankment, with notes upon the memorials on the route and in the public gardens, with photographic slides by Mr. Francis Hooper, F.R.I.B.A. We could do with more aids of this kind to a definite knowledge of the things of interest to be seen around us in London.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Messrs. Thomas Adams, F.S.I., & Longstreth Thompson, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., town-planning consultants, in order to extend the architectural side of their practice, have taken Mr. E. Maxwell Fry, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., into partnership. The firm will in future be designated Adams, Thompson & Fry, and continue to practise at 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, and 175, Fifth-avenue, New York.

Mr. F. G. Detmold, A.R.I.B.A., late of South Africa, and Mr. Montague C. Glover have commenced practice in partnership as Messrs. Detmold & Glover, architects and surveyors, 618, Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.1, and at Leigh Hill, Leigh-on-Sea. Telephones: 3146 Holborn, 351 Leigh.

Rochester Sewerage Scheme.

The vacancy for clerk of works for the Rochester sewerage scheme has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. C. Shelley.

Canvey Island Improvement Scheme.

The Canvey Island Council are said to have decided to construct a reinforced concrete road across the Island, a distance of nearly four miles, at a cost of £50,000, whilst other schemes under consideration include sewerage work to cost £35,000, and a bridge to the mainland at £105,000.

Scheme for Zoological Park.

With the intention of establishing a sanctuary for British birds and plants, and ultimately developing a large area for the purposes of a general zoological park, the Council of the Zoological Society of London has purchased a property of 400 acres on the edge of the Chiltern Hills between Tring and Luton from the trustees of the Ashbridge estate.

Kent Commercial Travellers' Association.

The annual dinner of the Kent Commercial Travellers' Association, held at the County Hotel, Canterbury, on Saturday, February 19, under the presidency of Mr. C. S. J. Taylor, of Messrs. Vye & Son, Ramsgate, realised £282 for the Commercial Travellers' charities. The financial year closes at the end of December Mr. Taylor would welcome further contributions

The Devil's Dyke.

The Devil's Dyke, near Brighton, has been sold to a private purchaser whose identity is being kept secret, but who is reported to have the intention of using the estate as a private residence. Some five miles from Brighton, the dyke is the highest point of the South Downs in the neighbourhood, and on clear days wonderful views of the sea and the Weald are obtainable from the summit.

Hampton Court Open Space.

A letter has been received by the London County Council from the East and West Molesey Urban District Council, stating that, in connection with the town planning of their district, they propose to schedule as one of the permanent open spaces the piece of land lying on the south side of the River Thames facing Hampton Court Palace and extending as far back as the line of railway running to Hampton Court Station.

Liverpool Statue Removed.

In order to make room for the cenotaph on the plateau of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the statue of Lord Beaconsfield, which has stood there for 44 years, was on Tuesday removed from its pedestal and deposited on the steps leading up to the hall, to wait its new position. Professor Reilly, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, who watched the operation, said, according to the *Times*, that the new position of the statue in relation to the hall would add materially to its impressiveness.

Acoustics of Ripon Cathedral.

Lecturing recently to members of the British Institute of Certified Carpenters in London, Mr. C. B. Howdill said all our cathedrals had their "tonality." At Ripon the finely decorated stone choir screen, surmounted by the tall organ, practically divided the cathedral into two distinct halls. Each had its own note, A flat for the choir and A for the nave. The probable explanation was that the rich and elaborately carved oak canopies and stalls, which thoroughly furnished the comparatively small choir, baffled the sound waves, and the woodwork was more sound-absorbing than stone.

Rebuilding of Abingdon Bridge.

The proposals for rebuilding Abingdon Bridge have been considered by the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Berkshire County Council, whose report will be presented to the Council at their next quarterly meeting. The special section—a committee consisting of members of the Berks and Oxford County Councils—has reported that a design for the widening and reconstruction of the half of the bridge on the Oxfordshire side, including the navigation arch, has been provisionally agreed upon and also approved by the Office of Works and the President of the R.I.B.A., representing archæological societies.

Scottish National War Memorial.

Complete agreement has been reached, it is understood, between the Office of Works, the Ancient Monuments Board, and the committee of the Scottish National War Memorial as to the design for the finish of the gable of the shrine of the memorial at Edinburgh Castle. The design approved shows the projection of the crow-stepped gable from the roof reduced, and the gable finished with crow-steps without any finial feature except a Scottish lion sejant, holding a standard, seated on the topmost step.

Clyde Valley Town Planning.

Reference to an extensive regional town-planning scheme for the Clyde Valley was made recently in a letter from the Scottish Board of Health which was read at a meeting of the District Committee of the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire. The letter stated that following on conferences of officials of local authorities the Board proposed to call a conference of representatives of local authorities in the Clyde valley with reference to regional town planning of the area from Hamilton and Wishaw to Greenock and Gourock. The meeting agreed to send representatives to the conference, and the chairman (Mr. J. Raeside Auld), Mr. John Hurll, and Mr. John Train were appointed.

The Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

We would remind our readers that the dates for receiving works at this year's R.A. Summer Exhibition are as follows:—

Water Colours, Pastels, Miniatures, Black-and-White Drawings, Engravings, and Architectural Drawings.—Friday, March 25.

Oil Paintings.—Saturday, March 26; and Monday, March 28.

Sculpture.—Tuesday, March 29.

Hours for the reception of works: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Saturday, March 26 (8 a.m. to 2 p.m.).

Not more than three works may be sent by any one artist.

No work will be received before or after these dates. All works must be delivered at the Burlington-gardens entrance. Labels and forms can be obtained (during March only), from the Academy. Applications by letter must be addressed to The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. 1, and be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. The Exhibition will open on Monday, May 2, and close on Saturday, August 6.

COMPETITION N

League of Nations' Building

We are informed that after the cl of this competition, March 31, the to commence judging the plans receiv

Practical Homes Competition

This competition which we announc issue for February 18, is being promot proprietors of *The Lady*. Strictly it architectural competition, as will be from the following conditions laid do promoters:—

1. The competition is open, subje following conditions, to every reade *Lady* holding or acquiring before Ma the freehold or leasehold interest in plot of building land at Angmeri Sussex.

2. Any person qualified as above posing to build forthwith upon his or h land a house or bungalow (whether reader's own occupation or with a subsequent letting or sale of the property) shall be entitled to enter tha bungalow for the competition as soon of the necessary building plans, duly by the local authority, have been sub the Editor of *The Lady* and formally by him for that purpose.

3. For the preparation of these build competitors are at full liberty to em architect they may select; and such will be afforded every facility for super at every stage the construction of the bungalow concerned.

The following prizes are offered:—C Houses or bungalows costing not £1,200. Prize: £250. Class B.—H bungalows costing not less than £800 than £1,200. Prize: £150. Class C.— or bungalows costing not less than £500 than £800. Prize: £100. Further p medals will be awarded for furnishing, fi garden lay-outs. Full particulars obtained on application to "Moira," Offices, 39–40, Bedford-street, W.C.

Bradford Grammar School Compet

The Governors of the Bradford School, as announced in our issue for 18, invite architects to submit design petition for the new grammar school to be erected on the Clockhouse site in road, Bradford, Yorkshire. Mr. Arnol F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor. Premium £200 and £100 are offered for designs pl second and third. Full particulars of and instructions may be obtained Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, with which is supplied a plan of the s plan, which we give on page 393, clea the levels of the ground, the position a of sewers, and particulars of the gas mains, and electric cables. The new should be grouped near to, and shoul Keighley-road. Any questions which petitors desire to ask must be addres Brear, on or before March 31, an questions and answers thereto, as th considers necessary, will be sent to petitor and will form part of the conc instructions to competing architects.

The design should be simple and The buildings should be faced w throughout. It is advisable that c should make themselves acquainted local conditions. The school is to acc 1,000 boys, mainly upon two floors, the upper school, and 270 in the lowe as is possible these schools should be se self-contained though not in detach They should have separate entra rooms, lavatories, bicycle accommo covered shelters. Laboratories woul used by boys in the upper school. rooms, assembly hall, dining-room nasium should be available in comm upper and lower schools. Cloak ro be heated. Coat lockers are not re

for each boy and provision for drying
l that is desired, but separate changing
dation for games for upper and lower
ust be provided, including two or three
aths and troughs about 7 or 8 ft. long,
and cold water for feet washing. It is
that this should be provided in com-
with the ordinary cloak rooms, lava-
.., of the school. It is desirable that
mmodation should be immediately
from outside.

Henry Saxon Snell Prize.

oyal Sanitary Institute Henry Saxon
e for 1927 will consist of 50 guineas and
l of the Institute, and is offered for an
'Sanitary Accommodation, Appliances
gs, for Hotels and Flats, with sugges-
proper placing, arrangement, ventila-
lighting, particularly where there are
al walls in which windows can be
The essay is to consist of not more
0 words, typewritten on foolscap, one
and illustrated by drawings or sketches.
petitors may combine in sending in
and drawings. Essays must be
on or before September 30, 1927,
to the Secretary of the Royal Sanitary
90, Buckingham Palace-road, London,

cial Building, Deansgate, Manchester.

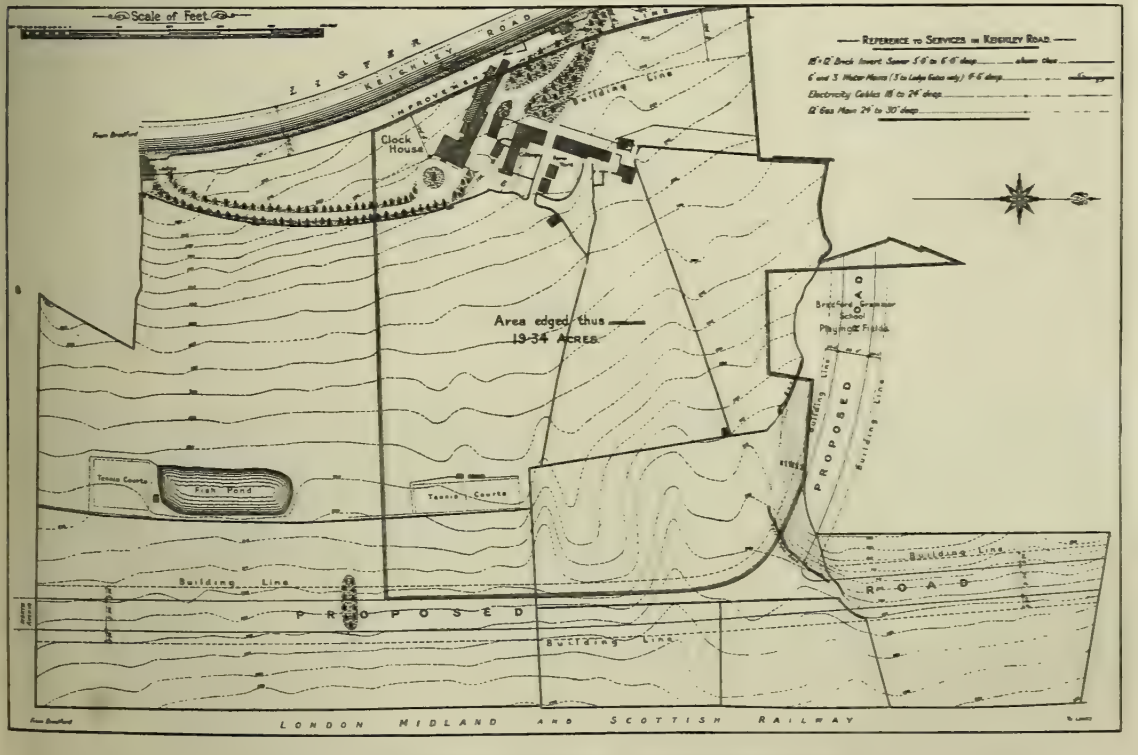
s submitted for the erection of a large
al building on the site which Mr.
Whitehead recently acquired from the
on in Deansgate, Knowsley-street and
on-street, have been adjudicated upon
Isaac Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., who has
he first premium of £100 for the design
by Messrs. J. C. Prestwich & Sons,
of Leigh. The design shows a four-
lding to cost about £40,000. The
or is devoted to shops with an imposing
rance giving access to the upper floors.
intended for use as offices with a large
room, but whether the latter will be
is at present under consideration.

of Municipal and County Engineers, re District : Prize Essay Competition.

are invited for this competition to be
n one of the following subjects :—(1)
g of the Widths of Arterial Roads;
ge Systems—with special reference to
f of Surface Waters, but not to include Sewage Disposal; (3) Road Surfaces for Different Conditions of Traffic :—(*a*) Materials, (*b*) Climatic Conditions. If a sufficient number of entrants compete, the following prizes will be awarded :—First, £2 2s.; second, £1 11s. 6d. Essays must be sent in a sealed envelope, duly endorsed, to Mr. Percy Morris, Hon. Secretary of the Yorkshire District, Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, Town Hall, Wakefield, on or before July 31.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

New Offices, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge. Assessors: Messrs. Cyril A. Farey and Robert Lowry, A. & F.R.I.B.A. Premiums amounting to £250 will be awarded. Apply Chief Secretary, Mr. Henry H. Dyer, Stallard-street, Trowbridge, Wilts. Deposit £1 1s.	Particulars published in "Builder."	Jan. 28.	Sending in date. —
Girls' Secondary School, Lytham St. Anne's. Names of experienced architects to be sent to Messrs. Wilson, Wright, Davies & Earle, 54, Moseley-street, Manchester, by March 12		Feb. 25 ..	—
Council Offices, Bognor. Architects willing to enter this competition should send their names not later than March 16 to Mr. Joseph Jubb, Clerk's Office, Bognor, by March 16. Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., assessor		Mar. 4 ..	—
Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums: £300, £200, and £100. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.BA., assessor. Apply Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Dep. £1 1s. ..		Feb. 18 and Mar. 4 ..	—
New Facades, Manchester. Competition promoted by Manchester Building Trades Exhibition. Premium £200. Assessors: Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A, Professors C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., and A. C. Dickie, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A. Apply Competition Manager, City Hall, Deansgate		Feb. 11 ..	Mar. 26
Town Hall and Library, Leith. To be erected on site in Ferry-road. Sir George Washington Brown, P.R.S.A., assessor. Premiums: £400, £300, £200, £100. Apply Mr. A. Grierson, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh. Dep. £2 2s.		Jan. 21 and Feb. 4 ..	Apr. 30
Civic Improvements, Birmingham, around Hall of Memory. International Competition. Premium of £1,000 will be awarded author of design placed first. Further sum, not exceeding £1,000, will be divided among other competitors according to assessor's recommendation. Scheme includes: Municipal Offices, to contain City Hall, Public Library, and Lord Mayor's Mansion House. Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, City Engineer, Council House, Birmingham	Particulars published in "Builder"	Oct. 15 ..	Sending in date. May 16
Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships for Mural Painting. Two Minor Scholarships of £125 a year each, and one Major Scholarship of £250 a year. Candidates must not be over 25 and 27 years of age for the respective Scholarships on December 31 preceding the competition. Apply Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge, 42, Tite-street, S.W.3		June 11 ..	July 15
Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Competition open to architects of the British Isles and America. To be held in two sections: first, Sketch Designs, from which six will be selected, and the authors each paid £100 towards cost of preparing more detailed schemes, which will form second part of competition. Selected architect will be paid in accordance with R.I.B.A. schedule of charges. Apply Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit, £1 1s. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert.		Jan. 14 ..	June 15 (Preliminary Designs)
University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums: £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.		Jan. 14 ..	Aug. 23



Site Plan, Bradford Grammar School Competition.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Criticism.

Sir,—In a speech at the Institute, in November, 1925, Sir Reginald Blomfield made some strong remarks about architects criticising each others' works in the public Press. In view of this, it is rather surprising to find in the centre page of a recent issue of the *Daily Mail* (March 4), a somewhat lengthy criticism by him of Northcliffe House, designed by Messrs. Ellis & Clarke. May we assume that Sir Reginald has changed his views, or that he considers this building, in an obscure back street, a matter of national importance, like Waterloo Bridge?

William Davidson.

Restoration of St. Mary Redcliffe.

Sir,—In reference to the interesting article on and sketch of this church given in your last issue, it may interest many of your readers to learn that the beautiful spire was re-built in 1871 and 1872 by Mr. George Godwin, for forty years editor of *The Builder*. I well remember the Mayor and Mayoress of Bristol ascending the 300 ft. in a lift to lay the 6 ft. diameter cap-stone in a terrific thunderstorm. The old spire was struck by lightning in 1445 and remained truncated until the above date. Another famous architect who was engaged on a general restoration of St. Mary's, in 1842, was Mr. J. Britton, F.S.A., &c.

Weston-super-Mare. Edward Vale.

Registration of Architects.

Sir,—I have been following with much interest the correspondence in your columns regarding this subject. I am thoroughly in favour of Registration, but am afraid that the form of Registration proposed will not assist the general country architect very much, though it may be of benefit in the larger towns. I happen to be in practice in a Provincial town with a large percentage of the population working people. All the builders and joiners in the town, as a rule, prepare plans, and to all intents and purposes carry on in a way, as far as they can, the business of an architect, combined with their own trades. One builder designates himself a building specialist and has in hand a large contract for a commercial firm who are extending their factory, and at least two villas or cottages. No architect is employed, nor, in his employer's opinion, is required. They are supposed to have saved the architect's fees and to be getting equally good value, and a good job.

In some of the factories a junior draughtsman is kept, and the plans after passing the town authorities are handed over to some tradesman to erect the buildings. In fact, anyone who has a little knowledge of the preparation of plans presents plans for approval to the town's authorities, some builder or joiner thereafter taking charge erecting the buildings, no architect being employed at all. The architects in the town, when they require to ask tradesmen to offer for work which requires to be estimated, prepare schedules of quantities with their client's name, and the situation of the work on the top of the first page of the schedule. On the other hand, the builder or joiner, as the case may be, goes round his sub-contractors with a plan (in many cases very defective), and does not even give the proposed employer's name or address, stating that the work will be within two miles of the Town Cross (all that is required as a basis for contractors to estimate), the reason being frankly stated that it is in case any of the architects should know who the proposed employer is and by any chance get in touch with him to get the work. These contractors are continually taking work from the architects, also copying and utilising their plans and details which may come into their hands during a building operation they may have been successful in securing a contract for, and the architect is helpless to prevent it.

Registration should be such as to safeguard the public and all architects in legitimate practices. In my opinion, Registration should aim at protecting every one from such practices as I have indicated, and make it illegal for any unregistered party to recover fees or carry on work of an architect in any form. No architect should have a preference over another and be designated "Chartered Architect"; all Registered architects should be simply "Architects" or "Chartered Architects." There is no use of Registration for the mere name architect, when any party calling himself surveyor, engineer, building specialist, &c., can carry on the work of an architect, and in many cases erect badly-planned buildings with elevations neither attractive nor artistic, and in many cases badly constructed and with inferior materials, the employer not knowing better, accepting and paying, perhaps, an inflated price, and probably being told that the architect's fees have been entirely saved.

Many architects must have experienced and know that the approval of plans in many Burghs and District Committees does not amount to very much on account of the qualification of the responsible official, who may be a road surveyor, a sanitary inspector, or an engineer, and in a few cases an architect, who is supposed to examine all plans before authority is given for erection. If Registration is not to protect the legitimate architect, we shall be just about as well off as we stand now. F.R.I.B.A.

Greater London Joint Town-Planning Committee.

Sir,—I would like to call your attention to the notes on page 310 of your issue dated February 25 last, wherein your correspondent stated that "the decision of the London County Council to limit the expenditure of the Joint Committee that will prepare a possible scheme for London to £3,000 for three years is," &c. There would appear to be some confusion in the mind of your correspondent which, if not corrected, may influence adversely some authorities in contributing their quota to the expenses of the Joint Committee.

The resolutions moved by the Minister of Health at the Conference on December 1 last, and subsequently forwarded to all local authorities within the London traffic area, includes the following resolution:—

"That the reasonable expenses Joint Committee should be met by the Planning authorities represented on th mittee contributing for a period not ex three years, a sum per annum not ex the product of one-twentieth of a pen on the assessable value for sanitary p in their respective districts, or of such parishes therein as are included in t covered by the Joint Committee."

One-twentieth of a penny rate so levi estimated to produce £16,000 per annu local authorities concerned are now in the of passing the resolutions agreeing t contribution. The L.C.C. at this stage to make a contribution of £3,000.

The impression created by the parag your issue is that the L.C.C., by this vot limited the expenditure of the Joint Com which is tantamount to saying that the has financial power over 154 local aut represented on the Committee. This, of is wrong. The whole of the local aut in the area are, or will be, contributin quota, in addition to the contribution of voted by the L.C.C. From the point of the future growth of London, it is ext important that they should do so, and t suggestion should be made that their po so do have been limited by the L.C.C On the contrary, the L.C.C. vote shou as a stimulus. A. T. Price, *Secre*

The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.

Structural Remains of Early Londo

The Secretary of the R.I.B.A. asks publish the following letter which h received from the Librarian and Cura the Guildhall Library:—

[Copy.]

Dear Sir,—The Committee in charge Guildhall Museum are anxious to enlist th of architects whose practice may includ in the City, with a view to identifyin recording the structural remains of early L (more particularly Roman London), as th brought to light by excavations. The C of the Society of Antiquaries and the auth of the British Museum and the London M have kindly promised to give all possible ance in this direction, and I am instruc my Committee to ask if your Council will valuable aid by giving this letter publi your journal. It is intended to establi a system for the registration of all authen discoveries as they occur. The Com realise that under present-day condition is often great difficulty in delaying fo than a brief period work which must nec destroy, in most cases, earlier sub-stru Accordingly, arrangements have been which will enable detailed measurement taken, within a short space of time, remains of historical importance.

Any communication on this subject ad to me here will receive immediate atter

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. L. Douthwaite,
Librarian and Cu

The Secretary,
Royal Institute of British Archi



"The Coming of Sea Power."

Fresco Decoration. By Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, R.A. (*See also centre pages.*)

ARCHITECTURE CLUB

h annual general meeting of members was held at the Architectural Asso- 36, Bedford-square, on Thursday, en the President, Mr. J. C. Squire, chair. In delivering the report for 25–6, the President said that during they had witnessed the successful three last battles against the pro- ction of present amenities—first, the Waterloo Bridge, the City churches, the Foundling Hospital site—or at feat of the Covent Garden Market

architecture generally, he looked when the speculative builder would tention to design. Only the design buildings and country houses were ewhere the speculative builder was There was a good scheme current in hat might be called the "royalty" ere many designs of all types were a book, and builders were allowed lesign at a charge of about 10s.

the transaction of Club business, Yerbury, in the unavoidable absence C. H. Reilly, opened what proved to teresting discussion on "English and chitecture." The speaker said that e month's duration to America gave of a full survey, but his impression ere was a lot of building but little New York especially, he thought, uted nothing towards the cause of as understood in Europe. The ercome by the Americans were solely gineering and organisation. Their was incredible; it produced effi- conomical buildings, but it crushed American design was stale and m lack of volition. He would leave r and Telephone buildings outside on. Generally it was the slavish he past that was such a sickening He would say that the younger men this, but they were up against an which was run on huge overhead l which had no time to design; ld be lost. In the case of the uilding, the architect—Raymond expended a lot of thought on it, and as he told the speaker, he had not y out of it.

s Allom, opposing the opener, said ns had a great desire for good taste. to think that to travel with money over Greece and Rome was the way t inspiration and no one expended endeavour than the American in triumphs of the past.

the question of bridges, he could hing that the Royal Commission mething a little more stately than ecker bridge for Charing Cross. to architecture, he thought it a pity which had a great chance, should h so many bad buildings. Criti- rbury's opinion of the American lesign, he said that a man who a great office and keep his staff in s doing the finest service of all for

Hamp said he felt more than a etic towards Mr. Yerbury's point thought that Sir Charles had not d that what Mr. Yerbury wanted itecture which represented the of life, rather than the slavish e past. If they were to sit down luce line for line St. Paul's, it ke them a Sir Christopher Wren. n-rican architecture with that of mburg or other European cities, erican architecture lacked some- had. Modern Continental work main than some in America.

Thompson said that the Ameri- planning. Their stations, apart- nd hotels were fool-proof. But ne to think out elevations—they had to turn out plans for the builders. Some high buildings in New York, however, were very fine, as the Shelton Hotel. Building in America was going ahead like wildfire. In three months there he had seen more buildings going up than in ten years in Great Britain.

Mr. Trystan Edwards said that in America there was no difference in the design of commercial and private houses. Thus when they came to design a commercial or a public building, they found that Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones had taken their best *motifs* from them.

Mr. Charles Marriott said that good architecture lay in adapting tradition to modern circumstances. The Americans were solving their problems without paying attention to the way the result looked.

Summing up, Mr. J. C. Squire said he had been to America over five years ago and agreed up to a point with Mr. Yerbury. Box building was a contribution to building not for what it gave but for what it discarded. If one picked out the best of American skyscrapers, one found them extraordinarily interesting, but not to such an extent as the modern Continental work.

Mr. Yerbury then replied briefly to the points raised.

MEETINGS

SATURDAY, *March* 12.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmens' Society.—Visit to Oswald-street bridge. At 3 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Visit to Bath.

Association of Architects', Surveyors' and Technical Assistants.—Visit to County Hall, S.E.1. At 2 p.m.

MONDAY, *March* 14.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Modern French Architecture." At 8 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Annual General Meeting. At 8 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Museum Demonstration—Drain Testing." At 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, *March* 15.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Professor C. H. Reilly on "Liverpool Cathedral." At 8 p.m.

London Society.—Visit to Exhibition at Bermondsey Public Library, Spa-road, S.E.16. 3.30 p.m.

Institute of Arbitrators.—Discussion by Capt. W. T. Creswell on "Arbitration in Disputes." At 28, Bedford-square, W.C.1. 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 16.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Mr. F. C. Jordan and Dr. Oscar Faber on "Fire-Protection in Buildings, with special reference to Reinforced-concrete Construction and Automatic Sprinklers." At 6.30 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Annual General Meeting: President's Valedictory Address. At 8 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler on "History by Excavation." 8 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Alderman E. G. Culpin on "Decentralisation." At 6 p.m.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society.—Mr. H. de Koningh on "Ecclesiastical and other Enamels." At 9, Conduit-street, W.1. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, *March* 17.

London County Council.—Mr. I. C. Goodison on "English Furniture, period of William and Mary and Queen Anne." At Geffrye Museum, Kingsland-road, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. J. Guild on "Colour Measurement and Standardisation." At 5.15 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries.—Miss N. F. Layard on "A Stone Age Settlement of the Transition Period in the Colne Valley, Essex." Also Mr. R. A. Smith on "Early Pottery from Castle Hill, Scarborough." At 8.30 p.m.

British Electrical Development Association.—Annual Dinner. At Savoy Hotel, Strand, W.C.2. 7.30 p.m.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

We have been asked to publish the following correspondence:—

THE EDITOR, *The Builder.*

March 7, 1927.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you can find room in the next issue of your journal for the insertion of the enclosed copies of letters (*a*) to the Town Clerk of Manchester, (*b*) to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and (*c*) to the Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED W. S. CROSS.

(*A*)

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

March 7, 1927.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to the fact that, under the head of "Competition Notes," a memorandum appeared in an architectural journal of the 4th instant, to the effect that the Manchester Corporation have accepted three nominations, made by the President of the R.I.B.A., for the appointment of assessors to act in the proposed competition for the extension of the Manchester College of Technology. As the architect of the existing building, I strongly protest against the Corporation's action in thus promoting a competition, without good and sufficient reasons, for the extension or completion of the work of a living architect.

The great slur cast upon the personal character or professional reputation of the victim of a policy which, I venture to say is, in this instance, both unjust and unmerited, must be apparent to all concerned.

I challenge the promoters of the competition in question to bring forward any good and sufficient reasons for a course of action, happily rare in this country, which humanly speaking can only have a very disastrous result upon my professional welfare. The work involved in designing and supervising the erection of the College of Technology at Manchester occupied some of the best working years of my life, and I do not hesitate to say that the building is both well planned and well constructed.

For your information I enclose a copy of a letter of protest I am sending to the President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects respecting their action in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. W. S. CROSS,
Fellow and former Vice-President
of the R.I.B.A.

P.S.—In order to make my position clear to the President and Council I am sending a copy of this letter to the R.I.B.A.

The Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Manchester.

(*B*)

March 7, 1927.

The President and Council,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
9, Conduit-street, W.1.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

GENTLEMEN,—For your information I enclose a copy of the letter I have sent to the Town Clerk of Manchester respecting the proposed competition for this building.

As I strongly object to the principle of promoting competitions for the alteration or completion of buildings designed by living architects who are still in practice, I hereby resign my membership of the R.I.B.A.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithfully,
(Signed) A. W. S. CROSS.

(*C*)

March 7, 1927.

The Secretary,
The Manchester Society of Architects.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

DEAR SIR,—For the information of your Society I am sending you copies of the letters sent herein (*a*) to the Town Clerk, Manchester, and (*b*) to the President and Council of the R.I.B.A.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED W. S. CROSS.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—IX

BY F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

Stairways.

THE stairways rarely or never being developed as architectural features are of minimum dimensions within the regulations of the law and kept closely to it. The "Tenement House Law" of New York, by its regulations, roughly furnishes a description of them.

(*c*) Every apartment must be accessible to this or to a fire tower.

(*d*) Every stair with its halls must be separated from other parts by 4 in. partitions of brick, &c.

(*e*) Provide in fireproof buildings one stair for every 36 suites of rooms.

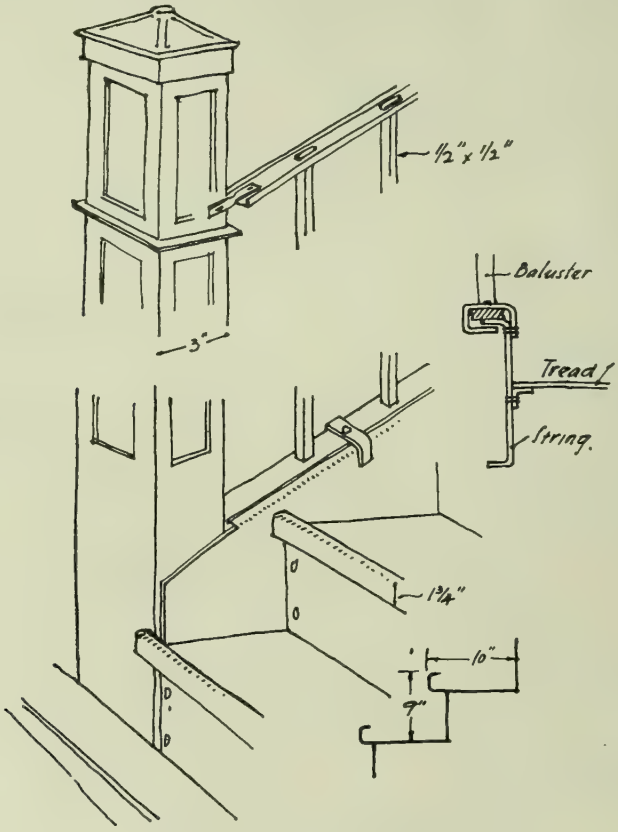


FIG. 39.—TOWER STAIR. ALL STEEL.

Every "tenement house" must have two ways of exit:—

(1) A staircase.

(2) An external iron fire escape or another staircase.

(2a) A fire tower.

Staircase (1) above:—

(*a*) Minimum size 8 in. rise by 10 in. tread by 3 ft. in the clear.

(*b*) Must extend from ground floor to roof.

2. If no more than 48 suites, may make stairs 4 ft. 6 in. clear instead of two stairways.

3. If 84 suites and not more, may have one stair 3 ft. wide, and one stair 4 ft. 6 in. wide.

(*f*) Windows allowed only in fireproof building where there is power elevator.

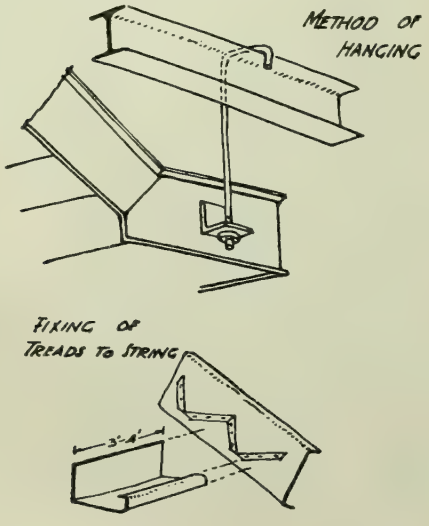


FIG. 40.—STAIRCASE DETAILS.

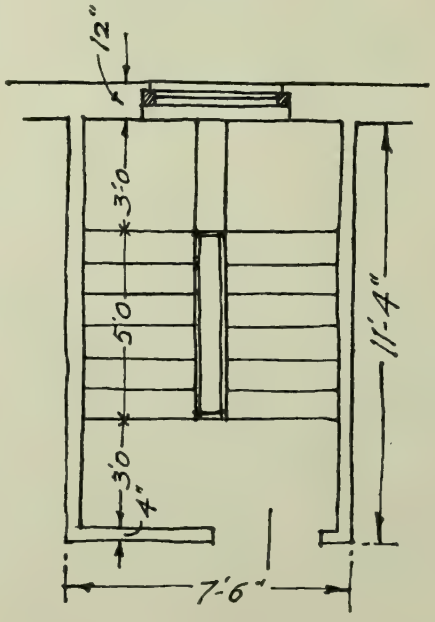


FIG. 41.—PLAN OF NORMAL STAIRWAY.

(*g*) All stairs and stair halls to hav
except handrails and hardwood treads

(*h*) Risers, strings and balusters
metal or stone.

(*i*) May have one ordinary openin
or court. All other doors to be fir
self-closing.

External Fire Escape (2).

(*a*) Must connect from a living roo
room of each apartment.

(*b*) Must be located on an outer wa
not on a court.

(*c*) May project over public way
be 3 ft. wide.

(*d*) Maximum rise 9 in.; maxim
60 deg.

(*e*) Provide drop ladders at lower

Fire Towers (2a).

To be absolutely three-hours firepr
laid down for ordinary stairs, but w
not required. Two "independent
egress" have to be provided for each
and they have to be entirely firepro
regulations have caused metal do
metal stairs, and "kalamine"
windows to become generally used.
stairway, therefore, works out as
Fig. 41.

The cellar is not approached by t
ways but provided with separate on
direct from the exterior faces of the
There are fire hydrants on each floor

REGISTRATION
ARCHITECTS

PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY writes to
on this subject as follows:—

"Under the heading, 'A Plea fo
Professor Beresford Pite has ap
opposition to the Bill for registering
He has said this registration will dep
passing of a series of examinations
by the Royal Institute of British
He referred to 'the examination
thumbscrew syllabus.' Professor Pit
have forgotten, however, that the R
tute has very wisely recognised in th
form of the Bill the great schools of a
already established in the country
extended to them the freedom o
and exemption from its own examinat
in the past, it has for many years a
them in connection with its own men

"As long as the proposed registrati
tects was based solely on an exami
carried out by a central authority,
strong an opponent of it as anyone
obvious that any test of that type
a sieve through which mediocrity
while genius, misunderstood by the
might be held up. With the accept
ever, of the five-year courses in the
of architecture as equivalent to the w
national scheme, the matter is entir
The schools can form their own t
can contain, as indeed they do, a
written examinations. In their place
can and do make their awards on a
of designs submitted throughout th
years. In the present-day school of
with juries of practising architec
these designs, it is inconceivable
should not be able to do itself justi
the success of the modern schools of
proves the contrary."

Birmingham Architectural Ass

With regard to the report of a
this Association, given in our issue
11, Mr. John B. Surman, A.R.I.B.
point out certain inaccuracies. H
the first paper was read by Mr.
(3rd Year), on "Why I Became a
The second paper by Mr. P. S
Year), on "The School from t
Point of View," and the third
G. A. Baker (1st Year), on "Ho
The report which we published
supplied so that any inaccuracie
have occurred are not our respon

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

NSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

TING are notes from the Minutes of the February 14 :—

Architects' Conference, 1927.—It was hat the Conference should be held in om June 20 to June 25, inclusive.

undling Hospital Site.—It was decided to the request of the London Society ame of the Royal Institute should be n the usual manner with the other on the back of the whip issued to Mem- arliament in connection with the oppo- the Bill for removing Covent Garden the Foundling Hospital Site.

West of England Academy School of re.—A grant of £50 was made to this r the year 1927.

niversity of Liverpool.—Mr. E. P. .R.I.B.A., was reappointed as the Member of the Court of Governors for d January 1, 1927, to December 31,

nce on Standard Methods of Testing s of Timber.—Mr. E. H. Evans, A., was appointed as the R.I.B.A. ative at a Conference on Standard of Testing Specimens of Timber, held ry 18, at the Forest Products Research ry, Royal Aircraft Establishment, rnborough.

ation Results.—The Board of Archi- Education reported the following

. Intermediate Examination, Bris- xamined, 6; passed, 1; relegated, 5. . Final Examination, Pretoria.— l, 6; passed, 4; relegated, 2. I.B.A. Winter Examinations: Inter- Examinations.—Examined, 69; passed, ated, 38; percentage passed, 45 per al Examination.—Examined, 35 (and nly); passed, 18 (and 3 Part 1 only); 17; percentage passed, 55 per cent. Examination.—Examined, 21 (and 1 nly); passed, 11 (and 1 Part 1 only); 10; percentage passed, 55 per cent. al Practice Examination.—Examined, ed, 25; relegated, 0; percentage 00 per cent. Special Examination in r former Members and Candidates of ty of Architects.—Examined, 2; ; relegated, 1; percentage passed, t.

f Distinction for Thesis.—The Board hat a Mark of Distinction for Thesis awarded to Mr. G. F. Evans-Vaughan.

ers.—The following were appointed Examiners for the year ending 31, 1927 :—

INTERMEDIATE.

of Architecture.—Mr. H. Chalton , Mr. Arthur Stratton, Professor L. B. Mr. W. H. Ansell.

ions of Simple Structures.—Mr. Donald

—Mr. Louis de Soissons, Mr. L. H. Mr. Oswald Milne.

ctional Design and the Properties and ilding Materials.—Mr. W. S. Purchon, Duncan.

FINAL AND SPECIAL.

—Mr. Louis de Soissons, Mr. L. H. Mr. Oswald Milne.

tion.—Professor A. C. Dickie, Mr. meron, Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton, Fraser.

—Mr. W. R. Davidge.

tions and the Properties and Uses of Materials.—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood.

nal Practice.—Major Harry Barnes, R. Mackenzie.

anning.—Mr. W. A. Harvey.

Candidates.—It was decided that ndidate passes in at least two subjects rmediate or Final Examination, he equired to take the whole of the n at a subsequent sitting.

ters.—It was decided that in the whereby after October 1, 1927, no one will be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised public examinations in the required subjects, the date December 31, 1928, be substituted for October 1, 1927, and that no further extension be made as the Board of Architectural Education regard the school leaving certificate as constituting the minimum standard of general education which should be attained by a professional man.

The Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examinations of the following Universities were included in the list of examinations recognised for the Probationership :—Aligarh, Allahabad, Benares Hindoo, Bombay, Calcutta, Decca, Delhi, Lucknow, Mysore, Nagpur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Patna, Punjab, Rangoon.

R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship at the British School at Rome.—It was decided that the regulations be amended to the effect that the winner of the R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship at the British School at Rome must be eligible to become a Student or Associate of the R.I.B.A.

Studentship.—The following were elected Students of the R.I.B.A. :—C. F. Blythin, P. S. Leask, S. J. Narwekar, D. H. Rennett.

Membership.—Eighteen candidates were nominated for the Fellowship; thirty for the Associateship; one for the Hon. Associateship.

Resignations.—The following resignations were accepted :—Alfred Swash, F.R.I.B.A., Arthur Hindle, L.R.I.B.A., G. H. Isitt, L.R.I.B.A., Edgar Prairie, L.R.I.B.A., E. A. Pryer, L.R.I.B.A., L. H. Wilkinson, L.R.I.B.A.

Retired Fellowship.—The following members were transferred to the Retired Fellowship :—Francis J. Sturdy, elected Associate 1882, Fellow 1907; Arthur Sykes, elected Associate 1888, Fellow 1906.

Applications for Election as Licentiates under Section III (f) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—Five applications were approved.

The George Wittet Memorial Fund.—A subscription of £5 5s. was made to the George Wittet Memorial Fund.

The Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion.

Preliminary "en loge" Competitions.—Attention is called by the Board of Architectural Education to the fact that the preliminary *en loge* competitions for the Tite Prize and the Soane Medallion will be held on April 27 and 28, respectively, instead of April 7 and 8, as previously announced.

Exhibition of Mural Paintings.

An exhibition of mural paintings illustrating the history of Rochester, and executed by Professor Gerald Moira for the new Foord Almshouses at Rochester, which were designed by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., will be held in the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, W.1, on Thursday, March 17, and Friday, March 18, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Admission free.

Students' Evening.

A students' evening was held on Thursday, March 3, in the Galleries of the R.I.B.A., where the architects' working drawings of the following buildings are exhibited: House at Stowell Hill; House at Ashley Chase, Dorset; St. Mary's, Harrogate; Kensington Kinema. Lent by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; and Messrs. Granger and Leathart, AA.R.I.B.A. Mr. Hitch (representing Mr. Dawber), Mr. Granger, and Mr. Leathart attended and explained the special points of interest in the various drawings.

BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The eighth general meeting of the session was held at the Association's rooms, the Royal Society of Artists' Buildings, New-street, on March 4, the President, Mr. Holland W. Hobbiss, A.R.I.B.A., in the chair, when Mr. Harold Baker, F.R.P.S., delivered a lecture, illustrated by numerous lantern slides, on the subject of "The Origin and Development of the English Castle." We are informed that—

"The lecturer traced the castle from its earliest origin, and took his audience back to 2,000 years B.C. That the original "castle" was but a fortified position was well exemplified and the popular fallacy that herring-bone masonry (such as occurs in the curtain wall at Tamworth Castle) must be of Saxon origin; that the term or affix "beorh," or bury—a hill—and "burh," whence borough, signified a castle, as we moderns understand the term; and that early moats must have been filled with water, were exploded by the lecturer on excellent authority and personal investigation. Every feature in the architecture of the castle, said the lecturer, came about in a natural way, resulting from progressive experiences and ingenuity in the best methods for defence. Nothing was shaped or constructed for fun or æsthetic effect; everything had a military significance.

"The lecturer traced the gradual development of the castle plan throughout the ages, and clearly showed how the large house plan of to-day had its origin and still retained some of the features of the old-time castle, minus its defensive properties, which were no longer essential."

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, and amongst the speakers were Messrs. A. J. Swan, F.R.I.B.A., H. Goulborn, L.R.I.B.A., W. H. D. Caple, F.R.I.B.A., and C. S. Madeley, A.R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.

A large party of members of the Metropolitan Division of this Association recently paid a visit to the new building in Regent-street of Messrs. Austin Reed, Ltd. The third floor, which is designed on the lines of the interior of a Tudor house, attracted particular attention. The firm's crest over the Tudor fireplace is based on a diamond shape, with a Red Lion in a centre square, which is surrounded by pieces shaped to represent summits—hence Summit House, Red Lion-square. Throughout the fittings are designed to facilitate the display of men's wear. For the finish of the main staircase and third floor marble was obtained direct from Rome. The water supply is obtained from an artesian well, the depth being 500 ft.

On behalf of the Association, Mr. Shepard thanked the manager for conducting them over the premises and congratulated Mr. Austin Reed on the work of his architects, Messrs. Westwood & Emberton.

SANITATION TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO

TOMBS and works of public utility—aqueducts and bridges, formed the subject of a recent lecture by Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. The genius of the Romans for organisation, he said, was nowhere better demonstrated than in their provision for a good supply of water for the living and in their regulations for the burial of the dead outside the city walls. An ample water supply was necessary for the Imperial City, and it was found in the neighbouring hills. They set to work to pile up stone upon stone to form the great arches which carried the water in a covered "specus," free from contamination. It might be asked why they expended money and labour in carrying water at such a height instead of underground? The reply was that pipes had to be made of costly lead or bronze; the Romans had not the lead, and bronze was still more costly. It was thus cheaper by forced human labour to construct these great aqueducts leading across valleys and rivers into Rome. The regulations for the water supply threw light upon Roman administrative methods, for officials were appointed by the Senate to secure the purity of the water. Judging from their careful provision of water for thermæ, fountains and houses, it would appear in those far-off days cleanliness was next to godliness among the Romans. They also strove to secure the sanitation of the city by prohibiting burial within its walls, and thus it was that monumental tombs of different types lined the roads that approached Rome and Pompeii, and even the great Mausoleum of Hadrian was on the other side of the Tiber.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Woolwich and District Memorial Hospital.

In the vicinity of the Metropolis are two outstanding heights commanding panoramic views of sylvan beauty—on the west Richmond Hill, where stands the Star and Garter Home, and on the east Shooter's Hill, on the crown of which stand the new buildings, now approaching completion, of the Woolwich and District Memorial Hospital, which have been erected in memory of those of the locality who fell in the Great War. Preliminary works in regard to levels, the general lay-out, forming roads, external courts, terracing, and fencing the site, reinforced foundations, concrete retaining walls, and substructure were undertaken by the Borough Council of Woolwich, and carried out with the unemployment scheme under the direction of Mr. John Sutcliffe, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer. The reinforced concrete walls and foundations have been designed and supervised by Mr. Harold Cane, M.Inst.S.E.

The War Memorial, centred in the building on the line of two main approach corridors intersected by a saucer dome, is a cenotaph which contains the Roll of Honour in a volume executed by Mr. Grailly Hewitt, deposited in a bronze niche with a perpetual light. This is set in a suitable surrounding of marbles and mosaic. Surmounting the memorial is a representation of the Good Samaritan, executed in Della Robbia ware by Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd., the sculptor being Mr. Gilbert Bayes. The walls are panelled in polished marbles, and the floor is laid in unpolished marble. Adjoining, in the memorial space, are two small stained-glass windows representing St. Joan of Arc and St. George of England, designed and executed by Mr. F. C. Eden. At this point is a courtyard with small fishpond and fountain by Messrs. Hugh Dixon & Co., who have laid out the garden surrounding. The work has been supervised by Mr. W. J. Genna, as clerk of works, and of Mr. Hogg, the contractors' foreman. Engineering work has been carried out under the direction of Mr. T. J. R. Kiernan, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

The plans show in tentative form the proposals and embody the general requirements set forth to build the hospital in three phases, viz.:—

First section to accommodate approximately 110 beds, as indicated on block plan.

Second section to accommodate an additional 104 beds, shown hatched on block plan.

Third section to complete the ultimate accommodation for 300 beds, in outline on block plan.

In planning the hospital, it has been the architects' endeavour to present as far as possible a complete building facing Shooter's Hill-road. This has been attained, and ultimate extensions are so provided as to be readily accessible for future building operations.

In the disposition of the buildings on the site, the fundamental question of aspect has necessarily been the first consideration, and for that reason full advantage has been taken of the southern slope and the fine prospect, by placing all the main ward blocks on that side. These wards are, as will be observed from the plan, radiating from the main hospital corridor, which is formed in a gently sweeping line approximately on the ridge. By altering the direction by 7½ degs. at each intersection of the ward block, the bisecting lines of the angles thus formed become the axial lines of the several ward units. Several advantages accrue from this arrangement. In the first case, the total length of the main corridor is shortened by approximately 30 ft., and effecting economies in several ways. Secondly, although the distance between the ward entrances from the main corridor is thus shortened, the radiation of wards secures a larger intervening space between the wards, and therefore a better ventilation of the courts between. Such ventilation of the courts is also considerably assisted by the natural fall of the ground in a southerly direction. Other equally important factors taken into account before settling the disposition of the buildings have been such questions as drainage, reduction of excessive underbuilding with a view to economy in foundation work, and the elimination of as much waste space naturally incidental to a site of this character.

In the central administrative unit are placed the casualty unit, secretarial offices, staff quarters, including matron, R.M.O.'s, and the kitchen services, stores, &c. The complete main servants' accommodation is planned on the upper story, and this will temporarily provide sleeping accommodation for the nurses on the first floor, approached from the hospital corridor. These rooms will later be vacated by the nurses when the first portion of the home is built to provide for the 200 bed scheme, and will then be available for the maid servants required.

A fine X-ray and electric therapeutic is planned in the upper floor adjacent to the main hospital corridor, and readily accessible from the wards and by the out-patients.

The operating theatre unit is placed on the ground floor wards and both theatres are on this level in dual form, with a common sterilising room between them, doors being provided therefrom to each of the theatres. A common "scrub up" room is provided, serving the two theatres, with a wide doorway between. Two anæsthetizing rooms, surgeon's room, with shower nurses' rooms, and stores, are planned within the unit, the whole being entirely disconnected by means of a "cut-off" lobby. Beneath the operating theatre unit is placed the surgical instrument workshop, surgical dressings store and main steriliser, together with a portion of the linen department.

Careful attention has been given to the planning of the ward units; each of these will, with the pay patients' cubicles, accommodate 26 patients, two beds of which are also placed in single bed wards, which have been planned with bays in order to pick up the southern sunshine as far as possible. The following rooms are in addition to each unit: Ward kitchen with food larder; linen bay with open lobby to provide light and ventilation to the ward corridor; patients' clothes; clinical room; bath room; wash-up room for utensils; ward maids' closet; nurses' lavatory; and a small sisters' room. The sink room is so planned as to be entered direct only from across ventilated lobby; from this lobby also the patients' w.c.s are approached.

Messrs. William A. Pite, Son, & Fairweather are the architects.

The general contractors are Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, Ltd., Rugby and London, and following is a list of the sub-contractors: J. Avery & Co., light-tight blinds; Bratt Colbran & Co., fireplaces; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., rain-water heads; Caxton Floors, Ltd. hollow tile floors and roofs; Clark, Hunt & Co., iron railings; Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., terrazzo floors and dadoes; Doloment Ltd., jointless floors; Earp & Hobbs, marble work; T. Elsley, Ltd., rain water heads; J. Gibbons, Ltd., steel casements, locks and furniture; J. A. King & Co., ferro-glass pavement and roof lights; Korkoid and Ruboleum Tile Co., korkwood tile floors; Metro-Vick, Ltd., lamp standards and electric light fittings; F. A. Norris & Co., L railings; G. Seale & Son, Ltd., Self Engineering Co., valves; St Adams, wood block flooring; Vitrol Co., vitrolite; J. P. White & Son doors, tables, benches, etc.; Hill & Ltd., gates and boundary railings; Plaster Co., plaster; A. Higginbo Sons, of Idle, Bradford, plumbing an ing; Paripan, Ltd., enamel paint; Adlard & Co., slates and tiles; Guild, bronze grille to memorial; Li Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., aspha worth & Carr, Ltd., heating, hot wa ply, cold water, gas and steam sterilising and cooking plant; Cash Ltd., electric wiring & fittings for li power; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., tel clocks and bells; Etchells, Congdon electric lifts; A. G. Enock & Co refrigeration plant; Manlove, Alliott Ltd., sterilisers; Jas. Slater & Co cooking plant.

Fresco Decorations.

These designs, painted by Mr. Greiffenhagen, R.A., were on view in a at the recent British Industries Fai White City, designed by Messrs. Richa Gill, FF.R.I.B.A.

House in Mill Way, Mill Hil

This house, which has been recen pleted, is finished externally with faced cement, coloured white. Relief to the front elevation, which faces sou by the bay windows, with their d brick mullions and tiled sills and hea eaves, having a two-feet projection, pleasant contrast of light and shad roof is tiled with hand-made sand-fac Mr. Guy H. Nicholls was the arc

House, Coombe Warren.

This house is on the FitzGeorge es joining the Coombe Hill golf cours walls are of Dorking bricks, and ol used for the half timber work. V hand-made antique tiles are used for and tile hanging on the south sid ornamental plaster ceilings are by J. Sons, and the dining-room and hall p by Johnson & Swaby, of Gainsborou billiard room is in Columbia pine.

The contractors were Messrs. T Hall, of Morden, Surrey, and the Messrs. Harold Bailey & Guilford F. & L.R.I.B.A.

Club House at Norwich.

This building, which has been erected at the Victoria Bowling Gre wich, is constructed of timber frami a cement concrete plinth. It is externally with "Ten Test" so boards, rendered on the outer face, fi Atlas White cement stucco, and ro Norfolk reed thatching. The interior the framing and ceilings are lined wit fibre boards.

The contractors were Messrs. J. Son, Ltd., of Norwich. Messrs. Bros., of Salhouse, Norfolk, thatchers, and the club house was and carried out under the superinte Mr. Albert C. Havers, F.R.I. Norwich.

Offices, Shops and Flats, High-street

This block was erected in two which fact had an important influen design. There was a very irregular at the junction of High-street and lane, but the co-operation of the Northwood U.D.C. enabled a giv building line to be adopted which ob mutilation of the design. The pren erected by Mr. A. E. A. Prowting, t for his own offices and for letting. T ing were sub-contractors:—Messrs. rence & Sons (multi-coloured brick sand-faced roofing tiles), Hope Crittall Ltd. (wrought-iron casem Pavements Co. (terrazzo stairs), Akers & Co. (central heating).

The architect was Mr. F. Herb ford, L.R.I.B.A., of Ruislip.



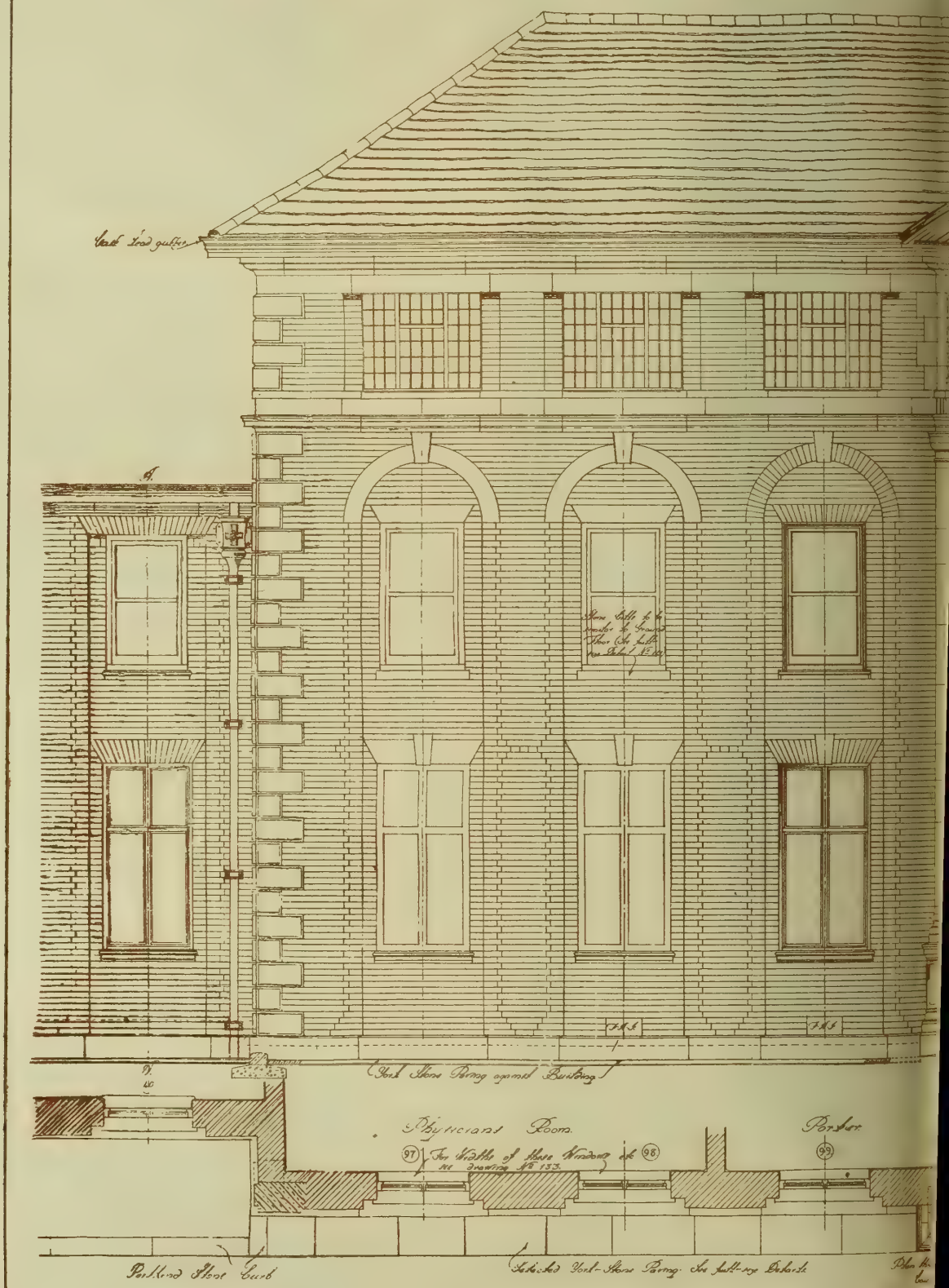
"The Landing of the Romans."



"The Charter of British Liberty." King John signing Magna Charta.

Fresco Decorations in a Pavilion at the recent British Industries Fair, White City,

WAR · MEMORIAL · HOSPITAL ~ Shooter's H

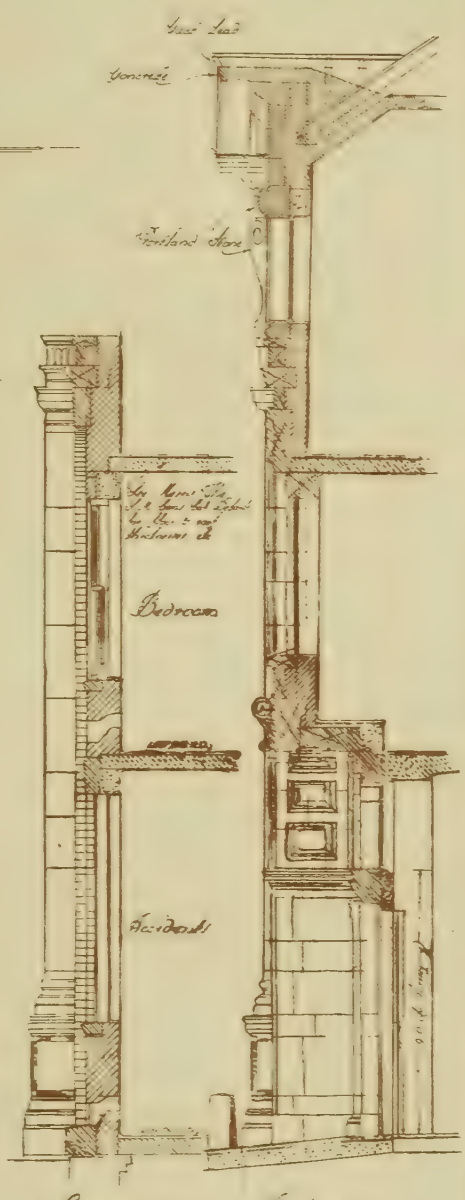


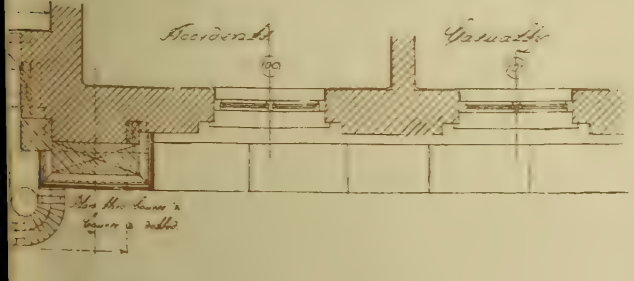
1927.

Administration Block.

North Elevation.





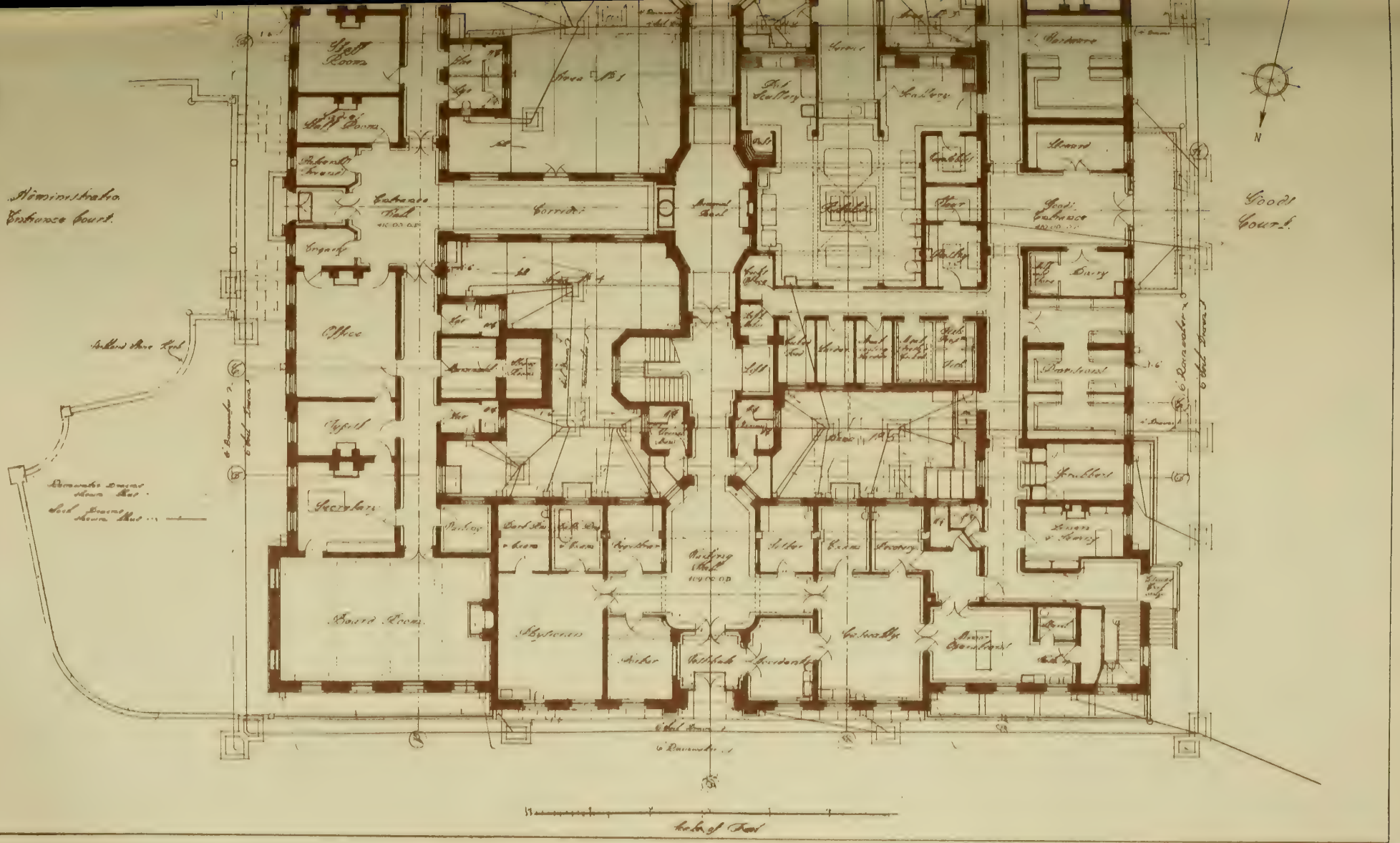


Section on Line A–B

Section on Line C–D

TAL, SHOOTERS HILL.
chitects.





WOOLWICH AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, SHOOTERS HILL.

Messrs. Pite, Son & Fairweather, Architects.



"The Elizabethan Age of Adventure." Queen Elizabeth greeting the Fleet on its return after defeating the Armada.

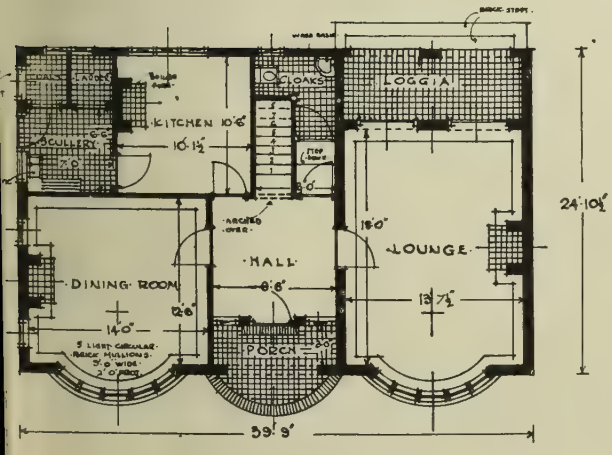


"The Beginning of Constitutional Government." Cromwell delivering an Ultimatum to Charles I, with Whitehall as a setting.

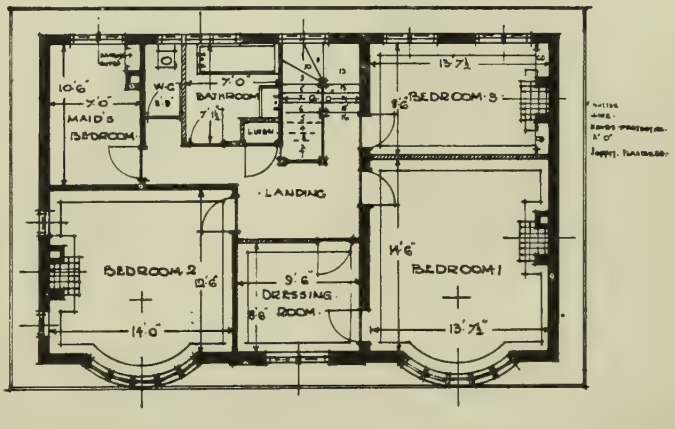
Fresco Decorations in a Pavilion at the recent British Industries Fair, White City,

Designed by Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A. Painted by Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, R.A.





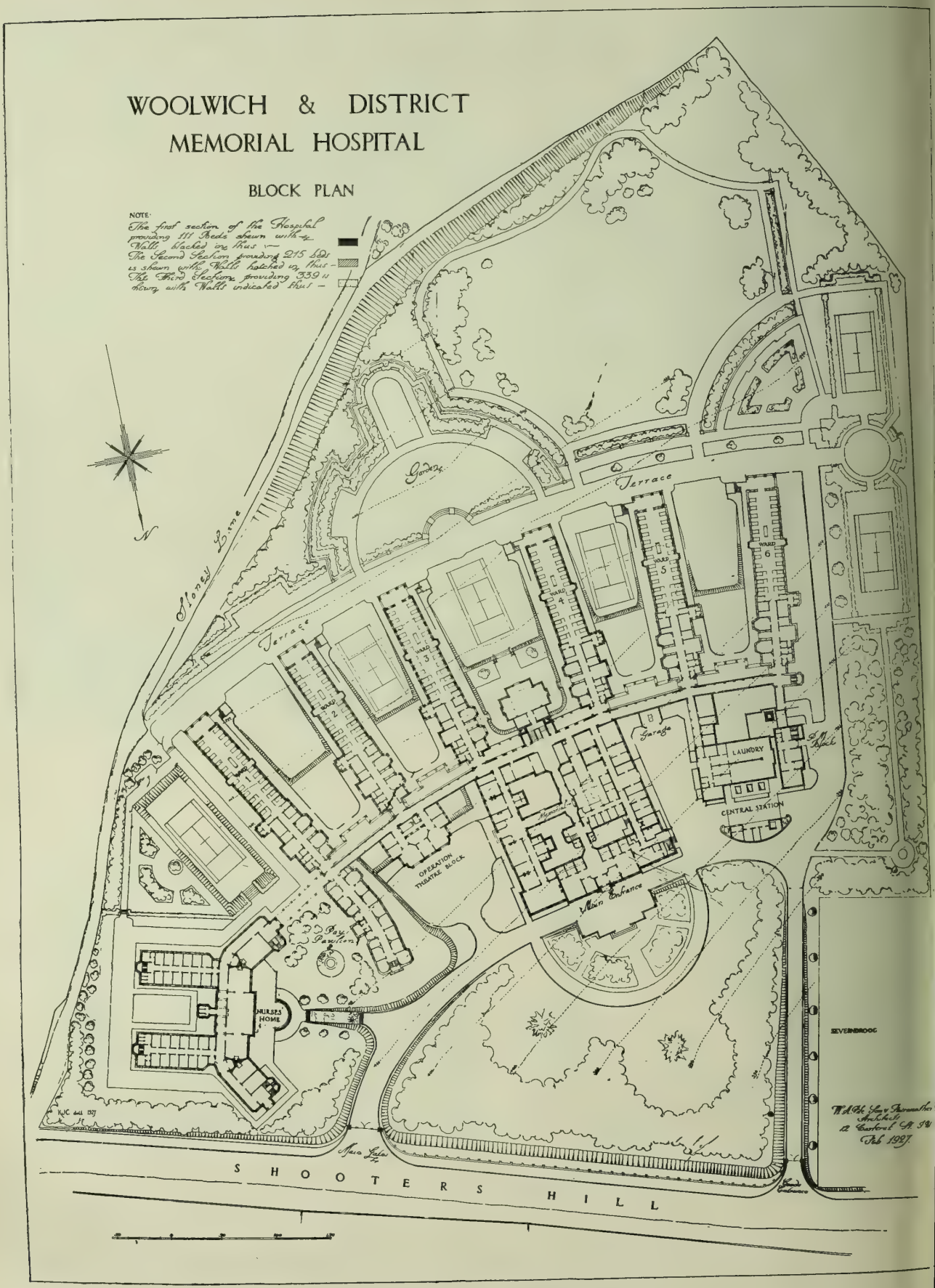
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



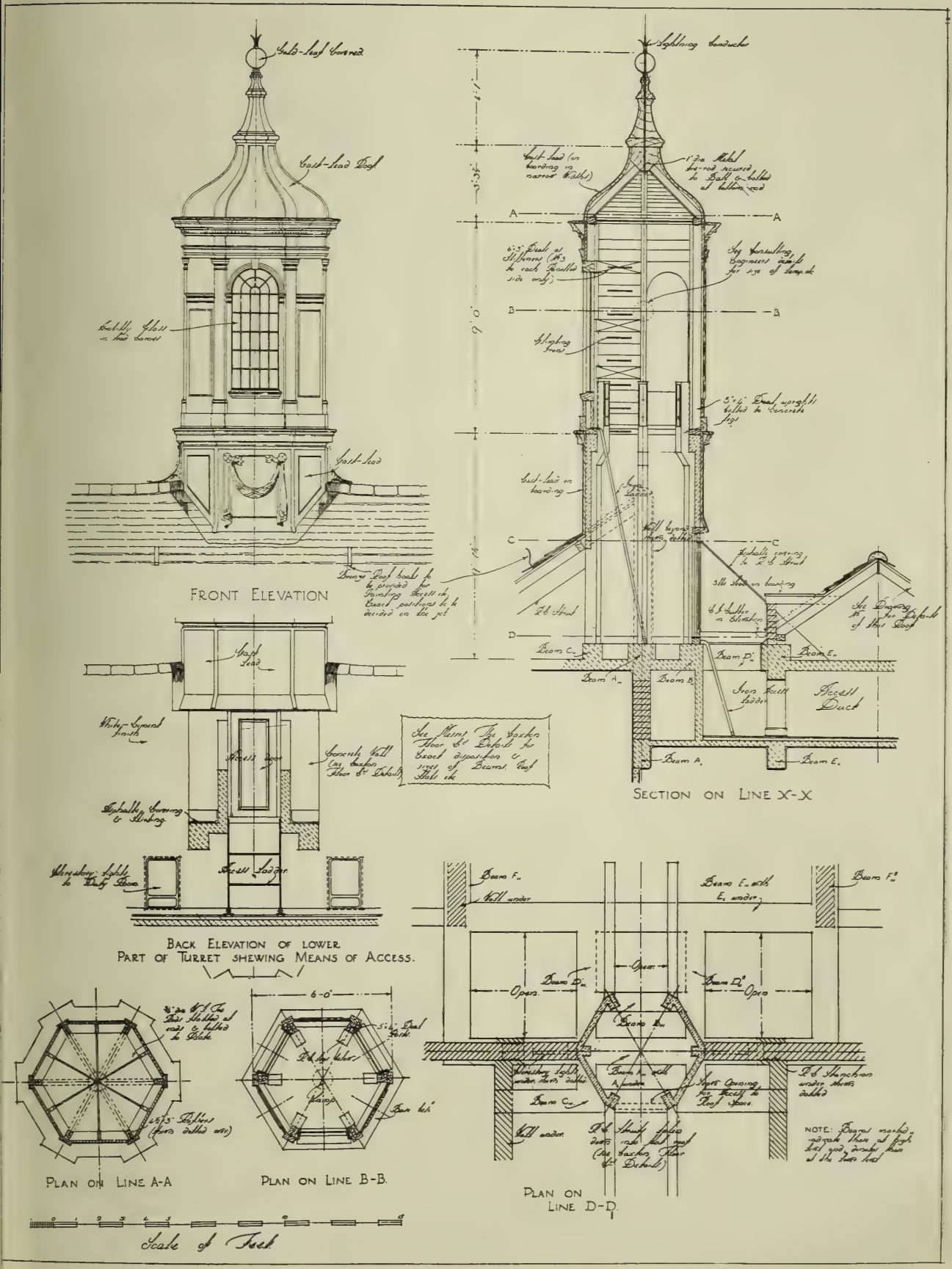
BEDROOM FLOOR PLAN

A House in Mill Way, Mill Hill, N.W.

MR. GUY H. NICHOLLS, Architect.

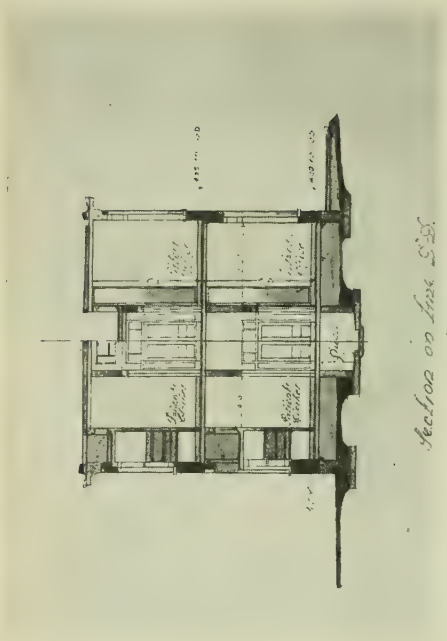


Messrs. Pite, Son, & Fairweather, Architects.

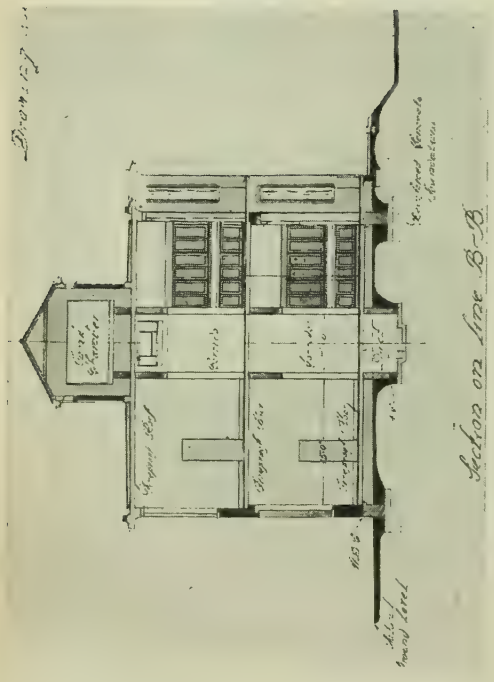


Woolwich and District War Memorial Hospital, Shooters Hill, S.E.: Details of Turret on North Elevation.

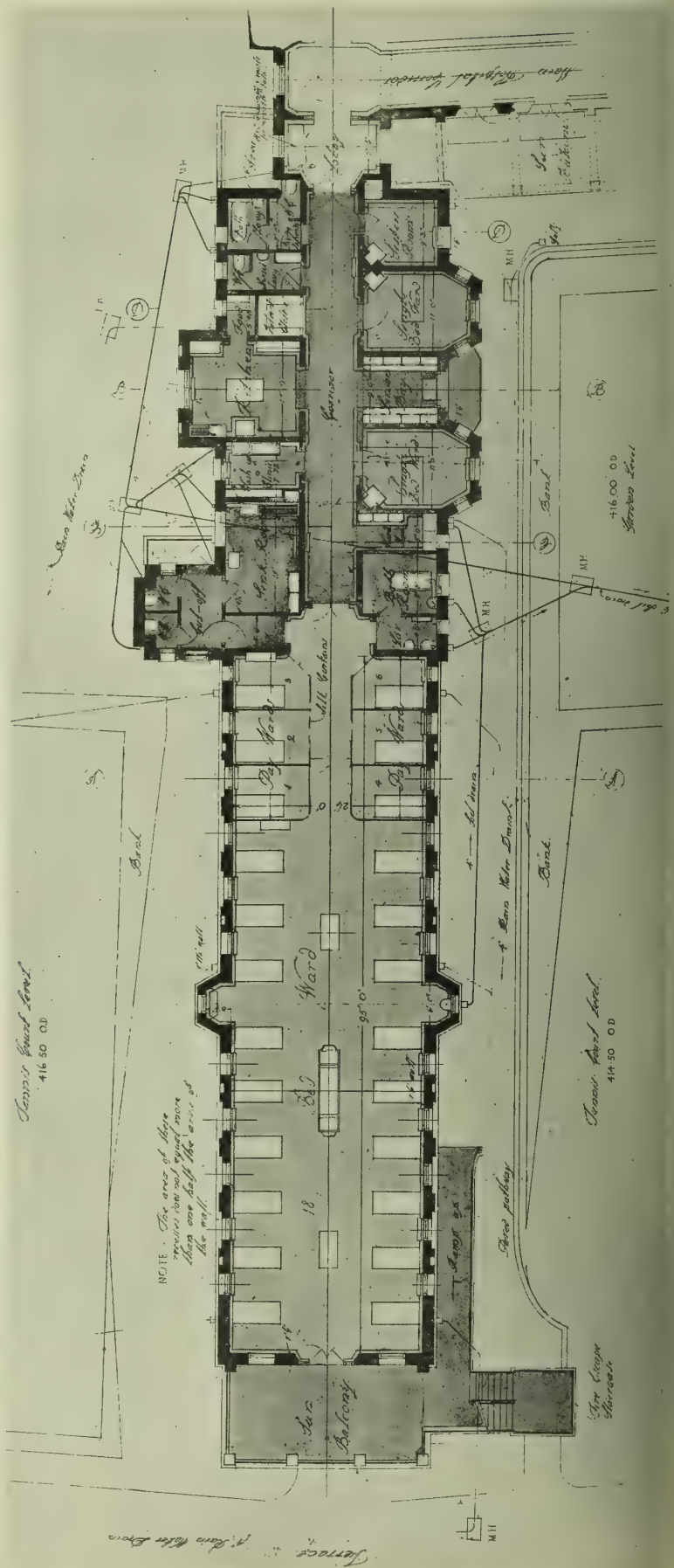
MESSRS. PITE, SON, & FAIRWEATHER, Architects.



Section on Line C-C



Section on Line B-B


Ward
Bal.
Bal.
Bal.
Terrace
Terrace
Terrace
Bal.
Bal.
Bal.





A Club House at Norwich.

MR. A. C. HAVERS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

PARTHENON STUDIES

By W. R. LETHABY.

II.—THE ELGIN EXPEDITION.

LORD ELGIN'S researches and discoveries in Greece were long obscured by his acquisition of the famous "marbles." An adequate account of his work was only given so lately as 1916 by Mr. Arthur Smith, as a centenary memorial in the *Hellenic Journal*. Most of the finer drawings made by his artists for the purpose of a large work of record perished by shipwreck, but some of the sketches and diagrams which were preserved still lie unpublished in the Museum.

When about thirty-three years old, Elgin was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople. In his own description of his objects and work, he said, "The idea was suggested to me in the year 1799, at the period of my nomination to the Embassy at Constantinople, by Mr. Harrison, an architect who was working for me in Scotland, and who had passed the greater part of his life in Rome, and his observation was that, though the public was in possession of general knowledge yet they had nothing to convey to artists that which the actual representation by cast would give them. I mentioned it to Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Dundas that the Government might be induced to take it up. The answer was entirely negative. . . . When I went to Sicily, I met Sir William Hamilton; he encouraged my idea and applied to the King of Naples for me to engage his painter Lusieri, who was employed on views of Sicily, who went with Mr. Hamilton [private secretary] to Rome and engaged five other artists, who accompanied him to Turkey, two architects, two modellers, and one figure painter. They reached Constantinople, May, 1800. I sent them to Athens as soon as opportunity offered. For several months they had no access to the Acropolis, except for drawing, and that at five guineas a day; that lasted from August, 1800, till April, 1801. During that period my artists were employed in the town of Athens. With the change of affairs in Turkey facilities were increased, and about the middle of the summer all difficulties were removed. The same continued till my departure from Turkey in January, 1803, at which period I withdrew five of the six artists. Till 1812 Lusieri remained . . . The permission was to draw, model and remove. Monsieur de Choiseul had the same permission and some of the things he removed are now in my collection. . . . I employed three or four hundred people a day. . . . From the period of Stuart's visit very great destruction had taken place. An old temple on the Ilissus had disappeared; the Turks have been continually defacing the heads, and they have acknowledged to me that they have pounded down statues to convert into mortar. It was upon these suggestions that I proceeded to remove as much of the sculpture as I conveniently could; it was no part of my original plan to bring away anything but my models. . . . In the modern walls, these things are built up promiscuously with common stones."

Thomas Harrison (of Richmond, Yorkshire), the architect, built Broomhall, Fifeshire, the residence of Lord Elgin, in 1796, and the first idea seems to have been that the collection would have been for this house. He was one of those men of high powers and wide culture who still, in those days, could exist and find employment in un-London England. After his return from Rome he erected several public buildings, including bridges, the most remarkable of which is the Grosvenor Bridge at Chester, of 200 ft. span over the River Dee.

The artists engaged by Hamilton for the work were a figure painter, Don Tita (Battista) Lusieri, a draughtsman, Fedor (Theodore), a Calmuc, Signor Balestra, who is mentioned as "the first architect there" (Rome), Sebastian Ittar, "a young man of great talent," and two *formatori* (plaster moulders). Clarke, who saw Lusieri at work on the Acropolis, testifies to the exquisite accuracy of "this celebrated artist (a native of Naples) long employed among the ruins of Agrigentum." A water-colour drawing reproduced by Mr. Arthur Smith proves that this estimate of his powers was just, and another drawing of sculpture by Fedor shows that he, too, drew very accurately.

A picturesque account of some of the happenings in Athens is given in the recently published *Letters of Mary Nisbet, Countess of Elgin* (1926). She speaks of Feodor as "easily wearying and of invincible idleness." Hamilton, who has been mentioned was Elgin's private secretary, Lady Elgin calls him "our Hamilton." Philip Hunt, chaplain to the Embassy, was Elgin's chief agent in Athens. The party made extended explorations of ancient sites in Greece, visiting amongst other places Tiryns and Mycenæ. Lady Elgin crept into the "Treasury of Atreus" on "all fours," but later Elgin had the great doorway excavated. "We found many fragments of vases and some ornamental marble which covered the outside." These were the highly decorated shafts, lintel, and casings of the doorway. Hunt first visited Mycenæ in 1801.

At Athens excavations were also made. The floor of the Parthenon was cleared and, as reported by Clarke, it was found that the pavement was of white marble, the Porch of the Erechtheum was exposed to the bases of the columns: scaffolds were erected, monuments were measured, and a great collection of casts and drawings was made. It was a terrible loss that the drawings were drowned.

"My whole plan," said Lord Elgin in evidence, "was to measure and draw everything that remained . . . it was no part of my original plan to bring away anything but my models." In 1801 he revised his scheme and obtained a *firman* for the removal of inscribed and sculptured stones. It must have seemed that devastations and decay would go on until not one stone remained on another, and it may not be doubted that Lord Elgin thought that in removing the sculptures he was acting for art and learning.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1810, asks: "Was he for fear of offending the few who might visit Athens the little time these exquisite things would be suffered to exist to neglect the powers he had of placing them in security?"

In the enquiry it was mentioned that the Turks fired at the figures, and bullet marks may be observed on the marbles in the Museum. In 1801 Lusieri, one of the artists employed by Lord Elgin, had reported that parts of the structure were being continuously destroyed in order to extract the lead with which the cramps were fixed. "In half a century there will not remain one stone on another" (J. H. S., 1916, p. 198). If it could have been foreseen that a free Greece would arise in a generation, then it would have been an obvious wrong to bring the sculptures away, but even the modern Greeks have thought it wise to remove many which remained from the building.

The Parthenon sculptures at the British Museum were not all removed from the ruined building. "By purchasing the house built against the columns of the [western] portico in order to excavate, Lord Elgin had the satisfaction of recovering the greater part of the statue of Victory [Amphitrite] in a drapery which discovers the fine form with exquisite delicacy; also the torso of Jupiter [Poseidon] and Vulcan [Hermes] and the breast of Minerva, together with other fragments." (*Pursuits*, 1811). In the early lists of the marbles several are grouped under the heading "Fragments the names or places of which are not positively ascertained." The exquisite Iris of the west front appears in this list, so does the seated female figure "supposed to have been Latona," so also does a "female figure sitting supposed to belong to group C"—that is, the first of the "Fates" of the east pediment.

Of the statues and fragments which belonged to the pediments only about half seem to have been actually removed from their places on the building, but those so removed were the most complete.

Michaelis thought that the slabs of the "were chiefly collected from the ground a the temple or found among the houses," must be too favourable an estimate; ten are given in the lists as from "situation ascertained." Among those assigned t East end, however, are two (halves of the central slab) which for a long time had b a boundary wall and subject to injury. architectural fragments, including the c of a column and the antefix from the would have been picked out of the hea fallen stones. On the other hand, we agree with the conclusion of the fair ac given by Michaelis: "The statues o pediments were removed without neces injuring the architecture; the metopes, ever, could only be detached after destr the cornice above them—a proceeding dese the deepest censure." Even this, hov appears to have been done on the suppo that it was for the best. Hunt, writing in speaks of the metopes as "snatched impending ruin and secured to the arts.

The casts which were moulded of the w frieze of the Parthenon, the sculptures c Theseum and of other works, are of value. Now that the sculptures left in have suffered so much further damage casts, 125 years old, have become in senses more original than the originals.

Some things were given to Lord Elgin. reliefs now in the Museum were amongst Hunt described them as "The fountain i courtyard of our Consul Logotheti's h decorated with a bas-relief of Bacch which he presented to his Lordship as w a Quadriga in bas-relief with a Victory hov over the charioteer."*

Restored drawings of the eastern me made by Feodor are very valuable, as must record traces which have since disapp The subjects were properly interprete "Battles of the Gods and Giants." I Centaur series, Hunt identified a Greek w with a helmet in the last panel as Peri and this is not unlikely, although it cann proved. The indications of colouring noticed; a drawing in the Museum sho ornament on the band beneath the trig and stones with traces of painting were b away. It was remarked that "gilded l ornaments" were once attached to the tures.

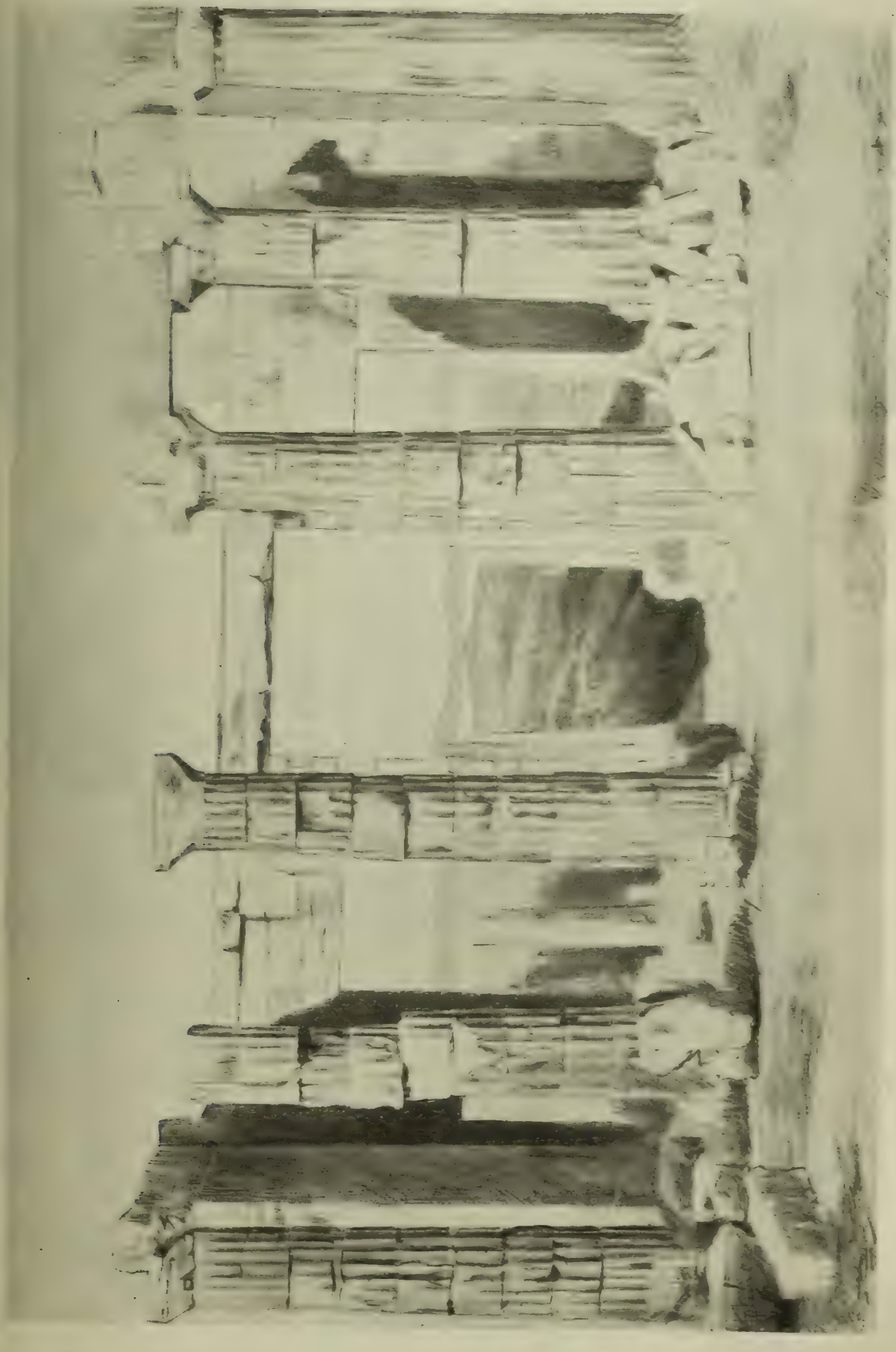
(To be continued.)

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The appeal of St. Bartholomew's H for £200,000 which is needed to make str extensions to the hospital and to bri ward and operating theatre facilities modern requirements, will be launched next few days, says the *Times*. The at first is to be less a public than a p one, directed, in particular, to the l firms in the City. The proposed surgica of five floors, with an operating theatre floor, will be linked to an existing block. all the patients in the old block can b ferred to the new to allow the old bloc brought up to date and its accomm increased by the addition of anothe The present surgical block will, in its dealt with and become a special dep with its own operating theatres, while block, at present used for medical w be available for other purposes. Thi outline of the complete scheme, but the appeal is only for the sum necessary struct the new block upon part of th Christ's Hospital and increase the accommodation in Queen Mary's H Nurses.

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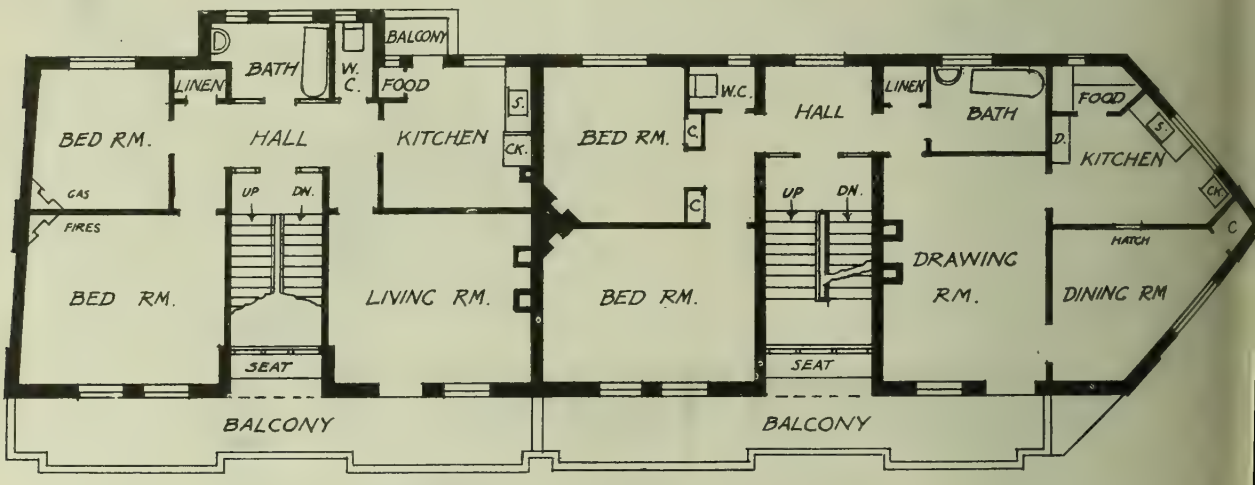
* Some years ago I pointed out in *The* that the "fountain" must be the same re is described in some notes on Athens in the B of the Museum as a fountain or cistern whi short inscription. I do not doubt that called a votive relief (2154) at the Museum, part of a water basin. It has been cut dow back and trimmed off on the face; the spo doubtless original.



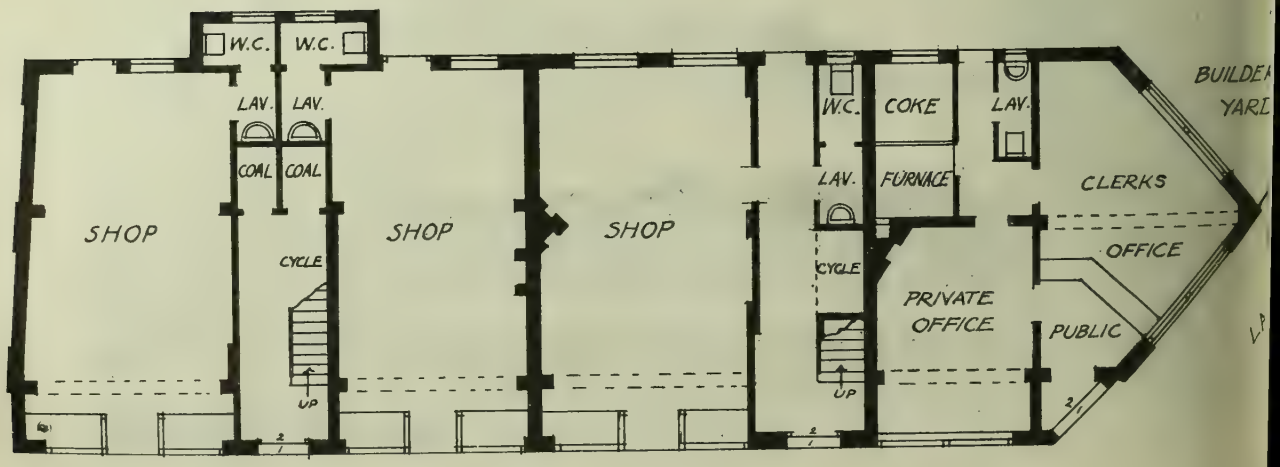
The Gateway of the Acropolis, *circa* 1840.







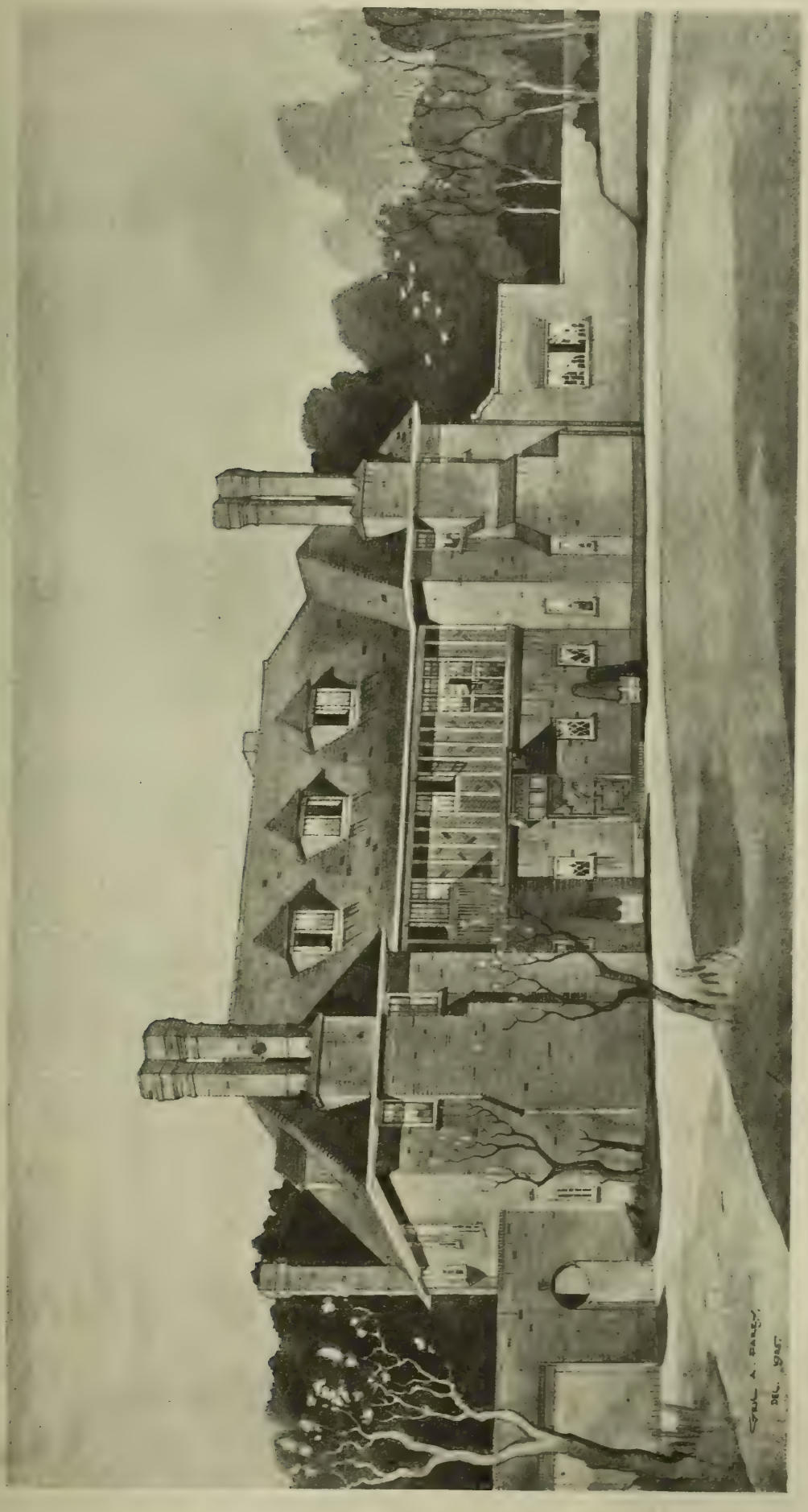
FIRST FL. PLAN.



GROUND PLAN.

Shops, Offices and Flats, Ruislip.

MR. F. HERBERT MANSFORD, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



A House at Coombe Warren, Surrey.

Messrs. Bailey & Dudley, F.&L.R.I.B.A., Architects.

BOOK REVIEWS

Civil Engineering Specifications and Quantities. By G. S. Coleman, D.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., and G. M. HOOD, B.Sc. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.) 10s. 6d. net.

A great many engineers have been trained, more or less completely in shop practice and drawing-office routine, but very seldom can a pupil see inside the estimating or costing office, and, as a consequence, he possesses little, if any, idea of costs. Many draughtsmen have but a faint idea of the actual costs incurred in the production of drawings, and draughtsmen frequently have but little idea of the cash value of the articles produced from their drawings. Even now many draughtsmen have only a slight knowledge of how a job is priced and put in hand in the shops. Such knowledge is strictly preserved in the estimating department as a "state secret," and except for the chosen few, there is no avenue open to the ordinary pupil to learn these mysteries.

The Institution of Civil Engineers has always required from a candidate for admission a knowledge of specifications, and to meet this demand certain schools of engineering provide courses of instruction in their ordinary engineering courses. The City and Guilds Institute, now merged in the Imperial College, amongst others, require their students to satisfy their examiners that they know the principles underlying the matter of costing, &c. It is somewhat difficult to mention the names of suitable text books dealing with this subject, but the authors of the book before us have essayed the writing of such a book, which is a very difficult task. That the difficulty is great is obvious to everyone who has had to grapple with the problem in actual practice. Let us consider the problem. A machine has been designed, let us say, to meet a definite duty, but before anything can be done the question, "What will it cost to make?" must be answered. When the answer is forthcoming, then follows the all-important question, "What price is it possible to obtain for the machine?" With these two riddles solved, then follows the question, "Will it pay to make these machines?" If it is too costly to make, then the design must be re examined and any modifications possible in design that will reduce the cost of manufacture without loss of efficiency must be explored by the drawing-office staff. This appears possibly a simple problem—it is in some cases—but the time required for the majority of shop operations is very difficult to estimate. Some shops are full of lathes and short of planers, shapers and milling machines; others are well equipped with all types; again, some shops have many automatics. The cost of producing the same design in each of these would differ very materially, hence no hard and fast rules can be laid down in the item of time, and the expert estimator would have to make a study of the equipment of each shop with which he may be employed. But time is only one factor; of equal importance is the material employed. In different localities the cost of the materials must differ, as also the cost of fuel and labour. Another factor is that of rates and taxes.

Turning to civil engineering problems that are considered by the authors, other difficulties have to be considered, risks estimated, before one can arrive at a probable cost of the undertaking. There is, however, another unknown field to many engineers in the very important sections, "specifications," "tenders," and "conditions of contracts." How few can decisively decide the true legal value of a phrase and support his opinion by quoting an authority? Frequently there are three parties to a civil engineering undertaking—the contractor, the engineer, and the client for whom the work is being executed.

This preamble shows the important field that should be covered by such a work as that before us. Obviously, it needs a versatile writer or writers, with wide experience, gained in actual practice, if the results are to cover the field satisfactorily. The book comprises twenty-five chapters and five appendices, and a large portion is devoted to the drawing up of specifications, taking out quantities, arbitration, &c. Two of the appendices give lists of legal authorities, English and American.

After reading the book, we can cordially commend it to our readers, for an immense amount of information has been put together, dealing with a very wide range of subjects. In a new edition some editing would increase its value. For instance, dealing with testing tars, asphalts, &c., on page 117, we read, "To determine the ash, a suitable quantity of ash is slowly carbonised in an open platinum dish, and what is left is burnt until all carbon is consumed." It appears, therefore, that to determine the amount of ash, a suitable quantity of ash is to be carbonised and the residue burnt until all the carbon is got rid of! By definition ash is an incombustible residue, yet the authors suggest that ash, itself incombustible, may be carbonised! The next sentence is curious reading also: "In finding the water content it is merely necessary to find the difference of weight due to evaporating off this *form of moisture*." The italics are ours. After all chemical analysis is a very simple matter

A Short History of Italian Art. By ADOLF VENTURI; translated by EDWARD HUTTON. (Macmillan & Co.) 10s. 6d. net.

A casual glance through the pages of this book would reveal the fact that it is a fine and forceful English rendering of an Italian's supercriticism of Italian Art in its manifold phases from the beginnings of Christian Art to the Renaissance and post-Renaissance. In spite of its title, it is anything but a short history, and it is doubtful whether, however closely printed and profusely illustrated, more information and reasoned criticism could possibly be contained in 350 octavo pages. The illustrations, at a rough estimate, amount to about 250 items of architecture, sculpture and paintings, interspersed either singly amongst the text or printed two to the page—barely two or three are full-page pictures. Full justice cannot be done to Milan Cathedral, the Doges' Palace, or Saint Mark's at Venice, or any great masterpiece in painting or sculpture in a picture measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. or less. But at least the illustrations are well chosen and quite happily placed in apposition to the text; and if we can accept them as mere thumb-nail memoranda all objection vanishes.

The book is readable from start to finish, cannot fail to act as a mental stimulus to any possessing an interest in Italian art. author, to cite but a single instance, asc to the epic level in his vivid description of great pulpits of Pisa, Pistoia, and Sienna, their marvellous bas-reliefs of the Crucifixion, Massacre of the Innocents, the Condemned, other Bible stories. As a piece of word-paint we have rarely met with anything finer Adolf Venturi's vivid description of that pic by Botticelli, "The Outcast," in the Parava Collection at Rome, with its one deso agonised woman, weeping before the son Brunelleschi-like porch.

A book of fine thought, it is not a "Gu book" in the usual sense of the term, but tourist in Italy would be amply repaid for trouble of carrying it as a super-guide on tour. The exhaustive index would overcome tourist's objection that the subject matte divided into "centuries" of art instea "districts" as in the guide-book proper.

Pictorial House Modelling. By EDWARD HOBBS. (London: Crosby Lockwood Son, E.C.4.) Price 6s. net.

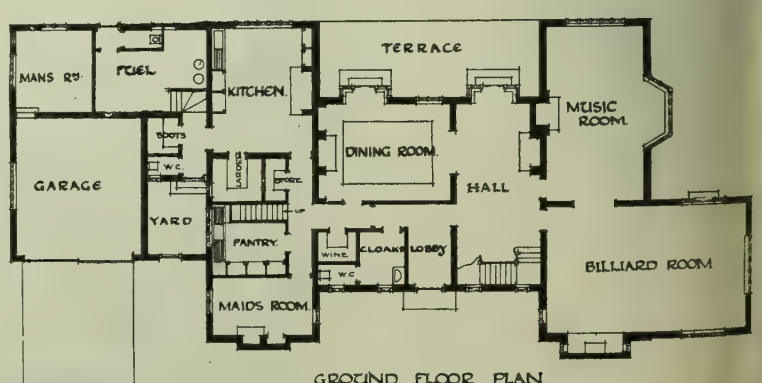
The modelling of small buildings i peculiarly fascinating pursuit and to practising architect some knowledge of to make the simpler forms of model hous of considerable practical value, as such mo frequently enable clients to appreciate appearance and suitability of a prop building in a manner impossible of attainm by the ordinary drawings. In addition architectural student is enabled by the ai easily-constructed models, clearly to grasp significance of various forms of construc and to study the recognised orders of a tecture. Mr. Hobbs's book, which is a comp guide to this useful and fascinating art, cont no fewer than 128 illustrations of finished mo and of methods employed in their construc

Harrington Hall to be Demolished.

Harrington Hall, near Spilsby, Lincoln is to be demolished at an early date. present building, built on the site of the old dates from 1681.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

A House at Coombe Warren, Surrey.

MESSRS. BAILEY & DUDLEY, F. & L.R.I.B.A., Architects. (*See p.* 398.)

UIDING AND GUARDING THE CITY"

TOWN PLANNING AT ABERDEEN.

Lord Provost of Aberdeen took the on Thursday when, at the invitation of berdeen City Council, Mr. G. Topham t, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., Architect to the London County Coun- elivered a lecture on town planning, ding and Guarding the City." Opening cture, Mr. Forrest said the growth of wn population of Great Britain was a outcome of the introduction of the engine and its application to industry. was an ever-increasing demand for , and the workers on the land were ed to the towns. Thus it was that a uous stream of workers and their s were drawn from the country to the Their coming soon created a serious g shortage. Overcrowding took place, especially in the poorer quarters. New of all sorts, kinds and descriptions erected. All questions of health, suit- and amenity were to a great extent arded. It was thus that the slums came eing. The authorities soon began to that these slums were a menace, not o the health of their inhabitants, but o that of the whole community. The tion of this danger led ultimately to assing of the various Public Health Such things as widths of streets, s of buildings, yards and gardens, open and parks were now considered of great ance. Moreover, the coming of the car had revealed very marked defects planning of most cities. It was now d, said the lecturer, that wide streets ssential in the business areas, and also ffic routes to facilitate entrance to and om the city.

were therefore being forced to face the n of the proper planning of our cities. formation could only be carried out fort persistently directed towards a e end, and if those in authority had od will of the citizens and the assur- f their readiness to co-operate in the g about of the desired changes. At ginning of the nineteenth century as piece of street planning was carried out rdeen as was to be found in any city eat Britain. It was at a time when considered that something should be o facilitate the extension of the city. ty appeared to be as much hemmed in surrounded by walls. And even more whereas walls could be removed, the l barriers seemed to be such as could overcome. But the great engineering bridging the Denburn solved the diffi- As a result of this work and the con- n of Union-street and also King-street en was in a better position than she se would have been to provide for the and their families who were then be- to be attracted to the town by in- This provision for extension had ren- it to a great extent unnecessary to mass of people into such a small area e conditions of life under which they have to live would be a menace to the of the whole city. The formation of wo streets was a wonderful piece of planning, an outstanding instance of ding of this great city. There was ng audacious about planning a street wide in the year 1800! It was only e days of motor traffic that streets of dth were really considered necessary. great improvements were carried out rily. But we were now compelled by wn-Planning Act to plan for the ex- of our city beyond the present built- ts. The Act did not, except in special s, apply to the portions already de- It dealt with land which was in f development, or appeared likely to for building purposes.

der to explain more clearly how the lied the lecturer gave particulars as to eme which was being worked out in the south-east corner of London. This one area contains over 7,000 acres of land, and its present condition was largely that of an agricultural district. The development was principally of a suburban type with a tendency towards rural characteristics. The new roads specially provided for in the town-planning scheme were those considered necessary for the purpose of main traffic routes Other roads would be planned as and when the particular portions of the area were to be developed for building purposes. Owners of land would, it was anticipated, prepare their own schemes of development. Under the town-planning powers it would be possible to insure that such development fitted in with the development of adjoining estates. The London County Council would approve the building lines and decide the density of houses to the acre, all with the object of securing the best development considering the interests of the community as a whole. Provision was also made for ample open spaces, bearing in mind the needs of the whole of London. At the present moment there was a great dearth of playing fields, and that had been borne in mind in dealing with this particular area. Where land was taken for public open spaces, the fair market price would, of course, be paid for it. Where land was reserved for private open spaces the owners would be compensated for any loss they might sustain as a result of such restriction. The needs of commerce and industry had also been considered. It might be that the portions allocated to these purposes would not develop as indicated on the plan. But the scheme was sufficiently elastic to permit of its revision to meet conditions at present unforeseen. The object of the scheme was not to hamper development but to ensure that it should be along the best lines. The key notes were efficiency and elasticity, but the one must not be divorced from the other.

In most cases the individual owner would benefit. Good planning was always good business. Under the Act, if the community harmed the individual, the community would compensate him. In the past, when the individual injured the community, the community suffered loss. Paris with its wide boulevards appealed to all as a city of fine vistas and spaciousness of lay-out. So fully and thoroughly did these conditions obtain throughout the whole of the central area that we unconsciously assumed that they had always obtained. The facts, however, were quite different. The majority of the fine boulevards in Paris were the result of re-development on a pre-determined plan. The initiation of this redevelopment dated back to 1793, when a Commission of Architects prepared a plan of suggested new streets. Other Continental cities had also constructed beautiful wide streets. Brussels was noted for its boulevards, and Antwerp also had a number of excellent tree-flanked roads of a similar character. Although we could rightly claim that Great Britain had led the way in town planning, we had left it to our Continental neighbours to develop the ideas much more thoroughly than we had. But the subject was now again being taken up seriously. It was not only the novelty of many foreign cities, but their attractiveness which drew great crowds of visitors. We had buildings which in their own way were just as beautiful and just as attractive as any to be found on the Continent. But how badly we placed them! The lecturer instanced the Mareschal College in Aberdeen. We all knew, he said, that it was probably the most beautiful granite building to be found the world over. But it was nothing like so well known as much less beautiful buildings in Continental cities. There was nothing after all very remarkable about the buildings in the Grande Place at Courtrai, in Belgium, for example, but how finely they were grouped! The lecturer said that during a recent tour of the principal cities of the United States he appreciated that the Americans had perhaps something even better to teach us as regards the improvement of our cities. Like us they had made mistakes in the past, but now they were trying to remedy them. They sought to combine attractiveness with efficiency. Washington, of course, was an outstanding example. Washington was in every way worthy of its position as the Capital City of the States. The streets, the buildings, everything about the place made the visitor realise that the city was designed to create a sense of both beauty and dignity. Chicago was a city of Continental importance. It was situated in probably the greatest producing region of the world, and the authorities were now beginning to plan for the future. Their plan included the creation of a great park and lake-side drives to flank the business centre of the city. But more than that. Flanking that great park was an entirely new street—probably one of the finest in the world. It was known as Michigan-avenue, and was about 130 feet in width. For half its length it consisted of two levels of roadway. The upper level was for motor-cars and the lower level for heavier traffic. Three other double-deck streets connected with Michigan-avenue had been constructed around the central congested area. The rateable value of the property fronting Michigan-avenue had been increased tenfold. A third American city in which great changes were being carried out, but with the sole object of making it more attractive, was Philadelphia. The lecturer did not suggest that anything like such drastic changes were necessary in Aberdeen. He was merely stating what was being done in these different cities to illustrate what he meant when he referred to guiding the city. But he had to do more than guide future development. It was also important that we should guard that which we already possessed. There was no law in force at the present time to prevent the erection of factories right in the heart of a built-up residential neighbourhood. As things were at present a man could buy a site right in the heart of such a neighbourhood and on it erect a factory which at once detracted seriously from the value of the surrounding property and compelled the occupiers to move elsewhere. The lecturer said American zoning laws were definitely framed with the object of preventing selfish people from injuring their neighbours. As an instance, the lecturer took the question of high buildings. Very high buildings, he said, were still permitted, but definite restrictions were now imposed in order to preserve to some extent the light and air and general amenity of the buildings and their occupants.

Town-planning law in this country had been adopted with a view to accomplishing a similar result. It was important that Aberdeen should be guarded against the erection of buildings which by their appearance destroyed the artistic harmony of the surrounding buildings. Old Aberdeen certainly called for special consideration. We should most certainly guard it if at all possible from anything which would detract from its character. At least every new building erected should be in harmony with its surroundings and make a definite contribution to the amenities of the old city.

In conclusion, the lecturer said Aberdeen was a city of which we might well be proud. That did not mean, of course, that there was no room for improvement. But if we were to improve the city we must first of all definitely decide what the improvements were to be. The scheme should be bold enough and broad enough to appeal to every citizen. If it should be objected that the carrying out of such a scheme would be prohibitive on the ground of cost, the lecturer would remind them that—town plan or no town plan—building would proceed on the outskirts of the city and rebuilding would continue to take place in the central area. The existence of a definite scheme of improvement would ensure to the community that the right building should be built in the right place.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE annual dinner of this Institution was held on Tuesday at the Connaught Rooms, when a large company assembled under the Presidency of Mr. Dendy Watney. Amongst those present were the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Sir John Oakley, the Rt. Hon. Lord Hanworth, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tomlin, Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., the Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E., Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E., Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B., Sir John Lamb, K.C.B., Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E., K.C., Sir Ernest Gowers, K.B.E., C.B., Messrs. W. Edgar Horne, J. M. Gatti, Leslie Vigers, C. B. Fisher, Lieut.-Col. F. E. Fremantle, O.B.E., M.P., Messrs. E. H. Leeder, John Willmot, J. M. Clark, P. G. Mackinnon, E. S. Cox, A. Macmorran, C. H. Bedells, J. Steel, C. Gerald Eve, A. A. Hudson, K.C., Montagu H. Cox, G. Turville Brown, P. F. Tuckett, H. C. Webster, E. M. Konstam, C.B.E., K.C., E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E., Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E., Mr. S. J. Chesterton, M.B.E., Messrs. E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E., G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., A. Norman Garrard (Hon. Secretary), A. Goddard, C.B.E. (Secretary), C. H. Gott, Lieut.-Col. J. Grimwood, C.B., D.S.O., Messrs. S. Vyvian Hicks, Frank Hunt, C.V.O., S. A. Kelly, Cuthbert Lake, Walter Lawrance, Ian MacAlister, M.A., Sydney Mager, C.B.E., H. B. Napier.

After the PRESIDENT had proposed the loyal toasts, MR. C. HERBERT BEDELLS proposed the toast of "The Public Services." He said that it was Lord Curzon who had said that there was no country in the world that had public men with the right instincts and ideals who had a greater idea of public politics than England. Some people might think of the L.C.C. as being a body which disposed weekly of a huge agenda filled with references to the London Building Acts, while others might think of the Council as being merely promulgators of by-laws. He thought that they should think of the London County Council as being a respectable body that considered health, building, transport and a host of other important matters. It had a heart as well as a head. The record of every successive year brought fresh responsibility. Town planning was one, a new one. But the record of the past gave confidence. The L.C.C. was worthy of Lord Rosebery's saying of them: "They are untiring in the cause of good." Regarding the Board of Agriculture, it did its best to secure the well-being of all those who worked on the land. He had pleasure in coupling with the toast the names of Mr. John M. Gatti, whose appointment to the Chairmanship of the London County Council came as a very just reward for his services, and Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B., Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

MR. JOHN M. GATTI, responding, remarked that he had experienced for only four hours the responsibility indicated by the proposer. The latter had quoted the words of Lord Rosebery, but although people might think the L.C.C untiring, they also at times thought them tiresome. They had spent long hours drawing up rules for the benefit of the Surveyors' Institution! The L.C.C. were landlords themselves on a large scale, their rent roll being in the neighbourhood of some one-and-a-half millions a year, and they provided at all stages work for members of the Institution. But the L.C.C. were also ratepayers to the tune of one-and-a-quarter millions per annum, so that they returned a good share to the pockets of those from whom it came. In conclusion, he would like to express the pleasure that he felt in making his first public appearance in his new office in the company of the Institution.

SIR FRANCIS FLOUD, K.C.B., also replying to the toast, said that he welcomed the opportunity of expressing thanks on behalf of the other public services and also of assuring them that those public services offered the finest career for a man. Nobody could claim better than the Surveyors' Institution that they had done well in the cause of public service. It was a great advantage to have such an Institution as theirs, which insisted on a high standard in those that practised it. There was one thing in these days of national depression on which they could pride themselves: we were the best-mapped country in the world.

THE RT. HON. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., Minister of Health, proposing the health of the Surveyors' Institution, said that he was very happy to have the chance of proposing the health of the Institution, with its 6,000 members, and of acknowledging the help that it had given to his department. He would also like to take the opportunity of reminding them how much the Surveyors' Institution owed to the Ministry of Health. A great activity of theirs was town planning, though owing to the speed with which the country was developing it was hard to keep pace with it. Huge sums had been expended because large buildings had been carelessly erected upon sites absolutely necessary for roads, while buildings were being erected which were harmful to amenities. Dealing with slum clearance, he found that the Act of 1925 was a consolidating Act, and its object was not to bring in new conditions but to codify the existing conditions. His point was that if one were going to scrap section 46, one would have to find a substitute and avoid retrogression, or one would go back to 1900 and stop all slum clearance. He would refer to one satisfactory point: we had now a committee set up to consider the composite planning of Greater London. People might boast of having, say, the third largest city in England, but where, asked the speaker, was the point of accumulating a vast number of people if in the process they lost their own souls? It was better to see that the existing population was happy. There was a critical point in the aggregation of a great number of people, and once they passed that point they were bound to involve themselves in problems of housing, transport and finance which might eventually throttle the town itself if not checked in time. Regarding the preservation of amenities, there were the squares which were one of the glories of London. Everyone would agree that the squares were historical heirlooms, and everyone should help in preserving these green pleasure spots in the drab surroundings of London. Speaking of new legislation, Mr. Chamberlain said that in the old days it was the custom to set up the Bill in secret and then to spring it on the House of Commons. Now they consulted the Institution that dealt with the matters in hand, and the balance of advantage was on the side of the new proceeding. The Surveyors' Institution in particular was performing the most valuable public function, and therefore he would ask to propose the health of the Institution, coupled with the name of Mr. Dendy Watney.

THE PRESIDENT, responding, said he would like to thank Mr. Chamberlain for his kindness in acknowledging the help the Surveyors' Institution had given. The fact that the Institution could give without prejudice honest advice would be grateful to all. It was not for them to determine questions of policy, but they could help in carrying out the proposals. Surveyors, the President continued, required a high standard of public knowledge, but also a high standard of public conscience. The faculties of law and medicine excepted, the Surveyors' Institution was the first to institute examination as a test of efficiency. The Institution had been founded 60 years ago, and they as successors could truly claim that the foundation and the hopes of the founders had worthily been carried on.

MR. JAMES STEEL then proposed the health of "The Guests," to which the RT. HON. VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD briefly replied, proceedings then terminating.

LEASEHOLD REFORM.

A MEMORANDUM on Leasehold Enfr
ment, issued by the Council in 19
before Monday evening's meeting
Institution as the basis of discussi
Mr. Dendy Watney, who presided, s
when opening the proceedings, that
cussion should be confined to four poi
the renewing of leases, (2) goodwill,
provements, and (4) dilapidations.

Sir Philip Pilditch, M.P., said the
ment Bill dealing with leases was
before Easter. Its provisions were no
in detail but the terms of the King's
had been, "Proposals will be m
amendment of the law relating to l
premises so as to secure an outgoing
compensation for the loss of his good
unexhausted improvements"; and it l
forecast that the Bill would deal w
freeholder's power to charge an ex
rent where the tenant had made a g
and with the power of the landlord t
the cost of putting premises into repai
end of a lease even if they were to b
down. He did not think anyone wo
agree with the last point in dealing wi
pidations. But legislation should not
as to discourage the erection and rec
tion of premises. If there was to be any
the nature of a right on the part of a te
make improvements which subsequen
landlord would have to pay for, a
should be set up with power to decide
such improvements should be made.
sation for the improvement should be
by the rental value to the incoming
The landlord should not be required
compensation for an improvement whe
improvement had been made in pursu
a contract entered into for valuable co
tion, where the tenant had been of
renewal on reasonable terms and had
it, where the premises were to be dem
or used for a different purpose, or wh
tenant had entered into an agreement
make the improvement.

Mr. Gerald Eve said that goodw
renewals were interdependent, and co
tion should not be payable to a tena
declined to renew at a fair rent.

Mr. Frank W. Hunt said it was n
for the freeholder to seek to obtain
of money which might comply with th
covenant to deliver up in a certain
repair, but in fact never meant any los
the lessor had had to suffer. Anothe
was that there was a natural feeling
ship on the part of a lessee when h
a considerable sum of money which i
the property and got nothing for t
provement when the lease expired.
lessee did not make an improvemen
he thought it would be worth his wh
conferring a right to compensation
provements under existing leases woul
a great number of people and possibl
tenancies for investment.

Mr. S. Vyvian Hicks said it was
proposed that the lessee should be
to enfranchise but the landlord should
powered to buy out a lessee in certain
stances. There was danger of such
tion being used to favour a large and
leaseholder in his endeavours to get
mises of a smaller neighbour.

Mr. J. G. Elsworthy said that g
as to dilapidations were frequently
fide; a speculator acquired the prop
used dilapidations as a pretext for e
from a lessee. Two factors had
about the great increase of rent tha
were called on to pay at renewal:
the tremendous rise in the value of
since the war, the other was the
shop's ability to pay a higher rent
man in a smaller way of business.
localities there was a third factor
of user. The same building would
higher rent when let as offices than
as an apartment house.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—IX

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

ION 42.—Open spaces to be provided certain buildings not on the public way.

section relates to dwelling-houses for the g class, not abutting upon a street :—

The deposit of plans, &c., to the Council re commencing to erect.

) In any case where the Council are satisfy taking all the circumstances of the case consideration, that there will not be provided about such dwelling-house a sufficient space or spaces for the admission of light air thereto, it shall be lawful for the ncil at any time before the expiration of month from the delivery of the said plan lans by order to refuse to sanction such or plans or to sanction the same subject ch conditions as they may by such order cribe. Provided always that nothing in subsection shall authorise the Council to e to sanction such plan or plans or to pre- e any conditions when sanctioning the e in any case where the open space or es for the admission of light and air osed to be provided about such dwelling- e is or are equivalent to the open space or es which would have been provided about dwelling-house under the provisions of Act in case the same had been erected the commencement of this Act abutting a street or way formed or laid out before commencement of this Act.

—A considerable number of blocks of s' dwellings erected prior to this Act did e adequate ventilation to the rooms nor circulation of air around the buildings. found impossible to prescribe require- for all cases, so this section was framed the Council power to withhold sanction erection of this class of property unless te spaces for light and ventilation were d.

remaining subsections relate to approval Council and appeal to the Tribunal of

on 43.—Saving for certain domestic gs on old sites.

n any person intends to erect a domestic g (not being a dwelling-house to be ed or adapted to be inhabited by persons working class) abutting upon a street on e of domestic buildings existing at the ncement of this Act or on a site vacant at mmencement of this Act but which has ccupied by a domestic building at any ithin seven years previous to the com- ent of this Act, the following provisions ve effect :—

provisions are briefly :—

Plans showing the extent of the pre- ly existing domestic building in its al parts certified by the District Surveyor. ded domestic building can then be erected o occupy no more land than the pre- ly existing domestic building as so ied.

If it is proposed to deviate the intended stic building in any respect from the ied plans the Council can give consent certain conditions.

) Appeal to Tribunal of Appeal.

—It has been held that the plans to be must be the plans and sections of its floors to show what the old building d any deviation in area or outline must the sanction of the Council (Paynter on, 1892, 2 Q.B. 31).

lso case of L.C.C. *v.* Patman & Fother- under Section 13, in which it was held ground plan showing extent of building ecourt was all that was required to be .

on 44.—Laying out of new streets on area.

section deals with application to the Council to form or lay out new streets on a cleared area.

Section 45.—Courts within a building.

Where a court wholly or in part open at the top but enclosed on every side and constructed or used for admitting light or air to a domestic building is constructed in connection with such domestic building and the depth of such court from the eaves or top of the parapet to the ceiling of the ground story exceeds the length or breadth of such court adequate provision for the ventilation of such court shall be made and maintained by the owner of the building by means of a communication between the lower end of the court and the outer air.

No habitable room not having a window directly opening into the external air otherwise than into a court enclosed on every side shall be constructed in any building unless the width of such court measured from such window to the opposite wall shall be equal to half the height measured from the cill of such window to the eaves or top of the parapet of the opposite wall.

Provided that a court of which the greater dimension does not exceed twice the less dimension shall be held to comply with this section if a court of the same area but square in shape would comply therewith.

No habitable room above the level of the ground story not having a window directly opening into the external air otherwise than into a court open on one side, the depth whereof measured from the open side exceeds twice the width, shall be constructed in any building unless every window of such room be placed not nearer to the opposite wall of such court or to any other building than one-half the height of the top of such wall or building above the level of the cill of such window.

Note.—The ventilation to an internal court can be by means of an archway or ducts between the ground and first floor, or other means as agreed with the District Surveyor or Council.

A court enclosed on all sides can have windows to habitable rooms (without windows to external walls of building) as provided. For this purpose a court, say, 20 ft. by 10 ft. could be taken as a square court (about 14 ft. 2 in.) and the height of the wall opposite must not exceed above the ground floor cill level twice the breadth of such court (about 28 ft. 4 in.) to the eaves or top of the parapet. If the parapet to a flat roof is omitted and a guard rail fixed, this would help where space is limited as a parapet 2 ft. high means 1 ft. extra width of square court.

Courts enclosed on three sides. If the length of an open court exceeds twice the width of the court the windows of habitable rooms above the ground floor (without windows to external walls of building) in these courts (not facing the open end) must be at a distance from the opposite wall of at least one-half of the height of such opposite wall measured from the cill of the window. If the width of the court is, say, 10 ft., then the wall opposite the first floor window above cill level must not exceed 20 ft. If the court is, say, 10 ft. wide and not exceeding 20 ft. long with the end open, then this restriction does not apply.

THE PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S

A MEETING of the Representative Committee for the Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral was held this week at the Deanery, the Dean of St. Paul's presiding. The fourth report of the Works Sub-Committee was received, and from this we take the following extracts :—

A detailed survey of those portions of the choir piers which could not be examined before the removal of the organ, has now been made. As was expected, the general condition of the ashlar masonry compares unfavourably with that of the other main piers; this is particularly so in the case of the north choir pier, largely to be attributed to the effects of the fire which occurred in the vestry during the building of the organ about 1705.

The injection with cement or cementation of all the eight main piers in the crypt, from the foundations to the church floor, supporting the dome structure, is nearing completion. A number of holes additional to those originally bored have been drilled and injected in order to leave no doubt as to the thoroughness of the work. When the two piers of the north transept which had been the subjects of previous grouting by the Commission of Architects and Engineers in 1923 and 1924 were injected, most satisfactory evidence was obtained of the beneficial effects of that grouting; the core of these piers was found to be much more compact and united than that of the piers not previously treated, and the small quantity of cement that could be injected showed that the cracks and voids had been almost entirely filled. In addition to this cementation, a large number of reinforcing bars have been cemented into the grouting holes in the above-mentioned piers in the crypt.

The consolidation of the main piers in the crypt, supporting the dome structure, being so far advanced, it is now possible to extend the work to those piers above the level of the church floor. During the operations of cementation and reinforcement in the crypt, the piers were strutted as a precaution, in the manner previously reported, and the same procedure will be adopted for the work above the level of the church floor. To aid in this procedure steel structures to stand between the piers, reaching to the level of the springing of the great arches, have been ordered, but delay in the delivery of the materials is being experienced as a consequence of the recent dispute in the coal industry. These structures are designed to form the basis of the strutting of the piers, and to reduce the employment of wood to a minimum, but they will also afford an opportunity of keeping the whole surface of all the piers under continuous observation during the execution of the work. Mention was made in the previous report of the ties inserted between the piers and bastions during the original construction, the majority of which were found to be broken. The work of replacing these by a system of stronger ties has begun.

A great deal of consideration has been given to various schemes for the reinforcement of the dome structure at the platform level immediately above the great arches. A number of methods have been considered, and the model, the construction of which was mentioned in the last report, has been found very helpful in the examination of the problem, the object being to provide for the transference of a greater proportion of the weight of the upper structure to the bastions in the eventuality of settlement taking place in any of the piers, in conjunction with the bracing and encircling of the drums.

The seventh complete series of levelling observations from the datum in the General Post Office Courtyard to all the plugs embedded in the masonry of the Cathedral, from the crypt to the Whispering Gallery, has just been concluded, the result of which is that no evidence of settlement in the foundations nor vertical movement in other portions of the dome structure is detected.

While there is no evidence of recent subsidence or movement of the dome structure as a whole, a few cases of flaking have recently been observed in the masonry of the piers above church level in addition to the slight cracks previously mentioned in this report. They are not new features, but as the history of the Cathedral shows, have been recurrent and continuous from the time it was built.

PARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

CHAPTER X.—FORM OF AWARD UNDER THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894

BY J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

NOTE.—*If it should be thought necessary to make the award appear more like a legal document, the unnecessary number of "Whereas," "said," "abovementioned" and such other superfluous words may be inserted without invalidating it.*

IN the matter of a party structure between the premises No. .... and No..... ..... in the County of London.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894, PART VIII. ..... of ..... being the building owner within the meaning of this Act of the premises No. ..... having served upon ..... of ..... the adjoining owner within the meaning of this Act of the premises on the ..... side thereof, known as No. ..... a notice dated ..... of ..... intention to exercise the rights given to .....under the provisions of Part VIII of this Act of executing certain works described as follows:—

.....

.....

As the adjoining owner did not, within fourteen days after the service of this notice, express consent thereto, a difference is deemed to have arisen between the building owner and the adjoining owner.

Under the above notice the building owner appointed ..... of .....as ..... Surveyor, and the adjoining owner has appointed ..... of ..... as ..... Surveyor and these two Surveyors have selected and appointed ..... of ..... as third Surveyor in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and these three Surveyors or any two of them shall by their award settle all matters in dispute between the building and adjoining owner in respect of any work to which the notice relates.

Now, we ..... and ..... having surveyed and examined the party structure and premises and having carefully considered the matters in difference do hereby make and publish this our award as follows:—

1. The building owner, upon the signing of this award and the payment of the fees hereinafter stated, shall be at liberty forthwith to pull down and remove the existing party wall and build a new one in accordance with the plans and sections attached hereto and signed by the respective surveyors; the line of the present face of the wall on the adjoining owners' side to be the future face of the new wall.

2. The new party wall to be properly built with good sound new ..... bricks in ..... mortar mixed in the proportion of 1 of ..... to ....., of clean sharp sand with proper offsetting footings on cement concrete foundations composed of 1 of cement to ..... and with ..... damp course laid over the whole thickness of the wall. The brickwork of the new party wall to be properly toothed and bonded with the existing walls abutting against it. The new party wall to be finished on top with a ..... coping set and pointed in cement.

3. The building owner shall build chimney breasts and flues as required by the adjoining owner, properly parged and cored and form chimney openings with proper arches supported on .... in. by .... in. chimney bars and turn trimmer arches and lay ..... hearths, refix the stoves and chimney pieces removed from the former chimney openings, repairing and making good any parts damaged by such operations or supplying and fixing new, and shall carry up the flues and chimney stacks to the heights indicated, and fix on top of the chimney stacks the sound old chimney pots, or approved ..... chimney pots, properly set and flaunched in cement.

4. The building owner shall build in all timbers, joists or girders with all necessary corbels and templates, and shall make out the ends of partitions and floors to match the existing up to the new party wall, and shall refix the old skirtings or supply and fix new of similar section, made good to and mitred with the existing.

5. The building owner shall provide temporary shoots to take the water from the roof and shall provide tarpaulins or other protection to such parts of the roof and premises of the adjoining owner as will be exposed by his operations, and shall make good the roof timbers up to the new party wall and build in the ends of purlins and ridges or corbels to take the same and make good the boarding, slating, tiling and leadwork up to the new party wall, relaying the gutters with new 6 lbs. lead with 5 lbs. flashings, and redressing the lead coverings of flats with new 5 lbs. flashings and refixing or renewing any iron guttering, down pipes or soil pipes interfered with by this work and shall paint some . . . oils.

6. The building owner shall render, float and set the new party wall and chimney breasts on the adjoining owner's side, and shall make good the lathing of ceilings and partitions, and plaster, float and set same up to the new party wall making good junction with existing plastering of walls, partitions and ceilings, and shall run plaster moulded cornices to match and make good to the existing cornices.

7. The building owner shall whiten the ceilings, cornices and friezes, and paper the walls with paper, value . . . per piece, and clean and paint the work now painted with . . . coats of good oil colour, bringing forward the bare places and the new work with . . . additional coats, to the whole of the rooms, staircase and landings adjoining the new party wall, such redecoration to be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the adjoining owner's surveyor in as good a style and manner as they are now done.

8. The building owner shall, before pulling down the party wall, efficiently screen and protect all adjacent skylights and windows of the adjoining owner's premises, and shall shore and strut the walls, floors, staircase and roof and any other parts of the adjoining owner's premises where required to maintain them in a safe condition during the execution of the work, and at its completion shall remove all such screens, shoring and strutting, and shall make good all damage caused by these operations.

9. The building owner shall, before pulling down the party wall, efficiently screen off the rooms and staircase of the adjoining owner's premises with close boarded partitions covered externally with felt and canvassed and papered internally, and shall execute such works as may be necessary to maintain access to all the rooms and the staircase and shall provide temporary stoves and flue pipes where so required, and shall shift, alter and maintain all gas, water, electric light, power and bell services and fittings affected by this work and shall reinstate them to their former positions on completion, when he shall remove all screens, partitions and temporary work and make good all parts disturbed and shall protect from injury the property of the adjoining owner or occupier during the execution of the work, and shall make good promptly any damage that may occur thereto.

10. The building owner shall pay to the adjoining owner the cost of any extra premiums of insurance charged in respect of the premises and their contents in consequence of these works.

11. The cost of the whole of the foregoing works shall be borne by the building owner, who shall also pay to the adjoining owner on the signing of this award a fair allowance in respect of the disturbance and inconvenience caused by the execution of these works which we assess at the sum of £ . . . .

11A or. The cost of rebuilding the party wall shall be borne by the building and ad owners in due proportion regard being the use that each owner makes of it account and particulars of the cost s delivered to the adjoining owner's s within one month after completion re-building. The cost is to be ascerta measurement, and valued at the fo schedule rates . . . Payment for the ad owner's proportion of the cost of rebuild party wall shall be paid to the building by the adjoining owner one month af delivery of the account.

12. The wall in question is a party w sound condition and of sufficient stren carry the loads hitherto borne upon it.

13. The building owner shall be at lib his own cost to cut into the party wall purpose of toothing and bonding, i girders, timbers, stone templates, corbe of stone steps, or for cutting out bond t loose or defective parts and shall repa make good thereafter and perform an work necessary or incidental thereto.

14. The building owner shall be at libe his own cost, after notice to and consent District Surveyor, to cut away the pro chimney breasts and flues on his side, fil the voids or defective parts with solid bri in cement properly bonded with the ad work, and shall make good all parts distu

15. The building owner shall be at lib excavate for and underpin the party wa his own side and at his own cost, such pinning to be executed in alternate sectio exceeding 4 ft. in length the full thickness wall over to the extent shown on the at plan and section with good sound ne bricks in cement mortar mixed in the pro of 1 of cement to . . . of sand, with pro setting footings on cement concrete foun composed of 1 of cement to . . . The projecting footings and concrete or other f tions and earth to be carefully cut aw removed and the new brickwork to be wedged up with sound slates in cement old work over which is to be temporarily s and supported as required. The al sections of the underpinning shall not ceeded with until the sections pre executed are set. A dampcourse to be i at the level indicated with . . . ex through the full thickness of the w pointed in cement.

16. The building owner shall be at lib his own cost, to thicken out the party his side to the extent required for his ne ing with sound brickwork in cement block bonded at intervals not exceedi apart and 1 ft. in height into the old w the wall, when repaired, thicknessed or o dealt with shall be raised to the height s the section attached, with new brickwor faced with . . . bricks and pointed adjoining owner's side.

17. The building owner shall raise the stacks of the adjoining owner's attached to this party wall to a height o above the roof of the new building wit work in cement mortar faced and po match the adjoining work and te with . . . chimney-pots or the sound may be refixed, set and flaunched in The flues to be parged and cored as t proceeds and proper precautions are to to prevent debris falling down these flu the execution of this work.

18. If the whole or any portion of t wall should be required to be taken d rebuilt under notice from the Londo Council the cost of such work, togethe work incidental thereto, shall be born building owner.

19. If it is found necessary for the of these works to go into or open up of the floors or yards of the adjoinin premises, the building owner shall days' notice to the adjoining owner an and at the expiration of that time, if shall completely screen off all or any the parts required to be used with

nd damp-proof screens and enclosures and ay the expenses of the adjoining owner for g his goods or furniture together with any expenses necessarily incurred and on com- n shall remove and clear away such rary screens and enclosures and shall make ny damage caused by these operations.

The building owner on the signing of this shall pay to the adjoining owner the sum . . which we assess as the due proportion cost of the wall for the increased use he ntends to make of the party wall beyond e he formerly enjoyed.

The building owner shall, at his own cost, te for and underpin the foundations of joining owner's building to the extent and shown on the plan and section attached , with sound new brickwork in cement , the full thickness of the walls over, with offsetting footings on cement concrete tions, cutting away the existing projecting gs and the concrete foundations and g up the new work with sound slates in t to the work over. The work to be ed from the outside in alternate sections re than 4 ft. in length so as not to inter- ith the use of the rooms adjoining this The building owner shall efficiently and strut the walls and excavations as d and shall fill in and well ram to the tions around this work and shall remove perfluous earth, debris and material from premises and shall make good the . . . up to the adjoining owner's wall and all parts disturbed to their former ion.

The building owner, on the signing of this shall pay to the adjoining owner compen- for the inconvenience and loss that he will by reason of the underpinning of his g, which we assess at the sum of £ . . . e building owner shall be liable for any e that may result to the adjoining owner's g within six months of the completion of perations and shall make same good and nsate the adjoining owner accordingly.

No action at law shall be commenced by of the parties hereto in respect of any differences that may arise out of or in tion with the execution of the before- ned works or the interpretation of this but all such further differences shall be l to the herein appointed three surveyors ir further award.

Nothing in this award shall prejudice any f light and air or other easements of the ng owner.

Having once commenced the work it shall ied on and completed with all reasonable n such a manner as will cause the least e inconvenience to the adjoining owner cupier.

The whole of these works shall be executed npleted to the reasonable satisfaction of oining owner's surveyor, who shall be access during their progress for the of inspecting that portion affected by red to in this award.

The whole cost of the foregoing works e borne and paid for by the building who shall make good promptly all whether structural, decorative or l that may be caused to the premises or y of the adjoining owner or occupier in ence of the execution of these works, ll indemnify the adjoining owner and against all claims for injury to persons erty arising out of the execution of these nd also shall from time to time as often be found necessary clear away from the g owner's premises all debris, dust and arising from the works.

The building owner shall pay the fees adjoining owner's Surveyor, which we p to the signing of this award at the £....., also the fees of the third r, which we assess at the sum of £....., and shall also undertake the proper stamping of this award and the counterpart.

Dated ..... day of .....

Witness .....

Building Owner's Surveyor.

.....

Adjoining Owner's Surveyor.

Note.—In the above award

Clauses 1–11 relate to an entire rebuilding.

Clauses 12–14 relate to alterations and additions.

Clauses 15–20 relate to underpinning, thickening and raising.

Clauses 21, 22 relate to underpinning an adjoining building within 10 ft.

Clauses 23–28 general clauses applicable to all cases.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

***May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?*—Ed.**

Measuring-up Plaster.

Sir,—Could you let me know if, when measuring-up plastering, internal angles count as well as external ?

A. E. Croft.

Septic Tank Questions.

[Reply to "Septic Tank," February 25.]

Sir,—My personal experience has been that in spite of a small additional outlay in first cost, it has been the cheaper method in the long run to employ a specialist firm for sewage disposal works. There are many proprietary "gadgets" which encourage smooth working, and some of these firms undertake periodical examinations of their plant at no extra cost, but merely to assure themselves that their apparatus is getting fair play. In this case it appears that the plant is already constructed. I have no doubt that a good firm would undertake to add to its efficiency by supplying the latest ideas. A glance through the advertisements in this journal will suggest likely firms to approach.

Pound Wise.

Dairy Farms.

Sir,—Can you tell me whether there is a reliable and up-to-date text book dealing with the planning and design of dairy farms, or whether there is any rough-and-ready key figure for estimating the cost, either by head of cattle or unit of output, or other unit ?

Plans.

Heat in Garage.

Sir,—I am proposing to run the flow-and-return pipes of a small domestic hot-water apparatus vertically up the corner of a garage, thus providing about 8 ft. of two 1¼ in. pipes. Will this be just sufficient to keep a severe frost off the radiator, assuming the car would be run in head-on with the radiator within a few feet of the pipes ?

Chilloff.

Rule of Thumb for Pricing Timber.

Sir,—Timber is generally quoted at per standard and from this price I have observed that some practical men are able quickly to arrive at the price per lineal foot for any particular scantling. I have never had the courage to admit that the calculation was beyond my powers, but should be glad if any of your readers could give any rule of thumb by which this calculation can be made in the head.

Tyro.

Non-Sweating Plastering.

Sir,—I am erecting a building, 14 in. cavity brickwork. The cavity is being filled in with Hygeian rock and the external wall will be composed of roughcast, while the interior walls are to be plastered with a non-sweating composition. It is absolutely essential that this rendering should be fairly hard, but it must not show any moisture. The building will be well ventilated from the floor level and at ceiling height. I should be glad of any information concerning this internal plastering.

J. W. Butler.

Smoky Chimneys.

Sir,—I have recently erected a house in an exposed position, and two of three chimneys smoke badly. The roof is half pitch (45 degs.), hipped all round, and the tops of chimneys are about level with the ridge. All chimneys are at the eaves, and the chimney that does not smoke is at a corner of the building. The chimney pots are plain pipes, 6 in. above the cap, which are two courses of tiles. The building is detached, on a rise, and there are no trees or other obstructions near. Could this difficulty be overcome without raising the two chimneys by 2 ft. or so ?

Chimney.

Coke Breeze Lintel.

[Reply to "C.," March 4.]

Sir,—If the breeze is thoroughly burnt, as in a destructor, it should be a product which will stand fire as well as or better than any other aggregate. More often than not, the breeze supplied contains a proportion of coke, and not only is it then open to the attacks of fire, but concrete will crack in all directions, quite apart from contact with fire. Personally, I never allow fireplace openings to be spanned with a concrete lintel of any sort, it being liable to fly whatever the aggregate, but insist on a properly turned arch, which is self supporting, even though the mortar joints may fly to dust.

Safety First.

Profit on Cottage Work.

Sir,—Would you be good enough to note that in my letter under this head, in your issue for March 4, the passage which reads, "a further 2 per cent.," should have read, "a further 2½ per cent." This figure is suggested for a firm of which the members are willing to burn a little midnight oil on the clerical work, and so keep overhead charges down to a minimum.

Advice.

Concrete Made with Sand-Lime Bricks.

[Reply to "W.," March 4.]

Sir,—I believe that if the sand-lime bricks are of a good age and thoroughly inert, there would be no danger in using them as aggregate for a *cement* concrete bed upon which granolithic might be safely laid. If they happened to be at all green, the result would doubtless be disastrous. Has your correspondent used this aggregate in the concrete mentioned with lime or cement as the matrix ?

Interested.

Damp Course.

[Reply to "S.E.," March 4.]

Sir,—A damp course is a layer of impervious material constructed to prevent the suction of damp from one side of it to the other. The usual positions are over the surface of all walls built on underground foundations, having a position where possible above the ground and below the lowest floor. Vertical damp courses occur where the floor is below the ground level, and occur to form a vertical barrier joining the horizontal damp course on the inside below floor level with the horizontal damp course outside above ground level. Damp courses occur also in chimneys above roof level, and round window openings in cavity work, &c. The usual materials are two courses slates in cement, breaking joint ; or a layer of patent bitumen sheeting, or a layer of sheet lead, or asphalt floated over in its mastic form. It is possible to insert a damp course in an old building by cutting out a course in the required position a short length at a time and building in an earthenware damp course made to the required depth. It is an expensive process, but is probably the only satisfactory method of curing the dampness in an old house where there is not already a damp course.

Thorough.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Mercantile Marine Memorial.

The Mercantile Marine Memorial Bill, which enables the Imperial War Graves Commission to erect a memorial on Tower Hill to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine who fell in the War, has been reintroduced this Session by Mr. Gosling.

A Kensington Widening.

Mr. Sandeman asked the Minister of Transport whether, seeing that in the proposed widening of Kensington High-street a private firm was surrendering about 10,000 square feet of land and acquiring about 30,000 square feet of public street, in addition to a payment from public revenues, he would make it one of the terms of this expenditure of public money that the said firm should provide a parking place for the cars of its customers, and thereby relieve the public thoroughfares.

Colonel Ashley said that the figure of 10,000 square feet given in the question was inaccurate. The correct figure was 16,270 square feet. Apart from this he understood that the agreement under which this improvement would be carried into effect would provide for the larger area of what were now two streets being kept unbuilt upon, and for the remaining area to be rearranged to form loading bays. He had not yet had an opportunity of considering the proposed agreement, but when doing so he would take into consideration Mr. Sandeman's suggestion.

Lead Glaze.

Mr. Clowes asked the Home Secretary how often a sample of the glaze was taken for testing purposes when a pottery firm changed from lead glaze to leadless or low solubility; and how many samples of glaze were taken for analysis in the years 1924, 1925, and 1926.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that it was not the practice to take a sample immediately after a change, but before the change took place the inspector must be satisfied that the glaze would conform to the prescribed standard. After that, reliance was placed mainly upon systematic routine sampling. The total number of samples taken under the Regulations was: in 1924, 83; in 1925, 97; and in 1926, 84.

White Lead in Paint.

Mr. Viant asked the Home Secretary the dates of the conferences held since December 15, 1926, with representatives of the painting and decorating industry, for the purpose of arriving at agreement in connection with the circular recently issued for the regulation of the use of white lead in paint; and whether there was unanimity on the points raised in the circular.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said he was glad to have that opportunity of correcting a misunderstanding which had arisen in connection with the explanatory letter issued with the draft Regulations under the Lead Paint Act. The letter stated that the terms of the Regulations had been discussed at a series of conferences with the industry at which a complete agreement was arrived at. The reference there was to certain conferences which had taken place in 1922 for the purpose of determining what Regulations could be made in the event of the Geneva Convention being ratified, but the statement had apparently been taken in some quarters to imply that conferences had been held subsequently to the passing of the Act, and that the draft regulations were the outcome of a fresh agreement. That was not the case and no such implication was intended or conveyed. The sole object of the circular was to remind the industry of the previous discussions and the agreement then reached, which applied not only to external painting but also to internal painting during the interval before the prohibition was to take effect. Since the issue of the draft Regulations there had been a further meeting with representatives of the industry. This resulted, he was informed, in general agreement on the points discussed.

Rural Housing.

Mr. F. Hall asked the Minister of Health what proportion of the housing shortage of 800,000 in England and Wales, as determined by the 1919 housing survey, was in primarily rural areas.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the 800,000 referred to was, approximately, the number of houses which local authorities in England and Wales estimated in 1919 would be required during the subsequent three years to meet unsatisfied demands and replacement of houses falling below a reasonable standard. He was unable to say how many of these were in primarily rural areas, but the number in all rural districts was 150,000.

Army Housing.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, in presenting the Army Estimates, dealt with the housing of the Army, and said that heavy expenditure had still to be met to provide the accommodation which the Army lost when the troops ceased to be stationed in the Irish Free State. £300,000 would be spent on Catterick; £150,000 at Smallshot, and smaller sums on other accommodation for the troops. The total expenditure for works abroad were £205,400, which included a first instalment of £40,000 towards the military defences of the Singapore Naval Base. On Salisbury Plain they had the cottage housing scheme which was estimated to cost £195,000, of which they would have to spend £10,000 this year. At Didcot they were spending £35,000 to complete housing accommodation for certain civilians connected with the Ordnance Depot. The total expenditure this year to provide or to improve married quarters for officers would be £110,000, and the expenditure to provide or improve married quarters for non-commissioned officers and men would amount to £180,000.

"Steel" Houses.

In reply to a question as to technical details of the various types of "steel" houses erected in Scotland, Sir J. Gilmour said that the tender price per house of each type was: For the Weir make: Bungalow of three apartments, £369 10s.; flat of three apartments, £361 10s.; and cottage of four apartments, £399 10s. For the Atholl make: Flat of three apartments, £388, with a reduction of £7 7s. 6d. per house if the firm obtained a minimum number of other orders. For the Cowieson make: Bungalow of three apartments, £380; and cottage of three apartments, £380. These tender prices were for the superstructure and standard foundations only. Transport was additional and varied for the different types according to site. The other costs for the houses completed up to the present could not be ascertained until after the contracts had been completed. The cubic space of each type was:—Of the Weir make: Bungalow of three apartments, 10,075 cubic feet; flat of three apartments, 9,031 cubic feet; cottage of four apartments, 9,991 cubic feet. Of the Atholl make: Flat of three apartments, 8,902 cubic feet. Of the Cowieson make: Bungalow of three apartments, 10,080 cubic feet; cottage of three apartments, 8,728 cubic feet. The average annual rent charged for each type was based on the rents of comparable houses, and was:—Weir make: Bungalow of three apartments, £27 2s. 6d.; flat of three apartments, £26 12s. 7d.; and cottage of four apartments, £34. Atholl make: Flat of three apartments, £26 5s. Cowieson make: Bungalow of three apartments, £21 1s. 6d.; and cottage of three apartments, £27 10s. 6d.

A Cambridge Scheme.

Viscountess Astor asked the Minister whether he had agreed to the Cambridge Town Council letting land at a nominal rent to a local society with a view to building houses to be let at 5s. 6d. per week; and what other councils had made similar arrangements for letting b land at nominal rents.

Mr. Chamberlain said that a proposal nature referred to was recently received fr Town Council, but he understood th Society had now another site in contemp and therefore he had not had occasion t his consent to the letting. As regard second part of the question, he was not a a case; but a reduction in the price of la one of the ways of giving subsidies open to authority under the Housing &c., Act, 19 this method had been followed in some ins though no separate record of it had been

Steel Houses in Scotland.

On a supplementary estimate of £3 for the Scottish Board of Health.

Sir John Gilmour (Secretary of Sta Scotland), said that the estimate in £115,000 for grants towards the housing ex of the scheme which the Government inst for supplementing ordinary house-b methods. In the main, this extra exper had been incurred owing to the speed with the 2,000 original houses had been built. in one sense it was unfortunate that Parli should be asked for more money, on the hand it was, perhaps, a matter of congratu that housing had been expedited, and th of the 2,000 houses it was anticipated 1,750 would be completed before March 31 The Government had decided to continue policy, and they were asking for an add sum to cover their extension of the co with the housing company for an add 1,000 houses. Those were very largely steel houses which had been proved by e ence to commend themselves to the peopl the company which had been carrying o work. The estimate was agreed to by 178 to 78.

Regent Street Leases.

Sir W. Davison asked the Minister of culture if he would state what was the a rental of the Crown leases in Regent-stree to the recent rebuilding following o extinction of the old leases; what was the under the new leases; and what wa estimated cost of the new buildings whi been erected or are in course of erection.

Mr. Guinness said that the original reserved rents amount in the aggreg £26,383 9s. 7d. It was estimated th completion of the rebuilding the rents amount to £450,000 per annum. Th lettings on rebuildings in some cases in small additional areas adjoining but not a situated in Regent-street. As regards last part of the question, the informatio not available. The Commissioners of Lands, when granting new building le Regent-street, specified a minimum sum expended on the erection of suitable bu but it was believed that in most cas minimum had been largely exceeded.

The New Valuation Lists.

Sir F. Hall asked the Minister of H he was aware of the objections entertai rating surveyors and valuers to the crea county valuers as recommended by the valuation committee under the Ratin Valuation Act, 1925, to report on prope be included in the new valuation lists whether, seeing that it would be benefici to the State, the local authorities, a public to adopt instead completely indep valuers, he would reconsider the matte

Sir K. Wood said that he found not the recommendations of the Central Va Committee, which was a body represen classes of local authority to discour employment of independent valuers i nection with the assessment of certain of property. The recommendations, whi intended to secure co-operation between so employed by rating authorities a valuer employed or retained by a valuation committee to advise them, a to the Minister to offer a reasonable pro effectively co-ordinating the work of va within each county.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—X

STREETS.—I.

THERTO we have only been considering ws in relation to buildings, but the Com- e on Building By-laws also considered ontrol of streets, which they characterised matter of so much greater difficulty that comparatively simple recommendations had made as regards building by-laws red supplementing. The task of consider- this subject, and the recommendations e by the Committee in connection with it, w even more complicated than when the mittee reported in 1918, for since that two important statutes have been passed ng in large measure with streets, the ic Health Act, 1925, and the Roads Im- ement Act, 1925, and it will be necessary e whether any of the provisions contained ose Acts have touched questions referred the Committee. The Committee, as we stated in former articles, found that y of the complaints laid before them as to working of by-laws related to a matter governed by by-law at all, viz., the con- ns upon which local authorities are willing ke over the maintenance of private streets. ed, the Report states that some 70 per of the charges laid before them against by-law system arose out of this miscon- on, and the Committee indicated that had felt justified in interpreting the terms of reference in a narrow sense, they might excluded evidence on this subject, but had felt unable to do so for three reasons: It had been alleged by some witnesses that ould be better if this were made a by-law tion; (2) it was to some extent involved questions which were the subject of by- or regulations, for instance, regulations o drain and sewer connections under sec- 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and ws with respect to the level, width and truction of new streets under section 157; it was obviously a matter bearing closely building cost.

nder the second of the above headings re- ce might also have been made to sec- 23 of the Public Health Acts (Amend-) Act, 1890, which enables by-laws to be to secure the provision, in connection the laying-out of new streets, of secondary s of access where necessary for the pur- of the removal of house refuse, and other ers. Under section 157 of the Public th Act, 1875, by-laws are authorised to be "With respect to the level, width and ruction of new streets and the provisions he sewerage thereof"; but the Report s out that the clauses in the urban and mediate model codes of by-laws do not, cannot, affect the street except at the of laying-out, and the construction clause not make construction compulsory, bly because there is no guarantee that work done at this stage will not be de- ed in the course of building operations, it survives these, that it will not be ped at the stage of taking over. The rt points out that the model clause goes rther than to provide that where a per- vho lays out a new street does construct fact, he shall make a carriageway and ays in certain proportions, and that the t of the kerb and the slope of the car- way shall comply with certain provisions, h grass margins and similar features are issible; but it is stated that a few local orities have altered this clause to require erson who lays out a new street to do constructional work, whilst others have led some provisions as to materials to be the depth of the foundations, and such ers, either in addition to the above pro- vision or separate from it. Having thus referred to the existing by-laws, the Report points out that whether or not, under the by-laws, construction in the laying-out stage is compulsory, and whether or not constructional work has then been done, the local authorities, under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, can refuse to take over and maintain the street until it has been made up to their specification.

Then follows a passage in the Report which has such a bearing upon questions now to the fore that we quote it verbatim:—"It was alleged in evidence that local authorities, in determining whether they will assume responsibility for the maintenance of existing streets, and what conditions shall be imposed if they decide to do so, frequently insist upon conditions more onerous than circumstances warrant, that is to say, that in order to satisfy a particular authority's own preference, or for the sake of saving comparatively small sums in annual maintenance, a local authority may require an estate owner to go to a capital outlay of disproportionate amount; and secondly, that when a building estate is laid out the authority will not always give information as to the conditions on which they will ultimately assume responsibility for the streets . . . ; thirdly, it has been alleged that even when information has been given, the developing owner has sometimes incurred expenditure in the construction of the roadway and the sewers on the faith of the local authority's statement, only to find, after some few years, that the specification has been changed and that he is required, if he wishes to have the street taken over, to remove perfectly good work on which he has spent large sums of money, and do it again on a more expensive or a different scale." The Committee stated that they were unable to say how far these allegations could be proved, or how often in practice work already done at the earlier stage, whether voluntarily or compulsorily, had been required to be undone at the stage of taking over, but witnesses sent before the Committee by societies representing different interests whose experience lay in widely separated districts had made the same complaints.

That there are grounds for complaint, though perhaps not exactly similar to those mentioned above, has been proved since the issue of this Report, as was illustrated by the case Chester *v.* Briggs (1924, 1 K.B. 239; *The Builder*, March 28, 1924), and even more recently in the case of the Coombe and Malden Urban District Council, reported in our columns for March 26, 1926, and commented upon by us in a note in our issue of April 16 last; and we also dealt slightly with this question in our recent articles on "Making-up New and Private Streets." These cases illustrate two facts: (1) That with the change both in the character of districts and the traffic on the streets, streets laid out as secondary streets may, when they are taken over by the local authority, be required to assume a different character and be used as by-pass roads to relieve traffic on an existing main road (see Chester *v.* Briggs); and (2) that local authorities are now anxious, when taking over streets, to guard against future expenditure out of the rates, and therefore require a degree of permanence and an expenditure which cannot reasonably be placed upon private frontagers (see the Coombe and Malden case).

This leads us to make one or two general observations before considering the suggestions of the Committee. In the passage we have quoted above from the Report it will be observed that it appears to be assumed that any demand when the street is made up before being taken over will be made upon the developing owner, but in practice the matter is very different. The developing owner when laying out private streets makes them up according to the requirements of any by-laws in force and then proceeds to develop his building estate. As he erects buildings they are often sold one by one, and the liability of making up the street before it is taken over by the local authority is gradually shifted from his shoulders and placed upon the owner frontagers. When the first houses are sold, if the by-laws have been fairly stringent, the roads appear in good condition; but in the development of an estate there is usually at first one principal road, and other roads are laid out leading into it. These side roads are often, at any rate at first, culs-de-sac, and the whole of the traction required by the building operations passes over the principal road. This road bears the whole brunt of the building operations, and as in these days material is transported in heavy lorries, it falls into disrepair and the local authority decides to take it over. By this time probably that part of the estate through which the principal road runs has been fully developed, and the developing owner having sold all the houses fronting upon the principal road, has no liability at all as regards it, as the frontagers will be called upon to make it up if it is to be taken over, although in developing other portions of the estate he is still putting a heavy strain upon the principal road with the haulage of material to the other houses he is building there.

Little of the expenditure put into this road at the laying-out stage remains of any use when the local authority come to take it over; the road is worn out, and the frontagers find themselves liable for the whole cost of making up a road according to the degree or class the local authority assign to it. This road is still bearing the whole traffic to other parts of the estate in the course of development, and if the by-roads leading into it form culs-de-sac, it is just possible that when the frontagers on the principal road are called upon to make up that road, the local authority, if they are proceeding under the Private Street Works Act, may exercise their discretion under section 10 and apportion some of the expenses on the frontagers of the houses on those culs-de-sac roads; but this is a discretionary power, and the words of the section, as we showed in our seventh article on "Making-up New and Private Streets," are obscure, access to the principal road having to be obtained "through a court, passage, or otherwise," and the cases decided upon them make it doubtful when such an apportionment may be held good. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, the power does not exist at all.

Under the Private Street Works Act, section 15, a power is given to the local authority to contribute to private street works, but this is also discretionary (see Chester *v.* Briggs), and there is now a corresponding discretionary power under the Public Health Act, 1925, section 81.

The Committee was only appointed to consider the control exercised by by-laws and regulations, so many of the questions we have touched upon in the above statement are outside the purview of their inquiry, as they arise out of the statutes; but, as we indicated in our articles, it is a serious question whether it should be left to the absolute discretion of the local authorities whether streets which are feeders to the principal street should be brought into the apportionment, and the terms of section 10 of the Private Street Works Act should be amended so as to bring in frontagers on streets which are mere culs-de-sac, and who benefit and are dependent upon the principal road, as contributories to the cost of making

up that road without question, the Public Health Acts being also amended to include a similar provision. Secondly, the discretion to contribute given to local authorities who are always anxious to keep down the rates is entirely unsatisfactory. If, when a street is taken over, it is desired to alter its character in the interests of the whole neighbourhood, and to make it relieve traffic from existing roads, there can be no question but that the expenses solely attributable to this change of character should not be thrown upon private frontagers on the street, but that a contribution as of right should be granted by the local authorities both under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, and the Public Health Act, 1925.

It may be well, also, to mention here the provisions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, an adoptive Act which, by section 19, enables local authorities to do such repairs as are required to obviate or remove danger to any passenger or vehicle, to streets not reparable by the inhabitants at large and to recover the expenses so incurred from the owners of land or premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon the street who have not complied with a notice to effect such repairs; but if a notice under this section is served on the owners, the majority in number or rateable value may require the authority, instead of proceeding under this section, to proceed under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or under the Private Street Works Act. This, however, involves the local authority taking over the street; so unless the local authority is prepared to take over, this section cannot be acted upon at all, and it is not available to keep streets not taken over from falling into a dangerous condition. A recent decision on this section, in the case Nash *v.* Giles, will be found noted in our issue of February 26, 1927. None of these questions came before the Committee for the reason we have stated above, but in our next article we shall revert to the recommendations of the Committee.

FLUELESS HOUSES

We reprint from the *Times* part of a letter from Mr. P. L. Waterhouse on this subject. The letter runs :—

"In the housing schemes which are still being developed by corporations and councils under the *aegis* of the Ministry of Health, the so-called 'all-electric' house is suddenly becoming popular. The sponsors point out with pride that these houses can be completed very economically in comparison with the old-fashioned ones with flues and chimneys. The fireplace, with its necessary hearth, mantel-register, brick flue, roof flashings, and chimney stack, is a costly item : all these details can be eliminated, with great saving of expense. In the important matter of ventilation, however, the fact is ignored that the properly constructed chimney-flue, with its regular up-draught, is in action day and night, with or without a fire, continuously changing and purifying the air of the room. The automatic method of ventilation disappears from the 'all-electric' flueless house, and in lieu of it is to be an air-brick or ventilator, carried through the wall, to accord with the by-laws pertaining to all rooms without fireplaces.

"I believe it will be generally agreed that in every house, 'all-electric' or otherwise, provision should be made in the living-room for cooking by coal or gas if desired (with the necessary flue), and for a fire-place in at least one bedroom; it becomes then an inexpensive matter, in conjunction with these chimneys, to carry up ventilating flues from other bedrooms. Or, alternatively, gratings might be fixed in the bedroom ceilings to connect with a simple system of ventilation in the roofs. But the flueless house is unhealthy, and should not be tolerated. I believe that if, from reasons of economy or any other motive, the Ministry of Health encourages this form of building, it will very soon find itself in sharp opposition to the medical and sanitary authorities throughout the country."

THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

This exhibition, which opened at Olympia at the beginning of the month and will close on March 26, contains many features and exhibits of special interest to architects and builders. Building materials and specialities are shown in considerable numbers, and in the new hall extension—"The Village of New Ideas"—there are no fewer than eight full-size houses of varying accommodation and built of different materials. Every aspect of home equipment is represented, including furnishing, heating, lighting, and decoration; while in the annexe there is an exhibition of gardens. Below we give a brief survey of some of the more notable exhibits having a special architectural or building interest :—

Belling & Co., Bridge Works, Southbury-road, Enfield, Middlesex. Stand 80, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

This exhibit comprises a representative display of electric fires, cookers, water heaters, and other domestic electrical appliances. There is a large selection to choose from at reasonable prices and in varying finishes and styles to suit any scheme of decoration. Particular attention is drawn to the wide range of domestic labour-saving appliances displayed, such as electric irons, warming plates, boiling rings, kettles, &c.

Bratt, Colbran & Co., and the "Heaped" Fire Co., Ltd., 10, Mortimer-street, W. 1. Stand 117, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

A representative selection of fireplace suites embodying the "Heaped" fire is shown on this stand. Especially interesting are the interiors in rustless steel, a metal which entirely eliminates the troublesome cleaning hitherto associated with steel interiors. High-grade workmanship and quiet architectural dignity of design are noteworthy features of the firm's products.

The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Stand 112, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

A spectacular display of Mazda lamps is here shown. In the foreground, the Mazda clock cut-out, reproduced to a very large scale, is picked out by spot-lights, while the clock face itself is illuminated from behind. To the rear of this tableau a number of cubicles, representing rooms in the home, have been equipped with appropriate B.T.H. fittings to demonstrate, under actual working conditions, the many types and sizes of Mazda lamps, including the latest development—the "Pearl" Mazda.

Candy & Co., Ltd., 87, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W. 1. Stand 77, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

The "Devon" fire, the makers claim, embodies all the correct principles of construction, as the back, sides and bottom are composed of a specially prepared fireclay, which results in considerable fuel economy and an extensive diffusion of heat in the room in which it may be fixed. The fire can be produced to fit in with any colour scheme and with any style of decoration. Examples of the firm's decorative pottery, which is styled "Wescontree" ware, are also on view.

Carter & Co., Ltd., Poole, Dorset. London Office and Showrooms, 29, Albert Embankment, S.E. 11. Stand 34, Ground Floor, New Hall.

This stand is architecturally one of the most attractive in the exhibition. It is built almost wholly of tiles, after the design of Mr. Leslie Mansfield, and illustrates very effectively the various uses to which tiles and pottery may be put in modern buildings. Many different colours are shown, not merely as varieties, but embodied in the design architecturally, and used with rich decorative effect. On the piers standing inside the wings, vases of flowers in coloured faïence provide a glowing touch of colour, while on the walls are some coloured faïence plaques by Phœbe Stabler, which add appreciably to the effectiveness of the exhibit. The stand contains a completely tiled bathroom, with built-in bath and fittings, a tiled kitchen, a cloak room and lavatory (showing a cheaper scheme of tiling), and a centre room devoted to the display of tiled fireplaces, embodying the Carter fire. These are of the all-tile, no type, with both sunk fire on the hearth basket grates. There is also an excellent d of Poole pottery. The floors show attr examples of floor tiling and mosaic.

Clarkhills, Ltd., 27, Old Bond-street, District Sales Offices: 5, Cornwall-s Birmingham; 4, Water-street, Manch King's-road, Lancing, Sussex. Stan Ground Floor, Main Hall.

The "Clarkhill" automatic water he designed to meet the entire domestic hot requirements of the modern household. in the kitchen or scullery, the "Clar it is claimed, will provide all the hot t the house with an unlimited supply of hot in a few seconds. No hot-water tank, ret expansion pipe, is needed with this s which is simple, safe, and economical in wo In addition, the "Clarkhill" electric heater, which works on the thermostat controlled storage principle, is shown.

Cuirass Products, Ltd., Abbey House, T street, Westminster, S.W.1. Stand Ground Floor, Main Hall.

A demonstration of the waterproofing, resisting and heat-resisting qualities of waterproofing paints and compounds is a feature of this exhibit. The liquid mat applied with a brush and will waterproof roofs composed of corrugated iron, zinc, felt, concrete, asphalt, bitumen roofing protective covering. Convincing proof i vided by the demonstration of a roof co with rust-holed corrugated iron, old fel zinc treated with Cuirass liquid proofin putty compound and subjected to a con downpour of water. Other demonstrati interest to architects and builders are give

Empire Stone Co., Ltd., 231, Strand, Stand 41, Ground Floor, New Hall.

The central feature of this exhibit is a garden seat, flanked by two stone oil jar front of the garden seat is a pedestal bir surrounded by small vases. Smaller bird are shown on two small pieces of lawn rounded by a low stone wall carrying stor and vases. Sundials of various desig exhibited at the back of the stand. ornaments in various natural stone colou finishes are shown.

Express Boilers, Ltd., 65, Great Portland W.1. Stand 88, Gallery, Main Hall.

With "Express Boilers," here exhibited are no fumes and no flue pipe is required it is possible to get water at boiling point making or cooking purposes in seventeen s starting from cold. The boiler is shown over the kitchen sink, with a pipe to bat By this means one boiler gives a sufficie water service for the ordinary household a hot bath can be had in a few minutes, nominal cost of 1d.

W. N. Froy & Sons, Ltd., Brunswick Hammersmith, W.6. Stand 71, Floor, Main Hall.

Sanitary fixtures and fittings of variou are here exhibited, including two tile rooms. Special features of the exhibit ar lain enamelled apron-type baths, mad one piece, and the vitreous china acce such as soap and sponge holders, holders, &c., which are recessed into th thus eliminating the nuisance of fixing becoming loose, &c. Examples of the models in vitreous china and marble l basins and porcelain enamelled sinks, also shown.

W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 19–23, High Kingston-on-Thames. Stand 32, Floor, Main Hall.

Interior decorative treatments and of furnishing are shown to advantage stand. The small room suggests an int and economical scheme of Tudor oak p suitable for a lounge, with appropriate treatment, furnishings, hangings, and A bedroom scheme, arranged in the larg provides plain walls, having texture an

ackground to some fine examples of repro-
on walnut furniture—one of the firm's most
ar and distinctive products. The curtains
he narrow band of enrichment at the junc-
f wall and ceiling provide a touch of colour
attractive yet simple room, thoroughly in
athy with modern ideas of decoration.
ier section of the stand is devoted to
ed wall treatments and furnishing fabrics.

al Electric Co., Ltd., Head Office, Magnet
use, Kingsway, W.C.2. Stand 86, Ground
or, Main Hall.

Iagnet" electrical appliances for use in the
hold, embracing cooking, heating, washing,
ng and lighting by electricity, are fully
n on this stand. A continuous demonstra-
f the appliances is given. The "Magnet
ic Wizard," which washes and wrings
es, cleans and sharpens knives, makes ice
, minces meat, &c., is also on view.

mond Bros. & Champness, Ltd., Alfreton-
eet, S.E.17. Stand 76, Ground Floor, Main
ll.

e exhibits at this stand comprise lifts of all
ptions: (1) Electric passenger lift with
ed mahogany cage and wrought-iron
sure; (2) electric push-button service lift
eavy duty in hotels and business houses;
atented electric service lift for private
s, specially arranged for low current con-
tion; (4) "H. & C" disappearing dining-
lift for private houses, and standard hand
e lift, both fitted with safety self-sustaining
(5) hand power invalid or passenger lift
with self-sustaining gear and every safety
e.

Hawkins & Co., Ltd., and Kelvinator, Ltd.,
35, Drury-lane, Kingsway, W.C.2. Stand
Ground Floor, Main Hall.

e exhibit of these firms comprises an almost
lete range of labour-saving equipment for
odern electric home, including the Miller
vanhoe lighting fixtures, Universal cooking
s, Universal suction sweepers and Universal
ng and ironing machines. A special
e is the Kelvinator automatic electric
eration for the home. The apparatus
without human attention and has no
or other connections, except to an ordinary
e plug in the wall.

ven Stove Co., Ltd., 156, Charing Cross-
d, W.C.2. Stand 125, Ground Floor,
n Hall.

exhibit includes "Interoven" and
r-Interoven" convertible cooking and
g stoves (Pascall's Patents), for cooking
eals, baking bread and pastry, and
ample supply of hot water for baths and
tic purposes and an open fire when
g is over. The stoves are instantly
tible from a cooking stove to an open
ting-room grate. Other exhibits include
y" expanding barless fire fronts for
lising old-fashioned sitting and bedroom
at a small cost; also "Bewty Minors"
"Bewty" dog grates, "Ten-in-one"
ble stool bottom grates, and wrought
range boilers.

ireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds. London
rooms, 167, Strand, W.C.2. Stand 94,
nd Floor, Main Hall.

of the chief features of this exhibit is
play of garden ornaments and fireplaces
efco" ware. Many new varieties are
for the first time, including animal
vases, bird-baths, &c., and the possi-
of the material are further shown by its
the construction of the stand itself.
ed garden ware is also shown. Among
ttractive features of the stand is a
of lavatory basins, including one with
led finish, provided to meet the modern
l for a lavatory basin in every bedroom,
signed to harmonise with decorative
s.

Gas Exhibit, 84, Horseferry-road, West-
er, S.W.1. Stand 87, Ground Floor,
Hall.

exhibit consists of a series of rooms
gas fires in artistic settings which
armonise with any style of furnishing.
A number of gas cookers are also shown. There is also a kitchen fitted with the latest labour-saving gas appliances and a bathroom to demonstrate the use of the gas water-heater. A section of special interest to architects and builders is the building section, in which are shown the various types of built-in gas fires and economy flues, by the use of which the chimney breast is abolished and more room secured, with a considerable saving in cost.

Major & Co., Ltd., 205, Borough High Street, S.E.1. Stand 67, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

This exhibit consists of a garden bungalow designed to illustrate the many uses of Solignum, both as a wood preservative and as an artistic decorative stain. Particular attention is directed to its effect on dry rot. The liquid is especially suitable for the preservation of fences and other garden woodwork, and for the permanent staining of floors.

Thos. Parsons & Sons, 315–317, Oxford-street, W.1. Stand 10, Ground Floor New Hall.

The principal feature of this exhibit is a room in the William and Mary style finished in "Parso-Glaze," a high quality scumbling and glazing paint. A number of panels finished in the same material are also on view, showing the novel and artistic effects produced when used in conjunction with Parsons' rubber stipplers. "Parso-Glaze" has been used on the exterior of the *Daily Mail* stands in the furnishing section.

The Plywood Development Association, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. Stand 38, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

This exhibit takes the form of a room, designed by Mr. Joseph Emberton, A.R.I.B.A., showing some of the principal uses to which plywood may be put in the home. The walls, ceiling and floor are covered in plywood, and on the outside walls there are large panels of various woods stained to different shades. There are doors made of thick plywood, and furniture constructed mainly of plywood illustrates some of the uses of this material in cabinet making.

Thomas Potterton, Ravenswood-road, Balham S.W.12. Stand 88, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

On this stand is shown a selection of the standardised types of "Victor" gas boilers, demonstrating a working example of a system supplying hot water for general domestic use. A small installation for warming purposes, with circulating water radiators heated by gas, controlled automatically, is in operation as an instance of supplementary heating equipment for residences or offices, or as an example of treatment for small conservatories, &c. "Thermostats" for the automatic regulation of gas consumption, both water-type and atmospheric-type, can be seen in action.

Raines & Porter, Ltd., Tranby Works, Hull, and London Warehouse and Offices: 17–19, Globe-street, Borough, S.E.1. Stand 57, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

Artistic decorative materials are here copiously exhibited, including: (1) "Velmatt" flat wall finish, which dries with a rich, dull, velvety surface; (2) "Muradek," a washable paste distemper; (3) "Denzene," an undercoating for enamels and paints; (4) "Purol-Flex" finishing paint; (5) "Glosilene Enamel"; (6) "Flexine," which, used as a scumble, a stain, or a glaze, gives natural wood effects; and (7) housing stains and wood preservatives.

Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Rawlplug House, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Stand 108, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

Rawlplugs are made in sizes to suit every size of screw on the market. The largest plug, when fixed into a hard material, is capable of withstanding a direct strain of over three tons. Other important labour-saving exhibits are a complete range of bathroom fittings in Durium and white enamel; Durofix, the waterproof adhesive; Durolustre, the tarnish preventive; and liquid porcelain, an enamel which, it is claimed, will not chip or crack. Three new Rawlplug specialities not hitherto exhibited are wood preservative, putty compound and liquid proofing.

Rubber Growers' Association (Inc.) 2, 3 & 4, Idol-lane, E.C. 3. Stand 60, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

This exhibit shows domestic applications of rubber, including rubber flooring, panelling, rubber-topped tables, sponge rubber upholstered furniture, sponge rubber mattresses, miscellaneous rubber articles for the home, waterproof clothing, rubber flowers, rubber brushes of various kinds, and a variety of articles made by a new process in which rubber is combined with precious metals.

Samuel Smith & Sons, Ltd., Works and Showrooms, Beehive Foundry, Smethwick, and 41, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Stand 121, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

The patent "Foresight" range, the new "Foresight Junior" combination stove, and other grates and ranges of all descriptions are exhibited on this stand. The "Foresight" range, employing one fire only, cooks, bakes, boils and ensures a plentiful hot-water supply at one and the same time. It can be converted into a sitting-room grate in a few seconds, and also, it is claimed, reduces the fuel bill by half. All these advantages are also embodied in the new "Foresight" junior stove, which, being portable, can be fixed in a few hours.

Spenser's "Silverlite," 6, London-street, Paddington, W. 2. Stand 97, Ground Floor, Main Hall.

The advantage claimed for the "Silverlite" generator is that a complete installation provides the essential services required in a modern country house, such as lighting, heating, and cooking. Various fittings are shown suitable for houses of any design or period; also gas fires, Jacobean dog grates, and "Sunray" reflectors. How petrol gas can be applied for cooking is also demonstrated.

Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., East Molesey, Surrey. Stand 42, Ground Floor, New Hall.

The Triangular system of construction is here fully shown; the "Trianco" block, slab and tile machines are demonstrated, and a complete range of the products of the machines are on view. Special attention is drawn to the "Trianco" concrete mixer, now shown for the first time. The special features of this mixer are its bearings, which are all protected against contact with the mix. It can be converted for working and discharging either right or left-handed.

Triplex Foundry, Ltd., Great Bridge, Staffs. London Showrooms, 12, Newman-street, W. 1.

Triplex grates fitted with various tiling effects are here displayed. The popular "C" pattern is shown at work, and cooking and hot-water supply demonstrations are being constantly given. A notable feature in connection with these grates is the small amount of coal needed to obtain efficiency.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Bury Works, Rickmansworth, Herts. Stand 36, Ground Floor, New Hall.

This firm exhibits a modern labour-saving house erected on their reinforced concrete system of construction by which method 500 houses have been completed during the past twelve months. Externally, the house is designed on attractive Georgian lines with only slight variations to allow such important features as the latest type of steel windows and casements to be embodied. The planning of the house is compact and economical. Several alternative internal plans are available to suit varying aspects.

Samuel Wills & Co., Ltd. Bristol: 40, Castle-green. London: 6, Eldon-street, E.C. 3.

This stand is designed to show the artistic properties of "Wallpax," which, it is stated is the only patent wax paint made in England. The wall panels are decorated in pleasing shades, showing their use for different purposes. Specimens of various surfaces treated with this material are also shown, such as wall-paper wood, Sirapite plaster, Keene's cement, asbestos, &c. Samples are also exhibited of varnishes, stains, enamels, hard gloss finishes, &c.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅔
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0⅔
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅔
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅔
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2⅓
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1¾
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅔
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅔
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1⅔
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Mason	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers	Slaters	Plum-bers	Pain-ters
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
London:							
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 424.)

EW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

er-street.—BUILDINGS.—The Metropolitan y Co. are preparing plans for the develop- f the site adjoining Baker-street station, unded by Marylebone-road, Upper Baker- and Allsop-place. Here it is proposed to set of flats, a department store, shops, and a public hall, at a cost of £750,000. uildings proposed will be seven stories ith a total floor area of about 10 acres. will be room for some 200 flats. The hall, which is also proposed, will be at the the site nearest to the old Madame d's. The plans have been prepared by W. Clark, A.R.I.B.A., architect.

elnau.—HOUSING.—A site of 2¼ acres on stelnau estate, Barnes, is likely to be sed by the London County Council for .

don.—CINEMA.—A new company, which cently been formed under the name of ns, Ltd., has purchased from the Croydon ation a site at £25,000, for the erection picture theatre. Mr. Robert Cromie, B.A., 73, Edgware-road, W. 1, is the ct. The work is to cost about £250,000.

vare. — HOUSES.—A sum of £600,000 is d to be spent on the development of t of the main portion of the Watling estate at Edgware-road. The scheme s for the erection of an additional 1,020 and flats. The work will probably be out by Messrs. C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd., Victoria-street, S.W. 1, who are the pre- ntractors of the estate.

m.—SCHOOL.—The London County are to build another school on the estate, Woolwich. The site is in m-avenue, and will provide for 760 n. A sum of £37,084 has been recom- for the work.

der-hill.—EXTENSIONS.—The Lavender- ilion is to be extended by adding another o the seating capacity of the theatre. Frank Matcham & Co., 9, Warwick- W.C. 1, are the architects for the scheme, s estimated to cost between £50,000 and . No building contracts have been let.

grove.—STUDIO.—Messrs. Dorman, Long ave commenced the erection of the steel- r the large studio in Lime-grove. Mr. ritlove, A.R.I.B.A., of Sherwood-street, ly, is the architect. The consulting is Mr. Douglas S. Young, M.I.Mech.E., ct.E.

-street.—SCHOOL.—As a memorial to Father Bernard Vaughan, the Rev. T. J. Ring has submitted a proposal London County Council for the erection hool in Lucus-street, Whitechapel, to odate 400 children. The County have passed a recommendation that no ions be offered.

nk.—PREMISES.—The Imperial Chemical es, Ltd., are about to purchase from don County Council a site with frontages ank, Horseferry-road and Smith-square, or the erection of new premises.

m.—REBUILDING.—Mr. A. E. Stone, xeley-street, W. 1, is preparing plans rebuilding of "The Crown" Theatre, eet, Peckham, as a picture theatre. 2,500. The building work has not yet ced.

loo-road.—IMPROVEMENTS.—In connec- the improvements to be carried out at d Vic.," Waterloo-road, Messrs. Frank & Co., 9, Warwick-court, W.C. 1, en appointed architects in conjunction Philip Tilden, architect.

ham-lane.—REBUILDING.—The Empire West Ham-lane, is to be rebuilt. The is Mr. C. Masey, L.R.I.B.A., 19, k-court, Strand, W.C. 2. No building has yet been settled.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

MAR. 14. — **Beeston.** — HOUSES. — Forty-two in Clifford-av. and Central-av., for U.D.C. E. A. Bush, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 14.—**Bournemouth.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to sheds, stores, stables, &c., at East-yard, Holdenhurst-rd., for C.B. F. P. Dolamore, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—**Bristol.**—ACCOMMODATION. — Additional offices adjoining existing Customs House at Avonmouth, for Port Authority. T. A. Peace, E., Port of Bristol Authority, Avonmouth. Dep. £3.

MAR. 14.—**Congleton.**—HOUSES.—108 at Bromley-la., for T.C. W. H. D. Arthur, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 14.—**Guildford.**—FLATS.—60 flats on Aldershot-rd. estate, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.E.

MAR 14.—**Kent.**—REPAIRS.—Painting, distempering and general repairs to certain premises, for C.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Sessions House, Maidstone.

MAR. 14.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—ACCOMMODATION. —For staff at County Sanatorium, Shotts, for C.C. P. C. Smith, Architect and Town-planning Engineer, District Offices, Hamilton.

MAR. 14.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—HOUSES.—Strutherhill, Larkhall (110), Overton-rd., Cambuslang (80), for C.C. P. C. Smith, Housing and Town-Planning Department, District Offices, Hamilton.

MAR. 14.—**Liskeard.**—HOUSES.—12 houses at Park View, for T.C. H. R. Venning, Lic.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Midland Bank Chambers.

MAR. 14.—**Maidstone.**—HOUSES.—Four houses at Teston, for R.D.C. T. A. Busbridge, S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—**Newbridge.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school for boys, for Monmouthshire E.C. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 14.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—At 112, Grenville-rd. and 69, East-st., and cottage at rear, Stonehouse, for C.B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

MAR. 14.—**Rishworth.**—CHURCH.—At Godley, Rishworth, near Halifax. Walsh & Maddock, A's and S's, 10, Harrison-rd., Halifax.

MAR. 14. — **Sheffield.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — For (1) alterations to switchboard gallery and erection of new switchroom at Blackburn Meadows Power Station; (2) sewage installation at Neepsend Generating Station; (3) transformer sub-station in Trippet-lane; (4) transformer sub-station in Staniforth-road, Darnall, for T.C. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and E. Dep. 10s. 6d. each.

MAR. 14.—**St. Andrews.**—FILTERS.—Construction of four new gravitation filters and relative works at Upper Pipeland, for T.C. William Watson, Water E. Dep. 2.

MAR. 14.—**Stoke-on-Trent.** — BUILDINGS. — Motor garage and locomotive house at Gas Works, Etruria, for T.C. Chief Gas E. Dep. £1.

MAR. 14.—**Stretford.**—SCHOOL.—Elementary school, King's-rd., Old Trafford, for E.C. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—**Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—56 on Humbledon estate; 136 at Newcastle-rd.; and 24 at Fulwell, for Corporation. B.E. Dep. £6 6s.

MAR. 14.—**Walthamstow.**—HOUSES.—36 Fitzwygram site, Forest-rd., for U.D.C. G. W. Holmes, E. and S.

MAR. 14. — **Windsor.**—HOUSES. — Twelve parlour-type, fences, paths, &c., Church-rd., Old Windsor, for R.D.C. W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 14.—**Windsor.** — HOUSES. — Twelve parlour-type, fences, paths, &c., Bagshot-rd., Sunninghill, for R.D.C. W. Menzies, F.S.I., Englefield Green. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 15.—**Braithwell.**—SCHOOL.—For West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAR. 15.—**Carlisle.**—PREMISES.—In Fisher-st. J. Leslie, A.

MAR. 15.—**Cranbrook.**—WIRING.—Hartley House, for electric light, for B.G. E. Clarke, C.

MAR. 15. — **Cumberland.** — BUILDING. — For (*a*) Weights and Measures Department with police residence over at Keswick; (*b*) conversion of property, Main-st., Brampton, into Weights and Measures Department and police residence, for C.C. J. Forster, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., The Courts, Carlisle. Dep. £1.

MAR. 15.—**Dublin.**—TILING.—Floor-tiling work at the Electricity Works, Pigeon House Fort, for C.B. City Electrical E.

MAR. 15. — **Epping.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 10 houses, in pairs, for the U.D.C. H. Webb, S. to the Council, Epping. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 15.—**Ilkley.**—HOUSES.—56 non-parlour type on the Leeds-rd. Wheatley-lane site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 15.—**Oughtibridge.**—RENEWING.—Floor and concreting the roof of heating chamber at Council school, for West Riding E.C. Wm. Wood, Divisional Clerk, Town Hall, Penistone.

MAR. 15. — **Stoke-on-Trent.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 16.—**Brighton.**—HOUSES.—Erection in brick of 60 houses, for the Corporation of Brighton. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Town Hall. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—**Bristol.**—CHALET. — For consumptive patients at the Southmead Hospital, for T.C. T. S. Lamb, C., St. Peter's Hospital. Dep. £3.

MAR. 16. — **Dalton-in-Furness.** — SCHOOL. — Central school and alterations to existing house at "Dowdales," for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

MAR. 16.—**Dublin.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—City abattoir, North Circular-rd., for C.B. F. McArdle, A. and Civil E., Ulster Bank-chambers, Lower O'Connell-st. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 16.—**Hebden Bridge.**—HOUSES.—18 on Eaves site, for U.D.C. H. L. Bottomley, A. and S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—**Lenham.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Sanatorium, for Kent C.C. F. W. Ruck, C.A., 86, Week-st., Maidstone. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 16.—**St. Helens (I.W.).**—HOUSES.—22 at Oakfield, for U.D.C. L. F. Phillips, C., Alexandra-rd., High Park, Ryde.

✱MAR. 16.—**Stamford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 28 (non-parlour type) on New Cross-rd. housing site, Stamford, for B.C. B.E., Town Hall, Stamford. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 16.—**Stocksbridge.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to Council offices, for U.D.C. H. M. Aitchison, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 16.—**Thedwastre.**—HOUSES.—28 for R.D.C. Hunt & Coates, architects, 51A, Abbeygate-st., Bury St. Edmunds. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 16.—**Wallingford.**—COTTAGES.—Pair at East Hagbourne housing site, New-rd., and pair at Brightwell site, for R.D.C. J. G. T. West & Son, A's, The Knowl, Abingdon.

MAR. 17.—**Devon.**—PAINTING.—Improvement of offices, fixing sanitary fittings, and external painting, &c., at Brixham, Furzeham Hill Council school, for E.C. Architect's Office, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

MAR. 17.—**Llantrisant.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-two at Pontyclun, and road and sewer work, also 18 houses at Gilfach Goch, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, architects and engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £5.

MAR. 17.—**London.**—REBUILDING.—Roof story of main part of administrative block, repairing ceilings and floors, roof repairs and lantern lights, at the Belmont Institution, Surrey, for Guardians of Parish of Fulham. Guardians' Offices, 129, Fulham Palace-rd. Dep. £2.

MAR. 17.—**Manchester.**—CONVENIENCES.—At Ten Acres-la. recreation ground, Newton Heath, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s

MAR. 17.—**Manchester.**—RAILINGS.—Wrought-iron railings and gates at the Claremont-rd., Withington, and Ravensbury-st., Clayton, Municipal Schools, for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 17.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating of offices, George-st., and also Eastcroft, Basford and Radford Gas Works, for T.C. W. J. Board, T.C.

MAR. 18.—**Edinburgh.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to St. Anthony's R.C. School, Lochend-rd., Leith, for E.C. J. Stewart, Executive Officer.

MAR. 18. — **Ely.** — HOUSES. — Erection of 40 (or less at the option of the Council) on the St. John's-rd. housing site, for the U.D.C. W. McKelvie, A. and S., City Surveyor's Office, Silver-st., Ely. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 18.—**Stourbridge.**—SCHOOL.—For girls, for the Worcestershire E.C. A. V. Rowe, C.A., 38, Foregate-st., Worcester.

MAR. 18.—**Swancombe.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 46 parlour-type houses on the Milton-rd. housing site, for U.D.C. L. E. Croucher, S., Council Offices, Swancombe, Greenhithe, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 19.—**Aberystwyth.**—BUILDING.—Rear of Bridgend house, Llanbadarnfawr, for R.D.C. O. Morgan, C.

MAR. 19.—**Belfast.** — EXTENSIONS.—To Harbour Power Station, for C.B. S. C. Hunter, Quantity S., 2, Wellington-pl. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 19.—**Bridlington.**—LAVATORIES.—Additional lavatory accommodation in the golf club house, for T.C. B.E. and S.

MAR. 19.—**Bridlington.**—PAINTING.—Also redecorating interior and exterior of golf club house, for T.C. B.E. and S.

MAR. 19.—**Crediton.**—HOUSES.—Six at Morchard Bishop and four at Poughill, near Crediton, for R.D.C. E. O. Harding, A. and S., 34, Prospect-park, Exeter.

MAR. 21.—**Abergavenny.**—HOUSES.—Twenty off Park-rd., for T.C. Wm. H. Hopwood, T.C.

MAR. 21.—**Birkenhead.**—SUB-STATIONS.—Electric, on land, Woodchurch-rd., Prenton, and Plymyard estate, Eastham, for C.B. C. Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., Borough E. and S Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 21.—**Chelmsford.**—COTTAGES.—For R.D.C. (1) 24 at Great Baddow housing site, together with construction of a length of new road (200 yds. in length) and drainage and excavation for water main; (2) 2 at Little Baddow; (3) 8 at Boreham; (4) 4 at Galleywood; (5) 4 at Rettendon; (6) 4 at Sandon; (7) 4 at Woodham Ferrers, for R.D.C. J. Dewhurst, E. and S., Waterloo-la.

MAR. 21.—**Chertsey.**—PAINTING.—Outside and repairs 50 houses Marsh-lane, Green-lane, School-lane, and Addison-rd., Addlestone, for U.D.C. E. J. Castle, C.

✱MAR. 21.—**Dewsbury.**—NEW INFIRMARY.—Erection of for the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary Board. Thomas W. Sharpe, L.R.I.B.A.; Huddersfield-rd., Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 21.—**Guildford.**—ALTERATIONS.—At Millmead House, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, S., Market Chambers, Onslow-st. Dep. £2.

MAR. 21. —**London.** —PAVILION AND SHELTER.—Erection of a dressing pavilion adjacent to the running track at Finsbury Park, N., and of a shelter next the bowling green at Clapham Common, for the L.C.C. Chief Officer, Parks Department, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (Room 393 F.).

MAR. 21.—**Long Eaton.**—HOUSES.—Ten in College-st., for U.D.C. H. Raven, A. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 21.—**Tandragee.**—HOUSES.—11 Artisans' houses for U.D.C. Hobart & Heron, A's., 120, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £3.

MAR. 22.—**Barnet.**—EXTENSION POST OFFICE.—At Barnet, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 22.—**Bradford.**—HOUSES.—326 at Eccleshill, for T.C. City A.

MAR. 22.—**Godstone.**—HOUSES.—32 at Sunny Bank, Upper Warlingham, for R.D.C. S. F. Evershed, A.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Oxted.

MAR. 22.—**Ireland.**—BUILDING.—At (1) Castleisland Garda Siochana Station, co. Kerry; (2) Carrick-on-Suir Garda Siochana Station, co. Tipperary; (3) Lissadel Garda Siochana Station, co. Sligo, for Commissioners fo Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary Office of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

MAR. 22.—**Leeds.**—COTTAGE.—Caretaker's cottage at Bramley Falls, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

MAR. 22.—**Leeds.**—SCHOOL.—Hawksworth, for E.C. J. Graham, Director of Education.

MAR. 22.—**South Dublin.**—COTTAGES.—Thirty-nine, for R.D.C. G. Gallagher, C., 1, James's-st., Dublin.

MAR. 22.—**Warwick.**—BUILDING.—For (1) Children's infirmary block (38 beds) and additions to the nurses' home; (2) heating and hot-water supplies; (3) electric lighting, for B.G. C. H. Passman, C., 48, Bedford-st., Leamington Spa.

MAR. 23.—**Glamorgan.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Ferndale (Rhondda), for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱MAR. 23.—**London.** CLEANING AND PAINTING.—WORKS.—At various buildings and hospitals, for the M.A.B. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

MAR. 23.—**Shoreditch.**—ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.—At the kitchens at St. Leonard's House, Kingsland-rd., E.2, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Leonard. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 in Treasury Notes.

✱MAR. 23.—**Surrey and London.**—ALTERATIONS.—(1) Alterations to entrance at The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey; (2) sundry alterations at Chelsea Casual Ward, Milman's-st., Chelsea, S.W.; (3) alterations to Superintendent's quarters at Wandsworth Casual Ward, Swaffield-rd., S.W.18, for the M.A.B. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

MAR. 23.—**Whelley.**—CHURCH.—Austin & Paley, A.'s, Castle-pk., Lancaster.

MAR. 24.—**Chorley.**—BATH.—Reinforced concrete bath, &c., Public Swimming Baths, for T.C. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

✱MAR. 24.—**Colchester.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To Royal Grammar School, Colchester, for Governors, Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Essex C.C., Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 24.—**Wales.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and repainting buildings, bridges, &c., at Port Talbot, Neath, &c.; Morriston, Landore, &c., for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station, W.2.

MAR. 25.—**Herts.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Harpenden, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 25.—**Longford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Kelleher barracks, for U.D.C. P. K. McNally, Town S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 25.—**Salford.**—RAILING.—590 lin. yds. of iron boundary railing round site for new school; wrought-iron railings and ladders to the humus tanks at the sewage works, Weaste, for T.C. L. C. Evans, T.C.

MAR. 26.—**Bristol.**—FLATS.—Block of flats at Eugene-st, St. James's, for T.C. Lessel S. McKenzie, City E. and S., 51, Prince-st. Dep. £1.

MAR. 26.—**Stafford.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of new wing at The Friary School, Lichfield, for the Staffordshire Education Committee. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

MAR 28.—**Dublin.**—HOUSES.—266 houses on Drumcondra and Glasnevin housing area, for C.B. City A., Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £2.

✱MAR. 28.—**Durham.**—HOUSES.—114, together with road works, sewers, &c., on Sunderland-road, for T.C. J. W. Green, City E. and S. and A. Dep. £5 5s.

✱MAR. 28.—**Rowley Regis.**—PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCE.—Erection of and for incidental works, at the junction of Lower Chapel-st. and Tipton-rd., Tiverdale, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Council House, Old Hill, Staffordshire.

✱MAR. 29.—**Birmingham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of "Victoria" Telephone Exchange, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱MAR. 29.—**Canterbury.**—ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION.—Demolition of premises known as the "George and Hoy" Beer Cart-lane, Canterbury, and the erection of electrical sub-station and works appertaining thereto, for the Canterbury C.C. P. H. Warwick, M.I.M. & Cy.E., City S and E., Municipal Buildings, Canterbury.

MAR. 29.—**Dover.**—PAINTING.—Exterior at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. C. D. Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

✱MAR. 29. —**London.** — PUBLIC CONVENIENCE. — Erection of at Willows-yard, Harlesden-rd., Harlesden, N.W.10, for the Willesden D.C. F. Wilkinson, M.Inst.C.E., E. to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne-rd., Kilburn, N.W.6.

✱MAR. 30.—**St. Helens.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 606 of brick in various districts, for the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E., Town Hall, St. Helens. Dep. £2.

✱MAR. 31.—**Hastings.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Hastings, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱APR. 1.—**London.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 38 in Cannon Hill-lane, and 62 in Whatley-av., for the Merton and Morden U.D.C. G. Jerram, A.M.I.C.E. Council Offices, Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £3.

APR. 12.—**Castleford.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Temple-st. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Goole.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water apparatus at Old Goole Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱APR. 12.—**London.**—CASUAL WARDS.—Erection of at Edmonton House, 77, Bridport-rd., Edmonton, for Edmonton Union. G. A. Lewis, Acting C. to the Guardians, Board Room, 77, Bridport-st., Edmonton. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 12.—**Thurscroft.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water, at Thurscroft Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—.**Barnsley.**—BUNGALOW.—Westbourne-grove. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-place.

—**Botley.**—CLUB.—At Hedge End, for British Legion. Mr. Archer, 1, St. Helens-rd.

—**Calderstones.**—DEMOLITION.—Of "Woodlands," Cromptons-lane. A. Ernest Shennan, F.R.I.B.A., 14, North John-st., Liverpool.

—**Carlisle.**—EXTENSIONS.—To bakery, Junction-st., for Co-operative Society, Ltd. S. W. B. Jack, A. and S., Lloyds Bank-chambers.

—.**Leyburn.**—CINEMA.—At Leyburn. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-place, Barnsley.

—**Murroes.**—ADDITIONS.—To Murroes School, for Forfarshire E.C. Master of Works, Education Offices, Forfar.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAR. 14.—**Croft.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Hodgson, S.

MAR. 14.—**Denbighshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. E. A Evans, F.S.I., C.E.

MAR. 14.—**Dewsbury.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. H. Dearden, B.E.

MAR. 14.—**Dunmow.**—ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. P. E. Furlong, S., 58, New-st.

MAR. 14.—**Ilkeston.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Corporation. B.S.

MAR. 14.—**Kidderminster.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. J. Hawcroft, B.S.

MAR. 14.—**Llanelly.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For Corporation. B.S.

MAR. 14.—**Margate.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. E. A. Borg, B.E., 13, Grosvenor-pl.

MAR. 14.—**Normanton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 14.—**Prescot.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. A. Gregson, S., 2, West-st.

MAR. 14.—**Rothwell.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. F. Moorhouse, C.

MAR. 14.—**Sculcoates.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. B. Hinchliffe, E. and S., 4, Parliament-st., Hull.

MAR. 14.—**Sevenoaks.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. Randerson, S.

MAR. 15.—**Chailey.**—ROAD MATERIALS. &C.—For R.D.C. R. P. Cheale, D.S., Union Buildings, West-st., Lewes.

MAR. 15.—**Chelmsford.**—GRANITE.—200 tons 1½ in., 500 tons ¾ in. or ½ in., free from dust: and granite kerb, Scotch, Norwegian, or equal, 2,000 yds. 5 in. by 10 in. straight, dressed edge kerb, 150 yds. 5 in. by 10 in. circular, dressed edge kerb, for T.C. E. J. Miles, B.E. and S.

MAR. 15.—**Faversham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. G. Chittenden, D.S., Ashford-rd.

MAR. 15.—**Littleborough.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. G. H. Wild, S.

MAR. 15.—**Manchester.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For B.G. E. Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works, Union Offices, All Saints'.

MAR. 15.—**Mountain Ash.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. G. Thomas, E. and S.

MAR. 15.—**Stokesley.**—ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. H. Lee, Jnr., Highway S.

MAR. 16.—**Burnley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. B.E. and S.

MAR. 16.—**Chorley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.S.

MAR. 16. — **Crompton.** — ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. T. Jones, E. and S.

MAR. 16.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Buildi and the provision of additional equipme Butter Testing Station, Harcourt-ter., fo sioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secret of Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin.

MAR. 16.—**Dublin.**—MATERIALS.—Buildi and supplies, for Commissioners of Public W Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Cliath, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAR. 16.—**Easingwold.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. J. R. Tweddle, C.

MAR. 16.—**Grangegorman.**—MATERIALS kinds, for Mental Hospital Committee. J. Chief C.

MAR. 16.—**Kenilworth.**—ROAD MATER U.D.C. S. Douglas, S.

MAR. 16.—**Kettering.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. F. W. Stowe, C.

MAR. 16.—**Nelson.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— W. Shackleton, B.E. and S.

MAR. 16.—**Stevenage.**—ROAD MATER U.D.C. Reg. A. Gandy, E. and S.

MAR. 17.—**Doncaster.**—ROAD MATERIA R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, S.

MAR. 17.—**Loughborough.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. H. J. Morgan, S., Knightthorpe-rd.

MAR. 18.—**Batley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— B.E.

MAR. 18.—**Great Yarmouth.**—ROAD MA For C.B. S. P. Thompson, B.E.

MAR. 18.—**Tipton.**—BUILDING MATER U.D.C. H. N. Woodard, E. and S.

MAR. 19.—**Bucklow.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. R. C. Cordon, S., 25, Station Altrincham.

MAR. 19.—**Hailsham.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. G. B. Fairchild, S., 17, London-ro

MAR. 19.—**Hemsworth.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, S.

MAR. 19.—**Howden.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. B. Shaw, S.

MAR. 19.—**London.**—BUILDING MATERIA For Islington B.G. A. King, C., St. Upper Holloway, N.19.

MAR. 19.—**Lytham Saint Annes.**—ROAD M —For T.C. B.S.

MAR. 19.—**Port Talbot.**—BUILDING MA For T.C. B.E.

MAR. 19.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—R Iron railings, for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 19.—**Shifnal and Blymhill.**—ROAD M —For R.D.C. C. H. Hines, S., Market-sq.

MAR. 21.—**Broadstairs and St. Peter's.**—G For U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.

MAR. 22.—**Barnet.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—F E. and S.

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—ROAD MATERI C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 22.—**Dublin.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— J. J. Murphy, T.C.

MAR. 22.—**Leeds.**—FENCING.—Ornamental fencing at Abbey-rd. widening and the Co Rest Garden, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, C

MAR. 23.—**Isle of Thanet.**—ROAD MATER R.D.C. G. L. Betterworth, S., Station-r ington.

MAR. 23.—**Malling.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— H. Vickery, Highway S., West Malling.

MAR. 23.—**Wortley.**—MATERIALS.—Macad granite and limestone), bituminous compou (stone and concrete), iron castings, sanitary R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, nea

MAR. 24.—**Ripley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— G. Whitcombe, C.

MAR. 25.—**Tipton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— S.

MAR. 26.—**Chertsey.** — ROAD MATERI R.D.C. H. Beeney, S.

MAR. 28.—**Dover.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— C. Dacre Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

MAR. 28.—**Maltby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— Morgan R. Jones, E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**North Walsham.**—ROAD MA For U.D.C. W. Morris, S.

MAR. 29.—**Great Grosby.**—ROAD MA For U.D.C. J. A. Wright, S.

MAR. 29.—**Milnrow.**—ROAD MATERIAL U.D.C. A. S. Whipp, S.

APR. 2.—**Norton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.— L. Richmond, C., Union Offices, Westbar,

ENGINEERING, IRON AND

MAR. 14.—**Bathgate.**—TANK.—Construct tank at Pate's Hill, with access road works; also for cutting tracks and laying about 2¾ miles of 15 in. cast-iron pipes f Cuthill, for District Water Works. J. & Reid, C.E., 72A, George-st., Edinburgh.

MAR. 14.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—To Northcorner, Devonport, for C.B. J. B.E. and S.

MAR. 21.— **Dewsbury.** — RECONSTRUC offices, screening chamber, and pump ho equalising, and precipitation tanks, percol and humus tanks; also the laying of c earthenware pipe sewers from 6 in. to 24 and the laying of cast-iron rising and sludg 9 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with other works, at Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. D Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 21.—**Dublin.**—STEELWORK.—500 work for the renewal of superstructure about 500 ft. long, for Great Southern Riley, Secretary, Kingsbridge Station.

MAR. 21.—**Guildford.**—EXTENSIONS.—S voir on Pewley-hill; service reservoir Back, and a 6 in. cast-iron pipeline abou also on the Hog's Back, for T.C. P. Griffi engineer, 30, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

MAR. 21.—**Kirkmichael.**—FOOTBRIDGE, Avon. J. D. Macdonald, Bank Agent, T

21.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Chan-
ge, for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £5.
21.—**Southwell.**—SEWERAGE SCHEME.—Sewer-
sewage disposal for parish of Bilsthorpe, for
ands & Walker, Engineers, Milton Chambers,
am. Dep. £3 3s.
22.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—6,300 tons, for
ore Department. Director-General, Brauch
dere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.
24.—**Halstead.**—DRAINAGE.—Excavating for
g about 800 lin. yds. of 6 in. effluent drain,
. yds. of 9 in. sanitary pipe intercepting
nd 180 lin. yds. of 9 in. cast-iron pipe sewers,
necessary manholes and flushing chambers;
construction of purification works, small
station. &c., at Hedingham, for R.D.C.
Wallin, E's, 47, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-on-
Dep. £5.
8.—**Batley.**—AQUEDUCT.—Steelwork and iron-
eight bridges on aqueduct between Brownhill
, near Holmbridge, and Staincliffe reservoir
, for Corporation waterworks. G. H. Hill &
anchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st,
ter. Dep. £2 2s.
29. — **South Molton.**—BRIDGE. — Reinforced
concrete bridge and culvert, including the
p of approaches at Bradford Mill, Witheridge,
C. W. S. Gardner, S., Chittlehampton. Dep.
.—**Johannesburg.**—BRIDGE WORK.—Steel and
bridge work, for South African Railways and
. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old
., S.W.1.

, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

14.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Hampden-
Durban-rd., for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S.

14.—**Beeston.**—Paving, kerbing, metalling,
Central-av. (part) and Clifford-av. (part),
estate, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.
14.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, drain-
ing, flagging, paving 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,
evard footpaths on the Burnage (Extension)
urnage, for T.C. City E.
14.—**Swansea.**—MAKING-UP.—Edgware-rd.,
rrace, Harry-st., Morriston, for the C.B.
rd Heath, B.E. and S.
14.—**Wing.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C.
rney, S., Linslade, Leighton Buzzard.
4.—**Wirral.**—SEWERAGE.—For R.D.C. W. W.
E. and S., 15, Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead.
3s.
5.—**Cheshunt.**—ROADS.—Roads and sewers on
sing sites adjacent to 86 houses now being
or U.D.C. J. E. Sharpe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
15.— **Chiswick.**— MAKING-UP.— Park-rd.,
and Soath-side, Stamford Brook, for
E. Willis, S.
15.—**Leeds.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Portion of
track, in Woodhouse-lane, for T.C. W.
lain, General Manager. Dep. £1 1s.
15.—**London.**—ROADS.—Making-up Park-
ion), King's-pl., and South Side, Stamford
Chiswick, for the Chiswick U.D.C. Edward
.S.I., M.Inst.C.E., S., Town Hall, Chiswick
—**Londonderry.**—WATER SCHEME.—Aqueduct
pipes with its subsidiary works for the convey-
e waters of the Glenedra Water and Altnaheg-
r from Banagher Glens in the townlands of
ae, Templemoyle and Teeavan to the Corpora-
rvoirs, for C.B. M. A. Robinson, City E.
15.— **Tottenham.**— RECONSTRUCTION.— Of
-av. from Frome-rd. to Mark-rd., for U.D.C.
£2 2s.
15.—**Wallasey.**—PIPES.—1,900 lin. yds. of
ternal diameter, coated, plain socket and
st-iron pipes, together with specials; also
ately 630 lin. yds. of 6 in. internal diameter
rned and bored, and plain socket and spigot
pipes, together with specials, for C.B. J. H.
Gas Works, Limekiln-lane.
—**Chelmsford.**—MAKING-UP.—Wharf-rd., for
J. Miles, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
—**East Riding of Yorkshire.**—IMPROVEMENTS.
struction of the road from Stamford
ia Fridaythorpe, to Driffield, approximately
n length, for C.C. C.S., Beverley.
16.—**Loughborough.**—SEWERS.—Excavation,
and foundations of roads, including about
f 70 ft. road, 350 yds. of 80 ft., and 450 yds.
ry roads, together with foul and storm-water
r T.C. W. Granger, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.
16.—**Prestwich.**—SEWERS.—9 in. to 15 in.
on Prestwich Hills estate, together with
and other appurtenant works, for U.D.C. S.
7. — **East Riding of Yorkshire.**—ROADS.—
d sewers and all works incidental thereto
Hull City boundary, Pickering-rd. junction
h Ferry-rd.), to a point on the Hull-Selby-rd.
lewood, for C.C. A. Bird, E., Trunk Road
everley. Dep. £5 5s.
—**Manchester.**—PIPES.—Cast-iron pipes at
Hall Infirmary, Charlestown-rd., Blackley.
Mr. Hargreaves, superintendent of works,
ices, All Saints.
—**Shardlow.**—PIPES.—2,250 yds. of 4 in.
cast-iron pipes as water mains and appur-
rks at Old Sawley, for R.D.C. Elliott &
hartered Civil Engineers, Burton Buildings,
-st., Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.
—**Stokesley.**—DIVERSION.—Of Leven Bank-
D.C. H. Lee, Highway S., Highway Dept.,
leveland.
—**Edinburgh.**—PIPING.—Two sets of puri-
lete with steel covers, cast-iron piping and
s, valves, grids, &c., at Granton Gasworks,
H. H. Gracie, Engineer and Manager, Gas
., 15, Calton-hill.

MAR. 19.—**Knutsford.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. R. C. Gordon, S., 25, Station Buildings, Altrincham.

MAR. 19.—**Stevenage.**—ROADS.—Roads, sewers and water mains in Haycroft-rd., Longcroft-rd., and Lawrance-av., for U.D.C. W. O. Times, C. Dep. £4.

MAR. 21.—**Camelford.**—MAINS.—Laying approximately 2,710 lin. ft. of 3 in. cast-iron water mains, from their existing main in Paradise, Boscastle, to No Man's Land, Boscastle, for R.D.C. J. Mitchell, C.

MAR. 21.—**Camelford.**—PIPES.—2,736 lin. ft. of 3 in. cast-iron water pipes, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's Solution, spiggot and socket joints; 3 in. cast-iron sluice valve, with socket each end; 3 in. cast-iron sluice valve, with tee and double collar; 3 in. cast-iron sluice valve with tee; three cast-iron surface boxes, with hinged covers, to take aforementioned sluice valves, for R.D.C. J. Mitchell, C.

MAR. 21.—**Willesden.**—SEWER.—Commencing in Metropolitan Railway yard, Neasden, about 1,900 lin. yds., 18 in. diameter, along Quainton-st., Neasden-lane, and across private land to North Circular-rd., about 1,370 lin. yds. 15 in. and 12 in. diameter eastwards along North Circular-rd., to Edgware-rd., and 720 lin. yds. 9 in. diameter, southwards along Edgware-rd., together with other works appurtenant thereto, for U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, E.

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—SURFACE DRESSING.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 22.—**Mitcham.**—MAKING-UP.—Gunton-rd., Hailsham-rd., Ipswich-rd., for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 22.—**Southall-Norwood.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Of South-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 23.—**Highworth.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Liddington to Bishopstone-rd., for R.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱MAR. 23.—**London.**—ROADS, &C.—(1) Tarring, paving and sundry works at The Grove Hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17; (2) new concrete road, &c., at Mead Works, Carnwath-rd., S.W.6, for the M.A.B. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

MAR. 31.—**Nuneaton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Plough Inn and Hickman-rd., for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 1.—**Thornton.**—MAKING-UP.—Back streets (1) between Victoria-buildings and John-st.; (2) between John-st. and Rock-st.; (3) between Rock-st. and Hapton-st.; (4) between Hapton-st. and Edward-st.; (5) between Heys-st. and Ormerod-st., for U.D.C. H. Fenton, S., Blockpool-rd.

APR. 2.—**Bedford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Beverley-crescent, for T.C. N. Greenshields, B.E. and S. Dep £2 2s.

MAY 4.—**Calcutta.**—PIPES.—Supplying and laying steel and cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. Constructional Engineer.

—**Howth.**—DRAINAGE.—Also water scheme at Ballglass, for U.D.C. F. Higginbotham, S., 3, Clare-st., Dublin.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 392.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

✱MAR. 7 AND 12 FOLLOWING DAYS.—**Bedford.**—G. C. Walker & Co. will sell, by order of Executors, Westminster Bank, Ltd., on the premises, 17, High-st., Bedford, stock-in-trade of old established business of Messrs. Kilfin & Billson, valuable selection of builders', plumbers' and electricians' accessories, &c. Auctioneers, 1, St. Paul's-sq., Bedford.

MAR. 15.—**Kingsland.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell without reserve, by order of Mr. C. H. Forward, who is retiring from joinery business owing to expiration of lease, upon the premises Fox Yard, 83, Boleyn-road (five minutes walk from Dalston Junction Station), stock and plant of a builder's and joinery works. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

MAR. 16.—**Hendon.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co. will sell, at the Aerodrome, N.W., steel-framed buildings, 40 timber and corrugated iron buildings, timber and tiled roof building, building material. Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

✱MAR. 16.—**London.**—Mark Liell & Son will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., freehold building site, 201, 203 and 205, Bow-rd., E.; covers an area of about 12,000 sq. ft. Auctioneers, 109, Fenchurch-st., E.C.; 94, Bow-rd., E.

MAR. 16, 17 & 18.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark will sell (in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Kelcey, F.S.I., F.A.I.) without reserve at the Empire Exhibition, Wembley, second sale of timber, building materials, plant and machinery, comprising 3,000 lots. Auctioneers, F. H. Clark, 117, Victoria-st., S.W.1; and H. F. Finn-Kelcey, Lyminge, Folkestone.

✱MAR. 17.—**Barnes.**—Veryard & Yates will sell, without reserve, on the site, Terrace Gardens, High-st. (opposite "Bull's Head" Hotel), timber and building material. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

MAR. 22.—**Cambridge.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold building site. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

✱MAR. 23.—**London.**—W. W. Howard, Bros. & Co., in conjunction with Joseph Hibbard & Sons, will sell, by order of the Government of India, &c., without reserve, at the Small Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad-st., E.C.2, stock of India and Burma hardwoods, &c. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

✱—**Woolwich.**—Veryard & Yates will sell, without reserve, at Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, building material (from demolition of various temporary buildings). Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

Public Appointments.

MAR. 14.—**Bradford.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. N. L. Fleming, T.C., Town Hall, Bradford.

MAR. 14.—**Bristol.**—Surveyor's Assistants and Valuers with Rating experience required in the City Estates Surveyor's and Valuer's Department by the Rating Committee of the Council. Josiah Green, T.C., The Council House, Bristol.

MAR. 14.—**Rochford.**—Building Inspector required by the R.D.C. W. Harding Roberts, C., 40, Clarence-st., Southend-on-Sea.

MAR. 14.—**Worthing.**—TECHNICAL ASSISTANT.—Required in the Department of the B.E. and S., by the B.C. J. Kennedy Allerton, T.C., Municipal Offices, Worthing, endorsed "Technical Assistant."

MAR. 16.—**London.**—Assistant Civil Engineers required in Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, and H.M. Naval Establishments at home and abroad. Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, London, S.W.1.

✱MAR. 17.—**Chesham.**—Competent Architect to prepare and submit a scheme with plans for the present and future development of land purchased for housing scheme by the U.D.C. George S. Scott, Clerk, Bank Chambers, Chesham, endorsed "Architect."

MAR. 18.—**London.**—Assistant Building Inspector required by the B.C. The B.E., Borough of Acton Municipal Offices, Acton, W.3.

MAR. 19.—**Birmingham.**—Civil Engineering Clerk of Works to supervise construction of generating station at Hams Hall, for the City of Birmingham Electric Supply. E. J. Jennings, Secretary, 14, Dale-End, Birmingham.

✱APR. 4.—**Durham.**—(1) Architectural Assistant; (2) Architectural Assistant; (3) District Clerk of Works; (4) Clerk of Works, required by Durham C.C. Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham. Stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

✱—**Federated Malay States.**—Chief Inspector of Waterworks required by the Government for a period of 4 years with possible extension. Apply at once by letter to Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/15246.

✱—**Warwick.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required for about 12 months, by the County B.C.A., 27, Binswood-av., Leamington Spa.

Housing Experiment in Kent.

Mr. Chamberlain, Minister of Health, was present on Monday at the opening of some cottages at St. Paul's Cray, Kent, which had been erected by Mr. T. H. Nash, as an experiment in the direction of solving the housing problem. They are of the bungalow type, and their cost is only from £250 to £275. It is understood that this is not a commercial enterprise, for those who, along with Mr. Nash, are interested in the movement, have placed their plans at the service of any local authorities who wish to make use of them. The cottages have been passed by the Ministry of Health for the grant of the subsidy under the Housing Acts. They contain three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and bathroom.

All-Electric Houses at Barnes.

As an experiment, the London County Council Housing Committee propose to instal electricity not only for lighting, but also for cooking, heating and domestic purposes, in a group of 57 houses on the Castelnau estate, and on the remainder of the estate, comprising about 599 houses, to instal electricity for general lighting purposes, and gas for cooking and heating. The Barnes Urban District Council will lay the cables on the whole of the estate and provide the necessary services free of cost to the Council. It is estimated that the cost of wiring the 57 houses will amount to about £1,082, and that the outlay on the remaining houses, together with the superintendent's house and administrative buildings, will be £6,887.

British Standard Specifications.

The British Engineering Standards Association has just issued British Standard Specifications for Zinc Oxide, Ready-Mixed Linseed Oil Paint, and Tinted Zinc Oxide Ready-Mixed Linseed Oil Paint. They contain clauses regulating the composition, together with standard reception tests, for the purchase of these materials, together with appendices giving methods of carrying out the tests. These specifications have been prepared at the request of the paint manufacturers by a Committee representative of both the buying and manufacturing interests. Copies of these specifications (Nos. 277 and 278—1927) may be obtained from the B.E.S.A. Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d each, post free.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALTRINCHAM.—Plan approved for additional accommodation to factory in Oakfield-rd. for the Brookland Knitting Industries, Ltd.—Trustees of Altrincham General Hospital have submitted plans in connection with hospital extensions in Market-st.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—It is proposed to convert the West End Council school and the Mossley-rd. Council school into central schools.

BACUP.—The E.C. has accepted tenders for a school at Britannia amounting to £7,853 9s. 7d.

BAXTERGATE.—Whitby Sessions has approved rebuilding of "Plough Inn," for S. Smith, Tadcaster, to plans of W. Broadbent, Leeds.

BELLINGTON AND WALLINGTON.—U.D.C. passed plans: Stafford-rd., four houses, R. & C. Welch; Lavender-vale, 13 garages, H. T. Perryman; Dell Close, 10 houses, for E. M. Swaby.

BILSTON.—Wood's Picture Halls, Ltd., are building a cinema on site in High-st. Architect, H. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., 147, Corporation-st., Birmingham, and builders, J. Hicken & Co., Willenhall, Staffs.

BIRMINGHAM.—Licensing Justices approved application of Ansell's Brewery for provisional order sanctioning the removal of licence from the "Britannia," Legge-st., to premises to be erected on site at corner of Alum Rock-rd., College and Bowyer-rds., Saltley.

BLACKPOOL.—C.B. passed plans: Four houses, off Norbreck-rd., R. Jackson; 29 houses, Collingwood-av., H. Vickers; 17 houses, Ellesmere-rd., Lancashire Construction Co., Ltd.; 11 houses, Oregon-av., Payne & Strother; 58 houses, Courtfield-av., R. Fielding & Sons; three shops and warehouse, Cragg-st. and East-st., C. Howell; 201 houses, Devonshire estate, Devonshire Estate Syndicate; 10 houses, Berwick-rd., G. Hargreaves; 15 houses, Hudson-rd., Bradshaw & Turner; three houses, Blackpool-rd., C. E. Boden.

BOLTON.—T.C. has decided upon erection of 12 houses, Burnard's-lane.

BOLTON.—T.C. are to make application to M.H. for £53,966 4s. 6d. for 118 houses on land, Higher Swan-lane.—T.C. passed plans: Markland Hill Tennis Club, Club House, Victoria-rd.; Leigh Bros., Ltd., 12 houses, Kingscourt-av., 12 houses, Montrose-av., eight houses, Ivy-rd.; J. S. Hughes, 16 houses, Maldwyn-av.; A. Greenhalgh, six houses, Manningham-rd.; W. Andrew, 16 houses, Park-rd.; A. S. Woods, 18 houses, Inverlael-av., six houses, Aubersonrd.; Leigh Bros., Ltd., 12 houses, Woodstock-dr.; Housing Committee, 118 houses, Paulhan-st. estate.—Wesleyan Church, Chorley Old-rd., are seeking to raise £3,000 to complete church parlour and vestries, &c.—Parishioners of St. Barnabas have a scheme for completion of church by addition of two more bays at £4,000.

BRADFORD.—Plans prepared for extensions to Busby's premises in Kirkgate; tenders are being invited. Wm. Illingworth, of Bradford, is the architect.—The Electricity Department prepared plans for additional electricity transformer chamber at Toller-lane. Tenders are to be invited.

BROTHERTON.—R.D.C. approved lay-out plan for 22 houses upon a site at Marsh-rd. Tenders invited by the architects, Tennant & Smith.

BURNLEY.—E.C. propose to erect sub-station for Ightenhill Park-lane district on a portion of Whittlefield Recreation ground. The estimated cost of disinfector station in Basket-st. is £2,250.

CARDIFF.—Dance hall and restaurant is to be erected near Cardiff. A site has been acquired from the Welsh Town-Planning and Housing Trust, Ltd., on Beach Way, Cold Knap, Barry. The building has been designed by Mr. T Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Cathedral-rd., in conjuncton with the deputy-architect of the Welsh Town-Planning & Housing Trust, Ltd., Cardiff.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—U.D.C. passed plans: House, Walton-rd., H. Daws, six rooms; two houses, Albert-rd., for Mrs. Ada Carter, six rooms each; house, Walton-rd., T. Nightingale, six rooms; house and garage, Southcliff Park North, P. E. Brand, seven rooms; two houses and garages, Connaught-gardens West, Mrs. E. Brand, eight rooms each; house, Lancaster-gardens East, Mrs. E. Sparrow, seven rooms; two houses, Wellesley-rd., J. Fowler, six rooms each.

CLAYTON WEST.—Tenders are to be invited for mill at Spring-grove Mills, for R. Beanland & Co., Ltd. Architects, S. Jackson & Son, Bradford.

CLITHEROE.—E.C. are to proceed with junior school in Chatburn-rd., and to erect an upper standards school in Brownlow-st.

CLOUGHFOLD.—New primary department at the Wesleyan schools, for which funds are being raised.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C. are to purchase land for housing.

DARFIELD.—E.C. to erect an infants' school at Shrogg's Head Green.

DARLINGTON.—Sub-committee decided upon selection of site east of Mart for the erection of an entirely new slaughter-house, and instructed the B.S. to prepare plans.

DARTFORD.—U.D.C. approved plans of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., for buildings to be erected on site fronting High-st. and Market-st.

DEANE.—Funds are being raised for new Congregational Sunday School in Blackburn-rd.

DERBY.—E.C. received sanction of M.H. for £35,595 in connection with erection of Nottingham-rd. senior schools.

DUBLIN.—Palace Cinema, Pearse-st., is to be rebuilt.

DUNMOW.—Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation are proposing to build 12 cottages at Felsted.

DURHAM.—Workmen's Club Hall, West Carnforth, is to be converted to a cinema.—R.D.C. has decided to erect 114 houses on Sunderland-rd. site.

EAST STOW.—R.D.C. are to build 14 non-parlour houses.

ERITH.—U.D.C. passed plans: Seven garages at rear of "Sandbank Cottage," Bedonwell-rd., F. Luck; 36 houses, new road between Woolwich and Harold-rds., Belvedere, The Brampton Estate Co., A. H. Jennings, architect; five motor garages at rear of "Cartref," new road, Abbey Wood, J. Griffiths, F. W. Pamplin, architect.

FERMANAGH.—An inqury has been held into application of C.C. for two sums of £1,600 for building of two schools at Belleek and Mullaghmeen.

FINCHLEY.—U.D.C. passed plans: Eighteen houses, Westway, Willow Lodge estate, Burdett & May; five houses, Wentworth-av., Rainbird & Scarfe; eight houses, Essex Park, Essex House estate, A. Ibbetson; 200 houses, The Great North-rd. estate, on land north of Summers-lane, Messrs. Smith.

GOOLE.—Board of Management of Bartholomew's Hospital are proposing to acquire building adjoining the present hospital block for extensions to Institution.

HALESOWEN.—Picture theatre is being built by S. Bray, of Dudley. The seating will be about 1,000.

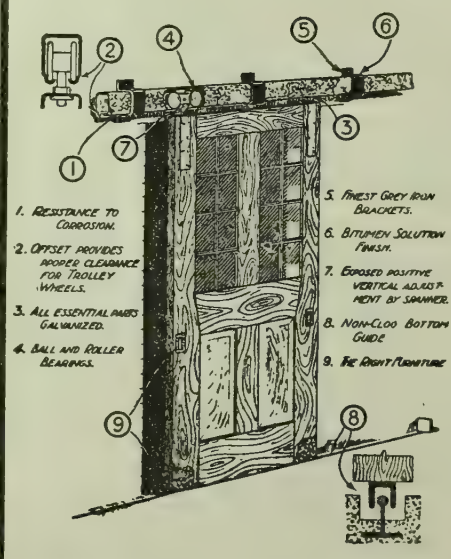
HULL.—T.C. passed plans: Mrs. Z. E. Berry, house, Victoria-av.; P. Cheeseman, six houses, Ryde-av.; J. P. Backwell, six houses, Ryde-av.; W. O. Montgomery, 12 houses, Boothferry-rd.; J. Emmerson, 12 houses, Boothferry-rd.; G. S. Williamson, 1 of 16 houses, North-rd.; H. Wilkinson, 17 houses, Ormonde-av.; C. T. Simmonite, four houses, James Reckitt-av.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—T.C. apply to M.H. for subsidy for 58 more houses.—Scheme for new Y.M.C.A. headquarters, at a cost of £4,000, has been approved.

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LEAMINGTON SPA.—Mr. H. G Bradley is ar for new Salon de Danse being erected.

LEEDS.—T.C. passed plans: E. Lolley, four Bentley-mount, Meanwood; A. Lambert & Son six houses, Green Hill-place, Bramley; F. Red & Son, 10 houses, Scott Hall-rd., Chapel All A. Booth, 34 houses, Parkside estates, Dewsbury

LIVERPOOL.—Dressing-rooms and other im ments are to be constructed at Kensington P drome.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—L.C.C. recommend bor by B.C. of £750 for housing purposes.

LONDON (WIMBLEDON).—B.C. passed plans: Skeens, three houses, 15, 17 and 19, Spencer Hi A. E. McKenzie, electricity transformer sub-s Almer-rd.; J. S. Brocklesby, houses, Bathgat Ekins & Co., Ltd., Catholic Church, Arthur-r the corner of The Crescent.

MACCLESFIELD.—The Macclesfield and D Farmers' Trading Society, Ltd., are proposi make additions to premises fronting Castle-st. tects, Whittaker & Bradburn, 19, King Edward

MANCHESTER.—T.C. passed plans: Electricity station, Town Planning-rd., No. 14, between Pri rd. and Burton-rd., Withington; 19 lock-up g and store room off Barrow Hill-rd., Cheetham houses, Sark-rd., Copley-rd., and Kensington Chorlton-cum-Hardy; eight houses, Demes and Withington-rd., Withington; 11 houses in of nine houses, Manley-rd., Egerton-rd., and Stan rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy; eight houses, H Moor-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy; 46 houses, Patt av. and Hewlett-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy; 22 h Moseley-rd. and Fortuna-grove, Rusholme; shops and houses, Parr's Wood-rd. and Catterie Didsbury; 28 houses, Withnell-rd. and King Didsbury; 24 houses, Austin-rd., Didsbury houses, Hilbre-rd. and Milwain-rd., Levensh 24 houses, Scarisbrick-rd., Rusholme; 14 h Belgrave-rd. and Grosvenor-rd., Crumpsall; offi Oldham-rd. and Monsall-rd., Newton Heath.—Th cinema in Manton-rd., Eccles, is to be a prete building, architect, W. Thornley, 46, Wal Wigan.—P. Cummings, A.R.I.B.A., 51, st., prepared plans for super-cinema, seating 1,500 persons, on site of Winter Garden Ci Peter-st.—A. Winstanley, architect, 15, Great I st., is preparing plans for a dance hall for persons. The site is in Plymouth-grove, Cho on-Medlock.—Super-cinema is being planned site in Princess-road, Moss Side, A. Bulley, 49, Wa st., Rusholme, A.

MITCHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans: G. Reader, and 26 houses, Glebe-av.; C. E. Parry, six ho Love-la.

NEWTOWN.—Pontefract Industrial Co-oper Society, Ltd., have had plans approved for a operative branch stores.

NORTH SHEEN.—St. Peter's Mission Church raising funds of £10,000 for building scheme.

OLDBURY.—It is proposed to build a picture th Plans have been prepared by H. G. Bradley, Temple-row, Birmingham.

OLDHAM.—Plans passed by T.C.: Trustees, U Methodist Church, church and institute, Honey lane; A. Redfern & Sons, four houses, Burlington Whitworth Whittaker, Ltd., four houses, Rochda

PORTISHEAD.—W. J. Kew proposes to erect 15 t at intersection of Clevedon-rd. and Clapton-rd.

RETFORD (NOTTS.).—Corporation has obt borrowing powers for £25,250, in connection 29 additional houses.

ROTHERHAM.—T.C. is to apply to M.H. for £4,(seventeen acres of land required in connection wi erection of an additional 216 houses in Meadow rd. district.—Chantry Bridge improvement s necessitates provision of 20 houses for dis tenants, and these are recommended to Ca housing site.—Extensive alterations are made at the Tivoli Picture House.—A new cine to be erected at Sunnyside, near Rotherham F. Gleeson, of Sheffield.—R.D.C. has accepted for 18 houses at Catcliffe, at £3,235.

SHEFFIELD.—Alterations at the Albert Hall be proceeded with. Chadwick & Watson, of architects.—T.C. passed plans: Six houses, J rd., P. H. Slater; three houses and offices, Gu rd., H. Silver & R. Mills, Ltd.; six houses, Glen rd., J. Vickers; four houses, Garry and Upwoo M. Simpson; six houses and garages, Abbe Hutchinson and Clapham; six houses, Manches G. Brownlow; 33 houses, Todwick-rd., E. C four houses, Knowle-lane, G. M. Taylor; 111 Longley estate, Corporation.

SKIPTON.—M.H. has held inquiry into applic Council for sanction to borrow £8,547 for pure property in Keighley-rd., in order to accom new fire station, new public baths and a store d

SOUTHEND.—Mr. J. Mitchell has offered to bandstand and seating accommodation for 10, £40,000, if the Corporation will lease sunken

SOUTHPORT.—Cinema, for Southport Colise Ltd., in Liverpool-rd; G. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B 371, Lord-st., Southport, in collaboration wit Holt, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Dale-st., Liverpool.

TORQUAY.—A sum of £300 is required for re work to Primitive Methodist Church.—T.C. to provide accommodation for 1,500 people on acquired Babbacombe Court Estate. A speci stand is to be erected.

TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. W. Stockdale, 81, Ho North Shields, has prepared plans for reconstru Palace Theatre.—M.H. held inquiry into appli T.C. for sanction to borrow £6,600 for pavil dressing boxes, shower baths, shelter, &c., a mouth Bathing Pool.

WORCESTER.—Licensing Justices have gra erection of Chequers Inn public house, for S Brewery Co., at £5,000 to £6,000. Architect Parker.—It is proposed to erect a fire st Copenhagen-st., and provide living accommod constables, at £2,000.

WYCOMBE.—T.C. has accepted a tender for for 102 houses.

See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

wing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	
Stocks	4 5 6
d Hard Stocks	3 19 6
1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.	
ons, at	£ s. d.
g's Cross	2 14 3
rooved for	
ster	2 16 3
ullnose	3 8 3
Stourbridge Fire Brick :—	
n.	8 11 0

	£ s. d.
Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
3 in.	10 3 0

n Bricks—

White	
ory, and	
lt Glazed	
tchers	21 10 0
ers	21 0 0
s. Bull-	
e and 4½ in.	
ts	28 0 0

	£ s. d.
D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
D'ble Headers	27 0 0
One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Splays and Squints	28 10 0

ond Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream uff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
er yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
es Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.
nd	13 9 " "	
s Sand	14 6 " "	
Washed Sand	14 6 " "	
Shingle for Ferro-crete	12 9 " "	
"	14 0 " "	
Broken Brick	11 6 " "	
Breeze	7 6 " "	

ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Portland Cement. British
ndard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
rete per ton extra on above 0 10 0
Cement (Waterproof) 4 8 0
n Cement 8 15 0
Cement 5 15 0
's Cement, White 5 15 0
" Pink 5 10 0
r, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
" White 3 12 6
Fine 5 12 0
te, Coarse 3 9 0
Finish 3 17 0
Stone Lime 3 0 9
Lime 3 0 9
Ground Blue Lias Lime per cwt. 2 13 6
e Chippings 1 12 0
—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 6d. if returned in good condition within three ths carr. pd.
ridge Fireclay in sacks 87s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
STONE—delivered in railway trucks at stbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or th Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
AND STONE—	
wn Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. verage, delivered in railway trucks at ine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth tation, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, addington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
do delivered on road wagons at above ations, per ft. cube	4 5½
ite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra. R.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 0 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
ON-WOOD STONE—	s. d.
vered at any Goods Station, London. m blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
two sides "	27 0
three or four sides "	32 0
STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
elivered at any Goods Station, London. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under t. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
ubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
o 2½ in. sawn one side slabs dom sizes) "	1 6½
to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1 4
YORK—	
elivered at any Goods Station, London. led random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under t. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
ubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
ditto ditto "	2 1½
lf-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

red in London Area in full van loads, per ft. —Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

	per stan.				per stan.
11	£28 0	3	× 6		£21 0
9	25 0	3	× 11		25 0
8	24 0	2	× 11		25 0
7	23 0	3	× 9		24 0
8	21 0	2½	× 9		23 0
7	20 0	3	× 4½		22 0
7	20 0	3	× 4		22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	£27 0	1	× 9		£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	⅞	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	1/1½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	2/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasket for jointing, 88/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	—	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—			
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	..	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—			
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	36 10 0
Pipe in coils	38 0 0
Soil Pipe	40 0 0
Compo Pipe	41 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra for lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

	£ s. d.
Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	26 10 0 —
Co., ex country, carriage forward per ton	27 10 0 —

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet "	1 1
Thin "	2 3
Copper nails "	2 4
Copper wire "	

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	53/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	58/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers' 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8 Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3 2
" " " in barrels "	0 3 3
" " " in drums "	0 3 5
Boiled " in barrels "	0 3 5
" " " in drums "	0 3 8
Turpentine in barrels "	0 4 8
" in drums (10 gall.) "	0 4 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per to (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	50 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 69 15 0

	£ s. d.
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton	41 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocel "	0 15 6
Size, XD Quality firm	0 3 6

Continued on next page

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES

	Per ft.		Per ft
15 oz fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet. 15 oz...	3 d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ „ ...	5½d
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d
26 „ thirds	7½d.	Enrilled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted „ Do.	8½d

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto.....	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 13 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 13 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak.....	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

BUILDERS' HANDBOOKS.

Laxton's and Lockwood's Builders' Price Book 1927. (London: Kelly's Directories, Ltd.) Price 7s. 6d. net, post free.

The features of this book are too well known to need special mention, but the fact may be emphasised that all the information contained in this edition has been subjected to the most thorough revision and correction. As in previous editions, the prices in general apply to London, but sufficient details will be found in the analyses, tables and memoranda, under the various trade headings and elsewhere to enable the book to be used in the provinces equally as in London. The current rates of wages in the building trades throughout England and Wales are also given. The alphabetical list of specialities and proprietary articles and brands (some 10,000 in all) has again received careful attention, and we feel this will prove one of the most popular sections of the book. It is printed on blue paper and gives the name and address (and in most cases the telegraphic address and telephone number) of the manufacturer of each article. This is a handbook which, we are confident, will prove as invaluable to every builder and contractor as it has during the century since its inception.

Building Construction. Part II. Advanced Course. By CHARLES F. MITCHELL. Tenth edition, revised and enlarged. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94, High Holborn.)

The tenth edition of this popular and well-known work consists of nearly 1,000 pages of up-to-date information relating to building construction. The main features have been retained, but have been completely revised, and new chapters have been introduced upon steel-work and reinforced concrete. This book would perhaps enjoy even greater popularity if the author would bear in mind that all the readers are not Einsteins, and that considerable help would be derived by older readers to whom this book affords valuable reference, if more of the problems were as fully worked out as those on

page 516.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—CINEMA.—The new picture theatre to be built at Hilltown is to be a larger building than was originally anticipated. The architects are Messrs. MacLaren, Soutar & Salmond, 15, South Tay-street.

Aberdeen.—CINEMA.—The Aberdeen Picture Palaces, Ltd., are proposing to reconstruct the Electric Theatre, and to provide accommodation for over 2,000 people, at an estimated total cost of £60,000.

Edinburgh.—HOUSES.—The Housing and Town-Planning Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has agreed to recommend the Town Council to proceed with the erection of 900 houses.

Dundee.—BUILDING.—Plans and sections of new buildings, &c., have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer to be submitted to the Works Committee for approval:—Gray's-lane, Lochee, cinematograph theatre for Mr. A. E. Binnall—architects, Messrs. Allan & Friskin, 26, Castle-street; South Lindsay-street, alterations to church, for Messrs. A. G. Kidd, Ltd.—architects, Messrs. Mills & Shepherd, 9, South Tay-street.

Glasgow.—TOWN PLANNING.—A communication has been received from the Scottish Board of Health by the District Committee for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, in which the Board proposed to convene a conference of representatives of local authorities in the Clyde Valley, with reference to the regional town-planning of the area from Hamilton and Wishaw to Greenock and Gourock.

Edinburgh.—BUILDING.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted the Corporation a warrant for additions to the Electricity Supply Station at Portobello. The plans passed were for the erection of a turbine house and a switch house, and form part of a building extension scheme which will cost about £200,000. The following were also approved: Mr. P. R. M'Laren, six garages at Moira-terrace-lane; Messrs. J. & W. M'Lauchlan, 12 houses at Traquair-park East, Pinkhill; and Mr. J. Robb, nine garages at Tri grove.

Falkirk.—HOUSES.—The following war have been granted by the Dean of Guild C to the Falkirk Iron Co. (Ltd.), to erect 20 h at Hayfield, Bankside, Falkirk, at a co £7,800. Mr. J. G. Callander, architect, Bank Building, Falkirk, has also rec warrant to build a villa and garage at Ma Loan, Falkirk, at £1,675.

Irvine.—EXTENSION.—The Hosiery M facturing Co. are to carry out extensions to factory. Plans for the work, which is estim to cost £6,500, have been approved by the of Guild Court.

Saltcoats.—PAVILION.—The Dean of Court has passed plans for the Town Co to erect a pavilion. The hall, with gallery provide accommodation for about 800 per This scheme is estimated at £4,000.

Greenock.—EXTENSION.—The directors o Greenock Royal Infirmary are now ra £60,000 for the proposed extensions to infirmary.

Kilbirnie's Auld Kirk.

A feature of the annual meeting of the N Ayrshire Church of Scotland Office-Bea Union, held in Kilbirnie Parish Church Saturday, was a lecture on the history o church by Mr. James Houston, A.R.I. who explained that not a little of the avai knowledge regarding the very early histo the church had been pieced together as a r of discoveries made at Kilbirnie Loch. It now known that the loch had been inha by lake-dwellers who occupied huts buil piles, and it was safe to assume that a pla heathen worship had stood near the pr church. Conflicting facts emerged rega the early history of the Christian Chur Kilbirnie, but the lecturer inclined to the that the church was associated with Brandane. From ancient tombstones covered in the old graveyard it would a that Knights Templars were buried the

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal town Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for e that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers Masons Bricklaye Plasterer
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1[illegible]d. to 1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/8
Alexandria.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge.....	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall.....	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District, Wishaw	1/8-1/9	1/8 1/10 1/8	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
	1/8		1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

(The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Scotland and Wales are given on page 418).

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
g and throwing or wheeling and filling carts,			
d carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
in clay	,, ,,	1	0
r every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
ng and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

d cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
in beams	,, ,,	3	9
aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
r hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the t 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
d brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton				
cks	per rod	32	0	0
in stocks	,,	7	10	0
in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

or facing in English or Flemish bond for ry 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the mon bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

t struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

nly to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
ernal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
and gauged jointed in putty camber or mental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

ourse in double course of slates breaking t and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
kitchener, including forming flues, &c., all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
h horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
arter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
arter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
let	per foot run	0	3
and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

ne templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
ne sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
ne and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

6 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
0 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
4 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

ed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
h close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
ering for concrete floor, in-			
ng struts or hangers	,,	50	0
beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
or arches	,,	1	6
ards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
s shot	per sq.		44/6	53/–	60/6
ngued and grooved	,,		49/–	57/6	65/–
atchings	,,	45/–	51/–		
kirting, including backings					
unds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
itting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
d frames with 1 in. inner and outer s, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in es, double hung, double hung with pul- lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.		1½″	1¾″	2″
square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
1 Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
1 Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	49	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to	4/–	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance.

The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Cleaning Requisites.

Messrs. Wm. Moore & Co., of Lauderdale Buildings, Aldersgate-street, have sent us their new price list, No. 56, which gives particulars and prices of their dust-sheets and cleaning requisites, in which this firm specialise. The list will be sent on request.

London Ice Club.

We are informed that for the foundation work and floors of the London Ice Club, illustrated and described in our issue for February 18, some 900 tons of "Druid" brand cement were used, supplied by Messrs. Henry I. Greenham, Ltd., of Goods Station, Shepherd's Bush, W.12, builders' merchants and brick manufacturers.

Concrete Mixers and Crushers.

We have been advised that Messrs. Frederick Parker, Ltd., have increased the period of their guarantee on their well-known concrete mixers and crushers from six months to twelve months. This firm has also received another repeat order from the Birmingham Corporation for concrete mixers, making a total supplied of ten. This is the second repeat order since the original order for six mixers was placed some years ago.

Oil Bound Water Paint.

Messrs. Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., of 9, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, and Hull, have issued a colour booklet relating to their new oil-bound water paint. This is prepared, we understand, from the finest pigments, bound together with an oil medium, which makes it easily worked, washable and economical in use. This booklet, which gives the full range of colours obtainable, will be supplied upon application as will their card displaying the shades of the "Muresca" dry distemper colours.

Paints and Enamels.

We have lately received copies of the new tint cards issued by Messrs. A. T. Morse, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Plaistow, E.13, showing the 32 standard shades in which their "Velvolin" and "Velvolette" oil paints and enamels are manufactured, and also the 16 most popular colours in Morse's Decorators' gloss paint. Although this firm are known chiefly as distemper specialists, they have been manufacturing other high-grade decorative materials, as paints and enamels, for 30 or 40 years, and these new tint cards are based on their experience of the present-day colour taste.

Floor Tiles and Stair Treads.

We have received from Messrs Robert W. Blackwell & Co., Ltd., of 36, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7, a sample of their new "Basaltak" floor-tiling and stair-treading, composed of fused basalt, which, as is generally known, is a hard rock of volcanic origin. It is hard enough to scratch glass and resists wear to a remarkable extent, while it always retains a non-slip surface. We understand that the London Electric Railways have placed orders for "Basaltak" tile. Samples will be submitted and prices quoted upon request to the manufacturers.

Trade Opportunities in Winnipeg.

The Officer-in-Charge of the office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. A. M. Wiseman, M.C.) reports that a local firm is desirous of being placed in touch with British manufacturers of tiles, sanitary ware, steel sashes, floorings and builders' hardware and similar lines in connection with the erection of an auditorium at Winnipeg. The enquirer also wishes to be placed in touch with manufacturers of materials the use of which improves the acoustics of buildings. British manufacturers interested in the enquiry can obtain further particulars upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. Reference number BX, 3261 should be quoted.

Industrial Electrical Cooking Equipment.

The General Electric Co., Ltd., have opened a showroom at Magnet House, Kingsway, W.C.2, devoted entirely to industrial electric cooking equipment, in which there is a comprehensive display of "Magnet" apparatus designed and built for installation in hotel kitchens, restaurants, canteens, bakeries, &c. In each of the models economy in current consumption, mechanical strength, standardisation of component parts and ease of replacement of the heating elements are special features of the design. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in industrial electrical cooking equipment to visit these new showrooms, where an expert staff is always available to render service by way of explanation, or to discuss schemes of installation for standard or special requirements.

Central Heating with Fuel Oil.

Central heating in this country has made great strides during the last few years, the advent of fuel oil having given considerable impetus to the development of clean and efficient heating systems. The advantages of this new era in heating methods are set out in a valuable and interesting booklet, "Modern Central Heating," issued by Messrs. Shell-Mex, Ltd., of Shell Corner, Kingsway, W.C.2. Cleanliness of the boiler-house, with absence of unsightly coal bunkers and insidious coal dust and total absence of sooty fumes are special features of the oil-fed system, while the economy due to the ease with which a uniform temperature can be maintained is very great. Other advantages claimed are prefect safety ensured by automatic safety controls, while, owing to the ease of lighting up with oil and the rapidity with which the requisite temperature can be obtained from the cold, the plant can be shut down overnight, where a banked fire would otherwise be necessary. This booklet will be sent to all interested upon mention of *The Builder*.

New Birmingham Cinema.

The scheme for building a new super-cinema in Icknield Port-road, Birmingham, is making steady progress. The venture is expected to cost close upon £50,000, and the building will provide seating accommodation for 1,500. The architect is Mr. Harold Scott, A.R.I.B.A., King's Court, 115, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

Birkenhead Super-Cinema.

It is understood that plans for the new super-cinema in Borough-road, Birkenhead, have now been passed. The theatre will seat about 1,500 people, and cost about £30,000. Brick and stone will figure largely in the construction. The architect is Mr. H. A. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., of Commerce Chambers, 15, Lord-street, Liverpool.

New Power Station, Southend.

The Southend Corporation has decided to ask for a special order to erect a £649,000 electricity power station with a 25,000 kilowatt capacity on Canvey Island. The station will supply not only the borough, but all the villages in the Rochford Hundred with the exception of Shoeburyness.

"Sell's Telegraphic Addresses."

In "Sell's Telegraphic Addresses," this year, there are some 100,000 firms listed in the main Directory, with each being given the full name and postal address, cable and telegraphic address and telephone number. In addition the name is paged and position numbered so that it may be found instantly either by name or telegraphic address by a new system of cross-indexing. Among the many other features may be mentioned a classified trades list of Great Britain and Ireland, containing information about 130,000 leading firms, classified under 3,500 separate headings. There is a section devoted to the building and allied trades containing a list of the leading firms, arranged alphabetically under their respective trade headings. Other important and useful information includes lists of all Consuls, Chambers of Commerce, and Trade Marks and Brands Register. The price is 45s., but it is possible to order the book for three years at a saving of 10s. per annum, payment being due annually on publication.

TENDERS

(Received too late for classification.

BARWICK.—Extensions to waterworks for the Tadcaster R.D.C.:—
*B. Marshall £744

BRIDGWATER.—Eight houses at East for the Council:—
*F. J. Cox, Bridgwater.....

CATERHAM.—Sanitary alterations at Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—
W. S. Sharpin, London.....
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead.....
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington
L. Kazak, London.....
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton.....
J. Crewdson, Horley.....
J. C. Glover, Sunningdale.....
Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale .....
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., London..
‡C. H. Gibson, Ltd., London.....

DEWSBURY.—Electric wiring 54 hous Ravens Lodge estate, and 64 houses on the housing estate, for the Corporation:—
*W. Angus..... (a) £344; (b) £43

EAST HAM.—Pavilion at "Harts" Sa for the C.B.:—
*Cearns & Co.....

HIGH WOOD.—Fencing at High Wood for Children, for the M.A.B.:—
Falkus Bros., Ltd., Bishopsgate.... £4
W. S. Sharpin, Bow..... 4
W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.... 2
T. W. Palmer & Co., Merton..... 2
‡Wm. Miller & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton..... 2

HULL.—200 yds. 5 ft. 6 in. arris-pale fen 1,200 yards five-rail agricultural fence, for Co Mr. T. Thomas, City Engineer's Dept:—
*A. N. Taylor, Hull..... £516

IDLE.—Extensions to the Conservati premises at Idle. Mr. Cordingley, architect
*Jeptha Thornton & Sons.

LONDON.—Re-roofing of dormitories at Casual Ward, for the M.A.B.:—
W. Harris, Ltd. .....
J. Crewdson .....
J. Darch, Ltd.....
W. Lay & Son.....
W. Simms.....
S. Shaw.....
Burnand & Pickett Ltd.....
A. H. Inns, Ltd.....
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.....
A. C. Mackinlay .....
W. S. Sharpin .....
J. Hocking & Co.....
‡Falkus Bros., Ltd.....
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Extension of covered yard Western Ambulance Station, for the M.A.B
A. Logan £4,208
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd..... 4,022
J. Darch, Ltd..... 3,971
W. S. Sharpin..... 3,396
W. Harris, Ltd. 3,374
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd..... 3,331
J. Crewdson, Horley 3,279
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd..... 3,142
‡T. Carrington & Co., Ltd..... 3,022
(All of London.)

LONDON.—Recreation hall, &c., at Jo Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—
W. S. Sharpin .....
E. Proctor & Sons.....
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.....
W. Harris, Ltd. .....
A. Logan .....
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.....
‡L. Kazak .....
(All of London.)

MILLFIELD.—Installation electric lig M.A.B.:—
General Electric Maintenance Co., Pinner £3,860
Page & Miles, Ltd., Worthing 1,325
C. F. Williams, Farnham.... 1,237
Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham 1,200
A. Cozens, Ascot..... 1,144
J. Briggs & Co., London..... 1,119
A. Dean & Co., London..... 1,098
Phillips & Dart, Worthing.... 1,086
F. J. Drake, Rustington..... 1,078
T. Clarke, London 1,050
Sabine & Co., Portsmouth.... 1,046
R. Whipp & Co., Bristol..... 940
H. G. Galliers, Worthing.... 937
A. Higginbotham & Sons, Idle 899
Read & Partners, Ltd., London 881
Smith & Hammond, Ltd., London 837
Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co., London..... 835
‡South Western Electrical Co., London 805

PONTEFRACT.—32 houses on the Bar for the T.C.:—
*Wm. Horner £1

TENDERS.

unications for insertion under this heading e addressed to "The Editor," and must reach later than Tuesday evening.

otes *accepted.*
otes *provisionally accepted.*
otes *recommended for acceptance.*
otes *accepted subject to modifications.*

YMENA.—Extensions and alterations to the na Academy, for the Governors. Captain O'Hara, architect, Greenisland, co. Antrim :—
arson, Ballymena £6,322 19

ENHAM.—Extending the sub-stations in l-road, Coper s Cope-road, and Church-road, ds, for the U.D.C. :—
ington, Thomas & Co. £222

FORD.—82 non-parlour houses, for the T.C. . Harris, Borough Surveyor :—
lover & Son—S type B..... £421 each
I. Branch—S type B..... 421 each
Beer & Son—S type A ..... 424 each
. Beer—S type A ..... 424 each

ON.—Re-building of the Rialto Cinema, ge's-road, for the Rialto, Bolton, Ltd. Messrs. E. Smith & Son, architects, Fold-street :—
Sharples, Bolton.

NEMOUTH.—Cliff shelter at Southbourne, C.C. :—
arter & Sons ..... —
ins & Sons, Ltd. ..... —
aylor & Son ..... —
. Prince £143

NTREE.—Fencing 56 houses, for the U.D.C.:—
p & Berry £480

NTREE.—Houses, for the U.D.C. :—
. P. Rand (24 houses) ..... each £408
p & Berry (16) ..... each 403
. Wicks (5) ..... each 385
. Wenden (8) ..... each 385

MAWR.—Ten houses at Park-crescent, ghordy, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. J. Quirk, :—
iths Bros., Pontypool..... £5,355
vans & Sons, Ebbw Vale..... 5,178
A. Davies, Abersychan..... 4,975
. Yeates, Beaufort..... 4,950
Adams, Cross Keys..... 4,800
. Brown, Ebbw Vale 4,700
evan, Beaufort..... 4,650
White, Brynmawr..... 4,600
Havard, Brynmawr..... 4,545
& Head, Blaina 4,525
Chaffey, Blaina..... 4,500
. Davies, Blaina..... 4,150
eyor's estimate 4,730

LEY.—Thirty-two houses and work incidental or the U.D.C. Mr. R. L. Roberts, architect, , Mold :—
G. Jones (Birkenhead), Ltd., Bromborough.... £18,873 0 0
ths & Snape, Rhyl.... 18,200 0 0
McLachlan, Warrington 17,620 0 0
ce & Heywood, Whitby, near Birkenhead 16,538 0 0
s & Davies, Flint..... 16,107 10 0
granit Co., Queensferry 15,838 18 9
ugh, Caergwrle 15,798 0 0
rice, Buckley 15,794 0 0
Filliams, Brymbo 15,764 0 0
s Bros., Buckley 15,290 0 0
Edwards, Holywell.... 14,378 0 0
Boddy, Broughton 14,280 0 0

'ON.—Sixteen houses, Conway-road, for the Ir. J. A. West, A.R.I.B.A., Surveyor, Manor-

reen, Gedling—
Three pairs £847
One pair 837
n & Freeston, Westdale-lane, Carlton—
Block of four 1,705
Pair 847
Pair] 837
*Proposed accepted 8 houses each.

ISFORD.—Reservoirs and treat ment tanks in concrete, in connection with the new water Sandford Mills, for the T.C. :—
C. French, Buckhurst
..... £36,496 17 2

ERFIELD.—50 houses, each on the Glou- d and Taplow View-road sites, for the

gton & Sons £38,879

MAN.—Ten houses at Garnant, for the Mr. G. H. Davies, architect, College-street, rd :—
illiams, Glanammon £5,132
nthony, Glanamman..... 5,080
Mougan & Sons, Glanamman.. 4,997
s Bros., Garnant 4,992
orris & Sons, Llandilo..... 4,984
Thomas, Ammanford 4,889
Hughes, Glanamman 4,878
ns Bros., Garnant 4,800
ulton & Co., Port Talbot..... 4,492
Thomas, Blaengarw 4,172

S. DAWLISH.—Sixteen houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. C. Churchward, Council Engineer and Surveyor:—

Pratt & Sons, Ltd., Exeter....	£2,625	0	0
A. J. Slocombe, Dawlish.....	2,250	0	0
*F. Maule, Torquay (8 at £4,000)	2,000	0	0
*Loman & Sons, Whipton, Exeter (4)	1,970	0	0
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth	1,920	0	0
*Moore & Morrish, Dawlish (4)	1,849	17	4

DROITWICH.—Six houses, for the R.D.C. :—
*E. Woodward, Ruberry..... £2,440

DUDLEY.—Swimming baths on land adjoinng the existing baths in Blowers-green, for the T.C. :—
*A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.... £18,975

FAREHAM.—30 houses on the Council's housing site, Addison-road, Sarisbury, for the R.D.C. Mr. L. W. Hunt, Surveyor, 97, West-street :—

C. W. Hulley, Southsea—20 houses..	£8,400
Geo. Hoare, Sarisbury Green, near Southampton—10 houses	4,200

FINCHLEY.—Two cottages at Central Depot, for the U.D.C. :—
*Crompton Bros.

GLASGOW.—Convenience on the site at the junction of North-street and James-street, Whiteinch, for the T.C :—
Constructional work—
‡Campbell Bros..... £613 7 2

GLASGOW.—Cinema at Keppoch-hill-road, Springburn, for Mr. B. Fruten. Messrs. Lennox & McMath, architects, 103, Bath-street :—
*A. McDougall, Glasgow.

GRIMSBY.—For (*a*) 28 non-parlour houses, and (*b*) 36 non-parlour houses, for the T.C. :—
(*a*) *Steel & Goddard, Grimsby.... £12,054
(*b*) *R. W. Holmes, Cleethorpes .. 14,850

HEREFORD.—Demolition and re-building of St. Giles's Chapel, for the Hereford Municipal Charity Trustees. Messrs. Nicholson & Clarke, architects and Surveyors :—
*W. Bowers & Co., Hereford..... £754

HORNSEA, YORKS.—Café on the Promenade Gardens, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. W. Boardman, architect and engineer, Hornsea, Yorks :—
Holiday & Barker, Hull £1,450 0 0
*H. Beall & Son, Hornsea 1,433 9 4

HULL.—(*a*) 282 houses, and (*b*) 276 houses, on the East Hull estate, for the T.C. :—
(*a*)*F. Bilton £101,814
(*b*)*Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd. 103,626

HULL.—Extensions to Farm Buildings at the Mental Hospital, for the T.C. :—
*Hinch Bros., Ltd..... £1,365 13 5

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Installing electric lighting at Clapham-terrace schools, for the T.C. :—
*Midland Electric Light Co., Ltd. £137 10

LEEDS.—Wrought iron fencing at Western Flatts Park, Old Park-road, Roundhay, and Cobble Hall, Roundhay, for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer :—
*T. Green & Son, Ltd..... £305 2 6

LEICESTER.—Extension of the Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology, for the E.C. :—
*H. Herbert & Sons, Leicester..... £39,649

LITTLEBOROUGH.—82 non-parlour houses at Dearnley, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. Travis, architect, Union Bank-Chambers, Rochdale :—
P. R. Baines & Son, Preston.
W. & E. Coyer, Newhey.
E. Taylor & Co., Littleborough.
J. Rangeley, Rochdale.
Dryland & Preston, Littleborough.
W. Hashworth & Son, Rochdale.
Wm. England & Son, Littleborough.
T. Wilkinson & Son, Rochdale.
*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

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LIVERPOOL.—Bowls pavilion and conveniences at Bank-road recreation ground, Garston, for the T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor :—
*W. Lothian, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Electric sub-station at Prescot-road, Knotty Ash, Liverpool. Land Steward and Surveyor :—
*Bragg & Collins, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—School of St. Sebastion, Lockerby-road, Fairfield, Liverpool, for the Rev. G. Gorman, P.P. Messrs. Pugin & Pugin, architects, 15, Moorfields :—
*Wearing & Sons, Liverpool..... £12,000

LONDON.—Office of the Grove Park housing estate, for the Lewisham B.C. :—
*Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd..... £125

LONDON.—Premises for Westminster Bank, Ltd., at 35 & 37, Northcote-road, Clapham Junction, S.W. Mr. C. T. Lee, architect, 9, West Side, Wandsworth Common :—

Roffey Bros., Putney	£10,515
Minter, Putney.....	10,250
H. S. Lee, Wandsworth	8,497
F. & H. F. Higgs	7,997
Simmons Bros., Putney	7,990
Higgs & Hill	7,777
Hudson Bros., Wandsworth	7,660
*L. & W. Whitehead, Clapham.....	7,555

LONDON.—Wiring and fittings for electric lighting, &c., at Eltham Hill school, for the L.C.C. :—

Woolwich Metropolitan Borough Council	£1,686 13
Alex. Hawkins & Sons.....	1,390 0
Pinching & Walton	1,361 12
E. E. Dyne.....	1,290 0
L. G. Tate & Co., Ltd.....	1,250 0
Anderson, Angell & Co.	1,162 0
*The Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co, Ltd.	1,140 0
Chief Engineer's estimate.....	1,060 0

(All of London.)

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—Church on the Star Hills estate, at the corner of Ansdell-road South and Cambridge-drive, for the new church, Lytham St. Annes. Mr. Thos. Hedges, architect, Bank-chambers, Clifton-square :—
*J. Monaghan, St. Annes-on-Sea..... £2,500

MANCHESTER.—Electric light installation at (*a*) Withington estate, and (*b*) Moston estate, for the T.C.:—
(*a*) *H. Cavanagh, Salford.
(*b*) *J. V. Pyatt, Manchester.

MANSFIELD.—Thirty houses on the Clipstone-road housing site, for the U.D.C. Mr. L. Walker, Surveyor :—
*Hedley Rouse, Mansfield, Notts.

NORTHBEACH.—Handicraft and engineering workshop at Westwoods Grammar School, for the Gloucestershire E.C. Mr. R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.B.A., Shire Hall, Gloucester :—
*M. J. Partridge, Birdlip £519 10

OLDHAM.—Electric light installation for 302 houses on the Greenacres and Barrowshaw housing schemes for the Corporation. Mr. J. Ashurst, Borough Engineer and Surveyor —
*The Roch Electrical Engineering Co., Oldham.

POOLE.—House at Corfe Mullen, for the T.C Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

R. J. Bishop, Parkstone	£998 10
E. G. Boughton, Lytchett Matravers	768 0
J. H. Wilson, Parkstone	750 0
*Grant & Rigler, Poole	730 0

READING.—Conversion of hospitium building into offices, for the C.B. :—
*Sheppard, Ryder & Taylor £3,775
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

ST. ALBANS.—Twenty non-parlour cottages on a site at the rear of Wilkins Green housing site, Smallford, St. Peter's, near St. Albans, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Mence & Ross, L. and A.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-street :—

Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	£11,295 0
J. T. Bushell & Sons, St. Albans..	11,012 0
H. Lacey & Sons, Luton.....	10,790 0
A. E Wood & Sons, Hatfield	10,381 4
*G. P. Whitby, St. Albans.....	10,352 0
A. Cole, Ltd., Luton	10,020 0

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

ST. AUSTELL.—Fifty houses on the Polkyth housing site, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. D. Groves, engineer and surveyor :—
*J. H. Lobb, Mevagissey..... £18,700

ST. HELEN'S.—Forty-eight non-parlour houses on the Clock Face housing site, for the Corporation. Mr. A. W. Bradley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*Pious A. Baines, Preston.

SANDBACH.—Eight houses at the rear of the Senior Council Schools, for the U.D.C. Mr A. Price, Surveyor :—

	Each.
Thomas Martin.....	£513 0 0
S. Jackson, Ltd.	473 0 0
H. Hilditch	470 0 0
W. Sheet	469 10 0
H. & E. Shaw	460 17 0
C. Mellor	457 0 0
*G. Edwards, Ltd.....	450 17 6

SEACOMBE.—Church in Poulton-road, for the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. E. Ware, architect, 20, Exchange-street East, Liverpool. Quantities by the architect:—

F. & T. Chappell, Liverpool	£7,535
Jones & Hough, Ltd., Heswall	7,492
Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool	7,454
Haugh & Pilling, Liverpool	7,253
Leary & Co., Wallasey	6,995
Travis & Co., Ltd., Wallasey	6,760
Fleming & Co., Neston	6,690
Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool	6,690
Tomkinson & Sons, Liverpool	6,548
Milestone & Son, Wallasey	6,355
*Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool	6,322
J. Hall & Co., Liverpool	6,121

SHEFFIELD.—Transformer sub-station in Roach-road, for the T.C.:—

*H. Knowles & Son £1,049 12 6

SHEPSHED.—16 houses, for the U.D.C.:—

*Atkins Bros.
*G. W. Blood & Co.
*Webster Bros.
(All of Shepshed.)

SILCHESTER.—Church at Silchester. Mr. H. Kelsall Armitage, architect, 130, Haverstock-hill, N.W. 3:—

*J. Smallbone & Sons, Streatley.

SOUTHALL.—Public convenience at the Green, Southall, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. B. Thomson, Surveyor and Engineer:—

Hay & Luck	£1,858 10 0
E. Plaistowe & Sons, Ltd.	1,669 10 0
Horwood & Son	1,548 0 0
W. S. Sharpin	1,547 0 0
A. & B. Hanson, Ltd.	1,539 6 0
*Phillips & Son, Southall	1,484 17 5

SOUTHPORT.—Framework of a grand-stand, for the T.C.:—

*R. A. Skelton & Co., London £358 10

SOUTH SHIELDS.—2,000 privy conversions, for the T.C.:—

John D. Richardson, South Shields .. £8,700

STAFFORD.—Reinforced concrete service reservoir at Milford, near Stafford, for the T.C. Mr. W. Plant, Borough and Waterworks Engineer. Quantities by the Borough Engineer:—

*Cumberland Reinforced Concrete Construction and Artificial Stone Co. £8,899 18 3

STOCKSBRIDGE.—School, for the West Riding E.C.:—

*Wade & Sons, Wath-upon-Dearne.

TAVISTOCK.—Construction of collecting tank, pump well, reservoir, and engine-house; also to supply and lay about 890 yds. of 6 in. cast-iron pipes, 2,062 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes, 2,120 yds. of 3 in. cast-iron pipes, together with all necessary valves and other fittings, at Bere Alston, for the R.D.C. Mr. T. H. Harris:—

Hartop & Co., Plymouth	£12,077
Margrett & Gloyne, Yelverton	10,480
G. Whimpey & Co., Newton Abbot	8,707
Steer, Ltd., Plymouth	8,497
J. Alderman, Parr, Cornwall	8,495
J. L. Richards & Son, Bere Alston	8,331
Middleton, Tiss, Hants.	8,220
*Dart & Son, Dawlish	7,959

WALLASEY.—Forty houses on the Lateral-road site, for the T.C.:—

*J. Dolan & Sons, Warrington £18,437 5
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

WHICKHAM.—20 houses on No. 2 site in Swalwell, for U.D.C. Mr. T. Fenbow, Surveyor, Whickham U.D.C.:—

*Nordmann & Sons, Ltd., Dunston-on-Tyne £8,900

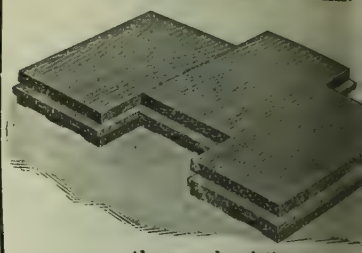
WORSBOROUGH.—Forty-two houses in Worsborough-road, Birdwell, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Shield, Surveyor:—

R. D. Snowden, Barnsley	£20,139 0 0
C. D. Potter, Barnsley	18,934 0 0
P. W. Mell, Hoyland	18,900 0 0
C. P. Unwin, Ecclesfield	18,429 0 0
Porter Rawson, Worsborough Dale	18,308 0 0
Beaumont & Marshall, Worsborough Dale	18,270 0 0
Ed. Oakland & Co., Ltd., Wombwell	18,060 0 0
*C. Chappell, Chapel Town	17,749 6 8


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XXII.—No. 4389. MARCH 18, 1927

DEFINITION

E agree with Professor Pite, whose interesting letter on the Registration of Architects we are glad to publish this week, that a great deal depends upon the meaning of the words "architect" and "architecture," in the Registration Bill of the Royal In- British Architects, and we drew attention to the any attempt at a definition in our first comments on We remarked on that occasion that these defini- d be necessary when the Bill came before Parliament he promoters might find this their real difficulty. Those ve that architecture consists in building beautifully se a plea for art, though they may question whether ration of those who practise what is called archi- as inconsistent as Professor Pite believes with the the art as he would define it.

te with a certain amount of diffidence, but we believe understanding of the doubts and misgivings of Prof. nose who think with him, but just as he may be right benefits may be imaginary which the profession of hope to secure from a legal monopoly of the words ," "architecture" and "architectural" may not equally imaginary that the "formalities of design ns conducted on preconceived limited courses of eprive us of "the impetus, enthusiasm, insight which are expressed by a work of architectural art?" not forget that the Royal Institute of British Archi- ad a qualifying examination for its Associateship for , and we should be sorry to think that those who d it are not better architects as a whole than many of lances" who have not, and yet who practise as ." Professor Pite tells us that limitations of archi- dy to the R.I.B.A. programme has had a deadening he architectural spirit of the day, but if he be right t be wiser to criticise the programme rather than the examination? Speaking for ourselves, we can only e standard of design of those who have passed their ip and who submit their work to us for publication— eive many hundreds of drawings and photographs e of a year—is almost always higher than that of those ot, and we have always regarded the R.I.B.A. examina- valuable test of a candidate's ability to practise as . Professor Pite tells us that England has profited dom which is a necessity to the practice of art; se he means freedom based on knowledge, and we he works of architecture he cites—Rennie's Waterloo n Bridges, the buildings at South Kensington by ott, &c.—were due more to the "sporadic mani- genius than to the fruits of laborious and systematic ." But after all, there was this laborious and organisation, this training and education as we it, which it appears possible to test by examination erference with such manifestations of genius; and ave the School of Mines, the Albert Hall, and other h display very high architec- tural qualities, we look the other works of past and present times freedom gives us and which we do not admire.

not for the time being concerned with the the Bill for the Registration of Architects Parliament, but in our opinion the definitions Pite refers to are necessary and will be asked ey are difficult to supply, not only because of nterests but because of the inherent difficulty in art at any time, and especially an art that has been ence and business as well. We are not going to attempt a definition: we will leave that to others, but prefatory to asking our own questions, we should like to refer to the interesting definitions given by the late Sir Thomas Graham Jackson in his book on "Architecture," published immediately after his death in 1925. In his introduction the author examines the definition of Vitruvius, that "architecture is a science involving much 'discipline,' or mental training, and deep knowledge of various kinds," that it springs from two elements, *i.e.*, a knowledge of practical building work and the application thereto of Reasoning, both being equally necessary and essential. Sir Thomas Jackson appears to accept this definition, but with the condition of beauty added: "To the definition of architecture by Vitruvius, as building guided and directed by Reason, we only want to add the condition of beauty, and the inclusion of the æsthetic sense within the realm of Reason. As prose rises into poetry by the greater elevation of thought, the finer flow of language, the touch of sympathy, grace and pathos, so does Building pass into Architecture with the superior grace of the main forms of the fabric, perfect expression of the conditions of the construction, and closer harmony between purpose and achievement." We are afraid this definition—in its summarised form, "Architecture is the poetry of construction"—will not satisfy Parliament any more than the reply of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee to the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers pressing for a definition of the expression "*bona-fide* architect," *i.e.*, that the Institute "considers this to mean a person who has been trained as an architect, and who is engaged in the practice of architecture as his sole, or at any rate his main, means of livelihood." But we at all events know the kind of training the Registration Committee mean, and we think we are right in concluding that it is what Vitruvius meant by "a knowledge of practical building work and the application thereto of Reasoning," and while this of course is part only of Sir Thomas Jackson's definition, it is an essential part on which those who wish to practise as architects may well be examined. For the rest, for the condition of beauty and the æsthetic sense demanded by Sir Thomas Jackson, is the addition of these impossible in a training in "practical building work and the application thereto of Reasoning"? Is it inevitable that professional ideals of practice will become stereotyped? Is it certain that an official Board would "repress revolts from professional ideals and practice of the time being"? Must "design examinations" necessarily be conducted on preconceived "limited" courses of study? And if they are—and if this is to be regretted—what is there to hinder the freedom of artistic thought of the young architect who has been so trained? Candidates for the R.I.B.A. Associateship can pass their examinations at the early age of 21, and we cannot see what there is to hinder the full play of inspiration of any genius after the passing of a qualifying examination, while even the amateur or engineer or builder referred to by Professor Pite will be as free with the passing of the Registration Bill as they are to-day, provided they do not call themselves architects—just as General Scott, although carrying out architectural work, was not called an architect—which, of course, is one of the chief criticisms of the present Bill of many ardent registrationists.

We respect the opinions of those who, like Professor Pite, write in the interests of architecture as an art, but though we do not by any means identify ourselves with all the beliefs of the promoters of Registration, and do not necessarily tie ourselves to the opinion that the principle of registration is a definitely wise one, we fear we must be classed with those who do not appreciate the implications upon the status of the art to which he refers. If we did we would not hesitate to say so.

NOTES

A Nomination. The election of a new President of the R.I.B.A. is a matter which concerns the interests of all the members, and as the most prominent representative of the profession architects are naturally concerned in his action during the tenure of the presidency. The President holds in his hands such large capacity for good to the art and the profession of architecture that it is natural there should be keen interest felt in the possibilities which await each succeeding holder of the office. Whether we look upon the art or the profession we are all desirous that they will both have an efficient and worthy representative. If what we hear unofficially be correct we can hardly doubt that in the person of Mr. Walter J. Tapper, A.R.A., the best interests of our art will be worthily upheld. He is one of the few practising architects in the first rank who have ably upheld the traditions of our race in the field of Gothic art, and few, we imagine, would bring a pleasanter personality into the realm of architectural affairs.

The Manchester School of Technology. Some plausible statements have reached us as to the justification for instituting a competition for the Manchester Institute of Technology extensions; but nothing that, in our judgment, appears to justify the action of depriving Mr. Cross of his rightful position in regard to it. A correspondent assures us there will be profound dissatisfaction amongst many members of the profession if Mr. Cross's rights are overlooked.

London Bridges. A serious moment is arriving as to action in regard to London bridges, and we sincerely hope that before the Government and the County Council come to final agreement as to the course of procedure, a clear light will be thrown on what will be the effect on the general amenity about the Charing Cross area by the procedure which will be adopted.

An Appeal to the Building Industry. On page 459 will be found a letter from Mr. F. Higgs, in which the help and support of all those interested in the building craft and in its allied trades are asked for in connection with an effort now being organised to raise funds for the erection of five more houses at Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home at Woodford Bridge. The building craft is always quick to respond to any deserving appeal, and we cannot but feel assured that its support will be readily forthcoming now. The fine and selfless work among the poor children of London that is done by the Institution is of a nature well enough known already to require no further acknowledgment, and we are confident that this gift from the building craft, which will celebrate the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Institution, will not be given grudgingly. Acknowledgment of subscriptions, which should be sent to Mr. F. Higgs, Station Works, Hinton-road, Herne Hill, S.E. 24, will be made from time to time in these columns.

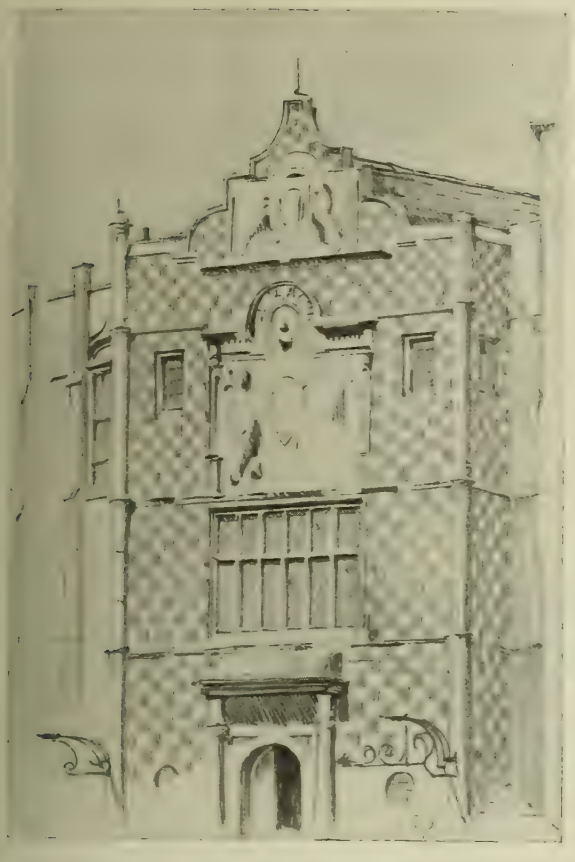
Shanghai. Judging by the photographs of the Shanghai sea front, it appears that Western civilisation, as expressed in "Renaissance Palaces," has entirely dominated the European quarters of the city, to a greater extent in Bombay, where an Oriental f been admitted. This complete ising of Oriental towns is surely tectural disaster, and it is a that more and more local charac being sought. The French, i turned out another Marseilles, some years later, French archit work on Tunis they seem to ha the mistake of transporting bodily into the East, and the Tunis, in consequence, became interesting. Our architectural of Shanghai probably appears ill- to the Chinese; we obtain a co their country, and make no whatever to their architectural traditions.

Antidote to Specialisation. We are all awa increasing special human effort wh about largely beca increasing complexity of moder its necessities. It is therefore to note Mr. Alan W. Davson's of an antidote to the attitud which specialisation brings a writes on technical sympath *Journal* of the Institute of Arbi follows:—"Technical sympathy try may, it is thought, be defi appreciation by each individu contingent problems arising o work and the respective contri each individual of each grad their solution. It is the new modern industry. It is the onl to specialisation, the missing lin industry and social life and be various grades of modern indus the key to team work, to s functions, to the discipline resu knowledge and appreciation of



Farm Building, Ringstead Downs.

From a Pencil Sketch by Mr. Leslie Wood.



The Police Station, King's Lynn.
From a Pencil Sketch by Mr. Leslie Wood.

he highest degree of efficiency in
, whether for gain or service.
l sympathy will gradually
in its significance and in its
meaning as interest in it develops
t for knowledge, and knowledge
perience result in the practical
ration of its infinite value in pro-
co-operation throughout every
industry on the lines indicated."

The Specialists and Administration. Mr. Davson further writes: "Every worker, whether 'brain' or 'hand,' must be a specialist, and, if possesesd of the inherent characteristics and given the necessary key knowledge, can be an administrator within his own grade and sphere. But the greater the tendency of the individual to specialise at one employment the less does he become suitable to the specialist work of an administrator. Whilst, therefore, an individual may start in a single specialist employment, his power to function efficiently in that capacity will diminish as his administrative ability increases."

The Iconoclast at Canterbury. So recently as February 19, we read about the proposed demolition of St. Margaret's Church, Canterbury, which a correspondent describes as the most beautiful in the city. We can hardly credit any belief in the wisdom of allowing ecclesiastical authorities to control the existence of our old churches if such as this are to be destroyed with their sanction. We are glad to note one member of the City Council protesting that they should not disturb any of their old-fashioned streets —if they were going to have wider roads for the traffic, let them keep them outside. Both in big industrial centres or in quiet sleepy cathedral cities, one found ancient monuments preserved. The Canterbury City Council are apparently alive to the danger which threatens the ancient beauty and interest of the city and have passed a resolution of protest. It will be hardly possible for the Archbishop to disregard the protests which have been made.

Princes Street, Edinburgh. Anything which is proposed to be done in the way of alteration or addition to Princes Street, Edinburgh, calls for very careful consideration, but we may rest assured there is enough competent advice to be obtained in Edinburgh without any suggestion from outside. The sketch design by Mr. Jas. B. Dunn, published in the *Scotsman*, shows a very pleasing arrangement of steps round an equestrian statue, which would certainly be an agreeable feature from the gardens.



British Empire War Memorial Tablet, Bethune.
Executed by Mr. Reginald Hallward from a design by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Cart de La fontaine.
[The Tablet is modelled in Gesso-Relief, richly gilded and coloured.]

GENERAL NEWS

92 Ft. High Flats.

Blocks of flats about 92 ft. high, the highest built by the London County Council, are to be erected, according to the *Daily Mail*, to take the place of slum dwellings in the Ossulston-street area of St. Pancras, N.W. The scheme is to cost about £1,250,000. Electrically lighted and equipped with large lifts and central heating, these buildings will accommodate 2,000 more people than the buildings on the site do now. Col. Levita, chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee, is said to have stated that the height of the flats would come within the London Building Act, which specifies that they shall not exceed 80 ft. in height with certain arrangements with regard to the roof.

New Structural Engineering Scholarship.

The Institution of Structural Engineers announces that particulars are now available of a third triennial scholarship valued at £300. This scholarship, which will be known as the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship, is offered with the object of encouraging the æsthetic design and artistic development in England of concrete and reinforced concrete; and also of providing the opportunity of foreign travel with the great experience that this affords to structural engineers. The competition for the scholarship will consist of an examination in the design of a reinforced concrete structure, conducted on Beaux Arts methods. Further particulars may be obtained from the Institution, 10, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association.

The spring tour of the Association this year will be to the South of England, and the cities to be visited are Bournemouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Winchester. The tour has been arranged with the corporations of the cities concerned, and representatives of those cities will accompany the party on each series of visits, and there will thus be afforded, under most favourable conditions, a unique opportunity of seeing municipal development of varying character. The inclusive cost of the tour, which is from Friday, April 22, to Thursday, April 28, is £10 10s.; and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3, Gray's Inn-place, W.C. 1.

St. Bartholomew the Great.

Workmen, while digging under the portion of the old "Coach and Horses" Inn, recently purchased by the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, in connection with the restoration of the old church cloisters, have discovered traces of a fresh ancient north cloister. The existence of such a cloister was entirely unsuspected, and the church authorities are revising their present reconstruction scheme with a view to acquiring the necessary property on which to conduct the excavation work. The new discovery is the base of the vaulting shaft of the first bay, but Sir Aston Webb, under whose supervision the work is being carried out, is of the opinion that almost certainly the succeeding four or five bays exist under the Inn building. In his opinion, every effort should be made to acquire the necessary property. The cloister which abutted on the old chapter house is already well on the way towards restoration. Not only is the transformation which has been effected remarkable, but most surprising is the quantity of original stonework still standing and in comparatively good preservation after some 360 years of neglect. Up to 1905 the cloister was being used as stables, and rough walls covered with plaster obscured the ancient architecture. A part of the stables was acquired in that year, and the three north bays of that cloister have since resumed their former appearance. In 1923 the remaining part of the stables containing the rest of that cloister was bought. Here work is proceeding together with excavations to permit of the restoration of the west wall of that cloister, and, in addition to the base of the vaulting shaft, a piece of the original Norman walling has been found under the fifteenth-century walling. In the cloister itself the former floor level is indicated by the discovery of some of the original tiles, black and yellow alternatively, *in situ*. The floor of the whole cloister will be reduced to this level. In clearing the layer of material used to raise the floor level, the workmen have recovered a considerable amount of the stonework from the vaulted roof, and this will be used in the restoration.

Architects' Registration.

A report has been issued (says the *Manchester Guardian*), of a conference in London between delegates of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents and the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, under the chairmanship of Mr. Samuel Wallrock, the Society's President. It was decided that the Society should actively co-operate with the Association in opposing the Architects' Registration Bill, as now drafted, promoted by the Royal Institute of British Architects and down for second reading in the House of Commons on April 8. Opposition is based on moral and material grounds. It is not thought right that the entire control of the architectural profession should be placed under the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The opposing bodies consider that no properly qualified practitioner should be debarred from practising as an architect or from recovering his fees for work done because he combines the practice of architecture with another calling and derives only part of his livelihood from the former work. Before the conference concluded, Mr. Wallrock and Mr. Forbes Campbell (President of the Association), expressed the hope that the two bodies would co-operate for the future on all matters of mutual interest.

COMPETITION NEWS

Architectural Competition, Brussels.

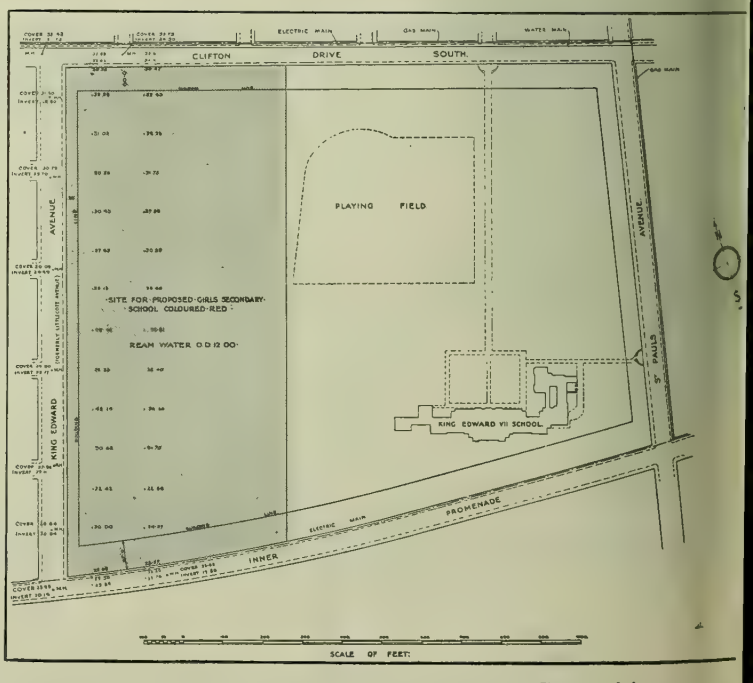
A competition is being promoted by the Commission du Palais de Justice and the Ministère des Travaux Publics, in agreement with the Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique and the Société Belge des Urbanistes et Architectes Modernistes, for the lay-architectural treatment of the approa the Palais de Justice, Brussels. Th petition is open to foreigners. Plans graphs, and full particulars may be application to M. le Conservateur du P Justice, Brussels. The competition op March 15, and closes on June 15, 192 signs will be judged by a jury of a consisting of two high Government three architects, members of the Com de la Palais de Justice, one architec senting the city of Brussels, and two ar representing the Société Centrale d'Arch de Belgique.

Public Secondary School for Girls, Ly

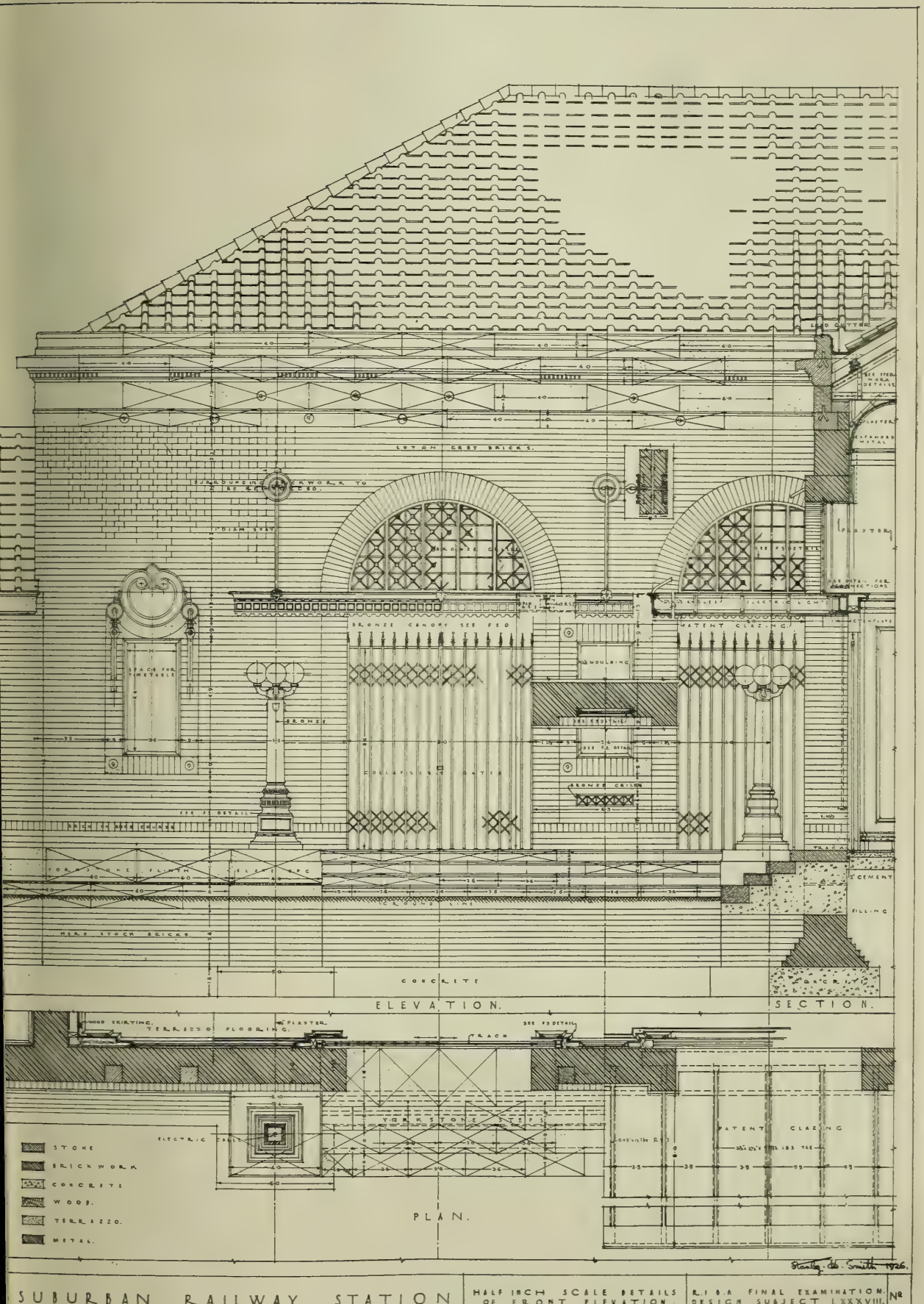
We have received a copy of the conditi instructions to competing architects in t petition, from which we extract the f particulars :—

The Governors of the Lytham School C invite a limited number of specially architects to submit designs in competi the Public Secondary School for Girls scholars proposed to be erected on a sit parish of Lytham. Mr. Arnold T F.R.I.B.A., of 612, Royal Liver Building pool, has been appointed assessor. The ing premiums are offered :—First, £250; £150; third, £75; fourth, £50. together with a report and the envelope ing the name and address of the autho contained in one package and to be (carriage paid) to Messrs. Wilson, Davies & Earle, 54, Mosley-street, Man

The promoters desire to provide schoo ings in the first instance suitable for not l 250 day scholars, and planned with a convenient extension for an additional is suggested that the architectural char the buildings be designed to harmonise King Edward VII School, the Boys' Se School erected some years ago by the pro and which is built of red facing bricks wi land stone dressings sparingly used, an slate roofs. The coast is subject to storms of wind and sand. The design buildings and the materials used must as to withstand these storms. The cost buildings which are intended to be er the first instance, including draining an ing, means of heating, gas for cooking supply, ventilating, electric lighting only), fire extinguishing apparatus, all a tural embellishments shown on the dra part of the design and all fixed fittings, exceed the sum of £50,000.



Block Plan of Site, Lytham School Competition.



A Suburban Railway Station: Detail of Elevation.

R.I.B.A. Final Examination Testimony of Study. By Mr. S. H. Smith.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Registration of Architects: A Plea for Art, and a Question.

SIR,—Beyond all the imagined benefits that the profession of architects hope to secure from a legal monopoly of the words, "Architect," "Architecture," and "Architectural," lie the vital and mysterious interests of the art that we all profess to serve. The impetus, enthusiasm, insight, and genius which are expressed by a work of architectural art, are often spontaneous and unaccountable. "The wind bloweth where it listeth": we see its effects, "but cannot tell whence it cometh." This is true of art as of higher spiritual things. England has profited by the freedom which is a necessity to the practice of art, and her recognised position in the world of art is due more to the sporadic manifestations of genius than to the fruit of laborious and systematic organisation. Turner and Constable in painting and Alfred Stevens in sculpture may be cited; and have we not in Rennie's London and Waterloo bridges, and in a later era in the buildings at South Kensington by General Scott, *e.g.*, the School of Mines, the Museum quadrangle and courts, and in the Albert Hall, works which display very high architectural qualities and which by their freshness prove themselves to be the products of enthusiastic free-lances?

The varied revivals of Greek, Italian, Gothic, and free Renaissance which have made our architectural history now for more than a century have severally been revolts from the professional ideals and practice of the time being. Stern and often acrimonious controversy preceded the recognition of the right of any of these movements to existence as architecture fit for public work, and would doubtless have been repressed by an official board. The freedom of artistic thought and the quickness of apprehension of any vital enthusiasm, which hitherto have characterised our architectural life, were necessary elements in the appearance and development of the vigorous buildings that have placed England in the forefront of architectural progress and initiative.

What will be the ultimate effect on English architecture of the exclusion from practice of free-lances, amateurs, and those natural artists who instinctively shun the formalities of design examinations conducted on pre-conceived limited courses of study? How much narrower will not the outlook be when we are compelled to limit architecture to the work of professional architects? The deadening effect on the architectural spirit of the day, that in which we are now, of the effective limitation of architectural study to the R.I.B.A. programme, may be already seen. There is apparently now no effective, enthusiastic, study of the art outside the bondage of the schools to the "orders" and the habits of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The originality that is inevitable to the young artist can only find expression in an uninspiring nakedness that reveals the bareness of his resources.

The condition of the art of architecture demands open windows for light and doors for the access of every wind of inspiration. This may come from an amateur or from a constructive engineer, or, one may hope, from mere builders; or from the scholarly non-professional whose studies in science or archæology incite him to conceive and execute architecture.

If architecture is to become a legalised monopoly, the profession which now honours Wren and Rennie and regards Ruskin and Morris as teachers who, in their day, were honoured and obeyed, will of necessity be narrowed in outlook and lose its claim to rank as an art welcoming inspiration from without—a true mother of all the other arts that spring from her freedom and catholicity.

This is a plea for freedom in the interest of architecture as an art. It ought not to be supposed that the promoters of registration in their zeal for protection from what they consider to be unjust competition are ignorant of what they mean to accomplish; though we may well doubt if they have understood its implications upon the status of the art.

I would venture to ask one question. What definition of "Architect" is to be added to the Bill? It is obviously necessary to its interpretation that one should be supplied. It will doubtless be asked for. The answer to this question must interest you, Sir, who have been content now for a long and honoured term to be named *The Builder*. BERESFORD PITE.

[We reply to Professor Pite's question in our leading article.—ED.]

SIR,—I am a Probationer, R.I.B.A., who has had to forego any further thought of the R.I.B.A. exams. for some considerable time owing to financial reasons. For these said reasons I prepare, from time to time, apart from my ordinary work, plans and specifications for domestic work to augment my salary. Of course I do not get a commission on these jobs, they being prepared for a fixed fee as my clients do not desire a supervising architect apart from an occasional visit.

I should be interested to know my position with regard to the above. Should I be prevented from doing this work under the proposed new act? If so, it hardly seems fair to my mind that assistants like myself who are not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods should be prevented from "making ends meet" by the only means in their power by spare time work such as I have mentioned.

I may add that I am perfectly competent to prepare the plans in a proper manner, having, for instance, just designed and prepared drawings for a £2,000 house, the design of which has been very much admired. INTERESTED.

[So far as the Registration Bill is concerned, as we understand the position, our correspondent would not be debarred from eking out his livelihood in the future as he has done in the past.—ED.]

SIR,—Was it quite fair to your readers to print only a portion of Professor Reilly's letter to *The Times*, and not to call attention to the fact that you omitted over a third of it?

In the omitted portion the Professor writes:—

> "The bungalow menace, for instance, is by itself a very real one. Yet most of the structures which are doing the damage are by persons styling themselves architects, though they may be in practice auctioneers, estate agents, contractors, or anything else. If the Bill passes it means that in a generation this menace will be largely removed."

The answer to Professor Reilly was published by you on the 4th instant in a letter from Mr. H. B. Whitefield; in it he states that the R.I.B.A. actually proposes to allow all present and future members of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute, and four other non-architectural societies to have exactly the same freedom to act as architects as the members of the R.I.B.A. To obtain admission to those five societies it is not necessary to have any architectural training at the schools the Professor refers to, or elsewhere. Perhaps someone could say how many members there are in the societies I refer to; the number must exceed by many thousands the membership of the R.I.B.A.

PUPIL.

[There was no intentional unfairness on our part in giving part only of Professor Reilly's letter to *The Times*. His letter was condensed for want of space and as the point omitted was covered by our leading article we do not think our readers will complain.—ED.]

SIR,—In a town about ten miles from London comment has been made on some badly-designed houses, and I found that the plans were prepared by an estate agent's clerk. At the railway station we have two large boards, "Architect, Surveyor and Auctioneer." Now another firm has started, and in addition to the usual auctioneer's announcements of the windows letters a foot high, "tects." In the town are five or six wel members of the R.I.B.A.

CHARTERED ARCH

Limited Competitions.

SIR,—I am in agreement with "N. there is no valid reason for barring archi assistants from any competition. The mental idea in promoting a competiti obtain the best solution of the problem surely it is not logical to discriminate the practising and the salaried member profession. The only objection which c raised is lack of experience on the par assistant. This must, however, be adm be a purely hypothetical objection as as in the majority of offices carry their job in the same way as if they were in As a member of the R.I.B.A. it seem that the Institute should do more to pro interests of its salaried members, and take a strong line by not recognisin limited competitions.

A.R.

Architectural Staff Salaries.

SIR,—The part played by my Associ the endeavour to obtain fairer terms of re tion and an improved status for the architects is well known, and its cl recognition of a basic minimum salary now before the Council of the R.I.B.A. the recognition by practitioners and public companies and corporations of th ing need for such a minimum is becomi generally accepted, there is a small but in minority who steadily block the way many such minorities, it forgets nothi learns nothing.

This minority in the profession has offered no valid reason to support its opp Sometimes it volunteers an excuse fo upon the grounds that the operation of m salaries would mean a weekly financial the assistant. How that is possible on who make the excuse can show. It will not be apparent to the greater number tants who earn less than £5 10s. per w for that smaller number who earn mo already know that if the basic minimum recognised, their own experience and ab correspondingly ensure them an inc remuneration.

Private practitioners are, as a rule, e modest in publicly advertising the offered and paid to their staffs. F information possessed by my Associati subject I am not at all surprised that t Your readers, however, may be assured notices inserted by public bodies in assistants where a salary is almost u stated, reflect fairly accurately the a the salaries being paid by practitione locality. Light is shed upon the salar paid in Devon and Cornwall by the rece of a vacancy for a draughtsman at a cor salary of £130 per annum from which a of 5 per cent. is made for superannuati Devon County Council, by publicly st value it places on professoinal services, fear that it stands alone in offering su On the contrary, it is known that t salary is offered and paid by practi both Devon and Cornwall, not except such as Plymouth and Exeter.

A shocking disclosure such as this ma a good effect in opening the eyes of m tects to the fact that falling salaries themselves reach a minimum, and barrier is to be erected against the ex of the assistant by any class of empl barrier must be minimum salaries ag and recognised by the R.I.B.A. A.A.S.T.A. Further inaction is unp and must result in the hardening of op a certain small section of the profess to reap the benefit of organisation a sional protection. I may add that m tion has already lodged a protest with County Council. JOHN MITCHEL

General Secretary A.

[Other letters appear on page 4

ERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—X

F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

LIFTS.

ENGER lifts in the high-class flat build-
e usually about the same size, viz.,
ft. for the car. To cope with greater
t is usual to increase the number of
ther than to make the cars larger.
the square car, 6 ft. by 6 ft.,
l, the longer shape of, say 4 ft. 6 in.
, is sometimes adopted to suit the plan
ain effect. In some instances the lift
re glazed (in small Georgian panels),
g the vestibules to be seen as they are
on the way up, the effect being very
t—particularly if these vestibules are
rnished. The car is carefully designed,
y by the architect, in metal work or
panelling—perhaps maintaining the
of the hallway; its floor is carpeted,
contains a radiator. The service lift
elephone so that the boy can answer it
time.

newest mechanical installations are
electrical, and the machinery is placed
ellar. The control is a single lever, and
nes the doors are opened by a push-
device. The automatic devices for ad-
the car to floor levels after the clutch
en released adds to the facility of the
g. The whole motion is done very
—doors open and shut quietly; the car
ith very little noise, and the only thing
s the clicking of the disconnections at
tor.

lift lobby or "elevator vestibule" is
small—about 24 sq. ft., and usually lit
lly. The law requires that this lobby
not be less than 5 ft. in minimum
ions, and not exceed in any dimen-
wice the width of the elevator shaft,"
may be without a window provided
completely "shut off by brick walls
titions of terra-cotta blocks not less
in. thick," etc.; "that doors from it
han to the lift must be fire-proof and
sing; that it be ventilated to the outer
ent flues not less than 12 in. by 12 in.;
t it be kept properly lit by electric light
gas fixture available."

lifts are operated day and night by
ed porters who are on duty in the hall.
push-button control worked by the
ts of the building is more usual for lifts
lle-class flats of about five stories.
e modern buildings no effort is made to
rate the lift with a stairway. The old
y with lower buildings to push the lift
ewhere just as if it were undesirable,
make the stairway a grand feature is
given up. The stairs are now hardly
all, so they are placed on one side out
way.

ocal authorities keep a careful record
fts and inspect them periodically.
unusual for a lift to supply more than
s on one floor.

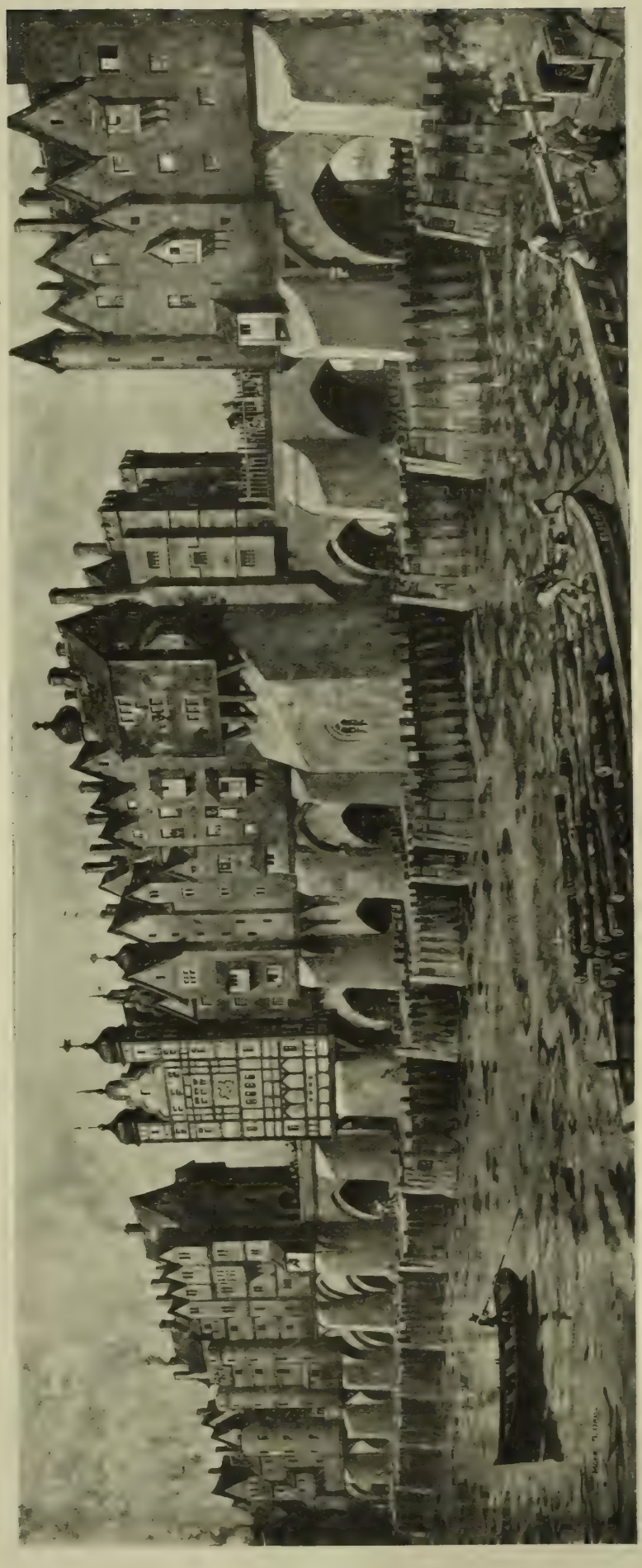
e Lifts.—The service lift is about
he size as the passenger lift, and
have its vestibule—which is often the
ding. It contains a telephone so that
by" can take messages at all times as
work the lift. Unlike the passenger
ere possible the service lift is made
n stairs, so that tradesmen who have
r goods to several flats do not fetch
for every move.

inal allowance for the cost of cars is:—
enger Car $500 (£100)
ice Car $350 (£70)

cation.—"Lifting capacity, 2,000 lb.
ed of 300 ft. per minute. The lift
y to be placed at the bottom of the
(in the cellar)."

Discovery of a Van Dyck.

restoration work a Van Dyck pic-
found in the Rothschild Gallery in
epresenting the family of Oliver St.
The picture, it is understood, is
t £40,000.



Old London Bridge.

From a Painting, by MR. MONRO S. ORR, for the Dining Saloon of the SS. *City of London*.

MODERN FRENCH ARCHITECTURE.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A. (the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, in the chair) Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., read a paper on this subject. The title of his paper, he said, at once brought him face to face with the unfortunate word "modern." Some people were thrilled by the very sound of the word, but to others it only suggested a term of opprobrium. He was reminded of an article by Paul Géraldy on the Paris Exhibition, in which he described the absurdities of past exhibitions, the bedrooms which forbade sleep, and the dining-rooms which took away one's appetite, all the trivial and terrible things which were grouped under the heading of "modern movement." "And so," said Géraldy, "the word 'modern,' even for those who are most favourably disposed towards the idea for which it stands, has gained such an evil reputation that artists are asking for a new label." "Perhaps," he went on, "they are right in doing so. Not long ago, one of my friends was asked to act as member of an exhibition jury, to which only 'modern' works were to be admitted, and found to his surprise that exhibits were being accepted or rejected absolutely without method or principle. Finally, in despair, he inquired of the chairman of the committee by what signs one recognised whether a work of art was modern. 'You can always recognise modern work,' replied the chairman, 'by the fact that it looks like nothing on earth.'" There was, however, to-day, as Paul Géraldy went on to say, a modern style which was well disciplined, and which certainly did look like something. It reflected ourselves. It was in no sense inimical to our traditions. It corresponded with our present-day customs and habits. It satisfied our needs. It reflected our mentality and our culture. It was modern in the same sense that we ourselves were modern: it was alive. That seemed to be a very vivid and truthful definition of what was understood by "modern" architecture in its best sense.

The speaker then quoted Monsieur Léon Jaussely, government architect, professor at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and a practitioner of talent, on whom devolved the stimulating task of speaking at the 1924 International Congress on Architectural Education on French architectural education in the future. "Whatever opinion we may hold of the present evolution of architecture," said Monsieur Jaussely, "it is undeniable that this evolution does exist, and that we are at present witnessing conscious or unconscious attempts to renew architectural forms and æsthetics. This renewal is more particularly noticeable in important buildings —large stores, bridges, churches, banks, cinemas, railway stations, airship sheds, etc., which we can consider as the expression of the monumental architecture of our time, and which logically should be compared with that of other epochs in order to understand the meanings of this architectural transformation." M. Jaussely then passed on to the question of the new æsthetics, in which horizontal lines predominated, curves were more and more avoided, contrast between vertical and horizontal was universal. These new æsthetics were further characterised by the simplification of the articulation and its reduction to a small number of elements, the search for enveloping form, and general colour in place of detailed moulding; points of decoration were sought for their contrast value, but were sparsely distributed and stood out against a bare background; the appreciation of volume and masses was exact, the outlines were severe. The sobriety of these æsthetics excluded all mannerism. "Let us recapitulate (continued M. Jaussely): simple composition and lines, of a real and severe classicism, but with different and reverse proportions; sober architectural treatment, the facing materials are rich, even precious—or appearing such. . . . Particularly successful as modern works must be considered these engineering works of great frankness where the very striking appearance is due to the effect produced by combinations of purely constructive forms without any ornament."

While an architecture of this modern type was being evolved in France by a certain section of architects, continued the speaker, there was also a considerable group which had not departed from, he would not say the classic tradition, but from what was known familiarly as the "pompier." It was an untranslatable word, but applied to architecture it implied pompous commonplaces, a complete absence of original thought, façades which were not so much designed as assembled out of stock familiar motives. It was architecture in which the designer originated only the framework of his building, and for his surface dressing drew upon a recognised vocabulary of approved elements. The façades of the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysées, whatever fine qualities they might have, provided an excellent example of the "pompier." Even the Petit Palais, in certain aspects, was the product of the academic formula.

As a point of departure from which to consider modern French architecture, he would like to go back fifty years, and illustrate a building which to his mind embodied to an extraordinary degree the virtues and vices which had been peculiar to French architecture, and for both of which the tradition of teaching at the French National School had been very largely responsible. That building was the Paris Opéra House, by Charles Garnier, completed in 1875. The Opéra House was a striking example of the working of a marvellously efficient architectural formula, the formula of fine plan production, one which had been handed down from generation to generation of French teaching. More than any other nation had France inherited the planning genius of Imperial Rome. The lavish spaces, the elegant and stately balance of ordered rhythm, the grandiose sequences and climaxes of Roman planning, were all exemplified in Garnier's plan. The Opéra House plan heralded, however, the beginnings of a war between the old-fashioned plan forms of solid masses and the lighter shapes which would logically result from modern methods of construction. The apparent solidity of the plan points of the Opéra was in some cases the result of building out to achieve effects which would be more legitimate in a building of mass materials. The plan represented not so much an effort to express the modern resources of construction utilised in the Opéra, as the desire to apply them to preconceived forms. The resultant elevational architecture, produced in faithful obedience to the formulæ for composition in the grand manner, was nevertheless devoid of real vitality.

As long ago as 1860 Viollet le Duc was prophesying the advent of a new architecture dominated by steel and iron, and Labrouste was applying the new methods to the Library of Sainte Geneviève, and to the reading room in the Bibliothèque Nationale. But it was not till about 1878 that there was evident a kind of definite reaction against the trad academic architecture leading to an out engineering structures such as the Galé Machines, no longer extant, and later Eiffel Tower, which suggested the poss of a modern architectural renaissance b the sudden removal of those structural tions out of which the old solid forms o ing had largely arisen. It had taken time for the accepted architectural syst proportion and expression to adapt the to this new freedom, and at the prese we could only point to portents and p of an architecture which would be both and beautiful. The earlier efforts in as elsewhere, were full of compromise Grand Palais was competent, but it hybrid. So also was the Gare d'Orsay, ing which depended on steel but which an immense ponderous façade belying grace of the metal vaults within. In th category was the Pont Alexandre, bu the 1900 exhibition, an engineering st decorated by architects. All these had but could lay no claim to indicating a s More interesting and sincere, but mar the triviality of its detail, was the M de la Samaritaine, where the steel skele ceived a frank adornment. Here the r lay in the emphasis of the detail of st rather than in the expression of its spi was graceful strength of form that one to see expressed, rather than the bon vertebræ, however skilfully adorned. stage in the modern French movement the experiments and heart-searchings were still the order of the day for the who refused the solace of complacency found various lines of approaching th cult problem of a modern architectural sion, the two main alternatives being, fi expression of the modern constructio materials, and, secondly, a more abstr plication and suggestion of modern p not so much through direct expression character of form and that general atm to which detail and decoration so large tributed.

Real pioneers were rare, and there w in France who had made a definite c tion to architectural progress who h thered design in the same sense as mediæval builders with their ston vaults. Amongst the small and distin band who would ultimately be entitled a niche in modern architectural his would like particularly to mention the Perret. Their work constituted, in his probably the most important individu in modern development of the past fift not so much from the standpoint of b erected as from that of experiment and tion. The Perrets, architects and both, trained in the Ecole des Beaux-A in the school of a varied practice, were qualified; but in addition they had the gift of imagination, and were applyin the study of the most significant of materials, reinforced concrete. The theories were quite clear. They unders material, its possibilities, and its lim They saw the future of reinforced not as massive pre-cast blocks or i plastic shapes, but as structural posts placed, like Gothic piers, at the point and, like them, permitting the lightes or infillings between them. This system of their earliest best-known v Champs Elysées theatre, the plan was so expressive of a modern light tion. Expressive, too, was the façe its application of marble slabs, a ver struction both legitimate and hones here, too, was true sculpture applied tecture in the three great panels of I

The best contribution of the Per their churches at Le Raincy and Mo and the observation tower which they at Grenoble, all in concrete and ther expressive. The Le Raincy church sh concrete exposed. To leave it raw forms was perhaps not the ultimate e but architecture of this frank type w step. The great cast geometric wind

lerful decorative contribution, and the had succeeded, too, in showing fresh ossibilities in stained glass. At Mont- the same moulds were used as at Le —a question of economy. The exterior re difficult to appreciate. The structure pressive, but details such as those of er were somewhat mean, and a certain and lack of finish was in evidence. spiration was very similar to that of ncy. In a recent competition for a hurch to Jeanne d'Arc the Perrets sub- a design on the principle of these two s. There was no time to criticise it, ntion must be made of the expressive ith its great tower piers and light walls. It was wonderfully clear and and, like all the Perrets' work, repre- design well organised.

onumental buildings there had certainly dearth of opportunity, but in commer- ork the modern spirit had several s to its credit. The new annex to the arché had that suave beauty of plan hich, in new work as well as old, instinctive with the French. Its ex- was both sensible and dignified, and gly detailed. The interior escaped the remes of our own commercial architec- mugness or coarseness, and was ob- the work of artists who were craftsmen e versa.

French apartment house had developed ical expression. There were clean, types, façades in which the main pre- ion was hygiene and commodity, and were the apartments de luxe, whose s revealed a neat and efficient ism. Interesting was the stepped apart- uilding in the rue Varin, in which each had his outside terrace, a type of con- n possible only by modern methods. in private work that we found the variety of architectural experiment. he semi-traditional we passed to the nctional, and from that to the tempera- But these were the dwellings of the luxurious type, and there still remained striking French development, that of nomic dwelling, as exemplified by the such men as Le Corbusier and Jean- André Lurçat, and a small group of ntemporaries.

heories of Le Corbusier were full of his books, "Vers une Architecture," misine," "L'Art Décoratif d'aujour- were notable contributions to architec- ought. In the realm of æsthetics, Le r believed that architects had lost the of geometric form, of the modelling ce, of the value of light. He urged a o these basic essentials. Practically nomically, he condemned the wasteful- our building methods, the lack of isation, the complication of our s trades, the lack of hygiene in our , not only in units but in groups. At Exhibition, the Pavilion by Le Cor- nd Jeanneret for that group of ts calling themselves "L'Esprit " contained the nucleus of the dwelling unit to be built either de- r in multiple groups, on a sort of ystem. In an apartment house built cheme each dwelling would have its n-air garden, two stories high, and l by a continuous air shaft. On a oasis still, Le Corbusier foresaw the ction of cities with huge blocks of tall sort of gigantic service flats, sur- by wide open spaces, and served by eries at different levels. The ill- ad congested city was to be grouped y units surrounded by light and air. sier illustrated a central area of Paris on this principle, and the effect was impressive.

Discussion.

or F. S. Granger, proposing a vote of Mr. Robertson, said that, after seeing he illustrations shown on the screen, eminded of Ruskin's criticism of the Crystal Palace. The design of such buildings as the Crystal Palace and the Eiffel Tower was really very modern. He admired the simplification of some of the houses which the lecturer had shown, and it occurred to him that architects might make very effective use of coloured light in connection with their buildings at night.

Mr. Fernand Billerey, seconding the motion, said he was not so convinced as some were of the necessity for a new architectural language. Were not the modernists merely replacing one formula by another? Not long ago the formula was "columns, architrave, and pediment"; now the correct formula seemed to be a blank wall, a large opening with a wide architrave, a stepped coping, and you were safe.

Major Longden referred at some length to the aims and achievements of the Paris Exhibition, where, he said, architects had built to give the craftsman an opportunity to show his skill, and in this respect the exhibition was an undoubted success.

Captain B. S. Townroe said that in designing colliery housing schemes in France, French architects consulted the wishes of the miners themselves. Not so in England. He knew of a new colliery village in Kent where the architects had planned the bathrooms on the first floor instead of downstairs. Concluding, the speaker referred to the project of a British Hostel for three hundred students at the Cité Universitaire, Paris, which he hoped would be designed by a member of that Institute, and show what British architects could do in France.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel said he felt that much of what they had seen on the screen was not architecture at all—it was mere eccentricity—eccentricity that had to be given time to become absorbed before it was fit to be seen. For all that, we owed a great debt of gratitude to the bold and one-sided people who were making the experiments.

Professor C. H. Reilly said that some of the work shown seemed to be taken largely from the Germans. It reminded him of Eric Mendellsohn. There was the placing of voids where we should put supports—windows at corners, and other eccentricities that seemed to be copied from Germany. We could gain from what was being done on the Continent without having to make these buildings ourselves, and no doubt we should absorb the best of modern French and German work.

Mr. H. M. Fletcher said that, although style and detail might change, architecture itself did not change—it observed the eternal laws of structure. M. Perret, he felt, expressed the plan in his exteriors; but M. Le Corbusier did not support anything on anything. The work of the latter was experimental work from which people might learn what to avoid.

The President having put the vote of thanks to the meeting, Mr. Robertson briefly replied to points raised in the discussion.

Registration as Probationer R.I.B.A.

Attention is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. has decided that after December 31, 1928, no one shall be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised public examinations in the required subjects. A list of the examinations recognised may be obtained free at the R.I.B.A.

Obituary.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A. the death was announced with deep regret of the following members:—

George Sydney Jones, elected Associate 1891, Fellow 1926.

George Sutherland, elected Associate 1894, Fellow 1923.

Percy Montagu Beesley, transferred to Licentiateship 1926.

Thomas George Williams, transferred to Licentiateship 1925.

MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FALLOWFIELD

We reproduce in this issue plans and a perspective drawing of the proposed new buildings of the Manchester Grammar School which are to be erected at Fallowfield from the designs of Dr. Percy Scott Worthington and Mr. Francis Jones, V.-P. and F.R.I.B.A. The buildings are designed for the teaching of about 900 boys. They will be set upon an ample site and in the grounds there will be room for eight football matches to proceed at the same time, and there is provision also for cricket, tennis, fives, etc. There will be gardens, too, and pleasant broad walks. As many as possible of the trees now on the site will be left where they stand.

The main front of the new buildings will be towards Old Hall-lane, and the length of the property here is roughly a quarter of a mile. The buildings will be of red brick, like the Ashburne Hall Hostel not far away. The drive will lead to an archway. On the right of the archway will be the Paton memorial library, and on the left the museum. Through the archway access will be gained to the main teaching block, built round a quadrangle. All the buildings around this quadrangle will be in two stories; those to the right of it in one story. A little to the north, overlooking Birch Fields, will be the great hall, 110 ft. long by 45 ft. wide. The hall will have a gallery and an organ. A fine science block stands apart from the main teaching block, but is connected with it by a corridor. The dining-hall (about 126 ft. by 40 ft.), the gymnasium, workshops, and swimming bath also stand apart from the main teaching block

The position of the administrative offices and other accommodation may be studied from the plan. It is proposed to erect a statue of Hugh Oldham, the founder, filling the end of a fine vista on the school approach from its north side—that is, from the direction of Dickenson-road. As the plans stand at present, 39 classrooms have been provided for. A sports pavilion will be built in the playing-fields.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The Council of this Institute has decided to hold, from May 9 to 14, an exhibition of Photographs and Models of Buildings carried out during recent years by members of the South Wales Institute of Architects. The Exhibition Room in the entrance of the Cardiff City Hall has been reserved for this purpose. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Herbert Jones (Swansea), T. Alwyn Lloyd, W. S. Purchon, Percy Thomas and C. F. Ward (President, Newport) has been appointed to make the arrangements, and the Council hope that the exhibition will be as representative as possible. The main object is to interest the general public in modern architecture. In order to give the Committee some idea of the space required, members intending to submit material are requested to fill up a form, giving the number, brief particulars and size of photographs. Photographs of small buildings, houses and domestic work are desired as well as those of large buildings, and interior as well as exterior views can be sent.

A prize of £2 2s. will be offered for the best poster submitted by any member of the Institute in connection with the exhibition, and 10s. 6d. each will be paid for any other poster which may be used in advertising the exhibition. The posters will be judged by the sub-committee which is dealing with the exhibition. They should be sent in to Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Cathedral-road, Cardiff, not later than 11 a.m. on Saturday, April 23, and a *nom de plume* should be placed on the back.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Proposed Church at Erode, S. India.

This mission church, in a country town in South India, has been designed to accommodate a congregation composed of three elements—the boys and the girls of the mission schools and the adult members in the district. Galleries will be added when required over the end bays of each wing, approached by the two circular staircases. Special circumstances suggested the adoption of elevations of a Moghul type, which, however, is not indigenous to Southern India. The architects are Messrs. Reginald Dann, M.T.P.I., and Laurence Angus, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., of Madras and London.

Extension to Acton Public Baths.

This new building has been erected upon an irregular corner site at the north end of the existing swimming bath, with frontages to High-street and Acton-lane. The main entrance on the principal elevation to High-street gives access through the waiting and crush hall to the swimming bath, which during the winter season is used for social functions. Commodious cloak rooms and lavatories are provided on the ground floor. The accommodation on the first floor consists of an assembly room with ante room adjoining. The walls are panelled with Oregon pine to a height of 4 ft. The second floor will be used as offices. The main staircase and the floor of the waiting hall are finished with marble terrazzo with marble terrazzo dado. The building is fire resisting throughout, and the floors and staircases are in reinforced concrete.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd., of Acton, and the following were sub-contractors:—H. J. Levi, Shepherd's Bush, Portland stone; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., steelwork; Burke & Co., marble terrazzo; Laurence A. Turner, F.S.A., stone carving; James Walker, decorative plaster; Bostwick Gate Co., Ltd., balustrades and Bostwick gates; Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., ironmongery and bronze fittings; The London Plenum Heating Co., hot water heating installation; Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary goods and fittings; John Edgington & Co., Ltd., flagstaff; R. A. Taylor, Acton, electric lighting; The Wilfley Co., Ltd., composition floor.

The building was designed and carried out by Mr. W. Leicester, L.R.I.B.A., architectural assistant, under the direction of the Borough Engineer, Mr. W. G. Cross, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. The photographs were taken by Mr. H. Hunt, of Acton.

School, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.

This school was completed some time ago from the designs of Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A. The site was a peculiarly long and narrow one and settled the shape of the plan. The builders were Messrs. R. Cook & Sons, of Crawley, Sussex, and the following were sub-contractors:—Messrs. Norris, of Erith, bricks; Messrs. Mercer, of Ashford, tiles; Messrs. C. Kite & Co., ventilation; Messrs. Weeks, Bromley, heating; Mr. Paul Woodroffe, Campden, Glos., glass for hall.

R.I.B.A. Final Examination Testimony.

This drawing shows a detailed portion of a station situated in a suburb served by an electric railway. Luton grey bricks are used with light red brick arches and features, sandstone being employed for cornice and dressings. The drawing is by Mr. S. H. Smith.

Old London Bridge.

Our reproduction is from a photograph of an oil painting of Old London Bridge by Mr. Monro S. Orr, made for the dining saloon of the s.s. "City of London." The drawing is reproduced by permission of the artist and Messrs. George Smith & Sons, managers of the Ellerman City Line, Glasgow. The original is 7 ft. by 3 ft. The photograph is by Messrs. T. & R. Annan & Sons, of Glasgow.

Bottling Warehouse, Putney.

This warehouse has been erected for Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Ltd., at Brandon's Putney Brewery from the designs of Mr. C. Hamilton Simpson, F.R.I.B.A., of 83, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1. The building is of brick faced with stocks and blue bricks to match the existing brewery. The materials used are fire resisting throughout, and all steelwork is encased in cement concrete. A feature of the building is an underground tunnel, 135 ft. long, which forms the connecting link between the bottling store and the main brewery, and passes below a main 40 ft. thoroughfare. Through this tunnel pass all the service pipes from the brewery, supplying the bottling department by gravitation.

The quantities were prepared by Mr. A. J. H. Sprague, F.S.I., 104, High Holborn, W.C. 1. The general contractors were Messrs. Geo. Parker & Sons, Ltd., Peckham, S.E. 15, and the following were s tractors:—Lindsay's Paddington Iron Ltd., constructional steelwork; Willi Williams, Ltd., metal casements; Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt gineering Works (Electrical & G Ltd., electrical work and li Pickerings, Ltd., electric lift; S Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic pavi Luxfer Co., lanterns and patent glazin Gibbons, Ltd., wrot ironwork; J. roller shutters and fireproof doors; Ma Platt, 7,000 gal. standard tank; T Metal Equipment Co., Ltd., steel John Bolding & Sons, Ltd., sanitary f Thos. Parsons & Sons, paint.

Ingham Infirmary, Westoe, South S

The extensions to this building, whic carried out as a town's War Memoria prise extensions to the existing ch ward and the building of a verandah the whole of the south side. The ve is worthy of note, being arranged s it can be opened to the south i weather; folding screens enclose the of the front, or half as required, the being filled in with fine woven copper to allow the air to circulate, at the sam keeping out inclement weather. The building was designed by Mr. R. J. J of Newcastle, and the contractors f new extensions were Messrs. James Y Co., of South Shields. The glass roof verandah was executed by Messrs. M on their patent system. The screens verandah front were carried out by the of England School Furnishing Co., L Darlington. The verandah is heated i tion to the ward.

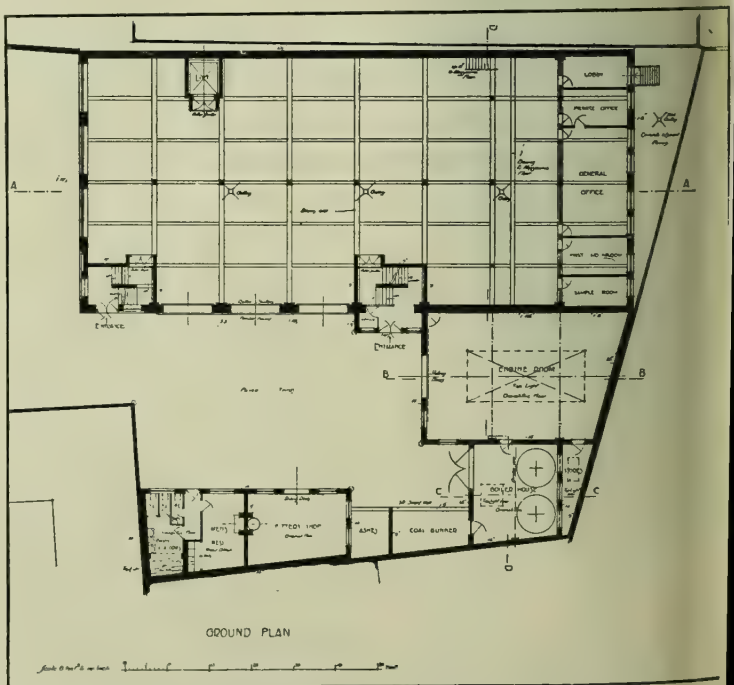
The architects were Messrs. J. H. & Son, FF.R.I.B.A

New British Embassy, Washingto

We illustrate this week Sir Edwin L design for the new British Embassy at W ton. The design has already been alt some extent, and is subject to still alteration when the cost of the building ascertained.

Manchester Grammar School, Fallo

A description of this new work is g page 437. Dr. Percy Scott Worthing Mr. Francis Jones, V.-P., and F.R.I.B the architects.



Plan of New Bottling Warehouse, Brandon's Putney Brewery.

MR. C. HAMILTON SIMPSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



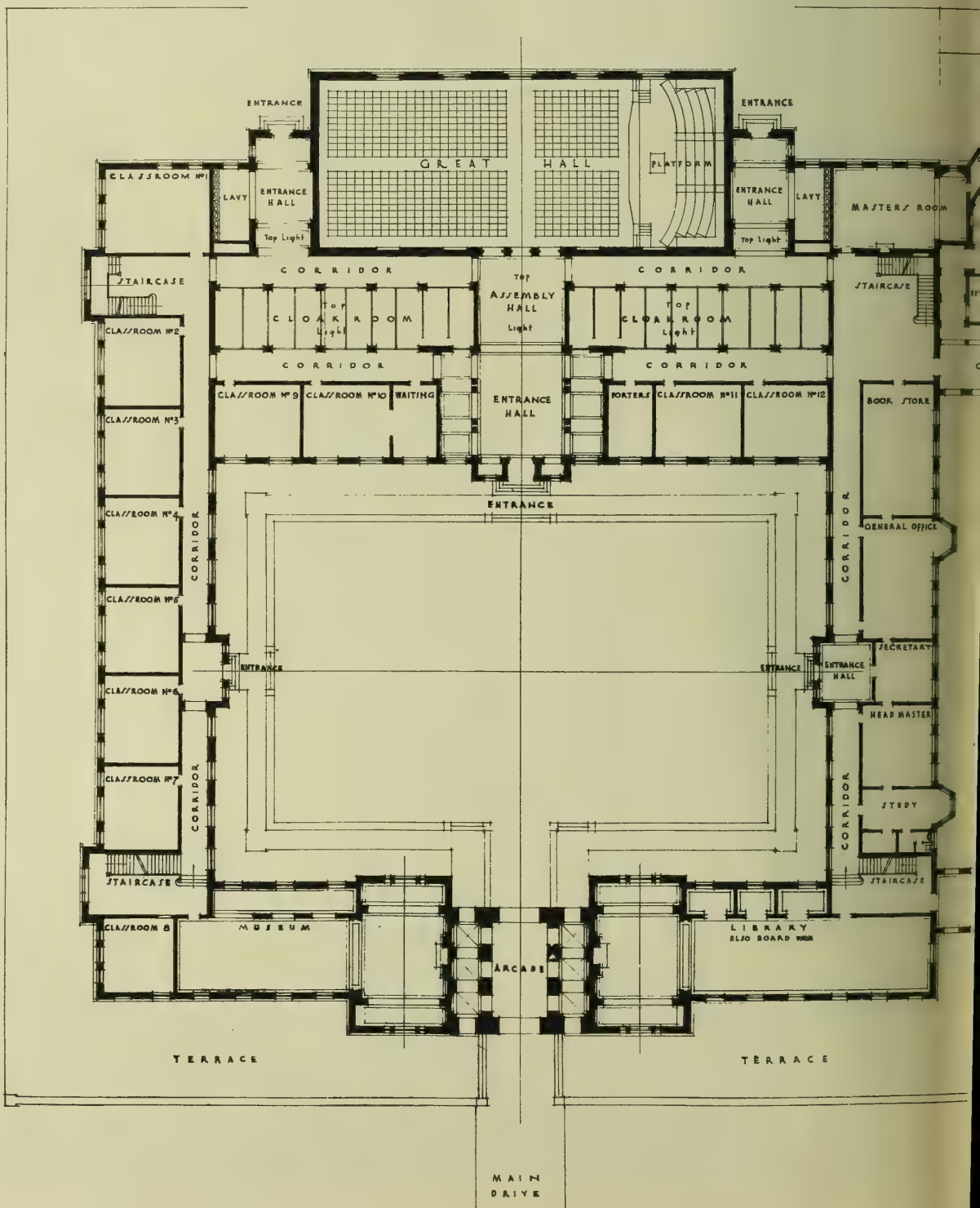
The New British Embassy Building, Washington.

THE MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCH

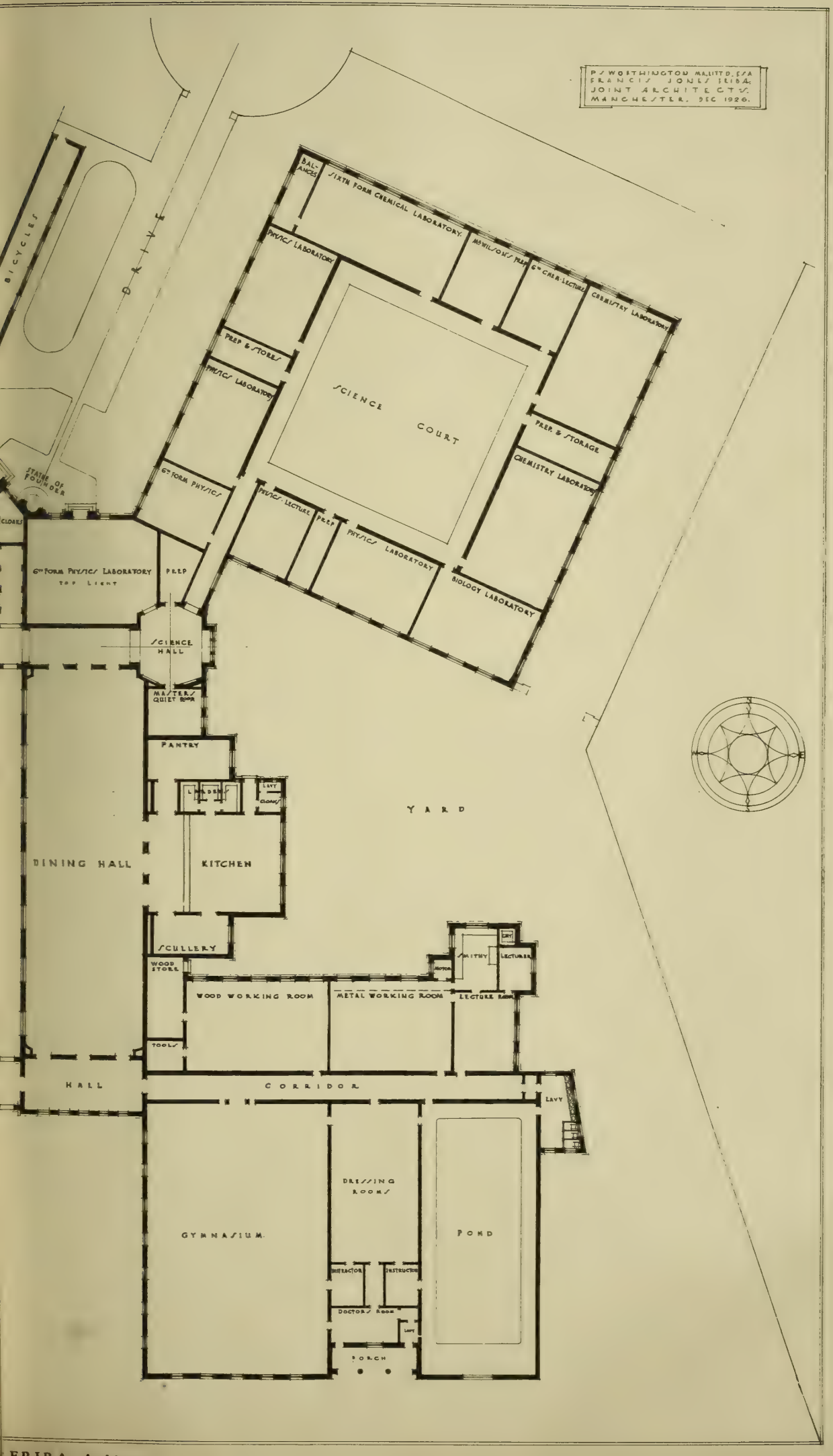
NEW BUILDING AT FALLOWFIELD — THE GROUND FLOOR

THE SCALE IS · ONE INCH TO 16 FEET

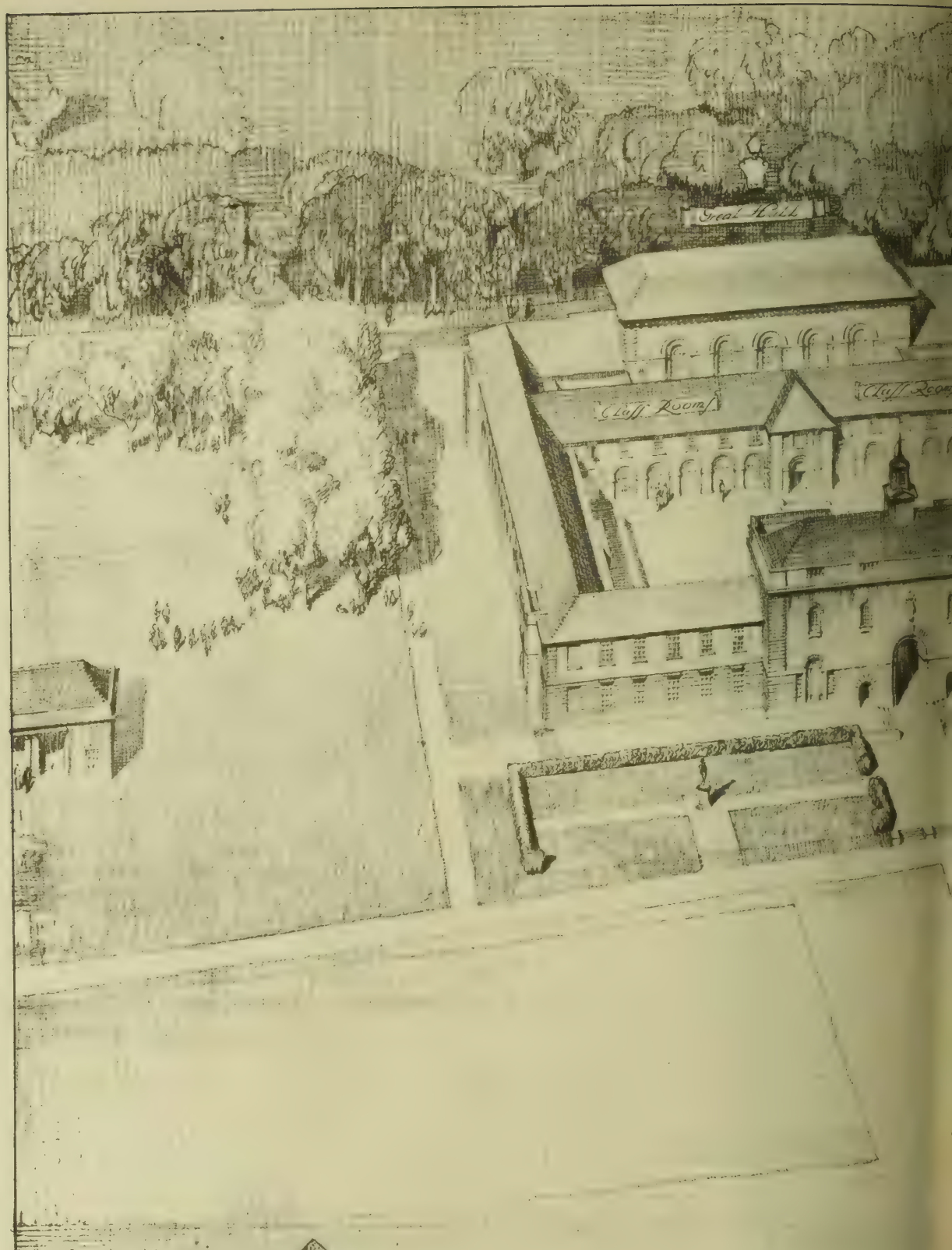
SAPERE AUDE



Dr. Percy Scott Worthingt



F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



MANCHESTER
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FALLOWFIELD

Dr. Percy Scott Wort

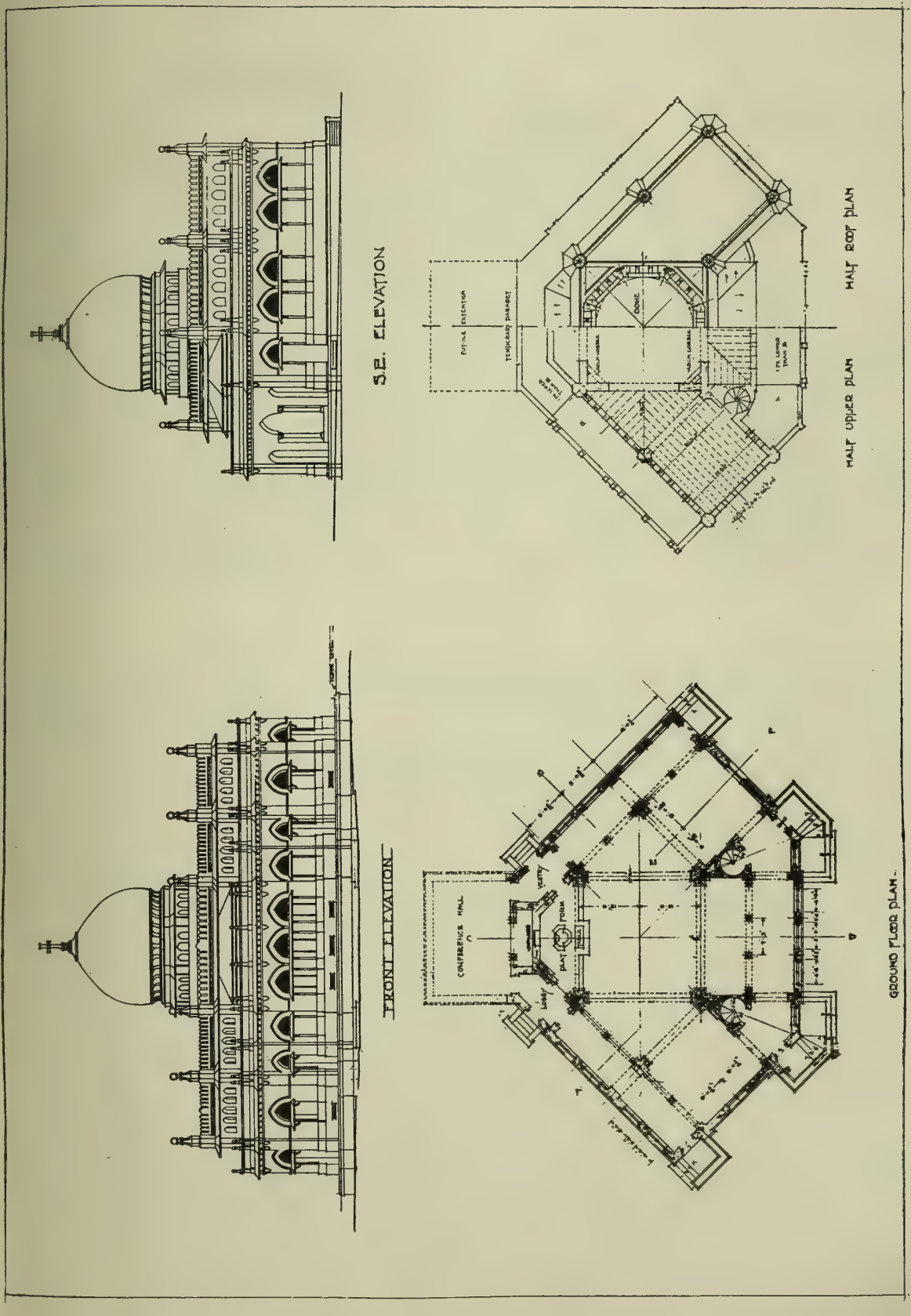


& F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



The New British Embassy Building, Washington:

Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Architect.



Church at Erode, South India.

Messrs. Reginald Dann, M.T.P.I., & Laurence Angus, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



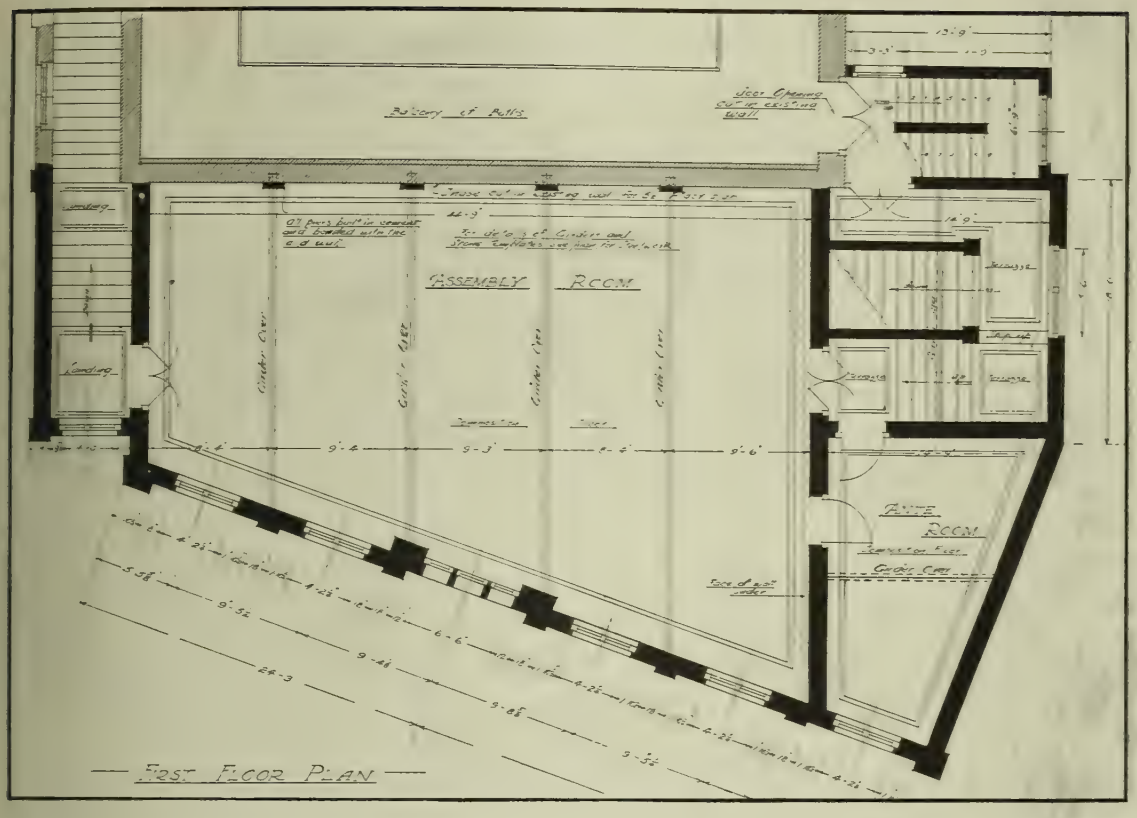
General View of Exterior.

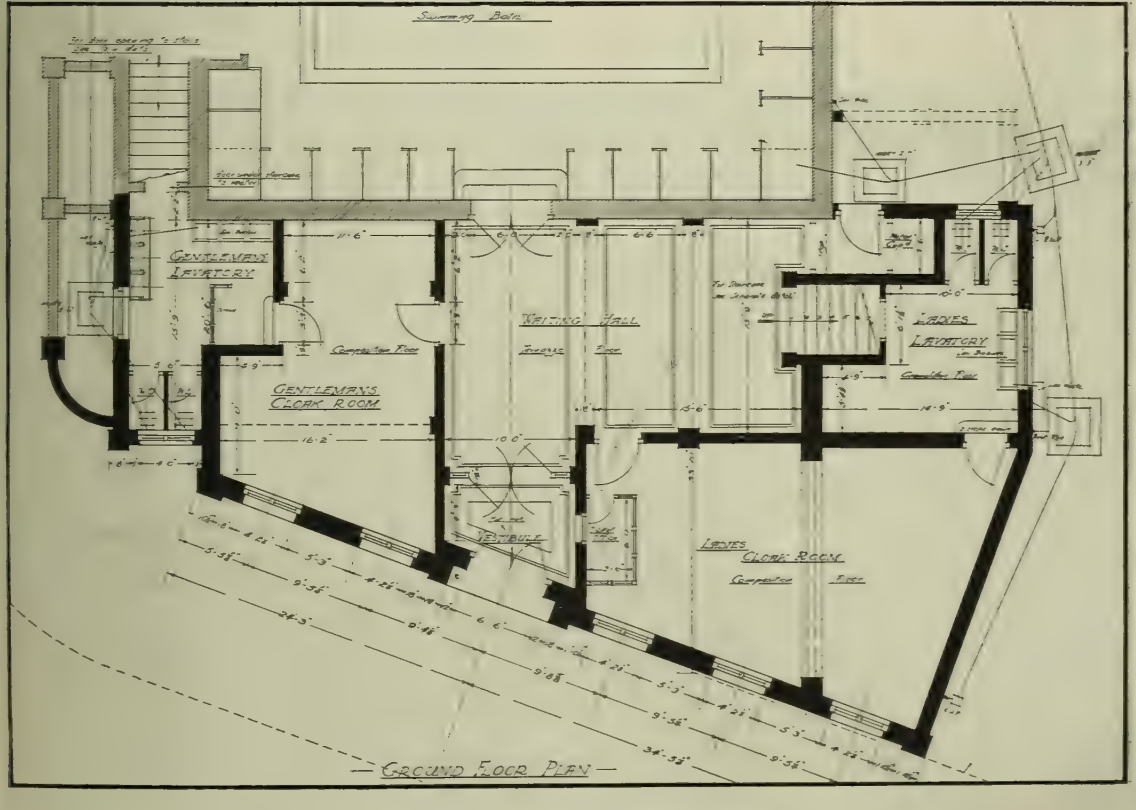


Assembly Room.

Extension to Acton Public Baths.

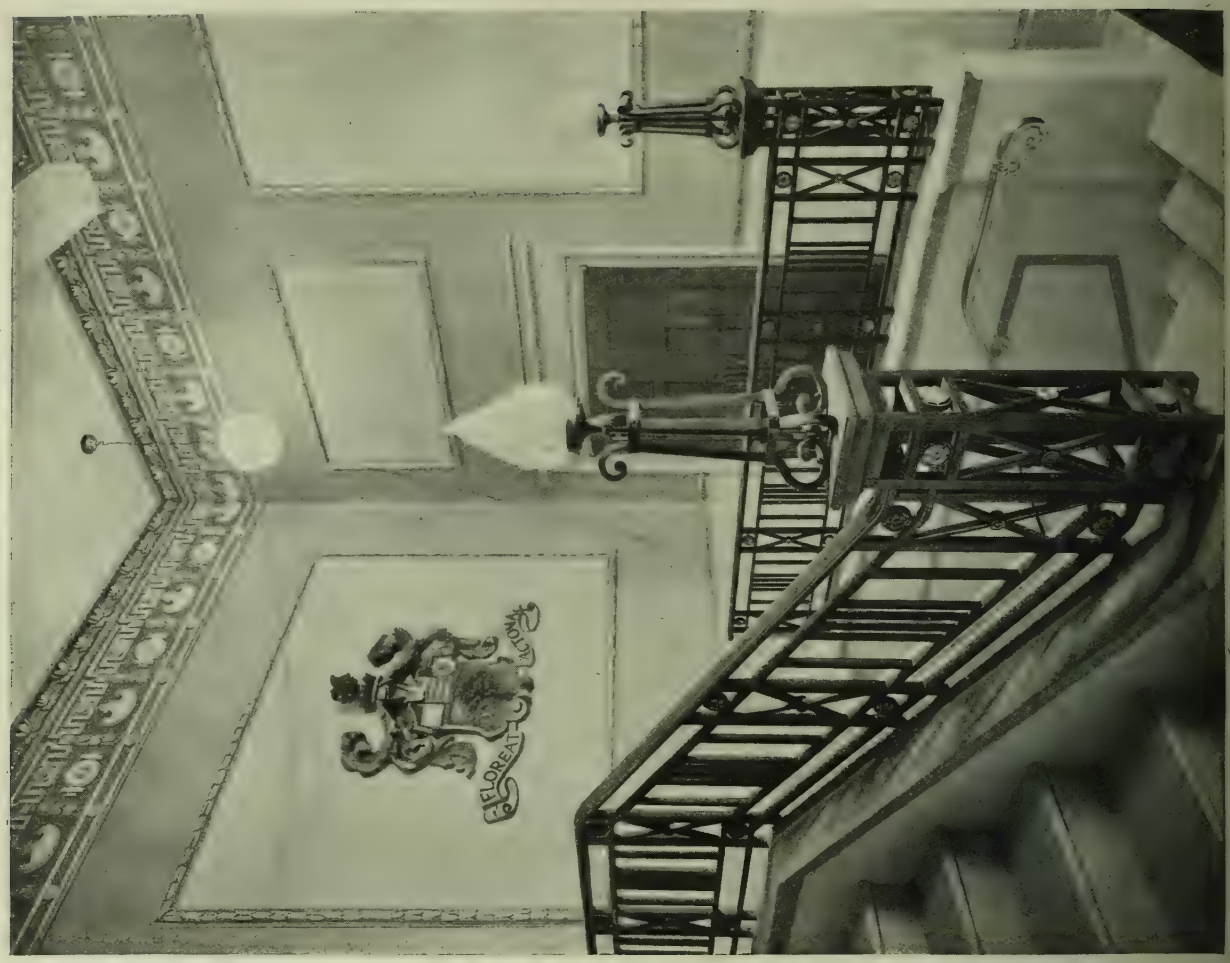
Mr. W. G. Cross, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer; Mr. W. Leicester, L.R.I.B.A., Architectural Assistant.



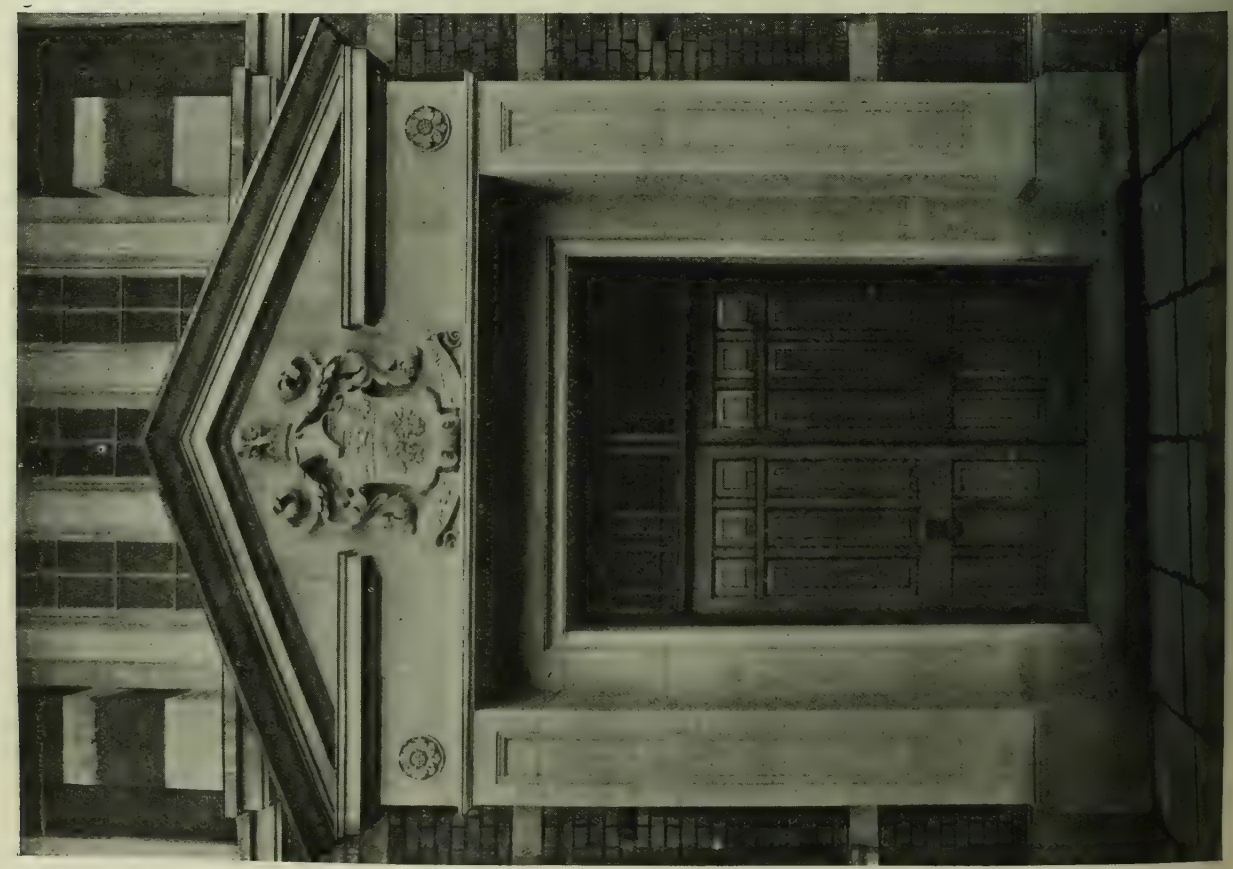


Extension to Acton Public Baths.

Mr. W. G. Cross, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer; Mr. W. Leicester, L.R.I.B.A., Architectural Assistant.



Main Staircase Hall.

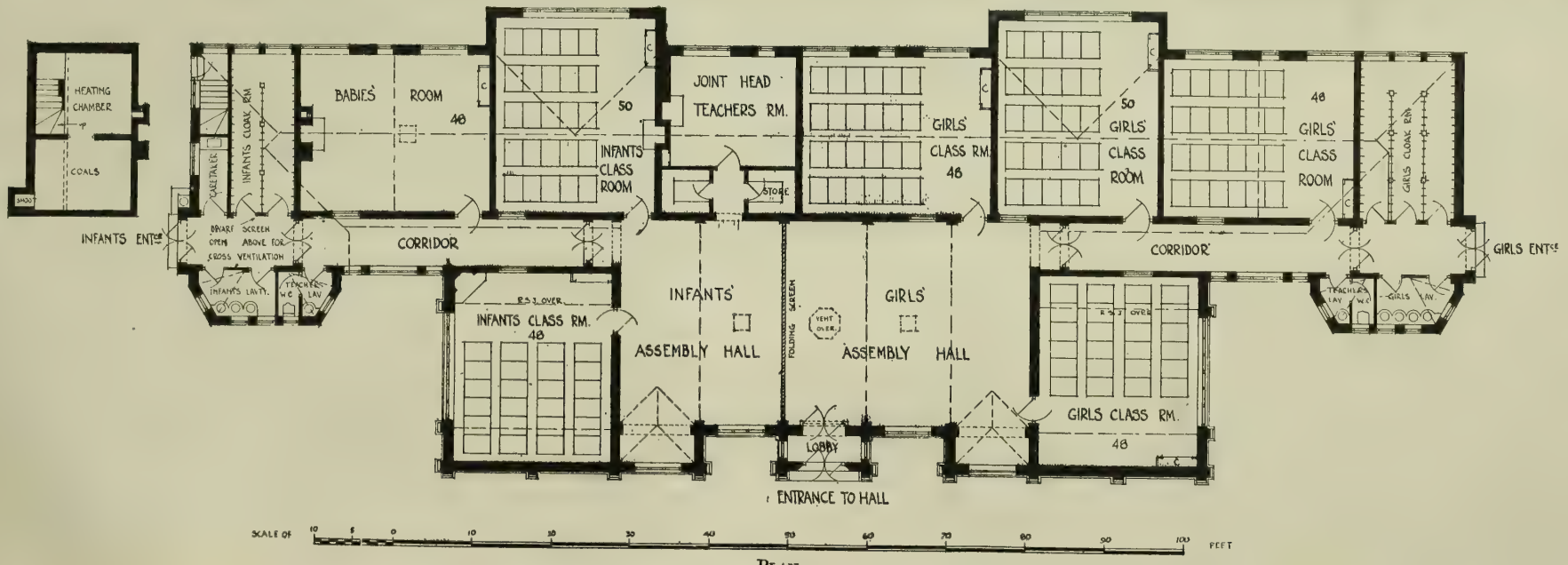


Detail of Main Entrance.

Extension to Acton Public Baths.

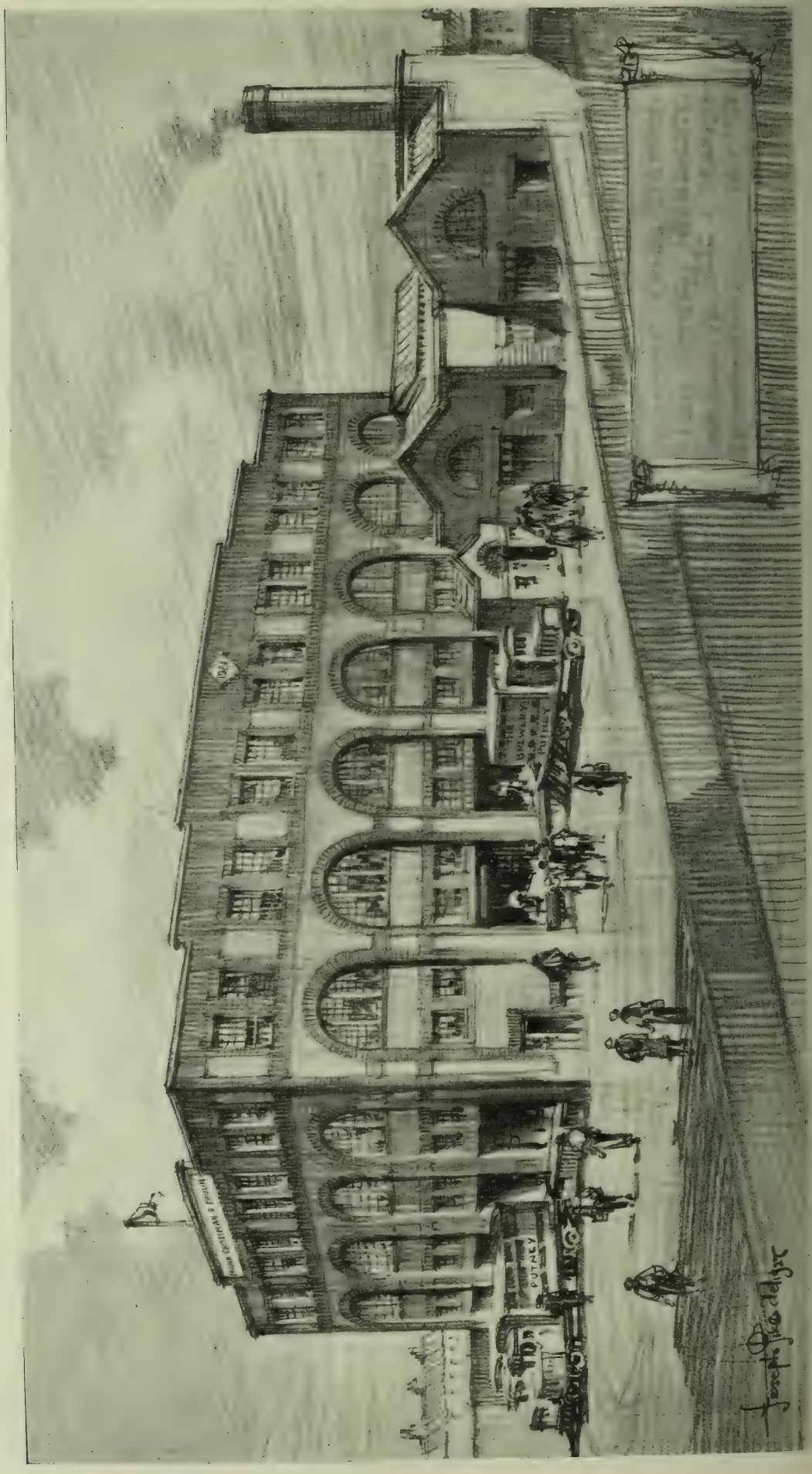


General View from the Road.



Plan.

School, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent. Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Bottling Warehouse, Brandon's Putney Brewery.

Mr. C. Hamilton Simpson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

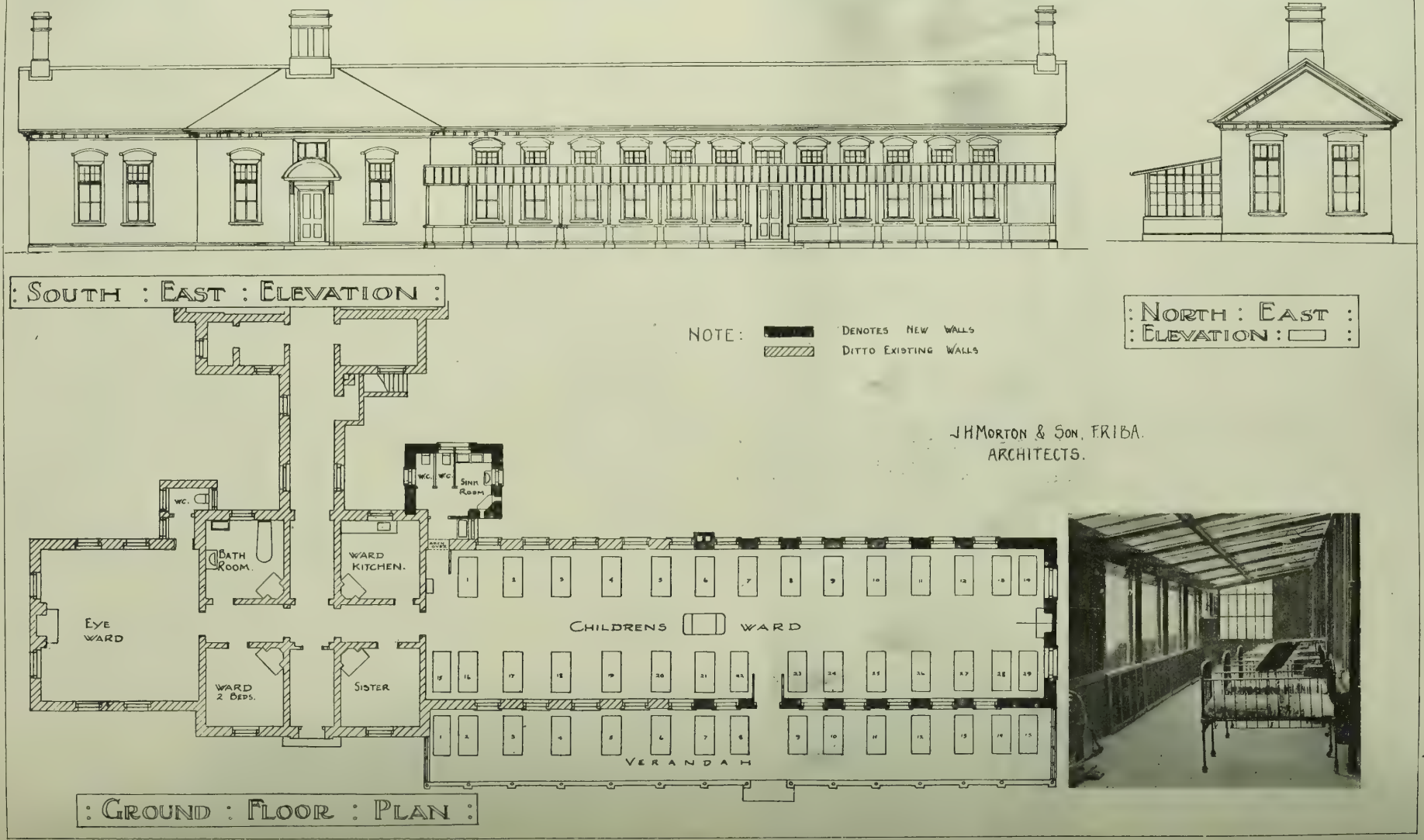


Children's Ward.



General View of Entrance.

Ingham Infirmary, Westoe, South Shields. Messrs. J. H. Morton & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Ingham Infirmary, Westoe, South Shields.

MESSRS. J. H. MORTON & SON, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

PARTHENON STUDIES

By W. R. LETHABY.

IE ELGIN EXPEDITION—II (*conclusion*).

LTOGETHER the Elgin expedition accom-ied a great work. It was the first of the ern scientific explorations of ancient sites. In Hunt wrote in regard to the collections : e project that has been suggested to his Lord- of forming his collection of original marbles, vell as the models, casts, drawings, and s, into a public exhibition at London, has e us endeavour to recollect the principal cts it contains. . . . Every detail of the ple has been moulded; the Temple has planned and its restorations made by or Balestra. M. Lusieri's magic pencil will I trust, have finished the picturesque s, and the Calmuc, Theodore [Feodor], who pleted his drawings of the Sculpture with so h truth has made a restored copy of the p on the western pediment, and on the blature in the grand elevations."

thering the collection, shipping the great es and exhibiting them in London, was a endous effort. Lord Elgin acquired a house ne bottom of Park Lane and erected a tem-ry museum in the courtyard. Haydon e of this building as a damp shed, but he d that the sculptures were ranged within and reach, an advantage which they have ly enjoyed since, for in the Museum they ll placed too high. A drawing reproduced Mr. Arthur Smith shows that the shed was and well lighted. In Wood's collection of rs at the Museum (Add. 22,152–3) I find te :—

It is but justice here to state that the ic have been admitted to the noble Museum a liberality and freedom truly becoming tron of the Arts."

hen thus exhibited in 1808, the marbles sioned a storm of controversy as to whether should be purchased by the Nation. In the Government offered £30,000 for the e collection, but this was not taken. Lord n seems to have been generous in intention, ough an editorial note in the *Gentleman's azine*, 1815, blamed him for not having pted "a very large sum offered by Mr. ival [for the Government] that these les might constitute a public school of art; these terms were rejected."

February, 1816, Lord Elgin presented ition to Parliament that his collection should urchased on behalf of the public. A com-ee of enquiry was set up, and it was recom-led that £35,000, an advance of £5,000 on sum formerly suggested, should be offered, this was accepted. The Society of Dilet- offered him membership in 1831, but he ned, writing in reply, "The impulses which ne to the exertions I made in Greece were ly for the purpose of securing to Great in, and through it to Europe in general, nost effectual possible knowledge and means proving, by the excellence of Grecian art ulpture and Architecture. My success to ast extent it was effected will never cease a matter of the utmost gratification to

e story of the reception of the marbles is ly told as if we were a duller people than howed ourselves to be. Michaelis says: y a few grasped the significance of this tion and no one with deeper conviction the young painter, Haydon. . . . True ciation came first from the foreigner— ting Haydon and a few of his friends. . . . Greek gods remained almost without nition in the foggy city by the Thames. Prince Louis of Bavaria came in 1814, and o impressed with the marbles as to deposit n for their purchase. Visconti soon fol-. He was the first to devote serious to that collection" (*A Century of Dis-es*). Mr. Lionel Cust, in his account of y of Dilettanti, speaks of "the campaign d on by Haydon almost single-handed t the whole weight of opposition."

y the fact is that the marbles were eagerly d by the painters and sculptors of the time and all of them who gave evidence in 1816, including Sir Benjamin West, P.R.A., Lawrence and Flaxman, were unanimous in high appreciation. Haydon himself says: "Lawrence, Westmacott, West, Nollekens, and Chantrey, did themselves much honour." Haydon's part in the dispute may be found recorded in his recently re-published autobiography, and it has been fully told by Michaelis. I want here to bring out the remarkable understanding and advocacy of the old man, Benjamin West, who must have studied the sculptures from the time when they were first shown. In January, 1809, he wrote an enthusiastic report on them as a letter to Lord Elgin, and in the *Pursuits* (1811) we are told that it was written by the President of the R.A. "after passing some months in the daily study of the marbles."

"I have found in this Collection so much excellence and a variety so magnificent and boundless that every branch of the fine arts cannot fail to acquire something. Your Lordship by bringing these treasures to London has founded a new Athens. . . . I sincerely hope that these examples of art will be a means of enlightening the public mind and correcting the national taste. Your Lordship must be remembered as a benefactor who has conferred obligations on a nation and as having rescued these unrivalled works of genius. . . I perceived in your marbles points of excellence as appropriate to painting as to sculpture. The points are the visible signs of that internal life with which the animal creation is endowed. Who can look at the horse's head without observing the animation of life? Would one not suppose that some magic power had turned the head into stone when the horse was in all the energies of its nature. We feel when we view the young equestrian Athenians that they and their horses existed as we see them at the instant they were converted into marble."

At the enquiry of 1816, West being asked if he was acquainted with the Collection, answered: "I AM—having drawn the most distinguished of them the size of the original marbles." As to their class, he valued them, "In the first of dignified art, brought out of nature by unerring truths, and not on mechanical principles to form systematic characters and systematic art." "One mind pervades the whole, but not one hand has executed them. . . . the equestrian groups in the frieze are without example in the energies of the horses, the grace of the youths, and the life in all. The whole does not appear to be the efforts of the hand, but of some magic power which brought the marble into life. . . . The energy is without an example in art, except two works of Raphael. . . . The same hand which produced this frieze was capable of producing the metopes and the large figures. The Apollo of the Belvidere, the Torso, and the Laocoon are systematic art; Theseus and the Ilissus [of the Parthenon] stand supreme in art. . . . The highest importance in art that ever presented itself in this country, not only in professional studies, but to inform the public mind in what is dignified in art. . . . In those marbles is seen the source [*i.e.*, nature] from whence they grew, and that source is now as open as when they were raised into being, because it came from nature, which is eternal. . . . To such works which have appeared but once in the world, I cannot set any pecuniary value in competition with the mental powers which are to be seen. . . . The close imitation of nature in these figures adds an excellence which words are incapable of describing but sensibility feels. . . . I have never see any sculpture so decidedly the works of the greatest masters."

Asked what he thought of the sculptures from Phygalia (Bassae) and the Townley Collection, he replied: "They are an acquisition in this country, although inferior to those from the temple of Minerva. . . . In the refinement of what is transcendent in art, as in the Theseus and the Ilissus, I cannot put any nominal value. I judge of the Elgin Marbles from their purity and prominence in art over all others I have ever seen, and from their truth and intellectual power; and I give them the preference to the Phygalian and Townley Collection, most of which is systematic art."*

All this is remarkable as the considered written judgment of an old man of seventy-eight, the President of the Academy. It reveals that West belonged to the thinkers of the time and made the great distinction between art based on nature and truth expressed with intellectual power, and formal or "systematic art." The thought is very much that of Blake or Wordsworth and the discussions of this time must have deeply influenced Keats, who wrote to a friend, "It may be interesting to you to pick out some lines from Hyperion and put a mark to the false beauty proceeding from art, and one to the true voice of feeling."

Haydon was only twenty-two when he first saw the marbles. Later, speaking of Fuselis' action in regard to them, he says: "He did not behave with the same grandeur of soul that West did. He, too, was in the decline of life; he, too, used to talk of art above nature, and of the beau-ideal; but he nobly acknowledged that he knew nothing until he saw the marbles, and bowed his venerable head before them as if in reverence of their majesty. . . . While I was drawing there West came in and said, 'Hah, hah! Mr. Haydon, *you* are admitted, are you? I hope you and I can keep a secret."†

Haydon says: "I drew the marbles ten, fourteen, and fifteen hours at a time, staying often till twelve at night, holding a candle and my board in one hand and drawing with the other." Many of these drawings are now preserved in the Print Room of the Museum.

In 1816 Haydon and Keats became friends. The poet was carried along in the strong tide of admiration for the wonderful works of Greece. The title of his poem "Hyperion" was the name by which at this time the Helios of the East Pediment was known. Sir Sidney Colvin suggests that the "Ode to Grecian Urn" owes something to the marbles, and it may not be doubted that the poet's genius was quickened by these revealing works of art.

Lord Elgin, as is clear from the *Pursuits in Greece*, had projected a big descriptive work on his expedition. Wilkins (1816) says: "Lord Elgin's intentions of publishing a complete and splendid work from the drawings made on the spot has been abandoned." In *Pursuits in Greece* some excellent suggestions, which are probably Elgin's, as to the arrangement of the sculptures in a museum are made. The originals should be shown where they might easily be seen, while casts might be "placed in an elevation." Restorations should be "executed on casts but by no means on the originals." It would have been better if this advice had been followed from the first; some day it will have to be reconsidered. He further proposed the study of athletic exercises to sculptors. "It may not be too sanguine to hope that prodigal as Nature is in the perfections of the human figure, animating as are the instances of patriotism, heroic actions, and private virtues deserving commemoration, sculpture may soon be revived in England to rival the productions of Greece."

Visconti was invited here by Lord Elgin, and published an account of the marbles. He accepted Quatremère's demonstration that the subject of the eastern pediment was the Birth of Athena, and that of the west her dispute with Poseidon. It had been thought that these subjects were disposed the other way about, and this was the cause of confusion which has not yet been fully put right. Haydon and others called the reclining male of the east pediment Theseus, a suitable name when the scene was thought to be Athens, but it should have disappeared with the correction of the subject. The authorities at the Museum,

*It is curious how persistent is the supposition that Bassae is nearly contemporary with the Parthenon. I have little doubt that it is more than a century later notwithstanding the legend that it was by the same architect.

†In a late retrospect Haydon said: "Mr. West asserted that he was the first artist to study the Marbles, though he knew I had been drawing them long before he came."

however, while recognising the misnomer, appear to think it too much trouble to shake it off.

Visconti seems to have been the first to call the noble pair of female figures in the east pediment Demeter and Persephone, and he also identified Demeter and Athena of the eastern frieze. Unfortunately he took a wrong turning in assigning Iris of the west gable to the eastern front. In the list of marbles given by Visconti himself, which must have been prepared from the Elgin records, this torso, then 13, is classed with those the places of which were not ascertained. In the text, however, he says it was found lying on the eastern cornice. A century had to pass before this mistake was fully corrected. (See *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910.)

The Marbles were transferred to the British Museum in 1816, and in 1817 they were shown in temporary galleries.* The collection as first housed was painted by A. Archer in 1819. The picture is now exhibited in the Elgin Gallery. In front is seated the aged Benjamin West, and in the background Haydon, and it seems quite right that they should so be represented. This painting, by a little regarded artist, as craftsmanship is one of the most perfect pictures ever wrought in England. It is another evidence of the excitement and enlightenment of the moment. This same heightening of faculty is shown by a remarkable book which appeared at this time.

In 1818 Richard Lawrence published, "after three years close study of these beautiful relics," what is still in many respects the best appreciation of them, together with some remarkably sound general thoughts on art. Lawrence was a veterinary surgeon who was drawn to the marbles by the horses and riders represented on them. His book is never quoted, but he must have been a man of great original power to have seen what manner of stones these were, and to have come to such sound and just views of the purpose and method of art. Of all who have written on the marvellous marbles Pheidias, I think, might prefer to read the praise of this man who understood horses.

"The Elgin marbles would have stood as unrivalled in perfection had they been executed yesterday as they now do after the awful lapse of two thousand years. The prevailing practice of estimating works of art by their antiquity can have no other effect than that of paralysing the efforts of British genius and infusing a contemptuous indifference towards the production of modern times. Hence has arisen that jargon under the guise of scientific profundity, throwing the veil of mystery over principles which are naturally clear.† It is the peculiar excellence of these matchless relics that they are so faithful to nature that at first view they fail to strike the eye. Truth, however, prevails; repeated inspection unfolds new beauties in these transcendent masterpieces. . . . Unrivalled either in ancient or modern times, and coeval with those great philosophers and poets whose admirable works have stood the test of ages, the marbles present evidence uncontrovertible that the records of Athenian greatness were neither false in substance nor exaggerated in detail. The Apollo Belvidere exhibits dignity, but the stony character of the body renders that figure deficient in truth and nature. . . . Fidelity to nature in the works of the Greeks has been attributed to their opportunities of beholding the naked figure; but this could never have enabled them to attain such perfection without anatomy and physiology. We are accustomed to see naked horses and dogs, still we scarcely ever find these animals represented with correctness except by those who make that their peculiar study. Greek artists considered no one part inferior to another, for we find the same truth in their horses as in their men. . . .

"The meridian of life had passed ere these precious remains first gratified the author's eye and confirmed the alienation of his thoughts from every other pursuit. Hence little remains but regret that the ability to profit by those admirable examples is abridged by circumstances over which there is no control."

All this is quite remarkable both in thinking and expression; it is little like what we have been told of reception of the marbles by the dull people on the foggy Thames. The theory of the relation of art to nature is again that of West and Keats and Ruskin; it was evidently a doctrine of the time. I should like to quote all that this trained observer saw in the horses, but can only pick out a few sentences: "The shape of the hoofs corresponds so perfectly with the rest of the animal as to give the character which is peculiar to the blood horse of this country of which the Arabian was the parent stock. The action of the rider in placing his hand over the horse's head is happily expressed and is the method which the jockeys of the present practice by taking hold of the horse's ear to prevent him from rising out of the trot into the gallop" (p. 27).

"A hard pulling horse grinding the bit by the lateral motion of the lower jaw. The rider is shortening his reins by drawing them through the left hand with the right, which is in consequence raised and thrown behind his head. The horse describes what is called the croupade, having sprung with all his legs in the air" (p. 28).

Metope 6: "Centaur nearly subdued is well expressed by his tail tucked inwards as well as by the position of the hinder legs, which denotes the moment of losing equilibrium."

Metope 7: "Yields to nothing in the collection. The superior and posterior parts of the shoulders are executed with astonishing fidelity. These parts, however, are unfortunately out of reach. The left hand and arm of the Centaur are raised, the hand still remaining attached to the head."

Lawrence was the first to publish restorations of some of the frieze slabs, and he noticed that there was "a manifest difference in style and execution" amongst the reliefs. Further, he observed two small, but important points regarding the group of gods in the eastern frieze. The two figures on the left hand called by Visconti Castor and Pollux, could not be rightly so named because they were obviously *not twins*. Another male figure seated close by supported his foot against the *end of a stick*. Such remarks by a London veterinary surgeon were, of course, ignored in official publications, although they seem to have helped towards the identification of the figures by Leake. This scholar, in 1841, observed that Visconti had not noticed "the remains of the spear"; again of the figures supposed to have been Castor and Pollux he said "the two figures are obviously of different ages, which would not have been the case with twin brothers." Leake's identifications themselves were not welcomed until they were reflected back to us from Germany many years later.

The first half of the nineteenth century—the character of which was settled before steam commercialism altered everything—might be named from many happenings and typical qualities. From our point of view it was the age of the Parthenon sculptures and, as Haydon said, "The year in which the Elgin Marbles were brought should stand marked as an era in Art." The marbles and the discussions about them were a stimulus to the thought and effort of a generation. The clear shining beauty of the sculptures and the recognition how near Greek art kept to Nature—that is to noble nature—kindled for a time an exaltation of exultation and understanding—an Enlightenment.

Sculptors Honoured.

At the recent annual dinner of the Royal Society of British Sculptors at the Hyde Park Hotel, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the sculptor of the statue of Eros, was awarded, in his absence, with a gold medal "for distinguished service to sculpture." The President, Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens, presented the medal for "the best work of the year" to Mr. C. S. Jagger for his Artillery War Memorial. "The medal is usually struck in silver," said Mr. Reynolds-Stephens, "but we decided that owing to the exceptionally fine quality of this work the medal should on this one occasion be struck in gold."

ROMAN PALACES

In a recent lecture at the Central Sch of Arts and Crafts, Sir Banister Fletch V-P.R.I.B.A., described the palaces of Roman Emperors on the Palatine Hill, Ro and showed how with the ruins on the site was possible, with the aid of knowledge a imagination, to reconstruct these great bu ings in the mind's eye so as to get so idea of the appearance of Rome in the d of the Cæsars. There Augustus was bo and there he reared the first Imperial pala which was added to by Tiberius and Calig and further enlarged and partly rebuilt Vespasian, Titus and Domitian, while S timus Severus also remodelled and exten the buildings, which thus became the fin palatial pile ever erected. The plan magnificent, and there was nothing piecem or accidental, but the whole was laid out axial lines, with fine vistas, and when irre larities occurred they were masked by he cycles and devices similar to those emplo recently in the Admiralty Arch, London. great portion of fluted cippolino columns into the "tablinum," or throne room, flank by the Chapel of the Imperial "lares" one side and by the basilica, or hall of justi on the other. Thus, in accordance w Roman tradition, the Imperial power firmly planted, architecturally at any rate, tween religion and justice. Beyond was peristyle, or colonnaded court, for State and pageants, and this led to the "clinium," with its three tables and couc for diners. Their social sanctum, wh Emperors gave their banquets, remote fr the business of the outer courts, was flank by "nymphaeums," with flowers, fountai and running water. The lecturer then scribed the magnificent palace of Diocleti on the Adriatic—"a city in a house"—t ruins of which enclose a modern village, a this was followed by views and descriptio of the past and present aspects of vario Pompeian houses which have thrown so mu light on the social life of the ancient Roma

OBITUARY

A. H. W. Glasson.

We regret to record the death, at the a of 67, of Mr. A. H. W. Glasson, late Distr Surveyor for Hammersmith. He retired fr that appointment on August 31 last.

Stephen Allen Barns.

We regret to record the death of Stephen Allen Barns, M.B.E., F.S.I., ch tered quantity surveyor, of John-street, B ford-row, W.C., in his 61st year, on March at his residence, 51, Brooke-road, St Newington, N. 16. He was elected a Proi sional Associate in 1898, and a Fellow of Surveyors' Institution in 1899. He recei his early training in the engineers' office the East India Dock Company, and af wards acted as managing assistant to E. C. Pinks, Surveyor of Westminster. recent years he was in practice on his account, and on the panel of surveyors the War Office, and H.M. Office of Wo for whom he prepared bills of quantities several jobs.

Possessed of marked ability and speed sound construction and the practice of surv ing generally, he collaborated with sev well-known firms on large and import works. He also possessed a keen knowle of estimating based on analytical detail experienced judgment, and was rewarded his services to the War Office in assisting the preparation of the War Office Sche by being made a Member of the Order of British Empire.

Gyratory System at Knightsbridge.

The Westminster City Council Works C mittee report that the experiment in the arrangement of traffic on the gyratory sys at the junction of Knightsbridge, Bromp road, and Sloane-street has not proved a succ and that the old system should be resume

*For much of the earlier history, see *Journ. Hellenic Studies*, 1916.

†Admirable, isn't it? It recalls Morris on "the sham technical twaddle which passes for art criticism."

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

At one of the series of lectures to building ade workers, organised by the Royal Institute British Architects, held on Tuesday evening, rofessor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., dressed a well-attended and interested thering on "Liverpool Cathedral." Mr. H. M. etcher, F.R.I.B.A., occupied the chair.

In his opening remarks, the lecturer said r Giles Scott's Liverpool Cathedral had oadened Gothic architecture so that it lived ain; it had, indeed, started a new era in chitecture. He then discussed the Cathedral the three conditions of architecture laid wn by Sir Henry Wootton, namely, "commodity, firmness, and delight."

Dealing with the condition of "commodity," e lecturer said this meant the problem or ogramme. Every architectural problem had o sides, the physical and the spiritual. The ysical side of the programme of Liverpool thedral could be easily stated: it was to ovide a building for the Anglican rites. It fered from the requirements of the old hedrals in that the programme asked for a ge space where a great congregation could emble; whereas, in the old cathedrals there s no idea of providing a large preaching place. any programme, the spiritual side was the re important from the point of view of the hitect. In the case of a small house, if the e requirements, with minimum sizes of rooms l a minimum of materials only were used, the ysical side of the programme would be carried ; but it would not be an architectural ution of the problem. The small house uld mean more than that; it should mean d proportions; it should be well built, hould be of good materials—it should express at was meant by "home." That would be spiritual side of the problem. If, in the case a school, the bare requirements of the Board Education or the local education authority e complied with the physical part of the promme would no doubt be met, and the school uld be efficient. But the beautiful school was ery different thing from simply supplying e requirements, for some of the old schools e more to the scholars than any of the hing that went on within them. Beauty also lted from the practical solution of a straightvard problem, but the architect not only e physical fitness but put into a building ething of his own imagination.

he real problem in Liverpool Cathedral was make a symbol for higher things, for a erent aspect on life, for an enormous comity of a million inhabitants. That at once the problem out of the category of the edrals; St. Paul's, built for the needs of ge city, was the nearest approach in cathe- building to the problem of Liverpool.

r Giles Scott was favoured by the site. the architects of the time were wrong on question of the site of the cathedral, and the ien were right. The architects wanted the edral right in the centre of the town, but rchitects of twenty years ago did not foresee great American types of square blocks of es that would grow up in the commercial re of Liverpool. The centre of the city l the river; it was restricted by the Mersey, could not extend. Therefore, the buildings growing higher, as they were in New York. the Cathedral been built near these great ings, they would have spoilt its effect by mere bulk. The actual site was a mile from the centre of the city, with a slight etween, so that it was on a small hill that nated the city. The Cathedral was being parallel with the river, so that as one d along the Mersey, one saw first the great entrance and tower rising above the city, ved by a view of the full length of the ing. It was built on the edge of the quarry which the stone for most of Liverpool's ings had been obtained, and the site was, perhaps the exception of Durham, the finest our cathedrals.

city like Liverpool required something ent from the old style of Gothic cathedral, and it seemed that Sir Giles Scott felt that what was wanted most was a place where people, when entering the building to pray, would feel that they were leaving one world to enter another. That feeling on the part of the architect led him to use great thick walls, with windows high up and set far back to give the impression that the world was shut out. That was the only solution of such a problem for a city like Liverpool.

As regarded the second condition of "firmness," that meant good building, but it could be extended to mean the use of materials in a way that brought out their character; using the stone so that its stony qualities were to be seen, and so on. The Cathedral was built of red sandstone of a rough texture and varying in colour from pink to purple. The blocks of stone were built with a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. yellow joint, which brought out the gradations of colour. The stone was left with a rough surface, and the courses varied so that every quality of the stone was exhibited. The oak for the choir stalls was left with the pores open, without polishing or oiling. It had been a little aged by washing in alkali, with the result that it had a greyish colour that blended well with the walls.

The building was set on a rock, and that had led the architect to make it of a very rock-like character; it had almost a fortress-like appearance. It was first thought it would have been rather hard and grim for a cathedral, but they had all grown to feel that the building had been planted on its site, and to love it. It seemed welded to the great mass of the mound on which it was built, as though it had been carved out of the rock. There were no independent piers; everything was linked to the main structure. Inside, the reredos was part of the back wall; the pulpit was part of the pier against which it stood; everything seemed carved out of the solid.

The third condition, "delight," was an inexplicable thing. If they could explain the delight a good building imparted to those who looked at it they would all be artists, but the something that leapt from the mind of an artist, through his building, to the beholder was inexplicable. There were certain things the artist could do, and certain means of composition were at his disposal. Liverpool Cathedral had been designed so that it would be a perfectly monumental building, perfectly symmetrical about both its axes. Because of that, the Cathedral really dominated the enormous area of the city. It was the essence of a monument that it should be symmetrical, so that from whichever angle it were viewed there would be no surprises. Although the Cathedral started on the ground with certain irregularities it soon rose clear like a great liner towering over the tugs and ferry boats around it.

In that respect it was very different from the old cathedrals, with their flying buttresses; one got the impression that a cannon shot would simply make a hole in one of the walls of Liverpool Cathedral, but the old Gothic cathedrals gave the impression that if one of their flying buttresses were knocked away the whole building would tumble down.

A series of lantern slides was shown illustrating well-known Gothic cathedrals on the Continent and in this country, followed by slides showing Liverpool Cathedral in detail during and after construction of the completed portions.

New Organ in Sherborne School Chapel.

The new three-manual organ in Sherborne School Chapel has been dedicated by the Bishop of Salisbury. It was largely the gift of two masters, Mr. Macfarlane-Greive and the late Mr. James White. The oak case was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and the builders were Messrs. Hill & Son and Norman & Beard, of London.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting and dinner of the Tees-side branch of the Northern Architectural Association was held at the Vane Arms Hotel, Stockton. There was an excellent attendance, over which Mr. J. Clayton, of Darlington, presided, and at the business proceedings Mr. R. R. Kitching, of Middlesbrough, was elected chairman for the ensuing session, with Mr. G. J. Bell, of West Hartlepool, as vice-chairman. Mr. A. Harrison, of Stockton, was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. F. W. Turnbull, S. H. Clarke, and J. W. English were added to the committee.

The prizes given by Messrs. S. H. Clarke and J. R. Wray for "measured drawing" and "perspective sketches" were awarded to Messrs. L. W. Pool, R. G. Bell, A. H. Gillison, and M. Trotter, and votes of thanks were accorded the donors and the assessors in the competitions (Messrs. S. H. Clarke and J. A. E. Lofthouse). The Association gratefully accepted offers of prizes for the students' section from Mr. Clayton and Mr. Kitching.

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

At the invitation of the Chairman and members of the South-Western Branch of this Faculty a large number of members visited Southampton on Friday, March 11. The programme included an inspection of the Docks and some of the important businesses therein, and a luncheon at the South-Western Hotel. Before the luncheon the International Cold Storage Company's premises were visited, and the party was conducted through the stores by a member of the Company who explained the various processes of refrigeration.

The party then adjourned to the South-Western Hotel and were received by the Mayor and Mayoress of Southampton. The reception was followed by a luncheon at which the President of the Faculty (Colonel H. J. Duncan-Teape) presided; and in giving the toast of "Our Guests" he emphasised the honour paid to the Faculty by the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress of Southampton (Alderman P. V. Bowyer, J.P., and Mrs. Bowyer), the Town Clerk (Sir Richard Linthorne, O.B.E.), the Docks Engineer (Mr. F. E. Wentworth Shields, O.B.E., M.I.C.E.), and other well-known guests. The toast was seconded by Mr. A. E. Sockett, Senior Reader of the College of the Faculty, who mentioned some of the objects of the Faculty and referred to the hearty welcome extended to the members.

In reply, the Mayor welcomed the Faculty on behalf of the Corporation and people of Southampton. The toast was also responded to by Mr. Wentworth Shields, who welcomed the Faculty on behalf of the Southern Railway Company and gave interesting details about the Dock premises and the extensions now in progress; and invited the members to pay another visit to the Docks at a later date when the extensions were sufficiently forward for them to inspect actual work in progress.

Mr. Frank W. Parry, the Chairman of the Hants and Dorset branch of the National Association of Auctioneers, proposed the toast of the President and the Hon. Secretary of the South-Western Branch. Captain Brodrick briefly responded and said that the great success of that meeting was a very good augury for the future of the Faculty. The party then inspected the floating dock (the largest in the world); were shown over the R.M.S. "Olympic," and through Messrs. Harland & Wolff's engineering works.

BOOK REVIEWS

Lesser Known Architecture of Spain. (Second Series.) (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd.) Portfolio, sheets 13 in. by 10 in. 18s. net.

This portfolio contains 48 fine collotype plates with a short foreword by Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Hon.A.R.I.B.A. Variety in choice makes a strong appeal. There is a decided charm in turning from the cool shadows of the Gothic cathedral, the Moresque palace, and the sheltered garden to the stark fortress and fortified bridge of Toledo and the sun-baked streets of the small town. The illustrations of buildings, great and small, and some few gardens into which architectural features naturally enter, are of no set style or period, but, taken as a whole, they go far in the direction of giving us a bird's-eye view of ancient architecture from the simple domestic to the sumptuous Romanesque, the bizarre Moresque, and the graceful Gothic of the Peninsular. The Gothic of Spain affords one of the most fascinating studies in mediæval European architecture. In crossing the Pyrenees Gothic lost none of its Provençal spirit and strength, and took on such a new spirit in its adopted home that it seems to be almost native to the soil. Many of the examples given certainly come well within the title "Lesser known"; others again are probably very little known out of Spain from the fact that they are off the beaten track of tourists, but then again we should think that the Cathedral and Monastery of St. Thomas at Avila and the Cathedral and the Alcazar at Seville, to mention but a few, are very well known. These 48 illustrations thrown into book form with a modicum of sound critical text would make a very creditable addition to Spanish studies.

Woodcuts by the Members of Bembridge School. (Cambridge: University Press.) 10s. 6d.

Taking this little book as a text, a quite long and perhaps very tiresome sermon might be preached thereon. It is more difficult in the space of a short paragraph to point the moral of teaching art-crafts like "wood-cutting" and "linoleum-cutting" as mere pastimes in the intervals of leisure that may be found in the curriculum of a busy, up-to-date school. Bembridge School is happy in the possession of a far-sighted Warden, Mr. J Howard Whitehouse, and an efficient arts and crafts master, Mr. R. C. Muirhead. We appraise their merits on the evidence of their pupils' work. A third asset to the school is a printing press on which the boys print their own school magazine. They design their own covers and print their own blocks, which they cut from their own designs. Fifty woodcuts and half-a-dozen linoleum-cuts which have appeared in the school magazine are reproduced in a very neat volume (boards; quarter buckram; octavo; pp. 100) with an introduction by the Warden, who says that some of the work shown is by boys who have inherited their interest from homes where art is loved and practised. There the love and practice go hand in hand. There are seven contributors and it is not in dispraise of the others to suggest that J. Brandon Jones's "Cargo Boat at Mooring" and "Foundry by Night," and Adrian Beach's "The Old Barn" and "The Cart Barn" are the most direct in appeal. The best of all criticisms is that of the Warden of the school, who says: "All creative interests which come into the lives of boys are good and may prove of transcendent importance. It is not that we want a boy to cut wood blocks in order to get his living when a man as a wood-engraver, any more than we desire a boy who loves flowers and creates a beautiful garden to become a professional gardener. Such boys, in following these and other creative activities, are unconsciously forging keys unlocking for themselves the entrance to courts of beauty and of joy—the beauty of all true work, the joy of service and self-realisation expressed in all true work—and to these courts they come with standards of taste and judgment achieved through personal effort and experience, not docilely received from others."



A Stained Glass Window.
By Mr. George Parlby. (*See* foot of next column.)

MEETINGS

Friday, *March* 18.

London Society.—Mr. M. Fordham on "Slums: Their Making and Unmaking. Study in the Movement of Population." 18, John-street, W.C.2. 5 p.m.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Mr. W. M'Crae on "Architecture and Acoustics." At 7.45 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. F. Wilkinson on "Building Sites, Construction and Sanitary Planning." At 6 p.m.

Saturday, *March* 19.

London Society.—Visit to Geffrye Almshouses, Kingsland-road, E.2. 3 p.m.

Monday, *March* 21.

The Architectural Association.—Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins on "Garden Design." At 7 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Discussion on "Pitfalls Encountered by Young Engineers," by Major James Petrie. At 6 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Museum Demonstration—Water-closets." At 6 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Discussion by Mr. R. J. Mitchell on "Domestic Electric Refrigeration." 7 p.m.

Tuesday, *March* 22.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Mr. Percy Jarman on "General Materials." At 8 p.m.

Architecture Club.—Dinner. At Savoy Hotel, W.C.2. 7.15 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Discussion on "The Design of Plate Girder Flanges with Special Reference to the Piling of Flange Plates," by Mr. D. G. Mackintosh. At Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

The Illuminating Engineering Society.—Discussion on "Various Problems in Illumination and Practical Solutions." At 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, *March* 23.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Lecture by Mr. H. J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A.

London Society.—Annual General Meeting. At London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.1. 4.45 p.m.

Thursday, *March* 24.

London County Council.—Mr. W. C. Pott on "Veneers." At Geffrye Museum, Kingsland-road, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. Guild on "Colour Measurement and Standardisation." At 5.15 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. A. W. Clapham on "Carved Stones from Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire." At 8.30 p.m.

Association of Architects', Surveyors' and Technical Assistants.—A Smoking Concert at Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden-lane, W.C. 7.30 p.m.

Friday, *March* 25.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. J. Martin on "Water Supply. Sources of Supply and Distribution." At 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Mr. Harding on "Design of Industrial Buildings." At Great Northern Hotel, Leeds.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Mr. Andrews on "Strength of Steel Stanchions." Bristol.

A Stained Glass Window.

This work was exhibited in last year's Academy. The panels, Joseph and [illegible] were carried out in glass for the late Rev. Garrett Horder's chapel, Joseph being a memorial placed in the chapel by Dr. [illegible] of Ealing, in memory of two sons, and figure of Elijah being given by the friends congregation in memory of their pastor.

ARTY WALLS: PRACTICE AND DECISIONS

CHAPTER XI.—FORM OF AWARD UNDER THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894

By J. DOUGLAS SCOTT, A.R.I.B.A.

M OF NOTICE TO BE SERVED ON AN ADJOINING OWNER WHERE THE PROVISIONS OF THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894, DO NOT APPLY.

o ..... of .....
whomsoever it may concern.
With reference to the party structure under-
tioned ..... hereby give you notice that
r a lapse of ..... month from the date of
ice hereof ..... intend to execute the
ks described below and shown on the plan
ched hereto.
uilding referred to and situation:—
Parish .....
Street .....
Number or Name .....
he part of the building referred to is that
l or structure which separates the above
ding from the building on the .....
reof, and being No. .....
escription of the proposed work:—
.....
.....
.....
ime within which consent to the above
ks is to be expressed or after which dissent
be inferred:—
ourteen days after service of this notice.-
consent is not so expressed ..... request
to appoint an Architect and Surveyor to
on your behalf and settle all matters of
rence with my Architect and Surveyor
may arise in connection with the work
posed.
..... hereby appoint ..... of
..... as ..... Architect and
veyor to settle on ..... behalf all matters
ifference.
nature of Building Owner).....
(Address).....
ated this ..... day of ..... 192..

M OF SUBMISSION FOR ADJUSTING DISPUTES BETWEEN ADJOINING OWNERS OF A PARTY WALL WHERE THE PROVISIONS OF THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894, DO NOT APPLY.

difference being deemed to have arisen
een ..... of .....the
ing owner and ..... of .....
.... the adjoining owner as to the work
ibed in a notice dated .....
sed to be executed to the party wall
ing the premises known as .....
the premises known as ..... it
eby agreed to refer all matters in dispute
en the above mentioned parties in relation
o to ..... of .....
tect and Surveyor to the building owner,
to ..... of .....
tect and Surveyor to the adjoining owner,
before proceeding with the consideration
e matters in dispute shall select and
nt a third Architect and Surveyor, and
vo of these three Architects and Surveyors
be empowered by their award to deter-
he right to do and the time and manner
ng any work to which the notice relates
nerally any other matter arising out of or
ntal to such difference.
agreement shall be deemed a sub-
n to arbitration under the Arbitration
889.
d this ..... day of ..... 192..
ss .....
Building owner.
.. ..
Adjoining owner.

FORM OF AWARD UNDER A VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION IN RESPECT OF A PARTY WALL WHERE THE PROVISIONS OF THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894, DO NOT APPLY.

In the matter of a party structure separating the premises No. ..... from the premises No. .... in the County of .... of .....

being the building owner of the premises known as ..... having served upon ..... of .....the adjoining owner of the premises on the ..... side thereof, known as ..... a notice dated ..... of ..... intention of executing certain works, shown on the plan and section attached thereto and described as follows:—

.....
.....

and which ..... intend to proceed with after the expiration of ..... month after the service of this notice, and requesting the adjoining owner to appoint an Architect and Surveyor to act on his behalf.

Under the above notice the building owner appointed, ... of ..... as ..... Surveyor and the adjoining owner has appointed ..... of ..... as ..... Surveyor and as the adjoining owner has not expressed consent to the execution of the above described works within the time stated in the notice, a difference is deemed to have arisen between the building owner and the adjoining owner and under an agreement dated ..... these two Surveyors have selected and appointed ..... of ..... as third Surveyor, but in the event of his unwillingness or inability to act in this capacity then they select and appoint ..... of ..... as third Surveyor.

With the knowledge and authority of both parties to the difference it is agreed that any two of these three Surveyors shall have power by their award to determine the right to do, the time and manner of doing any work to which the notice relates, and any other matter arising out of or incidental to such difference, including costs, and such award shall be conclusive and binding on both parties.

Now we ..... and ..... having surveyed and examined the party structure and premises, and having carefully considered the matters in dispute do hereby make and publish this our award as follows:—

[Here would follow appropriate clauses defining the work to be executed and general clauses (see previous award)]

The building owner upon the signing of this award shall pay the fees of his Surveyor, which we assess at ..... guineas, and also the fees of the adjoining owner's Surveyor, which we assess at ..... guineas, and shall also undertake the proper stamping of this award and counterpart.

Signed in the presence of each other this ..... day of .....

.....
Building Owner's Surveyor.

.....
Adjoining Owner's Surveyor.

Exeter's City Wall.

A serious collapse of masonry has occurred in Exeter's ancient city wall by the river Exe, where it towers above roofs of buildings. This is the third fall of masonry during the last fortnight, and there is now a breach 30 ft. wide in the decayed structure, with the prospect of further falls.

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

The Annual Speech Night of the Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building of the Northern Polytechnic, London, was held on March 10, and was attended by representatives of societies and associations connected with architecture, surveying and building, and by leading architects and master builders, the audience numbering from 1,200 to 1,500. The architectural work was of a very high standard, and included studies in archæology and designs executed by day and evening students. The work attracted particular attention by reason of the accuracy and completeness of the designs, the perspectives and colour work being particularly attractive. The various sections of the School of Building exhibited a greater quantity of craft work than in any previous exhibition, and a very high standard of work was attained.

Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., Chairman of the Governing Body, in opening the proceedings, referred to the continued success of the School of Architecture and the School of Building, emphasising in particular the very great value to the embryo craftsman, and eventually to the industry as a whole, of a sound technical training.

Dr. R. S. Clay, B.A., Principal of the Polytechnic, referred to the importance of education in industry, and to the efforts of the School to equip students so that they might be able successfully to deal with the ever-increasing problems of the building industry.

Mr. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Head of the Department, compared the number of students enrolled during the session with that of previous sessions, and referred in detail to the work of the Department.

Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., of London University, gave an extremely interesting criticism—illustrated by lantern slides—of the principal drawings and designs produced by the School of Architecture, drawing attention particularly to the value of simplicity in design.

Mr. A. H. Adamson, F.I.O.B., President of the London Master Builders' Association, referred to the work of the various sections of the school devoted to the crafts.

The Right Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., K.C., P.C., M.P., distributed approximately seventy prizes, medals and diplomas won by various students, and in a very able speech he congratulated the prize winners, and impressed upon the students the great value of application and perseverance in the prosecution of study and work.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. J. Alan Slater, F.R.I.B.A., President of the Architectural Association, supported by Mr. A. J. Forsdike, F.I.O.B., President of the Institute of Builders, and the Earl of Drogheda, C.M.G. The vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by the Right Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., K.C.

"The Law Relating to Dilapidations and Waste."

Early last year we published a series of articles by Mr. W. T. Creswell, Barrister-at-Law, on "The Law Relating to Dilapidations and Waste," and the author, at the expressed desire of many readers, has now produced a practical treatise on the subject (*The Builder*, Ltd., price 6s. net), which we think will be accepted as a text-book. As the author points out in a Preface, the law relating to dilapidations and waste is now very much "in the making," and it has been his aim in this book "to indicate the trend of recent Statute and Case Law with a minimum of legal technicality consistent with concision of explanation, in order that it may be of practical use to the busy man." Mr. Alexander Macmorran, M.A., K.C., in a Foreword recommends the book as a concise yet a complete statement of the law, and at the same time a practical guide to many matters outside questions of a purely legal kind. We hope to publish a fuller notice of the book in an early issue.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—X

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Section 46.—This provides for the Superintending Architect to define the front or rear of buildings if necessary.

Section 47.—Height of buildings limited.

A building (not being a church or chapel) shall not be erected of or be subsequently increased to a greater height than 80 ft. (exclusive of two stories in the roof and of ornamental towers, turrets, or other architectural features or decorations) without the consent of the Council.

Provided that where a contract shall have been lawfully made previously to the passing of this Act for the erection or increase of a building to a greater height than 80 ft. nothing in this section shall prevent same, &c. . . .

This section shall not apply to the rebuilding to the same height as at present of any building existing at the passing of this Act to a greater height than 80 ft.

Provided also that where any existing buildings forming part of a continuous block or row of buildings exceed the height prescribed by this section, nothing in this section shall prevent any other building in the same block or row belonging at the date of the passing of this Act to the same owner from being carried to a height equal to but not exceeding that of the existing buildings.

Note.—See Section 5 subsection 21 for the definition of "height," also notes relating to same.

Under this section the height of a building is limited to 80 ft., but two additional stories can be placed in the roof, the slope of which shall not exceed 75 deg. with the horizon limited in another section 60 (3).

Old buildings when pulled down may be re-erected to the original height, and this applies to buildings over 80 ft. high.

Section 48.—Procedure where greater height allowed. This section deals with the procedure whenever the Council consent to the erection of any building of a greater height than that prescribed by this Act.

Section 49.—After the commencement of this Act no existing building (other than a church or chapel) on the side of a street formed or laid out after the seventh day of August, 1862, and of a less width than 50 ft. shall without the consent of the Council be raised, and no new building shall, without the consent of the Council, be erected on the side of any such street so that the height of such building shall exceed the distance of the front or nearest external wall of such building from the opposite side of such street.

Where such building is erected or intended to be erected on a corner plot so as to abut upon more than one street, the height of the building shall (unless the Council otherwise consent) be regulated by the wider of such streets so far as it abuts or will abut upon the narrower of such streets to a distance of 40 ft. from the wider street. Provided that any building erected or raised before the commencement of this Act to a height to which no objection could have been taken under any law then in force, although exceeding the height provided in this section, may be re-erected to its existing height.

Note.—This section deals with streets under 50 ft. wide formed after August 7, 1862, and limits the height of new buildings so that they shall not exceed the distance of "the front or nearest external wall of such building."

In the case of Attorney-General *v.* Metcalf and Greig (1908, 96 L.T. 351) it was held that to ascertain whether the height of a building complies with this section the building must not be regarded as a whole, but each part of same must not exceed the distance of the front or nearest wall of the building from the opposite side of the street.

In this case application was made to the Council by the defendants, and they were allowed (under the powers of the Council) to proceed with the building as originally intended.

A building on a corner is regulated in height by the wider street to a distance of 40 ft. back on the narrower street.

This section does not apply to streets formed before 1862, and to streets over 50 ft. wide. Buildings up to the height allowed (80 ft.) can be erected provided arrangements can be made regarding any rights of adjoining owners.

Section 50.—This section provides for the raising of buildings so as to comply with provisions of the Act as to habitable rooms.

Section 51.—This section provides for the re-erection of certain working-class dwellings of local authority.

Section 52.—This section relates to domestic buildings facing a street and stables abutting upon mews at the rear, the depth of site not exceeding 150 ft., and the depth of stables from the mews not exceeding 50 ft., with a height of not more than 25 ft. These buildings may, for the purpose of open space required in section 41, be deemed to be one domestic building with the rear abutting upon a street.

If the stables be higher than 25 ft., or the depth of the site more than 150 ft., then each building will have to be provided with an open space to comply with section 41.

The London Building Acts Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects established to consider the Reform of the London Building Acts, and after careful and expert consideration upon the subject, have drawn up a report which has been issued by the R.I.B.A. at a price of one shilling per copy.

The following are briefly the findings of the Committee :—

The London Building Act of 1894, together with its amending Acts, have become so involved, and in so many respects are inapplicable to present-day conditions, that it is essential for the adequate conduct of architecture and building in the County of London that these Acts should be forthwith simplified, amended and consolidated. . . . The Committee dealing with its main reference came to the conclusion that a useful purpose would be served by a consideration, in the first instance, of the broad principles governing the Building Acts and their allied Acts, leaving examination of details for future attention. It was felt that it would be very desirable that all enactments cognate to those in the London Building Acts proper should be consolidated into one general Building Act. Overlapping and confusion would then be avoided.

The subject matter is divided into 15 sections, and the Committee's conclusions are briefly as follows :—

Section 1. The laying out, widening and altering of streets and the fixing of frontages.

1. The public should have the right to form crescent roads out of a main road.

2. That the provision of three houses abutting upon a piece of land may cause that land to become a street tends to be oppressive. A larger number than three should be the limit.

3. That facilities should be given for development on the lines of quadrangles and closes.

4. It seems most desirable that when a scheme of laying out a street is approved a building line should be included in the approval. This also involves the question as to whether it would not be very desirable for the L.C.C. to have power to lay down a building line for all undeveloped land in old and new streets and thus eliminate the present cumbrous system of "Line of Buildings" in Section 22 of the Act. Also, that short side streets need not be of full width.

5. That although the L.C.C. can waiver most, if not all, of the matters coming under this section, emphasis is not sufficiently placed up the fact.

6. That where a small building front is reces back from the main building line a one-st erection should be allowed upon the reces land until the adjoining buildings are set bac

7. That whether the powers of the lo authorities under the Metropolis Managem Act, 1855, to collect the cost of making up ro from abutting owners be included in a Build Act, or not, there should be an appeal, as local authority can make up a road in a material, and also allow any class of traffic use the street, without consulting the wishe the various owners who have to meet the cos making up. The obligations of abutting own should be limited to £1 per foot of frontage a 10s. per foot on flanks.

Note.—This is a step in the right directi The increased cost of roadmaking, plus the ex frontage that will be involved by the L.C having scheduled practically all available bui ing land in the London area under the To Planning Act (which restricts the number houses at 12 to the acre), places a heavy burd upon the owners of houses on new roads. developing land at 12 houses to the acre shallow depth means increased road fronta and shallow frontages means greater dep The first hits the frontage owners and the seco hits the owners of corner sites. With regard the latter, the following is suggested as a f basis for payment of road making on flan That the average frontage of the houses on t flank side in question be ascertained and t owner of the flank to pay as his share amount equal to such average frontage for flank. Thus, if the average frontage of t houses on the flank side of the street is 30 then the owner of the corner plot would p (in addition to his frontage) an amount for 30 of flank frontage and no more, irrespective the depth of his ground.

8. The L.C.C. and the local authority shou have the power to be represented on a application for closing a street.

9. That there should be an appeal against right of the L.C.C. or local authority to prohi building over sewers. Many of these sewers old and direction of some unknown, and mu valuable property cannot be developed exce at a prohibitive cost.

Discovery at Gainsborough.

Excavations for building purposes in Market Place at Gainsborough have brou to light a fine Georgian doorway, having inlaid ornamental design. The doorway been purchased by Major H. A. Bell, v has presented the door to the town.

Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition, 192

The 101st annual exhibition of the Ro Scottish Academy will open in the Ro Scottish Academy Galleries, Edinburgh, April 16, and will close on August 27. works must be delivered at the Galleries and without cases. Receiving day for wo other than sculpture and architecture will Tuesday, March 22, between the hours 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Receiving day for sc ture and architectural works on Wednes March 30, from 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. artist may submit more than three wo unless with the special sanction of Council. As regards architectural ph graphs, each frame may contain a grou views.

Note.—The drawings and prints sec stands outside this regulation. Artists submit three frames to that section.

The President and Committee of Arra ment for the year will award a prize of a £50 to the best work shown at the ex tion by a young Scottish artist. Exhib who desire their work to be considere this connection are requested to mention fact, adding age, on the advice form. form, giving full particulars of regulat governing exhibits is issued by the R Scottish Academy.

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot responsibility for contributed replies, especially on matters.

we appeal to our correspondents to submit their on paper of a size easily filed, and written as as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Demolishing Hollow Brick Walls.

PLY TO MR. W. W. SANDELL, MARCH 4.]

R,—There is one other piece of useful data erning the condition of old cavity walls, which Mr. Sandell may be able to give. he have the opportunity of examining the ition of the damp-proofing round window es? The usual method of using bitumen ing to-day, for this purpose, is one which be quite all right, but of which we really very little. If this is the method used in vall which Mr. Sandell has seen demolished, ould be extremely instructive to learn in condition this part of the work was found.

G. A.

Dance Floor.

PLY TO "WEEKLY READER," MARCH 4.]

R,—Maple is undoubtedly the best wooden ng for dancing, and if it must be laid on crete, it should be bedded in mastic and in ow widths, grooved and tongued and t nailed. The floor will be very tiring, and, is possible, a spring floor is most desirable.

J. R.

Dampness in Bungalow.

R,—I am interested in a case of dampness bungalow built on a clay subsoil. The walls are 11 in. cavity, and there is a ient damp-proof course and ample ven- on under floors. The building is one of al built on the same site, and whilst all s are perfectly satisfactory, this one is out doubt very damp. The dampness is apparent in the walls or the floors, but ars to be in the atmosphere of the rooms, ng on bedding, etc., and causing a grey d to form on furniture, etc. The building been occupied four years.

PUZZLED.

Smoky Chimneys.

[REPLIES TO "CHIMNEY," MARCH 11.]

,—I suggest raising the brickwork, say, and setting a louvre pot for prevention wn blow.

H. L.

,—Probably flues without sufficient bends he cause of the trouble. A fireplace of the flue shows daylight through to the almost a certainty for a smoky one. ault being structural, probably the ugly s the only sure remedy.

BENDING.

Damp Course.

[REPLY TO "S. E.," MARCH 4.]

—One wonders whether your corre- nt is facetious in asking what a damp- really is. The term is, of course, a ner and to be correct should be written p-proof course." It seems absurd to e the functions of a damp-proof course columns of *The Builder*, but in case this ondent is lacking in such knowledge, it e defined as a continuous layer of im- s material, applied, either horizontally the whole thickness of a wall, or ver- to one of its faces, in order to prevent nsference by capillary attraction of rom some part of the wall that may be ct with or exposed to it, to other parts structure it is desired to protect from ter.

mpness shows on the inner face of a ly when certain conditions of weather ose particular conditions will form the e to the nature of the trouble. Your ndent does not give this information, very frequent cause, apart from con- densation, is the presence of salts in the substance of the plastering, or of the wall itself, which have the power, like table salt, of absorbing moisture from the air. This condition is usually accompanied by efflorescence upon the face of the wall.

Whether the trouble is due to the presence of such salts or to the absence of a horizontal damp-proof course, or to penetration of the wall by rain, it can be overcome by hacking off the interior plastering and applying an impervious rendering of waterproofed cement in its place. To obviate any possibility of condensation upon the cold, non-absorbent surface of the rendering, it should be skimmed over with absorptive plasterer's setting stuff consisting of lime, putty and sand, gauged with a little plaster of Paris to secure a proper adhesion.

L. E. WALKER.

Machine for Rubbing Floors.

SIR,—We should be obliged if any reader could give us the names and addresses of makers of a machine for rubbing terrazzo floors. We have heard of such a machine, driven by a small petrol engine, but this is imported from Germany. We should prefer a British make if such is available.

J. P. JUNR. & Co.

Measuring up Plaster.

[REPLIES TO MR. A. E. CROFT, MARCH 11.]

SIR,—Practice varies in different districts, and also, alas! with different surveyors in the same districts, but I think it will be found that the more general practice is to measure arrises as an extra labour, but to recognise no interruption in plain wall plastering for internal angles. In watching the craftsman at work, I think it becomes obvious that this is a fair way of translating the labours involved into fair measurement. On this and other similar points, your correspondent would do well to study the "Standard Book of Measurement," since it has been compiled, after considerable thought on the part of builders, surveyors and architects, and it will no doubt become a real standard in time.

SURVEYOR.

SIR,—In ordinary plastering I have not measured either external or internal angles.

H. L.

Rule of Thumb for Pricing Timber.

[REPLIES TO "TYRO," MARCH 11.]

SIR,—The price of timber, of course, varies considerably, but it is extremely useful to be able to start from a key price of £25 per standard from which proportional variations may be made. If the depth and width in inches of the cross section of a scantling be multiplied together and divided by four, the result is almost exactly the price per foot run in pence, at £25 per standard. This result is gained as follows:—

If $165 \times 144 \times 12$ cub. inches cost 25×240 pence,

Then $12 \times x \times y$ cub. inches cost

$$\frac{25 \times 240 \times 12\,xy}{165 \times 144 \times 12} = \frac{25\,xy}{99}$$

equals nearly $\frac{1}{4}\,xy$, x and y being the size of scantling in inches.

PRESTO.

SIR,—The usual timber standard contains 165 ft. cube. Therefore, if timber were £8 5s. per standard, it would be 1s. per ft. cube or 1d. in the inch, and 4 in. by 3 in. would be 1d. a foot run, and 9 in. by 2 in. would be 1½d., and so on. If this is borne in mind and the price always considered as some multiple of £8 5s., calculation, near enough for most practical purposes, should be easy.

H. L. B.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

L.C.C. Schools.

Mr. Dalton asked the President of the Board of Education whether he was aware that in new schools now being built by the London County Council the sanitary accommodation was below that of the Board's building regulations of 1914; and whether he would take steps to see that the standard hitherto enforced in respect of the building and remodelling of public elementary schools was preserved?

Lord Eustace Percy said he was aware that, in the case of some girls' departments, the County Council had provided rather less sanitary accommodation than that previously required under the Building Regulations of 1914. Authorities were free to suggest a departure from the current practice where it appeared to them desirable to do so; but no individual proposal was approved until the Board were satisfied that the accommodation of all kinds to be provided was adequate having regard to the particular circumstances of the case.

Leasehold Reform.

The Prime Minister, in reply to questions, stated that he hoped it would be possible to take the second reading of the Government's Leasehold Reform Bill before Easter.

London Squares.

Mr. Scurr has again introduced a Bill to prohibit building on certain open spaces in London. The measure has been read a first time.

The Rent Restriction Act.

Sir Walter de Frece asked the Minister of Health whether, in connection with the expiration of the Rent Restriction Act this year, he was considering the desirability of gradual decontrol, especially in the cases of houses which had been long since purchased by those wishing to live in them.

Mr. Chamberlain said that before deciding on their policy in regard to a continuance of rent restriction the Government would very carefully consider all aspects of the question.

Ministry and Housing Schemes.

Mr. Robinson asked the Minister of Health what was the number of housing schemes at present under consideration by his department, and how many of these had been under consideration for three months or more.

Mr. Chamberlain said that decisions on applications for approval of proposals under the Housing Acts were given by his Department as soon as possible after their receipt. He was not aware of any which had been under consideration for three months or longer.

Empty Houses.

Mr. T. Thomson asked the Minister of Health if he was aware that there were still a number of empty houses withheld from occupation in overcrowded areas; and would he reconsider the desirability of taking further steps to secure the use of such houses.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was aware that there was always a certain number of unoccupied houses which were held for sale. Local authorities already had power to purchase or lease houses suitable for the working classes,

Rating of Glass Houses.

Colonel Wedgwood asked why, in view of the intention of Parliament in passing the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, glass-houses used for the growing of early vegetables were not being exempted from three-quarters of the rates on the same principle as farm buildings were exempted.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Executive Committee of the Central Valuation Committee had expressed the opinion that the definition in the second schedule to the Act covered glass-houses used in connection with market gardening. The relief afforded under the Act did not come into operation in any rating area until the first new valuation list made under the Act came into force in that area, that was to say, on April 1, 1928, or April 1, 1929, as the case might be.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—XI

STREETS II.

In our last article we made a digression from the Report of the Committee on Building By-laws in order to point out certain questions arising out of the statute law in connection with streets laid out on building estates, matters not within the scope of the inquiry of the Committee. We now return to the recommendations they made as to by-laws and regulations.

In the last article we set out a passage from the Report showing the nature of the complaints made before the Committee, and one of those complaints was that when a building estate is laid out the local authorities will not always give information as to the conditions upon which they will ultimately assume responsibility for the streets, and the Committee appear to have considered that the decision in Bristol Corporation *v.* Sinnott (1918, 1 Ch. 62; *The Builder*, December 21, 1917) prevented uniform conditions from being formulated in advance. We dealt with this case in our third article on "Making up New and Private Streets," and we submit that it does not touch that question. What the authority had done in that case was to prescribe a uniform *time* within which works required to be done under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, should be completed, and the Court held that where a statute provides that a notice may be served requiring work to be done within a time to be specified in that notice, the time allowed must be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the work to be performed and all the circumstances of the case, which is a very different question to merely prescribing the nature of the work to be performed as a condition precedent to the adoption of the street by the local authority.

The first complaint the Committee referred to was that there was no effective appeal from the requirements of the authority on taking over a street, and the Committee were of opinion that it would be desirable to make these matters the subject of by-laws, but they reluctantly came to the conclusion that not all the details of final street construction would be suitable for inclusion in a by-law, and the requirements in respect of different streets might so vary as to make it impossible to bring the whole making-up within by-law control. They did, however, intimate that where any by-laws are in force as to new streets some elementary by-laws as to their construction might always be included so that the initial construction and width may be brought into relation, and the former could then be reviewed by the Ministry when considering the Council's proposals as to width.

The Committee pointed out that there are two incidental advantages in the making of by-laws on this subject at this stage as it would discourage the speculative laying-out of lengths of streets far in advance of all requirements and of facilities for sewerage and drainage, which is a nuisance to the public and to the inhabitants of the district, and it would also encourage the maintenance of streets by the local authorities from the earliest practicable stage. Then follows a passage in the Report which has a bearing upon the observations we made in our last article in connection with the practice of developing estates: "Whilst we do not go so far as to recommend that any fresh powers should be given to developing owners and others by which the local authorities should be compelled to assume full responsibility for the maintenance of streets before they themselves feel prepared to do so, it is a question whether this should not become a public charge as soon as possible, indeed it might be desirable that before final responsibility passes to them the local authority should, subject to recourse against the owner, defray the cost of keeping up and should control the street. An obvious corollary of this is that the developing owner should put it into reasonable good condition to bear the traffic in the early days before the stage of final taking over comes." This bears on the point made by us that the developing owner bears the least possible expense in making up the roads on the estate, wears them out in the course of his building operations, and then by selling the houses shifts the burden of making them up preparatory to being taken over by the authority, on to the shoulders of those who happen to be frontager owners when the authority become responsible for the roads.

We have already pointed out that where a street, not being a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large, requires repair to obviate danger to passengers and vehicles, the local authority under section 19 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, can require the owners of land and premises fronting, adjoining or abutting on the street to do the repairs and on their default the local authority can do the repairs and recover the expenses from those frontagers, but that if the local authority proceeds under this section then the majority of owners either in number or rateable value can require the local authority to act either under the Public Health Act, 1875, or where it is in force, under the Private Street Works Act, when the local authority must take the street over.

If the principle of this section could be put in operation at an early stage it would appear to serve what the Committee had in mind. On a building estate directly the roads laid out began to show signs of wear the local authority would then serve a notice on the developing owner (who at that time would not necessarily have sold many houses) to put the road in repair; if he failed to do so the local authority could do so at his expense, and if he called upon them to act under the Public Health Act or the Private Street Works Act he would be liable for the expenses of putting the road in a condition to be taken over. Thus the objects desired by the Committee would be accomplished, "the maintenance of streets would become a public charge as soon as possible, and the authority would, subject to recourse against the owner, defray the cost and control the street before final responsibility passed to them." In addition the developing owner would have an incentive to keep the road in reasonably good condition before the final taking over, and the burden of the heavy expenditure of putting worn-out roads into a condition to be taken over would not fall upon persons who, after a considerable lapse of time, had become liable as frontagers by purchasing houses on the estate. At the time the Statutes were passed the leasing of houses was the rule and not the exception that it has now become, and the statutes, by mentioning the owner as the person liable for making up the roads under the Acts as distinguished from the occupier, intended to make the developing owners the persons liable, but now the owning of houses has become the only general means of occupation frontager owners are made liable years after the estates have been developed for expenditure which should have been paid at the time.

Returning to the Report, the observations we set out as to the desirability of the local authorities assuming responsibility for the roads at as early a date as possible did not take the form of a recommendation, their recommendation being confined to the desirability of some elementary by-laws as to the initial construction of streets and a suggestion that any work done in pursuance of such by-laws at the initial stage should not be required to be done again at the taking-over stage unless for some good cause, and that it might be desirable to provide more definitely than is done in the existing Acts for an appeal on this question. This question of appeal is in a very unsatisfactory state, as we showed in our recent articles on "Making-up New Private Streets."

As regards the requirements to be imposed the taking-over stage, the Committee favou in principle a suggestion made to them several witnesses that local authorities should empowered by law from time to time to fi advance the maximum specification which t will impose without being bound to insist u it in every case, and it is stated in the Re that such specifications are essentially a l matter and therefore susceptible of b governed by laws made by the authority of locality as by-laws are made; but, on the o hand, as it is of the essence of a by-law tha should be fixed and that there should be discretion to vary its requirements, the C mittee suggested as a compromise that specification should be drawn up in e district probably with different classes of req ments according to the different kinds of which are likely to be laid out and that specification, although not a by-law, sh comply with the requirements of sections to 186 of the Public Health Act, 1875. specifications, it was indicated, could, lik by-law, be repealed or altered as often as necessary without prejudice to work or p already done or passed.

This recommendation marks a rather departure as these specifications would neither by-laws nor regulations, but the C mittee were convinced that an alteration in law in this sense would do away with a l proportion of the complaints that were m in connection with the construction of streets, complaints which have tended discredit by-laws almost more than any c complaints, although in fact they were relevant to by-laws at all. We note that Ministry of Health has issued a sugge standard specification for private street w

The Committee approved a practice ado in some districts of fixing a "standard p for each class of street works so that a develo owner knows definitely before he comm to lay out a new street, that if the traffic that street when formed should develop likely to develop so as to necessitate an e sive specification, he will have to pay no than for a street with ordinary traffic.

We have no experience of the working c system, but it appears to meet the so objection raised by frontagers in the ca Chester *v.* Briggs, a case we have ment in former articles, and the change o character of roads and of the traffic upon bears very hardly on frontagers, as explained in our last article. A person have purchased a house on what ap a private road remote from traffic, but to the development of the district its cha has changed, and when the street comes taken over by the local authority he himself mulcted to make up the street t traffic which depreciates the residential of his property and which he has no i in. And this emphasises the point made that the deferring of the making up of for the purpose of having them taken for many years after they have been const is unfair to frontagers who have acquired with this unknown liability attached to and who may be put to expense in mak the road to attain a standard never i contemplation and solely requisite in the interest, and we agree with the Com that the private roads should be taken soon as possible and when the developing is still responsible.

That school of thought which spe unearned increment attaching to dist they develop, loses sight of the fa development is paid for by private ind and would seek to tax property owne over. Sewers and roads form an in element in development and increase th of property, but at first in most case have been provided by private pur

RECTION OF SHEDS, MOTOR SHEDS, TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, &c.

By W. T. CRESWELL,
Barrister-at-Law, L.R.I.B.A., Associate (late Fellow) Surveyors' Institution, &c.

NERS or occupiers of property are wont ect sheds, and the like, for the purpose of houses, or motor sheds, without paying ent, if any, regard to the very necessary tes and by-laws which govern such rary erections; and by contravention of they may incur serious liabilities, or y rate be called upon to pull any such ns down. In all cases it must be remem- that although a by-law sets out what r may not be done, yet the local authority me discretionary powers, and these may xercised reasonably, whereas if these rs come before the Courts they must be dealt with under Statutes.

owner or occupier who contemplates g a shed should ascertain the following

f the erection is technically a "building." f it is exempt from the restrictions set the local by-laws, or if the consent of the uthority is precedent to its erection as a porary building."

f it is a new building and the proposed ould contravene any Statute governing ilding line of the street.

What is a Building?

lefine what is a "building" is difficult. lly it is a structure of brick, stone or covered in by a roof. A wall has been o be a building, so has a bay or bow-w, and an advertisement hoarding. A ure of wood intended to be permanently s a shop, but only laid on timbers on the e of, and not let into, the ground, was o be a building. Whereas a "houp-la," s roof and three sides of canvas, was held be a building. So, too, a portable e of wood. It may therefore be said ll sheds and the like before referred to within the category of "buildings."

Exempted Buildings.

urban authority, or a rural authority obtained like powers, derives its powers ne local by-laws in respect to buildings, m section 157 of the Public Health Act, By-laws framed under the model by-laws lly issued in 1877, and which have been lled many times, generally provide for mption of any buildings used as plant orchard houses, summer-houses, poultry garden-tool houses, cycle sheds or if they are under 600 cubic ft., and if ng 600 cubic ft. are wholly detached, least 10 ft. distant from any other which is not exempt. Also a building d to be erected and used exclusively for ose of a motor shed and which does not 1,200 cubic ft. and is wholly detached tant 10 ft. from any other building s not exempt is now included in the d buildings under most by-laws.

sion is also usually made for the on of buildings under varying conditions capacity, mode of construction and use, ance away from the street or adjoining s, or adjoining lands, premises, &c.

tly framed model by-laws provide for mption of "garden-tool houses," but "tool houses," though these might be d as similar; also for motor sheds eding 1,200 cubic ft. capacity, wholly and 10 ft. distant from any building pt under the by-laws. And this last bly includes a garage if the building, such, is not also used as a place of employment for one or more persons otor trade.

Temporary Buildings.

lly the erection of temporary buildings ed by the Public Health Act, 1907, at Statute has been made operative order of the Minister of Health. The local authority is empowered, where a proposed building is only partly temporary, to require that plans of the whole shall be submitted and their consent for its erection be first obtained. The Court in its discretion has held that the provisions of by-laws made under the Public Health Act, 1875, may extend to temporary buildings also in certain cases, and where they are held to do so the temporary buildings must comply with both the Statute and the by-laws.

Under section 27 of the Act the local authority may give its approval of a temporary building under certain specified conditions as to its sanitary arrangements, means of ingress and egress, and means of protection against fire; also determining the period during which the building is to be allowed to stand as erected.

On non-compliance with such conditions the local authority may remove the building, but notice must first be given to the defaulter, and an opportunity given to him to state his reasons for non-compliance before the building is demolished. An appeal to Quarter Sessions against any decision of the local authority lies under section 7 of the Act, which would appear to refer also to the refusal of an authority to renew its permission when the term or terms previously granted has run out. No appeal lies with the Ministry of Health.

The permission of the local authority is required for the erection of a temporary building, but failure to *disapprove* the plans when submitted may debar the local authority from raising any question after its erection.

No fee is contemplated under the Act as being chargeable for making an agreement conveying the necessary consent.

What is a New Building?

By-laws as to new buildings do not apply to buildings erected for a temporary purpose and which are to be pulled down when that purpose is achieved.

Structures erected for temporary purposes and not having the character of buildings used or intended to be used for human habitation are not "new buildings." But the fact that a structure is not of itself intended for human habitation does not exclude it from the category of "new buildings"; for in South Shields Corporation *v.* Wilson (1901), 65 J.P. 294 a wooden shed intended for use as a stable only, was held to be a new building within a local by-law.

In Brown *v.* Leicester Corporation (1892), 57 J.P. 79, a photographer's advertisement case, made of wood and glass, being 9 ft. long, 3 ft. wide and 7 ft. high, erected in his front garden, was held might be a building within Section 3 of the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888. A wooden shed used as a stable was held to be a new building, as was also a wooden building 30 ft. by 13 ft. on wheels stationed at the corner of a new street and used as a butcher's shop; it had a gas supply laid on, also water spouts and fall pipes.

Buildings Not to be Brought Forward.

Section 156 of the Public Health Act, 1875, deals with building lines, preventing the bringing forward of buildings beyond others in streets. It was repealed by the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888, which, however, re-enacted it in an amended form. By section 3 thereof it is not lawful in any urban district, without the written consent of the authority, to erect or bring forward any house or building, in any street, or any part of such house or building on either side thereof in the same street. A house at the corner of two streets may be considered to be in both streets for the purposes of the section. This enactment does not apply to rural districts and contributory places, unless its powers have been made applicable by the Ministry of Health, under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The building line is fixed by the first building erected in the street, and the Act of 1888 only gives a local authority the power to enforce observance of this building line by a new building subsequently erected and being near to in the street, since there must be some degree of proximity between it and the existing building or buildings.

A highway authority obtains its powers to prescribe a building line in any highway maintainable by it, under the Roads Improvement Act, 1925, paying compensation to any person whose property is injured thereby.

It will be noticed that the Act of 1888 deals with new buildings only, and will include a temporary building erected under the Act of 1907 (*supra*). It would also appear to include as a new building a building that has been removed from and later brought back to the same site. In James *v.* Tudor (1913), 77 J.P. 130 the appellant had for three years occupied two vans as a dwelling-house; he then removed them, and afterwards replaced them partly on blocks and partly on a wall which he had prepared, building a chimney to one of them. He then occupied them again as a dwelling-house, and when summoned for not having first obtained a certificate of fitness, it was held there was evidence that he had erected a new building.

Whether a shed picked up bodily and moved to a new position, say a few feet away, would be a "new building" is doubtful; but one that is taken away and then rebuilt is a "new building"; but one which has some small alteration, such as an opening for a window or door, is not a "new building."

It has been held over and over again that it becomes a question of fact for the justices to determine in individual cases and circumstances whether a structure is a building, and if so, whether it is new or not.

An open shop roofed in, and connected up with a newly-built house, was held to be a new building within the meaning of an Act which prohibited the erection of buildings within a given distance from a roadway. A wooden structure used for advertising purposes, 9 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. and 7 ft. high, roofed over and with a glass front and a door, and fastened to the ground with posts, was held to come within the section of the 1888 Act referred to.

Where the Public Health Act of 1907 is in force the local authority has extended powers to control the erection of new buildings, for among other things the making of any addition or projection to an existing building or roofing or covering over an open space between walls or buildings is deemed to be the erection of a new building.

From the above it will be seen that most sheds and similar structures are "buildings," and that they may in certain circumstances be exempt under the local by-laws, or by permission, or licence they may be erected as temporary buildings; but that, nevertheless, if they are "buildings," and are held to be "new buildings," it matters not whether they are exempt under the local by-laws as temporary buildings coming within the provisions of the Act of 1907, the Statute is contravened if they are brought forward beyond the building on either side in the same street without the consent of the authority being first obtained. The formal consent and approval of the local authority is sufficient to empower the building owner to carry out the plans as submitted, even if those plans show an infringement of the building line, and if, also, the attention of the Council was not specially drawn to the proposed projection. (See Merrett *v.* Charlton Kings U.D.C. 1903, 67 J.P. 419, and Mullis *v.* Hubbard 1903, 2 Ch. 431).

As to the adjoining building, it must be looked at as a whole. A partial wing or projection cannot be regarded as the front main wall. See A. G. *v.* Edwards, (1891), 1 Ch. 194.

Section 3 of the Act of 1888 applies to a house having another building only on one side of it. If there are buildings on either side, the line of the least prominent one must prevail. (See Leyton L.B. *v.* Causton 1893, 57 J.P. 135, and Anderson *v.* Richards 1906, 70 J.P. 231).

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, 1926

LAST year we concluded our review of the industrial statistics for the year on a hopeful note. There was a marked diminution of industrial disputes, and although industry was still "marking time," there were signs that an improvement might be at hand, and we expressed the hope that peace in industry might prevail, so that renewed industrial prosperity might receive no check which could possibly be avoided. Yet the dominant fact in connection with industrial affairs in the past year is industrial unrest—the general strike of May and the disastrous coal stoppage of nearly seven months' duration, with the resultant serious set back in the trade we possessed, and the stifling of that revival in industry which had become clearly apparent in the first four months of the year.

Nothing is to be gained by recrimination as respects past errors, but calm reflection upon them may serve to avoid repetition of similar mistakes, and it may even serve a more useful purpose if it is accompanied by frank admissions. The general strike has resulted in demands from many quarters of a revision of the statutory powers conferred upon trade unions, and if a repetition of the disastrous events of May were to be anticipated such a step would undoubtedly have to be taken; but if the mistake in policy is frankly acknowledged, as it is in many quarters, any serious curtailment of the privileges now enjoyed by trade unions may be avoided, and only such amendments in the law be introduced as are as much in the interests of trade union members as of the general public. Extreme cases do not always call for extreme measures.

It must be difficult now at this interval of time for any dispassionate person to see what could possibly be gained by a general strike. The coal industry was in an admittedly serious position, and there had been a careful inquiry followed by an exhaustive Report as to the best means of extricating that industry from its difficulties, however caused. At such a juncture what possible gain could result to anyone either inside or outside that industry by the declaration of a general strike paralysing all industry? What could such a strike be aimed at? The nation could not at a moment's notice convert a non-paying industry into a paying one; nor could it divide non-existent profits in any different proportions between the wage earners and the employers; indeed the stoppage of all industry made it quite certain that all there would be to divide would be losses. It is impossible to see any sane industrial reason in the general strike, and if the motive was political—an attempt to force nationalisation on the country, which, however, is entirely denied as regards the general strike—was it in the least likely that the nation would be thus intimidated into taking any such course? Would any individual trade-union leader himself adopt any policy forced upon him in the first instance by force and intimidation? The majority must rule in the end, but even the majority is never wise in resorting at once to intimidation, and certainly the minority can never do so. If the coal dispute has done nothing else it has clearly shown the undesirability of combining politics and industrial objects; the two must be kept in water-tight compartments if industrial peace is ever to be hoped for. The political mind must be restless and pugnacious; the industrial mind should be peaceful and conciliatory, however energetic. At the time we write the discussion of the general strike by the Trades Union Council and the Miners Federation had not taken place.

In considering the industrial statistics of the year it is impossible to ignore either the general strike or the disastrous coal stoppage; their effects are writ large over all the statistics, either industrial, or nationa', or benevolent, such as unemployment relief and the Trade Union funds. In our foreign trade in the first four months of the year the adverse balance was diminishing, the fall in imports exceeding that in exports, but the trade disputes put an end to this; the import of coal alone involved an increased expenditure over that of the previous year of some £33,000,000, whilst the exports decreased by some £121,500,000. According to the *Railway Review*, that important union the National Union of Railwaymen—a union not directly concerned in the coal dispute, but involved like most unions in its results—has been compelled to turn a favourable balance of £727,019 into an overdraft of about a million pounds, and these are only examples of the ill effects of the industrial disputes. The whole country has been set back and very hard hit, and the only encouraging feature to be dwelt upon is that it bears it far better than could be expected, and that probably no other country in the world could go through a similar experience with so little ill-feeling and with such restraint. Some of the effects of the coal stoppage can be gathered from the *Labour Gazette*.

Unemployment.

On April 26, 1926, out of the twelve million insured persons, 7.7 per cent. were classified as wholly unemployed and 1.5 per cent. as temporarily unemployed. That is a total of 9.2 per cent. These are general figures, including the mining industry, and that percentage represents some 1,034,000 persons; the numbers in the previous January having been 1,316,000, the year thus far marking a steady decrease in unemployment, and by the end of April the percentage rate of unemployed persons and the number of applicants for employment was the lowest recorded since December 1920.

The statistics which follow from April, 1926, exclude those relating to the coal-mining industry itself and are thus directed to showing its influence on the other industries. By May 24 the unemployment percentage, excluding that industry, was 15.1—that is to say it had nearly doubled, 9·4 per cent. being wholly unemployed and 5.7 temporarily unemployed—and by the end of June this figure had risen to 15.3. At the end of July there was a slight reduction in the total figure of 0.3, some work having been resumed in the coalfields, but this and the reduction shown down to November 22 was entirely amongst those workpeople temporarily stopped, which, the *Labour Gazette* states, shows conclusively that the main increase in unemployment was directly attributable to the coal stoppage, and on November 22 the figures stand thus: total of unemployed, 14.1 per cent., those totally unemployed being 10 per cent., and those temporarily unemployed 4.1 per cent. The figures for December 20 were: total unemployed 12.1, 9.0 wholly and 3.1 partially. It is also important to observe that the trend of these figures is contrary to the figures for the two preceding years—that is to say, unemployment was increasing in the months during which it had previously declined. The gravity of these figures will be appreciated when it is realised that they entirely exclude the whole of the men in the coalfields who had ceased work. The only industries which appear to have been little affected by the coal stoppage as regards unemployment are the gas, water and electricity industries and the building trade and contracting for public works.

Trade Disputes.

The number of workpeople involved directly in disputes was 2,721,000, whilst 9,000 were indirectly affected. The loss in working days surpasses all the records for the past 15 years, totalling 162,780,000 working days. After the enormous expenditure of capital on the war and the disruption of all trade, whether home or foreign, when every energy should have been expended on restoring capital, and building up industry anew, the record this country has to show is a loss of over 162 million and a half working days. With wages at their present level it would be a very moderate computation to put the loss in wages alone at £50,000,000, and that loss will be continuing for a long time, for trade once lost or driven away cannot quickly recovered.

The years in which trouble in the coal f has occurred have always inflated the fig as to loss of working days, but the figures not exactly comparable because the numbe disputes varies in other industries. In there were only 313 disputes in all trades. 1912, the year of a great coal dispute, there 834 disputes, the number of workpeople dire involved was 1,232,000, and indirectly invo 230,000, and the loss of working days 40,890,000. In 1920 there were 1,607 disp involving 1,779,000 workpeople directly 153,000 indirectly, and the loss of working was 26,570,000. In 1921 the disputes numb 763, involving 1,770,000 directly and 31 indirectly, the loss of working days b 85,870,000.

The year of the Armistice was a very unset year as there were 1,352 disputes invol 2,401,000 workpeople directly and 190 indirectly, but the loss of working days 34,970,000. The very brief general strike a appears to have accounted for a loss in wor days, of 15,000,000, and the coal dispute 146,992,000; thus it will be seen that all other disputes only involved a loss of 1,784, working days.

Rates of Wages.

The *Gazette* states that the numbers of w people affected by changes in rates of wages the net effect of the changes on the general l of wages in those industries for which returns available were smaller than in any year s 1914. Those industries do not include a cultural labourers, domestic servants, s assistants, Government employees and m others, but the net result appears to have b an increase of about £37,500. In a note ba on all the information available to the Dep ment it is stated that at the end of 1926, wee full-time rates of wages were on the aver about at the same level as at the end of 192 that is about 75 per cent. higher than in Aug 1914, for a full normal week.

Cost of Living.

This makes it necessary to see what are figures which relate to the cost of living. At beginning of the year the cost of living working-class families was about 75 per c above the July, 1914, level as compared w 80 per cent. at the beginning of 1925. figure fell during the first few months. in May it had reached the lowest level reco since early in 1917, viz., 67 per cent. ab July, 1914. The figure then rose again t December 1, when it stood at 79 per c but it had again declined to 75 per cent. January 1 this year. Thus it will be the coal stoppage affected the cost of living made a difference in the purchasing powe the wages of those who still could get emp ment. This seems mainly attributable to cost of fuel as other items remained fairly ste but fuel rose from 85 per cent. in May to per cent. in November.

Hours of Labour.

Nine hundred and thirty-three thou workpeople had their hours of work chan but of these all were engaged in coal m with the exception of 340 persons, whose h were reduced by 1,000 a week.

The Building Trade.

In the Building Trade out of 801,040 pe under the Insurance Acts, 108,503 were u ployed on December 20 last, or 13.5 as comp with 13.6 in 1925, but 5,745 of these were temporarily stopped. The changes in rat wages resulted in increases of £7,000 in weekly wages; there were no decreases at

This is but a brief summary of some o industrial statistics for the past year, and a cause of thankfulness that the story the is not far more of a tragedy than it is, a nations could pass through such convulsion remain economically sound. But this sou congratulation is negative, and the lesson to be learned is that economic unrest injur whole community. It lowers the standa

ng, it increases unemployment and drives
e abroad. As a consequence it increases the
onal and local burdens and in that way, too,
es a burden on trade which prevents it
ring into foreign competition with success.
se who profess to be convinced that our
omic system is wrong are doing the nation
uel injury by stirring up industrial strife
h can effect nothing but disaster. If they
convinced that Russia represents the ideal
e which all nations should copy, the polls
pen to them and they can do their best to
e other people take a view which to the
rity here appears highly distorted; but to
avour to wreck the present system simply
der to prove that it is not a success is an
rhand policy which will never find favour
any nation gifted with the enterprise and
ation of the English working people, and
must now protect themselves from the
ry and distress such a policy entails.

IODERN PAINTS AND PAINTING

R. BERNARD CAYLEY, F.I.B.D., F.R.S.A.,
ered before the Bristol Society of Archi-
on March 9 a lecture on this subject.
ing his paper, the lecturer said that the
changes to be seen as regards materials
had occurred during the last few years
the remarkable increase in the use of
al paints, enamels, flat oil paints, ready
d paints and specialities of many kinds,
the use of comparatively new pigments
as titanium oxide and antimony oxide,
of which seemed to have great prospects.
aps the most remarkable incident of the
ase in the use of ready mixed paints of
us sorts was in the case of genuine white
and it appeared to be likely that the time
rapidly approaching when all painters
d use their genuine white lead in ready
d form or at least the bulk of it. The
e of adulteration here was small because
penalties were so great. An objection
times advanced against all ready-mixed
s is, in which term were included flat oil
s, enamels, etc., that inasmuch as the
tion of the surface to which the paint
o be applied varied, so, it was necessary
ry the quantity of thinners. That was
enough, but it applied principally to the
ng coat, and a priming paint properly
and applied should give a surface which
non-absorbent in ordinary painted work.
the architect's point of view there were
l tests for a good paint of a practical
ter which could be carried out without
ing any analytical tests at all or a
edge of chemistry.
more important of these could thus be
arised:—
Is the paint easy to put on by means
brush?
Does it flow out well, and do brush
ks disappear?
Has it good body or obliterating power?
Has it good spreading power?
Is the colour satisfactory for the par-
ar work in hand?
Is it durable when exposed to the
her?
At the end of a reasonable period,
hree years, is the condition of the paint
ble for repainting without much pre-
ion other than a thorough cleaning?

a good many years past there had been
out making service tests of paint on
scale and on a scientific and practical
but thus far such tests had not been
d on a comprehensive basis. Manufac-
of course, had made them for their
formation, but now we had a Research
tion of Paint, Colour and Varnish
cturers, which would be materially
by grants from the Government; it
be hoped that such service tests would
ied out on an extensive plan to the
dvantage of paint consumers, in which
ight be included architects and engineers, property owners, and the paint trade generally.

At this point the lecturer referred to the new Lead Paint Act which came into force on January 1 last. In some quarters it appeared to be thought that there is a provision in the Act which prohibited the use of white lead altogether. But that was not so. There was nothing in the Act which prevented the use of white lead paint excepting when it was to be put on with a spray on interiors, then white lead must not be used. The chief provisions were that it must not be purchased or used in the form of a powder but must be a paste. Dry scraping and rubbing down was strictly prohibited, the idea being to keep down the dust which arose from rubbing down, so the old-fashioned sandpaper could not any longer be used, and water-proof sandpaper must, in effect, be used instead. That, however, was not a grievance as the rubbing down was really facilitated, and although the water-proof variety cost more, it lasted so much longer as to be cheaper in the end. Facilities for washing were to be given to each operator, who was to have five minutes' time for such washing; in cases of illness the authorities should be notified.

The provisions of the Act appeared to be quite reasonable, and if, as was confidently anticipated, they had the effect of decreasing the number of cases of lead poisoning among painters, everyone concerned would be gratified. But if this result should unfortunately not come about, it was very probable that the proposals made some time ago to prohibit the use of white lead altogether either on the inside or outside or both would come up for consideration in Parliament once more.

The lecturer then dealt with the painting of iron and steel work. For the moment, he said, he would group together iron and steel and merely call attention to the fact that if they were exposed to the weather, unprotected, they were bound to oxidise or rust, and eventually wholly to decay. Sir Robert Hadfield had calculated that millions of pounds in value a year were wasted by the corrosion of iron, and he, the lecturer, would not be surprised if his estimate was under the mark rather than over. Engineers had for many years studied this subject, and there was still a wide difference of opinion as to the best preservative material to use. One could be sure at the start that all paints intended for iron were not necessarily of the same constituents. They should be varied according to the particular position of the iron and the work it had to do in resisting the weather. Whatever pigment was used, it was always desirable that the vehicle oil should be of such a kind, and should be employed in such quantities, that the paint made from it was elastic. Perhaps the first thing to realise was that iron was mostly non-absorbent. Some castings were slightly absorbent, but none of them approached wood in that respect. In painting ordinary wood or plaster the priming coat was made in such a way that the oil penetrated into the wood, whereby it was keyed on, or got a hold. The pigments were of such a character as to yield a hard, firm surface before the subsequent coats of paint were applied. In the case of iron, however, the absorption being small, if any, it was not necessary or advisable to use much oil. All that was required was that the paint should get a good grip on to the bare iron, should be sufficiently elastic, and should be in a condition to receive further coats. Needless to say, if several coats were given they should be of equal or nearly equal elasticity, and should unite one with the other so as to produce a complete protective coating. The first requirement, as far as the holding on or adhesion to the iron is concerned, was that such iron be perfectly clean when the paint was applied. This was quite necessary. In America, some years ago, a series of very careful exposure tests were made by an independent body, and the pigment which proved itself to be superior to all the rest was orange chromate. That material, however, was somewhat expensive, but could certainly be used for the priming and probably subsequent coats. If the colour was too brilliant, it was a simple matter to subdue it by adding a little black which would give a chocolate of light or dark hue according to the amount of black added. The second pigment was graphite or plumbago. Graphite paint had been used to a very large extent, among other places on the overhead railway in Liverpool and in New York. If graphite were used by itself the coat would be so thin as to be practically useless for protective purposes, but when it was mixed with silica it obtained the necessary body. The lecturer then dealt with the treatment of galvanised iron, concerning which there appeared to be some doubt. By galvanised iron was meant sheets of iron plate, usually corrugated, which had been dipped into metal zinc, the object being for the protection of the iron itself. If the zinc coating lasted indefinitely, of course no paint would be required, but it did not last a very great length of time. In fact, during the time that it took to get it from the workshop to the place where it was to be erected, parts of the zinc were frequently knocked off, and the same thing occurs when it was fitted. This left some of the iron exposed and rust followed. For this reason some engineers preferred to paint the galvanised iron as soon as it was erected, but before this was done it was necessary to remove the grease which occurred during the process of manufacture, and this could be done by washing with benzine or naphtha. Ordinary paint would not adhere to the zinc, and it was necessary first to give a coat as a mordant. That may be made by dissolving equal quantities of copper chloride, copper nitrate, and sal ammoniac in a glass jar or earthern vessel in one gallon of soft water, and when that had been done, 2 oz. commercial hydrochloric acid added. The wash should then be applied to the iron with a wide flat brush, and in a short time the metal would turn black, and on drying overnight, a whitish grey. It should then be gone over with a dust brush to remove the surplus salt, and then painted as desired. Paint applied over this would not peel if of good quality. The lecturer then said that he could not but think that existing conditions were more favourable to the architect getting what he wanted than ever before. He still depended upon the craftsman, but the architect and the decorator should work hand in hand. When, as must frequently happen, the architect was a little doubtful as to how best to obtain a particular finish or result which he desired, he could in nearly every case place himself in the hands of the decorator unreservedly. He would see that the architect got what he wanted in the most economical manner.

University College of Hull.

The Organising Board of the University College of Hull have approved the Memorandum and Articles of Association and given instructions that the necessary steps be taken to secure the approval of the Board of Trade in order to effect the incorporation in the simplest way of the University College. A revised lay-out plan of the site was submitted to the Organising Board and approved. It shows the lines along which it is intended to develop the 45 acres which are at the disposal of the College, and makes provision for what can reasonably be foreseen for the next 50 years. It includes 11 blocks of buildings for teaching and administrative purposes, a library, a great hall, a theatre and accommodation for physical training, including gymnasium and swimming bath, four women's halls of residence, and three men's halls, and residences for the Principal and seven Professors. Space is also devoted to the necessary recreation and sports grounds. In the first instance only a small portion of these buildings will be erected, but plans will be so drawn as to facilitate expansion as needs arise and funds are available.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Barnes.—RECONSTRUCTION.—The Palaseum, Ltd., 226, Commercial-road, who have just recently purchased Barnes Theatre, are proposing to reconstruct the theatre. The architects are Messrs. Burdwood, Mitchell & Co., 80, George-street, Portman-square, W.1. Messrs. P. Marels & Co., Ltd., of Swinton Works, Swinton-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1, are the builders and the steelwork is being constructed by Messrs. H. Young & Co., Smith-square, S.W.1.

Croydon.—DEVELOPMENT.—On the outskirts of Croydon an estate of about 400 acres is now in course of development and is known as the Mitchley Wood Estate, Riddlesdown. The Southern Railway, which runs through the estate, are erecting a new station, and a road-making contract of about £10,000 is just being completed by Messrs. Franks, Harris Bros., Ltd., of Guildford. The surveyors are Messrs. Blake, Son, & Williams, of 49, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

Downham.—HOUSES.—Plans for more houses have been submitted and approved by the Lewisham Borough Council. This time 109 houses are to be erected on the Downham estate for the London County Council.

Downham.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council has approved an estimate of £37,632 for the erection of the third elementary school on the Downham housing estate, Lewisham. The contract is to be given to Messrs. Holland, Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., 258, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

Lothbury. — REBUILDING. — Messrs. Greenham, Ltd., are carrying out the demolition work at Founder's-court, Lothbury, E.C., to make way for the part rebuilding of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s premises. Messrs. Holloway Bros., Grosvenor-road, S.W.1, are the builders and Major D. Wood, F.R.I.B.A., of 35, Craven-street, W.C.2, is the architect.

Fulham-road.—SHOWROOMS.—The Fulham Borough Council has approved the plans submitted by Mr. H. M. De Colleville, architect, 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1, for the erection for the Council of new showrooms and offices, at 587–91, Fulham-road. The scheme is to cost £13,000.

Grosvenor-gardens. — REBUILDING. — Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1, have prepared the plans for the rebuilding of premises on the corner of Grosvenor-gardens and Lower Belgrave-street.

Hackney.—COURT.—A new squash racquets court is being erected at Eton Old Boys' Club, Hackney, by Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., Clissold Works, 57–59, Green-lanes, N.16. The architects are Messrs. Adshead & Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A., 46, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

Haymarket. — CONVERSION. — The premises beneath the Capitol Cinema are to be converted from a club into a restaurant. The work is estimated to cost £10,000.

Lewisham.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Clout & Tysoe, Ltd., builders, are to erect 60 houses on the Cranston-road estate, Lewisham.

Lewisham.—ADAPTATION.—Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, have secured the building contract for the structural work for the adaptation of the infants' department of the Dalmain-road school and the rebuilding of the senior departments, for the London County Council. The tender accepted is estimated at £23,656.

Limehouse. — PREMISES. — Messrs. Sanders Bros. (Stores), Ltd., are having a new building erected in Thomas-street, Limehouse. The extent of the building is 250,000 cubic feet and the plans have been prepared by Messrs. Higgins & Thomerson, architects and surveyors, of 9, Finsbury-square, E.C.2. Tenders have not yet been given out.

Muswell Hill.—EXTENSIONS.—The Governors of St. Luke's Hospital, of Nottingham-place, W.1, have acquired land in Woodside-avenue, on which it is proposed to erect new buildings to house nervous cases. The architect for the scheme is Mr. Pole, of 10, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Piccadilly-circus. — RECONSTRUCTION. — The Westminster City Council are considering a proposal to the reconstruction and the enlargement of the public lavatories, at Piccadilly-circus, W.1. The City Council's engineer has estimated the work at £17,750, and the Underground Railway Co. have approved the plan.

Regent's Park.—BATH.—The Marylebone Borough Council are proposing to erect an open-air swimming bath in Regent's Park at the cost of £12,500. The site in question is in Albert-road, at the foot of Primrose Hill.

Reigate.—REBUILDING.—The "White Hart" Hotel is being rebuilt for Messrs. The Cannon Brewery Co. Messrs. T. Stevens & Sons, of 49, South Molton-street, are the builders, whilst the constructional steelwork is by Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

ABERAVON & PORT TALBOT MASTER BUILDERS

THE annual dinner of the Aberavon and Port Talbot Master Builders' Association was held at Port Talbot last week, when a large and representative gathering was presided over by MR. Thomas Hussell, President.

The loyal toast having been honoured, the toast of "The Town and Trade of Port Talbot" was proposed by Mr. A. G. Foley, who reviewed the progress of the town and docks during the past few years. They had plenty of room for development, he said. There was an extensive sea frontage, whilst the land behind the town was very extensive.

The toast was responded to by the Mayor of Port Talbot, who appealed to the builders throughout to pull together with the Corporation for the betterment and development of the town.

Mr. James Roderick, the Borough Surveyor, also responding, assured the builders that the Corporation were out to do all in their power for the betterment of the town on sound town-planning lines.

Mr. Emrys Griffiths responded to the toast for the builders' merchants.

"The National, Regional, Local and Kindred Associations" were toasted by Mr. Llewellyn Nicholas, J.P., who gave a review of the activities which led up to the formation of the various Associations, together with the establishment of the mother Federation. He said it behoved every builder in the Borough to become a member of his local Association, every Association had access to the Regio body, and through it to the Nati Federation, which comprised nine Regio Associations.

The toast of "The Visitors" was propo by Mr. Tom Rees, Mr. Hampton (Nea responding.

THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION

ONE of the most interesting exhibits from point of view of the architect and the builde this exhibition, which is now being held Olympia (and of which we published s account in our last issue), is that of the Lon Gas companies. We illustrate on this page of the stand's compartments, showing application of built-in gas fires and econo flues. One of the principal advantages of the fire is that, owing to the smallness of the required for carrying off the products of c bustion, the familiar projecting chimney-brea are no longer required—a distinct improvem in the internal appearance of a room thus be effected, together with a considerable saving space and in building costs. These small flu indeed, can be built within the thickness of ordinary wall, or, if necessary, against or i a partition wall, and they form an efficient a adequate means of ventilation. Their use a involves the disappearance of the large a expensive external chimney-stack, which replaced by a small, neat and unobtrus terminal. Gas fires have the approval of Ministry of Health, the London County Coun and other local authorities, who have adopt them in their housing schemes. Techni details of the construction of these flues given in literature which is available at t exhibit.

House Decoration.

We are informed with reference to Star Nos. 35 and 36 at this Exhibition, th is, the concrete "Georgian" house and Potter's Bar "Sun Trap" house, that the wh of the decoration of each house was entrus by the exhibitors—the Universal Housing Co to Messrs. A. T. Morse, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Plaistow, E.13.

"Calcarium" washable distemper or wa paint was used for practically all of the w and ceilings, and in the "Sun Trap" ho some unique decorative effects of great inte have been introduced.



A View in the London Gas Exhibit at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

NDICRAFT TEACHERS

following is an extract from a Circular 1.389) issued by the Board of Education, ealing with the examinations for Handi- Teachers :—

he evidence before the Board suggests that resent supply of Handicraft Teachers is ient to meet the needs not only of new s proposed by Local Education Authorities en of existing Centres. Under Schedule the Code in order to obtain recognition as dicraft Teacher a person is required to pass mination qualifying for recognition as an tificated Teacher, and either to complete proved course of training or to pass the l Handicraft Examination of the City and of London Institute. With the full con- ce of the Board, the City and Guilds of on Institute have decided to extend the of their Examination in order to remove difficulties which might otherwise have through the impending discontinuance of eliminary Examination for the Certificate ; he stages of the examination have been so ed as to remove some of the difficulties to experienced by candidates in qualifying gh this channel. Teachers who have not usly qualified for recognition as Uncertifi- Teachers will be regarded as so qualified on g the second part of the new examina-

n view of the difficulties experienced by orities in staffing Centres with fully qualified ers, the Board have found it necessary to emporary recognition under Schedule I.6 Code under certain conditions to persons have only passed the First Handicraft ination of the Institute. In the absence ch temporary recognition teachers often difficult to obtain the six months' teaching ience required before they can be admitted e second Handicraft Examination. An cation for the temporary recognition under dule I.6 of a teacher who has passed the ute's First Handicraft Examination must ade by the Authority desiring to employ

ails of the revised scheme are given in a ure which may be obtained from the rtment of Technology of the City and s of London Institute, 29, Roland-gardens, on, S.W.7. The brochure runs :—"A on of the Institute's scheme of Handicraft inations has become necessary in con- nce of the decision of the Board of Educa- not to hold again the Certificate Exami- for Acting Teachers, and to discontinue eliminary Examination for the Certificate 1928. Under the Scheme which has been e since 1923, a candidate who passed the l Handicraft Examination could claim exemptions in the Certificate Exami- and obtain the Board's Certificate by the rest of the Certificate Examination. cision of the Board makes the exemptions ative and removes the possibility of any r, Handicraft or other, obtaining the cate as an Acting Teacher. With the ching discontinuance of the Preliminary nation for the Certificate, there also dis- s a convenient examination by which a r of Handicraft can obtain the status of certificated Teacher and thus fulfil one conditions at present required by the d Guilds of London Institute for entrance ir Second Handicraft Examination. To he new situation, the City and Guilds of n Institute have decided with the con- e of the Board of Education to extend ge of their Handicraft examinations by dition to the First Examination of ques- pers in English and Arithmetic, and to ond Examination of question papers in and Principles of Teaching, and of a al test in Art crafts as an alternative to Science Handicraft. In view of the g of the scope of the examinations, it longer be necessary for candidates for ond of the revised examinations to have the Preliminary Examination for the ate of the Board of Education or an ent examination."

HOUSING: INFERIOR TIMBER

The following circular has been issued to local authorities by the Scottish Board of Health :—

"I am directed by the Scottish Board of Health to inform you that their attention has been drawn recently to various instances in which timber of a very inferior quality has been delivered on the sites for use in assisted housing schemes. These instances are not confined to any one district, and it may be that further deliveries of this timber, if they have not already been made, will be attempted unless active measures are instituted for its rejection wherever it appears. The timber has been inspected by the Board's officers, and they have no difficulty in recommending that it should be condemned. It is an ungraded timber, decayed at the heart, spongy and of poor grain, and has in some instances been supplied where white wood was specified. Accordingly, where timber of a quality other than that specified has been supplied and used it should be the subject of a special inspection.

"Occasionally, also, this inferior timber has been found mixed with good timber. This renders its presence less noticeable, but the Board are advised that where proper supervision is exercised there is no difficulty in detecting it. The Board are therefore the more disquieted, in that at some sites no action was taken for its rejection until the attention of those responsible was called to its presence by the Board's inspectors. The Board do not need to impress on the local authority the danger attending the use of poor timber, more particularly for joisting, but the circumstances of the cases brought under their notice certainly suggest that there is need for more careful examination of the quality of materials being used in assisted housing schemes, and the local authority should satisfy themselves that there is no laxity so far as their schemes are concerned. Architects and clerks of works should be put upon their guard and instructions given that when the timber supplied is not in accordance with specification and in good condition it is to be rejected.

"The case of houses being erected by private enterprise with financial assistance from the local authority also requires attention. Here the inspection of materials is more difficult; but it is for the local authority to devise all necessary measures so that they may be assured that no occasion will arise for the withholding of the Exchequer subsidy by reason of inferior materials being used in the construction of the houses."

THE NEW "SWAN & EDGAR" BUILDING

In connection with the new "Swan & Edgar" building at Piccadilly-circus, which is approaching completion, the London County Council has refused the Company permission to use the top floor. The difficulty has arisen largely owing to the conflict of authorities. The Crown architect has required that the building be in conformity with the rest of Regent-street—80 ft. above street level to the cornice and 100 ft. to the top of the roof—while the refusal of the L.C.C. Building Act Committee, which is based upon the London Building Act of 1894, is entirely concerned with the risks of fire. The area of the company's top floor is larger than the Council thinks safe without a party wall or some corresponding structural alteration, and this the Company are not willing to have done, as they take the view that to cut up the internal area thus is a retrograde step architecturally and bad for business, as it prevents wide, open departments where the customer can see a big display of merchandise at a glance.

An application to the Council for special consideration, in which is pointed out that the Piccadilly Hotel next door has a portion of its structure above the 80 ft. limit occupied, has been refused because "The building erected by Messrs. Swan & Edgar is of warehouse type and contains divisions of such cubical extent that it brings it within the regulation No. 130, which limits the height above the pavement to 80 ft." In addition, the L.C.C. is of opinion that the building is not of a type easily to be attacked in event of fire, as there are no balconies or other points of vantage on which firemen could get the hold necessary, since the maximum "carry" of the hose from ground level is only about 65 ft.

We understand that all objections would be waived in the event of the party wall being introduced.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Sir,—I desire, through your important and interesting journal, to appeal to all those practising and interested in the building craft to help in an effort being organised to raise funds to erect additional buildings at Dr. Barnardo's Homes, as a gift from the building trade to celebrate the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of that Institution. I cannot do better than add a copy of the Appeal issued by the Committee, and to say that from time to time public acknowledgment of the sums received will be made, with your kind leave, in the columns of *The Builder*.

"In 1866 the late Dr. Barnardo commenced his work by looking after a single destitute child in the East End of London. By 1926 the movement had grown to such dimensions that the family numbered 4,000 boys and 3,000 girls. The former are trained in handicrafts and the latter in housework. They live in home groups, each group being under a house-mother.

"There are six principal and twenty-eight branch homes with seventeen receiving houses up and down the country. Since 1866 over 100,000 waifs and strays have been fed, clothed, educated and made into good citizens: 3,000 emigrated to the Colonies, while the remainder settled in the homeland. Without Barnardo's, these poor children would have become hooligans and criminals supported, perforce, at the expense of the rest of the community.

"The Boys' Home at Woodford Bridge is needing five more houses. These are in reality homes where families of twenty-five live with their house-mother. This Woodford home has no church building, and it is desired to include a suitable structure in the scheme. The Girls' Home at Barkingside needs a swimming bath, and this should be included.

"These various buildings will probably entail an outlay of £50,000 or £60,000, and this is the sum for which an appeal is now being made to the building industry in London, to begin with, and subsequently throughout the country. The Committee will be responsible for the funds raised being wisely and economically expended.

"The calls by Government and local authorities for rates and taxes are heavy enough in all conscience, but no one knows how much more would be claimed were it not for the efforts of institutions such as this. On the ground, therefore, of merely business prudence and economy, we appeal to you to help this institution to do even better work in the future than it has accomplished in the past.

"Contributions will be gratefully acknowledged. Should any firms desire to collect from their operatives in addition to making a personal donation, collecting boxes and sheets will be provided on application."

F. Higgs.

"Signing" Magna Charta.

Sir,—In your last issue there are some very excellent fresco decorations from a pavilion at the recent British Industries Fair, White City, designed by Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A. I notice the second one—"The Charter of British Liberty"—is a picture of King John *signing* Magna Charta. How did the impression ever get abroad that King John signed this Charta? All Chartas were sealed, and it is doubtful if King John could write.

S. M. Young.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Labourers
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers	Pain-ters
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
London:							
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newcastle-ur Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 466

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk dvertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information posed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any ; that a fair wages clause shall be observed ; that no allowance will be made for tenders ; and eposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names e willing to submit tenders, may be sent in ; the name and address at the end is the person from whom e where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

owing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; or, S; Engineer, E. Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

DING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

R. 14.—**London.**—General Renovations and Works.—Including alterations to the chapel lding work for the installation of three electric eady selected at the Institution premises, 2A, , E.3, for the Guardians of the City of London Gleed, Sons & Co., 8/9, Martin-la., Cannon-st., Dep. £5 5s.

21.—**Abergavenny.**—Houses.—Twenty off ., for T.C. Wm. H. Hopwood, T.C.

21.—**Belfast.**—Painting.—External woodwork n work of City Hall building, for C.B. City S.

21.—**Birkenhead.**—Sub-stations.—Electric, on oodchurch-rd., Prenton, and Plymyard estate, n, for C.B. C. Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., h E. and S Dep. £1 1s.

21.—**Bromley.**—Repairs.—Also painting at ouse, for B.G. P. J. D. Wiley, C.

21.—**Chelmsford.**—Cottages.—For R.D.C. Great Baddow housing site, together with con- n of a length of new road (200 yds. in length) inage and excavation for water main ; (2) 2 at Baddow ; (3) 8 at Boreham ; (4) 4 at Galley- (5) 4 at Rettendon ; (6) 4 at Sandon ; (7) 4 at m Ferrers, for R.D.C. J. Dewhurst, E. and S., o-la.

21.—**Chertsey.**—Painting.—Outside and re- houses Marsh-lane, Green-lane, School-lane, lison-rd., Addlestone, for U.D.C. E. J. Castle,

21.—**Cwmfelinfach.**—Additions.—Also altera- premises of Cwmfelinfach Workmen's Con- al Club and Institute, Ltd. W. A. Griffiths, A., Pontllanfraith. Dep. £2 2s.

21.—**Dewsbury.**—New Infirmary.—Erec- or the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary Thomas W. Sharpe, L.R.I.B.A., Huddersfield- ensthorpe, Dewsbury. Dep. £5 5s.

21.—**Guildford.**—Alterations.—At Millmead or R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, S., Market Chambers, st. Dep. £2.

21.—**London.**—Pavilion and Shelter.— of a dressing pavilion adjacent to the running Finsbury Park, N., and of a shelter next the green at Clapham Common, for the L.C.C. ficer, Parks Department, County Hall, West- Bridge, S.E.1 (Room 393 F.).

21.—**Long Eaton.**—Houses.—Ten in College-st., C. H. Raven, A. Dep. £5 5s.

21.—**Okehampton.**—Market.—Cattle market, G. J. Holmes, B.S.

21.—**Nottingham.**—Pavilion.—Cricket pavilion ottingham Forest, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, Dep. £2.

21.—**Tandragee.**—Houses.—11 Artisans' houses C. Hobart & Heron, A's., 120, Scottish Pro- Buildings, Belfast. Dep. £3.

21.—**York.**—Houses.—Seventy-four houses Hall estate No. 2, for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. 2s.

22.—**Barnet.**—Extension Post Office.—At for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the ioners).

22.—**Bradford.**—Houses.—326 at Eccleshill, City A.

22.—**Chinley.**—House.—Caretaker's, at the premises, for High Peak Hospital Committee. A., 7, The Quadrant, Buxton.

22.—**Duolin.**—Cottages.—Two gatekeepers' between Moira and Belfast, for Great Northern d. F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st.

2.—**Dun Laoghaire.**—Accommodation.—Sani- Windsor-terrace, for U.D.C. Donnelly, Keating, A's., 14, Lower O'Connell-st.,

2.—**Frizinghall.**—School.—In Shipley-fields- t. Margaret's Church. T. H. & F. Healey, A's, l-st., Bradford.

2.—**Glasgow.**—Painting.—At Stow School, ns-st., for E.C. J. Clark, Director of . Dep. 10s. 6d.

2.—**Godstone.**—Houses.—32 at Sunny Bank, arlingham, for R.D.C. S. F. Evershed, ., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Oxted.

.—**Ireland.**—Building.—At (1) Castleisland chana Station, co. Kerry ; (2) Carrick-on- Siochana Station, co. Tipperary ; (3) Lissa- Siochana Station, co. Sligo, for Commis- Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Public Works, Baile Atha Cliath, Dublin. ach.

.—**Leeds.**—Cottage.—Caretaker's cottage at Falls, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

.—**Leeds.**—School.—Hawksworth, for E.C. , Director of Education.

2.—**Nottingham.**—Painting.—Internal, at Mental Hospital, Mapperley Hill, for T.C. Gordon, City E. Dep. £1.

.—**South Dublin.**—Cottages.—Thirty-nine, G. Gallagher, C., 1, James's-st., Dublin.

.—**Wakefield.**—Roof.—To main building House, for B.G. W. Harold Watson, Barstow-sq.

Mar. 22.—**Warwick.**—Building.—For (1) Children's infirmary block (38 beds) and additions to the nurses' home ; (2) heating and hot-water supplies ; (3) electric lighting, for B.G. C. H. Passman, C., 48, Bedford-st., Leamington Spa.

Mar. 23.—**Easingwold.**—Painting.—Grammar school, for North Riding C.C. J. G. Thompson, C., Market-pl.

Mar. 23.—**Edinburgh.**—Drainage.—Demolition, excavations, and upfilling, retaining walls, and drainage, &c., to premises in Bathgate-pk., for Scottish Motor Traction Co., Ltd. G. Fraser, consulting engineer, 13, Rutland-sq.

Mar. 23.—**Evesham.**—Painting.—Also decorating, and other works at the public hall buildings, for T. C. J. Abbott, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Mar. 23.—**Glamorgan.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—At Ferndale (Rhondda), for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

Mar. 23.—**Litton Cheney.**—House.—Police, for Dorset C.C. C.A., Dorchester.

✱Mar. 23.—**London.** Cleaning and Painting.—Works.—At various buildings and hospitals, for the M.A.B. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

Mar. 23.—**Newport.**—Additions.—Also alterations to Lydia Beynon Maternity Hospital, Coldra, or Monmouthshire C.C. C.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Mar. 23.—**Rainham (Kent).**—Premises.—In High-st., for District Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Mar. 23.—**Shoreditch.**—Alterations and Repairs.—At the kitchens at St. Leonard's House, Kingsland-rd., E.2, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Leonard. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 in Treasury Notes.

Mar. 23.—**Stowmarket.**—Houses.—Twenty on land at Beech-pl., Violet Hill-rd., for U.D.C. Hunt & Coates, A's., 51A, Abbeygate-st., Bury St. Edmund s. Dep. £3 3s.

Mar. 23.—**Surrey and London.**—Alterations.—(1) Alterations to entrance at The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey ; (2) sundry alterations at Chelsea Casual Ward, Milman's-st., Chelsea, S.W. ; (3) alterations to Superintendent's quarters at Wandsworth Casual Ward, Swaffield-rd., S.W.18, for the M.A.B. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £ 1.

Mar. 23.—**Whelley.**—Church.—Austin & Paley, A.'s, Castle-pk., Lancaster.

Mar. 23.—**Winchester.**—Lavatory.—For men, at Corn Exchange-yard, for T.C. City S.

Mar. 24.—**Belfast.**—Painting.—At Public Abattoir, for C.B. City S.

Mar. 24.—**Chorley.**—Bath.—Reinforced concrete bath, &c., Public Swimming Baths, for T.C. P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

Mar. 24.—**Colchester.**—Alterations and Additions.—To Royal Grammar School, Colchester, for Governors, Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Essex C.C., Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

Mar. 24.—**Gravesend.**—Pointing.—External brickwork of four blocks of St. Thomas's Almshouses, for Trustees of the Charity of Henry Pinnock. T. Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., 190, Parrock-st.

Mar. 24.—**Tavistock.**—Houses.—Four houses at Sampford-Spinley, for R.D.C. T. H. Harris, A., Town Hall Chambers.

Mar. 24.—**Tynemouth.**—Alterations.—At the Western school, Penman-st., North Shields, for E.C. S. Oldroyd, Secretary, Education Offices, South Preston Villa, North Shields. Dep. £2 2s.

Mar. 24.—**Wales.**—Painting.—Cleaning and repainting buildings, bridges, &c., at Port Talbot, Neath, &c. ; Morriston, Landore, &c., for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station, W.2.

Mar. 25.—**Cardiff.**—Houses.—Fifteen non-parlour at Tynyparc, Whitchurch, for R.D.C. Richards & McLean, A's., 5, Dumfries-pl. Dep. £2.

Mar. 25.—**Crewe.**—Cleaning.—Stone and sculptured work, raking out all the beds and joints and repointing in cement mortar, to the Municipal buildings, for T.C. E. G. Timbrell, B.E. and S.

Mar. 25.—**Dublin.**—Houses.—266 houses on Drumcondra and Glasnevin housing area, for C.B. City A., Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £2.

Mar. 25.—**Harpenden.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of at Harpenden, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

Mar. 25.—**London.**—Heating.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating at "Kensington" telephone exchange, Mallord-st., S.W., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Mar. 25.—**Longford.**—Reconstruction.—Of Kelleher barracks, for U.D.C. P. K. McNally, Town S. Dep. £2 2s.

Mar. 25.—**Salford.**—Railing.—590 lin. yds. of iron boundary railing round site for new school ; wrought-iron railings and ladders to the humus tanks at the sewage works, Weaste, for T.C. L. C. Evans, T.C.

Mar. 26.—**Bearpark.**—Painting.—Outside, and distempering the entrance hall and staircase, library and billiard-room at the Bearpark Institute. G. C. Shanks, hon. secretary.

Mar. 26.—**Bristol.**—Flats.—Block of flats at Eugene-st, St. James's, for T.C. Lessel S. McKenzie, City E. and S., 51, Prince-st. Dep. £1.

Mar. 26.—**Doncaster.**—Additions.—Also alterations to 53/54, Hall-gate, for T.C. R. E. Ford, Estates S.

Mar. 26.—**High Bickington.**—Repairs.—Also alterations at police constable's and roadman's houses, for Devon C.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Mar. 26.—**Padstow.**—Houses.—Twelve, and roads and sewers, for U.D.C. G. H. Reed, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Mar. 26.—**Sheffield.**—Pavilion.—Also tea room, in Graves-pk., for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

Mar. 26.—**Stafford.**—School.—Erection and completion of new wing at The Friary School, Lichfield, for the Staffordshire Education Committee. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford.

Mar. 28.—**Abergavenny.**—Building.—In connection with alterations to the Monmouthshire Mental Hospital, for Committee. Johnson & Jones, A's., Monk-st., Abergavenny.

Mar 28.—**Dublin.**—Houses.—266 houses on Drumcondra and Glasnevin housing area, for C.B. City A., Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £2.

Mar. 28.—**Durham.**—Houses.—114, together with road works, sewers, &c., on Sunderland-road, for T.C. J. W. Green, City E. and S. and A. Dep. £5 5s.

Mar. 28.—**Guildford.**—Houses.—Six at Ripley and six at Send, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, S., Market Chambers, Onslow-st.

Mar. 28.—**Rowley Regis.**—Public Sanitary Convenience.—Erection of and for incidental works, at the junction of Lower Chapel-st. and Tipton-rd., Tiverdale, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Council House, Old Hill, Staffordshire.

Mar. 28.—**Spalding.**—Houses.—Nine pairs for R.D.C. W. St. Leger Crowley, A.R.I.B.A., 32, Hall-place.

Mar. 28.—**Waterloo-with-Seaforth.**—Convenience.—Gentlemen's public convenience in South-rd., Waterloo, for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, S.

Mar. 28.—**Weymouth.**—Electrical Installation.—In connection with Westham housing scheme No. 6, comprising 94 houses, for Corporation. Borough Electrical Engineer, Sunnybank.

Mar. 28.—**Whitstable.**—Shelter.—Also dressing rooms, conversion of the Watch House into conveniences at the Old Coast Guard station, West Beach, Whitstable, and construction and supply of bathing boxes to the Bathing Station, Tankerton Beach, for U.D.C. J. Dunn, S. and Water E. Dep. £1 1s.

Mar. 29.—**Birmingham.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of "Victoria" Telephone Exchange, Bordesley Green, Birmingham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

Mar. 29.—**Canterbury.**—Electrical Sub-station.—Demolition of premises known as the "George and Hoy" Beer Cart-lane, Canterbury, and the erection of electrical sub-station and works appertaining thereto, for the Canterbury C.C. P. H. Warwick, M.I.M. & Cy.E., City S and E., Municipal Buildings, Canterbury.

Mar. 29.—**Dover.**—Painting.—Exterior at Poor Law Institution, for B.G. C. D. Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

Mar. 29.—**Kidderminster.**—Demolition.—Of extensive factory premises situate in Mill-st., and the building of a new gable wall to offices on the same site, for T.C. J. Hawcroft, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Mar. 29.—**London.**—Public Convenience.—Erection of at Willows-yard, Harlesden-rd., Harlesden, N.W.10, for the Willesden D.C. F. Wilkinson, M.Inst.C.E., E. to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne-rd., Kilburn, N.W.6.

Mar. 30.—**Kirkham.**—Decorating.—Interior of church premises, for Wesleyan Church Trustees. F. O. Fleetwood, 37, Garstang-rd. North, Wesham.

Mar. 30.—**Lanark.**—Post Office.—For H.M.O.W. Architect, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

Mar. 30.—**St. Helens.**—Houses.—Erection of 606 of brick in various districts, for the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E., Town Hall, St. Helens. Dep. £2.

Mar. 31.—**Bedford.**—Cottages.—Six at Stagsden, for R.D.C. F. R. Chapman, S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱Mar. 31.—**Ealing.**—Building, Drainage, &c.—(1) Underground convenience at Hanwell ; (2) extension of main drainage, pumping station and rising main at Greenford ; (3) extension of outfall works, including tanks and filters, at Greenford, for the Ealing T.C. W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough E., Town Hall, Ealing, W. 5. Dep. £1 1s. for each contract

Mar. 31.—**Erith.**—Redecorating.—Also repairs at the Erith Sanatorium, Little Heath, Belvedere, for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S.

Mar. 31.—**Hastings.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Hastings, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱Mar. 31.—**Kent.**—Houses.—71 houses, and, alternatively, 23 houses, in Slade Green-rd., for Crayford U.D.C. F. Leary, E. and S., Council Offices, Crayford. Dep. £3 3s.

✱Mar. 31.—**Mansfield.**—Roads, Sewers and Houses.—(*a*) Construction of new roads and the laying of sewers, and (*b*) erection and completion of 113 houses in blocks of 4 and 3, and pairs on Ravensdale estate, for the T.C. Waude Thompson, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Market-st., Mansfield. Dep. £2 2s. for each set (*a*) or (*b*).

Mar. 31.—**St. Columb Major.**—Houses.—Towanlane, St. Merryn, 4 ; Trecerus, Padstow, 4 ; Pennard, St. Breock, 4 ; Fair Park, St. Columb Minor, 8, for the R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, Sanitary S., Queens, Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 1.—**London.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 38 in Cannon Hill-lane, and 62 in Whatley-av., for the Merton and Morden U.D.C. G. Jerram, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £3.

APR. 2. — **Ballybunion.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Castle Hotel, for W. J. McCarthy. J. O'Malley, A., 10, Glentworth-st., Limerick.

APR. 2.—**Totnes.**—RE-ROOFING.—For (1) new roofs and other work to nine cottages at Coldharbour, Bridgetown, Totnes; (2) re-roofing cottages, stables, &c., at True-st., Berry Pomeroy Totnes; (3) stable roof, &c., at Afton Farm; also alterations to farm buildings, Lower Weekaborough Farm, Berry Pomeroy, for the Duke of Somerset. W. F. Tollit, architect, Bridgetown, Totnes.

APR. 2.—**Wellington (Salop).**—HOUSES.—30 non-parlour type on Orleton-lane housing site, for U.D.C. W. Walker, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Bury St. Edmunds.**—COTTAGES.—Four blocks of cottages on Grove Park housing site, for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Durham.**—PAINTING.—Outside of various County Police Stations and houses, for C.C. Wm. J. Merrett, C.E. and S., 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱APR. 5.—**Hants.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Fleet, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱APR. 6.—**Nantwich.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Nantwich, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 8.—**Acton.**—CONVENIENCES.—At South Acton recreation ground, for T.C. B.E.

APR. 8.—**Guildford.**—EXTENSIONS.—At central sub-station at Onslow-st., for T.C. May & Hawes, engineers, 36, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.—**Castleford.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Temple-st. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Goole.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water apparatus at Old Goole Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱APR. 12.—**London.**—CASUAL WARDS.—Erection of at Edmonton House, 77, Bridport-rd., Edmonton, for Edmonton Union. G. A. Lewis, Acting C. to the Guardians, Board Room, 77, Bridport-st., Edmonton. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 12.—**Thurscroft.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water, at Thurscroft Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAY 14.—**Corwen.**—PAINTING, &C.—Zion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and committee rooms. E. Derbyshire.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—**Barnsley.**—BUNGALOWS.—Two in Westbourne-grove. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-place.

—**Bramley.**—HOUSE.—Near Bramley Station. Jones & Stocks, A's, 56, Prudential Buildings, Leeds.

—**Buckhaven and Methil.**—FENCING.—Iron fencing and gates of 388 houses now nearing completion, for T.C. T. L. Brown, B.E.

—**Dewsbury.**—SHOP.—In Kingsway. W. Thornton & Son, F.R.I.B.A., Bond-st.

—**Hitchin.**—COTTAGES.—Four at Holwell, for R.D.C. A. E. Passingham, C. Dep. £2.

—**Innerleithen.**—BUNGALOWS.—Two semi-detached bungalows and one bungalow, for T.C. John C. Miller, B.S.

✱—**Rotherham (near).**— BUILDING WORK.— Erection of Palais-de-Danse, billiard hall, cinema, at Mexboro, near Rotherham. It is expected to invite tenders for the cinema as soon as possible after the Palais de Danse is commenced. Apply, at once, Harry Slater, A. and S., Doncaster. Deposit, cheque for £3.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAR. 21.—**Barnard Castle.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. Simpson, District S.

MAR. 21.— **Belfast.** — MATERIALS. — Various, for Mental Hospital Committee. J. Harper, secretary, Saintfield-rd.

MAR. 21.—**Broadstairs and St. Peter's.**—GRANITE.—For U.D.C. H. Hurd, S.

MAR. 21.—**East Preston.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. W. Calvert, C.

MAR. 21.—**London.**—MATERIALS.—Builders', &c., for Woolwich B.G. A. Holder, C., Plumstead High-st., S.E.18.

MAR. 21.—**Melton Mowbray.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. E. C. Moorhouse, Highway S., 6, High-st.

MAR. 22.—**Barnet.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. and S.

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 22.— **Chertsey.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. F. W. Greig, S.

MAR. 22.—**Dublin.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

MAR. 22.—**Halifax.**—MATERIALS.—Various, for B.G. A. T. Longbotham, Carlton-st.

MAR. 22.—**Hazel Grove and Bramhall.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 22.—**Leeds.**—FENCING.—Ornamental wrot-iron fencing at Abbey-rd. widening and the Compton-rd. Rest Garden, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

MAR. 22.—**Liverpool.**—MATERIALS.—Lead pipe, miscellaneous iron pipes and castings, sluice valves, for T.C. Water E., Alexandra-buildings, 55, Dale-st.

MAR. 22.—**Milton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. A. Randerson, E. and S., 76, High-st., Sittingbourne.

MAR. 22.—**Oldbury.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. Greenwood, E. and S.

MAR. 22.—**Sefton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Pool, S., Park-lane, Netherton, near Liverpool.

MAR. 22.—**Sibsey.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. T. H. Tyson, S., 4, Red Lion-st., Boston.

MAR. 22.—**Silsden.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 23.—**Elham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. A. E. Price, S.

MAR. 23.—**Glasgow.**—RAILINGS.—For (1) iron railings and gates; and (2) chestnut fencing and posts required in connection with Knightswood housing schemes, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

MAR. 23.—**Isle of Thanet.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. G. L. Betterworth, S., Station-rd., Birchington.

MAR. 23.—**London.**—CEMENT.—25,000 casks of Portland cement, for India Store Dept. Director-General, 14, Belvedere-rd., S.E.1.

MAR. 23.—**Malling.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. Vickery, Highway S., West Malling.

MAR. 23. — **Stafford.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. W. Blackshaw, S., 3, Crabbery-st.

MAR. 23.—**Uppingham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Oakley, C.

MAR. 23.—**Waterloo-with-Seaforth.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, E. and S.

MAR. 23.— **Wilmslow.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. A. S. Cartwright, S.

MAR. 23.—**Wortley.**—MATERIALS.—Macadam (slag, granite and limestone), bituminous compounds, kerbs (stone and concrete), iron castings, sanitary pipes, for R.D.C. F. Thurlby, E. and S., Grenoside, near Sheffield.

MAR. 24.—**Chester-le-Street.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. Ridley, S.

MAR. 24.—**Ripley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. G. Whitcombe, C.

MAR. 24.— **Tonbridge.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. F. Harris, E. and S.

MAR. 25.—**Donaghadee.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—R. J. M'Whinney, C.

MAR. 25.—**Exminster.**—BUILDING MATERIALS.—For Devon Mental Hospital. C. Masters, C.

MAR. 25.—**New Romney.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. J. Smith, District S.

MAR. 25.—**Tipton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 26.— **Chertsey.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. H. Beeney, S.

MAR. 26.—**Knaresborough.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. A. E. W. Lupton, S., 14, Bower-rd., Harrogate.

MAR. 26. — **Richmond.**— ROAD MATERIALS.— For R.D.C. T. W. Beadle, S., North Cowton, Northallerton.

MAR. 26.—**Rosslynlee.**—MATERIALS.—Various, for Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum. C. L. Addison-Smith, C., 19, Heriot-row, Edinburgh.

MAR. 26.— **Tamworth.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. B. L. Wright, E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**Altrincham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 28.—**Dover.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. Dacre Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

MAR. 28.—**Hunslet.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. B. Pindar, C., Leek-st.

MAR. 28.—**Maldon.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. E. J. Ennals, S., 6, Market-hill.

MAR. 28.—**Maltby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Morgan R. Jones, E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**Margate.**—GRANITE.—For T.C. B.S., 13, Grosvenor-place.

MAR. 28.—**North Walsham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. Morris, S.

MAR. 28. — **Ramsey.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. R. F. Serjeant, C.

MAR. 28. — **Skegness.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. B. H. Jenkins, E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**Woodbridge.**—GRANITE.—500 tons, for U.D.C. W. G. Whisstock, S.

MAR. 29.—**Great Crosby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. A. Wright, S.

MAR. 29. — **Milnrow.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. A. S. Whipp, S.

MAR. 31.—**Otley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

APR. 1.—**Ticehurst.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Laurens, S., Western-rd., Wadhurst.

APR. 2.—**Norton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. Richmond, C., Union Offices, Westbar, Sheffield.

APR. 8.—**Eastry.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. D. E. Foster, Chotagur, Dover-rd., Sandwich; and W. Goodsell, South Bank, Ash, near Canterbury. District S.'s.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAR. 21.— **Dewsbury.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — New offices, screening chamber, and pump house, detritus equalising, and precipitation tanks, percolating filters, and humus tanks; also the laying of cast-iron and earthenware pipe sewers from 6 in. to 24 in. diameter, and the laying of cast-iron rising and sludge mains from 9 in. to 18 in. diameter, together with other appurtenant works, at Ravensthorpe, for C.B. H. Dearden, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 21.—**Dublin.**—STEELWORK.—500 tons of steelwork for the renewal of superstructure of a viaduct about 500 ft. long, for Great Southern Rly. C. E. Riley, Secretary, Kingsbridge Station. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 21.—**Dundee.**—HEATING.—Installation at the new Central Advanced School, Blackness-rd., for E.C. Maclaren, Soutar & Salmond, F.R.I.B.A., A.'s, 15, South Tay-st.

MAR. 21.—**Guildford.**—EXTENSIONS.—Service reservoir on Pewley-hill; service reservoir on the Hog's Back, and a 6 in. cast-iron pipeline about a mile long, also on the Hog's Back, for T.C. P. Griffith, consulting engineer, 30, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

MAR. 21.—**Kirkmichael.**—FOOTBRIDGE.—Over River Avon. J. D. Macdonald, Bank Agent, Tomintoul.

MAR. 21.—**Rotherham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Chantry Bridge, for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £5.

MAR. 21.—**Southwell.**—SEWERAGE SCHEME.—Sewerage and sewage disposal for parish of Bilsthorpe, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, Engineers, Milton Chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 22.—**London.**—BRIDGEWORK.—6,300 to India Store Department. Director-General, 16, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

MAR. 24.—**Halstead.**—DRAINAGE.—Excavati and laying about 800 lin. yds. of 6 in. effluent 2,000 lin. yds. of 9 in. sanitary pipe inter sewers, and 180 lin. yds. of 9 in. cast-iron pipe with the necessary manholes and flushing cha also the construction of purification works, pumping station, &c., at Hedingham, for Taylor & Wallin, E's, 47, Pilgrim-st., Newca Tyne. Dep. £5.

MAR. 28.—**Batley.**—AQUEDUCT.—Steelwork ar work for eight bridges on aqueduct between Br reservoir, near Holmbridge, and Staincliffe re at Batley, for Corporation waterworks. G. H. Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kenne Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 29. — **South Molton.**—BRIDGE. — Rein cement concrete bridge and culvert, includi making up of approaches at Bradford Mill, With for R.D.C. W. S. Gardner, S., Chittlehampton. £2 2s.

MAR. 30.—**Godstone.**—SEWAGE.—Pumping balancing tank, settling tanks, sludge digestin filter beds, humus tanks, with various pipes and and for making alterations to existing works at disposal works, Lingfield, for R.D.C. W. C. E E., 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

APR. 7.—**Johannesburg.**—BRIDGE WORK.—St cast-iron bridge work, for South African Railwa Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 3 Queen-st., S.W.1.

APR. 8.—**Shardlow.** — WATERWORKS. — Com supplying and laying 1,954 yds. of 8 in. and 1,3 of 4 in. cast iron pipes, the construction of two c reservoirs; also erection of pumping statio brick settlement tank, with other appurtenant for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civ gineers, Burton Buildings, Parliament-st., Nottir Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 11.—**Portsmouth.**—DRAINAGE.—Two c storm-water tanks; an outfall culvert; a doub of 48 in. diameter cast-iron outfall pipes carried o the construction of baffle walls and overflow ch in existing storage tanks; additions to the comp station, and other works adjacent to their e storage tanks near Fort Cumberland, for T. Midgley Taylor, E., of John Taylor & Sons, House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WA WORKS.

MAR. 21.—**Camelford.**—MAINS.—Laying ap mately 2,710 lin. ft. of 3 in. cast-iron water from their existing main in Paradise, Boscast No Man's Land, Boscastle, for R.D.C. J. Mitchel

MAR. 21.—**Camelford.**—PIPES.—2,736 lin. ft. c cast-iron water pipes, coated with Dr. Angus S Solution, spiggot and socket joints; 3 in. ca sluice valve, with socket each end; 3 in. ca sluice valve, with tee and double collar; 3 in. ca sluice valve with tee; three cast-iron surface with hinged covers, to take aforementioned valves, for R.D.C. J. Mitchell, C.

MAR. 21.—**Eccles.**—LIMESTONE.—Surfacing with tarred limestone to the carriageways and fo at the Eccles, Patricroft, and Winton Rec grounds, for T.C. B.E. and S.

MAR. 21.—**Hailsham.**—EXTENSION.—Of sewe Grovelands-rd., for R.D.C. W. O. Humphrey,

MAR. 21.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Draining, with setts, &c., Aden-st., Ardwick, from the g 50 to the cul-de-sac end of the street; Sy Ardwick, from the gable of 46 to the cul-de-sac the street, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep.

MAR. 21.—**Willesden.**—SEWER.—Commenci Metropolitan Railway yard, Neasden, about 1, yds., 18 in. diameter, along Quainton-st., Neasde and across private land to North Circular-rd., 1,370 lin. yds. 15 in. and 12 in. diameter ea along North Circular-rd., to Edgware-rd., and yds. 9 in. diameter, southwards along Edgw together with other works appurtenant there U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, E.

MAR. 22.—**Braemar.**—SEWER.—Relaying of a of the main sewer and for the extension of water for Deeside D.C. Walker & Duncan, E.'s, Al

MAR. 22.—**Breconshire.**—SURFACE DRESSIN C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., Brecon.

MAR. 22.—**Leeds.**—FENCING.—Ornamental w iron fencing at Abbey-rd., widening and the Cc rd. Rest Garden, for Corporation. W. T. Lan City E.

MAR. 22.—**Mitcham.**—MAKING-UP.—Gun Hailsham-rd., Ipswich-rd., for U.D.C. S.

MAR. 22.—**Southall-Norwood.**—IMPROVEMEN South-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S £2 2s.

MAR. 23.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—6,200 brick and concrete cast-iron pipe, brick-lined st concrete tube, and stoneware pipe sewers, Valley, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. Dep. £2.

MAR. 23.—**Ebbw Vale.**—PAVING.—Taking relaying kerb, channel and street paving, U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £1.

MAR. 23.—**Great Berkhamsted.**—SEWERS.—I ment of Swing Gate-la. housing estate, for cons of sewers and storm drains and roads with re concrete carriageways, for U.D.C. S. Dep.

MAR. 23.—**Havant.**—MAKING-UP.—Albert-r St. Leonard's-av. (part), Hayling South, for S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 23.—**Highworth.**—IMPROVEMENTS.— ton to Bishopstone-rd., for R.D.C. S. Dep.

MAR. 23.—**London.**—ROADS, &C.—(1) paving and sundry works at The Grove Tooting-gr., S.W.17; (2) new concrete road Mead Works, Carnwath-rd., S.W.6, for the Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment Dep. £1.

23.—**Longbenton.**—SEWERS.—Roads, foot- sewers and works incidental to the laying nton-sq. housing site, for U.D.C. W. Bean, £1 1s.

.—**Prestwich.**—SEWERS.—Roads and sewers gley housing site, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

.—**Lanchester.**—ROADS.—Surface dressing of tely 140,000 sup. yards of roads, for R.D.C. ing, S.

.—**London.**—PAVING.—Fishponds-rd., Gate- lenburnie-rd. (part), and Hebdon-rd., Bell alham; Canmore-gdns., Donnybrook-rd. d Welham-rd. (part), Streatham; and rd. (part), Southfield, for Wandsworth B.C. ord, B.E., 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17. s.

.—**Finchley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Long-la., on dge estate frontage, for U.D.C. F. T. Harri- , The Hawthorns, Regent's Park-rd., N. 3.

.—**Finchley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Summers-la., Great North-rd. and Woodgrange-av., for . T. Harrison, E., 9. The Hawthorns, Park-rd., N.3. Dep. £1.

5.—**Finchley.**—SEWERS.—Laying 253 yards . concrete tube sewer in Nether-st., for U.D.C. rison, E., 9, The Hawthorns, Regent's Park- Dep. £1.

3.—**Ashford.**—ROAD.—Also sewer, &c., at a te in Beaver-la., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S. s.

.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—SEWERAGE.— about 676 lineal yards of 12 in. diameter and lineal yards of 9 in. diameter stoneware h all appurtenant works, on the Highview U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. Dep.

28.—**Dartford.**—MAKING-UP.—Bedford and -rds., for U.D.C. J. J. Hurtley, C. Dep.

3.—**Hartismere.**—GRANITE, &c.—For R.D.C. s, C., Union Office, Victoria-rd., Eye.

28.—**Plymouth.**—ROADS AND SEWERS.— , &c., about ½ mile of roads and construction ¼ miles of sewers, &c., at the Higher Mount sing estate, for the County B.C. Corporation Dept., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. Dep.

28.—**Shoreham-by-Sea.**—MAKING-UP.—Also paving, kerbing and lighting Rosslyn-rd., ng a sewer in Upper-rd., for U.D.C. A. W. n S.

.—**Devon.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—11,300 super. oad between the Exeter boundary at Whipton istone, on Eder-Taunton-rd., for C.C. F. E. C.S., 21, Southernhay West, Exeter. Dep.

1.—**Nuneaton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Plough Hickman-rd., for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. and £2 2s.

—**Merton and Morden.**—SEWERS.—790 yards and 500 yards of carriageway, on Whatley state, for U.D.C. G. Gerram, E. and S.

—**Thornton.**—MAKING-UP.—Back streets (1) Victoria-buildings and John-st.; (2) between and Rock-st.; (3) between Rock-st. and .; (4) between Hapton-st. and Edward-st.; en Heys-st. and Ormerod-st., for U.D.C. , S., Blockpool-rd.

.—**Bedford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Beverley- or T.C. N. Greenshields, B.E. and S. Dep.

—**New Romney.**—FOOTPATHS.—Tor T.C. F. , B.S., 1, Blenheim-rd., Littlestone-on-Sea.

New Windsor.—ROADS.—Roads and sewers ng site, adjacent to 144 houses to be erected, E. A. Stickland, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

— **West Riding.**—RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Barnsdale and Leeds and Barnsdale Hook nch main roads between Pontefract and for C.C. West Riding S., County Hall, Dep. £1.

—**Calcutta.**—PIPES.—Supplying and laying cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge station, for Corporation. Constructional

Competitions.

Competition News page 432.)

n Sales, Tenders, etc.

—**Cambridge.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, es's Estate Rooms, freehold building site. 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

—**London.**—W. W. Howard, Bros. & Co on with Joseph Hibbard & Sons, will sell t the Government of India, &c., without the Small Hall, Winchester House, Old .C.2, stock of India and Burma hardwoods, neers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, 16.

).—**Croydon, Surrey.**—Chown & White will " Greyhound " Hotel, block of freehold l, &c., nearly 2,000 ft. frontage to Galpin's- orders of Norbury and adjoining Pollards neers, Norbury, S.W.16.

.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will reserve, by order of the joint liquidators, er, F.S.A.A., and C. H. Bull, F.C.A., re no Co., Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, emises, Marlboro' Works, Marlborough-rd., ., stock and plant of pianoforte manu- nber, machinery, &c. Auctioneers, 15, reen, Islington, London, N. 16.

—**Hornsey.**—Rutley, Vine & Gurney will heir sale at the London Auction Mart, er of the trustees, leasehold estate site, y one acre. Auctioneers, 6, George-st.,

Public Appointments.

✱MAR. 21.—**Winchester.**—Qualified Clerk of Works required to superintend the erection of a new Out-patients' Block by the Management Committee of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. Secretary, Herbert Maslen.

✱MAR. 22.—**Bury.**—CLERKS OF WORKS.—Two temporary clerks of works required for housing schemes, for about seven months. B.E., Municipal Offices, Bank-st., Bury.

✱MAR. 28.—**London.**—District Surveyor for the district of Poplar required by the L.C.C. Clerk to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

✱APR. 2.—**Wakefield.**—(*a*) Architectural Assistant (*b*) Clerk of Works, required by the E.C. of the West Riding of Yorkshire E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 4.—**Durham.**—(1) Architectural Assistant; (2) Architectural Assistant; (3) District Clerk of Works; (4) Clerk of Works, required by Durham C.C. Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham. Stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

✱NO DATE.—**Hong Kong.**—SANITARY INSPECTOR.—Required by the Government of Hong Kong for a period of three years with possible extension. Apply, at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, quoting M/15126 and the name of this paper.

✱—NO DATE—**Tanganyika.**—INSPECTORS OF WORKS.—Three required by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory, for the Public Works Department, for a tour of 20-30 months' service with possible extension. Apply, at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, quoting M/15219.

LONDON STREET PAVING

The twentieth annual report of the Metropolitan Committee on Means of Paving the Streets of London, for the year 1925-26, which has just been issued, states that considerable difficulty has been experienced in recent years in connection with wood paving, due to fast and heavy traffic causing movement of the blocks, with the result that the joints are opened and water gets under the paving, causing damage to the foundations in many cases. It is also found that, as a result of the close-jointed method of paving generally adopted, particularly if the weather is cold or damp, the grouting material does not penetrate into the joints, or only very slightly, and this is soon sucked out by the traffic, similar difficulties arising from water entering open joints. Considerable displacement of the wood, at times, takes place.

In order to obviate this difficulty and at the same time preserve a water-tight joint, experiments have been made with two kinds of specially-made blocks, produced by different firms: one kind in Aldwych, between the Strand and the east side of Kingsway, and the other in Lower Regent-street from Waterloo-place to No. 5. In the former case the blocks are kept apart by a thin strip of wood about 1 in. in depth, attached to the bottom of the block for its full length, and two smaller pieces near the top, which effectively prevent the block from moving, at the same time allowing sufficient space for properly grouting the joints. In the latter case, a somewhat similar result is arrived at by cutting down the side and one end of each block so as to leave two slightly projecting lugs on one side and a similar lug at one end.

The Fulham Borough Council have provided a complete crushing, grading, and bituminous mixing plant at their refuse destructor for the purpose of utilising the clinker from the destructor furnaces for road surfacing. The plant has been in operation about 18 months, and many roads have been surfaced in the borough with single and two-coat clinker paving. The results up to the present have been very successful, and the material is now being tried out on roads with heavier traffic.

Falmouth Building Industry Committee.

It was decided, at a public meeting of those interested, held at Falmouth on March 8, to form a building industry committee for the town, and a local employer, Mr. C. Strongman, was appointed chairman and Mr. F. Pascoe honorary secretary.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS.*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations — Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ACCRINGTON.—Primitive Methodist Chapel are to build in Whalley-rd. a new chapel, at £6,000.

ALFORD.—Licensing justices have approved plans for hotel at Trusthorpe, for Mablethorpe Hotels, Ltd.

ARMAGH.—R.D.C. adopted a scheme for 66 cottages, at £21,607.

BARNSLEY.—E.C. has made a successful application to West Riding C.C. for the following: Monk Bretton, school, enlargement; and three schools to serve Ardsley and Monk Bretton.—T.C. decided to instruct their B.S. to carry out a scheme for 200 houses by direct labour.—Council recommend borrowing, subject to M.H. approval, £13,000, for 163 houses.

BATLEY.—T.C. decided to apply for sanction to borrow £650 for structural alterations to the interior of the Town Hall, including an extension of the large hall and the provision of magistrates' retiring room and artistes' room.

BLACKPOOL.—B.S. is to obtain tenders for 21 houses on the St. John's and Layton estates.

BLYTH.—A scheme is being prepared by National Lifeboat Institution for homes for the coxswain and motorman.

BRISTOL.—City Council are to rebuild the Broad Weir Baths at £65,000.

BURGESS HILL.—British Legion are to erect hall on site in Cyprus-rd., Major J. G. Jacobs, A.

BURY.—M.H. has granted application of T.C. for sanction to borrow £107,370 for houses on the Clarence and Dearden estates.—T.C. decided to build 16 houses on the Grove Park estate.

CATERHAM.—M.A.B. recommend, subject to M.H., that approval be given to extension to nurses' home at Mental Hospital, at £8,000.

CHERTSEY.—Owners of Oakfield School, Byfleet, have agreed to £4,000 for purchase of Oakfield School as Council offices.

CLACTON.—Co-operative Society has secured a site for stores at Little Holland.

COLNE VALLEY.—West Riding E.C. recommend purchase of site for new middle school.

CUDWORTH.—West Riding E.C. recommend school for 300, at £8,000.—Site to be purchased for Syndale-rd school, for C.C.

DARENTH.—M.A.B. recommend approval be given for a canteen at Darenth Training Colony and to erection of a suitable building at £280.

DARLINGTON.—Industrial and Provident Co-op Society has decided to erect branches in Neasham-rd., Haughton-rd., and Durham-rd.

DEWSBURY.—C.B. has approved B.S.'s plans for alterations to town hall premises and tenders are to be invited.

DINNINGTON.—West Riding E.C. accepted tenders amounting to £19,409 6s. 11d., for new mining and technical institute.

DONCASTER.—Licensing Sessions have provisionally approved Barnsley Brewery Co.'s application for hotel on land at Wheatley Hills. Sessions has also approved erection of hotel on Warmsworth-rd.—Yorkshire Amalgamated Products, Ltd., proposed to build a garden city off the Thorpe-rd.

EASTBOURNE.—E.C. are to consider the provision of a senior school in East End.

EAST HAM.—B.C. has received letter from M.H. enclosing formal sanction to the borrowing of £3,500 for purchase of land in Barking-rd. between Melbourne and Wellington roads, for erecting a school clinic and other buildings in connection with public health work, including probably a tuberculosis dispensary.

ECCLES.—T.C. passed plans: Health Committee, bowls pavilion in Verdun-rd., Westwood Park estate; Health Committee, 78 houses, on land bounded by Trafford-rd., Togo-st., Barton-la., and Gaskell-rd.

ECCLESFIELD.—At £171 10s., electric light is to be installed at Lound school by West Riding E.C.

FEATHERSTONE.—For new middle school, West Riding E.C. are to purchase site.

FINEDON.—U.D.C. are to erect eight additional houses in Berry Green-av.

FRIMLEY.—U.D.C. are considering a proposal to erect 50 houses.

FROME.—U.D.C. has decided to build 48 houses on Keyford site.

GOLBORNE.—Housing Committee decided to invite tenders for 20 houses on Heywood housing site and they propose to acquire further plot on same site for 30 more houses.

GRINDLEFORD.—A public hall which is to cost about £6,000, is to be erected. Hall is to be built on land on Grindleford Stoke-rd.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

GRINDLETON.—Owners of Greendale Mill propose the erection of houses for their workpeople.

HAWORTH.—A sum of £302 is to be spent on installation of electric light at Council school, for West Riding E.C.

HIGH WOOD.—M.H. has sanctioned M.A.B. to £200 for open-air classroom at hospital for children.

HORSFORTH.—Sanction has been received from M.H. by U.D.C. borrowing £25,625 for 55 dwellings.

HOVE.—T.C. passed plans: F. Brooksbank, 10 houses and 8 garages, Berriedale-av.; G. Comber, 10 houses, Mansfield-rd.

HULL.—In Queen's-rd., Connexional Chapel Committee are to erect a chapel for 1,000, at £16,266.

HUNSLET.—West Riding C.C. are to erect fencing on road between Swillington Church and the Lodge, Swillington, at £369.

ILKLEY.—West Riding E.C. recommend additional 50 places at Ben Rhydding school at £900.

IRELAND.—The Free State estimates provide for the following:—Galway Custom House alterations, £700; £2,500 for new police barrack at Tralee; £3,000 on restoration of Mullingar barrack; £5,000 on minor works at police barracks; £600 on Donnybrook and £700 on Kevin-st. Police barracks; £4,400 on additional accommodation at Land Registry; £600 at Central Bridewell; £2,100 on Hibernian Military School restoration; £1,100 for extension Phœnix Park National School; £550 on electric light at National Library; £1,000 each to Rathfarnham and Stepaside Police barracks, and £500 each to Blanchardstown, Santry and Tallaght barracks.

KEIGHLEY.—West Riding C.C. propose reconstructing Stock bridge.

LANCASTER.—Corporation has approved Health Committee recommendation to acceptance of tenders for 72 houses to be erected at Downington-rd. at Norfolk-st., at a cost of £24,368 2s.

LEATHERHEAD.—U.D.C. are seeking to borrow £11,000 for 26 houses to be built in Kingston-rd.

LEAVESDEN.—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given to floors in 39 wards at Mental Hospital be relaid, at an estimated cost of £4,953.—Cowsheds are also to be erected at £289 8s. 6d., for Board.

LEEDS.—Plans have been prepared for reconstruction of the "Black Bull" property in Lands-la., and for extensions to Sherwin's Restaurant. Tenders are to be invited. Mosleys, Ltd., A.'s.—A minister's house is to be bought at Hare-hills, at £780, for Connexional Chapel Committee.

LEICESTER.—Sessions granted licence in respect of "The Crown Hills" hotel, which is to be erected by the Lichfield Brewery Co., Ltd., at the corner of Copdale-rd. and Crown Hills-av., at £4,000.—City Council are proposing a further 1,000 houses.

LEWES.—T.C. are to build pavilion for the bowling green, at £127 10s.

LINCOLN.—Lindsey C.C. has approved scheme for plans for school at Brigg, at an estimated cost of £13,000 to £15,000, and of the expenditure of £19,000 on providing a new elementary school at Monks Dyke-rd., Louth.

LITTLEBOROUGH.—Messrs. Massey's Burnley Brewery. Ltd., brewers, Burnley, are proposing to make improvements to the Gale Inn. Plans by Hitchen & Pickup, A.'s, 43, Manchester-rd., Burnley.

LONDON (BATTERSEA).—L.C.C. recommend sanctioning the borrowing of £4,000 for tuberculosis dispensary, for B.C.

LONDON (COLINDALE).—M.A.B. has received M.H. approval to £228 for additional pantry accommodation at hospital.

LONDON (FULHAM).—B.C. recommend that a combined gatehouse and sub-station, and a new gate entrance, &c., be constructed at entrance to electricity, works, in accordance with plans by B. Electrical E. at £1,800.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—M.H. has approved £300 on the provision of additional lavatory accommodation at Casual Ward, for M.A.B.

LONDON (HITHER GREEN).—M.H. has sanctioned coal store at Park Hospital, for M.A.B.

LONDON (LAMBETH).—L.C.C. recommend £58,220, submitted in respect of widening of Union-rd. and Harper-st.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. passed plans: J. W. Heath & Sons, 18 houses, Chudleigh-rd.; Middletons (Builders), Ltd., five houses, Polsted-rd.

LONDON (NEW CROSS).—M.A.B. recommend that approval be given, subject to sanction of M.H., to carrying out alterations to pavilions 7, 8, and 9, &c., at the South-Eastern Hospital.

LONDON (WIMBLEDON).—M.A.B. has received M.H. sanction to provide laboratory at Fountain Mental Hospital.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—M.A.B. recommend £1,275 for buildings and land adjacent to the Brook Hospital.

LOUTH.—T.C. decided upon erecting 57 houses on the Newmarket site.

LOWESTOFT.—T.C. has approved proposal that 34 houses on the Blackheath-rd. site be built by direct labour.

LUPSETT.—A scheme is being considered for infectious diseases hospital, for 93 beds. Total estimated cost, £60,000.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—Detailed estimates of 80 houses at St. Annes, Ansdell, and Lytham have been got out, and application is to be made for £40,092.

MANCHESTER.—The M.H. has sanctioned various proposals of the E.C. in connection with further school accommodation, as follows: Municipal school, Barlow Moor-rd.; site for secondary school for boys at Chain Bar, Moston; appropriation of a site for a special school on the Temple estate, Cheetham; and additional borrowing powers in connection with Peacock-st. Municipal school.—B.E. has approved extension of the site of New Moston Municipal school and of proposed site for elementary education purposes in Briscoe-la., Newton Heath. Subject to approval of B.E. and M.H., committee has decided to purchase a site in Belle Vue-st., Gorton, for building a special school.—Plans are to be forwarded to B.E. of proposed Roman Catholic school, St. Malachy's, Collyhurst.—Sketch plans submitted to E.C. for the Holy Name new school have been passed provisionally.—Lancashire Electric Power Co. are proposing to establish a generating station at Kearsley.

MANSFIELD.—A sum of £3,000 has been given by the Bolsover Colliery Co., towards the building of church at the colliery village of Clipstone.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Tees Conservancy Commission adopted a £500,000 scheme for widening and deepening the channel of the River Tees.

MILNROW.—Housing Committee resolved to build an additional number of houses.

NELSON.—T.C. passed plans: 24 houses, Berkeley-st., J. P. Earnshaw.

NORMANTON.—West Riding E.C. are to spend £325 in installing electric light at Girls' High School.

NORTHWICH.—U.D.C. are to co-operate with Brunner Mond for erection of 200 houses for workmen.

NORTON.—A site is to be purchased for a school, for West Riding E.C.

NOTTINGHAM.—T.C. has sanctioned housing scheme for 313 houses on Wollaton Park estate, for £142,438.—Council has approved a proposal to erect a crematorium.

OMAGH.—U.D.C. decided to erect 25 houses.

PATELEY BRIDGE.—West Riding C.C. are to rebuild burr and fence walls near Knox Mill bridge, at £150.

POOLE.—B.E. is to submit a scheme for town hall.

PORTSMOUTH.—T.C. passed plans: F. Faulkner & Son, nine houses, Chelmsford-rd.; A. R. West, 10 houses, Asylum-rd., Milton; J. Brittan, 12 houses, Kensington-rd., Copnor; E. J. Kimber, four houses, St. John's-rd., Cosham; S. A. Evans, five houses and garages, Selsey-av., Southsea; E. T. Hughes, 12 houses, Kenyon-rd., North End; W. Ford, eight houses, Copythorn-rd.; G. Coleman & Sons, nine houses, Chelmsford-rd.; R. C. Brittan, six houses, Baffins-rd.; McCarthy Bros., five houses, Hayling-av.; T. H. Chandler, 10 houses, Dartmouth-rd.; R. J. Winnicott, four houses, Battenberg-av., North End.

PORTRANE.—It is proposed to spend £1,000 on re-slating Mental Hospital, £1,300 on reinforcing high level water tank, and £4,000 on extension of male hospital, Grangegorman.

RAWTENSTALL.—Premier Billiard Hall Co. are proposing to erect dance hall, partly over the billiard hall in Bacup-rd. The accommodation will be for 350 persons. M. H. Booth, A. and S., 46, Chorlton-rd., Manchester.

REDDITCH.—Reconstruction work is to be carried out at Picture House. Architect, H. G. Bradley, 10A, Temple-row, Birmingham.

RISTON.—U.D.C. decided to forward M.H. approval of lay-out plan for a housing scheme.

ROCHDALE.—The Parks Committee approved plans for bowl house in Falinge Park.

ROTHWELL.—West Riding E.C. are to purchase site for middle school.

ROWLEY REGIS.—U.D.C. decided, subject to approval of M.H., to proceed with 46 houses on Stile House and Church Farm estate, Rowley.

SADDLEWORTH.—West Riding C.C. are to set back burr and fence wall and kerb near Upperhouse farm, at £178.

SALTCOATS.—T.C. propose pavilion on Winton-terrace near the bathing pond, at £4,000.

SANDAL.—A site has been acquired at Manygates-la. for an elementary school to accommodate 830 children. Estimated cost, £34,200.

SEDGEFIELD.—M.H. has approved R.D.C.'s application for 50 more houses.

SELBY.—West Riding E.C. recommend additional classrooms, domestic subjects and manual instruction rooms, at the school, at £4,500, to provide additional accommodation for 100 children.

SHEFFIELD.—E.C. has received West Riding C.C. approval to provide additional accommodation: Woodhouse West school, additional accommodation for 100 children; Handsworth school, additional accommodation for 400 children; new central school for 720 children; new elementary school, Wadsley and district, for 800 children; new elementary school, Hillsborough and district, for 500 children.—Messrs. McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., of Highbury-gr., N., have been entrusted with the contract for the building of super cinema at Barker's Pool, for the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., the seating accommodation of which will be 2,500. The architect is Mr. W. E. Trent, 123, Regent-st., W..1

SNAPETHORPE.—A site is being acquired for elementary school to accommodate 1,250 children. A domestic subjects centre is also to be erected upon a site at Eastmoor, and a swimming bath is also to be built upon an adjoining site, all for Wakefield E.C.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. C. Mangan, of Preston, has been commissioned to prepare plans for Catholic elementary school.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—E.C. decided to erect a new school at Prittlewell, at £44,000.

SOUTH HARROW.—South Harrow Baptist Church propose launching a scheme for permanent premises for church and school. J. Reeve Young, A.R.I.B.A., Bedford-row, is architect.

SOUTHWELL.—At Thurgarton a chapel to seat 66 persons is to be built, at a cost of £1,082, for Connexional Chapel Committee.

SOUTHWICK.—U.D.C. is making application to M.H. for £4,000 for 50 houses on the Marley Potts estate.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.—U.D.C. are to borrow £25,100 for 58 houses.—Clerk is to apply to M.H. for £7,000 for 18 houses on Willow-st. housing site.

SPILSBY.—R.D.C. are to erect 30 houses.—Additional office accommodation is to be provided for Council, at £1,750.

STAFFORD.—Extension of St. John's Market Hall has been passed by T.C. Work will cost £7,500.

SUNDERLAND.—Corporation propose to erect another 104 houses on the Humbledon estate.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—T.C. passed plans: Twelve houses, South-parade, for Mrs R. Hill; 36 houses, Tower-rd., Housing Committee; five houses, Hollyfield-rd., C. P. Trafford.

TADCASTER.—West Riding C.C. have giv to B.G. for erection of nurses' home at infirm C. Hall, Ltd., propose service garage at jur Bramham cross roads.

THORNE.—B.E. has approved West Ridi plans for buildings at Grammar School.

TORQUAY.—C.B. passed plans: Four Studley-rd., H. Cruse; 13 houses, Daiso W. Clarke.

WAKEFIELD.—Two schemes are being co by T.C. for hospital accommodation for n cases. One provides for 27 patients and staff ments, at £8,500; other provides accommod 30 patients at £12,000.—West Riding approved the Wakefield E.C. proposal to p school at Lupset to accommodate 1,250 ch T.C. passed plans: H. Dobson, four houses, S st., R. Schofield; Newbald & Hartley, seven Oakleigh-av., Kilkenny Bros.; J. Smith's T Brewery Co., Ltd., public house and lock-up Westgate and Salt Pie-alley.

WALLSEND.—T.C. is making application for 150 houses at Howden.

WALTON.—U.D.C. propose acceptance of te £32,031, for 78 houses.

WARRINGTON.—The licensing justices have a plans for rebuilding "White Hart" hotel o site, having frontages to Sankey-st. and Golbor

WATH-ON-DEARNE.—West Riding E.C. rec an outside corridor be erected at Victoria connecting the end classroom of the Junior Dep with the cloakroom, at £400.

WEDNESDAY.—T.C. has received M.H. app revised tender of H. H. Crump for 40 ho sections E. and F. of the Churchfields estate.

WEST RIDING.—C.C. are proposing to £100,331 for various works.

WEST SUSSEX.—C.C. are to prepare estima confer with C.A. as to different sites for 183 h

WETHERBY.—West Riding E.C. propose te the Council school as a middle school, and an elementary school at the rear of the existin premises, at £10,000.

WHEATLEY.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanc borrow £28,950 for housing.

WINCHESTER.—City Council has approved scheme for public conveniences on the no corner of the Corn Exchange yard at £750. are to be invited.

WOLVERCOTE.—P.C. agreed to ask for 20 h

WOMBWELL.—West Riding E.C. are to install light in Park-st. school, at £171.

WORSBOROUGH.—West Riding C.C. are to rec defective burr and fence walls on road betwe plantation and Balk-la., at £588.

WREXHAM.—T.C. are inviting tenders for 2 houses on Acton-park site.

YORK.—T.C. passed plans: W. West, eight J. Allison, four houses, Barmby-av.; H. Will four houses, Lamel-st.; W. Johnson, four Butcher-terrace.

TENDERS

Received too late for Classification.

HAYLE.—Generating station for the (Power Co., Ltd. Mr. F. Quentery Farmer, L.I architect, 35–39, Maddox-street, W.1. Quan veyor, Mr. H. A. Mackmin, 10, Vigo-street, W

Excavation Contract—

The Foundation Co., London	£5,977
Nott Brodie & Co., London	3,904
J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne	3,762
J. F. Blair & Co., Ltd., London	3,723
Wallasey Haulage, Ltd., Wallasey	3,300
Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	2,879
*Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth	2,855

Structural Steel—

Wright, Anderson & Co., Gateshead	9,450
Gardener & Sons & Co., Bristol	9,342
A. D. Dawnay & Co., London	8,877
Redpath, Brown & Co., London	8,557
J. Booth & Sons, Bolton	8,491
E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester	7,756
Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich	7,660
*Lambourne & Co., Manchester	7,220

Superstructure—

Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., London	35,998
Wakeham Bros., Plymouth	35,670
Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	33,250
J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne	32,086
G. E. Wallis & Co., Ltd., London	29,353
T. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	28,700
Wort & Way, Ltd., Salisbury	28,599
Nox, Ltd., London	26,366
*Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth	26,360

Builder's Estate.

Mr. Willaim Irwin (78), of Nellban ton, Ilkley, Yorkshire, and of Leeds, l contractor, chairman of Messrs. Will & Co., Ltd., a former president of Master Builders' Federation, left £56,

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

wing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Stocks	4 5 6
d Hard Stocks	3 19 6

1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.
ns, at	
g's Gross rooved for	2 14 3
ster	2 16 3
ullnose	3 8 3
Stourbridge Fire Brick :—	
n.	8 11 0

D BRICKS—

White	
ory, and	
lt Glazed	
tchers	21 10 0
rs	21 0 0
s, Bull- e and 4½in.	
ts	28 0 0

	£ s. d.
3in.	10 3 0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
D'ble Headers	27 0 0
One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Splays and Squints	28 10 0

nd Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream nff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.
er yd. super	1 11
" "	2 4
" "	3 6
" "	4 in.

	s. d.	
es Ballast	10 6	per yd.
nd	13 9	" "
es Sand	14 6	" "
Washed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-crete	12 9	" "
	14 0	" "
Broken Brick "	11 6	" "
reeze	7 6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

on delivered in London area in full van loads.
ortland Cement. British
dard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

rete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
n Cement	8 15 0
Cement	5 15 0
a Cement, White	5 15 0
" Pink	5 10 0
, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" White	3 12 6
Fine	5 12 0
e, Coarse	3 9 0
Finish	3 17 0
tone Lime	3 0 9
Lime	3 0 9
round Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
	per cwt. 2 2 6
e Chippings	1 12 0

—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited d. if returned in good condition within three hs carr. pd.
ridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
STONE—delivered in railway trucks at bourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or h Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10

ND STONE—

n Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. erage, delivered in railway trucks at he Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth ltion, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, ddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
lo delivered on road wagons at above tions, per ft. cube	4 5½
e basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra. —1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	

-WOOD STONE—

ered at any Goods Station, London.	
h blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
ro sides "	27 0
ree or four sides "	32 0

TONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

ivered at any Goods Station, London.	
wn two sides landings to sizes (under super.) Per ft. super	5 6
bed two sides, ditto "	6 0
n two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2½ in. sawn one side slabs (in sizes) "	1 6½
2 in. ditto, ditto "	1 4

ORK—

vered at any Goods Station, London.	
random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
wn two sides landing to sizes (under super) Per ft. super	5 1½
bed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
n two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
ditto ditto "	2 1½
faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

in London Area in full van loads, per ft.
Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
25 0	3 × 11	25 0
24 0	2 × 11	25 0
23 0	3 × 9	24 0
21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
20 0	3 × 4	22 0
£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLANED BOARDS.

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1½	31/-
¾	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
¾	16/6
¾	19 -
1	24/-

Inches. BATTENS. s. d.
¾ × 2 ..... 2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to —	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to 0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24 by 12 .... 32 18 4	18 by 10 .... 18 12 11
22 by 12 .... 29 17 11	18 by 9 .... 16 9 2
22 by 11 .... 27 14 2	16 by 10 .... 15 12 6
20 by 12 .... 26 5 0	16 by 8 .... 12 3 9
20 by 10 .... 22 10 0	

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 3
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 3
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Angles and Nozzles. Gutters.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½ 11¾d	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4½ 1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6 1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½ 1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½ 1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8 1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9½ 1/4½	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11½ 1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½ 1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6fts. plain	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in.	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in.	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in.	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in.	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in.	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 9ft. lengths	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in.	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in.	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in.	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in.	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 —	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 —	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 —	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 —	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 —	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 —	14 5 0
" " 24 g.	14 5 0 —	15 5 0
" " 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 —	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 —	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 10 0 —	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 —	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 —	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 —	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

	£ s. d.
(Delivered in London.)	36 10 0
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	38 0 0
Pipe in coils	40 0 0
Soil Pipe	41 0 0
Compo Pipe	

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	26 10 0 —
Do., ex country, carriage forward per ton	27 10 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet "	1 0
Thin "	1 1
Copper nails "	2 3
Copper wire "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s. d
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 3 2
" " in barrels "	0 3 3
" " in drums "	0 3 5
Boiled " in barrels "	0 3 5
" " in drums "	0 3 8
Turpentine in barrels "	0 4 3
" in drums (10 gall.) "	0 4 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	50 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J". Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 69 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton 41 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt. 0 15 0
Filocol " 0 15 6
Size, XD Quality firm 0 3 6

Continued on next page.

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PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS *contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cullass Black Enamel		0	7	0

BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS IN IRELAND

The Free State estimates for the year ending March 31, 1928, show that £876,041 is to be spent on public works and buildings, a decrease of £246,210 compared with the year ending March 31, 1927. The estimates prepared by the Commissioners of Public Works show that £60,000 is required for the reconstruction of the Custom House, Dublin, the expenditure already incurred amounting to £120,000, and the total estimates for the work being £198,500. £60,000 is required for the partial reinstatement of the Four Courts, on which £128,500 has been expended already. The total estimate for the work is £281,000. £25,000 is required for rebuilding the Henry-street front of the General Post Office; £23,000 for rebuilding the central block; £30,000 for reinstating the frontage; and £10,000 for rebuilding Princes-street front. Already £52,600 has been spent in rebuilding sections of the Post Office, and the total estimate for the work is £247,726. For the construction of a restaurant and garage at the Oireachtas £5,000 is required from a total estimate of £16,500. In the Department of Defence £25,000 is required to complete the restoration of Castlebar Barracks; £20,000 for reconstruction of Michael Collins' Barracks, Cork; £7,000 for alteration to buildings at Dublin headquarters, £5,000 for reconstruction of hangers and barrack at Baldonnell; £7,000 for restoration of Limerick new barracks (£1,200 for electric lighting); £5,000 for reconstruction of Renmore Barracks; £10,000 for reconstruction of Waterford Barracks, and £10,000 for new barracks at Ardnacrusha.

Many thousands are allocated to the restoration of old and the building of the new police barracks throughout the Free State. £5,000 is allocated for alterations on Cork Post Office, and £1,000 each for Killarney and Limerick Post Offices. £10,000 is allocated to rebuilding of Nos. 14-15, Upper Sackville-street, and £5,000 to No. 45 of that thoroughfare. The amount for building and enlarging national schools totals £75,000, while £35,000 is allocated to preparatory colleges.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

REGIONAL PLANNING

The advantages to be derived from regional planning in Scotland were outlined by Mr. G. L. Pepler, F.S.I., Past President of the Town-Planning Institute, in an address in the Technical College, Glasgow, under the auspices of the Regional Planning Advisory Council for Scotland. Mr. Pepler said the Scottish Advisory Council should have little difficulty in getting their aims accepted by the Local Authorities concerned. He outlined the progress of the movement in England, mentioning that 560 schemes of town planning were being prepared by 360 Councils in England and Wales, and the majority of these Councils were acting entirely voluntarily. There were now 42 Joint Town-Planning Committees, representing 617 Local Authorities, and covering 6,700,000 acres, or nearly one-fifth of England. The Minister of Health had recently convened a conference of the Authorities within 25 miles of the centre of London with the object of setting up a great co-ordinating committee for that region.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Falkirk.—GARAGE.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for an omnibus garage, shop and washhouse at Brown-street, Camelon, for Messrs. Alexander & Son, Ltd., at £2,800.

Dunbar.—HOUSES.—The Town Council, with the approval of the Board of Health, has agreed to proceed with another housing scheme comprising 42 houses.

Gourock.—PAVILION.—The Town Council are erecting a new sports pavilion at the Darroch House Grounds. The building is to cost £1,330.

Glasgow.—CHURCH.—The Dean of Guild Court has also passed plans for the Presbytery of Glasgow to erect a church, &c., at the junction of Cumbernauld-road and Smithycroft-road. Other linings sanctioned were:—St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Polmadie, additions to the church in Aitkenhead-road; the Martyrs' Christian Bond, hall at Alexandra Parade; Messrs. Smiths (Glasgow), Ltd., 84, Go street, reconstruct and erect warehouses, & 164–186, Sauchiehall-street and 81–85, Ren street; Corporation electricity sub-statio Dawsholm Works and Kingsbarns-drive, K Park.

Glasgow.—HOUSES.—The Housing Comm of the Corporation has agreed to recom the purchase of 26 acres of ground at Carntyne, to be used for housing purpose

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS.—The Dean of Court has passed plans for the followi Messrs. J. Hardie & Son, six bungalo Hailes-gardens, Colinton; Mr. M. Olive lock-up garages off Laverockbank-av Trinity; and Mr. J. Miller, 16 houses at Qu ferry-road, Blackhall.

Inverness.—COLLEGE.—The Town Counci resolved to offer a site for the proposed College to be provided by the American Society.

Kelso.—HOUSES.—It has been agreed the Town Council to erect 24 houses on g in the vicinity of St. Mary's Roman Ca Church.

Aberdeen.—ROAD.—The Town Council agreed to appoint a sub-committee in nection with the proposed construction new mid-Scotland road from the Linn o through Glenfeshie, to Kingussie, conn Deeside and Speyside.

Aberdeen.—EXTENSION.—The Educ Authority has resolved to enter into tiations for the purchase of the Chur Scotland Training Centre hostel in Cha street, with a view to the possible extens George-street school.

Hamilton.—HOUSING.—The Town C Housing Committee are to consider pla accommodating lodgers in a family ho associated dwellings.

Inverness.—HOUSES.—The Housing mittee have adjusted the conditions fo submission of competitive plans and esti for the erection of another 100 houses of v types.

Airdrie.—HOUSES.—The Town Counci received the sanction of the Board of to accept offers for the erection of 36 houses at the Cairnhill site.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAN

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal tow Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for that may occur:—

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters, Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Painters.	Labourer Mason Brickla Plaster
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/8
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/8
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/8 to
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/8
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/8
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/8
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/8
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/8
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/8
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/8
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/8
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/8
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/8

The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Eng and Wales are given [illegible] page 460).

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
king and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
land cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
nced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

a for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

e only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
ped and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

p course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ng ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ng kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
fillet	per foot run	0	3
ng and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
nd stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

amed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
ough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
ntering for concrete floor, in-			
ding struts or hangers	,,	50	0
to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
for arches	,,	1	6
boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
ges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
tongued and grooved	,,		49/-	57/6	65/-
matchings	,,	45/-	51/-		
d skirting, including backings grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
l-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
ed frames with 1 in. inner and outer ngs, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, d wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in ares, double hung, double hung with pul-, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
el square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
nel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
el moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
nel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	49	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment rges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

G. H. PETTMAN, LTD. (218,810). Registered January 8. Builder and contractor and decorator. Nominal capital, £3,600.

A. H. TAYLOR (CONTRACTORS), LTD. (218,770). Registered January 7. 257, Oxford-street, W.1. Builders and contractors, joiners, &c. Nominal capital, £2,500.

W. J. YATES & SONS, LTD. (218,783). Registered January 7. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £1,000.

W. KNOWLES, LTD. (218,707). Registered January 4. Astley-street Saw Mills, Darwen. Joiner, builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £2,000.

SOUTH ESSEX PROPERTY CO., LTD. (218,763). Registered January 6. 557, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, Essex. Builders, contractors, decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

CHAS. HARE & CO., LTD. (218,747). Registered January 6. 557, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, Essex. Builders, contractors, decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £200.

ALBERT E. FRANKS & SON, LTD. (218,714). Registered January 5. 108, Sandgate-road, Folkestone, Kent. Builders and builders' contractors, dealers in builders' and contractors' materials, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

COLLIN & SON, LTD. (218,749). Registered January 6. 7, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool. Builder, contractor and garage proprietor. Nominal capital, £6,500.

NORTHERN CONCRETE BLOCK & SLAB CO., LTD. (218,814). Ivy House, Mannby, near Thirsk, Yorks. Registered January 8. To carry on the business indicated by the title. Nominal capital, £1,000.

HOUSING SUPPLIES, LTD. (218,800). Registered January 8. Builders and building contractors, builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

W. P. & P. G. HAYES, LTD. (219,267). Registered January 28. Public works and building contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

HUDSONS (RAYLEIGH), LTD. (219,290). Registered January 29. Builders' merchants. Nominal capital, £3,000.

W. A. KING & SONS (BRIXTON), LTD. (219,326). Registered January 31. Melbourne Works, Melbourne-square, Brixton, S.W.9. Builders, contractors. Nominal capital, £10,000.

COVERDALE & DUNN, LTD. (219,285). Registered January 29. Manufacturers of and dealers in ironmongery, bricks, tiles, drain and other pipes, pottery, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

TOWNEND BROS., LTD. (219,266). Registered January 28. Hoghton Chambers, Hoghton-street, Southport. Builders' merchant. Nominal capital, £10,000.

WALTER LLEWELLYN & SONS, LTD. (219,317). Registered January 31. Builders and building contractors, builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

A. HUGHES & CO., LTD. (219,319). Registered January 31. 11, New Inn-yard, Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Joinery manufacturers carried on at New Inn-yard by A. Hughes & Co., and the business of a builder and decorator. Nominal capital, £1,500.

STOKE ESTATES CO. (219,280). Registered January 29. Stoke-place, Slough. To acquire lands, buildings and hereditaments; and to turn the same to account by planting, building and improving, &c. Nominal capital, £50,000.

GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS TRADING CO., LTD. (219,189). Registered January 26. Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C. Builders, contractors, decorators, &c., in Egypt, Palestine, Germany and elsewhere. Nominal capital, £5,000.

TORBAY ESTATES, LTD. (219,240). Registered January 27. 116, Teignmouth-road, Hele Cross, Torquay. Builders, house decorators and contractors for the demolition, erection and repair of houses, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

AXBRIDGE.—Six cottages at Lower Weare, for the Axbridge R.D.C. Messrs. Ball & Pope, A.A.R.I.B.A., architects, 30, West-street, Weston-super-Mare :—

	Brick.	*Concrete Blocks.*
E. Granville, Shapwick-Bwater	£3,107 15 ..	£3,065 15
E. Walters & Sons, Bristol	3,036 0 ..	3,036 0
Burston & Hawkins, Clevedon	2,998 0 ..	2,970 0
Day & Strutt, Weston-super-Mare	2,996 2 ..	2,951 0
A. Elliott, Weston-super-Mare	2,918 10 ..	2,888 10
H. Gunning, Churchill	2,880 0 ..	2,840 0
Coles Bros., Highbridge	2,856 0 ..	*2,790 0

BALLAGHALINE.—Repairs to (*a*) Pier at Ballaghaline, and (*b*) Moy Bridge, for the Clare C.C. :—
(*a*)*P. Barrett, Luogh, Doolin £184
(*b*)*B. Crowley, Tullagower 133

BARNSLEY.—Extensions to the Union Infirmary, for the B.G. :—
*Geo. Mellor.

BARNSLEY.—Partition at the gentlemen's slipper baths, for the C.B. :—
*Northern Art Pavement Co., Ltd. £266 2 4

BARNSLEY.—For (*a*) 24 houses on the Huddersfield-road estate, and (*b*) 139 houses at Cundy Cross, for the T.C. :—
(*a*)*Fairhurst Bros. £9,892
(*b*)*C. Smith 54,680

BATH.—Electric wiring houses on the Newbridge-road and Larkhall housing sites, for the T.C. :—
*Bentley Hunt & Vanstone £726 5

BEDFORD.—First block of the new Council schools, Pearcey-road, for the T.C. Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., Architect and Surveyor, 81, High-street :—

H. Bowler, Bedford	£15,470
A. Carter, Luton	15,324
E. Archer & Son, Northampton	14,790
Welwyn Builders, Ltd., Welwyn Garden	14,357
Redhouse & Son, Stotfold	14,325
G. Henson & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough	14,035
Warton & Goodship, Bedford	13,700
R. Jeakings, Bedford	13,530
J. Corby & Son, Bedford	13,407
G. H. King, Northampton	13,389
S. Foster, Ltd., Bedford	13,229
*W. Laughton, Bedford (Subject to M.H. approval.)	13,108

BEDFORD.—Additional bedrooms at Quantock's Boarding House, Linden-road, for Miss Jansson. Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, 81, High-street :—

W. T. Glass & Son, Bedford	£269 15
*J. Corby & Son, Bedford	243 0



BEDFORD.—House. Mr. George P. Allen, tect and surveyor, 81, High-street :—

F. Ebden	£1,221 1
R. Jeakings	1,150
J. Corby & Son	1,058

(All of Bedford.)

BEDFORD.—House and garage, for Mr. Manning. Mr. George P. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., ar and surveyor, 81, High-street :—

H. Bowler	£2,19
J. Corby & Son	2,14
W. Laughton	2,12
S. Foster, Ltd.	1,99

(All of Bedford.)

BLACKBURN.—Rebuilding mill premises in street, for the Ward-street Manufacturing Co. Fletcher, Brown & Co., architects :—
*T. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn.

BLACKPOOL.—Shop premises and houses, Devonshire Estate Syndicate. Mr. H. F. Kei F.R.I.B.A., architect, 43, Topping-street, :—
*Hawksworth, Ltd., Blackpool.
Rustic bricks—*Wood & Co., St. Helens.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Installing heating app at the new buildings of the Stourfield Council S for the C.B. :—
Bacon & Curtis, Ltd., Bournemouth.
*G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Trowbridge £38

BRADFORD.—Internal painting work at King's Hall, for the T.C. :—
*Taylor & White £292 2 1

BRADFORD.—Building works required in extension of Thornbury Infants' School, fo T.C. :—
*Raper & Dobson, Ltd. £19

BRADFORD.—Rebuilding of the "Blue Hotel, for Messrs. Heys Brewery, Ltd. Mr. Illingworth, architect :—
*M. Booth & Sons.

BRAMLEY.—Six houses at Green Hill-place
*A. Lambert & Son.

BRIDLINGTON.—Post Office, for H.M. Off Works :—
*W. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York £15,0

BRISTOL.—Houses, for the T.C. :—
62 houses on the Lodge-road site—
*E. A. W. Poole & Son.
*C. Zwart.
48 houses on the Shirehampton site—
*Tudball & Gregory.

BURNTISLAND.—40 houses at the Haugh the T.C. Mr. J. A. Waddell, Burgh Surveyor :—

P. Wylie, Crieff	£15,500 0
T. Menzies & Co., Kirkcaldy	15,182 2
A. Jackson, Burntisland	14,756 4
Wm. Arnott McLeod & Co., Edinburgh	14,698 0
Fife Building Co., Cowdenbeath	14,667 19
J. Ross, Burntisland	14,344 10
W. Robson & Co., Inverkeithing	14,294 7
G. Colvin, Kirkcaldy	14,252 4
*J. Baxter & Son, Dunfermline	13,590 15

BURTON LATIMER.—Twenty houses in P avenue, for the U.D.C. :—
*Henson & Son, Wellingborough (eight).
*Capps & Keach, Burton Latimer (four).
*Pell & Bellamy, Kettering (four).
*Childs & Co., Finedon (four).

BURY.—For (*a*) 24 houses in White-street, I street and Kitchener-street, and (*b*) 200 houses H street, for the Corporation. Mr. J. Ainsworth Borough Engineer :—
(*a*) *L. O. Jurgons, Manchester.
(*b*) *James Byrom, Ltd., Bury.

CARDIFF.—198 houses, at Ely, for the City C Mr. G. H. Whitaker, City Architect :—
*F. & R. Lears, Bargoed £4
*Vernon, Jones & Co., Castleton £4
*W. S. Eglen, Cardiff 4
*E. T. Price, Cardiff 4
*Reynolds, Harris & Co., Cardiff 3
*S. & T. Williams, Cardiff 3
*Bradford & Davies, Cardiff £4
*James & Woodworth, Cardiff 3

CARDIFF.—Extension of block 9 and re-ere Block 11 at the Ely Lodge Institution, for t Messrs. Willmott & Smith, architects, 4, Park-p
*Watts & Gale, Cardiff £3,0

CHESHUNT.—Public convenience in Eleano road, Waltham Cross, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. E. Engineer and Surveyor :—
W. Porter, Ware £1,
R. Archer & Son, Cheshunt 1,
A. M. Turner, London 1,
D. H. Jennings, Waltham Cross 1,
J. Oram & Son, Waltham Abbey 1,
*A. J. Maxfield & Son, Waltham Cross .. 1,

CHESHUNT.—Twenty-two houses on Go site, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. E. Sharpe, Engin Surveyor :—
*J. Oram & Son, Waltham Abbey £9,

COLNE.—Shed and power-house for Messr Turner, Ltd. Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, architect. street, Earby, near Colne :—
*J. Crossley, Colne.

DEWSBURY.—Electric wiring 64 houses Thornhill housing site, for the C.B. :—
*W. Angus £43

EWSBURY.—Electric wiring further 54 houses he Ravens Lodge housing site, for the C.B.:—
W. Angus £344 2

ARLSTOWN.—Alterations to the New Market l, for Mr. Thos. Eden. Messrs. F. E. & C. H. ow, architects, Widnes:—
G. H. Bellis, St. Helens.

CCLES.—78 houses on the Gaskell-road site, for T.C.:—
R. Lancaster & Sons (Cleveleys), Ltd., Blackpool £37,011

CCLES.—Installation of low pressure hot water m for heating the Mains Stores, for the T.C.:—
G. N. Haden & Sons, Manchester..... £207

CCLES.—Suspended reinforced concrete floors roof at the Mains Stores, for the T.C.:—
Fram Reinforced Concrete Co., Ltd., Manchester £597

CLESFIELD.—School at High Green, for the Riding E.C.:—
A. Graham, Huddersfield.
Joiner—Bramwell Lighthall & Co., Sheffield.
Slater—J. W. Illingworth & Co., Wakefield.
Plumber—S. Rushworth, Shipley.
Plasterer—B. McCabe, Sheffield.
Painter—R. Robinson, Bradford.
Ironfounder and Smith.—R. Ormiston, Wakefield.
Asphalter—Best & Young, Sheffield.

IERN BARNET.—100 houses, for the U.D.C.:—
C. F. Day, Ltd..... £51,000

AVESEND.—Underground convenience, for the —
R. Hopkins & Sons..... £2,950

ILSHAM.—Ten houses each at (*a*) Heathfield, (*b*) Hellingly, for the R.D.C.:—
(*a*)*C. Huckle, Danehill..... £4,700
(*b*)*Sherren, Ltd., Cooksbridge 4,720

YES.—Sixty-four houses, for the Great Western don) Garden Village Society, Ltd. Mr. T. Alwyn , F.R.I.B.A., architect, Cardiff:—
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon.

NDLEY.—24 houses at France-street and ret-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. O. P. Abbott, yor:—
. Dolan & Son, Warrington..... £11,280

VE.—Internal painting and decorating the library, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor:—
. Parsons & Sons, Hove..... £214 10

DDERSFIELD.—Alterations and additions to t-place lavatories, for the C.B.:—
. Radcliffe & Sons, Ltd.

NCASTER.—42 houses at Donington-road, and Main-street, Skerton, for the Corporation. gh Surveyor:—
. L. Dilworth, Ltd (28).
hompson & Morris (20).
. & I. Peill (14).
. Hodgson (10).
(All of Lancaster.)

EDS.—90 houses on the Dewsbury-road Tannery —
Booth & Son.

EDS.—10 houses at Scott Hall-road, Chapel-on:—
Reddyhoff & Sons.

EDS.—Extension of the Meanwood Working Club, for the Committee. Messrs. Carby Hall s, architects, Prudential Buildings, Park-row:—
Booth & Sons, Leeds..... £3,674 15

TON.—Additional lavatory accommodation, the Public Baths, for the T.C.:—

J. Coxhead	£556	10	0
& J. Dean	533	0	0
ard Bros.	530	0	0
A. Russell	510	9	5
ind & Co.	474	0	0

(All of Leyton.)

ERPOOL.—Foundations, also drainage, fencing, quired in connection with temporary portable school building in Mossplts-lane, Woolton- or the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward rveyor; quantities by Mr. J. E. Bladon:—
& G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool.

DON.—Structural work for the adaptation entral school of the infants' department of n-road school, Lewisham, and the rebuilding enior departments, for the L.C.C.:—

E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	£27,906	0	0
Harbrow, Ltd.	27,586	0	0
Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	27,500	0	0
loraith Bros., Ltd.	26,950	0	0
Parker & Sons, Ltd.	26,843	0	0
wley Bros., Ltd.	26,833	0	0
e & Son	26,803	0	0
Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	26,789	0	0
Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	26,442	0	0
omas & Edge	25,924	0	0
Akers & Co., Ltd.	25,777	0	0
Kent	25,731	0	0
le & Son, Ltd.	25,196	18	5
& T. Thorne	25,173	0	0
Garrett & Son	24,560	0	0
W. Ellingham, Ltd.	24,539	0	0
D. Leng	24,334	0	0
H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	23,656	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Coverings to the water storage tanks at the Baths, for the Fulham B.C.:—

Christian & Sinclair	£196	0	0
Savage & Co.	168	0	0
*W. J. Marston & Son.	159	13	6
W. Brooks & Co.	147	0	0

MACCLESFIELD.—Alterations and additions to West Park Hospital, Prestbury-road, for the B.G. Messrs. Whittaker & Bradburn, architects, 19, King Edward-street:—
*Gorton & Wilson, Macclesfield..... £4,804

MALLING.—Six non-parlour bungalows and four non-parlour cottages at Church-road, Ightham, for the R.D.C.:—

Curtis & Caine	£4,647	1	2
Austen Pope	4,'60	0	0
B. Goodale, Hildenborough	3,956	0	0
Hyder & Sons	3,927	0	0
*W. H. Simmonds & Son	3,855	0	0

MALLING.—Six non-parlour type cottages at Taylor's-lane, Trottiscliffe, for the R.D.C.:—

Curtis & Caine, Borough Green	£2,939	9	6
R. Langridge, Snodland	2,800	0	0
Austen Pope, Rochester	2,775	0	0
J. A. Davison & Son, West Malling	2,630	0	0
Pickup & Earl, Maidstone	2,593	10	0
W. G. Bright, Trottiscliffe	2,490	0	0
W. H. Simmonds & Son, Wrotham	2,370	0	0
*Hyder & Sons, Shipbourne	2,350	0	0
R. J. Sheppard, Maidstone	2,200	0	0

MANCHESTER.—Extensions to premises of Messrs. Cliftons Chocolates, Ltd., 16, Market-street, at Manor-road and Lonsdale-road, Levenshulme, Manchester. Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 48, Brown-street, Manchester:—
*J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Banister Walton & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations and improvements to the works of Messrs. J. Hetherington & Sons, Ltd. Messrs. Stott & Sons, architects, 5, Cross-st.:—
*H. Matthews & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Manchester.
Steelwork—
*Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations and extensions to premises having frontages to Spring-gardens, Fountain-street and West Mosley-street, for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd. Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 19, Silverwell-street, Bolton:—
*W. Thorpe & Sons. Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations to premises at the corner of Hyde-road and Park-avenue. Gorton, for the Beswick Co-operative Society, Ltd., Beswick:—
*Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—Houses at Scarisbrook-road, Rusholme, for the Residential Property Co., Manchester, Messrs. J. H. Maybury & Son, architects, 19, Chapel-walks, Manchester:—
*A. Hollows, Didsbury.

MANCHESTER.—Bank at 35, Stockport-road, Ardwick, for the Midland Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Taylor & Simister, architects, 29, Queen-street, Oldham:—
*Tinker & Young, Ltd., Manchester.

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T. O'Reilly & Sons, Killucan	£287
J. Sexton, Mullingar	255
*C. Doyle, Mullingar	247

NANTWICH.—28 houses on the Wallfields site, for the U.D.C. Mr. P. H. Paton, Surveyor:—
*P. McLachlan, Warrington.... £14,033 12

NOTTINGHAM.—171 non-parlour-type houses on Wollaton Park estate, for the T.C. Mr. T. C. Howitt architect, 58–59, Long-row:—
*Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham.

NOSSETT.—100 houses, together with the necessary roads, sewers and surface water drains, for the R.D.C Engineer and Surveyor:—

Stifford and South Ockendon—	
*Brown Bros., Ltd., Grays	£49,867
Stanford-le-Hope—	
*A. Crook, Billericay	16,616
Exclusive of roads and sewers—	
*Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., London	48,084
West Thurrock—	
*Pavitt Bros., Ltd., Aveley	49,597
*Triangular Construction Co., East Molesey	49,264
Stanford-le-Hope—	
*W. E. Walsham, Ltd., Grays	49,594
South Ockendon—	
*H. W. Wilson, South Ockendon	14,461

OSSETT.—Extensions to the Grammar School, for the West Riding C.C.:—
Mason—*H. Oldroyd.
Joiners—*M. Lockwood & Son.
Slater—*J. Ives.
Plumber—*A. Plant.
Plasterers—*J. Iredale & Son.
Painter—*A. Wilkinson.

OSWESTRY.—26 non-parlour type houses on the Llwyn housing estate, for the T.C. Mr. T. Ridge A.R.I.B.A., architect, Bank Chambers:—

J. T. Jones, Ruabon	£13,455
W. A. Sheratt, Salop	12,733
Wm. Edwards, Shrewsbury	12,684
*F. Roberts & Sons, Wrexham	11,960

PENZANCE.—Twenty houses, for the Great Western (Penzance) Housing Society, Ltd. Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Cardiff:—
*N. J. Jorey & Son, Hayle, Cornwall.

PLYMOUTH.—Painting 650 houses at Mount Gold and North Prospect, for the C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—
*Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth.

ROCHDALE.—Alterations to premises of Messrs. Haworth's, 11 and 12, South-parade. Mr. H. C Stott, architect, Manchester:—
*Butterworth & Diggle, Rochdale.

ROTHERHAM.—Alterations at the baths, for the T.C.:—
*G. Saul & Sons, Ltd..... £1,940

ROTHERHAM.—For (*a*) 51 houses at Brampton-Bierlow; (*b*) 22 houses at Swallownest; and (*c*) 18 houses at Catcliffe, for the R.D.C.:—

*T. Barker & Sons	(*a*)	£22,296
*Bramwell, Lighthall & Co.	(*b*)	8,935
	(*c*)	8,235

ROTHWELL.—Six houses at Churchfields-lane:—
*R. Lawson.

SCHOLES.—Eight houses at Barwick-road:—
*Stockdale & Robinson.

SEDGEFIELD.—For (*a*) plumbing, and (*b*) tiling 10 houses, at Fishburn, for the R.D.C.:—
(*a*)*A. Howie & Son, Sedgefield.
(*b*)*J. & R. Mascall, Ltd., Bishop Auckland.

SHEFFIELD.—Reconstruction of the Albert Hall, for New Century Pictures, Ltd. Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co., architects, 9, Albion-street, Leeds:—
General builders' work—
*Lazenby Bros., Leeds.
Fibrous plastering—
*W. T. Crotch & Son, Norwich.
Painting and decorating—
*Brown Bros. & Taylor, Ltd., York.
Verandah—
*Jones & Willis, Ltd., Birmingham.
Marble work—
*Anselm Odling & Sons, Ltd., London.
Terra-cotta and granite work—
*Alfred Whitehead, Ltd., Leeds.
Seating—
*A. G. Cope, Liverpool.

SLEAFORD.—21 non-parlour type houses, for the U.D.C.:—
*Wallhead Bros., Ruskington £7,339

SOUTHAM.—Eight non-parlour and eight parlour type houses, for the R.D.C.:—
*H. Wells Lawrence, Kenilworth £7,041

SOUTHPORT.—32 houses on Essex-road site, Birkdale, for the Corporation. Mr. Jackson, Borough Surveyor:—
*P. Sudden, Southport.

STOKE AND WOLSTANTON.—Alterations and additions to the central heating and hot-water services at the London-road Institution, near Newcastle, Staffordshire, for the B.G. Messrs. Edwards & Shaw, consulting engineers, Birmingham. Quantities by Mr. A. R. Pierey, Union Offices:—
Builders' work—
*Palin Bros., Tunstall..... £8,400

TAUNTON.—Alterations to Council's yard at Coal Orchard-street, James-street, for the T.C. Mr. F. Shellard, Borough Engineer:—

Stansell & Son	£2,180	0	0
T. H. Moggridge & Sons	2,175	0	0
Taylor & Sons	2,119	17	1
*F. & E. Small	2,087	0	0

TONG (BRADFORD).—Rope works and garage for Mr. Thos. Coates:—

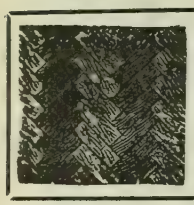
*F. P. Leach.

TORQUAY.—Shelters at (*a*) Ellacombe-green, and (*b*) Upton-valley, for the T.C.:—

*S. Hawkins & Son..... (*a*) £444 15
(*b*) 468 15

TRURO.—Public conveniences and the laying-out of Worth's Quay, for the T.C.:—

*H. Tippett & Sons, Truro £553 11



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UTTOXETER.—Reinforced concrete bridge over the Ashbrook at Bromley Hurst, in the parish of Abbots Bromley, for the R.D.C. Mr. T. R. Parry, Surveyor; quantities by the Surveyor:—

Hobrough & Co., Gloucester	£747	8	2
W. Muirhead, Macdonald Wilson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham	706	13	2
Sir John Payne Gallwey, Ltd., London	655	13	2
Gray's Ferro-Concrete Co., Glasgow	643	8	7
C. A. Horton, Brierley Hill	617	0	0
Anglo-Danish Concrete Construction Co., London	530	0	0
Andrew Blair, Lyell & Co., Birmingham	528	13	0
Reinforced Concrete Construction Co., Manchester	508	1	7
H. Middleton, Liss, Hants.	481	3	2
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Tipton	441	3	2
W. F. Taylor & Co., Basford	412	5	2
Ward & Godbehere, Uttoxeter	381	0	0
Bridge and Engineering Co., Banbury	360	17	0
*W. A. Porter, Melbourne	334	19	0

WATH-UPON-DEARNE.—108 non-parlour type houses on the housing estate at West Melton, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Tennant & Smith, architects, Ropergate Chambers Pontefract, quantities by the architects:—

*F. Bate, Doncaster..... £42,084

WEYMOUTH.—Circulating water pump house at the Electricity Works, for the T.C.:—

*Jesty & Baker..... £598

WINCHESTER.—42 houses on St. Giles' Hill site, for the City Council:—

	Brick.			Concrete.
A. H. White & Sons, Eastleigh	£21,471	14	9..	—
Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	20,440	0	0..	—
The Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon	19,320	0	0..	£18,900
Wise & Lansdell, Ltd., Winchester	17,794	0	0..	—
*Monolithic Building Co., Ltd., London	—		..	16,548

(Subject to approval of the M.H.)

WISBECH.—Bungalow in Weasenham-lane, for Mrs. T. Bird. Mr. F. B. Ward, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 8, South Brink; quantities by the architect:—

Jas. H. Johnson & Son	£625	0	0
Dennis Young	577	13	6
White & Holmes	532	15	0
*C. E. Girling	530	7	0

(All of Wisbech.)

WISBECH.—House at Elm High-road, for Mr. J. Chapman. Mr. F. B. Ward, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 8, South Brink; quantities by the architect:—

Geo. G. Jenkinson	£907	6	9
H. Rands & Son, Ltd.	900	0	0
White & Holmes	845	0	0
C. E. Girling	825	4	0
*Elworthy & Co.	820	0	0

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WOLVERHAMPTON.—For shelters at (*a*) Bilston-street, and (*b*) Broad-street:—

*W. Macfarlane & Co..... (*a*) £324 0
(*b*) 169 15

WREXHAM.—30 additional houses in connection with the Acton Park housing scheme, for the T.C.:—

*A. Davies & McCord, Wrexham.... £14,700

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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

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ST. GEORGE'S HALL AND THE CENOTAPH

THE citizens, and especially the architects, of Liverpool are once again confronted with an issue not only of great interest to them, but to those who know their city and its great masterpiece of architectural art, St. George's Hall—an issue concerning both St. George's all itself and the Cenotaph which it is proposed to erect on the ateau in front of it. It will be remembered that as the result a competition for the Cenotaph last year an admirable design Professor Budden was chosen by Professor Reilly for a site rtly covered by the Beaconsfield statue, which was to be moved and placed on the steps of St. George's Hall, in front the main entrance to the Hall. The Cenotaph as designed Professor Budden is, in our opinion, a very fine conception, t its suitability for the site is now being seriously questioned, me critics going so far as to say that in no circumstances ould it be placed on the plateau in front of St. George's Hall—at the plateau should remain a plateau, as it was never tended to be a repository for all kinds of monuments, as it becoming—while others believe that, although a fine sign in itself, it would, in consequence of its size, be detri-ental to the noble building behind it. It is of interest to note at the accepted design showed the Cenotaph to be 39 ft. 6 in. g and 18 ft. high, and as regards bulk it has been compared a pair of subsidy cottages. In any case, although the dimen-ns appear to have been reduced to 31 ft. by 15 ft., the struc-e, it seems to us, will be large enough to justify the contention at it will seriously interfere with the view of St. George's ll, especially at close range, as will be seen from the plan we e on p. 474.

We are not surprised that a number of architects and laymen Liverpool are very much concerned about the future of St. orge's Hall and its appearance if the Cenotaph is placed in position decided upon, and certainly if its size is not reduced. e Disraeli statue, which can hardly be called a work of eptional merit, has already been removed from the plateau l, placed on the steps leading to the Grand Portico, a position irely unsuited, we believe we are right in thinking, to character. The removal of this statue may not matter so ch, but the proposal to erect the Cenotaph in its place is te another question, and one which we hope will be very efully considered by the citizens of Liverpool before it is ried into effect.

A careful perusal of the correspondence in the Liverpool ss convinces us that those responsible for the Cenotaph he Cenotaph Committee as well as the assessor and the hitect whose design is to be carried out—have always ised the importance of providing that the work should be harmony with St. George's Hall both in size and in archi-ural composition, for it was provided in the competition ditions that a full size model should be set up on the site help the architect to determine the final dimension of his gn, but considerable discussion has arisen in reference to condition. Sir Archibald Salvidge, who has taken a pro-ent part in the decision to erect a Cenotaph on the site as memorial to the Liverpool men who lost their lives in the war, and who rightly contended that the memorial should be provided out of the rates rather than by private munificence, has stated that the model is to be erected for the guidance of the architect alone and not the general public, and is an incidental part of the work commissioned by the Council to be carried out. and that the site has been settled for good and all. Architectural opinion in Liverpool, on the other hand, appears to be against the erection on the selected site of a Cenotaph of the dimensions of the accepted design even as modified—at all events until the public have had an opportunity of judging for themselves from the model which is to be erected for the guidance of the architect; and their attitude is well expressed by an architect who writes to a Liverpool paper pointing out that the agitation has the sympathy of the great majority of thinking architects in the city, and is directed solely against the scheme in its entirety and not against the architect or his design, "as they consider any memorial, irrespective of its excellence as a work of art, entirely detrimental to the repose and dignity of the great building in front of which it is proposed to be placed. The Cenotaph is to be paid for by public money. St. George's Hall belongs to the public, and if the weight of local architectural opinion is so dead against the scheme, surely the ratepayers would have good ground for complaint if we refrained from pointing this out to them and making our protest with a view to the matter being fully discussed before it is too late." The proposal to leave the model for a month or two after erection in order that the public may have an opportunity of forming a judgment on the issue appears to us a very reasonable one, and we cannot understand the statement of Sir Archibald Salvidge that the model is for the use of the architect alone, and that the site has been selected for good and all. In any case, the model is to be provided, and it will be on the proposed site for all to see, and we shall be surprised if the general public remain indifferent in the matter. The questions involved are too difficult to be decided by one or two individuals, however competent they be, and in our opinion the Council of the Liverpool Architectural Society should be consulted for an expression of opinion, or the Royal Institute of British Architects.

We are in sympathy with the Liverpool architects and others who are anxious that a mistake should not be made, for this is more than a local question, as the admiration we all have for Elmes' masterpiece gives us a right to appeal to the Liverpool city fathers to stay their hands and to consider carefully what the result of precipitate action may be. It is true that a note of warning might have been given earlier, but we suppose those who feared the result were waiting for the model before voicing their opinions. In our opinion, the Cenotaph of the dimensions decided upon should have a site well away from a building of the character of St. George's Hall, and a central position in a park would seem to be more appropriate, where its size would not mask or clash with other erections. We appeal to all architects and all those who admire St. George's Hall to study the plan we give on p. 474, and ask themselves (1) whether the erection of the Cenotaph is or is not likely to block out a large part of a very fine building, and (2) whether it is not better to leave the site free of more monuments and statues. If the model should justify the misgivings we have given expression to, surely the resolution of the Liverpool Council would not be as irrevocable as stated by Sir Archibald Salvidge. We appeal to the architects of Liverpool to take the matter seriously and petition the Council not to decide definitely on the site until the model has been approved by the general public.

NOTES

Improvements in the Country-side.

It is, in one sense, a true saying that abuses cure themselves, but we should misconstrue it in supposing we had no part in the cure. Feeling has been deeply stressed by the defacement of the countryside, and we are glad to hear of a prosecution, successfully carried through by the Kent County Council. Petrol pumps, supply stations, garages, enamel advertisements, disfiguring the views of rural scenery, and mutilating in cases the village itself have aroused a feeling of great indignation which is well expressed in the letter contributed to a contemporary by Mr. A. H. Pollen. The value of his letter is much enhanced by the fact that he makes constructive proposals, which are more helpful than criticism only, as when he tells us: "Why should not the different makers of motor spirit offer liberal prizes for the twenty best posters, or enamel plaques, to be distinctive without being glaring, and increase instead of outraging the natural and artful beauties of the road and village?" And why not? We have suffered much too long from the neglect of the public interest by the motor industry, which, in the pursuit of its own ends, has spread its horrible disfigurement throughout the country. We hope this appeal for a better treatment will bear fruit.

The Adam Brothers' Birthplace.

One of the buildings which it is proposed to demolish under the new housing scheme at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, is the house in which were born the famous architects, the Brothers Adam, who built the Adelphi, in London, and many other famous buildings. The house is now a lodging-house, and is marked for demolition under a scheme of town improvements. At the inquiry recently held in Kirkcaldy, locally known as "The Lang Toun" under the Housing (Scotland) Act, under which the Corporation sought powers to promote a scheme for slum clearance, the case for the burgh was outlined by Mr. McConnachie, advocate, Edinburgh, who said a scheme for slum clearance had been projected in Kirkcaldy for thirty years. He said that it was proposed under the new scheme to provide 168 houses, chiefly of the one, two and three-roomed type, with bathrooms and gardens. Incidentally, besides the Adam Brothers, Adam Smith was born in Kirkcaldy, while Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving taught school there.

Station Advertisements.

We note that at the annual meeting of the Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Mr. Milligan, of Belfast, drew attention to the inartistic way in which show advertisements were arranged at the different railway stations. When one considers English railway stations and their advertisements as a whole, it would be complimentary to refer to them as "inartistically arranged," since this description would suggest that some kind of arrangement exists. In reality the enamelled plates advertising commodities are put up without any suggestion of either order or reason. It would be an excellent move if, at the annual meetings of our railways, shareholders would raise this question and force the companies to adopt some kind of organised adverti policy.

Geneva.

The scheme of decora the Industrial Labour O at Geneva through the tributions of member States of the Lea of Nations should lead to interes results. Contributions are to take form of the examples of the art or nat product for which each nation is known, or which it has brought to greatest degree of perfection. Engl is sending specimens of Tudor panelling, France contributes exam of her tapestries, and the Irish State is commissioning Mr. Harry Cla to provide a stained glass window il trating some phase of modern l literature. Mr. Clarke's recent exhibi in London has shown that he is a ma of technique and imagery. One h that his imagination will lead him progress towards a quality of fresh and simplicity, leaving behind macabre Beardsley influence that se sometimes to have hampered his ger

Dublin Bridges.

The Government's opp tion to the second readin the Port and Docks Boa "Bridge" Bill shows t the Irish authorities are alive to danger of rebuilding bridges with adequate thought. The Butt Br question in Dublin has much in comm with the problem of Waterloo Bri except that the iron swing bridge posse no merit either in position or design. is at once badly placed and exceedi ugly. In taking a wide view of Dub future traffic requirements one ca

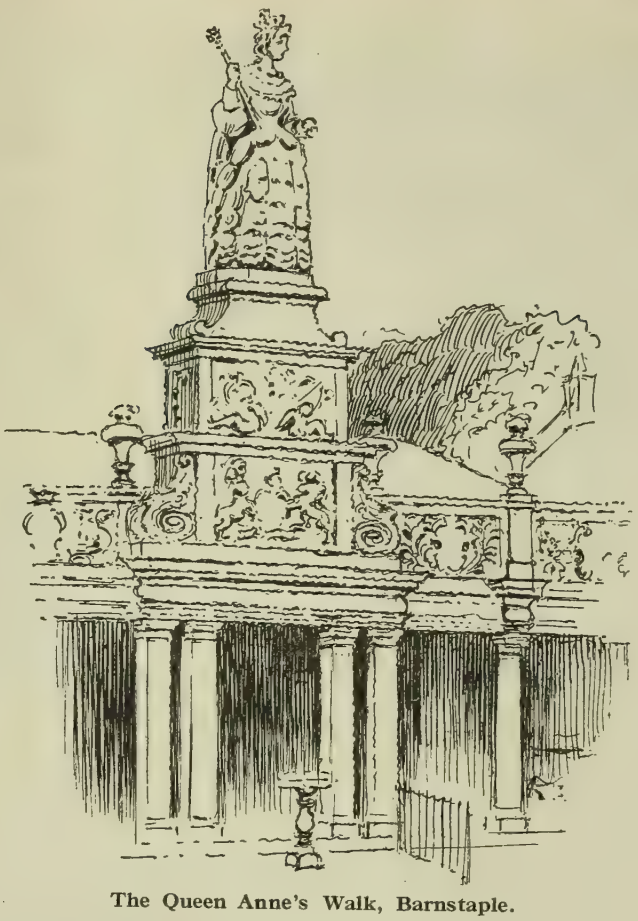


St. George's Hall, Liverpool: View showing Disraeli statue removed from site of Proposed New Cenotaph. (See p. 476

ape the conclusion that Westland-row ıst be connected with Amiens-street by vehicular bridge east of the Customs use to ease the bottle-neck at College een and to provide for adequate trans- t between the Ballsbridge and Clontarf as. The decision to thrash out the ole Dublin problem through a com- tee of the Dail is certainly a wise one. e days when city bridges were erected narrow and local reasons are, one es, over.

Contemporary Valuations. Without deprecating the amount of attention bestowed on the picture by Mr. Stanley Spencer, at the pil Galleries, which, in many ways, is inal and well executed, we may none less feel that approval bestowed in unmeasured and rather hysterical ion is a little premature. Soberness ot a trait of much of our art criticism, ch is so often unstable and carried y by anything new, and this attitude ot one to secure that its judgments infallible. We are glad that the pil Gallery should have secured under ew direction so popular an exhibition, to assert as a contemporary does that e picture ought to be secured for the on is quite certain," is to make us more uncertain than before. Not we would depreciate the interest value of the painting, but there is ence already of a too ready accep- e for our permanent collections of ires, the original reputations of which now seen to be lagging far behind. circle through which these enter- s are engineered is often representa- only of the group who happen to sent the vogue of the time, and our nal Galleries should not be con- d by contemporary valuations that not had the measure of time to e that the judgment formed rests ything more than passing feeling.

An Unhappy Resurrection. A correspondent writes:— "Can there be any reasonable doubt that if a picture like Mr. Spencer's 'Resurrection' is bought for the nation that the appreciation of the picture will fail orse the wisdom of such a purchase? clever picture is, we are told, the ne of a sincere belief in the methods primitives and the deliberate choice artist for the expression of his art. all I can say is, that much as we e the work of the primitives and obvious sincerity, it is a curious that we should deliberately set to o copy their shortcomings. In my n this picture of the Resurrection iting in decorative value both as position, colour and drawing, and s nothing to my mind but a feeling or at the disagreeable spectacle of odies breaking through the bondage r tombs. We have wandered into devious paths in modern times, but it is time to protest against this of the methods of past ages when



The Queen Anne's Walk, Barnstaple.

there are plenty of living artists who can give us something reflecting the real beauty which art can supply."

Industrial Unrest. The special committee of representatives of Chambers of Commerce appointed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to consider the subject of industrial unrest has issued its second report. The first related to the effects of trade unionism on industry. The keynote of this second report is the urgent need for closer personal co-operation between the heads of industrial concerns and the workers, and the committee also state their conviction that there is need for a better system of informing employees in matters which relate to the progress and advancement in the particular industries in which they are engaged. It is satisfactory to note that the committee believe, as the result of testimony from many quarters, that the relationship of those employed and those who immediately employ them was never better than it is to-day, but, unfortunately, when difficulties arise and matters of importance call for decision, there is a tendency for each party to go its own way without mutual consultation. Then follows a passage in the report we especially desire to call attention to. In the days of personal ownership there was a better understanding possible between employers and their employees than is the case under modern conditions, where the personal element is disappearing. The limited liability company has tended to supersede the personal employer, but even the limited liability company is now being enlarged into the combine or group system. At the same time, the workman is not only represented by the trade union alone, but the trade unions are also federating, and both these highly organised bodies tend to create a divided loyalty in the members who constitute them—the employer is divided between his loyalty to his workpeople and his association, and the workman between his loyalty to his employer and his trade union. It really appears to be the case of the house divided against itself, and a feeling of suspicion arises, not, the report states, so much in the workshop as between the members of such federations or organisations.

A New Embankment Palace. We take the following item from the *Evening Standard*. We think it will be of interest to our readers:— "At the meeting of the Imperial Chemical Industries there was some talk concerning the new building that is to be erected on the Embankment. Sir Alfred Mond has selected as his architect Sir Frank Baines, who is Director of Works at the Office of Works. The Government architects in this department are permitted to keep in touch with private practice, and Sir Alfred Mond, who was First Commissioner from 1916 to 1921, is well aware from practical experience of Sir Frank's ability. The new building will cost upwards of a million pounds, and is to be erected with almost American hustle."

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Messrs. Cheadle & Hardy have dissolved partnership. Mr. Cheadle is now practising at 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Mr. Hardy at 46, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road.

Cambridge Conservative Club.

Mr. Sidney French, F.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge, has been appointed architect for the re-building of this building, which was lately destroyed by fire. The cost will be between £9,000 and £10,000.

Royal Scottish Academy.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Scottish Academy, held in Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Oppenheimer and Mr. Stanley Cursiter have been elected painter associate members of the Academy, and Mr. D. A. Francis to the vacancy for a sculptor associate.

New Altar Window at Crowland.

A new altar window, to cost £1,000, is to be placed in Crowland Abbey, situate in the Fen country, midway between Spalding and Peterborough. The Crowland Church Council has the matter in hand, and the work is to be undertaken at an early date.

Lake Windermere.

The National Trust have written to the Windermere Development Association, announcing that if £7,000 is raised in the Lake District the Trust will consider issuing a National appeal for the balance of £6,000 for the scheme to purchase land on the shores of Lake Windermere for public enjoyment for all time, and for additional public landings.

The Castle Inn, Yeovil.

The "Castle Inn," Yeovil, one of the oldest buildings in the town, which stands in Middle-street, the narrow main thoroughfare of the town, and was formerly the house of one of the priests serving one of the chantries in the parish church of St. John the Baptist, is to be demolished. It has a fifteenth century arch and some early windows, which it is intended to remove and preserve.

Architects' Estates.

Mr. John Banister Smith, of Balmuir Lodge, Balmuir-gardens, Putney, S.W., and of Parliament-street, Westminster, architect and surveyor, left £29,436.

Mr. Henry Hoyne Fox, F.R.I.B.A., of "The Ardmay" Hotel, Woburn-place, W.C., late of the Indian Public Works Department, and formerly Chief Architect for Burma, who died on October 21, intestate, left £2,468 with net personalty £411.

The Widening of Piccadilly.

Replying to a question at Tuesday's London County Council meeting, Sir Percy Simmons stated that the Piccadilly widening, which was practically complete, ranged from 10 ft. to 28 ft. With regard to the cost of £377,000 which it involved, the County Council had paid as its share £313,000. The balance was contributed by Westminster City Council, and the Ministry of Transport.

Fleetwood War Memorial.

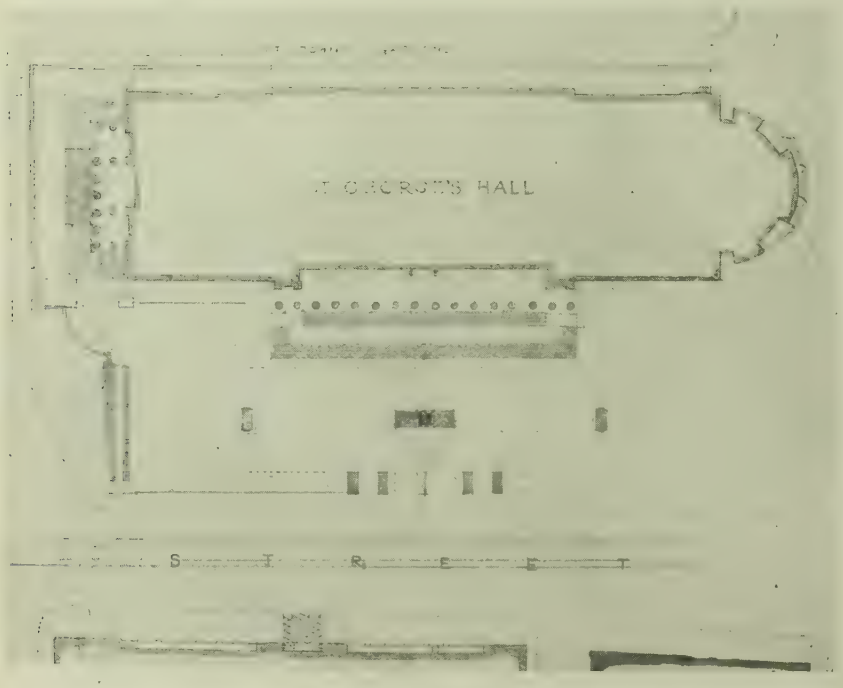
Fleetwood U.D.C. are proposing to erect a war memorial in Warrenhurst Park, Fleetwood. The architect for the scheme is Mr. B. Drummond, A.R.I.B.A., of Fleetwood, and the sculptor is Mr. Tyson Smith, of Liverpool, while the lay-out is under the supervision of Mr. E. Frobisher, the Council's Surveyor.

Monmouth Diocese Cathedral.

With only five votes to the contrary a largely-attended special Monmouth Diocesan Conference at Newport on Monday decided that a new Cathedral should be built at Newport for the new Diocese of Monmouth. It is understood that the proposed site for the Cathedral is on the Bassalleg-road, on the same side as, and adjoining, Stelvio, the residence of Sir John Davies, C.B.E. It is anticipated that about five acres of land will be required. The cost is largely a matter for the future, but one sum mentioned at the Conference was £500,000. A Cathedral Fund is to be established immediately. Further arrangements have been referred to a Cathedral Committee.

Greenwich Memorial to Wolfe.

There is, we understand, a possibility that the long-discussed memorial at Greenwich to General Wolfe may be erected during the present year. The hero of Quebec, who was born at Westerham, lived for a considerable time during his early years at Macartney House, Blackheath, and was buried at St. Alfege Church, Greenwich. The site of the memorial, for which a considerable sum is stated to be in hand, has not yet been decided. St. Alfege Church has been suggested, but Blackheath is considered more likely. It is believed that the London County would be willing to allow the erection memorial opposite Macartney House n Council's tennis lawn and bowling green suggestion is that the memorial sho enclosed in an ornamental garden with s



Plan of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, showing proposed site of Cenotaph.
(*See pages* 472 *and* 476)

New Charing Cross Bridge.

In the annual report of the London S published in the March issue of the s journal, reference is made to the recom tions of the Royal Commission on Cros Traffic and to the threat to some of the squares of London. On the subject of the report says:—

"Although it may be a matter of regr the departure of Charing Cross Station other side of the river is not to take pla the fact that the Commission has put f a solution which is acceptable to the r company brings the new road bridge in realm of practical politics, and the cou this society is determined to support recommendation the Commission has In this manner alone is it possible to p end to the interminable wrangle ove problem of cross-river communications. regard to the question of finance, the of the society is of the opinion that a d sum of approximately the figure suggested be set aside annually by the Governmen of the revenues of the Road Fund for th pose of new construction in accordance the Commission's proposals. London i enough and used by a sufficient proport the motorists of this country to justif allocation suggested."

OBITUARY

Sir C. Walston.

We regret to announce that Sir C Walston, who was famous, not only a archæologist, but also for his vivid interest kinds of problems of art and philosophy, ha while on a cruise in the Mediterranean Charles, who, amongst many other degrees that of Hon. A.R.I.B.A., was a prolific and his publications included "Essays o Art of Phidias" (1885), "The Work of Ruskin" (1894), "The Study of Art in U sities" (1895), "The Expansion of W Ideals and the World's Peace" (1899), " the Nineteenth Century" (1903), "Greek ture and Modern Art" (1916), and English Speaking Brotherhood and the I of Nations" (1919). He was a member Council of the British Archæological Sch Rome and Athens, and also Vice-Presid the Hellenic Society.

COMPETITION NE

Swimming Pool and Baths, Morecam

The following six architects have been s to take part in this limited competition Fred Harrison, 30, Willow-street, Accri Messrs. Easton & Robertson, 36, Bedford London, W.C.1; Messrs. Boddy & Demps Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1; A. W. S. & K. M. B. Cross, 45, New Bond London, W.; Messrs. Thomas H. Ma Sons, High-street House, Lancaster; Horth & Andrew, Custom House Bu Whitefriargate, Hull. Mr. Gilbert F.R.I.B.A., is the assessor, and premi £100, £50, and £25 will be paid to the au the designs placed first, second and thi £10 each will be paid to the authors three designs unplaced.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships, 1927

Full details of the Royal Institute pr studentships for 1927–1928 are contain pamphlet now published by the R.I. Conduit-street, W., price 1s., exclusive age. The publication contains full inf of the various prizes, &c., together wit applicable, the detailed programmes competitions.







Calcutta War Memorial.

Mr. John Greaves, Architect. Bronze Statue by Mr. Herbert W. Palliser, Sculptor.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Liverpool Cenotaph, St. George's Hall Plateau.

SIR,—I enclose two photographs of St. George's Hall taken since the Disraeli statue has been moved from the central position to the steps. These photographs show the magnificent effect of leaving the central position of the plateau clear. The feeling of space is refreshing, delightful and dignified. The view of the Art Gallery portico across the plateau is seen for the first time, and how charming it is. It is certain that this openness must be retained.

If Professor Budden's large Cenotaph was built on the other side of St. George's Hall, where Gladstone is at present, its great bulk would not interfere with the view of the building behind; it would merely form a base to it. I think it is a possible way out of the present difficulty. To provide a site for the Cenotaph we need not sacrifice any of the beauty of our great building, and it is obvious already that that must happen if the centre position of the plateau is built upon.

Liverpool. LEONARD BARNISH.

The Registration Bill.

SIR,—On the question of the registration of architects, one of your correspondents asks a question as to what use the Bill as at present drafted can be, since members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Surveyors' Institution, Institution of Structural Engineers, and Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, are exempted from all its provisions except the right to the title "architect." He bases his question on his remark that if members of these other societies are permitted to give an "architect's certificate," anybody, by joining one of them, can dodge the Registration Bill and give these certificates under another title than that of architect.

Perhaps your correspondent will first of all consider as to what may be the difference in wording of a certificate (*a*) given by an architect to his client for payment to the contractor for a large building, and (*b*) that given by an engineer to his client for payment to the contractor for a large building. When he has digested this point, it may occur to him that the Registration Bill could hardly set out to prevent engineers and surveyors from giving certificates to their clients. Moreover, it is not particularly easy to dodge the Registration Bill merely by entering one of the other institutions named. All of them have their entrance examination, which some consider to be quite as difficult to pass as that of the R.I.B.A.

MAURICE KIDDY,
Secretary, The Institution of
Structural Engineers.

SIR,—The weakness of the proposed Registration Bill seems to me to be in the lack of adequate provision for the control of the training and entrance of the architectural student.

If this measure is to be effective and useful, it must aim not merely at the present advancement of the interests of the profession, but at its future betterment. The Bill as it stands seems to ignore the fact that the student of to-day will be the practising architect of to-morrow and no provision seems to have been made for his control until he takes on this fresh responsibility. For this reason I am strongly in favour of the provision of a Register of Students being part of the Bill as suggested by the Secretary of the A.A.S.T.A. STUDENT.

A Students' Register.

SIR,—I feel confident that all those architects who have the future welfare of the profession at heart will agree with the views of the Secretary of the A.A.S.T.A., regarding the incorporation of a provision of a Students' Register in the proposed Registration Bill.

The profession will undoubtedly benefit if the Bill is passed as it stands, but the next generation of architects, the students of to-day, will be no better off than their predecessors. The architect will have been trained in many cases by the present haphazard methods and have entered the profession through the existing irregular channels. I have seen too many cases of a young man picking up his knowledge of construction and design in the spare moments between typing and filing letters and general office routine. This does not go to make the efficient architect of the future, and it is not to be wondered at that the present-day architect is accused of being inefficient at his profession.

Although this Register of Students may not wipe out altogether these inefficient methods of tuition, yet it will go a long way to giving the R.I.B.A. the adequate control over the training of its students which it should have by right.—Yours faithfully,

ASSISTANT.

Architectural Staff Salaries.

SIR,—Arising from my letter which ap in your columns last week, I have re several letters from many parts of the c congratulating the A.A.S.T.A. for its sta behalf of salaried architects. May I b mitted to quote from one of them, which t more light on the value placed on the serv these men, this time in the Government se

"May I draw your attention to the com ing scales of salaries for surveying and ar tural staffs awarded by the Arbitration Co Government Servants?

(1) Quantity Surveyors (Graded as tant Surveyors) (P.A.S.I. Qualific Salary £170 per annum, plus variable c living bonus. Equal to a weekly sala about £5 5s.

(2) Assistant Surveyors (Graded as veyors' Clerks). Salary £120 per annum variable cost of living bonus. Equal weekly salary of about £3 14s.

(3) Architectural Assistants (Grade Draughtsmen). Salary £140, plus c living bonus. Equal to a weekly sala about £4 6s.

"Applicants for the above posts must Service men, and the minimum age must fore be about 27 or 30 years."

If any doubt still exists that the professi architecture and surveying can continue w a basic minimum scale of salaries, such r tions must effectively dispel it. The qual work is very often deplored, but it will ger be found that the standard varies as the accompanying the post is good or bad. salaries will invariably command efficien vices, and the operation of basic min salaries will attract the best type.

JOHN MITCHELL, General Secretary
Association of Architects, Survey
and Technical Assistants.

Lincoln Cathedral.

Fresh discoveries of unsuspected da entailing further revision of the estimate of repairs, are disclosed in the report t Executive Committee of the Lincoln Cat Repair Fund by Mr. R. S. Godfrey, the cat surveyor. Contrary to anticipation, th dition of the south-west tower was found as bad as that of the north-west, and w some places, and, although the bells ha been rung since June, 1924, the old crac still widening and new ones are forming 100 ft. from the ground. Holes were foun enough to insert an arm, and stones are s that they could be easily lifted out.



St. George's Hall, Liverpool: Present-day view of Plateau, looking towards Art Gallery.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

GARDEN DESIGN.

n Monday evening Mr. J. Alan Slater, ., F.R.I.B.A. (President), presided at a ral meeting of the Architectural Associa- at 35, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

he business items on the agenda were through by the Honorary Secretary (Mr. J. T Lutyens). These included the ion of the following new members:— rs. T. M. Daniel, E. G. Stevens, R. H. stler, M. Rowell, and S. Davidson, Miss Maitland and Miss I. M. L. Boon.

r. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., then a paper on "Garden Design," which he rated with a number of lantern slides ing views of some well-known gardens in country and on the Continent, and also modern gardens designed by Mr. Guy ber. Mr. Romaine Walker, Mr. Philip n, and others.

er some interesting historical remarks, id the improvement in the design of the ry house—both large and small—marched that of its garden, the one being comple- ary to the other. The attention given in design of the house to good planning, osition, suitable material, and texture reflected in the design of the various tectural and horticultural details of the ns, and the standard was raised to so an extent that English homes and ns became famous the world over.

a good example of the modern garden of ar days attention seemed to have been ed on giving the house a good setting and ding for it some interesting views, with iful flowers in well-planned beds as a round, and a well-kept lawn occupying iddle distance, all more or less formally ned and having a considerable amount chitectural detail to set them off. Stone ick-paved terraces with balustrades and ons, cunningly planned flights of steps, ittle pools and rills edged with stone were es of the design. The pergola was im- from Italy, and the yew hedge had back as the best of all backgrounds for ying the glories of an herbaceous border l bloom. Care was taken to prevent the garden being seen at a glance from the e, and the approach side of the house ept more solemn and was entirely cut off the pleasure garden. Vistas were care- preserved, and the main garden was a frame of flowering trees and shrubs.

e away from the house the treatment ess architectural, and one found a hill- aid out as a heath garden or a valley into a semi-wild water garden. If rterre were not treated as a rose garden, ould be found on one of the main axes ich the various units were strung, and nds of special gardens for different s of the year were contrived, care being in the lay-out to make a general tour garden interesting at all times. A well- d enclosure was arranged for the glass. in the grass carpeted the orchard, and ry hand it was impressed on the visitor e same care had been bestowed upon tails as upon the general lay-out. The es of trees, shrubs and plants ran into nds, and much thought was evidently ed in making fine colour harmonies and ts.

critical might consider that there were lden dangers in the style, which might ally ruin it. The first danger was that den tended to become too architectural much paving and balustrade, too many s in the way of curved steps, cleverly l pools, and garden ornaments; the was that there was almost too great h of new trees, plants and shrubs, and ndeavour to display them all a restless was at times produced and beauty in den, when viewed broadly, was sacri- botanical interest. From this point , in a large garden, the idea of having little gardens for one or more species ts was all to the good. A really first-rate garden would no doubt combine both interests and make the artist rave over its loveliness while the botanical expert would be lost in admiration at seeing the rarest flowers and trees growing to perfection, but such a garden was very difficult to find.

Since the war it had been necessary to reduce the cost of upkeep, and this must have an influence upon design. The area of mown grass must be lessened (though the motor-mower had gone far to solve the labour problem here), flower beds must be planted in such a way that it would be unnecessary to fill them with bedding plants raised laboriously from seed and planted out twice a year. Beds of flowering shrubs were replacing flower beds, and those who wished to minimise their labour bill would not start a large rock garden stocked with rare alpines.

Again, the vogue of lawn tennis had resulted in a desire that the court should be possible for play all the year round, and many varieties of hard court had been evolved. These, with their enclosing nets, were all ugly, and therefore the tennis court no longer occupied the lawn but was tucked away in a corner and planted with shrubs. The end planting should be a solid wall of green to enable the flight of the ball to be accurately judged, and the axis of the court decided by the time when it was to be used; if in the morning the long axis would be east to west, but for the afternoon and evening north to south. The spectators' pavilion should be at one end—east in the first case and south in the second—so that eyes were not tired by the glare of the sun. If it were placed at the side of the court a closely contested first-class match would give the onlooker a stiff neck.

From the first stages of the design consideration should be given to the period of the year at which the garden was to look its best, for usually the house was occupied more at one or another period of the year, and the planting scheme for a villa at Cowes should be completely different from that for a house in the shires. Possibly the best garden of all was that which had something beautiful to see in it at every season of the year. By concentrating effects in different parts of the scheme, the fact that one part was out of flower only enhanced the impression produced when one passed through into another section where everything was in full bloom.

Often there was a wood adjoining the garden which it was desired to incorporate within it. Such a wood properly thinned out made a splendid place to grow primulas, lilies, azaleas, rhododendrons, and many a plant which loved semi-shade and which would thrive better than if planted where they were scorched by the sun and suffered from the wind. In arranging for this work the wood should be carefully examined to determine the best vistas and focal points; the undergrowth should be cleared away, along and around these, before a general clearance took place, as the remaining scrubs and bushes would serve as rough models and give some idea of the eventual effect to be obtained. Some tree felling would doubtless be necessary, and this would be more effective if it left different kinds of trees as the dominant note in each section, so giving a pleasing variety to the woodland walks. Thus, deciduous trees would be cut down in some places and conifers in others. All the main outside trees must be left standing, as if these are removed it was more than probable that the whole wood would gradually blow down, as the inner trees had not the same root-hold and had not been accustomed to withstand gales.

The paths in such a wood should be pegged out on the spot, it being impossible to represent on a plan the varying shapes of the trunks and main limbs of the trees; 4 ft. 6 in. was a good minimum width, but one path might be 8 ft. to allow for carting. As the trees were certain to be irregular, absolutely straight paths would be out of place, but it would be found possible to maintain a vista along a path without making it look as though laid out with a ruler. Generally speaking, these paths should always be carried under the trees, as the spaces between them were required for the planting. Few shrubs or plants could be induced to grow under a well-grown tree, so the paths were better placed there. Nothing at all would grow under chestnut or a group of beech trees, and Scotch firs presented the same difficulty. Oaks, young lime trees, and birches made an excellent combination with such trees as the silver fir, Douglas pine, and old established free-growing yews or hollies, and should all be retained. Open spaces here and there with a wide grass walk or dell would improve the scheme enormously by preventing a monotonous effect. The top spit from the paths could be used to raise the ground here and there, so as to aid the shrubs in more quickly dividing the wood into sections.

To be able to see through the wood from end to end not only greatly reduced the scale but ruined the effect of the ever-varying series of pictures which might be obtained by shutting out any lateral views except where cross paths tempted the visitor to further exploration.

Some of the vistas should be as long as possible and should have arresting features at their ends to focus the vision—be it distant landscape, summer house, statue or a picturesque peep of the house. The other walks could be made to wander through the wood, passing here and here under a closely spaced group of trees. The bare trunks when silhouetted against the light would give strongly defined shade and act as a frame or foil to the flowers or the brilliant colours of the sunlit foliage beyond.

If there were sufficient space there should not only be a path running right round the wood, with possibly a straight central walk, but intermediate paths winding through each section. This would enable the walks to be varied to such an extent that the wood would seem to be far larger than where there were only two or three alternative ways to go and return.

The paths themselves should be hard gravel rolled in solid and then left to fade into the wood by allowing the fallen leaves to lie on it and form a carpet of russet or gold. Pine needles served a similar purpose near the conifers. Occasional cleaning would, however, be necessary.

Having cleared the wood of superfluous trees and undergrowth, the ground should be double trenched throughout and ditches cut where required for drainage.

Discussion.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. Inigo Thomas said the best phase of the country house, when it was the centre of the business of the owner, who lived in it practically all the year round, had passed; now these houses were only used occasionally. The result was that gardens were now only planted to be interesting at certain times of the year, instead of all the year round.

Mr. J. M. Dawson, in seconding the vote of thanks, drew attention to the Achilles statue at Hyde Park Corner, which was, he said, now hidden by two trees which would be better removed.

Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Harding Thompson, and the Hon. H. A. Pakington also spoke, and, in replying, the lecturer referred to an estate development at Upper Woodford, Surrey, in which the owner had adopted novel methods of preserving the rural nature of the district. Before a plot was sold no less than 50,000 trees, plants, and shrubs were planted to act as a screen between the various houses. Along some of the roads 10,000 rose trees had been planted, while other roads were planted with silver birches and bulbs to produce a good effect in spring. Hundreds of flowering trees had been used along other roads. Not a single fence or wall was allowed to be built by the purchasers of the plots to divide the properties. The result was unique and fully realised the aims of the developers of the estate in retaining the atmosphere of the countryside.

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THE ARCHITECTURE CLUB

On Tuesday last, at the Savoy Hotel, a complimentary dinner was given by the Architecture Club to the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London. Mr. J. C. Squire, President of the Club, presided, and the following members of the Commission were present:—Lord Lee of Fareham, Sir Lawrence Weaver, Sir William Plender, Professor C. E. Inglis, and Mr. E. G. Howarth (Secretary). Among others present were Lord Gerald Wellesley, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Sir Owen Williams, Professor Patrick Abercrombie, and Messrs. Maxwell Ayrton, R. S. Bowers, Darcy Braddell, H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, E. G. Culpin, W. R. Davidge, Arthur J. Davis, Matthew J. Dawson, Rudolf Dircks, A. Trystan Edwards, J. H. Elder-Duncan, Joseph Emberton, W. A. Forsyth, G. Alan Fortescue, J. M. Gatti, J. Frederick Green, Stanley Hamp, E. Vincent Harris, W. Alexander Harvey, William Haywood, H. Duncan Hendry, Arthur Keen, Geoffry Lucas, Ian MacAlister, D. S. MacColl, Alister G. MacDonald, H. P. G. Maule, Oswald P. Milne, W. G. Newton, A. R. Powys, Stanley C. Ramsey, H. J. Rowse, Harold Stabler, G. S. Swinton, Walter Tapper, A.R.A., and F. W. Troup.

The loyal toast having been honoured, the Chairman, proposing the toast of "The Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic," recalled that two years ago, when they met together at dinner, Waterloo Bridge seemed to be seriously in danger. As a result of much agitation, in which the Club took part, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider not only Waterloo Bridge but cross-river traffic as a whole, from the æsthetic as well as the utilitarian point of view. The Commission had produced a Report which, except in a few minor particulars, was as good as they could possibly hope for. The Prime Minister had indicated in the House of Commons that the Government would contribute substantially towards the cost of carrying out the recommendations of the Report, and it now looked as though, stage by stage, the schemes outlined would be put into effect.

Lord Lee of Fareham, in reply, said that in three, four, or five years' time London traffic would be doubled, or even trebled, and there was no room at present for the great mass of vehicles which we had on our streets. There was no time to lose, because the creation of transport facilities took time, far more time than it took to create a fleet of omnibuses. As a Commission, he continued, they were reasonably gratified at the Prime Minister's recent announcement of the Government's views on the proposals of the Commission. They might have, however, some tinge of regret about the vagueness of the Government's approval of certain of their suggestions, and regarding the Government's contention respecting other proposals they felt that visibility was bad. So far as Central London was concerned, the Commission regarded the general statement of the Government policy as being reasonably satisfactory. The approval in principle of a new Charing Cross Bridge was gratifying, and they made no complaint of the qualification that the technical matters involved should be the subject of further inquiry. As regards the proposed Ludgate Bridge, he felt sure the City of London would gladly rise to the occasion and do everything possible to accept the view of the Commission and the Government in regard to this project. In conclusion, he appealed for co-operation all round. What was needed was that all the authorities concerned should make their common contribution to the common pool in the interests of London as a whole.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, proposing the toast of "The Guests," said he felt that the Report of the Royal Commission was satisfactory for two reasons: (1) The unanimity with which the Commissioners had made their recommendations; and (2) the Report was favourable to the things in which they as a Club were interested. The Report recommended the retention of Waterloo Bridge, abandoned the St. Paul's Bridge project, and recommended a double-deck bridge at Charing Cross. He thought it was perfectly feasible to have a double-deck bridge which would provide a satisfactory solution of the traffic problem and be even a great work of art. Here was the opportunity for a great national competition to elicit a design which would be a national monument. He regretted that the Commission had been rather limited in its outlook with regard to London. Traffic was only one of the many problems before us to-day. He was not sure that there ought not to be a Royal Commission for the Suppression of Traffic. What was happening, he continued, was that we were trying to cure an urban gangrene by a series of minor operations, and neglecting the root of the disorder. Traffic should be studied from the point of view of town planning. Was it not possible to attempt some process of decentralisation of industry to save the enormous number of journeys that people had to take in going to and from their work? It might be possible to tempt the industrialists to move outward by cheaper land and facilities at their door. We could not afford to count the cost of these things; in the long run it was the only way of saving money.

Mr. J. M. Gatti (Chairman of the London County Council), in reply, said, with regard to Waterloo Bridge, that if leaving an arch at either end and rebuilding between in some other form was regarded as a satisfactory solution of that particular problem, then he had nothing more to say. He did not know what attitude the L.C.C. would take up with regard to the Commission's recommendations. All he could say was that they (the Council) were practical men, and if the Report was not carried out it would not be because of any obstruction on their part. They of the Council were not unmindful of artistic considerations. But he did not believe that art should be separated from other functions that had to be performed. Art should be balanced with utility. They were willing to co-operate and to examine and re-examine the problem, in the hope of finding a solution.

ROMAN REMAINS FOUND NEAR THE BANK

An interesting discovery, it is reported, has just been made in the City of London, of Roman remains said to date from the first century. Reconstruction is being carried on in Founder's Court, close to the Bank of England, under the supervision of Major Douglas Wood, F.R.I.B.A. In order to reach solid foundations it has been necessary to dig below the course of the river Walbrook. A few days ago Roman paving was discovered. This appears to be part of a causeway, possibly used by persons on their way to the river, and slopes steadily downwards. Remains of Roman pottery have also been found, in some cases below the level of the causeway. An archæological expert, it is understood, assigns much of this to the first century. Some of it is of the variety known as "sealing-wax" pottery, from the fact that in colour and texture it resembles sealing-wax.

A piece of Roman pavement, apparently the corner of a room, has also been found in the course of underpinning operations. No attempt can be made to find the rest of the house or even of the room, since the site is shut in by other buildings. It is not an elaborate mosaic, being composed chiefly of small red tiles with a few black ones at intervals. Underneath the pavement were found several pieces of pottery of the first century. This may possibly be part of the Roman pavement which is recorded as having been discovered at Founders' Hall. It appears to belong to a house which stood on the bank of the Wall brook.

AMERICAN APARTMEN HOUSES—XI

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A

LIVING ROOMS.

The living portions of a flat may in living-room or "salon," dining-room, lib hall or "foyer," conservatory, coat passages.

The living portions are usually kept tog and quite separate from the remainder of th In the smallest flats, where there are only rooms and no space for a kitchen, a "kitchen is placed on one side or the end of the li room.

The normal height of these rooms in good is 9 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. in the clear. (Figs. 3 31 of part VII show an example of a living- 18 ft. high.) The sizes are:—Living-r minimum 12 ft. 6 in. by 20 ft., maximum by 30 ft., average 14 ft. by 17 ft.; dining- about 20 ft. by 20 ft.; passages 6 ft. windows about 4 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft.; lib about 13 ft. by 20 ft.; hall, various. T rooms are heated by radiators and commun with one another by arched openings r than doors. Sometimes one fireplace is vided in the living-room. No space in the is provided for coal storage, wood being us burnt in the fireplace.

It is always considered desirable to the dining-room directly adjoin the pa When the kitchen adjoins the dining-room from it are heard through the wall. It is sidered bad to cross the main passage fro kitchen or pantry to the dining-room. A room fitted with w.c. and lavatory basin ne entrance hall is included when possible.

Dining-rooms are given no more natural than required by law, and are often made t on a rear court.

Halls may be in the dark space of the pla are sometimes made larger than necessa use up some of this space. This arrangem possible because of the liberal heating arr ments, allowing an arched opening betwee hall and one or more of the living-rooms certain amount of secondary light is al for halls and passages. The front entra made as near the living-room as possible. a rule that every flat must have its own however small.

Interior decoration is not a subject which much need be noted. Much of the in tion for the designs executed has come England. All the known styles, Europea Asiatic, have been drawn upon freely for

In the designing of the steelwork care is to arrange the beams and girders so that cornices caused by them balance one a properly inside rooms. The standard wall is simple plaster with buff or cream pain light wooden panel mouldings applied surface. Ornamental metal brackets for wall lights are a usual feature and a part permanent structure.

In reply to an enquiry from Mr. Langto concerning the position of incinerato American apartment houses, Mr. F. E. B writes as follows: "Incinerators are placed in or near the kitchen. This sys rubbish disposal is not at all uncom New York apartment houses, but all are do not care to use it. I was told person some occupants of flats that it worke so far as they were concerned. Othe smoke came up through it. Apparently not a good thing, unless tenants can be upon to use it properly, *i.e.*, wrap u rubbish first and not throw combustible into it."

Mr. Langton Cole comments on this r follows: "Personally, I agree with architects who do not like the incinerato My experience has been with dust sh old workmen's dwellings, which we have blocked up. The trouble is that, after dust collects in the opening, so that the cannot be conveniently closed, and the do not bother about it, so that draught smell of old dust come into the dwelli course, carrying down dust is a nuisance seems to be the only remedy."

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Examinations.

LOWING are the dates of the R.I.B.A. nations for 1927 :—

mediate Examination.—May 20, 21, 23, 26. (Last day for receiving applications, 20.) November 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17. ay for receiving applications, October 18.)

l Examination.—July 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14. (Last day for receiving appli-, June 3.) December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15. (Last day for receiving appli-, November 7.)

al Examination.—July 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 . (Last day for receiving applications,) December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13. (Last receiving applications, November 7.)

al Examination in Design for former rs of the Society of Architects.—July 6, and 11. (Last day for receiving appli-, June 3.) December 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12. lay for receiving applications, Novem-

al Examination of Licentiates to qualify ws.—November 28, 29, 30; December 1 (Last day for receiving applications, 31.)

tory Examination.—October 19, 20 and ast day for receiving applications, 3.)

tenance Scholarships in Architecture.

Maintenance Scholarships Committee ceived a contribution of ten guineas e Wessex Society of Architects towards ntenance Scholarships Fund.

Annual Conference, 1927.

nnual conference of the R.I.B.A. and Societies will be held in London from to 25.

the Star and Garter Home, Richmond.

visit arranged by the R.I.B.A. Art Committee to the Star and Garter Richmond, will take place on Saturday, and not on April 2, as previously . Members of the R.I.B.A. and others h to take part in it are requested to arly application to the Secretary,

Waiver Applied to Single Regulations.

ondon Building Acts Committee of the desire to draw the attention of to the following extract from the of the London County Council :—

ondon County Council have resolved, ards the objection raised by the of Health, that a power of waiver o single regulations would result in ncy to postpone the difficult and t task of bringing the main regulations ate, and to rely upon working upon waivers, until the regulations did not vern the matter, we have asked all es concerned to secure that, if the of a power of waiver becomes so as, in effect, to make regulations more in the breach than the observance, dment of the regulations shall be en."

oped that this will result in the early he revised Reinforced Concrete Regula- the amendment of the Building Acts e been so long under consideration.

WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

olonel E. H. Fawckner, R.E., T.D., , Chairman of the Eastern Branch, over the sixth annual dinner of the Branch of the South Wales Institute of at Newport on the 11th inst. ng to the toast of the "R.I.B.A. and eties," Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., of the South Wales Institute of Archi- that 75 per cent. of buildings were not designed by the profession. Fortunately the Press generally had now taken an interest in the preservation of beautiful scenery. The Royal Institute and Allied Societies endeavoured to create a good feeling and improve the profession. A Bill had been promoted in Parliament for registration, and the stage had now been reached when everybody interested in architecture could help to get local Members to support the Bill in the House of Commons. It was quite a short Bill, not intended to raise their fees, but to promote education and to protect the public. As architects they had an arduous duty to educate the public. Recently the Prime Minister had thought fit to appeal for the preservation of old cottages. The President of the Royal Institute, Mr. Guy Dawber, had brought together many societies which were out to preserve the beauties of rural England.

Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Fawckner, R.E., T.D., F.R.I.B.A., said they were very proud of Mr. Ward as their President for two years. They could not have had a better or more active President. The South Wales Institute was numerically far stronger now than it was in pre-war days, and much of the success was due to Mr. Ivor P. Jones, the Hon. Secretary.

The toast of "The Visitors" was given by Mr. Frank Swash, F.R.I.B.A. Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A., Chairman of the Central Branch, and Mr. Ivor P. Jones responded.

At the annual general meeting of this Institute, held on the 17th inst., the following officers were elected: President, Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. (of Swansea). Vice-Presidents, Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. Herbert Jones, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Librarian, Mr. R. H. Winder, A.R.I.B.A. Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ivor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *March* 25.

London County Council School of Building.—Distribution of Prizes. At Ferndale-road, S.W.4. 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, *March* 26.

Incorporated British Institute of Certified Carpenters.—Annual Dinner. At Carpenters' Hall, E.C. 7 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—S.E. District Meeting. Rochester. 11 a.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Joint Meeting of the Yorkshire and North-Western Districts, in conjunction with the North of England Division of the Town-Planning Institute At the Town Hall, Manchester. 2.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Visit to the works at West India and Millwall Docks.

MONDAY, *March* 28.

London Society.—Visit Southwark Cathedral, 3 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. J. H. Clarke on "Water Supply." At 6 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Election of Royal Gold Medallist. 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 30.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Mr. V. F. Cornish on "The London County Council Becontree Housing Estate." At 6.30 p.m.

Joint Delegation of the Local (Yorkshire) Associations of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal and County and Locomotive Engineers.—Discussion on "Railways or Roads." At Mappin Hall, St. George's-square, Sheffield. At 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, *March* 31.

Society of Antiquaries of London.—Mr. J. Graham Callander on "Recent Archæological Research in Scotland." At 8.30 p.m.

Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.—Meeting. At Charing Cross Hotel, W.C.2. 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, *April* 1.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—Mr. J. Allen Howe on "Stones of London." At 9 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. J. Martin, on "Sewerage." At 6 p.m.

"LONDON SQUARES AND HOW TO SAVE THEM"

UNDER this title the London Society has published (price 1s. 3d. post free) a well-produced booklet dealing with the important points raised by the loss of Mornington-crescent and Endsleigh-gardens, and the attempt to build on Brunswick and Mecklenburgh-squares.

The whole problem of the London garden squares has been brought to the fore in recent years, first by the erection of great buildings on the open spaces of both Endsleigh-gardens and Mornington-crescent, and secondly by the action of the Beecham Estates and Pills Company in promoting a Bill to move Covent Garden Market to the site of the Foundling Hospital, involving, apparently, the absorption of the garden grounds of both Mecklenburgh and Brunswick-squares. This proposal aroused an intense opposition, not only from the residents in the Bloomsbury neighbourhood, but from the tenants of the present market, as well as all the principal authorities affected by the proposed removal, including the London County Council (which is the town-planning authority for the whole area), the St. Pancras and Holborn Borough Councils, the Westminster City Council, and many of the leading societies interested in the amenities of London, with the result that the Bill was withdrawn.

The Foundling Hospital site has therefore been saved from conversion to a market, and it is very certain that other commercial enterprises will hesitate before seeking to introduce any undesirable element into the quiet backwaters of Bloomsbury. The Foundling site, however, is only one of the many London squares, and it will prove intolerable if a pitched battle has to be fought over every square to preserve amenities that should be patent to the whole country, as in the case of Leicester-square in 1863, and more recently Edwardes-square and the Foundling Estate. In view of this, it is good to see that Mr. Scurr, Sir James Remnant, Sir Henry Jackson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Harris, and others, representing all parties, have introduced a second Bill—a previous one being set aside—into the House of Commons, prohibiting the erection of any building or structure in any garden square in the administrative county without the sanction of the London County Council. Such sanction may, however, be given subject to such terms and conditions as the Council may think fit to impose.

It is greatly to be hoped, in view of the considerable publicity given to the Bloomsbury question and the consequent enlightenment of the public as regards the value of town-planning both to commerce and to health, that this Bill has an easy passage through the House.

This booklet is one of which the London Society has every right to be proud. The letterpress is divided into five chapters: Saving the Squares, the Story of the Foundation of Captain Coram and the Adjoining Squares, the Story of Covent Garden, the Town-planning Question and the Legal Question, while the whole is illustrated with reproductions of prints and photographs of an interesting nature. In its pages is given the whole history of the London squares, of which there were in 1905 437, from their inception to the present day, and it makes very clear—if, indeed, such information can still be required—that the tendency of the squares to dwindle away, as in the case of Mornington-crescent and Endsleigh-gardens, must be checked with a firm hand.

"The development of London of the future," concludes the booklet, "can only be properly controlled by the exercise of full town-planning powers over both the built-up as well as the undeveloped portions: powers that will cover all such problems as the situation and distribution of markets and the saving of the lesser lungs of London, to which the attention of Londoners is being specially directed at the present moment."

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Two Pencil Sketches.

We reproduce this week two pencil sketches of picturesque old "bits" in London and Bristol by Mr. Joseph Pike.

New General Post Office, Singapore.

This building has been designed to house the Post Office and certain other Government departments. The materials are reinforced concrete, with a facing of masonry and brick. The building has been planned to give the utmost light and air, and also with a view to providing the necessary shade from the tropical sun, a deep verandah being provided all round the building. Major P. H. Keys, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect. Other illustrations of this building were given in our issue for July 28, 1922.

Housing Scheme, Southampton.

This is an enterprise carried out entirely by an architect, including acquisition of land and the actual building operations. The scheme comprises about 50 houses and flats of Georgian character, disposed in groups varying from two to eight. A quadrangle, Highfield Close, consists of houses and flats with an ornamental garden and central artificial pond with running water harnessed from an existing stream. On part of the estate the houses have stucco wall surfaces finished with a coarse stipple, the roofs being covered with red Roman tiles. On the other part of the estate the walls are finished externally with grey bricks of good texture with red dressings, the joints are struck with a pebble, and the roofs are covered with rustic plain tiles.

Mr. Herbert Collins is the architect.

Messrs. Staggs' Premises, Leicester-square.

This work shows the transformation of what was a very ordinary type of building into one of considerable architectural attractiveness. The elevations of the old building had a good deal of not objectionable but rather superfluous ornament. This has been removed and the whole facades have been repainted in cheerful colours. Shutters have been added to the top-floor range of windows, while the roof line has been improved by the addition of end pavilions treated in the Pompeian manner. This work has been carried out under the direction of Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A.

Studio, Blackhill.

This picturesque little building has been designed by Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A. Features of the exterior are the staircase approach to the first floor level, the balconied window to the studio, and the architectural treatment of the chimney stack.

St. John's Church, Edmonton.

We illustrate this week the completion of this church building scheme, which was instituted originally by the Rev. H. E. Bird. The church, hall and vicarage are linked up by a cloister. The parish is a poor one, and the buildings had to be simple in character. Walls externally and internally are faced with the local yellow stock bricks of mixed colours, bonded occasionally with grey Luton bricks, copings and set-offs being in blue Staffordshires.

The builder was Mr. Albert Monk, of Edmonton. The roofs are covered with tiles supplied by Messrs. Tucker, of Loughborough. Casements were supplied by the Crittall Manufacturing Co.; glazing by Mr. Paul Woodroffe, Campden, Glos., and ventilating and heating by Messrs. C. Kite & Co., a Brightside Foundry Co.

We also give some further views of the at Mason's Hill, Bromley, an exterio and a plan of which were illustrated in issue.

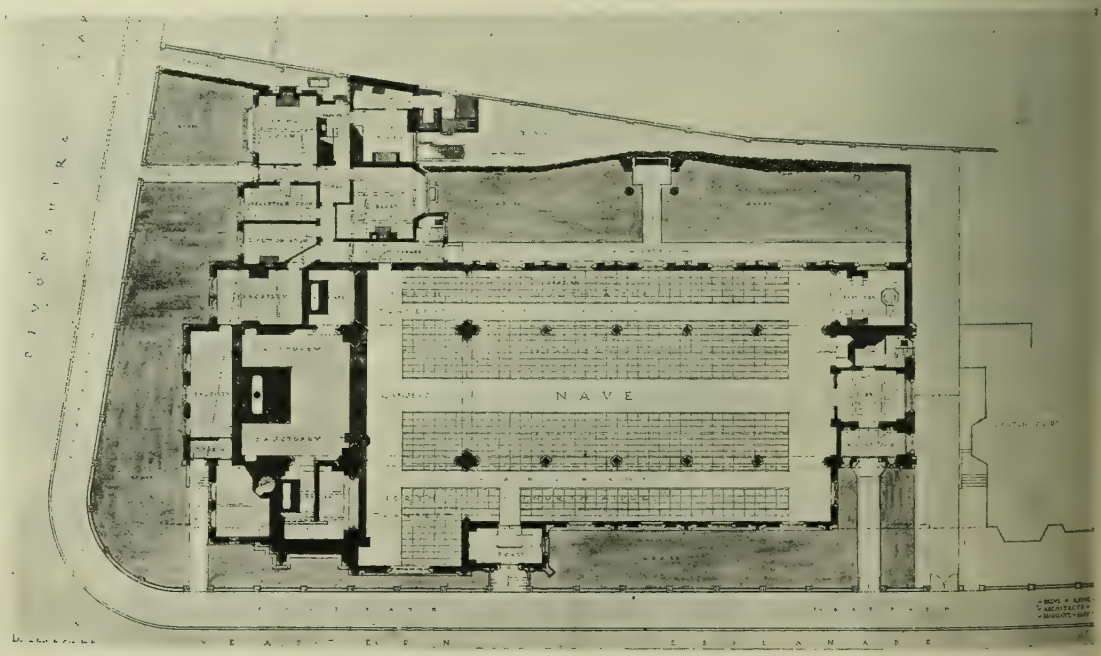
Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

House at Woldingham.

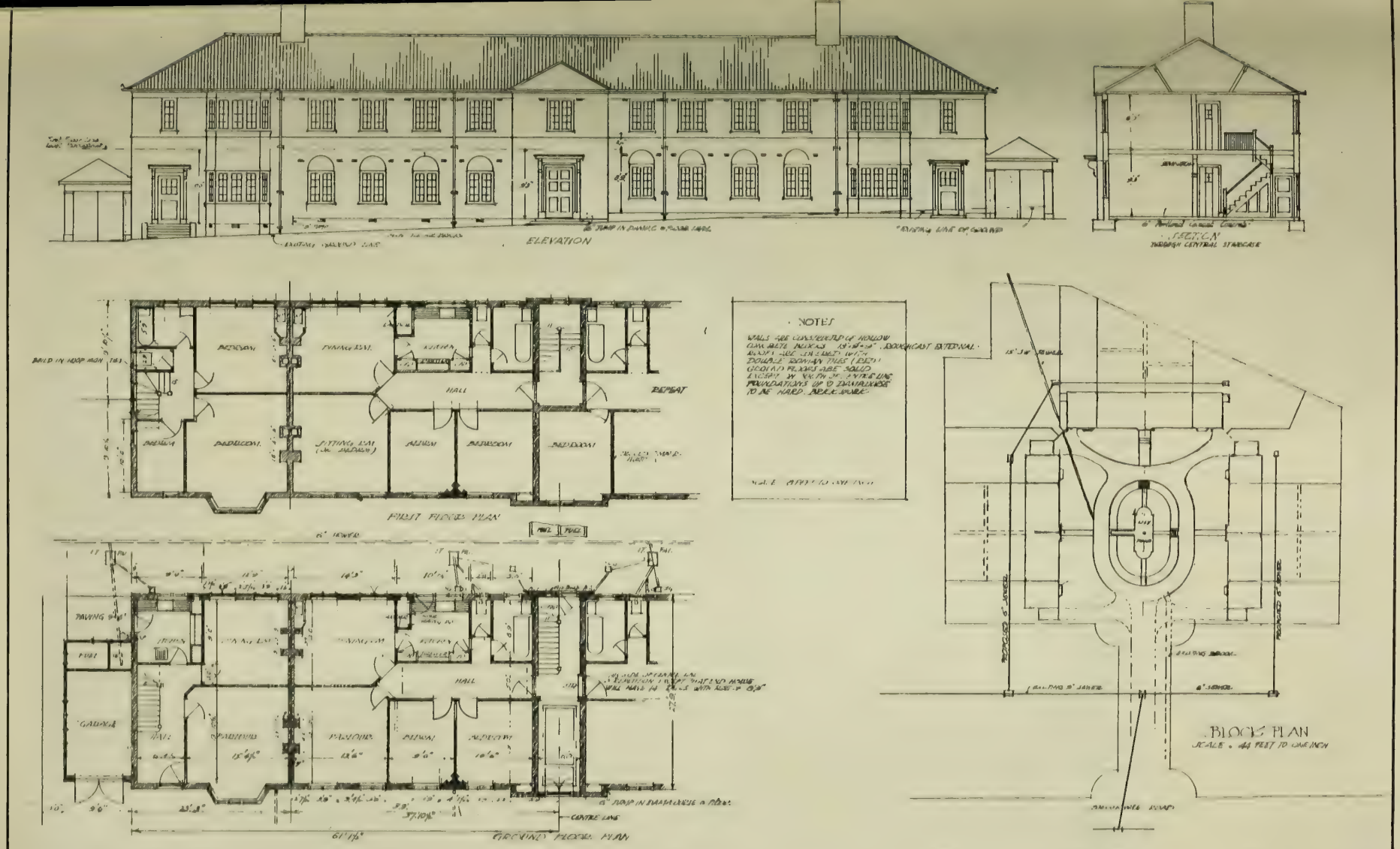
This house is in course of erection f D. Yeo, on a site of nearly four acres, View-road, about 900 ft. above sea leve ground has a fall of one in four to the west, and a fine panoramic view is ob The entrance front faces north-east. A extending the full length of the hou side buildings is to be built on the front. The dining-room and lounge are by folding doors, and access to the room is obtained through a covered The kitchen quarters open off a service which screens the dining-room and hall, which the tradesmen's entrance and staircase are placed. A covered way access to the outbuildings and garage. first floor a pass door cuts off the se bedrooms and bathroom from best bed &c. The servants' bathroom will be with bath, lavatory basin, w.c., and maid's sink. A feature of the first flo be the gallery, having an open firepla lighted by three dormer windows. A room," 45 ft. long, is provided in the re approached from the service stairca addition to the open fireplaces there central heating throughout. Hot and water will be laid on to lavatory ba bedrooms. The external door and w frames, the stairs, internal joinery to h principal rooms on ground floor, and the and first floors will be in oak. Other i joinery is to be in Douglas fir. The h be panelled in oak. The bathrooms wi tiled floors and walls.

The contractors are Messrs. J. A. P Co., of Warlingham. The walls, whi hollow, are faced with Messrs. T. L. Law sand-faced bricks; Sussex stocks being dressings, quoins, bands, &c. The roof covered with Collier's hand-made tiles Messrs. Stirling & Johnson. The ste ments and leaded lights are being supp Messrs. Henry Hope.

Mr. C. E. Hanscomb, F.R.I.B.A., of stead, is the architect.



St. Anne's R.C. Church, Cliftonville, Margate: Plan. MESSRS. REEVE & REEVE, Architects.



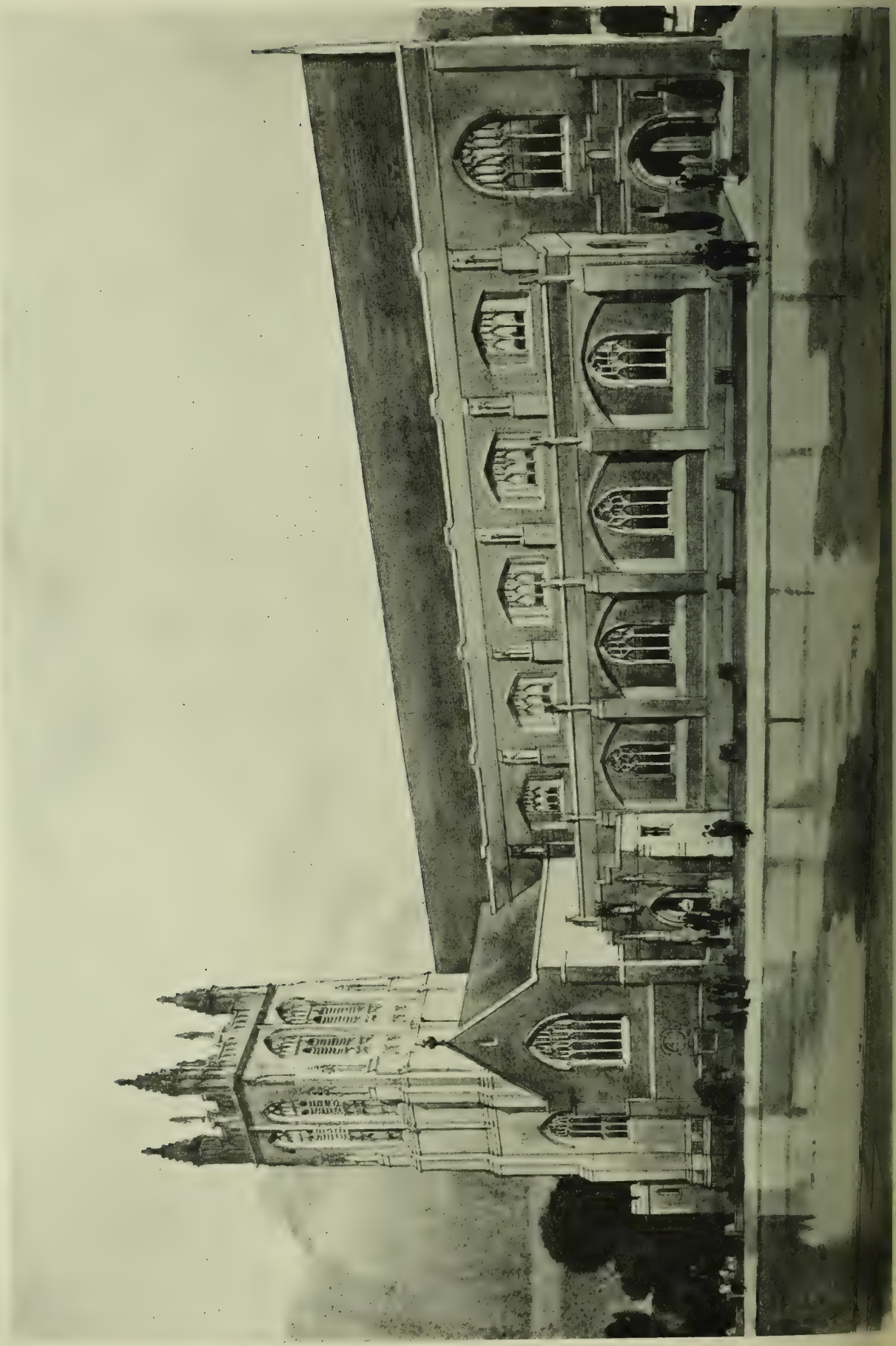
Maisonnettes and Houses, Highfield Close, Brookvale-road, Southampton.

Mr. Herbert Collins, Architect.



Maisonnettes and Houses, Highfield Close, Brookvale-road, Southampton.

MR. HERBERT COLLINS, Architect.





From a Sketch by Mr. Joseph Pike.

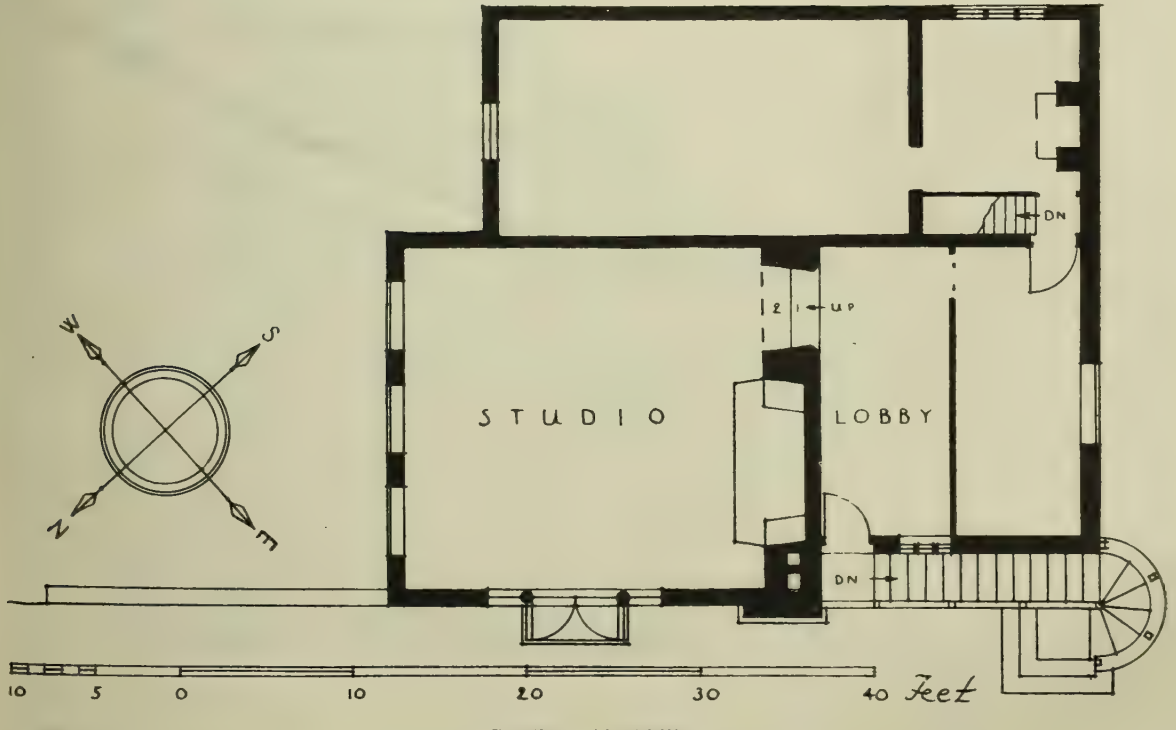


From a Sketch by Mr. Joseph Pike.



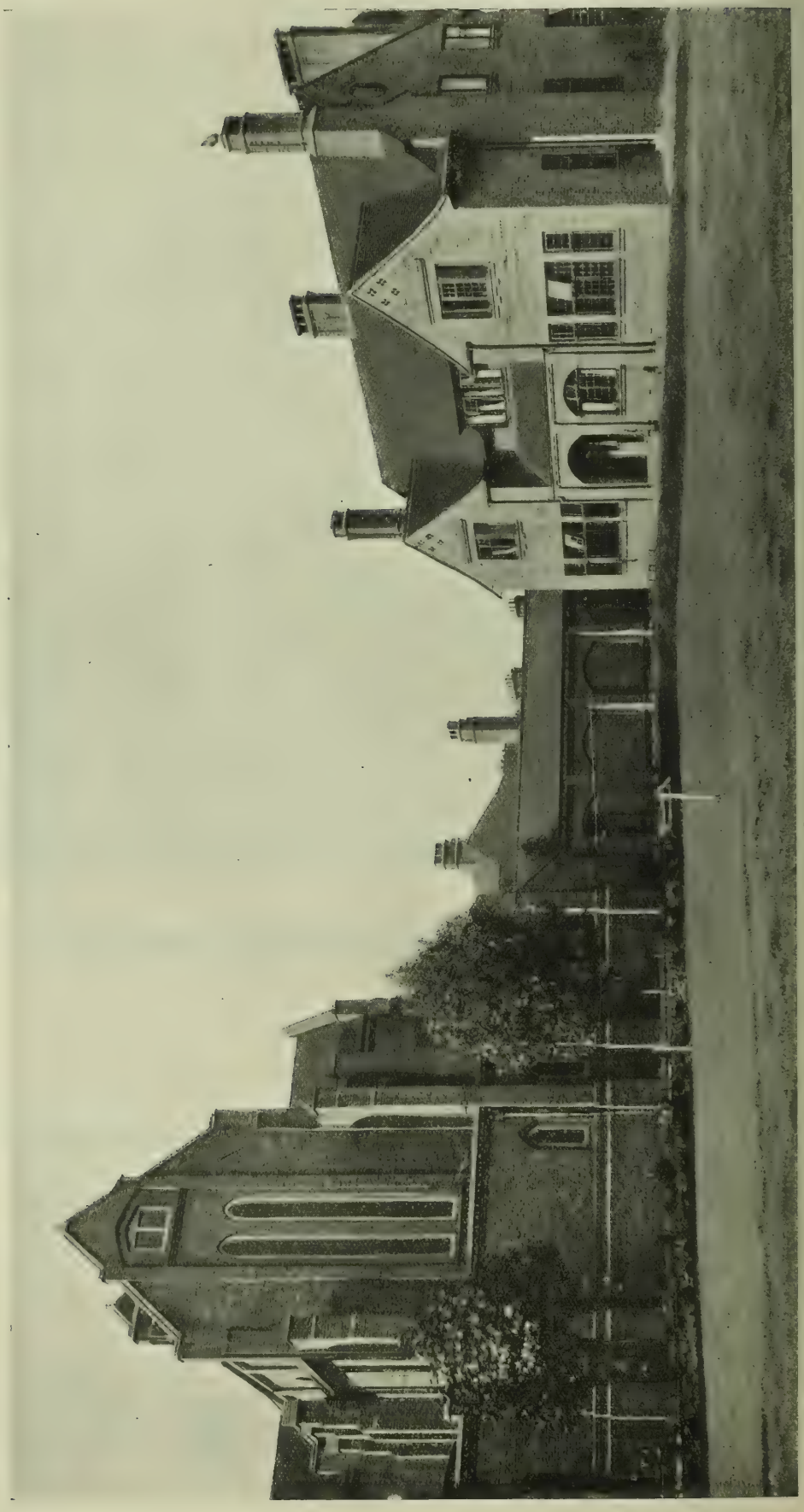
Remodelling of Messrs. Staggs' Premises, Leicester-square, W.C. Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Studio, Blackhill.

Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



St. John's Church, Dysons-lane, Edmonton: East End of Church and Vicarage from Garden.

Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
Major P. H. Keys, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



St. John's Church, Dysons-lane, Edmonton: Interior of Mission Hall.

Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



View between Church and Mission Hall.



North Transept of Church from Vicarage Forecourt.

St. John's Church, Dysons-lane, Edmonton.

Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

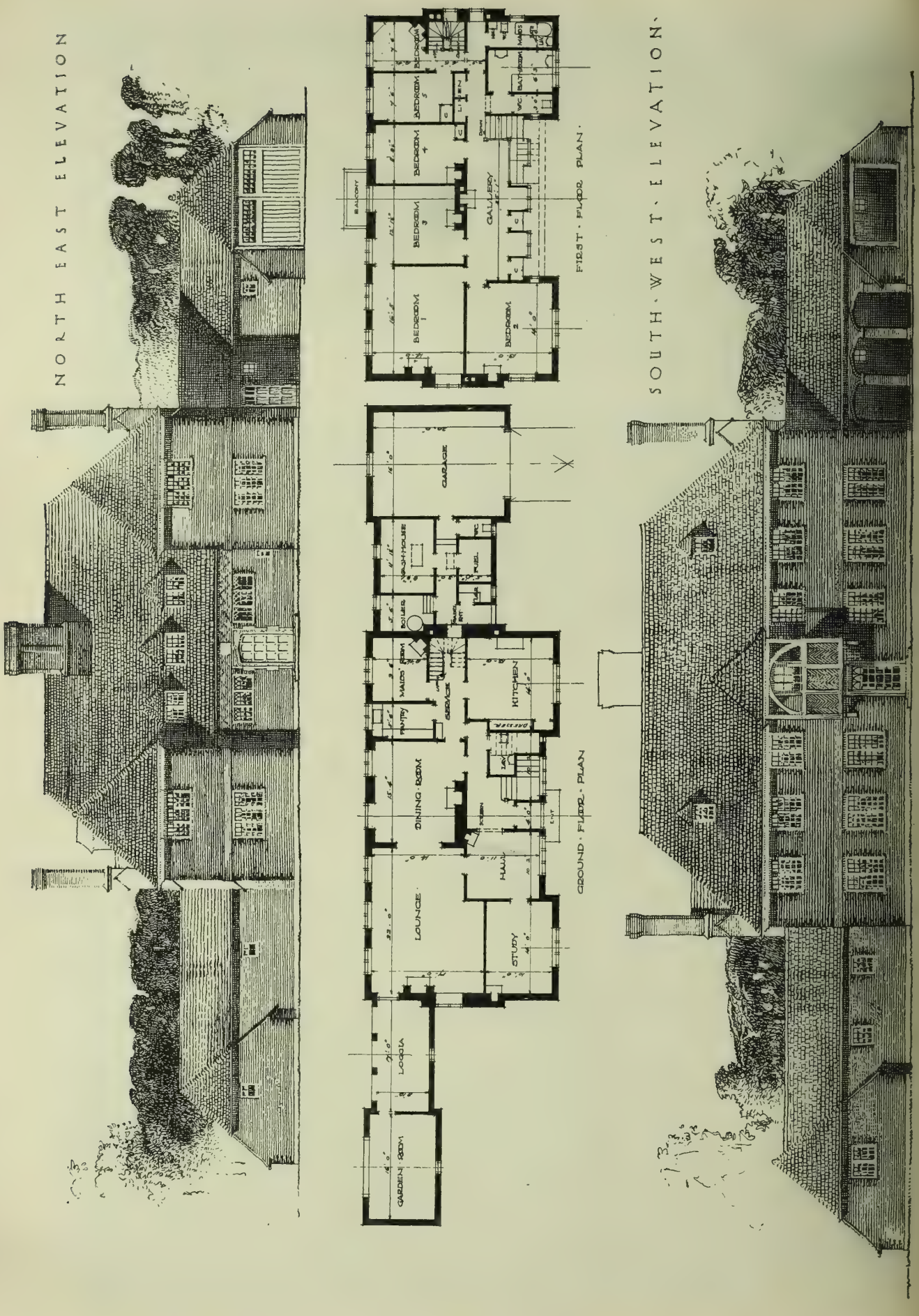


The Hall.



School, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent.

Mr. C. H. B. Quennell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



A House at Woldingham, Surrey. Mr. C. E. Hanscomb, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE

Decentralisation.

At a meeting of this Institute held on Friday ast, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Mr. R. H. Davidge (President) took the chair, when Alderman E. G. Culpin, L.C.C., read a paper n this subject. In the course of his address, e said decentralisation was in the natural ourse of progress. In the early days con-entration and centralisation were necessary or the perfecting of the organism. Consolida-ion followed, but then came the stage when the rue expression of the original idea was only btained by decentralisation and dispersion. The history of society from the first cluster of wellings at road junctions, the ford of a iver, a convenient fishing spot, or a place for efence or refuge, growing for purposes of utual help into the hamlet, the village, and he small town, was a complete analogy. The oming of steel, the growth of mechanical ndustries, enormous expansion of many towns, et up movements which converted this country rom a pastoral into the first manufacturing ation of the world. Without Public Health cts, without building by-laws, the newly rowing towns pushed out in every direction nean streets of mean houses; like a foul ctopus extending its tentacles everything ithin reach was covered. Objects of historic nterest or natural beauty disappeared before he on-rushing wave of brick and mortar. The ealth or convenience of the inhabitants seemed ardly ever to be thought of; men had become hands" for whom some shelter must be found o secure their labour; the only thing that emained sacred was the amount of profit which he individual owner could get out of his ndividual piece of land. The country town hich grew up around the church and market lace entirely changed its character; the old orld beauty which the art of designer and raftsman had fashioned out of local materials radually disappeared to make room for the ordid monotony of alien construction. The hronging thousands who, attracted by a new rage scale peopled the new mill and factory own, over-ran the provision, and they got the rowding of people in the houses, of houses on he site, and streets on the acre, with a tragic ale of disease, death and inefficiency revealed y every medical officer's statistics.

It was from this concentration that they ould trace most of the urban evils from which re suffer to-day in the way of slum areas, and hose tortuous thoroughfares which had so mphasised the necessity of town planning. or the purposes of the paper he must confine imself to the problems of London, but in a reater or lesser degree the principles would pply to the whole of the country.

It was difficult to say at what point the olicy of centralisation should stop; difficult o put a term for the growth of a town. The uilding of huge blocks of tenements would ot solve the problem even if they be as attrac-ive as those in Vienna and as high as those he L.C.C. are proposing in the Ossulston-street rea. Despite his enthusiasm for the cottage, ard facts caused one to recognise that under he existing order of things tenement dwellings ust for some time be a necessity in certain onditions, but he asked that it might be ecognised when they were provided that they ere only a make-shift and a poor alternative o the cottage solution. Vertical expansion as definitely wrong from a public health point f view; lateral expansion was impossible; herefore decentralisation must follow.

First they must clarify their ideas as to what ecentralisation meant as applied to the pro-lem which they had to face. At the present ime the L.C.C., principally responsible for ousing work within its area, was faced with he necessity of providing something like 7,000 houses a year to accommodate the normal ncrease of population, and for that purpose ome 2,000 acres of land must be provided early. The in-county land had, for practical urposes of housing on a large scale, long been xhausted, and they had the estates of Becontree, ,800 acres, Downham, 500 acres, Hendon, 650 acres, and Morden, 750 acres, rapidly being developed to provide for the accommodation of the many, many thousands of people who had applied for houses. But while the individuals whose wants were supplied lived themselves under healthier conditions than their neighbours, the moving of them out merely meant a stupendous increase in the journeys to and fro which had to be made between work and home, and a congestion of all the means of traffic. Therefore, it was not enough merely to take the workers out of their present conditions and give them comfortable houses on the outskirts of London. The new dormitory estates and garden suburbs might for a time serve as a palliation, but as an actual fact they were aggravating the evil, and there was no possible remedy save by the scheme which removed both work and workers far enough from the periphery. Nothing else, therefore, than the full embodiment of a garden city or satellite town would satisfy to-day's needs. And a garden city could not be built merely upon the outer edge of London.

It must not be merely a dormitory; it must combine the requisites of a naturally growing town and provide for healthy living and industry. It went without saying that it must be pre-planned on generous lines and of such a size as made possible a full measure of social and educational life, but when that limit was reached, development must cease. It must preserve to its urban centre that long-denied access to nature by securing a permanent belt of agricultural and park land, and while in the centre they avoided the evil heritages of the towns and made them impossible, on this agricultural belt they must do something towards the solution of the rural problem. Thus the twin problem and evil of centralisation might be dealt with, for while removing surplus population from the centre, they might restore to the countryside the labour so badly needed for food production, and by providing the amenities of the town in a new area they would overcome the social disadvantages which had driven the progressive land worker into the town. Further, as they knew so well in practice, to deal with this area properly it must be under one control, so the land should either be held in trust for the community by a developing company with restricted dividends, or should belong to the public.

For purposes of higher education and some other functions, the population of 50,000 suggested as a maximum would not be sufficient to maintain the necessary services. To complete the scheme, therefore, a satellite town should be established in definite relation to another, so that within a group of satellites—which might well include those growing around the nucleus of an existing small centre—there should be one which should provide opportunities of education, art, drama, &c., for the group. That, of course, pre-supposed scientific decentralisation upon a large scale. There was no reason why existing communities should not be adapted, and although that would present new difficulties, there would be many advantages, and the value of an old tradition would be very potent. Obviously, therefore, some large area was required for an ideal scheme, and it might be definitely established that at least some five miles of agricultural land should divide the new satellites. Urban and rural, the new town, while deriving its life from and to an extent dependent upon its parent body, must develop its own life. engender its own culture, nurture its own tradition. It must not be a village, it must not be suburb, but must grow up in the category of the true hierarchy of English development—the small, self-contained town, purged of its evils and provided with all the facilities for a fuller life that modern civilisation had secured. They had the examples of Letchworth and Welwyn to guide them, which had developed in spite of difficulties. The L.C.C. proposed to build 12,000 houses a year, and its budget provided for something like £6,000,000 for 12 months' expenditure on housing. He suggested that no more economical use of money could be made than the application of these millions of money, and these thousands of houses to the constitution of real satellite towns or garden cities.

From the point of view of pure economy there was no doubt that the transference of certain industries from overcrowded centres would pay many times over, and it might be, as so often happened, the economic urge rather than the humanitarian or æsthetic which would establish a definite move towards garden cities, and that urge might come from the industrial side before the more complex machinery of local government could assert itself. The manufacturer who made his business a science knew what he lost, apart from heavy rent and rates, from the surroundings in which his factory stood, and the homes in which his workers live. The industrial efficiency expert had no shadow of doubt on the subject. Proceeding to deal with the present congested state of London, the author pointed out that 274 accidents occur in the streets each day. The population of Greater London had grown from 6,661,000 in 1902 to 7,733,000 in 1925, and the journeys per head of population were 456 in 1925 as compared with 166 in 1902. The amount spent on these journeys was well over £20,000,000 per year, and if they could secure a practise of decentralisation they would not only save a proportionate amount of the expenditure, which was absolute economic waste, but they would reduce the amount of traffic on the roads and do something to lessen the toll of accidents and deaths.

Having stated his case, and, he hoped, proved that there was a case, what was the method of bringing about this desirable change and what machinery must be employed? As regarded the London area, he believed the L.C.C. could do it. There were difficulties, but difficulties existed only to be overcome. The chief of them was perhaps legislative and administrative. The L.C.C. possessed ample powers under the Town-Planning Act to schedule an area beyond its border for the purpose of creating a satellite it could purchase land, plan it, build houses, provide for factory sites, and so on, but it was still foreign country. The local authority might have a grievance that it had to provide facilities for an interloping population; the promoting authority would be spending its money to create rateable value for another body, and the inhabitants might not take kindly to being divorced entirely from their old home and associations. This last-named, if only a sentimental objection, was a very real one in practice, and he believed that the question of migration could be more easily achieved if, in the early stages at any rate, the new colony could be made a definite part of its parent or a definite satellite. The parent would receive the rates and be responsible for the outgoings until the time when on the same analogy the babe outgrew its childhood and determined to run alone. In this way initial difficulties would be eased, and the financial adjustments which would be necessary could be made comparatively easily.

To do this, London, still using that as an example, must either obtain powers to extend by means of colonies, taking outside areas into the county and leaving gaps between, or there must be set up such a Greater London as would contain such an area that within it should be ample room for the satellites.

A fallacy underlying much of the urban expansion that had taken place in the last fifty years had been the idea that by expanding the borders of a local authority and increasing its population, the administrative cost per head was thereby reduced. This was not borne out by the report of the Royal Commission on London Government, where it was pointed out that the cost of administration in London was the highest of all the cities of England—63s. 9d., as against 48s. 6d. in the six next greatest boroughs. It was difficult to give comparative figures where service provided was not comparable, but an attempt had been made in America, where it was found that there was a steady rise in cost of all governmental services when the population passed 30,000. The 50,000 group cost 3s. a head more than the 30,000; the 100,000 group £1 per head more; 300,000 group £2 15s. per head more; and the 500,000 group £3 5s. more.

The L.C.C. possessed the same powers as other municipal authorities under Section 54 of the

Local Government Act, 1888, of applying for expansion of its area, but as the word in the Statute was "alteration," it would probably be held that this did not apply to discontinuous extension. Perhaps a connecting corridor was theoretically possible, but the difficulties would be great. There was, however, a precedent, for in 1906 Los Angeles provided a "corridor" about 20 miles in length to connect up to the sea and provide its own port, some 20,000 acres of land being so added.

The Garden Cities Association had suggested the following procedure in case of a local authority developing a satellite town:—(*a*) Powers would be exercised by the local authority as a parent company; (*b*) residents in the new area would elect representatives to the local authority; (*c*) at some stage in the development of this new area a local authority would be established as an independent authority and compensation paid to the local authority in respect of its liabilities, &c., undertaken in the development of the new satellite town. This compensation might be on the following basis:—(1) The payment to the parent authority for all the expenses which it has incurred in the establishment of the satellite town. (2) A tribute from the new local authority to the parent local authority. Such tribute could be in the nature of a monetary tribute or the conveyance of certain ground rents; and, further, that the loan capital of the parent authority would be undertaken by the new authority.

The first essential for such a scheme was a proper survey of the needs and possibility of the areas concerned. They welcomed the fact that a beginning had been made with proposals for a regional plan for an area within 25 miles radius of London, inadequate and parsimonious as they were in some directions, but they really required something much bigger than that. To carry things further they needed a country-wide survey and a report upon the development of Britain as a whole. Casual and haphazard policies had brought them to the present position when slum clearance and traffic improvements were well-nigh impossible owing to cost. A national policy which could see national needs, and not merely parochial ones, should prevent these evils in the future. They were already realising that town planning apart from regional planning might be futile; he wanted to lead to the larger issue of country planning, which alone could deal with to-day's evils as affecting the whole country.

But they might hope that the Joint Committee for Greater London may have something definite to say as to areas which were suitable for satellite towns for the Home Counties and as to the means that should be adopted to establish them. When they visualised a 25-mile radius and realised that this overlapped Welwyn Garden City and was on the borders of Letchworth, they could see what possibilities there were. There would be no difficulty in providing sites for some score of real satellite towns in the 2,000 square miles which included on its borders Tonbridge, Guildford, Windsor, Hitchin, and Chelmsford.

For the first time there was the opportunity of making this survey, and they would hope, even against present appearances, that ultimately a comprehensive scheme might be prepared, as was recommended by the Unhealthy Areas Commission in 1920. Who should plan and prepare for this decentralisation? In his book, "Satellite Towns," Mr. Purdom envisaged a Garden City Commission charged with the duty of reporting upon such schemes, assisting in their preparation, supervising their construction, and helping in the finance. It was very interesting to note that, speaking the other day at a meeting in honour of the founder of garden cities, the Minister of Health stated:—"If we could multiply cities of this kind we should be providing the ideal solution of the most difficult problem, the problem of our overcrowded industrial towns. To take the factories to the people in the country, instead of keeping the people round the factories in the towns—that is something that is worth working for. We must educate the public to appreciate the possibilities of the application of the idea on a much larger scale. In that way we shall be preparing the soil for what seems the only practicable development—namely, the establishment and financing of some official organisation to finance, establish, and search out and acquire suitable sites for garden cities, and perhaps to develop them, perhaps in conjunction with existing local authorities, until they are able to stand on their own feet." He suggested that Mr. Chamberlain should draw the attention of the new Joint Regional Committee to this pronouncement of his. Indeed, national resources might be far worse utilised than in the creation of a new post for a Garden City officer, who should be put at the disposal of the Joint Committee and devote himself to the task of dealing with this specific problem. Such an officer would have quite enough to do to report in that way, and if the right man were appointed the expenditure on his office would be the most remunerative investment the Ministry had ever made. They could not over-emphasise the importance of the provision of proper sites; the tragic example of Becontree was sufficient to warn us in this direction; and the necessity of expert advice was pre-eminent.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, L.C.C., in proposing a vote of thanks to the author, said he agreed that the satellite town was that solution for the difficulties which faced them at present. He thought, however, that the fundamental problem which town-planners had now to face was the reform of the structure of local government, and he would like a consolidation of local government as far as he could in one big authority. He wanted a directly represented London municipality over a big area which would town-plan the whole area.

Dr. Raymond Unwin said he had spoken many times in favour of the policy of decentralisation. Some interesting figures had been published recently by Mr. D. Turner, who was mainly responsible for the rapid transit system of New York, and these showed that New York was fifteen years behind the increased traffic. It showed that the problem was not solvable by such means. In London, with three main avenues only east and west, they were allowing the density of building to increase in the central parts, and it was sheer folly to allow this to go on year after year. He believed the only solution was that proposed by Mr. Culpin, and it seemed to him that the difficulties raised by people in the way of this solution were absolute trifles compared with the difficulties which faced them if they did not adopt it.

Mr. W. H. Gaunt touched on the difficulties which beset those responsible for the Letchworth Garden City, and said that in any future satellite town he would like to see the experiment tried of selling land in the manufacturing area, as manufacturers hesitated to put up factories on leased land, whoever the landlords might be. He also considered that satellite cities might be established at a shorter distance from London than 30 miles.

The motion was carried and the author briefly replied.

PAINS AND PLEASURES OF ARCHITECTURE

This was the title which Mr. W. G. Newton gave to a lecture given under the Extra-mural Department of the University of Manchester last week. The lecture was the last of a series of three addresses on the art of building, arranged in conjunction with the Institute of Builders, the Manchester Society of Architects, and the Royal Manchester Institution.

The lecturer dwelt chiefly on the pleasures of architecture, and these he depicted in a series of lantern slides illustrating all periods, which called for little comment or explanation. The larger proportion of these illustrations were of modern houses and public buildings, the lecturer's aim being to show that there was a great deal of modern craftsmanship which was as fine, in its own necessarily machine-based way, as anything which had existed in the past.

Turning to the "pains" of his subject, he remarked that it had been well said that ancient civilisations had been destroyed by imported barbarians. We bred our own; one might see their mean habitations all over the countryside. In two slides the lecturer showed modern types of the "desirable residence," where the chief aim seemed to be for variety at all costs. He had a gentle reproof for certain architects whose reaction from the long rows of identical houses had produced an orgy of "variety" in which not only did every house present a medley of different styles, superfluous decoration, and nailed-on timbering, but in which each house was set at a different angle, which destroyed the symmetry of the road. However, during the last 40 years we had been fighting back to the old standard of beauty.

One of the architect's chief limitations was the size of his drawing paper. He ought to consider not only the house he was building, but the others which were to be built alongside it and those which were already there. In a closely built-up land like our own harmony must come before self-assertion; and we could get harmony without imitation. It was a common error of taste to suppose that everything must be different, either in a single house or in a street. Architecture got its best effects by repetition.

Repose and serenity was a mark of the best English work, old or modern; and for repose repetition skilfully managed was basic. On a larger scale repose rose to stateliness. All about the countryside was a rich heritage of ancestral skill, and it lay largely in the hands of architects to keep this precious heritage alive. Yet the craftsman's part was as important as the architect's: neither could get on without the other.

LAW REPORTS

A Concrete Block Account.

Before Judge Shewell Cooper, in the Mayor's and City of London Court recently, a claim was made by J. A. King & Co., Ltd., 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., fireproof slab and concrete block manufacturers, against Mr. B. C. Long, Arden Cottage, Greenford, Middlesex, for £13 14s. 6d. for concrete blocks supplied. Mr. Atkins was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Thorp represented the defendant.

Judge Shewell Cooper said the whole question was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to act upon the instructions received from Mr. Lord (defendant's builder) on May 10, and whether Mr. Long had allowed the plaintiffs to assume Mr. Lord had authority to order the goods in question. He could not find that the defendant was liable in the circumstances. Judgment was entered for the defendant, with costs.

Goods Wrongly Sold as Proprietary Materials.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Romer, Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., the manufacturers of Solignum wood preserving stain, recently applied for an injunction restraining Mr. S. Atlas, builder's merchant, of Hackney, from selling as and for Solignum, goods which were not of the plaintiff company's manufacture. For the defendant it was stated that he did not know that Solignum was a proprietary article, and that in selling what he did sell for Solignum, he was acting in good faith.

Counsel for the defendant raised the question of costs, and asked his lordship to exercise his discretion in view of the statement that the defendant had acted in ignorance. But the injunction was given with costs against the defendant.

National War Memorial, Dublin.

Dail Eireann have agreed, so it is understood, with the resolution of the Free State Senate declaring that a Joint Committee of both Houses should be appointed to consider the Merrion-square (Dublin) Bill, 1927. This Bill, which passed its second reading in the Senate only by the Chairman's casting vote, provides for the erection of an Irish national war memorial in Merrion-square, and the transformation of the square itself into a park of remembrance, which will be opened to the public.

LEGAL SECTION.

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

Distress for Drainage Rates.

A point may be briefly noticed which was ised in the recent case Rex *v.* Smith *ex rte* Porter (1927, 1 K.B. 478) under the nd Drainage Acts, 1861 and 1918, as ap- ed by local Acts to the area drained by the er Ouse. Those Acts relate to the drainage land for agricultural purposes, and the wers conferred by those Acts were vested the Ouse Drainage Board conferring upon e Board powers of Commissioners of sewers thin their district, including powers to levy es. The Board had made a drainage rate which the applicant Porter was assessed in spect of land in two places within the dis- ct. The applicant had paid the rate in spect of one of these holdings, but for some ason not stated in the report had refused to y in respect of the other property.

Eventually the Board had issued a warrant distress against the applicant, and one of eir bailiffs had seized a horse which was d for £10.

The claim for rates against the applicant mounted to £4 16s. 11d., but the Board imed from the applicant in all £12 8s. 1d., e balance between the two sums being for ts and expenses incidental to the distress, d they retained the sum received from the e of the horse in part satisfaction of the ns due to them. The applicant admitted tain sums, but claimed that the claim for penses was excessive by £6 16s. 8d. The plicant made a complaint before the justices at the costs and charges exceeded the ount allowed by the Distress (Costs) Act, 17, and the Distress (Costs) Act, 1827, t the justices held they had no jurisdiction hear the complaint. The applicant then plied for a rule nisi in the High Court to mpel the justices to hear and determine the mplaint, and that Court had to consider the nts raised by the applicant.

The Distress (Costs) Act, 1817, relates to tress for rent where the amount demanded l due does not exceed £20, and the costs l charges in respect of distress are not to eed the items and amounts set out in the edule. The Distress (Costs) Act, 1827, vides that all the provisions of the Act of 7 shall extend to any distress or levy ich shall be made for (*inter alia*) any poor es or sewer rate where the sum demanded l due does not exceed £20. The Sewers , 1833, section 55, gives the "Court of ers" power "To order and decree that costs charges and expenses of incidental to making and putting in force their orders decrees shall be paid and may be levied raised by distress," and the Sewers Act, , section 7, provides (*inter alia*) that it l be lawful for Commissioners of Sewers proof of non-payment of sewer rates to e their warrant to levy the said sum ums and also the costs and expenses in- ed in obtaining such warrant and in uting the same by distress and sale of the ls and chattels of the person liable to pay rates.

he question involved in the case was ther the two later Acts superseded the rous limits imposed on the expenses of ess by the earlier Acts. The Court, fol- ng the decision of the House of Lords oster *v.* Headland (1906, A.C. 286), where question was decided in reference to poor under the Distress (Costs) Acts and the ress for Rates Act, 1849, but the same ning applied, held that there was no sistency between the Distress (Costs) and the Sewers Acts, and they were ble of being read together, and therefore he cases to which the Distress (Costs) apply the limitations imposed by those statutes still remain, and if in a particular case, although for the recovery of an unpaid sewer rate, the scale prescribed is exceeded, there is nothing to prevent a complainant in reliance upon those Acts going to the justices and asking for the appropriate relief. The case was therefore remitted to the justices with a direction to hear it.

The Private Street Work Act, 1892.

The case Faulkner *v.* Hythe Corporation, which we noted in our issue for November 26, is now reported in full (1927, 1 K.B. 532), but there is nothing to add to our former note except the precise reasoning upon which the Court proceeded. It will be remembered that the Corporation had passed a resolution under section 6 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, to make up a certain street; the plans and specifications had been prepared and a provisional apportionment had been approved by resolution and published and a copy of the same had been served on the appellant on December 29, 1923. On January 21, 1924, an amended apportionment had been served on the appellant under section 11, but apparently it did not increase the amount of the estimate, as no mention is made of publication of this amended apportionment which under that section would be necessary if the estimate had been increased. On January 23 the appellant, under section 7 by notice in writing, had objected to the proposals of the respondents taking the objection under paragraph (*b*) that the street was repairable by the inhabitants at large.

It is here that the difficulty experienced in this case arose. Objections under section 7 have to be made during a month after publication and the appellant had fulfilled this condition, but the respondents had not at once under section 8 applied to a court of summary jurisdiction to have the objection determined, but had waited until the final apportionment had been served on the appellant under section 12 and then made the application. On service of the final apportionment the appellant had served a notice on the respondents repeating the objection he had taken under section 7. When the matter came before the justices the appellant contended that they had no jurisdiction to determine the objection.

To appreciate the point raised in the case we must first refer to the sections of the Statute. Section 8 provides that "at any time after the expiration of the said month" (that is the month within which objections under section 7 must be made) "the urban authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint a time for determining the matter of all objections made as in this Act mentioned." Then section 12, which relates to the final apportionment in subsection (2), provides that within one month after notice of the final apportionment the owner of premises may by written notice to the urban authority object to the final apportionment on grounds which are different from those which are set out in section 7, and which obviously refer to completed works, for the opening words of this section are "When any private street works have been completed." Then subsection (3) is as follows: "Objections under this section shall be determined in the same manner as objections to the provisional apportionment."

It was contended before the justices that as regards objections raised under section 7 the local authority must take steps to have them determined before the commencement of the works, and that after the final apportionment the only grounds of objection were those specified in section 12, and therefore at that stage the justices had no jurisdiction to hear and determine objections raised under section 7. The justices did not accept that view and a case was stated on the point for the opinion of the High Court.

The Court, constituted of three Judges, was unanimously of opinion that objections raised by frontagers under section 7 must be determined under section 8 before the commencement of the works. The Court referred to sections 9 and 10 and especially to section 11, which all refer to the stage before the works are commenced, and Mr. Justice Salter suggested that sections 9 and 10 should be read before sections 7 and 8. Those sections, as it was expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, close the first chapter of the story, and section 12 then commences with the words we have quoted above: "When any private street works have been completed," and the grounds of objection that can be taken then differ from those which can be taken under section 7. These words, the Lord Chief Justice pointed out, are thus by implication included in section 8, a view which he said was supported by the scheme of the sections and the language used in them, for the objections taken under section 7 are "objections to the proposals of the local authority" not to the works as completed. The Court therefore held that the contention of the appellant was right, the local authority having failed to have the objection determined at the proper time when the works were only proposed, the justices were without jurisdiction to deal with the application. This point has never before been definitely decided, but, as the Lord Chief Justice said in his judgment, it was assumed that the above was a true interpretation in Wirral Rural Council *v.* Carter (1903, 1 K.B. 646); Hayles *v.* Sandown Urban Council (1903, 1 K.B. 169; *The Builder*, February 21, 1903), and Pearce *v.* Maidenhead Corporation (1907, 2 K.B. 96; *The Builder*, April 20, 1907).

The extended report of the case now available throws no light on what the position of the parties is in these circumstances. The frontager, acting strictly within the terms of the Act, raised an objection which, if determined in his favour, would have affected the status of the street (see Wakefield *v.* Cooke (1904, A.C. 31; *The Builder*, December 26, 1903, and our first article on "Making Up New and Private Streets"). If the frontager had been out of time in taking his objection he could not have raised it at all under the Act (Porthcawl Urban District Council *v.* Brogden, 1917, 1 Ch. 534; *The Builder*, March 23, 1917), or apparently in any other proceeding, for section 8 subsection (2) provides "No objection which could be made under this Act shall be otherwise made or allowed in any court proceeding or manner whatsoever." Here, however, it is the local authority who was in default in having the objection determined, and Mr. Justice Avory in the case we are considering held that the words in section 8 subsection (1), "the urban authority . . . may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint a time for determining the matter of all objections," are mandatory when any objection to the provisional apportionment is raised, and mean "shall apply." The proceedings against this particular frontager appear abortive and presumably he will not in these proceedings be liable to pay his quota of the expenses incurred in making up the street, but had this objection raised by him been adjudicated upon at the proper time and the contention of the frontager been upheld that the street was, in fact, repairable by the inhabitants at large, this would have determined the status of the street against all the world (Wakefield *v.* Cooke), and the decision would have affected all the frontagers in the street.

The position is a very curious one, and we dare not venture to suggest what the ultimate effect of the decision now given may be.

ARBITRATION IN DISPUTES

At an ordinary general meeting of the Institute of Arbitrators, held at 28, Bedford-square on March 15, Capt. W. T. Creswell, barrister-at-law and member of council, delivered an interesting lecture on "Arbitration in Disputes." Opening his paper, the lecturer said that the method of settling disputes between man and man by arbitration or final reference to a third person had been in honourable use from very ancient times. In primitive times the arbitrator's award was no doubt often administered summarily with his club. Plato, in his work, "The Laws," written about 350 B.C., said: "In the first place, there shall be elected judges in the courts who shall be chosen by the plaintiff and defendant in common; these shall be called 'arbiters' rather than judges."

More recently, though still three centuries ago, in Blake's case, A.D. 1606, it was stated that "generally in all actions when damages only are to be recovered, arbitrament is a good plan."

Arbitration, then, was a method by which, in the event of two or more parties disagreeing, the points in dispute were submitted to the arbitrament of a third independent party—the arbitrator—by whose judgment the contending parties agree to be bound. His decision was called the award.

The most fruitful origin was in some agreement or contract which has failed to define the point in dispute with a clearness which convinced both parties of its intended meaning. It was true that occasionally, but rarely, the parties to a dispute might make an oral agreement to submit to the decision or arbitration of a third party; but unless the dispute was limited to some very simple point, men had a natural and wise preference for having the points of difference clearly stated in writing. In fact, oral submissions were not submissions under the Arbitration Act of 1889. Under the Act the submission could be any form of written, typed or printed document or documents, or by mutual bond or by deed, and might be contained in a series of letters between the parties which were submitted to the arbitrator in order that he might construe the exact undertakings set forth therein. It was customary, also, if a submission was once made, to agree to refer all future disputes which might arise from the same undertaking to the same arbitrator. Often, fortunately, the parties at the juncture when a dispute had arisen, preferred to submit to arbitration as being a more expeditious and less costly procedure than resort to the Courts. The County Courts frequently *advised* litigants to go to arbitration, although they could not force them to do so. The High Court, however, had powers now given under Sections 93–96 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidated) Act, 1925, to refer cases to an official referee, or to a special arbitrator who was conversant with the matters in dispute.

The ultimate benefit from a submission by consent of both parties was, firstly, economy, as avoiding costly litigation in the courts, and secondly, that the arbitrator, discreetly chosen, emanated the right atmosphere for clear and satisfactory consideration and evidence. Arguments which might influence a jury when presented with forensic eloquence by Counsel, were, to use a Yankeeism, "brought down to brass tacks" by the arbitrator's clear knowledge of the technical phraseology and customs of the particular trade or calling within which the dispute had arisen. Counsel was then limited to clear legal argument.

An arbitration was not a valuation, though the two were often confused. The distinction was made thus: If a judicial enquiry was intended by the parties to an existing or prospective dispute, the result was an arbitration; but if a question of values was referred to a third party, for his personal opinion on that point alone, and in order to prevent a dispute arising, the result was a valuation.

The validity of an award was often disputed, not because its ultimate justice was questioned, but because the procedure at the inquiry could be shown to have been irregular. For centuries it had been recognised that a competent tribunal, properly appointed and agreed to by the parties to a dispute, was clothed with all the powers necessary to make and give a final and binding decision on all questions of law, fact, and mixed fact and law, which arise in the course of the hearing.

The importance of an arbitration clause in a contract could not be overrated, for not only was the machinery set up under the Arbitration Act, 1889, as amended by the Judicature Act, 1925, for the mode of procedure on a dispute arising under the contract, but also that for enforcing the decisions when arrived at by the tribunal as a judgment or order of the Court. The grounds on which an award could be set aside or referred back were, shortly:—

1. When the arbitration or award had been improperly procured or material evidence was fraudulently concealed.
2. When there was misconduct on the part of the arbitrator or umpire.
3. When the essentials of a valid award were lacking.
4. Discovery of fresh evidence not known to the arbitrator at the time of the hearing.
5. Admitted mistakes in the award.
6. Evident mistakes.
7. Award judged as illegal by the courts.

Misconduct on the part of the arbitrator or umpire would appear to include:—

1. Failure to decide all the matters referred.
2. The decision of matters not included in the submission.
3. Making an award that is inconsistent, uncertain, ambiguous, and erroneous.
4. Irregularity in the proceedings.
5. Unfairness.
6. Refusing to state a case.
7. Delegation of authority.
8. Acceptance of hospitality from one of the parties.
9. The acquisition of an interest in the subject matter of the reference.
10. Bribery and corruption.

Persons signing any agreement to refer, or to submit, to arbitration, placed themselves under the control of the Act, and more particularly under Schedule I of the Act, unless the Act, as was possible if preferred, was ruled out by the particular submission itself. The obligations imposed on the parties included examination on oath or affirmation, the production of all books, and, in fact, subjection to all and every reasonable requirement of the arbitrator in his endeavour to sift out the truth. This gave the arbitrator great powers, and, indeed, was his main ground of authority in conducting the reference. During the proceedings, either party might require the arbitrator to state a case for the opinion of the Court; and if he refused to do so, the party making this request could ask for the proceedings to be adjourned, so that application might be made to the Court to order him to state a case; and if so ordered, he was bound to comply, but there was no way in which the claimant or respondent himself could compel him to do so.

For some years the Legislature had seen the necessity to provide arbitration under Statute. For instance, the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, which provided arbitration to decide compensation due in respect of the compulsory acquisition of land by some statutory undertaking trading for profit; and later the Public Health Act, 1875, provide for recourse to arbitration in cases of compensation for land compulsorily acquired by a local or public authority or for injury caused by the exercise of powers otherwise given by the Act.

A detailed list of other Acts in which provision was made for arbitration was given.

The lecturer said that he had previously referred to the report of the Committee on the Law of Arbitration. It would not be out of place to touch upon some of their suggestions and findings. As to the time within which an award must be made and enlargement of that time, it was pointed out that an arbitrator at the outset could extend the time for a century, and it was suggested that he should make his award with all reasonable dispatch.

It was suggested that there should be a right of appeal, both in the case of an action stated for the opinion of the Court under Section 19 of the 1889 Act, and in the case of an award stated in the form of a special case under Section 7 and before a single judge. At present there was no appeal under Section 19 from a decision of opinion of the Court, but under Section 7 there was an appeal without leave and there were recommendations as to how such cases could be speeded up.

Further, it was suggested that when two arbitrators were appointed, they must at once appoint an umpire, and that either party could apply to the Court or a judge for the umpire to act as sole arbitrator.

There were, said the lecturer, many other suggestions, especially as to the enforcement of an award, both in this country and on the agent of a foreign party who had represented that party in arbitration in this country.

The Legislature had shown a constantly increasing desire to aid and encourage private arbitration, and this had received the full support of the Courts. This should give the Institute the greatest confidence in its earnest endeavour to build up and strengthen its Corporation and its aim to become a useful factor in the scheme of things.

The President then moved a vote of thanks to Captain Creswell for his masterly and scholarly address, and reminded the meeting that its purpose was in part to initiate discussion. At the next meeting, to be held in April, there would be a discussion, to be opened by Mr. W. Gillbee Scott, F.R.I.B.A., dealing with the report of the Committee on the Law of Arbitration, and he hoped that members would have read the report by that time and come prepared.

Major W. E. Watson, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that Captain Creswell was a recent acquisition to the Council but that already he had been given full scope for his activities on committees whose purposes would be disclosed later. He mentioned that cases were familiar in which both parties to an arbitration came in a friendly manner to the arbitrator and asked for a decision, each party agreeing to pay its own, or a fixed proportion of the total costs. He suggested that such cases should be done away with. Again, in cases where in building disputes, architects were appointed as sole arbitrators, it was put forward in the Report of the Committee that the parties concerned should be able to go to Court and have the architect's authority set aside. Another point suggested in the report of the Committee was that no seal should be required in arbitrations submitted by limited companies. This was a step in the right direction.

Captain S. E. Redfern said that he was afraid that the lecturer and Major Watson had to some extent trespassed upon what Mr. Gillbee Scott would say in April. The lecturer had, however, selected one point of the Committee's Report on the Law of Arbitration which should never have been in: that was, that an arbitrator could with impunity extend the time for award a century forward. He suggested that any arbitrator who proposed such a thing would at once convict himself of very grave misconduct. Regarding the relative costs of arbitration and litigation, he himself had come across arbitration which had cost much more than litigation because it was "full dress." He felt that as far as the members of the Institute were concerned, a great point was that if the activities of the Institute were to be extended there would have to be less of those "full-dress" cases. One of the most important things an arbitrator should be able to do was to accustom himself to sitting with out lawyers. It was his experience that for a person having an issue to settle, the only inducement for arbitration over litigation was the definite saving in cost. Otherwise he went to Court and got his money's worth in ceremony.

Mr. J. E. Yerbury said that he did not think that the lecturer and Major Watson had

d too little attention to the question of t. There were certain recognised rules ich arbitrators had to follow. His experi-e was that the average man would shun urts and would rather have his case set th in a private room. There would be an reased desire for arbitration when it was n that there was a decrease in the cost and speeding up of decisions.

THE PRESIDENT said that there had been a at deal of discussion about the costs of bitration and would like to assure them that e Council had had that well in view. A le of charges had been laid down by the stitution, and the smallest charge for arbi-tion was five guineas, which one or two ple had thought too low. Thus they could e that the question had been gone into very roughly.

CAPTAIN CRESWELL then replied briefly to the nts raised.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CHURCH

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, V.-P.R.I.B.A., turing on Early Christian architecture at the ntral School of Arts and Crafts recently, said at in the whole of human history there was no enomenon so striking as the rise and progress the Christian faith and its spread through the ilised world. Originating in a humble sphere the community in Syria, a distant Roman ovince, it was, by the fourth century of its era, e recognised State religion of the Roman npire, in spite of opposition and persecution m the learning, wealth and power of the most lightened nations. The first Christian urches were of perennial interest as the fore-nners of all the wonderful developments in chitecture and craftsmanship devoted to the rvice of the Christian religion throughout the rld, and the style, both in respect to its pre-cessors and successors, illustrated the con-nuity of architectural development.

The Early Christians were poor at first—they d neither funds nor churches—and craftsman-ip, too, was at a low ebb. Paganism was ssing away and many of its temples were lling into disuse and so to ruin. These ruins came the quarries from which the Christian urch builders obtained material more or less ady for service. A study of their churches vealed long lines of columns with dissimilar afts, often supporting various types of pitals, surmounted by architraves formed of eces placed side by side to form a continuous ne, regardless of their variety of carved orna-ent. The detail was mixed, but the general fect was dignified and imposing, and led the e surely and directly to the sanctuary and the gh altar, the centre of Christian ceremonial. he purpose of Christian churches was to shelter congregation, in striking contrast to the pur-se of pagan temples, which was to shelter the atue of the god. The old style was thus apted to the new purpose with as little waste d as much economy as possible, and this in elf gave these churches a special character. he lecturer summarised the theories as to the igin of the basilican church plan, whether from e atrium of a Roman house, the scholæ or eeting-places for the learned, from the Roman asilica or hall of justice, or from the old pagan mple, each of which, he said, had its own dvocates.

Technical Teachers.

The annual conference of the Association of achers in Technical Institutions will be held is year at Plymouth, from Friday, June 3, Tuesday, June 7. The provisional pro-amme includes, in addition to the business the conference, a number of visits. Arrange-nts are being made to visit, amongst other aces, portions of Plymouth of historical and chitectural interest. Moorland and sea cursions are also being organised, and an portant feature will be an educational and dustrial exhibition in the Guildhall, from ne 4 to 10, inclusive.

THE LONDON SOCIETY

"THE MAKING AND UN-MAKING OF THE LONDON SLUMS."

ON Friday last, MR. MONTAGUE FORDHAM, M.A., Council Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Association, delivered an interesting lecture on this subject to the London Society at St. John-street, MR. GEORGE DUCKWORTH, F.S.A., C.B., being in the chair. The lecturer said that he proposed to deal not with all the causes that had combined to create the London slums, but with one only—the influx of the people from the country to London—and then he would show how that drift could be turned back. The London slums began, he presumed, to be created in the fifteenth century, but the main modern cause of the modern condition began in the first thirty years of the last century. And it began not in the town but the countryside. It arose in this way. In those years the control of the farming industry passed into the hands of three classes: the landlord, the dealing and the financier classes; they had been tempted by the large natural profits of food production and agriculture in the hope of securing these profits for themselves. The dealers were the dominating factor. Dealing in farm produce at a profit was actually illegal up to 1844, but in 1800 Pitt, inspired no doubt by the new Economists of the English School, declared in a famous speech in the House of Commons that the action of dealers was not hostile to the national policy—then a new idea. Under the new system a class rapidly grew who bought from farmers below the market price, and with the help of the new country bankers held up the produce until they could sell it dear. The farmers, rapidly impoverished by this system, turned on the labourers and drove them down to a state of poverty and misery which, having relation to the wealth of the time, was unique in English history. There was a sort of general strike throughout the south of England at any rate. When this strike failed, the country people decided to leave the country and go to the towns or colonies. It was this that created the present troubles. In the last hundred years, on an average, somewhere about 1,000 country people have left the country week by week. Of these, perhaps half went to the towns and industrial centres and half to the colonies. London had received perhaps 100 strong, rosy-faced men every week for a hundred years. They represented perhaps to-day a country-bred population of 2½ millions. This migration could be studied in detail. There was a young man of the labouring class born about the year of the battle of Waterloo, who used as an old man to claim that he was the first to leave the Mordens in Cambridgeshire for London. It was in the reign of William IV that he walked up. He got a job in a yard, where there were horses, somewhere near where King's Cross Station now stands. A practical and intelligent lad, he made friends with the foreman, and whenever there was a vacancy in the yard he sent down to his own village for one of his relations. He was a voluntary migration agent.

The lecturer then proceeded to analyse the situation. Probably the larger proportion of these men came in at the top of the unskilled labour market; from these many went up. But in any case they crushed others out and down, and these men ground another layer of society down. Thus were created first overcrowding, then slums, and finally unemployment. Thus were the slums made: now to un-make them we had to turn the stream back, to withdraw the pressure on the towns.

It was easy to minimise the importance of this problem; on the other hand, it is well to remember that it was the very condition that appeared to have destroyed earlier civilisations, probably Babylon, certainly Rome. The peasantry drifted into the towns, they created first slums and then unemployment. The Government adopted the policy of "panis" and "circuses": bread and entertainments. "Doles" and free cinema entertainments for the children of the unemployed were, he was informed, a feature of the life of some towns to-day. How, then, were we to cure a tendency that had always succeeded in its destructive course in the past? There were four new elements in this civilisation that made it possible—he wished, said the lecturer, he dared say probable. The first was electricity, which made it possible to decentralise industry; the second was the fact that under modern conditions we could somewhere about double food-production in our own country at prices well below present ones. The third cause was intellectual: we knew all about the economic and social questions involved, and we knew how to deal with them—we had built up in the last forty years a complete new learning. And, finally, we had developed an entirely new power, he would venture to call it Communal Free Will: the power to think out and work out and carry out a new constructive policy.

Now supposing we could take advantage of these new elements in life, what exactly had we to do? We had to restore the balance between agriculture and industry—only a partial remedy—and what was more important, we had to decentralise industry.

If we could do this, we could withdraw the 2½ millions of the people of London, who represented the rural influx of the last hundred years. Then we could un-make the slums; we could raze them to the ground and turn them into open spaces. That was the way to unmake the slums.

The lecturer then dealt with agriculture, an important but not an all-important element in our problem. Agriculture was important because it was, firstly, the only employment in this country that could find work at good wages for a large number of men: the estimates varied from half a million to two millions; and secondly, because by the development of agriculture we could produce essential wealth on a very large scale with small relative expenditure of capital, at prices well below those that we were accustomed to doing to-day. This would perhaps prove a little puzzling, but it was true. We knew, then, definitely how to solve that problem, and when we had solved it, there were plenty of men to come. Men who had come from the country since the war and men who came before the war had made a little money and wanted to get back. There were also others: the English townsmen, judging from the war-time allotments, were born cultivators. The decentralisation of industry was also a fundamental element. "We used to say," said Mr. Borlase Matthews, the great electrician, "that trade follows the flag. We might say to-day that it follows the electric main." The essential feature of an intelligent decentralisation policy was the distribution of electricity and cheap electricity right through the country. Then we could put our new towns, with electrically-driven industries in a large number of cases, anywhere we liked, provided we had the electric mains.

Now what was the position of our civilisation? We knew from our knowledge of history, of economics and sociology how to solve this particular problem. Everything had been carefully explored, analysed and re-analysed. Had we learnt the solutions too late? He did not know, but there were some things to be seen that suggested a hope. He had seen hundreds of square miles of the countryside reconstructed in England under the limited powers given by the Small Holdings Acts. He had seen a new life and a new civilisation created. It was done by country-people.

If, then, they had the balance of political power, they might be able to use it to the national advantage. If so, we might yet restore agriculture to its natural position in the national life, decentralise industry, and reduce the pressure on the great towns. In fact, reverse the policy of the last hundred years—and, incidentally, empty the slums.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XI

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Section II of the Report of the London Building Acts Committee deals with the Height of Buildings and Open Spaces about Buildings.

10. That there is urgent necessity for some regular system in place of the present conflicting rules. That certain rules are necessary while others unfairly differentiate between similar classes of buildings.

11. In large parts of London there is great encroachment on light and air owing to the present right (with a few exceptions) to build to a height of 80 ft. On any site occupied by old buildings and in any old footway or cartway, even though the old buildings are but a few feet high, special enactment should be directed to restricting this encroachment, especially as limitations which might operate, owing to the claim of light and air, can be negatived by agreement between owners on either side of narrow streets.

Note.—See Section 49 in last issue and the last paragraph of note to same.

12. That in any case an existing old building should be allowed to be rebuilt to the existing height.

13. Private interests of building owners should not outweigh the public interests in seeing that adequate light and air are provided in every street.

14-17. With few exceptions in old or new streets with a width of 50 ft., buildings can be erected 80 ft. high, equal to about 1½ times the width of street, and this is suggested as a reasonable proportion of height in general cases. This would mean a slight increase in new streets, but would restrict the height in narrow old streets; such restrictions are specially and urgently necessary. A loss of building development would be entailed in narrow streets, but permission should be given for an increased height in wide streets as above mentioned. The City of London to retain its present privileges and exemptions from the suggested restriction on height in narrow streets.

18. That while under Paragraph 4 the L.C.C. should have power in new streets to lay down a building line beyond which buildings may not be erected, this sacrifice of building land might be set off somewhat by the slight increase on height of buildings.

19. The L.C.C. to retain power to grant increased heights in special situations.

20. That the present obligation to serve notice on every owner within 100 yds. of a building proposed to be increased over statutory height, should be abandoned or a public notification only given.

21. Section 40 of the London Building Act, 1894, should be modified so that no basement area need be provided where the rear of the site abuts on a street and all basement rooms are adequately ventilated.

22. Section 41 should be amended so that the area at the rear of all domestic buildings shall be 150 sq. ft.

23. The restriction with regard to working-class dwellings in Section 13 (5) should be omitted and all domestic buildings should be dealt with on the same basis.

24. Whether a domestic building does or does not abut on a street, air space at the rear should be provided.

25. In new streets a back passage or some other means of access to the rear of rows of buildings should be provided.

Note.—As practically the whole of the undeveloped land in the County of London has been scheduled under the Town Planning Act, which restricts domestic buildings to twelve to the acre, the foregoing provision in this case would hardly be necessary.

26. The requirement that plans of working-class dwellings which do not abut upon a street shall be submitted to the London County Council for approval of air space, should apply to all domestic buildings in such situations.

27. Bedrooms with top light only should be forbidden.

28. Under Section 45 a bedroom window may open into a long, narrow court; this section should be reviewed on the lines that the window should be in such a position that at least the centre of the room should be adequately lit. It should be made clear that only one window of each bedroom need comply and not every one.

29. Permission to extend a frontage 40 ft. down a narrow street is hardly sufficient for modern requirements; 50 ft. is suggested.

Section III of the London Building Acts Committee deals with Materials and Construction and before proceeding with Part VI of the Act (Construction of Buildings), it would be advisable to quote their suggestions upon this part of the Act.

Paragraph 30. Many of the provisions of the present constructional clauses are obsolete.

31. London should be in a position to deal directly with technical matters, such as thickness of walls, coverings of roofs, &c., instead of having to obtain Parliamentary sanction for every detail.

32. That the argument that fixed rules of construction are elements of security for buildings and property owners, that alterations in the law are not conducive to economy in building operations, and that while the L.C.C. have power to grant exemptions and modifications in the majority of cases the needed elasticity is provided, does not appear conclusive.

Note.—The following appears in the R.I.B.A. *Journal*, March 19, 1927: The L.C.C. have resolved: "As regards the objection raised by the Ministry of Health, that a power of waiver applied to single regulations would result in a tendency to postpone the difficult and important task of bringing the main regulations up-to-date and to rely upon working upon continual waivers until the regulations did not really govern the matter, we have asked all Committees concerned to secure that, if the exercise of a power of waiver becomes so frequent as, in effect, to make regulations more honoured in the breach than the observance, the amendment of the regulations shall be undertaken."

It is hoped that this will result in the early issue of the revised Reinforced Concrete Regulations and the amendment of the Building Acts which have been so long under consideration.

33. If laws are obsolete it seems useless to keep them on the Statute Book, particularly if unnecessary delay and expense are involved for automatic consents.

Note.—See leading article in *The Builder* on "A Suggested Change in Building Law," February 11, 1927, and report of lecture by Professor Reilly on "Developments in Building Methods," in same issue.

34. Procedure by "by-laws" or "regulations" seems antiquated as regards London.

35. The questions of construction of buildings and materials to be used are substantially technical matters which are of vital interest to the architect, engineer, builder and property owner.

36. Under the procedure of by-laws and regulations, however, none of these four interested classes are party to the initial framing of the law, which is only disclosed when it is practically in a completed shape. Parliament should be asked to give the L.C.C. the privilege to amend rules of construction and building materials if exercised by all parties concerned openly and freely. If this were done the L.C.C. could from time to time rid itself of a great deal of unnecessary work in the way of applications and consents and building work could be expedited.

37. The L.C.C. should be empowered to set up an Advisory Board on which architects, engineers, builders, and property owners should be represented to frame from time to time rules for construction and building materials. When these rules are sanctioned by the L.C.C. they should become binding on the public.

38. The Advisory Board should always meet in public and may consider amendments put forward by any interested party who may also, on invitation, appear in support or opposition.

PART VI.—CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Section 53.—Subject to any by-laws of the Council made in pursuance of this Act, walls shall be constructed of the substances and in the manner and of not less than the thickness prescribed by this Act or mentioned in the First Schedule of this Act.

Note.—The Schedule applies to walls built of bricks not less than 8½ in. long, or of stone or other blocks of hard and incombustible substance, the beds or courses being horizontal.

1. Every building . . . shall be enclosed with walls . . . and the footings shall rest on the solid ground or upon concrete, or upon other solid substructure. (The District Surveyor has complete power over the foundations of chimney shafts, but otherwise footings and foundations are subject to by-laws.) The Ministry of Health dispenses with footings to walls of houses, and sanction can be obtained from the L.C.C. to omit brick footings under these circumstances. It may be noted that whilst the general public have to put footings to the walls of buildings, such footings are usually omitted from all classes of buildings erected by the Crown.

2. This deals with the bonding, &c., of walls.

3. Walls not built of brick, stone or other hard and incombustible material laid in horizontal beds or courses shall be one-third greater than the thickness prescribed.

Note.—In districts outside London all stone walls, &c., are usually required to be one-third thicker than brick walls.

4. The thickness of any wall of a dwelling-house if built of materials other than those before specified shall be deemed to be sufficient if made of the thickness required by Parts I and II of this Schedule, or of such thickness as may be approved by the Council.

Note.—If you wanted to build "cob" walls to a dwelling house, the thickness of same would probably be equal to those of the warehouse class under Part II of the Schedule.

5. When hollow walls are constructed there shall be a wall on one side of the hollow space of the full thickness prescribed by this Act.

Note.—Houses of two floors erected outside London can be constructed with hollow walls formed with two half brick walls and a 2 in. cavity between. Why it should be necessary to have a 9 in. and a 4½ in. wall for a similar building in London is not readily understandable and an alteration should be made when the Act is amended.

6. Heights of stories.—The mode of measurement is plainly set out.

7. Height of external and party walls.—For the purpose of determining the thickness of a wall the height of such wall shall be measured from the base of the wall to the top of the topmost story whether such wall is carried to the full height or not, or in case of a gable when there are no stories in the roof to half the height of the gable.

Note.—If a two-story house is erected, the height of the external and party walls would be measured from the base of the wall to the top of the first story, and the wall (8½ in.) would be regulated by this height. If, however, you put a story, say, wholly in the roof, the height would be measured from the base of the wall to the top of the topmost story (the second story) and "the wall shall be 13 in. thick below the topmost story, and 8½ in. thick for the rest of its height." This means that the external and party walls for the ground and first floor must be 4½ in. thicker, although practically no extra weight is carried. Application can be made to the L.C.C. to use 9 in. walls throughout for houses with the third story in the roof. This is one of the waivers where the present regulation will probably be amended.

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

e are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot pt responsibility for contributed replies, especially on l matters.

*y we appeal to our correspondents to submit their ies on paper of a size easily filed, and written as bly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—*ED.

Rule of Thumb for Pricing Timber.

[REPLIES TO "TYRO," MARCH 11.]

SIR,—The replies to "Tyro" on this subject your last issue give systems of calculation ich require proportional variations from a ed basis, and considerable mental agility and culating ability. The following method has merit of being easily mastered :—

To the price per standard in £ add one-half ; duct 1 for every 32 in the addition, and the swer is price per cubic foot in pence. The ult is correct to a fraction of a penny.

mples (in issue of March 18) :— cub. ft.

1) Price per standard .. £25
Add one-half .. 12½
37½
Deduct 1 for every 32 .. 1
36½ = 3s. 0½d.

2) Price per standard .. £8 5 0
Add one-half .. 4 2 6
Say 12½
Deduct 1 for every 32 ½
12 = 1s. 0d.

3) Price per standard .. £20
Add one-half .. 10
30
Deduct 1 for every 32 1
29 = 2s. 5d.

4) Price per standard .. £60
Add one-half .. 30
90
Deduct 1 for every 32 3
87 = 7s. 3d.

J. BARRON.

SIR.—The quickest method of accurately icing a foot lineal of any scantling is as llows :—

Call the price in pounds sterling per standard decimal as, say, £30 per standard, the multi- lier is 0.3d. If £35, then the multiplier is 35d.

Take the sectional area of scantling in square ches as, say, 3 × 2 = 6 sq. in. sectional area. hese 6 sq. in. × 0.3d. = 1.8d. per lineal foot, ecause there are 23,760 ft. 1 × 1 in a standard, nd there are 240 pence in a £.

Add 1 per cent. to 23,760
237
nd you get 23,997

hich is 240 × 100.

If you want absolute accuracy, add 1 per cent.

Proof.—There are 165 cubic ft. in a Peters- urgh Standard, the cost of which is, say, £30. he sum then is :—165 × 12 × 12 in. = 165 × 44 × 0.3d. = 7128d. £29 14 0
Add 1 per cent. .. 6 0
£30 0 0 and so on.

I discovered this rule when checking large mber accounts in war time, and find it works mply and accurately. I never use a timber lculator now for it is easy to work out entally the value of any scantling near nough for any practical purpose, and any one an grasp the whole calculation without quiring a timber calculator to help, or even pencil and paper. I have found the rule ost useful, and that being the case I pass it n. hoping that it will give help to others.

G. W. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.

Non-Sweating Plaster.

[REPLY TO MR. J. W. BUTLER, MARCH 11.]

SIR,—Does your correspondent mean the atural throwing off of the moisture in new work or the collection of condensation on the inside surface ? If the former, I have no faith in anything of a sealing nature where the moisture in the work cannot be driven through to the outer face. The water is there, and as it cannot penetrate the hygeian rock, it can only get out by the inner surface, and this it will do eventually, and with a rush, if an attempt has been made to seal the surface of the wall. In this I speak from bitter experience. If it is a matter of dealing with condensation, there is nothing better than a lime stucco finish to cope with it, though adequate ventilation can do much.

DANGER.

Demolishing Hollow Walls.

[REPLY TO "G.A.," MARCH 18.]

SIR,—The hollow wall pulled down had no openings where a damp course would have been used. I did, however, notice in particular the damp course to the walls immediately above ground level. This was found to be absolutely perished. The damp course in question was of asphalt, supplied in rolls, which was used to a great extent at that particular time. With regard to a damp course over openings in hollow walls, my opinion is that the only safe damp course for the purpose is 2 lb. or 3 lb. lead, and if that is too expensive stout zinc is far preferable to bitumen sheeting.

WELLER W. SANDELL.

"Cement-Stucco."

SIR,—I have frequently come across the term "cement-stucco." In these parts (Aberdeen) we never hear this expression, and the association of these words seems rather contradictory. The word "stucco" with us is used exclusively for plaster of Paris. Plaster of Paris and cement are opposed to one another, and I should be pleased to learn what meaning the expression "cement-stucco" is intended to convey.

A. B. C.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Future of London Bridges.

MR. BALDWIN, the Prime Minister, informed Sir W. Davison and Sir G. Hume that His Majesty's Government had given most careful consideration to the Report of the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic in London, presided over by Lord Lee. His Majesty's Government were prepared to make a grant from the Road Fund to the London County Council of 75 per cent. of the approved cost of reconstructing the existing Waterloo Bridge in the manner recommended by the Commission. The acceptance of the proposal to preserve Waterloo Bridge involved the provision of further facilities for cross-river traffic at Charing Cross. The Government were therefore inviting the London County Council and the Southern Railway Company to join with them in appointing engineers to examine the scheme for the double-decker road and railway bridge put forward by the Commission, and would be prepared to contribute to the scheme if, after examination of its engineering, financial and æsthetic aspects, it appeared satisfactory.

As regarded the proposed Ludgate Bridge, if the City Corporation decided to proceed with the scheme, the Government were prepared to make a grant on the same basis as the Government had contemplated in the case of the St. Paul's Bridge scheme, viz., 50 per cent. of the net cost of the road approaches. The Government also agreed with the Commission in thinking that the Victoria Dock-road was a scheme of urgent importance, and were prepared to make a grant on the basis of 75 per cent. towards its approved cost.

The other projects recommended by the Lee Commission were of varying degrees of urgency. The general financial policy of the country rendered it impossible, in the view of the Government, to accept the suggestion of the Commission to raise a large loan on the security of the Road Fund. Consequently, the rate at which those projects could be carried out must depend on the allocation which could be made each year from those revenues, due regard being had to the other claims on the Fund. In those circumstances, the Government had decided to authorise the Ministry of Transport to negotiate with the local authorities concerned on the basis of grants of a suitable percentage towards the execution of the remaining schemes as funds were available, the total expenditure on all the schemes dealt with in the Report being limited to a sum which, on the average of a series of years, would not exceed £1,000,000 a year. It was not intended to adopt the recommendation of the Commission for the constitution of a special traffic authority.

Output of Bricks.

Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, informed Mr. T. Thomson that it was estimated that in 1913 there were in Great Britain 69,000 bricklayers in the building industry within the scheme of Unemployment Insurance, of whom 5,760 were recorded as unemployed at February 21, 1913 ; as compared with 71,090 insured at July, 1926, of whom 3,145 were recorded as unemployed at February 21, 1927. It was estimated that the output of bricks in Great Britain during the last twelve months was about 6,000 millions, as compared with something in the neighbourhood of 3,500 millions in 1913.

A Streatham Case.

Sir W. Lane Mitchell asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that on the Streatham Vale estate, South Streatham, where some hundreds of houses suitable for the accommodation of the working classes were being erected, four of the streets were divided in half by an open stream known as the River Graveney, which crossed them at right angles and, as there were no bridges to carry the streets across the stream, a gap about 4 ft. deep was left in the middle of each roadway, causing danger to inhabitants on the estate and to the public ; that the London County Council were allowing the formation of the streets in question without insisting on the construction by the builders of such bridges ; and would he take steps to have the necessary bridges provided.

Mr. Chamberlain said that his attention had not been previously drawn to this matter. In London, control of the lay-out of streets was vested in the County Council, and it was for them to consider, so far as they might have powers, what measures to take in any case of that kind. He had no authority to intervene, but he was sending the Council a copy of the question.

Insanitary Houses.

Mr. Robinson asked the Minister of Health if his Department took any action in compelling, or had authority to compel, local authorities to reinstate insanitary houses at the expense of the owners of such property which was a menace to the general health of the public and the tenants in particular.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Part I of the Housing Act, 1925, contained the provisions enabling local authorities to secure the repair, maintenance, and sanitary condition of houses at the expense of owners, and provision was also made for their enforcement by order of the Minister of Health if after receiving a complaint and holding a local inquiry he was satisfied that there had been default on the part of a local authority.

Rural Housing.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. Hurd that 96 rural district councils had so far made applications under Section 5 of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, to be declared local authorities for the purposes of the Act.

Cost of Airmen's Houses.

Sir S. Hoare, Secretary for Air, informed Col. Woodcock that the average cost of the married airmen's quarters erected at Halton worked out at £561, exclusive of external services, such as roads, drains, &c. The accommodation consisted of two bedrooms, living-room, scullery, bathroom and sanitary facilities.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—XII

STREETS.—III.

In our last article we were considering the observations of the Committee on Building By-laws on the laying-out of new streets and the making-up of the same preparatory to their adoption by the local authority and the recommendations as to some control by by-law at the laying-out stage and the measures to be adopted to give some measure of certainty as to the requirements at the subsequent stage of taking over, but we had not concluded the whole of the recommendations which apply to the laying-out stage. At this stage the Public Health Acts allow by-laws to be made with respect to the level width and construction of new streets, also as we have shown for the provision of secondary means of access where necessary for the removal of house-refuse, and the by-laws are limited in scope by the fact that they cannot go outside the statutory provisions. (As to this secondary means of access see the criticism of the Committee set out in our second article in Column 3.) The Committee considered the by-laws as contained in the model clauses, and came to the conclusion that although there was no particular reason why the level of streets should remain a by-law function there was no objection to it so remaining, and that as regards construction, for the reasons already given in our last article it should remain so, but as regards width the Report raises some very difficult questions.

The Committee considered that the width of streets proposed to be laid out should remain a by-law function, but that the authorising statutes should be widened so as to enable further and better by-laws to be made. The difficulty in dealing with this part of the Report arises from the fact that since the Report was issued there has been some very complicated legislation in connection with highways and streets, the Public Health Act, 1925, and the Roads Improvement Act, 1925, and it will be necessary to see whether these Acts touch any of the points raised by the Committee, but we think the most convenient course will be for us shortly to state what the recommendations were and then to see whether they are affected by the above statutes.

The Report states that as the law stood at the time the Committee were reporting it was doubtful, to say the least, whether a condition adopted by an owner that he will set back his building from the street or only erect a particular class of building is enforceable against him, or at any rate whether it would run with the land and bind a subsequent owner, and as the model forms of by-laws allow the width of a street to be reduced on certain conditions, as that the houses shall be set back, this is an important point. The Report states that by the combined operations of the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888, and the by-laws as to open space, substantially the desired result can be attained if the condition is that the buildings be set back, but that the Committee recommended that it would be more satisfactory if a clause were passed through Parliament making definitely binding any such conditions as are embodied in the model by-laws both against persons who have taken advantage of them and against subsequent owners of land, and to carry this a step further the Committee thought that something would be gained if by-laws could be made for fixing building lines in front of which buildings should not be placed, and they recommended the repeal of the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act. Then this passage is very important: "We think, therefore, that local authorities should be empowered by by-law to determine the set-back of buildings in new streets, and that any land required under such a by-law to be free from buildings should not afterwards be built upon. There would thus be two lines to be fixed by by-law, namely, the boundary of the street and the line of buildings, but this would in no way interfere with the principle of the existing by-laws. It would still be open to a local authority, and in many cases would be desirable, to follow the principle now embodied in the models and fix yet another line (less rigorous than the maximum street width), up to which a man might devote his land to the forecourts of his houses instead of to the street."

Before considering the new legislation with reference to the above recommendations, it is necessary to refer to one other subject dealt with in the Report. The Committee drew attention to the definition of what is a new street in the Public Health Acts (see section 157 of the Act of 1875) and observed that where the statutory definition failed was in regard to the conversion of an existing highway into a "new street" to which the by-laws shall apply, and, to some extent, in regard to piecemeal extensions of a street, as local authorities and developing owners have in the past had trouble in determining whether the erection of buildings in an existing road made it a "new street" or not, and this difficulty raised a doubt as to the expediency of the limit of length embodied in the model clauses as one of the conditions on which the width of streets may be reduced. The Committee indicated that the problem caused by the Act itself called for some solution, but they had not had evidence before them to enable them to suggest what the true solution should be, but possibly the matter would have to be left as one of interpretation to be settled under the revised procedure they had suggested (see article seven of this series).

Taking this latter point first, it will be found that it has been dealt with in section 29 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which enacts: "A street may be deemed to be a new street for the purpose of any by-laws of the local authority with respect to new streets, or of any provision in a local Act with respect to the width of new streets, notwithstanding that it is a continuation of an existing street." It will be seen that this section is merely declaratory, and by itself it would not effect the object the Committee desired, for, as it is stated in the explanatory Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, it lays down that the continuation of an existing street is to be judged by itself.

Section 30 has to be consulted to see how the by-laws can be made to apply. Subsection (1) of that section provides: "Where it appears to the local authority that the whole or any portion of an existing highway will be converted into a new street as a consequence of building operations which have been or are likely to be undertaken in the vicinity, the local authority may by order declare such highway, or such portion thereof as may be specified in the order, to be a new street for the purpose of the application thereto of their by-laws with respect to new streets, or of any of the provisions in a local Act with respect to the width of new streets."

The notice mentioned in this subsection has to be posted up in conspicuous places in the street affected, for a month before the order can take effect (see subsection (2)), and by subsection (3) the notice must state that an appeal will lie to quarter sessions at the instance of any person aggrieved. This appeal is given by section 7 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, as applied by section 7 of this Act.

There may be difficult questions raised in connection with this subsection, as we pointed out in an article on this part of the Act in our issue of November 13, 1925.

The memorandum of the Ministry states that this section was aimed at a difficulty illustrated by the cases of Devonport Corporation *v.* Tozer (1903, 1 Ch. 759), and Attorney-General *v.* Dorin (1912, 1 Ch. 369; *The Builder*, December 8, 1911), in which it was held that the by-laws contemplate something in the nature of a physical laying-out and not a metaphorical laying-out, and they relate to something done or contemplated to be done on the land which is to be the street (see per Romer, L.J., in Devonport Corporation *v.* Tozer, approved in Attorney-General *v.* Dorin); therefore the mere erection of a house on the land of the building owner, with a strip of land left unbuilt upon adjoining the street, was held not to constitute a laying-out of a new street.

It has always been held to be a question of fact whether a street has been laid out or not, and we pointed out in the above article on this part of the Public Health Act that section 30 gives no new definition of what shall constitute "conversion into a new street," by building operations "in the vicinity," and as there is an appeal from the order of the local authority to quarter sessions by a person aggrieved, it still is uncertain what questions can be entertained on this appeal. Will the question be decided according to the principles laid down in former cases and if not, what questions will be open to the appellant? How is he to show that his building operations, present or future, "in the vicinity" of the existing highway do not fall within this section? The subsection is so worded as to be certain to cause litigation.

Apart, however, from this question as to the interpretation to be placed upon the section at the time when the order is made when once the order has come into operation it will affect all persons building upon land abutting upon or adjoining the highway, for subsection (4) provides: "Upon an order under this section coming into operation, any person who shall commence to erect a new building upon land abutting on the highway, or portion of the highway, by the order declared to be a new street shall in relation to that land be deemed to be laying-out a new street within the meaning of the by-laws of the local authority with respect to new streets, or of any provision in a local Act with respect to the width of new streets." To this extent, therefore, the second point mentioned by the Committee has been dealt with by this section, and the by-laws will apply to extensions of existing streets but as we have shown, by-laws under existing statutes can only be made as regards level width and construction, so this section does not touch the first point raised by the Committee as to the set-back of buildings. This we shall refer to later, but it may be convenient here to notice the new statutory provisions as to width.

Section 31, subsection (1), of the Public Health Act, 1925, provides: Whenever application shall be made to the local authority to approve the plans of a new street in furtherance of any by-law or enactment requiring a plan to be submitted to the local authority, and such new street, in the opinion, will form (*a*) a main thoroughfare or a continuation of a main thoroughfare or means of communication between main thoroughfares in their district, or (*b*) a continuation of a main approach or means of communication between main approaches to their district, the local authority may, as a condition of approval, require that the new street shall be of such width as they may determine; but if the width exceeds by more than 20 ft. the maximum width allowed by the by-laws in force in the district, compensa-

tion for any loss or damage sustained may be claimed (see subsection (1)); whilst under subsection (3) any extra expense caused in the execution of street works owing to the width exceeding the by-law width shall be borne by the local authority.

By section 32, where a street is being laid-out on land abutting on an existing highway where buildings have been or are proposed to be erected on one side only, the local authority may, instead of requiring the owner to widen the street to the full by-law width, permit him to widen it to a less width (not less than half the by-law width), but notice of this order shall be sent to the owner of land on the opposite side of the street, and when he commences to build he must complete the widening of the street (see subsection (4)), but nothing in the subsection shall compel him to pull down any building he may have erected before the date of the order of the local authority under this section. The application of this section is entirely discretionary, and no appeal to a court of quarter sessions shall lie against an order made under it.

It would appear one of the cases where an absolute discretion should not be vested in the local authority, as in such a case it would appear to be unjust in almost any circumstances to lay the burden of the whole widening on the owner of property on one side of the road and to relieve the owner at the other side entirely from liability; but we are at the moment not discussing this Act, but only endeavouring to show its bearing upon matters considered by the Committee.

In our next article we must refer to the question raised in the Report of the Committee as to building lines.

RATING AND VALUATION ACT, 1925

There was a full meeting of the Central Valuation Committee (which has been constituted under Section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, to promote uniformity in valuation for rating purposes) at the offices of the Ministry of Health last week. The Committee generally approved a report prepared by the Executive Committee dealing with the following matters among others.

The Committee approved the view taken by the Executive Committee as to the method of assessing glasshouses used mainly for the growing of fruit and flowers for sale, viz., that such glasshouses should be regarded as agricultural buildings within the Act of 1925, and, therefore, as entitled to the 75 per cent. relief from rates accorded by that Act to such buildings.

The Committee considered the form of the annual reports to be furnished by the new Assessment Committees under the Act and made detailed suggestions for the information of the Minister of Health, who has to prescribe the form. The Committee further authorised the issue of a questionnaire to the new Assessment Committees for the purpose of getting reliable information with regard to the present practice in the assessment of various classes of special properties such as sporting rights, woodlands, tithe rent-charge, hospitals, coal mines. The Committee also authorised the Secretary to supply County Valuation Committees with a statement showing for each parish in each county the date of the last general re-valuation.

The Committee passed resolutions dealing with (*a*) the entries to be made in valuation lists in respect of properties the net annual value or rateable value of which includes, or is, a fraction of a pound; (*b*) the valuation of special properties extending into more than one rating area; and (*c*) the rating of sporting rights which are several from the occupation of, and reserved to the owner of, agricultural land. These resolutions will be forwarded as representations to the Minister of Health with a view to his circulating them, if he thinks fit, to the local authorities concerned.

The Committee also considered a report by the Executive Committee upon certain questions which have arisen in connection with the statement prepared by the Rating of Machinery Committee under section 24 of the Act of 1925. This report was adopted and will be forwarded to the Minister as embodying the views of the Central Valuation Committee.

The Committee referred the following matters to the Executive Committee:—

(*a*) The question of securing uniformity in the valuation of glasshouses throughout the country;

(*b*) The form of questions to be asked in returns under section 40 of the Act in relation to special properties;

(*c*) The effect of section 12 (9) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920, upon resolutions (3) to (8) previously passed by the Committee;

(*d*) The method of deducting tithe rent-charge from the rents of farms in order to arrive at the gross value for rating purposes;

(*e*) The question whether any deduction, in respect of the cost of collection and voids, should be made from the gross rents of property let on weekly and monthly tenancies in order to arrive at the gross value;

(*f*) Whether possibility of subsidence should affect the gross value of properties;

(*g*) The assessment of "tied" farm cottages provided as part of the wages of agricultural labourers; and

(*h*) The assessment of land covered with water where it is included in larger hereditaments.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

The Bovis Case.

The re-trial was begun of the action, heard in July last, in which Bovis, Ltd., builders, contractors, and decorators, of Upper Berkeley-street, W., claim from Mr. F. Thorne, late president of the London Master Builders' Association, and other members and officers of the Association, damages for alleged libel. The plaintiffs complain that in April, May, June and July, 1925, the defendants, on behalf of the Association, published circulars and other documents in which it was stated that the plaintiffs were in "wage rate default."

The defendants deny publication, and plead justification and privilege.

At the previous hearing Mr. Justice Horridge withdrew the case from the jury and directed a verdict for the defendants, for whom he entered judgment. The plaintiffs thereupon appealed, and the Court of Appeal in December last ordered a new trial.

A report of this case, which at the time of going to press had not been adjudicated, will appear in our next issue.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and Housing.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., speaking as chairman of the directors of the Co-operative Building Society at the annual meeting of the society in London on Saturday last, said he was very much afraid that owing to the natural anxiety of all Governments to justify themselves, there was cultivated an impression that the housing problem was "sort of solved." That was not only not true, but the working classes were still paying very heavily from time to time in many ways for the great housing shortage. The best authorities agreed that at the end of 1918 there was a clear definite shortage of a million houses in this country. The best experts estimated that to meet the ordinary requirements there should be built 100,000 houses annually. The latest Government figures showed that since the Armistice to November last year there had been only 786,000 houses built. So that not only had they not recovered anything of the million war-time shortage, but they had not built the number required for normal conditions.

SHORT COURSES FOR TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL, ETC., SCHOOLS, 1927

The Board of Education are making arrangements for the following short courses among others to be held in the summer of 1927 for teachers in recognised technical schools, art schools, junior technical schools, evening schools and institutes, etc., in England and Wales:—

1. Engineering Science, at Oxford.
2. Electrical Engineering, at Oxford.
3. Building Subjects, in London, viz.:
   - A. Building Science.
   - B. Building Construction and Drawing.
   - C. Painting and Decorating.
8. Gas Enginering and Gas Supply, in London.

Teachers who desire to attend any of these courses must make application to the Board of Education on Form 106e. U. as soon as possible, and in any case before April 13. The Board cannot undertake to consider applications submitted after that date. Applicants will be informed as soon as possible after that date whether they have been selected to attend. The selection will be made by the Board.

The courses on building subjects will be held in London from Monday, July 18, to Friday, July 29. They are intended for teachers or intending teachers of the above or allied subjects in technical schools and art schools. The class instructional work of the courses will be conducted at the Westminster Training College, the L.C.C. School of Building and other institutions, as set out in the detailed programmes, which will be sent to selected candidates.

A. Course on Building Science.—The primary aim of this course will be to familiarise teachers with the methods of instruction generally employed in the teaching of those principles of physics, chemistry, and mechanics that have an important bearing on modern building construction. The problems dealt with will relate to structural design, properties of building materials, and trade processes.

B. Course on Building Construction and Drawing.—The first purpose of this course is to provide opportunities for the study of building construction with special regard to the function of workmanship and materials in good design. The normal sequence of trades will be followed, and simple problems in design will be carried out by the teachers in illustration of the principles elucidated.

C. Course for Teachers of Painting and Decorating.—This course is arranged for actual or intending teachers of painting and decorating. It will include lectures, demonstrations and practical work relating to design, ornament and the use of colour in decoration.

Full details are given on Form 105e. U., obtainable from the Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.1.

The Building Strike in Glasgow.

After a prolonged conference, in which the Ministry of Labour was concerned, the building strike in Glasgow and the West of Scotland was settled on Saturday night. The dispute was caused by an intimation by the employers of a reduction in the labourers' wages. The settlement was arrived at on the basis that the Industrial Court should be asked to give its opinion whether the national building agreement should apply to the building trade labourers employed by members of the Scottish Building Contractors' Association of Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who were enforcing the reduction. About 5,000 men were involved in the strike.

Obituary.

The death has occurred at Bovey Tracey of Mr. Mark Henry Nichols, builder, of Orchard terrace.

SWAN & EDGAR'S AND THE BUILDING ACT

THE position with regard to Messrs. Swan & Edgar's, we are informed upon good authority, is as follows: The new building being in part in Regent-street, it was compulsory, under the terms of the Crown lease, to build to the height of 100 ft. above street level, in conformity with the rest of Regent-street. Under the London Building Act, 1894, no floor over 80 ft. from street level of the warehouse type—under which category the Swan & Edgar structure falls—may be occupied, if the cubical capacity of any cell of the building is over 250,000 cubic ft. This regulation is laid down with the question of fire in mind and the difficulty of attack in event of fire breaking out. The whole of the building under 80 ft. could, we believe, have been built in wood, and yet have conformed to the Act. The cubic area of Swan & Edgar's top story is larger than the Council thinks fit without a party wall or other corresponding structural alteration, and as the firm is of the opinion that such a step as the introduction of party walls, which would have to be carried right through from the basement, would have the effect of dividing the floor space of all departments into compartments, the idea of which is contrary to all modern tenets of a business, the matter has reached a deadlock. The firm wrote in December last to the Council pointing out that important modifications had been made to the scheme originally submitted to the Council, by which the extent of the cube in the lower section of the building had been greatly reduced, that the open staircases indicated had been replaced by staircases which were entirely enclosed, that all floors were entirely separated by imperforate floors (except the ground and mezzanine floors which were connected by a well-hole), that the whole of the roof was constructed of fire-proof materials, and that the structure in the event of fire could be attacked from four sides at once. It was further pointed out that the building was fitted with all modern fire appliances, that the lighting was electric, and lastly that the top floor would not be used by the public but by the firm as workrooms and counting-house.

The Council, however, possibly in view of the fact that similar permission to build, or at least to use, floor space over the 80 ft. limit, has already been refused to other firms in London, have not departed from their decision. Their action by making this decision is the more noticeable in view of the report of Mr. Topham Forrest, architect to the L.C.C., on the construction and control of buildings in the United States (published in *The Builder* for May 29, 1925). His recommendations to the Council, dealing with the application of special height limits to excess-of-cube buildings, contained the following:—

"During my visit to America, I found that no distinction was made between the height to which buildings could be erected and the height to which they could be used. Efficient fire protection appears to have been provided in New York to a height of 120 ft. for example, and it seems to me to be only a matter for engineering consideration to ensure that buildings in London should be so equipped that the fire risk could be controlled in excess-of-cube buildings erected even to the maximum height permitted by the Building Acts, plus the extra story to which I have already referred."

The practice of the Council (the L.C.C.) is to require that the maximum height of any excess-of-cube building shall not exceed 80 ft. to the ceiling of the topmost story.

The question that has been raised by this Swan & Edgar building is one which affects architects very considerably. If buildings cannot, because of out-of-date regulations, it is alleged, be built to fulfil their purpose economically and to their full extent, then the great business houses will be forced to lay aside plans of rebuilding premises, a great loss to trade generally and to the architect and constructor in particular. What is wanted is a revised Building Act based upon the requirements and conditions of modern business.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Acton.—EXCHANGE.—His Majesty's Office of Works are proposing to erect a telephone exchange at the corner of Lexden-road and Barlow-road, Acton.

Aldwych.—PREMISES.—The Legislative Assembly at Delhi has voted a provision of £60,000 towards the construction of an India House for London, on a site adjoining Bush House in Aldwych. The total cost is estimated at about £300,000 initial, and £15,600 recurring. The new site is on land belonging to the L.C.C., and has its main frontage on Aldwych with a return frontage on Montreal-place connecting Aldwych with the Strand. The area is approximately 12,440 square feet. Provisional plans for the buildings have been prepared by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., architect. The building will comprise one sub-basement, a basement, ground floor, and six upper floors, including an attic floor above the cornice.

Becontree.—HALL.—The London County Council are selling a site in Becontree-avenue to the Salvation Army for the erection of a hall.

Church-street.—PREMISES.—On a site next to the Gas Light & Coke Co.'s premises, in Church-street, Kensington, the Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd., are erecting new premises to the plans prepared by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire, architects, of 45, Great Marlborough-street, W. 1.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—Mr. W. Ashton, Dixon-road, Croydon, has received sanction from the Croydon Council to the plans submitted by him for the erection of 179 houses and 13 garages in Dixon-road, Elm Park-road, and Whitehouse-lane.

Dufours-place.—ENLARGEMENT.—A site at Nos. 7–10, Dufours-place has been purchased by the Westminster City Council for the enlarging of the Marshall-street public baths and washhouses. No building contract has yet been let.

Ealing.—EXTENSIONS.—Mr. G. H. Fellowes-Prynne, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. 1, has prepared plans for the extension to the Ealing Town Hall, in the Broadway, for the Town Council.

Holborn. — REBUILDING. — Messrs. Thomas Wallis, of Holborn, are rebuilding their store. One of the many up-to-date features will be a roof garden restaurant capable of seating over 1,000 people. Messrs. Yates, Sturdy & Usher are the architects; and Messrs. Woodward & Co. are the builders.

Latimer-road.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. Humphreys, builders, of Knightsbridge, S.W. 1, are rebuilding premises after fire in Latimer-road, North Kensington, W. 10. Mr. C. F. Short, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 23, Wallingford-avenue, W. 10, has prepared the plans.

Millbank.—BUILDING.—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Chemical Industries, mention was made of the new building to be erected on the Embankment. Sir Frank Baines, Director of Works at the Office of Works, has been appointed architect. The new building will cost about a million pounds.

Newgate-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. F. Green & Sons, of 36, Union-street, S.E., have secured the contract for the alterations and additions to premises in Newgate-street, E.C. The architects are Messrs. Boddy & Dempster, F. & A.R.I.B.A., of 19, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Poland-street.—REBUILDING.—The rebuilding of 21-22, Poland-street is being executed by Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., under the direction of Mr. Dudley P. Hayworth, A.R.I.B.A. architect. The work also includes the demolition and rebuilding of the party wall of the adjoining premises. The principal sub-contractors are: Steelwork, Messrs. Power's & Deane Ransomes, Ltd.; asphalt, Messrs. Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd.; granite, Messrs. F. Whitehead & Sons.

Walthamstow.—HALL.—The Walthamstow Council are shortly to consider a scheme for the erection of a new town hall. No architect has yet been appointed.

MANCHESTER BUILDING EXHIBITION

THE tenth Manchester Building Trades Exhibition will be held from Tuesday, March 1 to Saturday, April 9, at the City Hall, Deansgate. It will be found that more and more attention has been given to improvements in building methods and materials.

We append the preliminary list of exhibitors at the Exhibition, with their stand numbers. A full report of the exhibition will be given in our next issue.

	Stand
D. Anderson & Son, Ltd.	53
Acme Patent Ladder Co.	28
The Builder	45
Beaver Board Co., Ltd.	37
H. Brady & Co., Ltd.	18
S. G. Brierley	7
Blackstone & Co., Ltd.	73
British Fibrocement Works, Ltd.	38
British Plaster Board, Ltd.	86
A. Cooksley	41
J. Chew & Co., Ltd.	10 & 11
Clark, Drew & Co.	15
Concrete Unit Co.	34
J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd.	24
Dreadnought Trading & Manufacturing Co.	12 & 13
A. Dreyfus, Ltd.	8
Elsan Manufacturing Co.	89
Easiwork, Ltd.	71
Educational Supply Association, Ltd.	57
Eclipse Rail Track Ladder Co.	19
Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd.	58
Evans, Osgood & Co.	52
Fernden Fencing Co., Ltd.	3 & 4
J. B. Fouquet & Co.	22
Farrell & Co., Ltd.	30
J. Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd.	26
Federated Employers Ins. Association, Ltd.	14
Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co.	70
Furmoto Chemical Co.	79
Hardura Flooring Co., Ltd.	69
Heath & Co.	72
W. Hilton & Sons	31
J. Heywood, Ltd	74
Hutchison & Co.	44
T. Hudson's Exors. Ltd.	65 & 66
Irving & Co.	43
Industrial and General Flooring Co.	21
Keizer & Co., Ltd.	47
Komposill Syndicate, Ltd.	88
Langley London, Ltd.	49
Liner Concrete Machinery Co.	5 & 6
R. R. Minton & Co., Ltd.	42
F. Morton, jun., & Co.	62
T. MacRae (Broughton Copper)	25
Mastabar Belt Fastener Co.	64
Midland Saw & Tool Co., Ltd.	75
Minimax, Ltd.	80
Merchant Trading Co.	55
Naylor Bros., Ltd.	17
W. T. Nicholson & Clipper, Ltd.	32
Promarble, Ltd. (A. Thompson)	87
T. Parsons & Sons	36
F. Parker, Ltd.	60
F. Parker & Co.	23
J. Perkin & Co. (Gre Solvent)	29
J. Pickles & Sons, Ltd.	54
E. Pollard & Co.	77
T. Robinson & Sons, Ltd.	39 & 40
Reliance Flooring Co.	46
Standard Metal Windows	94
J. W. Southern & Son, Ltd.	76
J. Sagar & Co., Ltd.	61
Stancliffe Estates Co., Ltd.	50 & 51
Scaffolding, Ltd.	59
Till & Kennedy	Gall. 81
Till & Kennedy, Ltd.	1 & 2
Thames Board Mills, Ltd.	27
Turner Bros. Asbestos, Ltd.	48
Universal System of Machine Moulding	16
Wadkin & Co.	33
W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd.	20
Whitaker & Sons (1923), Ltd.	63
D. C. Williams, Ltd.	35
Wilkinsons (M.C.), Ltd.	82 & 83
A. Williams	90

SEARCH AND METAL INDUSTRIES

Science Museum, South Kensington, is ng opportunities for temporary exhibits strate research activities in connection lifferent branches of industry. The Non-Ferrous Metals Research Associa- is just arranged one of these exhibits trate the work which it is carrying out, he active co-operation of the industry ith the support of the Department of fic and Industrial Research.

bits displayed in nine large cases he plan and progress of about half the hes which this Association has at pre- hand. The field covered is large, sing all the industries concerned with oduction and uses of such metals as lead, zinc, tin and nickel and their ous alloys. The work includes re- s of a fundamental character, such as ly be carried out by co-operative sup- s from their nature they demand pro- and sustained investigation.

y of the investigations, however, are ious practical bearing. Particular at- may be drawn to the exhibit on the heric corrosion and tarnishing of which is of general interest to every- Other exhibits deal with such varied s as "wiped" plumbers' joints, the ess of castings, the improvement of the quality of sheet brass, the spectro- assay of zinc and die castings in ium alloys and in brass and bronze. on is also drawn, by an exhibit in one the highly organised information ser- hich the Association provides for its rs, and the importance of the whole tion's activities is brought out by the ent that in 1926 a total expenditure of £25,000 was incurred on work from members received advance and preferen- rticipation.

exhibition is open to the public daily ow until June, and literature descrip- the material on view and of the other eing carried out by the Association may ained at the Science Museum or from ecretary, B.N.F.M.R.A., 71, Temple Birmingham.

TISH ELECTRICAL DE- LOPMENT ASSOCIATION

James Devonshire, K.B.E., the Pre- was in the chair at the annual dinner British Electrical Development Asso- Inc., which was held at the Savoy on March 17. Amongst those present Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Charles Higham, lip Dawson, M.P., Sir Benjamin Long- Sir Harry Haward, Sir Duncan Wat- r Herbert Blain, Mr. W. W. Lackie, I. J. Railing, Mr. R. P. Sloan, Dr. Eccles, Mr. D. N. Dunlop, Mr. R. B. ll, Mr. R. A. Chattock, Mr. C. W. Mr. T. P. Wilmhurst, Mr. F. J. r, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. R. W. L. s, Mr. C. J. Easton, Colonel R. E. on, Mr. Ll. B. Atkinson, Mr. A. F. Mr. H. J. Miles, Mr. S. T. Allen, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. J. M. Sim.

loyal toast having been honoured, S. Z. Ferranti, in giving the toast of erative Publicity," said there were two t kinds of advertisers, the people who sters on hoardings and professional ho did their advertising without any- owing they did it. Advertising was ely necessary; all had to advertise, e E.D.A. tried to teach the country vely. It had got the advantage of on a higher plane. He felt, however, ey were spending not nearly enough on ve publicity. If necessary, they should less on individual advertising. He was say that the Electricity Bill had now become an Act. Its object was to standardise processes of production so that those processes might be the more advantageously carried on. The Government had done wisely to have carried through what they had, and now it was up to the E.D.A. to educate people so that they used electricity.

The Right Hon. Charles A. McCurdy, P.C., K.C., responding, said that he agreed with the proposer regarding the admirable work done by the E.D.A. as regarded co-operative publicity. He had studied the literature issued by the Association and had never seen work so splendidly and minutely carried through. It was required, too, for the vast majority of England's inhabitants had no more chance of benefiting by the marvels of electricity than if they had lived in the Middle Ages. There was a great need to educate the public in its uses by co-operative publicity.

Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E., proposing the "Public Service of Electricity," said that going back to history, two of the greatest services rendered to the community were good roads and good water. The E.D.A. was rendering one of the greatest public services that was to be rendered, the supply of heat, light, and power. He had pleasure in proposing the toast, coupled with the names of Alderman W. Walker and Mr. W. B. Woodhouse.

Alderman Walker, responding, said that electricity had become essential to the life of the community. On looking at it from the production side, he did not think that any call could be made upon electric supply that could not be met.

Mr. W. B. Woodhouse said that he had seen the Association grow from poverty to prosperity, and he thought that if they proceeded on sound lines there was a great future before them.

Sir James Devonshire then proposed the toast of "Our Guests," to which Sir Andrew Rae Duncan responded.

Builders' Apprentices.

Recent official statistics show that there are over 11,000 apprentices at work on 60,000 houses now being built by contract or by direct labour in England and Wales, under scheme approved by the Ministry of Health.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, for the year 1925-1926 (Cmd. 2782), (price 3s. net) has just been issued. It gives an account of the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research during the year ended July 31, 1926, and is divided into the following main sections:—

Report of the Committee of Council
Report of the Advisory Council.
Summary of the Work of the Research Organisations of the Department.

The report is supplemented by detailed appendices giving particulars of Research Boards and Committees of the Department; statistics of grants made to individual research workers; lists of aided researches; summary of finance; information concerning Research Associations; developments in the organisation of research in other parts of the Empire; list of publications by individuals in receipt of grants; list of papers by scientific staffs of Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry during the year; and a list of the Department's publications issued, or in the press, during the year. The report is indexed,

Paint Industry.

The Newcastle branch of Messrs. Thomas Parsons & Sons, of London, the well-known manufacturers of varnishes, enamels, Japans, and fine colours, was formally opened on the 2nd inst., at 66-69, Percy-street, by Mr. H. O. Clarke, senior representative of the firm in the North of England, who extended a hearty welcome to a numerous gathering.

Mr. Clarke explained that the firm, established in 1802, had already branches at Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, Southampton, Bristol, and Norwich. For many years, he said, they had catered for various trades, particularly the motor trade, the house decorating trade, and so forth, and were still endeavouring to keep up the high standard of their products.

Quality, however, was not the only essential in business. There must be quick service, and to ensure that his firm had established depots in different parts of the country.



A Stand at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

[Above is a view of the stand of Messrs. Thos. Parsons & Sons at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia (No. 10 in the New Hall, Housing Section). The stand is effectively treated by the firm in William and Mary green Parso-Glaze.]

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourer
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅔
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
London:							
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Norwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 506)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk re advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information re imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any ender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and hat deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; rveyor, S; Engineer, E. Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

UILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

MAR. 28.—**Abergavenny.**—BUILDING.—In connection h alterations to the Monmouthshire Mental Hospital, Committee. Johnson & Jones, A's., Monk-st., ergavenny.

MAR. 28.—**Barnsley.**—BUILDING.—Casualty and out-ients' buildings, at Beckett Hospital. C. F. Moxon, Regent-chambers.

✱MAR. 28.—**Basingstoke.**—HOUSES AND STREETS.—ection of 126 at Hackwood-rd., Basingstoke, and o for the laying out and construction of streets and ourtenant works, for the B.C. J. H. Drew, B.S. and using A., Municipal Buildings, Basingstoke, stating ether they desire to tender for erection of the houses the road works. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 28.—**Belfast.**—LIMEWASHING.—Houses, for B. R. Meyer, T.C.

MAR. 28.—**Belfast.**—HOUSE.—Rest house and playing d at Graymount Open Air School, Gray's-la., for B. City S.

MAR. 28.—**Bodmin.**—HOUSES.—12 on site adjoining rnards-la., for T.C. R. T. Buscombe, B.S.

MAR. 28.—**Daventry.**—HOUSES.—Eight non-parlour l four parlour at Byfield, for R.D.C. J. B. Williams, Moot Hall.

MAR. 28.—**Campden.**—HOUSES.—In Errington, Chip-g Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Mickleton, and inton, for R.D.C. E. H. Earp, A., Arrow, near ester. Dep. £1 1s. each.

MAR 28.—**Dublin.**—HOUSES.—266 houses on Drum-ndra and Glasnevin housing area, for C.B. City A., change Buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £2.

MAR. 28.—**Dunmow.**—HOUSES.—Eight houses, at tfield Broad Oak, and pair at Little Canfield, for D.C. J. Plumbley, S., New-st.

MAR. 28.—**Durham.**—HOUSES.—114, together with d works, sewers, &c., on Sunderland-road, for T.C. W. Green, City E. and S. and A. Dep. £5 5s.

MAR. 28.—**Farnborough.**—ALTERATIONS.—To build-s at Town Hall, for U.D.C. J. E. Hargreaves, S.

MAR. 28.—**Farnborough.**—COTTAGES.—39 in High-st., U.D.C. J. A. Kingdon, C.

MAR. 28.—**Glasgow.**—PAINTING.—At Bridgeton trict Library, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

MAR. 28.—**Guildford.**—HOUSES.—Six at Ripley and at Send, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, S., Market mbers, Onslow-st.

MAR. 28.—**Hailsham.**—HOUSES.—8 in Ninfield, 6 at stmonceaux, for R.D.C. W. O. Humphrey, S., London-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 28.—**Huddersfield.**—BLOCK.—At hospital, Cros-Moor Institution, for B.G. J. Berry & Sons, A.'s, Market-pl.

MAR. 28.—**Liverpool.**—ADDITIONS.—To buildings at Hall-lane Council school, for T.C. Land Steward Surveyor (Architectural Department), Municipal dings. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 28.—**Morley.**—PLASTERING.—24 houses to be ed on Wakefield-rd. site, for T.C. F. Turner, and S.

MAR. 28.—**Port Erin.**—COTTAGE.—Caretaker's, at agawne reservoir, for Rushen Water Board. T. E. re, C.

MAR. 28.—**Rowley Regis.**—PUBLIC SANITARY VENIENCE.—Erection of and for incidental works, he junction of Lower Chapel-st. and Tipton-rd., rdale, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Council se, Old Hill, Staffordshire.

MAR. 28.—**Spalding.**—HOUSES.—Nine pairs for C. W. St. Leger Crowley, A.R.I.B.A., 32, Hall-t.

MAR. 28.—**Waterloo-with-Seaforth.**—CONVENIENCE. ntlemen's public convenience in South-rd., rloo, for U.D.C. J. R. Fothergill, S.

MAR. 28.—**Weymouth.**—ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION. connection with Westham housing scheme No. 6, rising 94 houses, for Corporation. Borough rical Engineer, Sunnybank.

MAR. 28.—**Whitstable.**—SHELTER.—Also dressing s, conversion of the Watch House into conveni-at the Old Coastguard station, West Beach, stable, and construction and supply of bathing s to the Bathing Station, Tankerton Beach, for C. J. Dunn, S. and Water E. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 28.—**Worsborough.**—HOUSES.—Thirty-six s, Ward-green, near Barnsley, for U.D.C. T. l, S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 29.—**Birmingham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. ection of "Victoria" Telephone Exchange, esley Green, Birmingham, for the Commissioners s Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques le to the Commissioners).

MAR. 29.—**Caerphilly.**—HOUSES.—20 at The Grange, hilly, 10 at Pwllypant, Llanbradach, and 20 at as-st., Abertridwr, and construction of roads and s in connection therewith, for U.D.C. B. Jenkins, ng officer. Dep. 2 2s.

MAR. 29.—**Canterbury.**—ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION. molition of premises known as the "George and Beer Cart-lane, Canterbury, and the erection ectrical sub-station and works appertaining o, for the Canterbury T.C. P. H. Warwick, . & Cy.E., City S and E., Municipal Buildings, rbury.

MAR. 29.—**Dover.**—PAINTING.—Exterior at Poo Law Institution, for B.G. C. D. Carder, C., 17. Market-sq.

MAR. 29.—**Kidderminster.**—DEMOLITION.—Of extensive factory premises situate in Mill-st., and the building of a new gable wall to offices on the same site, for T.C. J. Hawcroft, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 29.—**Liverpool.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of floors, at 43, Russell-st., for T.C. Land Steward and S.

MAR. 29.—**London.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Sudbourne-rd. elementary school, Brixton, for L.C.C. Chief E., Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

MAR. 29. — **London.** — PUBLIC CONVENIENCE. — Erection of at Willows-yard, Harlesden-rd., Harlesden, N.W.10, for the Willesden D.C. F. Wilkinson, M.Inst.C.E., E. to the Council, Town Hall, Dyne-rd., Kilburn, N.W.6.

MAR. 29.—**Okehampton.**—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions to the East-st. Council school, for Devon E.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 29.—**Tipton.**—HOUSES.—16, Park-la. West Tipton, for U.D.C. H. N. Woodard, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 29.—**Torre.**—OFFICE.—Goods office and weigh-bridge office at Torre Station, for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Sec., Paddington Station, W.2. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 30.—**Kirkham.**—DECORATING.—Interior of church premises, for Wesleyan Church Trustees. F. O. Fleetwood, 37, Garstang-rd. North, Wesham.

MAR. 30.—**Lanark.**—POST OFFICE.—For H.M.O.W. Architect, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

MAR. 30.—**Lanchester.**—HOUSES.—Ten, at Ushaw Moor, for R.D.C. A.

MAR. 30.—**Manchester.**—REPAIRS.—Exterior pointing and repairs at the Albert-st. police station, for T.C. City A. Dep. 10s. 6d.

MAR. 30. — **Ramsgate.** — PAVILION. — At Jackey Baker's Farm, for Corporation. W. E. Healey, A., 119, Grange-rd.

MAR. 30.—**St. Helens.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 606 of brick in various districts, for the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E., Town Hall, St. Helens. Dep. £2.

MAR. 30.—**Treherbert.**—INSTALLATION.—Complete installation in solid drawn screwed conduit at the Hospital. The wiring will consist of 179 points, 169 lamps, 167 switches and plugs. W. D. Morgan, L.R.I.B.A., A., 199, Ystrad-rd., Pentre, Rhondda.

MAR. 31.—**Bedford.**—COTTAGES.—Six at Stagsden, for R.D.C. F. R. Chapman, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 31.—**Duolin.**—GLAZING.—For 12 months, for T.C. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

MAR. 31.—**Ealing.**—BUILDING, DRAINAGE, &c.—(1) Underground convenience at Hanwell; (2) extension of main drainage, pumping station and rising main at Greenford; (3) extension of outfall works, including tanks and filters, at Greenford, for the Ealing T.C. W. R. Hicks, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough E., Town Hall, Ealing, W. 5. Dep. £1 1s. for each contract.

MAR. 31.—**Erith.**—REDECORATING.—Also repairs at the Erith Sanatorium, Little Heath, Belvedere, for U.D.C. H. Hind, E. and S.

MAR. 31.—**Hastings.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Hastings, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAR. 31.—**Kent.**—HOUSES.—71 houses, and, alternatively, 23 houses, in Slade Green-rd., for Crayford U.D.C. F. Leary, E. and S., Council Offices, Crayford. Dep. £3 3s.

MAR. 31.—**Lancashire.**—BUILDINGS.—Four temporary wooden buildings at various points along proposed route of Liverpool and East Lancashire rd., for C.C. W. H. Schofield, County Offices, Preston.

MAR. 31.—**Liskeard.**—HOUSES.—West Taphouse, Broadoak, two non-parlour type; St. Dominic, eight parlour type; Menheniot Village, two parlour type; South Hill, two non-parlour type; Talland (Killigarth), four non-parlour type, for R.D.C. E. C. Higman, L.R.I.B.A., Barras-st.

MAR. 31.—**Mansfield.**—ROADS, SEWERS AND HOUSES.—(*a*) Construction of new roads and the laying of sewers, and (*b*) erection and completion of 113 houses in blocks of 4 and 3, and pairs on Ravensdale estate, for the T.C. Waude Thompson, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Market-st., Mansfield. Dep. £2 2s. for each set (*a*) or (*b*).

MAR. 31.—**St. Columb Major.**—HOUSES.—Towan-lane, St. Merryn, 4; Trecerus, Padstow, 4; Pennard, St. Breock, 4; Fair Park, St. Columb Minor, 8, for the R.D.C. A. G. Oxland, Sanitary S., Queens, Fraddon. Dep. £2 2s

✱MAR. 31.—**Whitefield, Lancs.**—HOUSES.—Tenders (all trades) for the erection and completion of 38 off Nipper-lane, Whitefield; also drains, paths and fences, road and sewer work in connection with same, for the Whitefield U.D.C. C. F. Porter, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Whitefield. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 1.—**Killyleagh.**—CONVERSION.—Of premises in High-st., in Masonic Hall. C. J. Love, A., 11, Chester-st., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 1.—**London.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 38 in Cannon Hill-lane, and 62 in Whatley-av., for the Merton and Morden U.D.C. G. Jerram, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £3.

APR. 1.—**Plymouth.**—HEATING.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating and supply Station Sorting Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 1.—**Walsall.**—HEATING.—Accelerated and low-pressure hot-water heating, Post Office and Telephone Exchange, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 2.—**Ballybunion.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Castle Hotel, for W. J. McCarthy. J. O'Malley, A., 10, Glentworth-st., Limerick.

APR. 2.—**Elham.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating maternity wards of institution at Lyminge, for B.G. E. F. Webb, C., 29, Bouverie-sq., Folkestone.

APR. 2.—**Hanwell.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also decoration of two iron buildings, for Central London School District Committee G. P. Morrell, C.

APR. 2.—**Northop Hall (Flints).**—INSTITUTE.—For Miners' Welfare Committee. F. A. Roberts, L.R.I.B.A. A., Earl Chambers, Mold. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 2.—**Radcliffe.**—SHOWROOM.—Electricity showroom, at Deansgate, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 2.—**Totnes.**—RE-ROOFING.—For (1) new roofs and other work to nine cottages at Coldharbour, Bridgetown, Totnes; (2) re-roofing cottages, stables, &c., at True-st., Berry Pomeroy Totnes; (3) stable roof, &c., at Aftoll Farm; also alterations to farm buildings, Lower Weekaborough Farm, Berry Pomeroy, for the Duke of Somerset. W. F. Tollit, architect, Bridgetown, Totnes.

APR. 2.—**Ware.**—HOUSES.—Ten houses on site at Broxbourne, for R.D.C. Cherry & Lutyens, A.'s, 7, Buckingham-st., Adelphi, W.C.2. Dep. £2.

APR. 2.—**Wellington (Salop).**—HOUSES.—30 non-parlour type on Orleton-lane housing site, for U.D.C. W. Walker, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Bootle.**—HOUSES.—Fourteen houses, on Bailey-drive, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Bury St. Edmunds.**—COTTAGES.—Four blocks of cottages on Grove Park housing site, for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Durham.**—PAINTING.—Outside of various County Police Stations and houses, for C.C. Wm. J. Merrett, C.E. and S., 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

APR. 4.—**Edinburgh.**—EXTENSIONS.—Alterations and extension of office chambers at Castle-terr., for P.C. J. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., 47, Charlotte-st., Leith.

APR. 4.—**Gildersome.**—HOUSES.—Eight houses on Vicarage site, for U.D.C. W. Wilby, S.

✱APR. 4.—**Kent.**—OPEN AIR SCHOOL.—Erection of, at Wickham-st., Bexley Welling, in the county of Kent, for the Kent Education Committee. County Education A., Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s., in the form of a cheque, payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

APR. 4.—**Kiltormer.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also improving Kiltormer National School. Rev. P. J. Nagle, Lawrencetown, Ballinasloe.

APR. 4.—**Macclesfield.**—HOUSES.—Fourteen at Jackla., Woodford, near Stockport, for R.D.C. G. Clayton, A., 4, Wellington-st., Stockport. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**St. Germans.**—CHAPEL.—Chapel and Sunday school at Bethany, St. Germans, for the Wesleyan Reform Union. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Midland Bank-chambers., Liskeard.

APR. 4.—**Steyning East.**—HOUSES.—2 houses at Poynings, for R.D.C. G. W. Warr, S. Dep. £1 1s.

✱APRIL 4.—**Walsall.**—GENERATING STATION EXTENSIONS.—New boiler house, extension of engine house, switch annexe, &c., extensions of pumping station, various external works, for the Walsall Corporation. E. M. Lacey, M.Inst.C.E., 12, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

✱APR. 5.—**Abingdon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 26 non-parlour type houses on the Council's Boxhill housing estate, Abingdon, for the Borough Council. B.S., Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 5.—**Bri Chualann.**—DWELLINGS.—81 workmen's dwellings, for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 5.—**Chipping Norton.**—COTTAGES.—Six pairs at Leafield, for R.D.C. A. T. Green, S., 5, Enstone-rd., Charlbury.

APR. 5.—**Fleet.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Fleet, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 6.—**Belfast.**—HEATING.—By low pressure hot-water heating system of Ormeau Park Public Elementary school, for C.B. Education A., College-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 6.—**Donabate.**—REPAIRS.—Removing existing slating and re-slating about 790 squares of roofs at Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate. S. J. McClure, Chief Engineer, Portrane Mental Hospital.

APR. 6.—**Nantwich.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Nantwich, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 7.—**Norwich.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school at Catton, for T.C. C. J. Brown, A. and S., Cathedral Offices, The Close. Dep. £10.

APR. 7.—**Rower.**—BUILDING.—Station for Garda Siochana at the Rower, co. Kilkenny, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

APR. 8.—**Acton.**—CONVENIENCES.—At South Acton recreation ground, for T.C. B.E.

APR. 8.—**Guildford.**—EXTENSIONS.—At central sub-station at Onslow-st., for T.C. May & Hawes, engineers, 36, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 9.—**Walsall.**—SHOPS.—Five shops and houses on the Miners' Arms site, High-st., Bloxwich, for C.B. J. Taylor, E. and S. Dep. £1.

✱APRIL 11.—**Doncaster.**—WAREHOUSE.—Erection of new warehouse adjoining the L. & N.E. Ry. Co., H. & B. and G.C. Section, Great North-road, Doncaster, for the Doncaster Mutual Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd. T. H. Johnson, society's architect, 20, Priory-place, Doncaster. Dep. £5.

APR. 11.—**Gravesend.**—REDECORATIONS.—At Market Hall, for T.C. B.E. and S., 5, Woodville-terr.

APR. 11.—**Menston.**—PAINTING.—Outside of several buildings at the Mental Hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Wakefield.

APR. 11. — **Newton-in-Makerfield.**— HOUSES. — 154 houses on housing estate at South Mesnes, Earlestown, for U.D.C. J. Elson, A.R.I.B.A., Market-chambers.

APR. 12.—**Castleford.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Temple-st. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱APR. 12.—**Dudley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Dudley for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 12.— **Goole.**— INSTALLATION.—Low - pressure hot-water apparatus at Old Goole Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**London.**—CASUAL WARDS.—Erection of at Edmonton House, 77, Bridport-rd., Edmonton, for Edmonton Union. G. A. Lewis, Acting C. to the Guardians, Board Room, 77, Bridport-st., Edmonton. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 12.—**Thurscroft.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water, at Thurscroft Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 13. — **Kirkburton.**— PAINTING.— Outside of several buildings at the Storthes Hall Mental Hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Wakefield.

APR. 13.—**London.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at schools, London-rd., Mitcham, Surrey, for Holborn B.G. Chas. J. Cross, C., 53, Clerkenwell-rd., E.C.1. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 15.—**Mullingar.**—RESTORATION.—Of building for Garda Siochana at Mullingar, co. Westmeath, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

APR. 16.—**Old Fletton.**—HOUSES.—32 parlour type, in pairs, 88 non-parlour type, in blocks of four, for U.D.C. H. W. Hawkins, A.

✱APR. 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of school to accommodate 880 scholars at Blackhall Colliery new Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 340, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱APRIL 25.—**Kempton.**—FILTERS.—Construction of 24 reinforced concrete primary rapid filters, for the Metropolitan Water Board. Office of the Board, Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), 173, Rosebery-ave., E.C. 1.

MAY 14.—**Corwen.**—PAINTING, &C.—Zion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and committee rooms. E. Derbyshire.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—**Barnsley.**—DEMOLITION.—Of Porter's lodge, in Church-la., for Beckett Hospital Committee. A. L. Bourne, Secretary-Superintendent, Beckett Hospital.

—**Buxton.**—HOUSE.—Also shop, West-st., for G. Arden. C. Flint, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S.

—**Doncaster.**—ALTERATIONS.—Foundation work and structural alterations at generating station, Grey Friars-rd., for T.C. S. R. Windle, B. Electrical E.

—**Dundee.**—PAINTING.—For (*a*) additional iron railings at housing schemes, and (*b*) painter work of existing railings, for T.C. G. Baxter, Director of Housing, 91, Commercial-st.

—**Gildersome.**—WAREHOUSE.—For W. Morris, Springfield Mills. W. Wilby, Council Office.

—**Hunslet.**—SHED.—At Stourton Works, for Bramley Engineering Co., Ltd. J. A. Webster, A., 12, Henley-view, Bramley, Leeds.

—**Northallerton.**—BUNGALOW.—In Watts-lane. H. West, A. and S.

—**Westbury and Whorwellsdown.**—HOUSES.—Two parlour and four non-parlour houses, at Edington site, for R.D.C. W. W. Snailum, A., Church-st., Trowbridge.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAR. 28.—**Altrincham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 28.—**Bowland.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. P. A. Watford, District S., Wellgate, Clitheroe.

MAR. 28.—**Dover.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. C. Dacre Carder, C., 17, Market-sq.

MAR. 28.—**Durham.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &C.—For County Mental Hospital. A. O. Smith, C.

MAR. 28.—**Hartismere.**—GRANITE.—3,450 tons for R.D.C. H. Warnes, C., Eye.

MAR. 28.—**Hunslet.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. B. Pindar, C., Leek-st.

MAR. 28.—**Knaresborough.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For U.D.C. A. E. W. Lupton, S., 14, Bower-rd. Harrogate.

MAR. 28.—**Lichfield.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. P. A. Benn, City E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**Loughton.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For U.D.C. H. White, S.

MAR. 28.—**Maldon.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. E. J. Ennals, S., 6, Market-hill.

MAR. 28.—**Maltby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Morgan R. Jones, E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**Margate.**—GRANITE.—For T.C. B.S., 13, Grosvenor-place.

MAR. 28.—**North Walsham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. Morris, S.

MAR. 28. — **Ramsey.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. R. P. Serjeant, C.

MAR. 28.—**Rishworth.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. Walshaw, C., Crown-st., Halifax.

MAR. 28. — **Skegness.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S.

MAR. 28.—**Woodbridge.**—GRANITE.—500 tons, for U.D.C. W. G. Whisstock, S.

MAR. 29.—**Consett.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. T. Hutton, S.

MAR. 29.—**Cranbrook.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. E. Clarke, C.

MAR. 29.—**Glasgow.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For Corporation. J. Lindsay, T.C.

MAR. 29.—**Great Crosby.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. J. A. Wright, S.

MAR. 29.—**King's Lynn.**—SLAG.—For T.C. J. C. Matthew, B.E.

MAR. 29.—**Headington.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. Page-Webb, S.

MAR. 29. — **Milnrow.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. A. S. Whipp, S.

MAR. 30.—**Edinburgh.**—FIRECLAY MATERIAL, &C.—For T.C. H. H. Gracie, Engineer and Manager, 15, Calton-hill.

MAR. 31.—**Chester-le-Street.**—ROAD.—For R.D.C. G. W. Ayton, Highway S.

MAR. 31.—**Crook.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. R. Marquis, C.

MAR. 31.—**Egham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. H. Hartwill, S.

MAR. 31.—**Otley.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAR. 31.—**Ramsbottom.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. A. Plunkett, E. and S.

MAR. 31.—**Reading.**—CEMENT, &C.—For C.B. General Manager and Engineer, Reading Corporation Tramways, Mill-lane.

MAR. 31.—**Rhondda.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. O. Thomas, E. and Manager, Gas and Water Offices, Pentre.

APR. 1.—**Ticehurst.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. Laurens, S., Western-rd., Wadhurst.

APR. 2.—**Norton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. L. Richmond, C., Union Offices, Westbar, Sheffield.

APR. 2.—**Radcliffe.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. G. E. Wrigley, E. and S.

APR. 2.—**Romford.**—GRANITE, &C.—For R.D.C. Highway S., 16A, South-st.

APR. 4.—**Watford.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. S. W. Rix, C.

APR. 7.—**Southwell.**—WATER SUPPLY.—415 tons of 8 in., 7 in., 6 in., 5 in., 4 in., 3 in. and 2 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E.'s, Milton Chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £3. 3s.

APR. 8.—**Bolton-upon-Dearne.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. H. Adams, S.

APR. 8.—**Eastry.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. D. E. Foster, Chotagur, Dover-rd., Sandwich; and W. Goodsell, South Bank, Ash, near Canterbury. District S.'s.

APR. 9.—**Glasgow.**—MATERIALS.—Various, for T.C J. Lindsay, T.C.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAR. 28.—**Batley.**—AQUEDUCT.—Steelwork and ironwork for eight bridges on aqueduct between Brownhill reservoir, near Holmbridge, and Staincliffe reservoir at Batley, for Corporation waterworks. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 29.—**Aberdeen.**—SEWAGE.—Sewage purification works at Kingseat Mental Hospital, for City District Board of Control. Jenkins & Marr, C.E., 16, Bridge-st.

MAR. 29. — **South Molton.**—BRIDGE. — Reinforced cement concrete bridge and culvert, including the making up of approaches at Bradford Mill, Witheridge, for R.D.C. W. S. Gardner, S., Chittlehampton. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 30.—**Godstone.**—SEWAGE.—Pumping station, balancing tank, settling tanks, sludge digesting tank, filter beds, humus tanks, with various pipes and drains, and for making alterations to existing works at sewage disposal works, Lingfield, for R.D.C. W. C. Easdale, E. 1, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

MAR. 31.—**Manchester.**—BRIDGE.—Steel lattice girder bridge over the River Mersey at Flixton and Carrington, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

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APR 2 —**Bishopthorpe.**—SEWERAGE.—Modernisatio and extension of the existing sewage disposal work at Dringhouses, for R.D.C. Fairbank & Son, Cha tered Civil Engineers, The Tudor House, Stonegat York. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 5.—**Chesterfield.** —SEWERAGE.— Bio-aeratio sewage disposal works, for R.D.C. H. Taylor, E.'and Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 5.—**Surrey.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—For (1) Sidlow bridges on Reigate-Hookwood main road, an (2) widening of new chapel Green bridge, on the London Eastbourne main road, for C.C. W. P. Robinson, C.S Milner-rd. Annexe, Kingston-on-Thames. Dep. £5 5 each.

APR. 7.—**Johannesburg.**—BRIDGE WORK.—Steel an cast-iron bridge work, for South African Railways an Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Ol Queen-st., S.W.1.

APR. 7.—**Seaton Burn.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying abou 600 yds. of 27 in. and 30 in. cast-iron outfall sewer partly in tunnel and across rocks into the sea at Seato Sluice, together with a storage tank, for Valley Join Sewerage Committee. Taylor & Wallin, E.'s, 4 Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £5.

APR. 7.—**Southwell.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Laying an jointing of about seven miles of 8 in., 7 in., 6 in., 5 in 4 in., 3 in. and 2 in. cast-iron water mains, and th construction of a service reservoir at Bilsthorpe, fo R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E.'s, Milton Chambers Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 8.—**Shardlow.**— WATERWORKS. — Comprisin supplying and laying 1,954 yds. of 8 in. and 1,328 yd of 4 in. cast iron pipes, the construction of two concret reservoirs; also erection of pumping station an brick settlement tank, with other appurtenant work for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil En gineers, Burton Buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 9.—**Altham.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also wide ing of bridge and approaches, for Lancashire C.C W. H. Schofield, C.S., Preston.

APR. 9.—**Nottinghamshire.**—BRIDGES.—Two ferro concrete bridges with earth approaches over the L. an N.E. Rly. Co.'s main line at South Muskham an Barnby Moor, for C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S Dep. £5.

APR. 9.—**Rotherham.**—FILTERS.—Two percolatin filters, 36 ft. 6 in. diam., sludge drying beds, engin house and pump well, and alterations to existin works, and also conversions of 36 privies into wate closets and 46 new water closets, for R.D.C. C. Rawstron, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 11.—**London.**—Eastern approaches to a ne Lambeth bridge, viz., the widening and raising of a pa of Albert Embankment, the widening, raising an diversion of a part of Lambeth-rd. and the reconstru tion of the conduit tramways in these roads, for L.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Garden S.W.1. Dep. £5.

APR. 11.—**Portsmouth.**—DRAINAGE.—Two covere storm-water tanks; an outfall culvert; a double lin of 48 in. diameter cast-iron outfall pipes carried on pile the construction of baffle walls and overflow channe in existing storage tanks; additions to the compressi station, and other works adjacent to their existi storage tanks near Fort Cumberland, for T.C. Midgley Taylor, E., of John Taylor & Sons, Caxto House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

APR. 12.—**Edinburgh.**—BRIDGE.—Two steel pla web girder bridges respectively (of 48 ft. 6 in. a 25 ft. 8 in. skew span), including abutment and wi walls and with reinforced concrete decking, ov Barnton branch of L.M.S. Rly. and Bridge No. 2 ov Leith and Granton branch of L.M.S. Rly. on n Glasgow-Edinburgh-rd., for T.C. D. A. Dona engineer, 271, Alexandra-parade, Glasgow. D £3 3s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATE WORKS.

MAR. 28.—**Alnwick.**—DRAIN.—Providing and layi 80 yds. 4 in. tile pipes at Low Buston, for R.D.C.

MAR. 28.—**Balrothery.**—SEWERAGE.—For (1) jo sewerage and water scheme for town of Swords; extension of water main at Dublin-rd., Malahid (3) piping ditch at public pump, Lissenhall Little, R.D.C. J. Stack, C., Boardroom, Workhouse, Lu Co. Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 28.—**Beddington and Wallington.**—SEWERAGE Laying of about 676 lineal yards of 12 in. diameter a about 150 lineal yards of 9 in. diameter stonew sewer, with all appurtenant works, on the Highvi estate, for U.D.C. S. F. R. Carter, E. and S. D £1 1s.

MAR. 28.—**Dartford.**—MAKING-UP.—Bedford Rochester-rds., for U.D.C. J. J. Hurtley, C. D £2 2s.

MAR. 28. — **Plymouth.** — ROADS AND SEWERS Ballasting, &c., about ¼ mile of roads and construct of about 1¾ miles of sewers, &c., at the Higher Mo Gould housing estate, for the County B.C. Corporat Housing Dept., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. I £2 2s.

MAR. 28.—**Pontefract.**—SURFACING.—Laying 1, sq. yds. of 2 in. granite-filled hand-floated ma asphalt carpet on concrete foundation, for Corporati W. H. Newton, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAR. 28.—**Shoreham-by-Sea.** — MAKING-UP. — sewering, paving, kerbing and lighting Rosslyn constructing a sewer in Upper-rd., for U.D.C. A. Nye, Town S.

MAR. 28.—**Spalding.**—MAINS.—Water mains Pinchbeck, for R.D.C. E. J. Silcock, E., 10, Park-r Leeds. Dep. £5.

MAR. 28.—**Yeovil.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Mudf rd., for T.C. A. J. Price, B.S., 28, Kingston.

.29.—**Devon.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—11,300 super. of road between the Exeter boundary at Whipton azelstone, on Eder-Taunton-rd., for C.C. F. E. on, C.S., 21, Southernhay West, Exeter. Dep. s.

. 29.—**Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre.**—MAINS. vision and laying of 12,300 lin. yds. of cast-iron for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £10 10s.

. 29.—**London.**—PAVING.—For (*a*) supplying and ring slag tarmacadam and creosoted deal paving ; (*b*) constructing reinforced concrete founda- in Isledon-rd., Tollington-rd., and Camden-rd. ; phalt paving above roads and in Lennox-rd., n-ter., and Wells-ter., for Islington B.C. C. G. E. er, T.C., Municipal Buildings, Upper-st., N.1

. 29.—**Southborough.**—MAINS.—Provision and of about 825 yds., and about 500 yds. of 4 in. on water main, with connections to existing new valves, hydrants, &c., on the tanyard and Southfield Park estate, for U.D.C. W. N. ; C.

. 29.—**Tipton.**—PAVING.—Sewering, levelling, g, and metalling Spring-st., Alexandra-rd., for H. N. Woodard, S. Dep. £2 2s.

. 30.—**Bexley.**—100 yds. Darfen Crusader nd mesh woven wire fencing ; 4 corner pillars ; t. British make 6-gauge 7-ply galvanised fencing 8 50-yd. rolls 6 ft. by 2 in. mesh 17-gauge h made heavily galvanised wire netting to unroll flat ; 8 50-yd. rolls ditto, 3 ft. by 2 in. mesh nge, for U.D.C. T. G. Baynes, C.

R. 30.—**Cowbridge.**—WATER SERVICES.—Laying construction of water services from the Mid- organ Water Board's main to each of twelve s in Addison-ave., Llanharry, for R.D.C. E. e, 79, Eastgate-st.

R. 30.—**Hendon.**—SEWER.—Extension of sewer ootpath works, Whitchurch-la., Little Stanmore, ximately 320 yds. of 12 in. and 537 yds. of 9 in. ware pipe sewer, 305 yds. of 9 in. pipe surface drain, including manholes, &c., and 644 super- yards of footpath work. Rackham, E. and S. £1 1s.

R. 30.—**Hornsey.**—PAVING.—Sewering, levelling, g, metalling, kerbing, channelling, and making Fordington-rd., about 1,700 ft. lineal, and The e, about 65 ft. lineal, for T.C. W. H. Adams, B.E. S.

R. 30.—**London.**—PAVING.—Wood paving works roximate area 5,500 super. yds.), for Holborn B.C. Parr, B.S.

R. 31.—**Nuneaton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Plough and Hickman-rd., for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. and Dep. £2 2s.

R. 31.—**St. Dogmaels.**—ROAD WORKS.—From cyfelin to within 100 yds. of Cilrhedyn Bridge, for C. W. R. Davies, S., Cambria, Newport, Pem.

R. 1.—**Merton and Morden.**—SEWERS.—790 yards ewers and 500 yards of carriageway, on Whatley ing estate, for U.D.C. G. Gerram, E. and S.

R. 1.—**Thornton.**—MAKING-UP.—Back streets (1) een Victoria-buildings and John-st. ; (2) between n-st. and Rock-st. ; (3) between Rock-st. and ton-st. ; (4) between Hapton-st. and Edward-st. ; between Heys-st. and Ormerod-st., for U.D.C. enton, S., Blockpool-rd.

R. 2.—**Bedford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Beverley- cent, for T.C. N. Greenshields, B.E. and S. Dep. s.

R. 2.—**Feltham.**—WIDENING.—Bedfont-la., for C. H. W. A. Carter, S.

R. 2.—**Swansea.**—MAKING-UP.—Manselton-rd. Walters-st. to St. John's-rd., for C.B. J. R. th, B.E. and S.

R. 4.—**Airdrie.**—ROADS.—Making of roads and paths, laying of sewers, and digging trenches only water and gas pipes at Cairnhill-rd. site, for T.C. . Frazer, B.E., Royal-buildings.

R. 4.—**New Romney.**—FOOTPATHS.—Tor T.C. F. monds, B.S., 1, Blenheim-rd., Littlestone-on-Sea.

R. 4.—**Portslade-by-Sea.**—EXTENSION.—Of sewer ictoria-rd., from Links-rd. westward to the Eastern ndary of Recreation Ground with 12 in. diameter es, for U.D.C. D. V. Howard, 17, Station-rd. S.

R. 4. — **Torpoint.** — MAKING-UP. — Barossa-rd., ossa-pl., the lane between Rowe-st., Wellington-st. th-east end), and North-hill-ter., and the lane at rear of Wellington-st. (north-west end), Molesworth- , Waterloo-st., Trelawney-ter., Cambridge-ter., rifield-ter. and opening between Molesworth and th-hill-terraces, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

R. 4. — **Watford.** — MAKING-UP.—Belgrave-av., siobridge-rd., Neston-rd., Southwold-rd., and dsor-rd., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. 2s.

R. 6.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—463 yds. of stone- e pipe sewers, together with manholes and other dental works in Cob-lane, Northfield, for T.C. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

R. 6.—**Hove.**—PAVING.—Laying new paving and r works on the east side of York-av., between ze Hill and Osmond-rd., for T.C. B.S.

APRIL 6.—**Hove.**—WOOD PAVING.—Laying wood ing in Hove-st. and in Sackville-rd. (about 6,960 yds. r.), for the B.C. B.S.'s Office, Town Hall, Hove.

PRIL 7.—**Ashby-de-la-Zouch.**—SEWER.—882 yds. of 9 in. pipe sewer, complete with manholes and ilating columns, in Spring-lane, for R.D.C. J. P. S.

PR. 7.—**New Windsor.**—ROADS.—Roads and sewers housing site, adjacent to 144 houses to be erected, T.C. E. A. Stickland, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

PR. 9.—**Ham.**—MAKING-UP.—Lock-rd., for U.D.C. T. Littlewood, C., 14, Church-st., Kingston-on- mes.

PR. 9.—**Rathmines and Rathgar.**—ROAD.—Con- ction of Parnell-rd., for U.D.C. S.

PR. 9.—**West Riding.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of ds and Barnsdale and Leeds and Barnsdale Hook r Branch main roads between Pontefract and leford, for C.C. West Riding S., County Hall, kefield. Dep. £1.

APR. 13.—**Carshalton.**—MAKING-UP.—At (1) Green Wrythe-la. and (2) The Culvers Estate, and (3) Wallace- cres. and (4) Welhurst-gdns., for U.D.C. W. Willis Gale, S. Dep £2.

APR. 14. — **Larne.** — SEWERAGE. — Supplying and laying 1,564 lin. yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipes and 90 lin. yds. of cast-iron pipes, with the necessary manholes, flushing chambers, &c., in connection with sewerage system at Ballygally, for R.D.C. S. Robinson, Victoria-st.

APR. 16.—**Inverness (Third District).**—Raising above flood level of the road crossing the Spey between Kingussie and Ruthven, for C.C. A. M. Grant, Road S., Grantown-on-Spey. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 25.—**Kempton.**—MAINS.—Cast-iron water main and connections from and to the filters, pumps and reservoirs at the Board's works, at Kempton Park, Hanworth, and across the Hanworth-Sunbury road, together with the construction of a concrete suction tank, and other contingent works, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

MAY 4.—**Calcutta.**—PIPES.—Supplying and laying steel and cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. Constructional Engineer.

—**Barnard Castle.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Trench and lay 271 yds. of 1 in. water pipe to Cockfield Station cottages, for R.D.C. R. Brown, Sanitary S.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 474.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

MAR. 29.— **Croydon, Surrey.** — Chown & White will sell, at the "Greyhound" Hotel, block of freehold building land, &c., nearly 2,000 ft. frontage to Galpin's-rd., on the borders of Norbury and adjoining Pollards Hill. Auctioneers, Norbury, S.W.16.

★MAR. 29.—**Lowestoft.**—Messrs. Catchpole & Richards will sell by direction of R. A. Evans & Co., Ltd., St. Leonard's-rd. (off Carlton-rd.), South Lowestoft, Suffolk, at the "Suffolk" Hotel, Lowestoft, freehold yard and premises in St. Leonard's-rd., saw mill machinery and plant, electric motors, &c. Auctioneers, Elm Chambers (next Central Railway Station), Lowestoft.

MAR. 30. — **London.** — Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell, without reserve, by order of the joint liquidators, E. J. Webber, F.S.A.A., and C. H. Bull, F.C.A., re Chandos Piano Co., Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, upon the premises, Marlboro' Works, Marlborough-rd., Holloway, N., stock and plant of pianoforte manufacturer, timber, machinery, &c. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N.16.

APR. 5. — **Hornsey.** — Rutley, Vine & Gurney will include in their sale at the London Auction Mart, E.C., by order of the trustees, leasehold estate site, area of nearly one acre. Auctioneers, 6, George-st., N.W.1.

Public Appointments.

MAR. 28. — **London.** — District Surveyor for the district of Poplar required by the L.C.C. Clerk to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

★APR. 2.—**Hereford.**—Assistant required in connection with the Architectural and School work ; good draughtsman and knowledge of building construction, &c., required by the C.C. Clerk of the Council, Shirehall, Hereford.

★APR. 2.—**Plymouth.**—Temporary Clerk of Works with experience in housing schemes required by the B.C. S. Wibberley, B.E. and S., Municipal Offices, Plymouth.

APR. 2.—**Wakefield.**—(*a*) Architectural Assistant (*b*) Clerk of Works, required by the E.C. of the West Riding of Yorkshire E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 4.—**Durham.**—(1) Architectural Assistant ; (2) Architectural Assistant ; (3) District Clerk of Works ; (4) Clerk of Works, required by Durham C.C. Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham. Stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

★APRIL 23.—**Birmingham.**—ASSISTANT MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE.—In the School of Architecture, required by the City of Birmingham Education Committee. P. D. Innes, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Margaret-st., Birmingham.

★NO DATE.—**Nigeria.**—FOREMAN OF WORKS.—Required by the Government of Nigeria for road survey and construction for two tours of from twelve to eighteen months, with possible extension. Apply, at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting M/15071.

BUILDING TRADE UNIONS

THE scheme for a new confederation of the trade unions in the building industry, by which it is hoped to bring together again under one central control the unions of skilled and unskilled men, has been finally approved by the executive council of the existing National Federation of Building Trade Operatives and will be circulated to the unions affiliated to the Federation. The scheme will be considered at the annual conference of the Federation in June.

It is intended, says *The Times*, that the new confederation shall include and supersede the existing organisation. It would be governed by an elected central executive council, and for the purpose of safeguarding technical, craft, and labourers' interests it is proposed that eight groups should be formed representing bricklayers, masonry (including quarrymen and paviors), woodworkers, painters, plumbers, slaters and tilers, plasterers, and labourers respectively. Organising work would be vested in the confederation and for administrative and organising purposes the country would be divided into 12 divisions, each of which would have an adequate organising staff and a divisional secretary. These divisions would be based on London, the Southern Counties, South-Western Counties, Eastern Counties, South Midlands, North Midlands, South Wales, Yorkshire, North-Western Counties, the North-East Coast, Scotland, and Ireland. The confederation would be autonomous on all questions affecting industrial policy. The object of the scheme is to bring together in one organisation about half a million workers, who would include not only building operatives, but also workers engaged in the manufacture of builders' materials. Before the secession of the bricklayers, who belong to the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, and the plasterers in the Plasterers' and Granolithic and Cement Workers' Union, the present federation had about 300,000 members. It has yet to be seen whether the unions which broke away in 1925 will find the proposals sufficiently attractive to surrender in the cause of unity their power to act separately.

COVENTRY AND DISTRICT BUILDERS AT DINNER.

THE annual dinner of the Coventry and District Association of Building Trade Employers was held on the 15th instant, Mr. Alfred Clarke presiding.

Proposing the toast of the National and Midland Federation, Mr. Clarke said the apprenticeship scheme was working much better than he had anticipated. Present-day apprentices, he thought, were far superior to those of earlier days. That was a fine thing for the industry as a whole. They assisted the apprentices not only in the workshops but by sending them to continuation schools and technical colleges. He must say that he would prefer the apprentices to go to those technical colleges in the daytime, when their minds were fresh and their bodies not tired. He hoped some day they would be able to send them to universities.

Mr. W. Webster, replying, said he would like to refer to the friendly relationship existing between themselves and the operatives, and the signing of the National Agreement. Payment for wet time was the stumbling-block with regard to the bricklayers. He was one who thought that there should be some method of payment for time lost through inclement weather. It would have to be done through insurance, because nobody could control the weather. The North-Western Federation had put forward a good insurance scheme.

Mr. H. Eyles, also replying, said that but for the Federation the industry would be in a chaotic state.

Councillor W. Ivens, proposing the toast of "The Guests," said he was afraid Coventry builders were rather too modest in making themselves known to the general public. Perhaps some of them saw the account of the erection of a concrete house at Westminster in 3½ days. But they were not told 50 men worked day and night, by flares, to complete the house. They did not advertise that in Coventry one firm had been producing houses for several years at the rate of a house for every 7½ working hours, taking as a basis a 46½ hour week in summer and 44-hour week in winter. Another firm had produced one house every 27 hours over a period of four years. A quite small firm had been completing a house every 29 hours for the last three years. It was right that attention should be called to those facts.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ACTON.—B.C. passed plans: W. Atkinson, nine houses, Kathleen-av., and eight houses, Lucy-cres.; A. C. Hodges, four houses, Lynton-rd.; Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., transformer chamber for Messrs. Lendrum & Hartmann, Old Oak-lane.

ARDSLEY (W. YORKS).—U.D.C. are to erect additional 44 houses on the West Ward, Tingley, and Blackgates Estates, at £17,600, for which application is being made to M.H.

ASHBURTON.—Extensions to Grammar School, at £10,400.

BARNES.—U.D.C. passed plans: Six houses, Park-rd., for E. A. Broughton; six houses, Charlotte-rd., for Ives Bros.; six houses, Mortlake-rd., for J. H. Beer & Co., 12 garages adjoining 125, Castelnau, for E. Larman; amended plan of sewers and roads, Lowther Estate, for L.C.C.; five garages, Sheen House Stables, Sheen-lane, for Penningtons, Ltd.

BEESTON.—U.D.C. are to erect 42 further houses instead of 32.

BERKHAMSTED.—U.D.C. are to make application for £25,802 for 55 houses on Swing Gate-lane estate.

BILEFORD.—Tenders from four builders for blocks of eight houses each at Handy Cross have been accepted by T.C. at £424 and £421 each house according to type.

BIRMINGHAM.—Start is to be made in building a new church for the Holy Family Mission, Small Heath, of which Rev. Father F. H. Drinkwater is rector. The Archdiocesan Building and Sites Committee have passed the plans.

BLACKPOOL.—Chapel-st. Primitive Methodist School are proposing to build a new church.—W. Butler & Co. are inviting tenders for 13 houses in Newbury-av.

BOSTON.—R.D.C. are to erect 48 more houses, and are to proceed with purchase of sites, and accepted several building tenders.

BRENTFORD.—Plans for a new stand for football ground have been passed by Council.

BRIGHTON.—Messrs. Chapmans have purchased an estate of 20 acres for conversion into a public Zoological Gardens. They propose to construct gardens on modern principles.

BURTON LATIMER.—U.D.C. are proposing to erect 20 houses in Pioneer-av.

CARSHALTON.—U.D.C. passed plans: 32 houses, Mead-cres.; 28 houses, Shirley-av.; 20 houses, Coleridge-av.; 29 houses, Court-drive; four houses, Colston-av., and sections of sewers for Edser & Brown, Ltd.; vestry to new church, Ruskin-rd., for Major Mallinson; three houses and shops and four garages, Beeches-av., for Mrs. Jennings.

CHADDERTON.—Ferranti, Ltd., has received U.D.C. approval for extensions to works into Halliwell-st.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—R.D.C. passed plans: Seven houses and 12 houses, The Hordens, A. Hudson; 4 houses, Rowton Grange-rd., Messrs. Heathcote.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Chester-le-Street Development Co., Ltd., has secured a site in Front-st., and proposes to erect covered market, at £7,000.

CROOKES.—A site has been secured by Co-operative Society at Marston-rd. for a branch.

DOWNPATRICK.—Home Ministry has held an inquiry into application of U.D.C. for £7,500 to build 24 houses.

FAILSWORTH.—U.D.C. are to make application to M.H. for £20,260 for 40 houses on the Lore-la. site.

FLEETWOOD.—The U.D.C. applied to M.H. for £12,140 for 22 houses on Warren Farm estate, and two at the Memorial Park.

GORGIE.—Canon Forsyth, of St. Cuthbert's, Gorgie, has acquired a site for a Catholic parochial hall.

GREENFORD.—Plans passed by Ealing T.C.: Messrs. R. & J. Prichard, 50 houses, Horsenden-crescent; 23 houses, Gainsborough-gardens; A. H. Steel, 12 shops, Oldfield-lane.

HEMSWORTH.—Plans have been approved for Palais de Danse at Grove-la., for F. Partridge.

HERRINGTON.—Plans being prepared for misson church, for St. Aidan's parish.

HOLT FLEET.—Worcestershire Highways and Bridges Committee state the cost of carrying out work of strengthening the iron portion of Holt Fleet bridge and the strengthening of the masonry abutments of the bridge will amount to £8,300. C.S. has been instructed to proceed with the preparation of the necessary detailed plans.

HYDE.—T.C. passed plans: Four houses, Arnold-av., Gee Cross, for J. Bramall & Sons, Ltd.; four houses, Muslin-st., Newton, for C. H. Pike.

KEYNSHAM.—Housing surveyor has been instructed to prepare layout plan for 24 additional houses at Keynsham.

LEEDS.—T.C. resolved that City E. prepare and submit estimates for public conveniences at Lower Wortley car terminus; junction of Stanningley-rd., Broad-la., and Town-st., Stanningley; adjoining the public library at Compton-rd., and a combined tramway shelter and public convenience at Whingate junction.—Medical Officer of Health is to make enquiries to the acquisition of site for public convenience near the junction of Oldfield-la. and Copley Hill.—Council resolved that plan submitted by the Carr Manor Estate Co., Ltd., for shops off Stainbeck-la. on the Carr Manor estate be approved.—Tram shelter is to be provided to the triangular flagged area opposite the Corn Exchange in accordance with design by the Lion Foundry Co., Ltd., at £663.—Site for Fewston Vicarage has been agreed with Mr. Chorley, architect, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—Amended plans and estimates have been prepared for extensions to Christ Church Day Schools. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, of Leeds, architects. Tenders are to be invited.

LITTLEBOROUGH.—The M.H. approved £46,350 in connection with the District Council's 82 houses at Dearnley.

LONDON (BALHAM).—Railway bridge is to be reconstructed and Balham High-rd. widened at £27,450.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £1,800 for housing purposes.

LONDON (CHARLTON).—L.C.C. recommend £1,500 for land forming part of Charlton Park, Greenwich, for open-air school.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—L.C.C. recommend that the premises known as Birley House be demolished for the purpose of an open-air school.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £49,635 for housing purposes.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—L.C.C. has sanctioned £44,731 for 80 houses on Furzedown estate, and £1,424 for alterations, &c., to 79, East-hill.

LONGRIDGE.—U.D.C. are forwarding scheme to C.C. for domestic science centre.

LOWER EDMONTON.—Plans have been submitted or 400 houses at Churchfields.

LUTON.—T.C. passed plans: A. Cole, 14 houses Richmond Hill; P. Chapman, 6 houses, Newark-rd. J. Frost, 10 houses, Douglas-rd.; W. J. Ashton, houses, Maryport-rd.

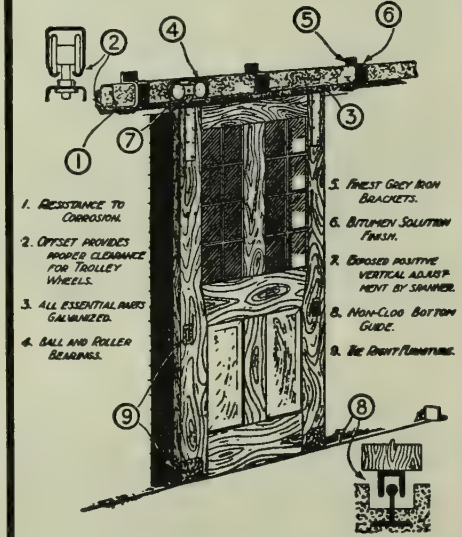
MALVERN.—M.H. has sanctioned 16 houses on Belmont site by R.D.C.; the Council also propose erecting 18 more on sites in Pound Bank-rd. and Lower Chase-rd.

MANSFIELD.—Rev. H. S. Goodrich, vicar of Pleasley Hill, is proposing to erect a church on the Bull Farm estate. — T.C. passed plans: Governors of the Mansfield Grammar School, latrines, schools, Haddon-rd.; Mrs. A. M. Stokes, 5 shops and offices, Leeming-st.; A. Farnsworth, 14 houses, Southwell-rd., Rainworth; Farnsworth & Searson, 10 houses, Southwell-rd.; C. Blythe, seven houses, Eakring-rd.

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MARGATE.—T.C. passed plans: Six houses, Holly Reeve & Reeve; 8 garages, Princes-gdns., H. Wakley; 4 houses, Kent-rd., Dane Valley est. Holton & Everett; 8 houses, Westbrook-ave., A. Vanner.

NEWQUAY.—U.D.C. is making application for lo of £2,200 for houses; £1,850 for pavilion in Trenar gardens; £4,200 for shelters on the Towan Promena

NORTHAMPTON.—C.B. passed plans: 12 hou Abbey-st., G. F. Sharman; 6 houses, Wycliffe- W. C. Throssell; 4 houses, Essex-st., E. D. Sharr & Son.

PLYMOUTH.—Housing Committee has received M sanction for six additional flats at Pottery Quay.

ROCHDALE.—E.C. are proposing to erect electricity offices and showrooms on site at corne Samuel-st., estimated to cost £20,000.

RUNCORN.—R.D.C. approved scheme for e houses in Frodsham Lordship.—Plans approved: houses at Sutton, and three pairs of semi-detac houses at Sutton, for J. Russell & Co., Ltd.

SABDEN.—The Co-operative Society are propos to erect hall over the existing shop premises Whalley-rd., at £2,000.

SALTAIRE (YORKS).—Northcliffe Golf Club decided to erect club house, at £1,350.

SELBY.—U.D.C. approved plan submitted by for extension of Baths hall, at £1,000.

SEFFIELD.—Plans prepared by Co-opera Society's architect's department have been appro for extensions at Arcade central premises, and ten are being invited.—The E.C. has decided to e nursery school at Denby-st., at £10,000.—Hou Committee proposed to erect 50 bungalows at Ri way-rd. Intake.—Work is to commence on refreshn house and cafe adjoining the old Dower Hous Graves Park. The cost will be £2,500.—Scheme under consideration by Corporation for conversio Abbeyfield House for public museum and art gall —G. W. Meanley, of Mexborough, has purcha Melton Hall and the Barnborough Hall, and proposes to convert Melton Hall into flats.

SOLIHULL.—R.D.C. propose to erect dwellin Balsall, 8; Knowle, 16; Packwood, 8; Solihull, incl ing Olton and Shirley, 20; Tanworth, 20.—Start i be made upon 30 non-parlour houses at Corynx-lane £435 per house.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: 24 f and shop, Station-rd., Westcliff, T. J. Dennis; e houses, 18 garages and store, Sandringham-rd., Pur Bros.; three houses and two garages, Sydney- F. C. Higgins; four houses, Park-lane, H. Car four houses, Kensington-rd., Thorby Bros.; 16 f North-av., H. T. Arnold; four houses, Clatterf gardens, D. N. Martin Kaye; 16 lock-up gara rear of 536, London-rd., J. W. Stone; parish Holy Trinity Church, Southchurch-rd., Rector Church Council; four houses, Cromwell-rd., Dowsett; seven houses, Tintern-av., E. A. Annere 13 houses, Bournemouth Park-rd., A. Perry; garages at rear of houses, Crowborough-rd., T. Dennis; amendment to new church, St. Michael All Angels, Mount-av., Churchwardens and Build Committee.

SOUTH ELMSALL.—Plans approved for hotel at W field-lane, for Carter's Knottingley Breweries, Tenders are to be invited.

SPILSBY.—R.D.C. sanctioned 30 additional hou

STRETFORD.—U.D.C. resolved additional tram shelters be erected at junction of Upper Chorlton and Seymour-gr., King-st. and Chester-rd., Bro Bar, Shrewsbury-st., and Chorlton-rd.—Two plot land are to be included in the Council's applicatio M.H. for the building and equipment of the prop baths at Trafford Park.—Council intend to provi new public elementary school at Low Moss-la. for accommodation of 1,200 scholars.

SURBITON.—Plans approved by the U.D.C. for enlargement of the Council Offices.

SWANSEA.—C.B. passed plans: Twelve houses Illtyd's-crescent, St. Thomas, A. E. Wright; ho Chemical-rd., T. Williams; five houses, Fern-st Willis; house, Zouch-st., G. H. Pugh; five ho Fern-st., Rogers & Davies; six houses, Moorside A. V. Hopkins; four houses, Goitre Fach-rd., Ki W. G. Connick; six houses, Walter-st., Manse Weaver Bros.

UXBRIDGE.—Enlargement of Whitehall Co School to accommodate 432 more pupils, will £12,374.

WARLEY.—B.E. has authorised the Oldbury to erect junior dept. and practical instruction ce at Bretnall Hall-lane.

WEMBLEY.—It is proposed to widen and imp Watford-rd. at a cost of £80,000.

Piccadilly-circus Pipe Tube.

The principal difficulty of the many which the engineer has been confronted in nection with the new Tube station of Piccadilly Railway has been the deflectio the L.C.C. pipe and cable subway run below Shaftesbury-avenue and ending in middle of the Circus. As this site wil occupied by the great circular booking-ha the new station, this pipe subway has ha be cut off and provision made elsewhere the various pipes, cables, wires, etc., conta in it. These are accordingly being bro down to a lower subway, 570 ft. long, w practically goes round the Circus at a d varying from 12 ft. to 30 ft. below the level.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at			
King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ..	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ..	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ..	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	28 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
		Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality. £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
1 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9 „ „	
Thames Sand	14 6 „ „	
Best Washed Sand	14 6 „ „	
Min. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9 „ „	
½ in. „	14 0 „ „	
½ in. Broken Brick	11 6 „ „	
Clan Breeze	7 6 „ „	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6

51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Trapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Cowbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½

Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0

Sawn two sides..... „ 27 0

Sawn three or four sides..... „ 32 0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Cut, sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) ..... Per ft. super 5 6

Cut, rubbed two sides, ditto..... „ 6 0

Cut, sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 3½

Cut, sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „ 1 6½

Cut, rubbed to 2 in. ditto, ditto..... „ 1 4

YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3

Cut, sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½

Cut, rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „ 6 1½

Cut, sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „ 2 10

Cut, ditto ditto „ 2 1½

Cut, self-faced random flags..... 1 er yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
6	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11 ..... £27 0 | 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/3
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾ × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons.

	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London. £ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	6 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ¾ in ..	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅞ in. to 2½ in...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ¼"	Flanges Over ¼"
Black Gas	67½% ..	45% ..	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½% ..	35% ..	45%
Blue Water	62½% ..	40% ..	50%
Galvanised Water	46½% ..	30% ..	40%
Red Steam	57½% ..	35% ..	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 % ..	25% ..	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	1½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3 ..	2 4½ ..	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9 ..	2 7½ ..	3 7
3 in. „	4 6 ..	2 10 ..	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½ ..	3 7 ..	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½ ..	4 0½ ..	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4 ..	5 1 ..	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2 ..	5 8 ..	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2 ..	10 10 ..	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6 ..	13 2 ..	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars.....	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets. Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g..	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g..	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g..	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g..	15 10 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 3 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g..	19 10 0 ..	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.....	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.....	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker....	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in...	19 0 0 ..	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	36 0 0
Pipe in coils	37 10 0
Soil Pipe.....	39 10 0
Compo Pipe	40 10 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	26 10 0	—
Do., ex country, carriage forward ..... per ton	27 10 0	

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet.....	1 1
Thin	2 3
Copper nails.....	2 4
Copper wire	

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ..	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ..	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

TIN—English Ingots 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8. Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes .... per gallon	0 3 2
„ „	.. in barrels.... „	0 3 3
„ „	.. in drums.... „	0 3 5
Boiled „	.. in barrels.... „	0 3 5
„ „	.. in drums.... „	0 3 8
Turpentine	in barrels ..... „	0 4 3
„	in drums (10 gall.).. „	0 4 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		50 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms" "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's, "Morganswyte," "Potacco" Brand and other 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots

per ton delivered	69 15 0	
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra).. per ton	41 10 0	
Best Linseed Oil Putty..... per cwt.	0 15 0	
Filocol ..... „	0 15 6	
Size, XD Quality..... „	0 3 6	

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3 .d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12	6
Best Black Japan		0 10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12	0
Brunswick Black		0 7	6
Berlin Black		0 14	6
Knotting (patent)		1 5	0
French and Brush Polish		0 17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7	0

Edinburgh Cenotaph.

The Lord Provost's Sub-Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has considered a letter from Colonel A. S. Blair, Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Citizens' Cenotaph Committee, stating that the committee had unanimously resolved to drop the proposal to erect the Cenotaph in St. Giles'-square. The sub-committee has now resolved to recommend that the site in front of the City Chambers be granted.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to February 28, 1927 :—

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act	25,528	22
Private Subsidy Schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum Clearance Schemes..	4,838	2,151
1923 Act—		
By Local Authorities ..	3,023	864
By Private Enterprise..	9,072	2,814
1924 Act—		
By Local Authorities ..	5,932	13,873
By Private Enterprise..	229	211
Demonstration Houses....	17	—
	50,963	19,935

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Edinburgh.—School.—A report has been submitted and approved by the Education Authority on the recommendation of a Special Committee on the Educational Requirements of the area recommending a new school for the area in or near the Wardie district, and that accommodation should be provided for 700 pupils.

Rutherglen.—Hall.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted the Baptist Church approval to erect a church hall and caretaker's house at the east end of Greenhill-road, at a cost of £3,500.

Elgin.—Alterations.—The Moray E.C. has approved the estimates for the proposed alterations at the Girls' Technical School.

Dundee.—Building.—Plans and sections of proposed new buildings, &c., have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer and submitted to a meeting of the Works Committee as follows :—Benvie-road, alterations for Dundee Eastern Co-operative Society, Ltd.; Hazel-drive, villas for Hazel-drive Building Co., architects, Messrs. MacLaren, Soutar & Salmond, 1 South Tay-street; Lowden's-alley and Wilkie's-lane, fence for Dundee Education Authority; Norrie-street, Broughty Ferry, houses for Mr. Wilson, architects, Messrs. Gauldie & Hardie, 2 Commercial-street; Strathmore-avenue, shop and house, for Raffaele Caira.

Edinburgh.—Crematorium.—The Edinburgh Corporation has instructed the Town Clerk to write to the secretary of the Crematorium Society stating that, if the society could provide a crematorium, the Corporation would co-operate with them with a view to endeavouring to provide a site.

Keith.—Houses.—The Town Council has considered site for the erection of 16 houses.

Lennoxtown.—Houses.—The Housing Committee of the Western District Committee of Stirlingshire County Council are to consider the erection of 30 additional houses in Lennoxtown.

Buckie.—Houses.—The Town Council has decided to erect 24 new houses as the fourth development of their housing scheme.

Jedburgh.—Houses.—The Town Council has adopted the proposals for the extension of the municipal housing scheme, by the erection of 24 additional houses on a site at Friars Mount.

Gorebridge. — Houses. — The Midlothian County Council has resolved to proceed with the erection of 52 houses at Gorebridge. Mr. James D. Cairns, 63, George-street, Edinburgh, has been appointed architect for the scheme.

Stirling.—Home.—The Town Council has decided upon a scheme in conjunction with the directors of Stirling Royal Infirmary and other local authorities for the provision of a maternity home as an addition to the new infirmary at Livilands.

Dundee.—Extension.—At a quarterly court of the Governors of Dundee Royal Infirmary Mr. R. Still, in making an appeal for £10,000 for the enlargement of the infirmary, said the plan showed a hospital of 35 beds, and the building would be of two stories and basement.

Greenock.—Cinema.—The Greenock Picture Palace Co. have purchased a site in Brougham-street on which to erect a new picture house to take the place of their present cinema.

Buckie.—Extension.—The Unemployment Grants Committee have informed the Town Council that they are prepared to give a grant limited to £3,810 in carrying out the proposed excavation and grading of the fifth or eastmost basin of the Cluny Harbour, estimated to cost £5,500.

Falkirk.—Building.—The Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned the following plans :—Falkirk and Counties Savings Bank to reconstruct the head office, 137, High-street, at £9,100; Messrs. R. & A. Main, Gothic Iron Works, Camelon, extensions in their foundry at £1,400; Burnbank Foundry Co.., Ltd., alterations to their works, at £340; Mr. F. O. Robinson, house at Camelon-road, at £1,300.

Edinburgh.—Extensions.—The Rev. Dr. H. Muller, Warden of the Pleasance Trust Settlement, has just recently made an appeal for £16,000 to make up the £30,000 required for the extension of the New College Settlement.

Gift to St. Andrews University.

At a meeting of the University Court of St. Andrews, Principal Sir James Irvine intimated that a benefactor, who desired his name to be withheld, had offered the sum of £100,000 in appreciation of the progress made in the development of the University. Towards the cost of the new Residence Hall for men students £29,000 has been allocated, while the sum of £8,000 is to be devoted to the improvement of the University Chapel. The funds at the disposal of the Court for the building of the Residence Hall amount to £70,000. Plans for the building were approved, and the Court resolved to proceed at once with the scheme.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 500.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

		s.	d.
Pair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
Fixed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

Cork stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
Cork stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Cath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Roof framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Cast centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Metal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	49	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

Oakley Building Co., Ltd. (218,736). Registered January 5. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £150.

Morgan Bros., Ltd. (219,234). Registered January 27. Prudential Buildings, 44, Corporation-street, Birmingham. Builders and contractors, builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Thomas Coates (1927), Ltd. (219,206). Registered January 26. Victoria Buildings, Silver-street, Bury. Public work and road contractors, road and pavement makers and repairers, quarry owners, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Ambassador Clubs (1927), Ltd. (219,493). Registered February 8. To provide a club house and other conveniences for the use of the members of the Ambassador Club, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Lawrence Wild, Ltd. (219,437). Registered February, Blackburn. Joiners, builders and contractors, stone masons and timber merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

Smith Bros. (Denholme Gate), Ltd. (219,505). Registered February 8. 25, Bond-street, Leeds. Quarry masters, stone dressers and merchants. Nominal capital, £2,000.

King & Son (Egham), Ltd. (219,471). Registered February 7. Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey. Builders, decorators, plumbers and sanitary engineers. Nominal capital, £1,500.

M. Wheeler & Co., Ltd. (219,438). Registered February 5. Builders and contractors for the erection and repair of houses; timber merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £200.

J. H. Rosewarn & Co., Ltd. (219,409). Registered February 4. Olympia, Abbotts-road, Cheam, Surrey. Manufacturers and constructors of and dealers in portable buildings and bungalows, builders, &c. Nominal capital, £250.

North Gate Construction Co., Ltd. (219,417). Registered February 4. Builders and contractors, painters, and decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

P. Gallagher, Ltd. (219,387). Registered February 3. Room 23, 82, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Public works contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

Walter G. Bridgman & Son, Ltd. (219,527). Registered February 9. 89, Gray's Inn-road, W.C. Builders, contractors, sanitary and other engineers, shop and office fitters, &c. Nominal capital, £4,000.

Thomas Garforth, Ltd. (219,599). Registered February 11. Builders, contractors, brick and tile manufacturers, &c. Nominal capital, £8,000.

Jeffrey Tiles, Ltd. (219,515). Registered February 9. Tile and brick manufacturers and merchants, clay workers, &c. Nominal capital, £10,000.

Henry Willcock & Co., Ltd. (219,659). Registered February 14. Builders, contractors and painters, &c. Nominal capital, £50,000.

Norman Jury, Ltd. (219,558). Registered February 10. Cemetery-road, Huddersfield. Sculptor and monumental mason. Nominal capital, £1,500.

T. D. Jones & Son, Ltd. (219,660). Registered February 14. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £7,000.

E. Hammond, Ltd. (219,658). Registered February 14. Sand and gravel merchant and public works contractor. Nominal capital, £2,250.

H. W. Lloyd, Ltd. (219,665). Registered February 15. 14, North John-street, Liverpool. To acquire any lands and buildings and other property in England or Wales, or elsewhere, to lay out land for building purposes, &c. Nominal capital, £6,000.

Patchett's Concrete Works, Ltd. (219,054) Registered January 19. Concrete manufacturer. Nominal capital, £2,000.

TRADE NEWS

Wet Rubbing Down.

In connection with wet rubbing down good results, it is claimed, are obtained by the use of a solution of "Manger's Improved Sugar Soap" with the waterproof sandpaper. This takes the place of washing down, thus saving the time usually spent in rubbing down afterwards. The rate of "cutting" or "biting" is quicker than with water, also the sandpaper cleans more easily.

Travelling Film Exhibition.

The National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, advise that they have arranged for the exhibition of their film showing manufacture of "Ideal" boilers and radiators in the "Renaissance" room at the Carfax Assembly Rooms, Oxford, at 7.30 on Tuesday, 29th inst. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the architectural profession or building trades interested.

Wood Block Flooring.

We are informed that amongst the recent works in which the "Zeta" Wood Flooring (1910) Co., Ltd., have laid "Bennett's Patent Bed-grip and End Tongue System" of wood block flooring are: The Northcliffe House, E.C.; *Daily Mirror* Offices, E.C.; *Daily Express* Offices, E.C.; New Science Block, Leys School, Cambridge; New Science Building, Merchant Taylor's School, E.C., and Victoria House, Bloomsbury-square.

A £250 Competition for Builders.

Elsewhere in this issue of *The Builder* is an announcement dealing with a fascinating and practical competition for builders promoted by the Rawlplug Company. Enterprising builders are always discovering new uses for "Rawlplugs," and there seems no limit to the number of fixing jobs which can be done more efficiently with "Rawlplugs." Articles weighing several tons can be firmly fixed into brick, concrete, stone, &c., with the larger sizes. In view of these facts, it is interesting to learn that the Rawlplug Company, Ltd., are offering £250 in prizes in a simple contest for users of Rawlplugs. Competitors have to estimate the number of Rawlplug jobs in interior and exterior views of a house which is illustrated. Full particulars as to the rules of the competition will be found in the Rawlplug Company's announcement; or may be obtained from the Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Rawlplug House, Cromwell-road, S.W. 7.

Coke-heated Domestic Boilers.

The Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd., of 60, Oxford-street, W. 1, have issued an attractive booklet in which is set forth the points of their well-known "Nautilus" coke-fired boiler. Advantages claimed for this type of boiler are cleanliness in use, mild steel construction electrically welded, which will not crack, and a separate trivet and door. The booklet will gladly be sent upon request to the makers.

Lifts and Door Springs.

Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., makers of the well-known "S.M.S." lifts and "Janus" door springs, of Abbey Works, Northampton, and Bolan-street, London, have appointed Messrs. R. N. Eaton & Co., 1, Foster-square, College Green, Dublin, to act as their sales representatives in the Irish Free State.

"The Roadmaker."

The March publication of this little journal, which is issued by the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., of Smith-square, S.W.1, and Stafford, contains a number of interesting articles, one, "London Transformed," being a very sound review of the cross-river traffic problem. The series of "Imposing Streets" is continued, this month's subject being the Ringstrasse, Vienna, while Mr. D. Rees Jeffreys contributes a valuable article on "The Finance of Roads"—who shall pay and who shall spend? The journal will be forwarded to anyone interested upon application to the publishers.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this headi should be addressed to "The Editor," and must rea him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ACTON.—Fifty houses, for the Great Weste (London) Garden Village Society, Ltd. Mr. T. Alwy Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Cardiff:—
*Building & Public Works Construction Co., Lt Swindon.

ALFORD.—Three pairs of houses, for the U.D. Borough Surveyor:—
*J. W. Greetham, Skegness..... £2,619

ASHTON-ON-MERSEY.—Alterations and exte sions to the house at Sandiway, for the Committee the New War Memorial Nursing Home, Ashto Messrs. Pye & Bennett, architects, 2, Booth-stree Manchester:—
*A. Cordingley, Sale.

BAWTRY.—Eighty houses at new housing estat for Doncaster R.D.C.:—
*Ward & Sons, Maltby £33,836

BERKHAMSTED.—55 houses on the Swing Gat lane estate, for the U.D.C.:—
*Heels & Sugars, Luton..... £25,577

BINGLEY.—Various works at public baths, f the U.D.C. Mr. E. D. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., arch tect:—
Joiner—*Hanson Bailey, Bingley
Slater—*Wm. Thornton, Bingley
Patent glazing—*W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.

BLACKPOOL.—Market buildings on a site Abingdon-street, for the Blackpool Markets, Lt 4, Cedar-street. Messrs. R. B. Mather, Sons & Wildin architects, Birley-street:—
*Sir Lindsey Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Blackpool.

BRAINTREE.—Fifty-six houses on the Coggesha road site, for the U.D.C. Mr. D. G. Armstrong, arch tect, Great-square:—
*E. C. P. Brand, Braintree .....(24) £9,792
*Jipp & Berry, Bocking .....(16) 6,448
*C. Blade Wenden, Witham .....(16) 6,160

BURY.—Police station and court house at Tente den-street, for the Lancashire C.C. County Architec 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston:—
*E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Littleborough.

BUXTED.—Alterations and additions to Butcher Farm. Mr. E. A. Chilton, A.R.I.B.A., architect:—

Payne & Taylor	£1,699 12
The Ringmer Building Works	1,368 0
Turner & Gillham	1,072 2

CARDIFF.—Conversion of "The Dragon Buildings corner of Paradise-place and Ebenezer-street, in offices, &c., for the Cardiff Tramways Committee. M G. H. Whitaker, City Engineer, Surveyor and Architec Quantities by the City Engineer:—

Newman & Co.	£1,958 0 0
E. Turner & Sons	1,906 0 0
D. Davies & Sons	1,866 0 0
J. Makin	1,852 0 0
W. Symonds & Co.	1,850 0 0
S. C. Taverner, Newport	1,828 0 0
Hyde & Jenks	1,828 0 0
W. Thomas & Co.	1,826 0 0
F. Holcombe	1,813 0 0
E. R. Evans Bros.	1,755 0 0
Knox & Wells	1,751 0 0
F. J. Thomas & Sons	1,740 0 0
Watts & Gale	1,715 0 0
J. E. Evans & Co.	1,696 0 0
E. A. Bond & Co.	1,676 0 0
Gough Bros.	1,673 0 0
Essex Williams	1,653 0 0
T. R. Evans	1,647 0 0
Bradford & Davies	1,642 6 10
Wm. Rowles & Co.	1,625 0 0
*F. C. Williams	1,620 0 0

(All of Cardiff.)

CARLISLE.—Premises in Fisher-street, for t Carlisle Working Men's Club & Institute, Ltd. M James Leslie, architect and surveyor:—
Builder—J. Meller.
J. & R. Bell.
*N. Harrison.
Joiner—*W. H. Reeves.
Wm. Baty & Sons.
Slater—*J. Hewitson.
Plumber—*J. Austin.
W. Baty & Son.
T. Lowthian.
D. Thomson & Sons.
Graham & Crawford.
Plasterer—*McConnell & Taylor.
Hollows & Thompson.
J. & R. Bell.
T. Grundy.
T. Ling.
Hill & Stephenson.
(All of Carlisle.)

CHAPEL.—Houses at Batham Gate, for t R.D.C.:—
*Moses Simpson £3,000

CHINGFORD.—Public convenience near Chingf Station and adjoining Epping Forest, for the U.D Mr. S. J. Hellier, engineer and surveyor, The Rid way:—
*A. E. Wood & Son, Highams Park £775

ARE.—Cottages at (*a*) Clare, 12; (*b*) Great ley, 4; (*c*) Little Thurlow, 4; (*d*) Little Wratting, e) Denston, 2; (*f*) Stansfield, 2; (*g*) Wickham-, 6; (*h*) Wixoe, 2, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Brown e, architect, 10, High-street, Haverhill:—

(*A*)

W. Bareham, Clare	£4,848	0	0

(*B*)

Mason & Son, Haverhill	1,616	0	0
Rooke & Son, South Walden	1,540	14	0
E. G. French, Birdbrook	1,544	14	0

(*C*)

Mason & Son	1,601	0	0
Rooke & Son	1,552	16	0
E. G. French	1,550	11	0

(*D*)

E. G. French	3,307	10	5
Mason & Son, Haverhill	3,290	0	0

(*E*)

W. Taylor, Stansfield	806	0	0

(*F*)

W. Taylor	768	0	0
B. Parker, Clare	730	16	0

(*G*)

G. Ellwood, Bury St. Edmunds	2,124	0	0

(*H*)

H. Bareham & Son, Clare	780	0	0
E. G. French	777	3	5
T. Martin & Sons, Clare	775	10	0

'MAMMAN.—10 houses at Waunhwyad, Glan-an, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. H. Davies, architect, ge-street, Ammanford:—

M. Anthony, Glanamman	£4,810	0	
. Morris & Sons, Penybank, Llandilo	4,760	0	
D. Williams, Glanamman	4,750	0	
Morgan Bros., Garnant	4,705	0	
D. J. Thomas, Ammanford	4,685	0	
R. J. Hughes, Glanamman	4,504	5	

ONCASTER.—New premises in St. Sepulchre , for Marks & Spencer's, Ltd.:—

Thomson & Dixon, Ltd.

UBLIN.—For (*a*) renewing stone strings, &c., at n-street public library; and (*b*) repairs at 14, lk-street, for the C.B.:—

	Red stone.			Granite.		
(*A*)						
James Daly	£256	0	0	£256	0	0
J. Pemberton & Son	257	0	0	225	0	0
J. Keatinge & Sons	190	11	5	184	18	5
Watchorn & Sons	—			175	0	0
*Thos. Murphy	—			156	0	0

(*B*)

Keatinge	598	0	0
Pemberton	520	0	0
Jones & Sons	520	0	0
Orr	451	16	3
Watkinson	421	7	10
Daly	389	0	0
Watchorn & Sons	290	0	0
Duff	279	15	0
Murphy	270	15	0

(All of Dublin.)

'SOM.—30 houses at Cobham, for the R.D.C.:—

H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom	£14,645		

ILSWORTH.—Forty houses on the Lord-lane for the U.D.C. Borough Surveyor:—

Moston Brick & Building Co., Moston.

IERN BARNET.—100 houses in Oakleigh-road, he U.D.C. Mr. J. Montague Gameson, engineer urveyor:—

H. B. Silver, Harrow	£58,392		
G. Green, North Finchley	57,897		
D. W. Beck, London	55,236		
Auburn & Sons, Friern Barnet	54,818		
T. W. Ridge, Brighton	54,418		
T. Rey, Letchworth	54,300		
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., London	54,020		
S. E. Moss, Southend	53,840		
Turner & Payne, North Finchley	53,636		
A. Carter, Luton	51,632		
Structural Contractors, Ltd., London	51,266		
C. & F. Day, Ltd., North Finchley	51,000		

RVAN.—Bathing station on the south Girvan , for the T.C.:—

T. Blair & Son	£2,091		

ASGOW.—Iron railings and gates at Govanhill, he T.C.:—

A. Peters, Ltd.	£1,237	9	11

ASGOW.—Sub-station in Kingsbarns-drive, s Park, for the T.C.:—

R. Murdoch & Sons	£636		

LBORNE.—For 20 houses on the Heywood or the U.D.C. Mr. J. Lord, surveyor:—

F. Warburton & Son, Warrington	£11,120	0	0
T. Hindley, Leigh	10,524	0	0
Brew Bros., Cadishead	10,380	0	0
T. Berry, Warrington	10,340	0	0
G. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Leigh	10,273	16	8
Moberley Brick & Tile Co., Ltd.	10,198	16	0
J. Ashcroft & Sons, Golborne	10,140	0	0
Merrick & Son, Leigh	10,080	0	0
W. Peak, Warrington	9,980	0	0
Byron Bros., Hindley	9,856	0	0
R. & S. Smith, Warrington	9,825	4	0
Massey Bros., Wigan	9,800	0	0
J. Watson, Ashton-in-Makerfield	9,754	0	0
Kearsley & Gee, Ashton-in-Makerfield	9,741	12	0

HAMPTON WICK.—Parochial church hall, for the St. John's Council:—

*Bernard & Picket, Wallington £5,073

HARROGATE.—Administrative block and sick wards at the Primitive Methodist Orphanage, Pannal Ash-road, Mr. J. Houfe, architect and surveyor, Albert-chambers:—

Excavator, Mason and Bricklayer—*W. Reynard & Son.
Carpenter and Joiner—*J. W. Taylor.
Plumber and Glazier—*R. Hewson & Son.
Plasterer—*J. Tomlinson.
Roof Tiler—*J. Shepherd.
Painter—*Broadbank & Sons.
(All of Harrogate.)

HELLINGLY.—Additional lavatory accommodation at Boship Farm. Messrs. Underdown & Duke, architects, Seaford:—

*The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.

KEITH.—Public convenience in the rear of the Institute, for the T.C.:—

Mason work—
*C. Webster & Son.
Plumber—
*J. Annand.
Joiner—
*R. M. Gregor.
Plaster—
*George Hune & Son.

KEYNSHAM.—Four houses at Compton Dando, for the R.D.C.:—

*E. Walters & Sons, Bristol £1,832

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for February, for building works:—Feltham, R.A.S.C. M.T. depot—converting shed into mobilisation store: H. Burfoot & Son, Eton Wick. Woolwich Royal Arsenal—steelwork: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge Didcot—erection of married quarters: Boshes (Cholsey) Ltd., Cholsey. Plymouth, Crownhill hutments—officers' quarters: J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Bulford and Tidworth—shed for mechanical vehicles: T. W. Palmer & Co., Merton Abbey.

LONDON.—Tenders accepted for February by H.M. Office of Works:—

Building Works: Aberdeen, Maintenance Work—excavator, &c.: R. S. Pringle, Aberdeen. Batley Telephone Exchange—painter: Chas. Fenton & Sons, Leeds; plasterer: Cowling & Hobson, Leeds; steelwork: Geo. Depledge & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Bloxwich, Walsall, Telephone Exchange—erection: Letts & Airston, Walsall. Bury Employment Exchange—painter: Daniel Lea, Manchester; plumber, &c.: George Brown & Son, Bury; slater: W. Royle & Co., Manchester. Caversham, Reading, P.O. Garage—erection: McCarthy E. Fitt, Reading. Coatbridge Employment Exchange—erection: L. B. White, Bellshill. Dagenham Post Office—joiner: A. E. Lindsey & Son, Ltd., London, N. Darlaston Employment Exchange—asphalter: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E. Durham Post Office, &c.—erection: J. W. White, Sunderland. Edgware Telephone Exchange—steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Grantham Employment Exchange—plumber, &c.: H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds; tiler, &c.: Pattinson & Co., Ltd., Sleaford. Headington, Oxford, Telephone Exchange—erection: Bosher's (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Heaton Moor, Stockport, Telephone Exchange—erection: Mark Lane & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Hitchin Sorting Office—bituminous roofing: Field & Palmer, Ltd., London, N. Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Telephone Exchange—asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; painter: E. Turner, Ltd., Middlesbrough; plasterer: Austin & Gibson, Middlesbrough; plumber: J. Tennick, Yarm-on-Tees. Lowestoft, Blenheim House, &c.—repairs, &c.: W. J. Croft, Lowestoft. Middlesbrough Employment Exchange—Adaptations: N. Thompson, Middlesbrough. Milnrow, Rochdale, Telephone Exchange—erection: Ogden Bros., Oldham; carpenter, &c.: Charles Scholfield & Co., Ltd., Oldham; plumber, &c.: Hill & Gibson, Oldham; slater, &c.: Isaac Pogson, Shaw. Molesey Telephone Exchange—erection: E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; steelwork: Drew-Bear, Perks & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Mount Pleasant Parcel Office, E.C.—glazier: The Standard Patent Glazing Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Old Colwyn, Colwyn Bay, Telephone Exchange—erection: T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester. Plymouth Station Sorting Office—slater: Henry Ede & Son, Ltd., Plymouth. Regent's Park, N.W.—extension of convenience: A. S. Wells, London, S.E. St. Mary Church, Torquay, Telephone Exchange—erection: Stephens & Son, Ltd., Exeter. Southend Main Telephone Exchange—asphalter: Noller & Pasini, Ipswich. South Kensington, S.W., Science Museum—pavement lights: British Luxfer Prism Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.C. Southport Employment Exchange—asphalter: Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., Liverpool; painter: Joseph Foulds, Southport; plasterer, &c.: Thomas Southworth & Sons, Ltd., Southport. Southwick, Brighton, Telephone Exchange—erection: H. Elliott, Hove. Stanningley, Leeds, Employment Exchange—erection: Appleyard Bros. (Bramley), Ltd., Bramley. Stockton-on-Tees Employment Exchange—steelwork: Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Stockton-on-Tees Maintenance Work—painter: G. F. Allan & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; plumber: J. M. Guthrie, Stockton-on-Tees. Summertown, Oxford, Telephone Exchange—erection: E. Organ & Son, Oxford. Sutton Telephone Exchange—steelwork: Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston. Tilbury Dock—Hut: William Harbrow, Ltd., London, S.E. Totnes P.O.—erection: Harris Bros., Exmouth. Wallsend, Northumberland, Telephone Exchange—erection: Stephen Buy, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Warrington—maintenance work: S. Norbury & Son, Warrington.

Engineering Services: Princes Risborough Laboratory—Heating: E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C.; machinery: T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.

Painting: W. G. Beaumont & Son, London, E.

LUTON.—Manual instruction centres adjoining Hitchin-road and Surrey-street schools, for the T.C.:—

*Arthur Carter, Luton ..... £745 each

MANCHESTER.—Adaptation of premises in Princess-st., for the Fern Packing Co., Ltd. Messrs. Sames & Green, architects, 14, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn:—

*J. Riley & Son, Manchester.
Electric light—
Barratt & Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Extensions to the works of the Bowker Bank Dye Works, off Midleton-road, Crumpsall. Mr. H. H. Allen, architect, Estate Office, Bury Old-road, Prestwich:—

*J. B. Russell, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—New Presbytery, for the Rev. Fr. W. Aspinal, Rector of St. Anne's Church, Crescent-road, Crumpsall. Messrs. Waterhouse & Waters, architects, 170, Edgeley-road, Stockport:—

*Hibbert & Penn, Stockport.

MYNYDDISLWYN.—114 houses on the Penllwyn site, for the U.D.C. Messrs. A. F. Webb & W. A. Griffiths, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, Tredegar Chambers, Blackwood, Mon.:—

F. Coles, Garndiffaith	£62,562	0	0
W. A. Davies, Abersychan, Mon.	61,040	0	0
T. F. Howells, Caerphilly	60,961	0	0
W. Benjamin, Whitchurch, Glam.	60,849	6	5
Williams & Davies, Caerphilly	57,456	0	0
Griffiths Bros., Pontypool, Mon.	57,080	0	0
T. R. Jones, Abertridwr	57,010	0	0
R. Jones, Caerphilly, Glam.	56,928	0	0
W. Branch, Abersychan, Mon.	56,790	0	0
Evan Jones, Pengam, Mon.	56,655	17	6
F. & R. Lewis, Bargoed, Glam.	56,092	8	0
T. Sedger & Co., Pontllanfraith	56,032	10	0
S. J. Wood, Crosskeys, Mon.	55,390	0	0
*J. E. Jones & Co., Pontllanfraith	55,616	0	0
E. James, Ystrad Mynach	55,605	12	0
H. Wreford, Newport, Mon.	53,298	7	6
H. Harries & Co., Nantgarw, Glam.	53,172	0	0
S. C. Taverner,, Newport, Mon.	48,268	0	0

NEWQUAY (CORNWALL).—Shelters on promenade, for U.D.C.:—

*P. C. West £3,840

NORTHAMPTON.—Decorative works and repairs to houses, for the C.B.:—

Abington (18)—
*A. E. Bellham £159

Abington (16)—
*W. B. Parbery 112

NOTTINGHAM.—Stonework in connection with the erection of new City Hall, for the Corporation:—

*Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd.

ORRELL.—Houses, for the U.D.C.:—

Twelve non-parlour houses in Moor-road, at £448 10s. per house, and 12 parlour houses in Park-road, at £500 per house—

*Clough & Gaskell, Wigan.

Eighteen non-parlour houses in Park-road, at £457 per house—

*Darbyshire, Jackson & Co., Wigan.

OSWESTRY.—Twenty-six houses on the Llwyn estate, for the T.C.:—

*F. Roberts & Sons £11,960

PELAW.—Erection of R.C. elementary schools:—

*Joseph Burnett & Co., Birtley.

PORTSMOUTH.—Repainting and repairs at the Clarence Pier, Southsea. Messrs. C. E. Cogswell & Sons, chartered architects, Prudential-buildings:—

T. L. Norman & Son, Portsmouth	£762	14	0
S. Salter, Southsea	736	0	0
Light Bros., Ltd., Portsmouth	724	0	0
Jno. Croad, Portsea	720	0	0
Barnes (Southsea), Ltd.	705	0	0
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	688	0	0
Humby & Sons, Portsmouth	686	0	0
Tanner Bros., Southsea	670	0	0
*Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	580	13	6

PRESTWICH.—50 houses on the Langley estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. M. A. Piercy, architect and surveyor:—

*S. Titterington Bros., Prestwich.

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs to the pontoon at North-corner, Devonport, for the C.B. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*Willoughby, Ltd., Plymouth.

RAUNDS.—15 houses at Park-street site, for U.D.C. Mr. F. W. Blackmore, surveyor, Brook-street:—

W. M. Freeman, Oundle	£9,915	0	
Noakes & Son, Thrapston	8,662	0	
Smith & Son, Ltd., Raunds	7,891	0	
Beach & Dix, Raunds	7,696	10	
*O. P. Drever, Ltd., Kettering	7,153	0	
C. R. Pettitt & Son, Thrapston (*a*)	3,588	0	

(*a*) Six houses only.

RIPPONDEN.—Four non-parlour type houses, for the Soyland U.D.C. Messrs. Walsh & Maddock, 10, Harrison-road, Halifax:—

Mason—*W. Cartler, Sowerby Bridge.
Joiners—*W. H. Leah & Son, Halifax.
Plumbers—*A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford.
Slaters and Plasterers—*H. Castle & Son, Ltd., Brighouse.
Painter—*E. Binns, Halifax.

RYDE.—For (*a*) laying a rock maple floor, and (*b*) installation of central heating in the new pavilion, for the T.C. :—

*(*a*) Messrs. MacFarlane..... £326 10 6
*(*b*) Hair & Son..... 243 0 0

SCARBOROUGH.—Rebuilding the "Sun" Inn, for Messrs. Smith's, Ltd. :—

*Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd.

SEAFORD.—Additions to "Ladycross." Mr. W. T. B. Foster, L.R.I.B.A., architect :—

C. Morling, Seaford £5,695
Godfrey & Sons, Seaford 5,587
*The Ringmer Building Works, Sussex.. 5,276

SHEFFIELD.—Reconstruction of premises at The Moor, for Messrs. Bridges & Co. Messrs. Chapman & Jenkinson, architects, Norfolk-row :—

*Hy. Freckingham & Sons, Ltd.

SHEFFIELD.—Premises at Ninion-street, for Messrs. Rawcliffe & Ogden :—

*Thos. Roper & Sons, Ltd.



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THATCHAM.—Houses, for the Newbury R.D.C. Mr. E. G. Hampshire, architect, Wash Common, Newbu

	Section 1. 24 Houses.	Section 2. 12 Houses.	Section 3. 10 Houses.	Total.
Cooke Bros., Newbury	— ..	— ..	£4,290 0 ..	£4,290
W. Benham, Newbury	£12,600 ..	£6,181 18 ..	5,055 0 ..	23,836 1
W. Butler Shaw, Newbury	— ..	— ..	4,270 5 ..	4,270
Hoskings Bros., Newbury	10,350 ..	5,100 0 ..	4,200 0 ..	19,650
W. Herbert, Newbury	*10,090 ..	5,010 0 ..	4,200 0 ..	19,300

¶ £19,500 if tenders accepted.

SOUTH MIMMS.—Reinforced concrete culvert in Baker-street, Potter's Bar, approximate length 50 ft., for the R.D.C. Mr. G. Simcox, engineer and surveyor, Cooper's-lane, Potter's Bar :—

E. Knifton, Ltd., Edmonton..... £207 0
A. M. Turner, London 196 0
S. Worboys, Potter's Bar..... 147 10
*J. W. McMillan & Co., Hatfield.... 132 10

SOUTH MOLTON.—Twelve houses on Fir Allotments site, for the T.C. :—

*Holcombe & Sons, South Molton .. £5,147 18

SOUTHWELL.—Additional tank and filter bed to the sewage disposal works, Clipstone, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Sands & Walker, engineers, Milton-street, Nottingham :—

C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton £1,115 0 0
Lane Bros., Mansfield 1,090 4 3
E. Somerfield & Sons, West Bridgford 851 3 3
J. W. Halladay, Worksop..... 836 13 0
H. Ashley, Mansfield 817 3 9
*A. Eastwood & Sons, Warsop .. 805 0 0

TAUNTON.—Maternity home in Canon-street, for the T.C. :—

*Taylor & Sons, Taunton..... £1,751 18

TAUNTON.—Demolition of old buildings in the Council's yard, and erection of new buildings and the provision of a weighbridge, for the T.C. :—

*F. & E. Small, Taunton..... £2,087

TENBY.—Residence at Queen's-parade, for Miss G. Houston Shimmin. Mr. E. G. Thomas, architect :—

*T. Thomas & Sons, Tenby..... £2,698

TRALEE.—Fourteen houses at Tralee, co. Kerry, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. R. E. Beckerson, chief clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., architect :—

*J. Sisk & Sons, Cork £8,613

TRURO.—Additions and alterations to the Museum Buildings for the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Messrs. Cowell, Drewitt & Wheatly, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Mansion House :—

C. Williams, Falmouth..... £807
*T. P. Clare, Truro..... 700

WAKEFIELD.—Seven houses in Oakleigh-avenue :—

*Kilkenny Bros.

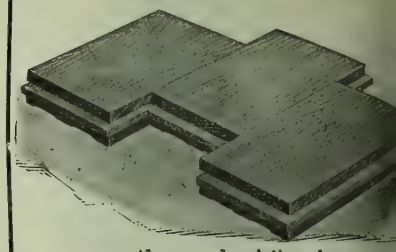
WEM.—24 houses for the Independent Order of Oddfellows. Mr. R. Matthews, architect, Parr's Bank-chambers, Nantwich :—

*T. Jervis, Wem.

WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.—36 h fronting Beverley-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. Rousell, surveyor :—

*A. & J. W. Potts, Whitley Bay £16,660 11

Subject to the approval of the M.H.

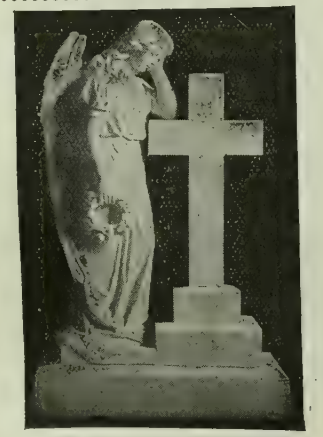
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THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT COTTAGES

AN illustrated pamphlet has been published by the Royal Society of Arts,* which contains an appeal by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Society's fund for the preservation of ancient cottages, and a note by Mr. Thomas Hardy. It is possible that there are people who are inclined to sneer at Mr. Baldwin's sentimental appeal to save these cottages. They have certain preconceived ideas about old cottages and their relation to comfort. They are aware of the lure, but they cannot appreciate it. Fortunately, there are others who not only think differently, but give their time and money freely in their efforts to save us from ourselves. Later generations will bless them. That much we can prophesy. Almost all our old cottages are a delight to the eye; some are uncomfortable and some are, no doubt, unhealthy. A few pounds spent on repairs would, in many cases, remedy matters, and in the worst of them, we imagine, it would cost less to repair them than to build new houses. After all, it cannot be urged that domestic architecture has altered in its fundamentals. Sanitary science and hygiene have not made any revolutionary changes in the elementary functions of a dwelling. Indeed, most of these old cottages have lived long enough to catch on the rebound some of our ideas on hygiene. There are many Victorian houses, with their 14 ft. ceilings, which would require more alterations to please us than many of the cottages illustrated in the pamphlet.

Mr. Baldwin's appeal is based partly upon historical grounds, but he carefully emphasises that these cottages are to be preserved "not as museums but as homes." This observation is significant, and not the least point of the significance lies in the certainty that if we postpone much longer the preservation of these cottages, there will be frantic efforts in the end to preserve what is left as museums. Scarcity and rarity seem to be of the essence of the museum appeal. Much more rational is Mr. Baldwin's effort.

In many respects it is an extraordinary thing that an appeal should be necessary to preserve our old cottages. There are several places we can think of where chars-a-bancs and tea-gardens reap their annual harvest of visitors. The visit to these "old-world villages"—as they are termed—is recommended by every hotel and boarding house in the neighbourhood. One wonders what is in the minds of these people when they see every now and again another fine old thatched roof shamelessly replaced by corrugated iron or asbestos slates. It is difficult to place in any æsthetic category these exploiters of the picturesque, but, at least, we would expect from them that they were not insensible to the market value of beauty. To be fair, we believe that they regret, as we do, the handiwork of the vandal, but (they say) they are powerless to prevent the damage. As we motor through the country we see the local builder doing his worst, and we pass by with the observation that it is a pity anyone should be allowed to do these things. It is an old story: it is nobody's business. Happily the Society of Arts has realised the need not only to rouse public opinion, but to deal with a problem which the individual has failed to grasp. A network will be spread over the whole country, by means of which an Advisory Committee will be kept informed of all cases calling for consideration. The Society will be able to place its organisation at the services of the Fund, and advice and assistance will be given. Practically all the money subscribed will be available for the actual work of preservation. During recent years the motorist has complained bitterly about the spread of the ugly modern bungalow, and the destruction of the countryside. Here is his opportunity to contribute to an excellent cause.

We come to a personal matter. Writing, as we do, for those connected with the art of building, we are conscious that this appeal has a particular significance. The endeavour to save our old cottages—or rather the fact that there is an appeal for help to save them—has an obvious moral. This appeal is not simply another example of our racial genius for wisdom after the event: it postulates a hope that we should aim to make an end of our dreary efforts in house-building. These old cottages are not only beautiful in themselves, they are gems in comparison with our substitutes. We quote Mr. Baldwin: "While we all recognise that good housing is, and ought to be, a great civilising power, we have to confess that we and our immediate ancestors have neglected it both from that point of view and from every other point of view." Clearly, Mr. Baldwin's conception of a house is something which is not merely weather-proof and connected to a drainage system. He realises that a great many modern houses and bungalows are not ugly because they are efficient, but because neither thought nor taste are in evidence.

When we come to consider the remedy, the doubt creeps in whether we are all looking in the same direction. "We have to see," says Mr. Baldwin, "if we cannot once again tap the springs of craftsmanship which have not flowed in this country for so long." Most of us have our own conception of what we mean by craftsmanship, and it is well we should be explicit. If we are to regard craftsmanship in the art of building as a native art, and we are to look to the local builder to supply it, we confess we have little hope. He has lost his anchor; he has lost his hold of tradition, and does not know what it means. We have to make up our minds whether we think craftsmanship is lying dormant among the people, or whether the evidence of our eyes points to the conclusion that it is dead. On the other hand, if we are to regard the architect as a craftsman, we can look forward with some degree of confidence. One reason, at least, is simple to understand. It is based upon a philosophy which is receiving attention from many educationists. Briefly, it rests upon the theory that a full knowledge of traditional thought and method is essential for future progress of any kind. Without this knowledge, what we assume to be progress may be merely movement, and it is almost certain to be revolutionary rather than traditional. We have not the space to press this philosophy, but it is not difficult to see that traditional methods of building have not been strong enough to counteract lack of knowledge. This may be the fault of our industrial system in its effect upon the workman, or it may be due to a number of causes which we cannot examine here. Our point is that these old cottages illustrated in this pamphlet possess a homely charm and beauty. To the layman these qualities may seem to have their roots in antiquity; to the architect they are as understandable as the qualities of good prose.

We need not apologise for our interlude. If we are starting an intensive salvage scheme for ancient cottages, it is equally important to outline our hopes and fears for the future. We can with pleasure support the appeal for assistance. The present moment is opportune, and we believe that the response will be liberal.

* "The Preservation of Ancient Cottages." Published by the Royal Society of Arts.

NOTES

St. George's Hall and the Cenotaph.

From correspondence we have received in reference to the position of the Cenotaph at Liverpool, it is made quite clear to us that a considerable number of Liverpool architects agree with the criticism which has been directed against the site allotted to it. We should like to make it quite clear that we do not associate ourselves with any attempt that may have been made to belittle Professor Budden's admirable design, but we have grave doubts whether the beautiful stretch of open space in front of St. George's Hall should be utilised for any monument, or at all events one of the size of the Cenotaph; moreover, there are, we believe, excellent sites available elsewhere.

"The Builder" Criticisms.

A Liverpool architect has informed a Liverpool contemporary that *The Builder* is "a builders' paper and not an architects'," and that we have previously indulged "in a similar sort of campaign after the Manchester competition." In all modesty we do think that after all *The Builder* has attempted to do for many years past for the architectural profession, we can safely leave such a comment to the judgment of our readers, only adding that the criticism must have emanated from someone who is either very ignorant of the facts or that his observation is due to a consciousness of the soundness of the criticisms we have ventured to make.

Our Leader.

We write this week on a subject which will appeal to every architect. During the last few years we have seen an awakening interest in the preservation of good architecture. There are limits, of course, to this, but the movement within these limits is a healthy one. Let us hope that this interest is the prelude to a genuine desire for architectural beauty in our homes and our surroundings. Our ancestors left us a rich heritage: we, on the contrary, illustrate the attitude of the politician who queried what posterity had done for us. It is hardly selfishness on our part that we are doing very little for posterity; we are suffering ourselves. Contributions to the fund for the preservation of our ancient cottages should be made payable to the Royal Society of Arts and crossed "Messrs. Coutts & Co., Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages," and addressed to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

Waterloo Bridge.

A strong plea for the retention of Waterloo Bridge at its present width is put forward in a recent letter to the *Morning Post* from Mr. W. Worby Beaumont. He draws attention to the fact that the Rennie Bridge is and has been of ample capacity for the conduct of far greater vehicular traffic than can be dealt with either in the Strand or at the southern approach. He goes on to say that a six-track bridge would be superfluous, and points out that the "really wanted traffic relief would be obtained by the construction of a new bridge near the existing bridge at Charing Cross. It seems necessary to recall the fact that the Royal Commission dwells with emphasis on this in several paragraphs, for example: 'It has been urged upon us that Charing Cross is where relief is most wanted—that everything turns and hinges upon Charing Cross, that it is of the first importance among new bridges and that viewing the bridge problem as a whole, it would probably be the most economical project to adopt . . . we are ourselves convinced that in the interests of traffic a new road at this point is essential.'" The letter goes on: "It is not necessary that the suggested double high level bridge should even be considered for the present, if ever. What is wanted and could be carried out with the least inconvenience to river traffic is a three or four span bridge near the present bridge, with a rise sufficient to give somewhat greater headroom than the Westminster Bridge and with approach at the Middlesex end near Whitehall and Northumberland-avenue."

Copyright in Design.

A correspondent asks us whether anyone is at liberty to adapt a suggestion of plan which was published in our pages, or whether it is the copy-



Norman Chancel Arch in Tickencote Church, Rutland.

[This arch, a notable example of Norman construction, recedes in five orders. The piers have yielded laterally, and the arch has consequently become depressed.]

nt of the architect. We may at once plain that every architect whose designs publish in our pages does by every dition of courtesy and equity retain copyright of his design. As our ders know, the legal aspect of an hitect's copyright in his plans is open argument, and we cannot doubt that ny points of designs which are pub- ed afford valuable suggestions to hitects and others. If anyone chooses crib suggestions without any very ct or definite copying there is nothing prevent it, unless it be the conscience the adaptor. A very good rule in s as in all the other problems of our ions is to put ourselves in the place others from whom we propose to adapt crib or "steal." The world would be nsformed if we all did to others as should wish them to do to us.

Tradition. We refer to this subject in our leading article. Perhaps nothing better has been written than the following ract from Mr. Aubrey de Selincourt's ay in "Streams of Ocean." "Tradi- n," he says, "the value of it and the aning of it, is a difficult thing properly appreciate. . . . Without tradition— hout, that is, the handing on from one eration to another the torch of hered experience—all human activity cessarily becomes abortive and chaotic. art and literature this can be seen in the rk of certain moderns who, too im- ient to realise this salutary truth, have lently rejected tradition simply because y have failed to grasp its significance. the other hand, tradition must ever and indeed never in its true meaning a static thing, but instinct with the rit of growth, and (paradoxical as this y seem) delicately sensitive to the anging temper of each successive age. modern writer in the great English dition is not he who consciously sets t to perpetuate or to revive earlier or haic forms, but he who, having sorbed by long and loving familiarity spirit, the atmosphere, the high devo- n to the best interests of art, of the at writers of old, re-distributes, uncon- ously perhaps, but nevertheless faith- ly, and in a form determined by his n personality and the dominating mper of the age, the distilled essence of at gathered harvest."

struction. Mr. Max Beerbohm, in an essay on Prangley Valley, refers in his own inimitable way to our love of destruc- n—a thin disguise to cover our insensi- ity to beauty. The following extract hich we take the opportunity of quoting om "More," has some interest to those ho are concerned about our old cottages. 'All men kill the thing they love,' was e keynote of a fine ballad which every- e has read. And, indeed, it does seem at in all love for animate or inanimate ings there is an ogre-ish element; manity, in its egoism, being unable to preciate anything, unless it has also wer to destroy it. The comparative indifference with which the ancients regarded landscape might be traced to their lack of tools for its destruction. We, in this century, suffer from no such lack, and our love of landscape is quite unbounded. We have water-towers wherewith to cap our little hills, railway-trains to send along the ridges of our valleys, coal-shafts to sink through ground where, for many centuries, forests have been growing. We have factories, too, for the marges of wide rivers, texts about pills and soaps for the enamelling of meads, and telegraph-wires for the threading of the air, and tall, black chimneys for all horizons. Month in, month out, with tears blinding our eyes, we raise tombs of brick and mortar for the decent burial of any scenery that may still be lying exposed. A little while, and English landscape will have become the theme of antiquarians, and we shall be listening to learned lectures on scenology and gaping at dried specimens of the trees, grasses, and curious flowers that were once quite common in our counties."



Cottage at Bramhall, Cheshire.

Architectural Stamps. We understand that distinctive stamps for sums of 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. will shortly be issued in the Free State, and that they are to include among the designs reproductions of old engravings showing three of Dublin's greatest buildings—the Customs House, Four Courts, and General Post Office. At present over-printed British stamps are being used for these high values. It would be interesting to see a collection of stamps on which architecture has been represented. One of the most dramatic is, perhaps, the great Roman aqueduct that figures in a Tunisian issue. It is difficult to estimate the effect upon public appreciation of buildings, but their illustration on stamps would reach a very wide circle on account of the stamp collectors.

"Architecture." We give this week an illustration of a charming half-timbered cottage at Bramhall, Cheshire, reproduced from the current number of *Architecture*. Our contemporary has some further trenchant remarks to make on the subject of Architectural Criticism, while Miss V. M. Christy writes in interesting fashion on "Curves." We commend also to the reader's attention an article on Tang Pottery Figures, by Mr. Reviers-Hopkins, and Mr. Dudley Harbron writes entertainingly on "Amphion, or the Nineteenth Century." Illustrations of the month include some fine exterior and interior views of houses at Holmbury St. Mary and Lynwood Chase, Berks, the work of Mr. Oliver Hill.

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GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Messrs. Cheadle & Harding have dissolved partnership. Mr. Cheadle is now practising at 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Mr. Harding, at 46, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road.

Ashridge Park.

Ashridge Park, the section of the Chilterns near Berkhamsted, lately acquired by the National Trust, will be open to the public on Saturday next and on succeeding Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays. The portions of the Park included in the purchase are rich in timber, while outside the Park fence there are beech glades and a fine walk to Beacon Hill, which commands a great expanse of the countryside.

The National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of this association was held on March 16, in the new offices at 12, Russell-square, London, W.C. 1, when the year's work was reviewed and satisfactory reports on progress and developments were made. Office-bearers were appointed for the coming year, the new president being Mr. James Elliott.

Stonework of Houses of Parliament.

We understand that £30,000 has been voted for this year's repair of the stonework of the Houses of Parliament. This is the first instalment towards the sum of £1,062,350 which, it is estimated, will be necessary to complete the work during the next twelve or fifteen years. All the defective stone is to be replaced, and for the repair of the main building Stancliffe stone, a silicious sandstone, is to be employed. Objection is, however, being taken to the use of this stone on the ground that it is detrimental to the health of the workmen engaged on the task, and Labour members have suggested that Portland stone should be used instead, a proposal which has also been made by a deputation from the building trade to the First Commissioner of Works. It is argued on behalf of the Office of Works, however, that the use of Portland stone would involve the refacing of the whole building, and it is estimated that in that event the total cost could not fall short of £4,000,000.

Rebuilding of Abingdon Bridge.

The Berkshire County Council has adopted a report of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, stating that they had approved a design for widening and reconstructing part of the Abingdon bridge on the Oxfordshire side, including the navigation arch. The design had also been approved by the Office of Works and the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The present design, it is understood, provides for the taking down of most of the existing structure and the rebuilding of part of it in the same style and as nearly as possible with the same stone.

A Housing Record.

Speaking on the housing problem at Swindon on Tuesday, Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, said that since 1923 no fewer than £40,000,000 had been advanced under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and the number of owner-occupiers was rapidly increasing mainly owing to these Acts and particularly to the great building societies of the country. For the year ended September 30 last we had built and actually completed no fewer than 197,584 houses—a record for the country. It was noteworthy that during the year over 65,000 houses had been built without any State assistance whatever.

Charing Cross Bridge.

London County Council decided on Tuesday to endorse a recommendation that they should give effect to the proposals of the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic as to Waterloo Bridge, provided that steps be taken to construct a bridge and approaches at Charing Cross, on the basis that the Government v contribute 75 per cent. of the actual expen ture in each case. The Finance Commit point out that if the recommendations agreed to, "the Council will be contingen committed to both works," and add:

"The approximate cost of the Charing Cr Bridge proposal, as stated in the Royal Co mission's report, is £7,500,000, to which added 10 per cent. for contingencies, mak a total of £8,250,000."

This only represents the net cost of works, they add, and several million pou would have to be added to arrive at the gr cost. The Council's net liability would about £2,500,000.

Lectures on Architecture for Workers in t Building Trade.

The last of this series of lectures was given Tuesday, March 22, in the R.I.B.A. Galler Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., presid and Mr. H. Jarman (Superintendent of Wor H.M. Office of Works) read a paper illustrated lantern slides on "General Materials." At conclusion of the paper a discussion took pl

Kensington Palace.

The Lord Chamberlain, in conjunction w the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Wo &c., announces that, by gracious permissio His Majesty the King, the State apartment Kensington Palace will be open to the public Saturday and Sunday afternoons, commenc on Saturday, April 2 next, during the follow hours: April to September, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m October, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; November, 2 p.m 4 p.m. A charge of sixpence per head will made for admission.

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Instit

Nine hundred and twenty-six candidates h sat this month for the examinations of Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, h in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, M chester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The res will be announced about the end of this mo



The May Fair Hotel: Stratton-street and Berkeley-street Frontages.

MR. W. HENRY WHITE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

MPETITION NEWS

League of Nations Headquarters.

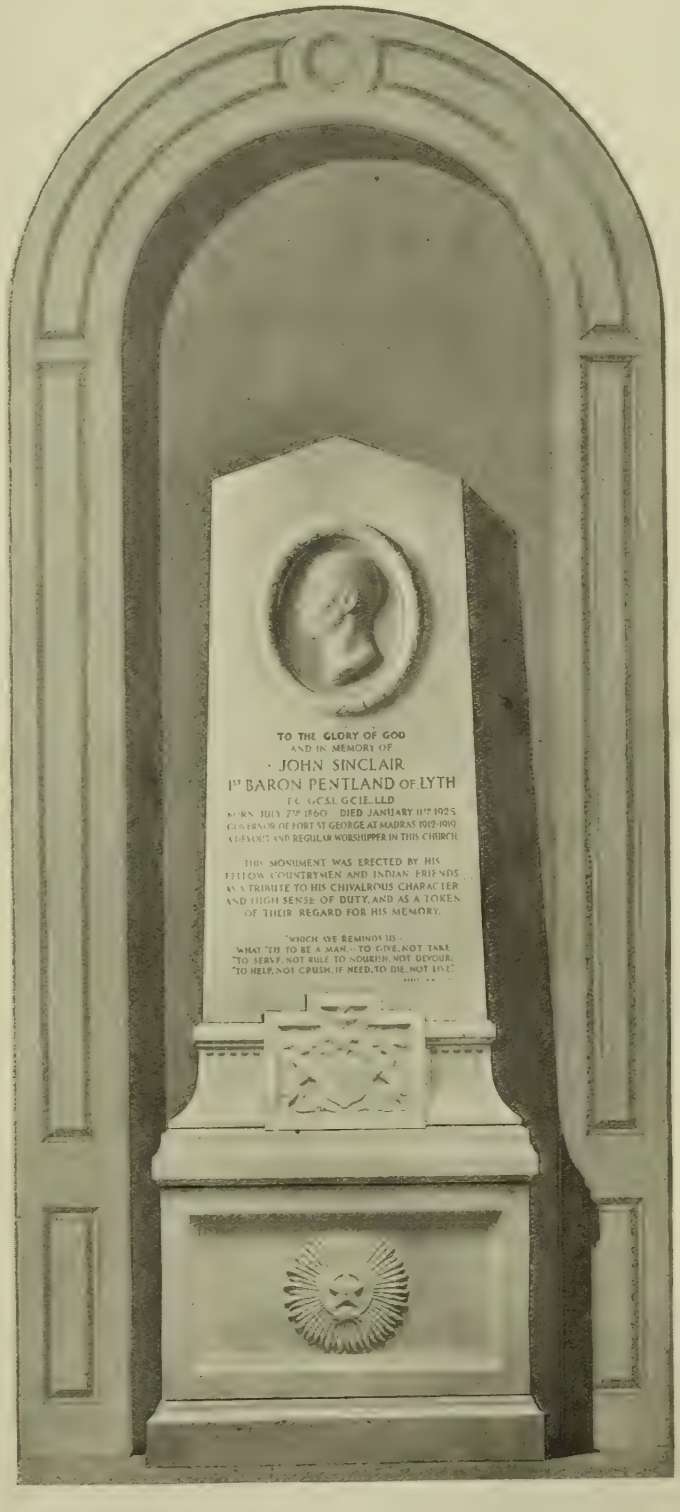
international jury of architects appointed rd the premiums in the world competition design for the new headquarters for the of Nations met at Geneva on Friday last, the presidency of M. Horta (Belgium). n J. Burnet is the British member of the Three hundred and seventy-five designs een received, and the jury's examination ected to last three or four weeks.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

ffices, Wiltshire Working Conservative Benefit ty, Trowbridge. Asses- Messrs. Cyril A. Farey Robert Lowry, A. & I.B.A. Premiums amount- o £250 will be awarded. y Chief Secretary, Mr. y H. Dyer. Stallard- t. Trowbridge, Wilts. osit £1 1s.	Particulars published in "Builder." Jan. 28.	Sending in date. April 12
t and architectural treat- of approaches to the s de Justice, Brussels. y M. Le Conservateur alais de Justice, Brussels. rnational competition. No iums offered, but suc- ful competitor to be nerated on Belgian scale.	Mar. 18 ..	June 15
nar School, Bradford, for boys. Premiums: £300, , and £100. Mr. Arnold hell, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. ly Mr. W. Brear, Secre- Grammar School, Brad- Yorks. Dep. £1 1s. ..	Feb. 18 and Mar. 4 ..	—
Hall and Library, Leith. e erected on site in Ferry- . Sir George Washington vn, P.R.S.A., assessor. miums: £400, £300, £200, . Apply Mr. A. Grierson, n Clerk, City Chambers, burgh. Dep. £2 2s.....	Jan. 21 and Feb. 4 ..	Apr. 30
Improvements, Birming- , around Hall of Memory. rnational Competition mium of £1,000 will be rded author of design ed first. Further sum, not eeding £1,000, will be ded among other com- tors according to assessor's mmendation. Scheme in- les: Municipal Offices, to tain City Hall, Public rary, and Lord Mayor's sion House. Mr. H. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., ssor. Apply Mr. Herbert Humphries, City Engineer, ncil House, Birmingham..	Oct. 15 .	May 1
n Austin Abbey Memorial olarships for Mural Paint- . Two Minor Scholarships £125 a year each, and one jor Scholarship of £250 a r. Candidates must not be r 25 and 27 years of age for respective Scholarships on cember 31 preceding the petition. Apply Secretary, win Austin Abbey Memo- Scholarships, Chelsea dge, 42, Tite-street .3	June 11 ..	July 1
espeare National Memorial eatre, Stratford-upon- on. Competition open to hitects of the British Isles l America. To be held in sections: first, Sketch igns, from which six will selected, and the authors h paid £100 towards cost of paring more detailed emes, which will form ond part of competition. ected architect will be paid accordance with R.I.B.A. edule of charges. Apply retary, Shakespeare Memo- Theatre, Stratford-upon- on. Deposit, £1 1s. Asses- s, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert.	Jan. 14 ..	June 15 (Preliminary Designs)
rsity Buildings, Western stralia. To cost £150,000. miums: £400, £300, £200. en to British subjects or zens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.	Particulars published in "Builder" Jan. 14 ..	Sending in date. Aug. 22

New Belfast Law Courts.

In the Northern Ireland Parliament the Prime Minister (Lord Craigavon) intimated that work would be begun on the erection of the new High Courts in Belfast within two months, and that the buildings would provide accommodation not only for the Courts, but also for some of the Government offices. The British Government was providing the new Law Courts in addition to the Parliament House and administrative offices at Stormont, and the cost would be over £500,000. Two plans of the new Law Courts had been prepared, one for a building faced with brick, and the other for one faced with stone. The Northern Government had been able to persuade the Imperial Government to go on with the building which would be faced with stone, in order that it should harmonise with the City Hall and other stone-faced buildings.



Memorial to John Sinclair, First Baron Pentland of Lyth.
MESSRS. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Registration of Architects.

SIR,—In part reply to Professor Pite's inquiry and your leader (March 18), may I point out that the Architects' (Registration) Bill *does* contain a definition of "Architect." It is partly negative and partly positive. On the negative side: No one is an architect who is not registered. If the Professor himself omitted to register he would not be entitled to describe himself as an architect. On the positive side the essentials to secure registration are three, and all must be complied with:

1. Refers to technical ability. The applicant must satisfy the R.I.B.A. Council (as authority to administer the Act) that he is fit to be enrolled, and that may be (*a*) on the evidence of existing building; (*b*) on evidence as shown in examination by those who have had no opportunity to produce building; (*c*) gentle diplomacy in the art of persuasion—the Council will be absolute in this matter: it may refuse to accept professors and it may recognise the vital spark in the budding office boy.

2. The applicant for registration must submit to "professional discipline and control" and must be of good moral character. A good example of this sort of thing is to be seen in a letter from the R.I.B.A., asking that members will *not discuss* these registration proposals in the technical Press. One way, I suppose, of securing unanimous support.

3. The payment of fees and subscriptions in connection with registration. There is no actual limit set to these, which may be *ad valorem* like the income tax, or lump sums, which obviously hit hardest those with the smallest practice. Without these three positive qualifications the man is no architect.

Next, I would like to remind your readers that Acts of Parliament are curious things, and are apt to hit or to be evaded in the most unexpected ways. From the moment when some crank starts the idea to the moment when the Act becomes operative there are usually heaps of compromises with vested interests, and the more the compromises the less anyone knows what the result will be. From the moment the Act is operative, it is not the promoter's intention but the actual wording of the Act as interpreted by Judges of the High Court that will count, and they will study the wording of a clause in relation to the aim of the Act as a whole.

Now let everyone read this Bill carefully and they will find the one and only aim is to protect the use of the WORD "Architect." There is nothing whatever to prevent anyone building (subject to the usual by-laws) or to compel the building owner to employ one of the registered "architects." There is nothing to compel any well-trained and properly-qualified man to register as an architect; and there is nothing to prevent the unqualified carrying on those functions that are usually recognised as architects' work, provided always that the man who is not registered does not style himself "architect."

I will venture on another point on which so far I have seen no comment. The ordinary words "permanent" and "temporary" are relative terms. In the ordinary way an Act of Parliament is "permanent," that is, it remains until some new Act repeals it. The Institute is "temporary" in the sense that there is nothing in its constitution to prevent the members winding up the organisation. Under the Bill we are asked to expect that Parliament will delegate a definite "permanent" duty (viz., maintenance of a Register to define an architect) to a "temporary" body that might conceivably be wound up and cease to exist in a year or two, or even before the Register was complete. Where would the statutory definition of "architect" be then? Are there any "Standing Orders" of Parliament to deal with such a matter? Some years ago the Great Central Railway obtained Parliamentary sanction to extend to London and join up with the Metropolitan Railway and run over Metropolitan metals to, I think, Baker-street; but although the Act was passed the Company were never allowed to do what, apparently, it permitted. Railway working arrangements were subject to the regulations of the Board of Trade (?), and this body said at once they would not permit the running of Great Central trains over the Metropolitan metals, and a new Act for an entirely new line to Marylebone was the consequence.

"Sky signs" give another curious instance. These dangerous and hideous structures on the roof were the subject of special regulations by the L.C.C. under an Act for this purpose. A wrot-iron sign on the wall at first-floor level, overhanging the public footpath, was objected to as a "sky sign" because it happened to be over a vault below the pavement. It ceased to be a "sky sign" by removing the vault, without alteration to the sign. In these ways the scheme which Parliament sanctioned was rendered abortive by the Board of Trade, and the "sky sign" which the regulations condemned was removed from their influence by the removal of something else, *i.e.*, the building under it.

In conclusion, I agree with Professor Pite that a proper definition of "architect and architecture" is badly needed, but not for the Bill only (which I imagine is destined never to mature) but for general use. I fear we shall never achieve the definition, because each of us has his own particular view based on his own personal ability or lack of it.

Quite recently in these columns, I believe, Mr. Voysey has claimed that Pugin, not Barry, was really the architect of the Houses of Parliament. How far dare we extend that principle? It applies, of course, to Thomas Verity, Townroe, and many others in the case of the South Kensington buildings attributed to General Scott and Captain Fowke. Is it not notorious that certain West End buildings own an unacknowledged touch to Norman Shaw? Was Brydon or the Office of Works the architect of the Government Office block at the corner of Parliament-street and George-street? Sir Reginald Blomfield has told us 90 per cent. of modern building has no architect at all. More recently he has been adding façades to the structures of others. Is he the architect of these buildings or, like Pugin, the servant of the other man?

I, for one, am old-fashioned enough to regard "architect" as the term to be applied to the master mind that conceives the building as a whole, for which reason Barry was the architect of the Houses of Parliament, quite apart from whether he did or did not prepare a particular detail with his own hand. It is exactly the same with Wren and St. Paul's or General Scott and Captain Fowke at Kensington. Pugin, Grinling Gibbons, Tijou, Verity, Townroe, etc., all contributed essential details that the chief did not and perhaps could not prepare, but that does not constitute them the architects any more than constructional steelwork firms are the architects of the new Regent-street.

HORACE R. APPELBEE.

The Registration Bill.

SIR,—Mr. Maurice Kiddy, Secretary of the Institution of Structural Engineers, writes claiming that members of his society are fully qualified to grant certificates for payments to a contractor. Of course they are; but this work is not architecture. Mr. Kiddy claims that the favoured and exempt societies have stiff examinations; that also is true, but not one of them has any examination in architecture. I am surprised to find that there are no less than seven non-architectural societies exempt from the operations of the Bill, including the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute and the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.

The great cry for a Registration Bill arose years ago in the provinces, and our mem very rightly complained that the local auctio and house agent was doing an architect's w and that the R.I.B.A. ought to promote a to stop it. But the Bill before me does propose to do so. Indeed, it seems to me t the auctioneers and estate agents will be far stronger position if our Bill is passed t they are at the present time. To-day an ar tect can say to a friend, "Why do you go t auctioneer, unqualified in architecture, to d architect's work?" But in the future, if Bill becomes an Act, the auctioneer will be to say, "My architectural qualifications ar high that the R.I.B.A. has obtained an which gives statutory recognition to me other auctioneers to do exactly the same ar tect's work as members of the R.I.B.A. Altho we do not call ourselves architects, it is obv that the Institute considers our qualificat are equal to their own, and has very prop placed that fact beyond dispute by the Ac Parliament it has obtained."

Instead of a Bill to promote the inter of architects, the R.I.B.A. is advocating a that will be of enormous benefit to the thousa of auctioneers and house agents in the se societies I refer to, and if passed it must d very serious damage. Every architect who the interests of his profession at heart shoul all he can to oppose the Bill. If it is thrown the R.I.B.A. will no doubt draft another Bi promote not only the interests of architects, also that of architecture.

INTERESTE

Architectural Staff Salaries.

SIR,—The timely letters which have appe in your columns from Mr. John Mit Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., cannot fail to pro much heart searching among salaried archit The salaries quoted are quite common, this week the number is increased by a fur notice from the County of Hereford, w requires the services of an assistant in nection with architectural and school wor £150 per annum, 5 per cent. payable to su annuation. The actual salary which wil available to the unfortunate successful didate will be about £2 14s. 8d. per week.

Not only is this less than an operative's we wage, but it is open to question if a ge labourer would accept such terms. Mr. Mit mentioned the wretched salaries paid in mouth. I know of a case in a town w an assistant was in receipt of a disable pension, and his employer, a private archi paid him about 30s. a week to make up salary to existence level. Basic mini salaries, in my opinion, and in the opinio many of my colleagues, are an absolute nece if such scandalous underpayment is to checked. The A.A.S.T.A., of which I a member, is tackling in the right manne abuses abounding in professional life.

On the occasion of the last building di the R.I.B.A., or certain of its more prom members, made overtures to act as media Should the occasion ever arise again, it be hoped that employing architects will put their own house in order by recognisin fair claims of their salaried colleagues.

A.R.I.B

The Limitation of Open Competitions

SIR,—I have followed with interest the respondence in your columns on the su of "Limited Architectural Competitio The inclusion of any clause in the condi of entry to such competitions which hand and, in this particular reference, act debars the young architect from competi to be deeply deplored. Leaders of the a tectural profession are loud in their exh tions for these men to aim at private pra yet they regard with complaisance the ning of certain competitions from which men are automatically ruled out. To pr the youth of any profession or calling enjoying the free exercise of their abi is decidedly unfair at any time. It is more unfair to-day when the establish of an architectural practice is so difficu achievement.

My Association has approached the R.I.

ne suggestion that it should consider est to remove the bar on assistants g certain competitions. It has been d by the R.I.B.A. that it has no to interfere. From the widespread which has followed this statement salaried architect members of the T.A. who are members also of the A. it is hoped there will spring up an nt demand for open architectural com- s which will admit all architects r established in private practice or not, he necessary action is taken. The T.A. will at any rate continue in its ours to attain this object.

JOHN MITCHELL,
General Secretary,
Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants.

ework of the Houses of Parliament.

—Reading about the conference recently ith regard to the stone of the Houses of nent, it has struck me that this problem e got over with a great saving from the l estimate by using "reconstructed " Stone from the quarry where the l stone was obtained could be crushed en mixed with white cement and cast uired shapes. Reconstructed stone is a post-war development, but my ex- e of it is that it has come to stay and sily outlast the natural stone.

F. W.

British Standard Sections.

—In amplification of Dr. Oscar Faber's article in *The Builder*, might I be allowed that the new British Standard Sections designed with a view to giving industry lly a set of sections with a higher nic efficiency than the old ones, and the ections are undoubtedly superior to any in existence. Dr. Faber, in his article, rightly points out that the cases in which w British Standard Beams are preferable old are in the majority, and it is therefore unfortunate that he has laid stress upon omewhat special cases of valuable sites head-room is of such importance that y justify a heavier section of the same . Simplification and standardisation can succeed on broad general lines, and these ns were prepared by a fully representative nittee, including both users and makers lso exporters, so that as far as it was le to do so, all points of view were taken account.

the good of the trade of the country, and cularly the recovery of the steel trade, tects and engineers should now cease to y the old sections and so hasten the nt transition period from the old to the which will enable the rolling mills to roll tock the new sections alone.

C. LE MAISTRE,
Secretary, British Engineering Standards Association.

e Acquisition of Chiswick House and Grounds.

—As an active member of the Resi- Committee formed nine years ago to the Chiswick District Council to press rd the purchase of the Duke's Meadows, re the feelings and comprehend the point of those who are opposing the n of an electricity generating station the Southern Railway line on the part e meadow land near Barnes Bridge. Residents' Committee represented all s of opinion and was elected to promote articular purchase. It was in no sense rty organisation, and became the pre- of the Chiswick Civic Association. C. S. Goldman, M.P., was our chair- Regardless of expense, we provided Member of Parliament with a copy of ndsome brochure dated 1918 and illus- by plans and photographs. Our pro- la instigated the House of Commons to out the Bill introduced by the Gas & Coke Company and drafted to obtain powers to transfer the gas works to the Duke's Meadows. I rejoice that our efforts were crowned with success, and that consequently the District Council completed the purchase of the Duke's Meadows in 1923.

I retired from practice that year, but this does not mean a cessation of activity in furthering, as best I may, the good fortunes of Chiswick. In this matter I cannot join the Jeremiahs. I beg leave to state my reasons, and a few figures will suffice to show that there are other considerations in connection with our parochial open-air amenities and this pleasure grounds question which must not be ignored. The situation has changed owing to the impending opportunity of acquiring in exchange for 45 acres of this undeveloped land the famous and historically equipped property of Chiswick House, including the Earl of Burlington's famed villa designed by John Campbell and William Kent, who completed that building in 1736. The well-wooded grounds comprise 64 acres. Such an unexpected good fortune for Chiswick is of unqualified importance, not only in our day and generation but in the public interest for all time. The alternative to this enterprise would be nothing short of a disaster, which at all hazards must be prevented, otherwise the property will be cut up by a builder's scheme of commonplace streets consisting of small indifferent villas interspersed with dreary blocks of flats.

The financial resources of Chiswick necessitate this tentative adjustment because the combined area of the Duke's Meadows and grounds of Chiswick House amount to 244 acres to be maintained out of the rates. Up to the present some 70 acres on the north-east of the Southern Railway have been laid out as sports grounds and promenades. The Chiswick Polish Company, however, holds 18 acres of this part of the meadow land and will erect a factory thereon, adjacent to the railway. To enable the District Council to secure Chiswick House and its Park it is proposed to allow a generating station to occupy four acres in a corresponding position on the other side of the line where the electricity authority will have a holding of 45 acres. However, ample playing fields westward of an additional 45 acres are to be retained for public recreation.

The polish factory and the generating station are to balance each other, being separated by the high level railway line which will serve to mask both behind the elevated foreshore promenade. The meadows hereabouts being low are subject to tidal conditions. The electrical authority is to bear the cost of continuing the present promenade under the railway and carrying it for a distance of between 500 and 600 ft. in front of the land they are acquiring, and also in addition they are to lay down a lump sum of £6,000 in 1930. The generating station is to be at least 100 yards from the southern boundary of the electricity authority's land, consequently that will be at least this distance (plus the width of the promenade) from the river. Arrangements are in progress with the railway company for sidings to run direct into this new station. The risk of motor lorries being largely employed, as some objectors have foretold, is thus anticipated because the transport will be by railway. The line will continue to serve utilities, but anyhow it disfigures the rural character of its immediate surroundings and does not pretend to suggest a sylvan glade, therefore the site can in no sense be equivalent to the grounds of Chiswick House. Besides, this remotely situated parcel of flat land is difficult to reach from the northern parts of the parish, whereas the grounds of Chiswick House are happily situated close to the centre of the district and of easy access from the High-road by way of the Dukes-avenue, thus linking up the Duke's Meadows further southwards.

The choice has to be made one way or the other in the immediate future. Ealing and Acton already have secured Gunnersbury Park of 2,200 acres. Chiswick surely will not hesitate to emulate this same far-seeing municipal enterprise by accepting the Duke of Devonshire's preferential offer of his mansion and its choice precincts for the good of posterity. To effect this democratic advantage, the unanimous support of the parish will best expedite the transfer and save needless expense every way. When I came to live in Chiswick forty-nine years ago the population was about 10,000. To-day it figures, I suppose, at something like 50,000. Athletic sports and pastimes are essentials for such a community's well-being.

MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A. (retired).

NORTH OF ENGLAND TOWN PLANNING

MR. REGINALD BRUCE, formerly chief surveyor of the Manchester and District Regional Joint Town-Planning Advisory Committee, on Saturday read a paper on the Committee's scheme at a combined meeting of the Yorkshire and North-western District of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers and the North of England Division of the Town-Planning Institute. The meeting, which was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, was presided over by Mr. F. Marsden (City Engineer of Bradford).

One of the points strongly emphasised by Mr. Bruce in the course of his paper was that modern social and commercial life demanded that artificial boundaries between districts should be eliminated from the mental vision. There must, he said, be freedom from the petty attitude towards problems that mattered. Local jealousies and prejudices must disappear, and in place of them must be set up the spirit of co-operation and co-ordination. In a phrase, there must be regional thinking.

The scheme covers an area of about 1,100 square miles, embraces 96 constituent local authorities in the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, contains a population of about 3,000,000, and has a total rateable value of nearly £20,000,000. Commenting on the diversified character of the area, the lecturer said that the road system as it existed to-day consisted of a number of roads radiating from Manchester, each one connecting a number of important and contributory centres. Some of the roads were good, and some were bad. The approaches to towns were generally inconvenient, and many bottle-necks existed. There was, for instance, the notable bottle-neck on the Manchester to Liverpool road at Warrington, where an immense amount of traffic passed along a main street only 15 ft. 4 in. wide.

Generally, he said, it was considered that the number of radial roads in the region was sufficient, but all of them would require to be widened and improved. The lack of communications between the north and south was due to the same cause as existed in ancient times —the natural barriers between Cheshire and Lancashire. In devising a new road system for the region the principle adopted was the establishment of a few roads of an arterial character with connecting links between them and all towns and districts in the region, as well as providing direct communication between the various towns themselves.

One of the most important of the suggested roads was known as the East and West Lancashire road. This would enter the region from Liverpool at Billing, proceeding eastward near Ashton-in-Makerfield, between Atherton and Tyldesley, to the north of Worsley, and on to Swinton and Pendlebury. Thence it would proceed in a north-easterly direction by way of Whitefield to the south of Rochdale, and join the road into Yorkshire at Milnrow. Another east and west road suggested was one from Oldham by way of the south of Bury to Bolton.

With regard to north and south communications the most important suggested was that from Bolton and district via Atherton, Tyldesley, and Leigh, to connect to the Warburton high-level bridge, and thence by a new road to join with the existing roads to the south.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—XII

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

BEDROOMS AND BATHROOMS.

The sleeping portion of a flat includes bedrooms or "chambers"; dressing rooms; bathrooms complete with bath, w.c., lavatory basin, built-in medicine chest; built-in cupboards or "closets" and the passages.

The sizes of these rooms are:—

Bedrooms.—15 ft. by 17 ft.; 14 ft. by 19 ft.; 12 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft.

Bathrooms.—About 6 ft. by 11 ft.

Closets.—Wide and shallow, to take twenty suits or dresses, and fitted with a boot shelf.

Passages.—3 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft.

The bedrooms and bathrooms are all made to face on outside walls and given a south aspect if possible. The aim is to give each bedroom a bathroom and two closets, so that if there are two occupants there is one for each.

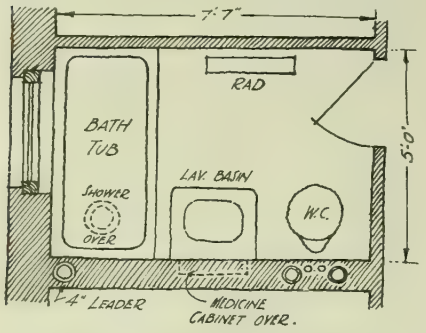


Fig. 42.—Plan of Small Bathroom.

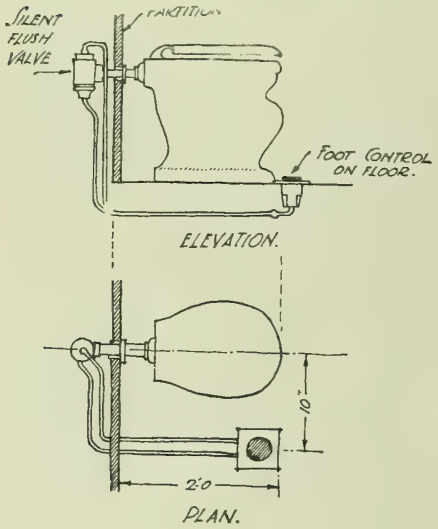


Fig. 43.—W.C. with Push-Button Control and Silent Flushing.

The equipment of bathrooms has reached a very high standard. The walls and wainscot are tile-faced, bath-tubs are "built-in" and fitted with shower equipment over. There are about twelve patterns of bath-tubs standardised by the manufacturers. Five feet to 5 ft. 6 in. is the maximum length even in the very best flats. The reason for their smallness is said to be because some people are frightened of drowning in large ones, and also a p does not need to be totally covered, be the room is warm. For quickness the sh over the bath is more used than the tub.

W.c.'s (Fig. 43) are flushed with "fl meter" or flush valve, the ball-cock flush being now entirely dispensed with. The fl meter valve would not operate with the 1½ maximum flush allowed in England, bu 2½-gall. allowance in U.S.A. makes it pos

Earthenware (porcelain or china) is dearer than iron for lavatory basins, allows for better modelling in the design. main articles are made of this one materi

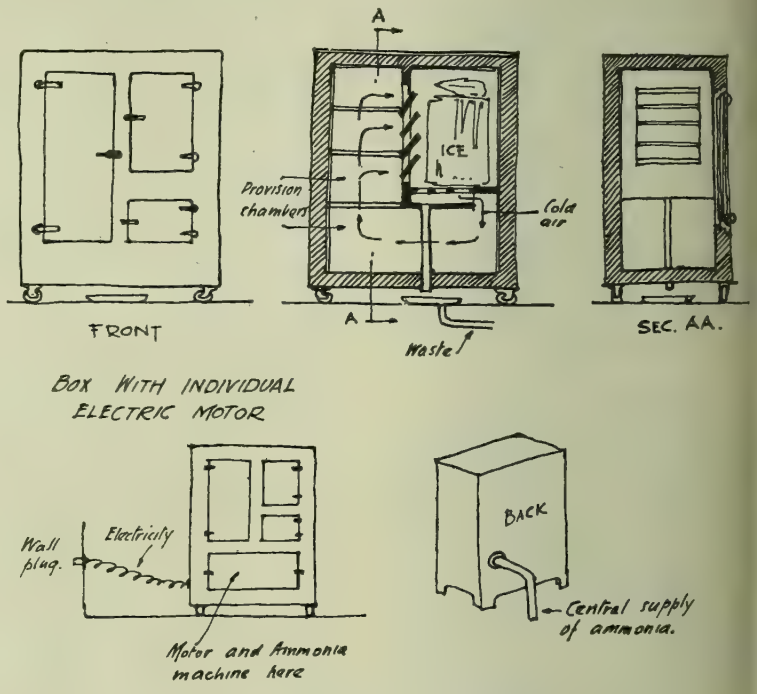


Fig. 45.—Box Syphon Refrigerators.

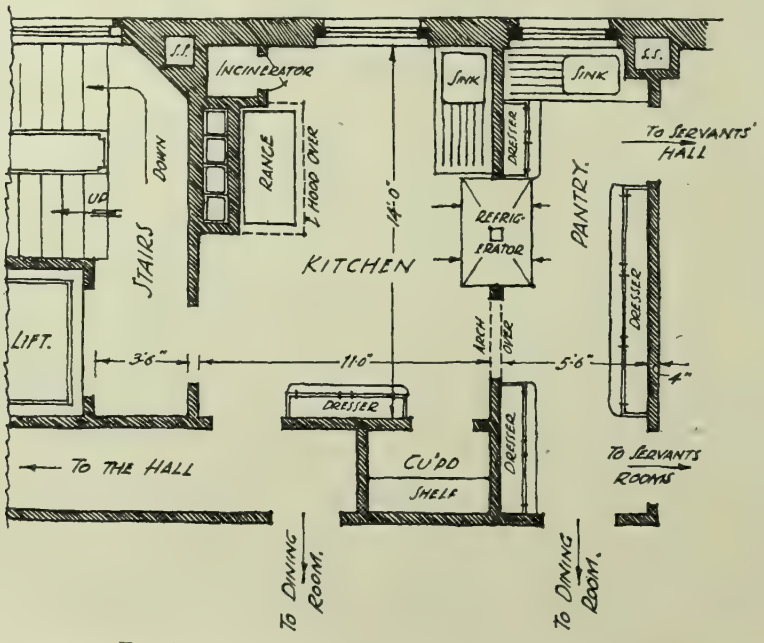


Fig. 44.—Kitchen to 620, Park-avenue, New York.

Bath-tubs, kitchen sinks and drainers, tory basins, laundry tubs, slop sinks.

For inside bathrooms, ventilation is i quate in summer unless vents are pro with a mechanical device for forcing dra Two medicine chests are desirable adjun a bathroom.

W.c.'s can face on any elevation, very pipe economy beng effected by grouping By law, at least one w.c. must not be bedroom, but this regulation is often e by calling one of the bedrooms a "librar

KITCHEN AND PANTRY.

Kitchenettes, Efficiency Apartments Dining Alcoves.

The kitchen is designed with no idea viding sitting space. It is for the prepa of meals and the usual service work onl when this is done the room is not intend occupation. Fig. 44 shows an enlarge of a kitchen and pantry. The largest t kitchen is about twice this size, but th is a good average size.

Professor Walsh, of Columbia Univ says: "If one were to point out the mo portant advance over the past that new ments show, it would be to enumera mechanical devices, for they are the obvious." These devices are mainly kitchen. The gas range will have pilo burners to dispense with matches, an regulators for the ovens. The dresse kitchen cabinets are made of metal an have white enamel finish. The latter i with sliding work-table, to be used in of the ordinary wooden table in order t the centre of the room clear. An adj clothes-rack will be hung from the ceil tall, shallow broom-closet in the side wall is often provided; also an ironin

d to the wall. A narrow passage leads
e hall, so that servants may answer the
door without crossing the other portions
e flat. In the American plan it is un-
sary to provide a north-light pantry, as all
erishable food is kept in the refrigerator.
icles which can be operated from a wall-
are:—Samovar (for tea), toaster, grilles,
ettes, fans (exhaust), fans (oscillating),
lates, water heaters, violet-ray machines,
ators (coffee), ice machine, chafing dish,
eaters, irons, ironers, washing machines,
g machines, phonographs, hair dryers,
urling irons, heating pads (for hot-water
s), table stove, heaters, vacuum cleaners.
re are three systems of refrigeration:
y central supply; (*b*) individual electric
ne; (*c*) ice in box (normal).
Central supply.—From ammonia machine
sement or pent-house, supplied as cold
rough pipes to back of box. Pipes, how-
may corrode and burst, and the
nery is difficult to work well.
Individual motor. Ten companies now
e the "Calvinator."
Box refrigerator.—For ice supply pieces
dded twice weekly, a large piece always
kept going. Sizes of box refrigerators

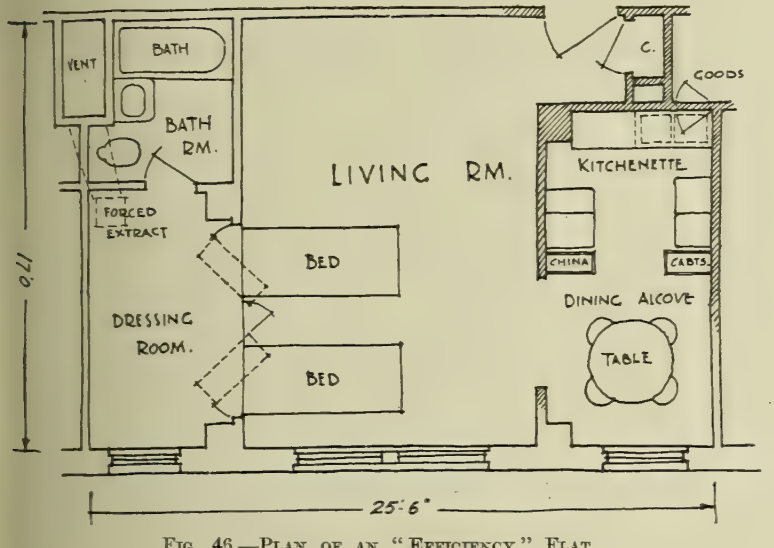


Fig. 46.—Plan of an "Efficiency" Flat.

rom 2 ft. by 3 ft. for use in kitchenette,
7 ft. by 9 ft. wide by 3 ft. deep. Prices,
$35, vary mainly according to the
ials of which they are made. Porcelain
l inside and out, $113; porcelain enamel
and wood out, $70.
plan of an "Efficiency Apartment"
a very condensed form of kitchen
46). The kitchenette used is a very
n development which has become popular
lifornia, but not popular to the same
in New York, owing, it is said, to
e to provide adequate ventilation for it.
umes from the cooking are, of course,
ive if not carried away by some special
. The kitchenette consists of a range,
and a draining board with shelves over.
whole thing is closed off from the
-room by folding doors when not
ed.
osal of refuse is arranged by one of two
ds: (*a*) Kitchen garbage-tin placed in
lobby twice daily. Service elevator boy
s tin into dustbin which is kept in
ent. Dustbins are raised through the
ent by a special ash hoist, and so off in
arts.
nerators have advantages; but apart
other considerations, pieces of soot get
tenants' washings which hang out on
of, and the roof is ruined as a garden,
to the smoke always coming out of the
ey.

THE LONDON SOCIETY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the London Society was held on March 23 at the London Museum, Lancaster House, with Lord Crawford and Balcarres, the President, in the chair.

In moving the adoption of the report, Lord Crawford said that during the year the Society had been faced by two urgent and momentous problems—the London bridges and the City churches. In each case the influence of the Society—which was still growing—had, broadly speaking, been exercised in such a way that its wishes had been realised. The Society interested itself not merely in the preservation of Waterloo Bridge, but in the proper development of traffic by means of other bridges, and the report of the Royal Commission, appointed to some extent on the representation of the Society, had confirmed the views put forward by the Council. It was true that the preservation of Waterloo Bridge in its original condition was not recommended by the Commission. It had been suggested that the bridge should be widened. Waterloo Bridge was, in his opinion, a perfect work of art, perhaps the greatest architectural monument of the nineteenth century. He regretted that it should have to be altered, embellished, or improved, but at least the main lines of that noble structure were to be preserved, and the London Society had taken its due share in that remarkable achievement.

With regard to the City churches, the triumph of the principles of the Society had been complete and uncompromising. He hoped the result would make clear to those in charge of our great historic monuments that the sentiment in favour of preservation was growing, and that the feelings of veneration and respect were becoming invincible. The membership of the Society had risen from 300 to 1,500. He pleaded for more members still, in order that the Council might be able to exercise influential pressure on any question relating to the welfare or amenities of London.

Sir John Foster Fraser, in seconding the proposal, emphasised the need for more people joining the Society. Londoners in the main knew nothing about Greater London; their ignorance was appalling. There were people—mostly from America—who in the course of two or three weeks saw and found out more about London than Londoners did in a lifetime. There was one thing to which the Society might well turn their attention, and that was the preservation of amenities in our streets and parks. He had been recently to Vienna and had discovered there that if a man threw away a piece of paper in the street, the nearest policeman would arrest him, fine him a shilling and make him pick it up and put it in the nearest waste-paper receptacle.

The report was then formally adopted.

Lord Aberconway, proposing the re-election of the Council and officers, said the Society had to take care that the iconoclast did not tamper with our wonderful possessions. The Society ought to have 15,000 rather than 1,500 members.

Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, seconding, referred to the need of preserving the London squares. As the law stood, a great many of the squares might be built over, for the question of compensation arose in connection with preservation. It had been said that it would not be unfair for Parliament to declare that the squares should be kept as open spaces without compensation to the owners. Into that the London Society might well inquire.

The Council and officers were then agreed to.

The Rev. S. G. Ponsonby, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Crawford, said he came there full of gratitude to the London Society for their part in the saving of the City churches. Speaking of the President, he said that the President's activities were well known and that they of the Society were proud to have him as their chairman.

Lord Crawford having expressed his thanks, Sir Cato Worsfold proposed a vote of thanks to the London Museum authorities for the way in which they had allowed the Society to meet in their splendid hall. He then made a plea for the retention of the London Stone in its present position in Cannon-street rather than remove it to the Guildhall, with which it had nothing to do.

Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, the Keeper and Secretary of London Museum, having acknowledged, on behalf of the Museum authorities, the expression of thanks, the proceedings terminated.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *April* 2.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Executive and Quarterly District Meeting. At the Town Hall, Bradford. 11 a.m.

Monday, *April* 4.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. A. J. Martin on "Sewage Disposal." At 6 p.m.

The Society of Engineers (Inc.).—Mr. G. C. Workman on "Some Aspects of Reinforced Concrete." At 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, *April* 6.

Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects.—Mr. W. R. Davidge on "Some Aspects of Town Planning." At 8 p.m.

The Liverpool Architectural Society.—Annual General Meeting. At 5.30 p.m. Mr. P. H. Lawson on "Later Renaissance Architecture of Chester."

Institution of Sanitary Engineers.—Messrs. Newport and Danger on "Kingsbury Main Drainage Scheme, 1924–1926." At Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Royal Archæological Institute.—Mr. J. W. Walker, on "Recent Excavation of the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene at Monk Bretton, Yorks." At 5 p.m.

Thursday, *April* 7.

Society of Antiquaries.—Ordinary Meeting. At 8.30 p.m.

Friday, *April* 8.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. W. R. Hicks on "Scavenging, Disposal of House Refuse." At 6 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Discussion on "Liverpool Main Drainage System." To be opened by Mr. H. C. Williams, Assistant City Engineer, Liverpool. At University, Liverpool. 5 p.m.

Joint Delegation of the Local (Yorkshire) Associations of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal and County and Locomotive Engineers.—Second Joint Delegation Dinner. At Great Northern Hotel, Leeds. 7 p.m.

SOME EFFECTS OF MODERN CONDITIONS ON DESIGN

In the course of a paper on this subject read before the Liverpool Architectural Society on March 23, Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A., having explained that he proposed to consider the larger type of commercial building in preference to a more general discussion, said one of the most important considerations with which we, as architects, were concerned was to provide to the owner an adequate return upon the capital he expended, a problem often difficult of solution under the present conditions of high costs, small output of labour, and comparatively poor organisation of the building industry. If this object was to be achieved it was obvious that the architect who proceeded to design his building with some preconceived idea of architectural composition (he was speaking of external treatment) which necessitated the loss of rentable floor area would find himself in the position of either having to place before his client a scheme which was a failure from the financial view, or he would be obliged to re-design his project in such a way that it satisfied this dominating condition. There were some members of their calling who professed to believe that a fair consideration and knowledge of the financial aspect of their work must cost the artist his soul. That was an attitude which in his view was to be deplored. If we looked backwards we did not find that the great architects of other times limited themselves to a knowledge of their art only. For instance, Wren, whose genius as an artist we all acclaimed, did not despise the knowledge of other subjects.

The higher buildings which were now being built in this country were not occasioned by æsthetic considerations, nor were they coming into being because our cousins in America had erected cities of skyscrapers. These buildings were the direct outcome of the condition to which he had already referred. Site values had advanced, national and civic expenditure had increased, and the cost of any given piece of work was from two to three times as much as it used to be, so that consequently we must, if we were to give the owner the return for which he rightly asks, provide a greater rentable area on a given site than that which had hitherto been necessary. To do this it was obvious we must build heavenwards. He was not advocating the skyscraper as it was known in America, and he thought it was a pity that a building of eight or ten, or even twelve, stories should be so named in this country.

Steel, continued the speaker, was one of the greatest factors in modern building work to-day. The use of steel might in some ways limit the designer, but these limitations were as nothing compared to the immense possibilities which were opened up to him by its use. He was able to think of uninterrupted spaces, the magnificence of which, in size, had hitherto been undreamt of. To make the greatest use of this material as a structural medium we must depart from many of the architectonic precepts which had been handed on to us. This departure might simplify some problems, but it would also assuredly create difficulties the solution of which could not be found in a History of Architecture. We read vague suggestions from time to time that architects of the present day were devoid of creative power for the reason that they did not evolve some new style expressive of our methods of construction, whether steel or concrete. We were told that to use a stone or brick facing to our steel structure was insincere. He would simply ask, "Why should it be so"? Either of these materials did what was asked of it. It protected the interior of the building from the weather and it retained the heat which was generated within, and if the design of the façade was the logical outcome of conditions, then it would in effect express something of the construction which was behind it. In the interests of those financial considerations to which he had already referred, it was necessary that the greatest possible standardisation of the steelwork in a building should be effected. To do this the architect must not only know something of its limitations. In the designing of a plan in which steel was to be the structural material, it was not enough to divide the site into squares or rectangles of such sizes as might be required by the practical considerations of sub-division or lighting, and at the points of intersection to introduce the vertical supports, or, if conditions demanded it, to eliminate some of those supports and to introduce horizontal steel which would do the work of the stanchions which had been omitted. That, he thought, was using this great material without imagination.

In talking of the structural elements of the plan it might not be out of place to mention the rather mundane matter of what he called service shafts, which were necessary in the higher buildings of to-day. These shafts had become essential owing to the ever-increasing number of pipes and electric cables in a modern building. The point might appear to be a small one, but it was not always easy to provide these spaces (which must be continuous from top to bottom of the building) especially in zoned buildings, and to make them integral parts of the architectural conception. We all knew the nightmare these pipes could be to an architect, but here again it was not wholly the æsthetic consideration which had caused these spaces to be provided. Access must be gained to these pipes in high buildings for the same reason that access was necessary in the lower buildings of the past. In the latter case the plumber, for instance, was able to do all that was necessary by the use of a ladder; to-day that was, of course, impossible; hence the use of internal shafts with access at each floor level. This was an example of a practical necessity which, although it might call for the exercise of some ingenuity in its disposition on the plan, had a more than compensating advantage in that, while it provided for the concentration of plumbing and other services in the most efficient manner, it also provided, by freeing the walls of the light court of these pipes, an opportunity to the designer to give some æsthetic expression to those important wall surfaces, the treatment of which was of greater importance in the buildings of to-day, owing to the increased amount of office space which had at its only outlook the walls of the lighting court.

Another modern development which he thought would shortly affect planning to some extent in this country, was the introduction of mechanical equipment in commercial buildings in the form of numerous varieties of machines, the function of which was to economise in labour and reduce routine work to a minimum. This development had already made its influence felt in America, particularly in the great banking and commercial buildings. By the use of this machinery it was now possible to segregate departments which under other conditions would require to be in juxtaposition. To take the instance of a bank: it was now possible to place the principal clerical staff, such as ledger keepers, in a remote part of the building and at the same time to have an equally efficient contact between the counter and the banking public. This condition had resulted in the allocation to the public of more lavish spaces and in some cases the absolute isolation of the tellers from all other sections of the organisation. From the point of view of construction the effect of the introduction of this machinery and the general tendency to desk lighting was equally interesting. The working out of the various problems which resulted had caused the introduction of complete systems of under-floor ducts to accommodate the necessary wiring. To provide proper space for these systems considerable change has been caused to floor sections.

In modern work it was essential in the interests of economy, that the greatest possible speed in building should be attained, noticed in his investigation of American that the efforts made in this direction resulted in a much lower standard of than that which we set for ourselves.

In conclusion, the speaker referred application of the word "modern," whic given to it by some of their brethren claimed that the architecture of our tim indefinite and lacked the spirit of the p state of our civilisation. These gentleme us that we should speak in a new lan but it was not always clear that thoroughly understood the alphabet whic been handed on to them. Some of the crit of present-day buildings which were w by the protagonists of this theory dealt with elevational design. He supposed th so because it was somewhat easier to about this side of architectural work. might imagine after reading these criti that the external treatment of a bu represented the only part of that bu which was of any interest to the arch He held the view that any building of which in planning and design was the l outcome of the conditions which had gov it could be called "modern."

The lecturer illustrated his paper w number of lantern slides of the Cunard ing in New York, by Mr. Benjamin W Morris; the Bowery Savings Bank, New by Messrs. York & Sawyer; the Bank of pool and Martin's, Ltd., by himself; an Greenwich Savings Bank.

EARLY CHRISTIAN EUROPE

Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., recent lecture at the Central School of and Crafts, dealt with Early Christian chu in Ravenna, Torcello, Sicily, Egypt, Syria the Near East. After the Peace of the Ch he said, the great early Christian bui epoch through the Roman Empire bega the fourth century. The building activi the world passed from the hands of em builders into the hands of church builders all the provinces of the Roman Empire, ju there were built fora, camps and a theatres, so there were found the remai these basilican churches in Syria, in E and in England. In plan and constru these churches were Roman; in detail decoration they were largely Byzantine, b purpose and spirit they were entirely essentially Christian.

The position held by the city of Ra both historically and geographically, mad an important factor in Early Christian tecture. Here were beginnings of things became important elements in mediæval c architecture and formed a most fasci study. St. Apollinare Nuovo had a ci tower, which was the first of that long of campanili or bell towers attached to chu which took the place of the wandering sengers who, with their handbells, calle faithful to prayers. This was another ins of an old form adapted to a new purpose thus the Early Christians evolved the tower from the fortified watch-tower wi look-out. Here, too, was the dosseret above the capital, which was ultimate change the concave classical capital int rounded Byzantine capital.

The Ludgate Bridge.

The Bridge House Estates Committee had before them the scheme of the Royal mission which recommends (so far as th is concerned) the abandonment of a bri St. Paul's and the substitution of a bri Ludgate, in conjunction with an offer the Government to contribute 50 per c the cost of the approaches should the C tion build the bridge in the suggested po The whole matter has been referred to committee for inquiry and report.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

he annual dinner of this Institute was held he Whitehall Rooms, Park Hotel, Cardiff, Thursday, March 24. The President (Mr. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A., Newport) was sup- ed by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Mr. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., Sir Clement och-Cooke, M.P., and Messrs. H. J. bert (President of the Newport Master ders' Association), C. F. W. Dening sident, the Bristol Society of Architects), C. Lawrence, R.W.A. (President, the sex Society of Architects), E. W. King sident, the National Federation of Build- Trades Employers), Ian MacAlister, J. D. son (Secretary of the Swansea Master ders' Federation), D. W. Selby (President, Cardiff Association of Building Trades' ployers), I. J. Chorley (President of the h Wales Branch of the Institute of ders). There were also present Principal Coles and Messrs. J. A. Hallam, D. Pugh- es, Ivor Jones, T. Alwyn Lloyd, Ll. gan, N. Moss, H. Teather, Percy Thomas, J. M. Willmott, and many others.

ir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., in sub- ing the toast, "The Royal Institute of ish Architects and the Allied Societies," he had had the good fortune, in a ballot, ecure a place for the Bill for the Registra- of Architects. He regarded it as a just —a national measure which should go on Statute Book. The Bill would not inter- with anyone at present in bona-fide prac- as an architect. All bona-fide architects, ther practitioners or assistants, would e on to the register and none of them ld be deprived of any rights they now oyed. The main object of the Registration was ostensibly the protection of the public, rovided that any person desiring to practice an architect should be required to furnish self with credentials carrying with them utory authority and showing that he had ived the necessary preliminary training and sed the necessary examinations. The same hinery that gave protection to the public ld also protect the qualified architect from competition of the unqualified person. By rocess of elimination the profession of archi- ure would be saved from the risk which at sent assailed it—that of being placed in an lignified position by the wrongful acts, ther due to want of knowledge or other- e, of persons describing themselves as hitects, but who neither by training nor cation were qualified for the work they themselves out to undertake. The wonder him was that so useful and desirable a rm had been so long delayed, and he had ry confidence that the Bill would be placed the Statute Book.

Ir. E. Guy Dawber, F.S.A., in responding, the Allied Societies were the life-blood backbone of the Institute. The Institute done valuable work within recent years furthering the art of architecture and in cation. He was confident that in the near ire they would have a school of architects a style of architecture of which they would e every reason to be proud. Cardiff had excellent school of architecture, and he no doubt it would continue its work with reasing results. Cardiff stood out above all es for its magnificent buildings in Cathays k—buildings unique not only in this ntry but in the world, and they should be inspiration to the South Wales Institute of hitects.

Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., em- sised the need and importance of the Regis- ion Bill, and complimented the South les Institute of Architects on the part they taken in connection with it. The appre- sions and opposition of the master builders reference to certain clauses had, he said, overcome. Architecture was not a closed ession; their sole purpose was to make it ducated and trained profession, to provide pen path, from the bottom to the top, for all with ability and energy. Steps were being taken to lift the profession to the same plane as the other great professions, such as law and medicine, which ministered to the public service.

The President (Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A.), submitting "Our Guests," said civic pride had made Cardiff a beautiful city. The members of the Corporation took a keen and practical interest in education, and that was reflected not only in the School of Architecture and the Technical College generally, where Principal Coles was doing valuable work, but in other directions. A well-founded civic society, imbued with the right spirit, was capable of rendering great public service, especially in combating the desecration of the countryside.

The Lord Mayor said one of the speakers seemed to attach more importance to the architecture of the city than to the docks. But for the docks, shipping and industry generally, they could not have had such fine architectural buildings.

The Lady Mayoress also responded.

Mr. E. W. King, F.I.O.B. (President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers), referred to the good relations between the architects and the building trades, and Mr. G. C. Lawrence, R.W.A., F.R.I.B.A. (President, the Wessex Society of Architects), illustrated the open character of the profession with instances of poor boys being assisted in their careers.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday, March 26, at Deller's Café, Exeter. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A., of Exeter. Among those present were Messrs. Percy Morris, F.R.I.B.A., A. H. Ough, F.R.I.B.A., R. M. Challice, L. F. Tonar, L.R.I.B.A., E. Jenkin, L.R.I.B.A., Philip Tilden, H. Alban Peters, A.R.I.B.A., B.Arch., O. Ralling, L.R.I.B.A., John Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., W. J. M. Thomasson, A.R.I.B.A., J. C. Beare, A.R.I.B.A., W. F. R. Ham, D. W. Cooper, N. B. Irwin, J. T. Harriman, E. C. Oaks, F. J. Sutton, D. W. Salter, H. W. Merrifield, E. Hargreaves, E. L. R. Vining (Honorary Member), and J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary (Exeter District); and Messrs. A. C. Norman, F.R.I.B.A., B. Priestley Shires, F.R.I.B.A., A. B. Parker, F.R.I.B.A., Chas. Cheverton, F.R.I.B.A., H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E., P. O. G. Wakeham (Plymouth District).

The President, in opening the meeting, expressed satisfaction with the excellent attendance and read apologies from members who were unavoidably absent. The minutes of the preceding annual meeting, and of the special general meeting held at Torquay on September 25, 1926, were read, confirmed and signed by the President. The annual report and balance-sheet of the Society were presented and unanimously adopted. The annual reports and balance-sheets of the Exeter and Plymouth branches were also presented and unanimously adopted. The prizes for the annual measured drawings competition were awarded to Mr. F. Podesta Harrison (Plymouth) and Mr. F. S. Stillwell (Plymouth).

Mr. E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A., then delivered his address, in the course of which he mentioned that the membership of the Society at its inception in the year 1888 was very small, but had increased to a present membership of 134. The design club, formed last year, had received considerable help and sympathy from the University College authorities. It was possible that at some future date a fully recognised architectural school would be in existence as a part of the University of the South-West, which would enable architectural students in the West to obtain the training necessary for passing the examinations of the R.I.B.A. The Registration of Architects Bill, which was to be presented before Parliament next month, was a measure of very great importance to all architects, and there was no possible doubt that the measure, if passed, would be of inestimable value and benefit to the public and to the civic life of the country in general. In conclusion, the President mentioned the growing concern of the public at the spoliation of the countryside by ugly and unsuitable buildings, and lamented the fact that architects were not consulted to any great extent in connection with the erection of small houses.

The following officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—President, A. C. Norman, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); Vice-Presidents, R. M. Challice (Exeter), W. A. Vercoe, A.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth); Past-Presidents, J. L. Fouracre, F.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth), E. F. Hooper, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); Hon. Treasurer, S. Dobell (Exeter); Hon. Auditor, L. F. Tonar, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); Hon. Secretary, J. Challice, A.R.I.B.A. (Exeter); Members of Council, Fellows P. Morris, F.R.I.B.A., J. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., W. J. M. Thomasson, A.R.I.B.A., O. Ralling, L.R.I.B.A., E. Jenkin, L.R.I.B.A. (Exeter), J. C. Beare, A.R.I.B.A. (Newton Abbot), Chas. Cheverton, F.R.I.B.A., A. S. Parker, F.R.I.B.A., B. Priestley Shires, F.R.I.B.A., W. H. May, F.R.I.B.A., H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E. (Plymouth); Associate Members of Council, D. W. Cooper (Exeter) and A. T. Martindale, L.R.I.B.A. (Plymouth).

Following the business of the meeting, Mr. Philip Tilden addressed the members on the pressing need for the co-operation of architects with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. He gave several instances of cases where demolition of ancient and historic buildings had been carried out without regard to their æsthetic value, and urged members of the Society to do all in their power to interest the public in the preservation of old and beautiful buildings. The speaker mentioned that the collapse of part of the Exeter city wall had aroused much interest throughout the country, and the hope was generally expressed that the City Council would give very earnest consideration to the rebuilding and preservation of the wall.

A motion was put before the meeting and unanimously carried that a letter be sent to the Exeter City Council asking that the wall be rebuilt and preserved.

Before the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring President for his valuable work and untiring devotion during his year of office. The members afterwards visited places of interest in the city.

Visit to Bell Foundry.

The Art Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A. have accepted the offer of Messrs. Gillett & Johnston to conduct a party of members and their friends over their works at Croydon, on Saturday, April 2. The world's largest carillon, namely, 53 bells, and the largest or bass bell weighing 10 tons for the Canadian Houses of Parliament, at Ottawa, will be on exhibition, and recitals will be given by leading carillonneurs. The big carillon for Princetown University, U.S.A., the re-cast bells for Coventry Cathedral, and the great electric clock for Ottawa will also be on view. Members will meet at the Foundry at 2.30 p.m. It is situated in Union-road, off Whitehorse-road. Members of the R.I.B.A. and other architects who wish to take part in this visit should apply to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., for tickets.

Sir Whitworth Wallis's Estate.

Sir Whitworth Wallis, Red Walls, Stratford-on-Avon, for over forty years Keeper of the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, left £19,768, net personalty £8,975. He gave to the Birmingham Art Gallery three pre-Raphaelite paintings, "Spring," "Summer," and "Autumn," by his father, George Wallis.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

The May Fair Hotel.

It is little more than two years ago that Devonshire House and its gardens were in existence; but its glories had departed, leaving only memories of its great past and much speculation as to its future. It seems almost impossible that so great a change can have been achieved in such a short space of time, as a visit to the site to-day shows, for, at an expenditure of millions of pounds, three huge buildings now stand completed, equipped and occupied, upon the site of the old house and gardens, giving this portion of Mayfair a fresh interest and a promise of renewed vitality and prosperity. The first of these three buildings is the new Devonshire House, a fresh expression of architecture, and full of interest. The second is the new home of Messrs. Cook's, and the third is the appropriately-named "May Fair Hotel."

The illustrations which we give this week show what a complex problem the designers of a modern "luxury" hotel have to deal with, and the architects in this instance have been fortunate in having clients who appreciated the unique position of the site, for whilst every foot of the acre of ground covered by the building has been called upon, they have not sacrificed light or air to any part, owing to the generous development of the planning, not always allowed upon such a costly site. The wide, open courts between the wings of the building not only give abundance of light and air, but ensure quiet bedrooms and a pleasing outlook upon the hotel roof garden—which will be gay with flowers—and over the old garden of Lansdowne House and Berkeley-square.

The hotel has three frontages: that with the main entrance is to Stratton-street; the restaurant and ballroom entrances are in the much-widened Berkeley-street; and the third frontage faces across Lansdowne House Gardens to Berkeley-square. The elevation to Berkeley-street is 220 ft. long and rises six stories above the street level; that to Stratton-street is 232 ft. long and eight stories in height.

The two lower stories are faced with stone, the next four with small, dull red bricks, and the crowning stories are again in stone. The design is based upon Georgian work and detail and depends upon proportion and mass for its effect. The fenestration was governed by the internal requirements and the large number of rooms of equal importance which had to be provided for above the ground-floor level, and the planning desired by the owners allowed but few "breaks" in the long fronts for architectural effect; but the massive main cornice is a good crowning member to the Berkeley-street front and the additional stories to Stratton-street provided the opportunity for a feature in the treatment of the upper part, which is also crowned with a bold cornice rising to 86 ft. above the pavement level.

The requirements of the interior have further been expressed externally in the simple Georgian sash-barred windows, indicating the "domestic" rather than the "public" nature of the building. Visitors upon entering the building will probably feel, instead of the austerity and cheerlessness of the usual big hotel, the friendly atmosphere of a fine town house, furnished and decorated in good taste. There are 600 sitting-rooms, bedrooms and bathrooms in the hotel, and many are arranged to provide self-contained suites of rooms with inner corridors approached from the main corridors.

We cannot here describe in detail the schemes of decoration of the reception rooms, ballroom and bedrooms, the comforts and conveniences which have been provided, nor the elaborate kitchens, &c., but the plans and photographs we publish give some idea of their completeness, although colour is required to convey the real effect of the building. All the furniture, fittings, carpets, &c., have been specially designed for the building and are all of English make.

The hotel will be under the management of the Gordon Hotel Company, and Sir Francis Towle, the managing director.

The chief contractors and engineers, Messrs. Edcaster, Ltd., of No. 147, Grosvenor-road, London, S.W.1, and of Doncaster, who were responsible for the building, the sanitary work, electric lighting and heating and ventilation, are to be congratulated upon the excellent manner in which their work has been done and also upon the fact that, notwithstanding the coal and other strikes, the work has been completed within the time stipulated.

Mr. A. O. Edwards, the firm's managing director, has been assisted by their building manager, Mr. R. H. Woolgar. Mr. C. E. Muggeridge with Mr. T. L. Vesper (who, we regret to record, died in December, 1926), were responsible, on behalf of the Hotel Company, for the decorations, furnishings and fittings. Mr. Whitmore Robinson and Mr. V. C. Hardy were responsible, with Messrs. Edcaster, Ltd., for the lighting, heating and ventilating schemes. All the principal rooms have a system of flood lighting in addition to fittings for standard and bracket lights. The heating and ventilation is upon the "Plenum" principles, the fresh air being washed at its entry to the building, heated and forced through, and the vitiated air extracted by electric fans.

The hotel has been erected from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., and his son, Mr. Theodore Hansford White, A.R.I.B.A.

[For list of contractors, see page 526.]

R.I.B.A. Problem in Design.

In connection with this design we have received from the Board of Architectural Education the following notes by Mr. W. E. Vernon Crompton, F.R.I.B.A.:—

"The design for a maternity and child-welfare centre illustrated has been selected from sixty-one designs sent in by various students. On the whole the design has been well thought out, and would be found to be convenient and workable. It is fairly economical and inexpensive, whereas nearly all the designs sent in suffer from over-elaboration in detail, which is not sensible, seeing that the funds available for such a building invariably call for the strictest economy.

"In the design illustrated the offices are properly placed near the entrance, with the nurses' room in a position admitting of good supervision. It would probably have been better if the planning of this portion could have been reversed so as to bring the dispensary nearer to the mothers' entrance, which will also be used as the exit. There is too much lavatory accommodation. Part of this space might more properly be used for storage, especially of linen, of which ample supplies are required. The arrangement for the perambulators is somewhat generous but well conceived, and can be supervised without special addition to the staff.

"Although not mentioned in the conditions, a surgery and sterilising room are almost essential. The space occupied by the doctors' and weighing-room adjoining the dispensary is the best position for this, and a portion cut off from the perambulator space adjoining the buffet would find room for the doctors' and weighing-room. We are inclined to think that the long narrow corridor giving separate access to the doctors' and other rooms is somewhat of a luxury.

"In many of the designs sent in, the ha is surrounded entirely by rooms. The op end giving on to the loggia and garden in t design illustrated is quite an important an pleasing point. The buffet will not only used by the mothers while waiting or aft the examination of the children, but as t nurses are in attendance during the whole the day it will also be used by them for mid-day meal. The buffet ought therefore have been planned in greater detail, wit kitchen and scullery, etc.

"The lavatory accommodation used in con nection with the hall seems a trifle excessiv The design generally is appropriate. W think, however, that if the eaves of the stree elevation had been carried through and no broken by a central feature the design woul have been improved."

St. John the Evangelist, Warminster: The New Baptistery.

The original design for this baptistery wa made some twelve years ago by Mr. C. E Ponting, F.S.A.—then the Diocesan Surveyor It was intended by the donor to provide fo the work in her will, but at an advanced ag she determined to carry it out during he lifetime, with the result that it was duly erected and was dedicated on St. Matthew Day, 1926. The church itself was built from designs by the late G. E. Street, R.A., and it was felt that the new work should harmonise with the somewhat severe Early English character of his work. As it was decided to construct the baptistery at the west end, an apsidal form was adopted with a semi-conical stone roof, which lent itself better to the somewhat low structure necessitated by the restricted level of the sill of the west window. An arch of the same detail as the others in the nave of the church was formed under this window, and the general design had to conform to these limitations. The inside of the enclosing wall is divided into five bays by attached shafts from which spring the moulded ribs of the pointed stone vaulting, gathering together at the centre of the semi-circle, the intention being to accentuate the appearance of height as much as possible. The springing of the ribs was therefore kept low down, and the "webbing" of the vault strikes the outer wall in the form of an acutely pointed arch under three bays of which occur double lancet windows on the inside face—and cusped on the outside. The inside sill is continued round as a string, and the wall below this is carved in a flat raised diaper pattern. The walls are 2 ft. 3 in. thick, faced on the outside with hard rubble to match the church and having two pilasters with attached shafts on each of their angles. The gutter is of stone with a corbel table beneath.

The whole of the outside dressings are of Coombe Down stone from St. Winifred's quarry, the gutter and roof stones having been specially selected for hardness. The inside dressings, facing, and vault are of Monk's Park stone. The baptistery is paved with black and white marble to a cheque pattern with a black margin, over the centre of which the old font has been fixed. The roof and gutter were dressed with petrifying stone liquid, and the gutter lined with lead having outlets with shoots at the pilasters.

The windows are glazed with plain leaded quarries of clear glass and have wrot-iron saddle bars and stanchions. The whole of the work has been carried out by Messrs. George Mannings & Sons, of Claverton Down, Bath, under the direction of Mr. Ponting.

The following inscription is inscribed on the north jamb of the main arch:—

To the Glory of God
this Baptistery was given by
Francis M. Rule,
and was dedicated on
September 21st, 1926.

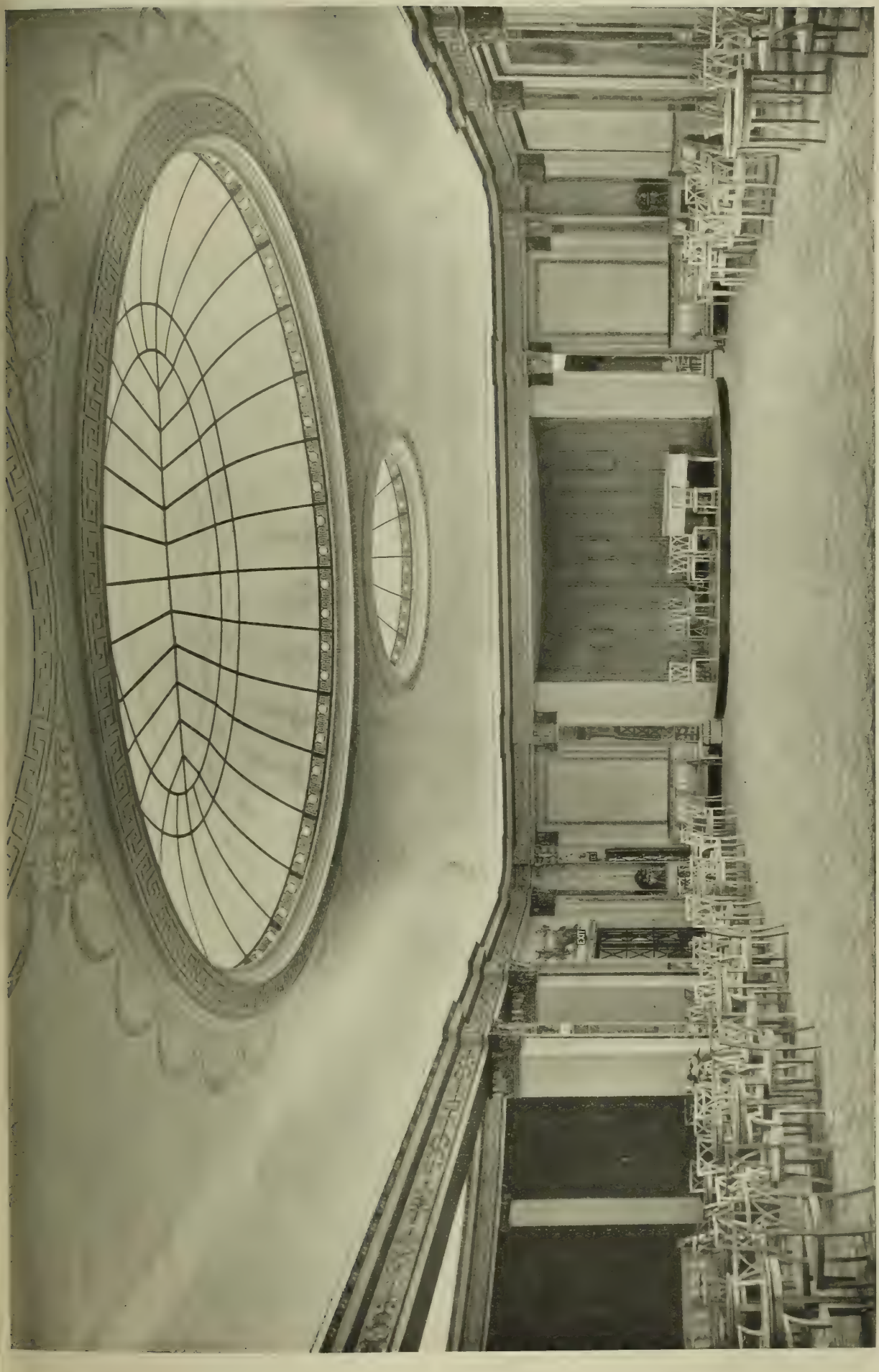
Flats, Southampton.

We illustrate this week a further group buildings in this housing scheme, a section which was given in our last issue. Mr. Herbe Collins is the architect.



The May Fair Hotel: Stratton-street Frontage.

Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



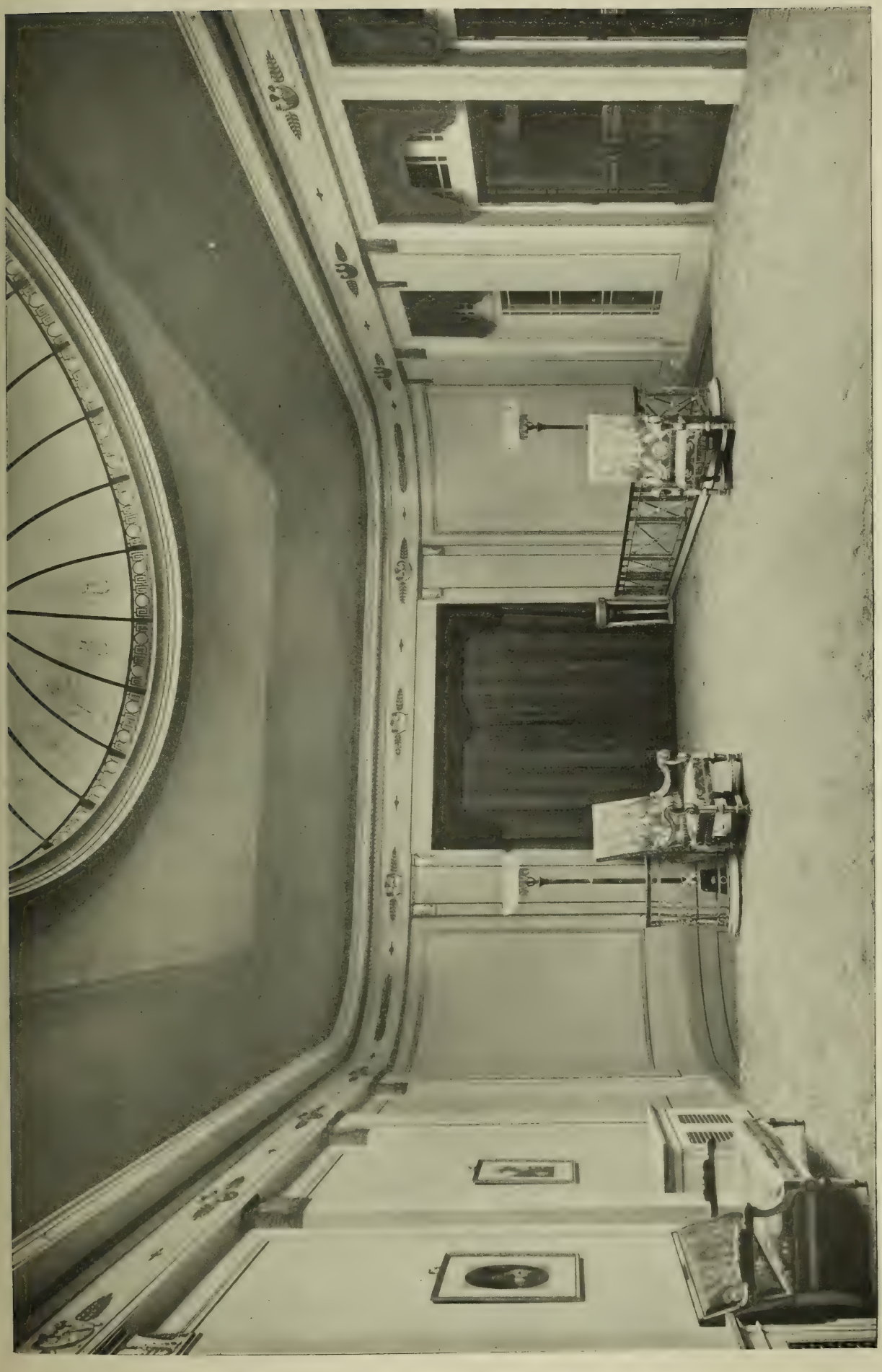
The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.: Ballroom.

Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.: Corner of Ballroom.

Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.: Ball Room Reception Room.

MR. W. HENRY WHITE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Restaurant Lounge.



Part of Restaurant.

The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.

Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

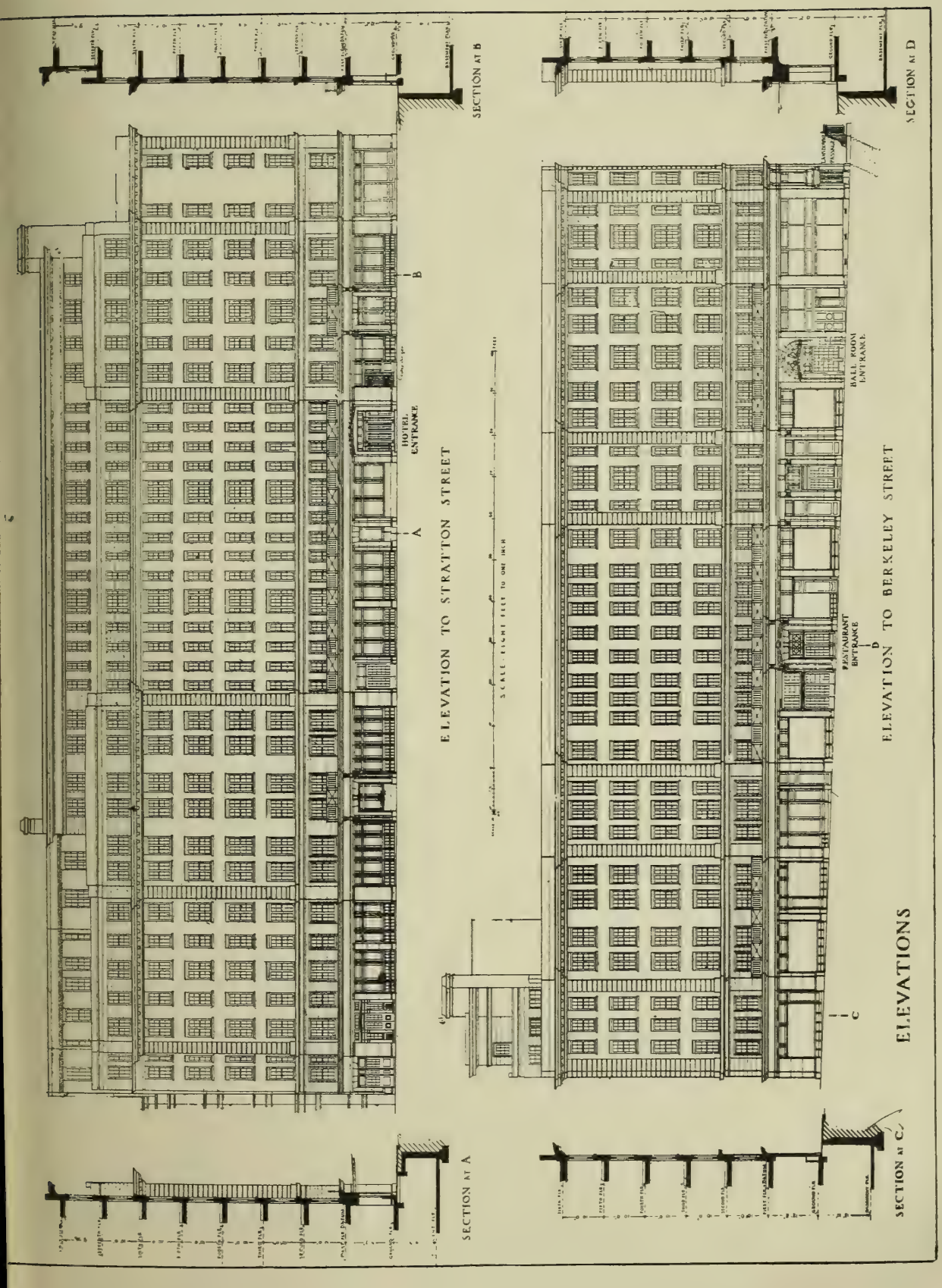


The Wall Garden.



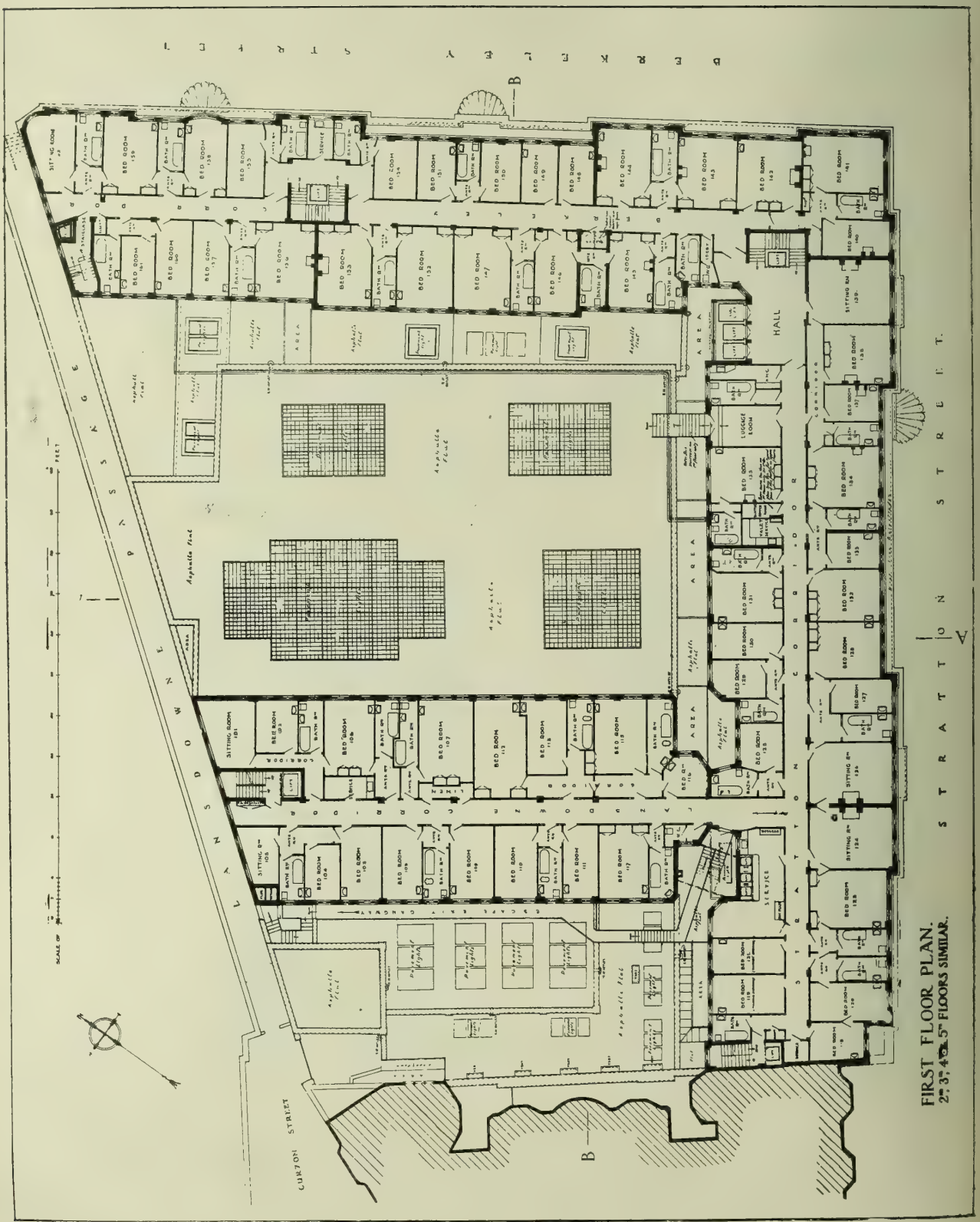
The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.

Mr. W. Henby White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.

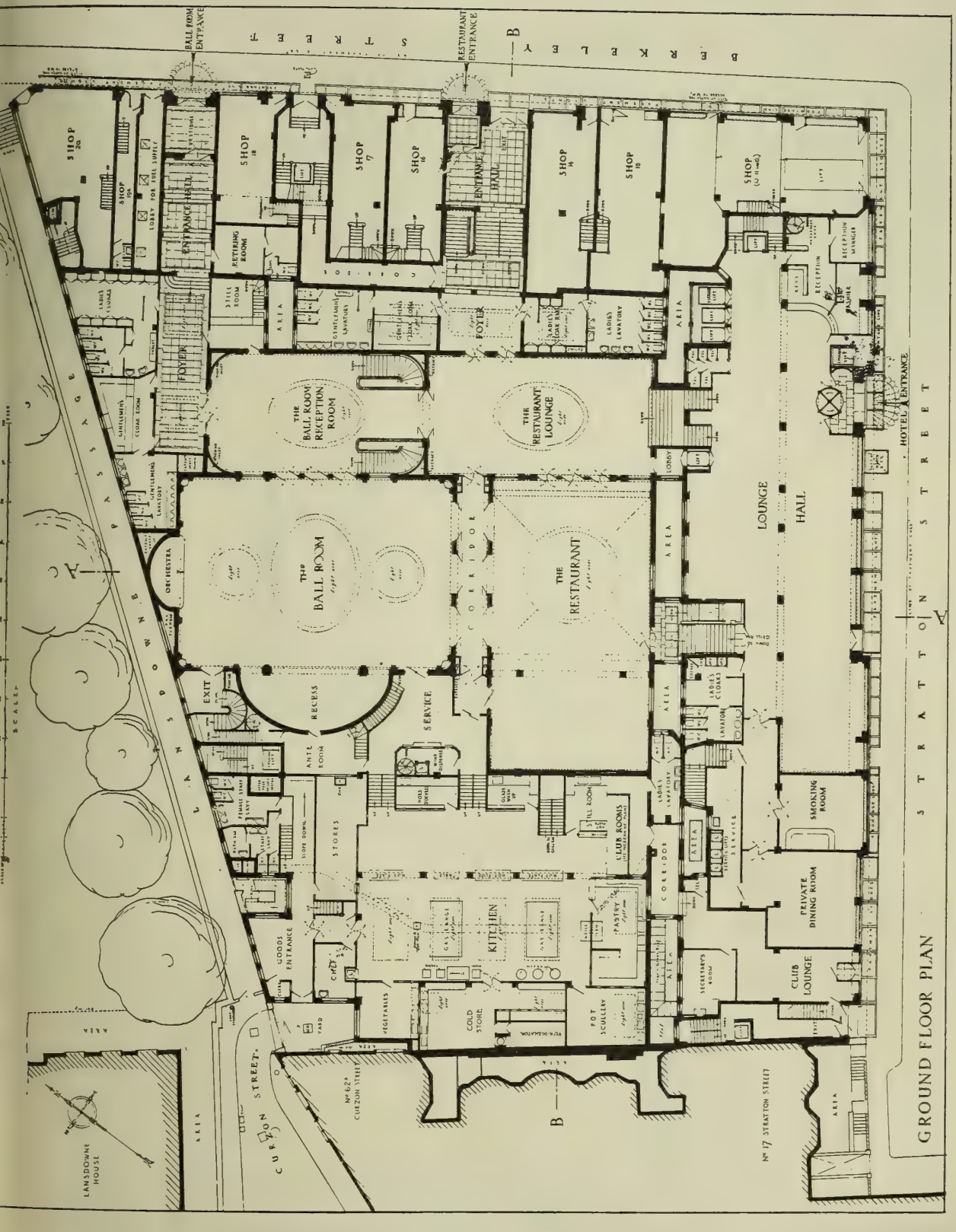
Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th FLOORS SIMILAR.

The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.

Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W.

Mr. W. Henry White, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE MAY FAIR HOTEL

THE sub-contractors were as follows:—Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork; The South-Western Stone Co., Ltd., stonework; The Tile and Mosaic Decoration Co., Ltd., tiles to bathrooms, lavatories, cloak rooms, and hairdressing saloon; Mr. Jos. F. Ebner, wood blocks floors and special dancing floor; Mr. A. W. Elwood, ornamental ironwork; Saml. Haskins & Bros., Ltd., metal shop fronts and fittings; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; Rockwood Flooring Co., flooring; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., staircases, &c.; C. A. & A. W. Howard, handrailing, gates, &c.; Light Steelwork (1925), Ltd., dome lights, casements, &c.; Haywards, Ltd., special lights over large domes and pavement lights; T. & W. Ide, special glass for domes, &c.; Anselm Odling & Sons, marble work; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., paints and enamels; Cohen & Sons, Ltd., furniture and decoration; Campbell Bros., Ltd., plaster decoration; J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., woodwork decoration; Heffer, Scott & Co., Ltd., artistic painting; F. A. Norris & Co., ironwork; A. McDermott, painting; Chappelow & Son, decoration; C. W. L. Lambert, Ltd., rubber flooring; Chubb & Sons, Ltd., safe; Maple & Sons, Ltd., and S. Keggen, Ltd., bath mats; Osler & Faraday, Ltd., electric fittings; Arthur Clark, Ltd., painting, &c.; Haskins & Bros., Ltd., shop fronts; Reliance Rubber Co., door-stops; Tynecastle Co., plaques; Osborne & Garrett Co., Ltd., hairdressing equipment; T. B. Colman & Sons, Ltd., revolving doors; Bostwick Gate and Shutter Co., Ltd., architectural metalwork and collapsible gates.

THE CANADIAN HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

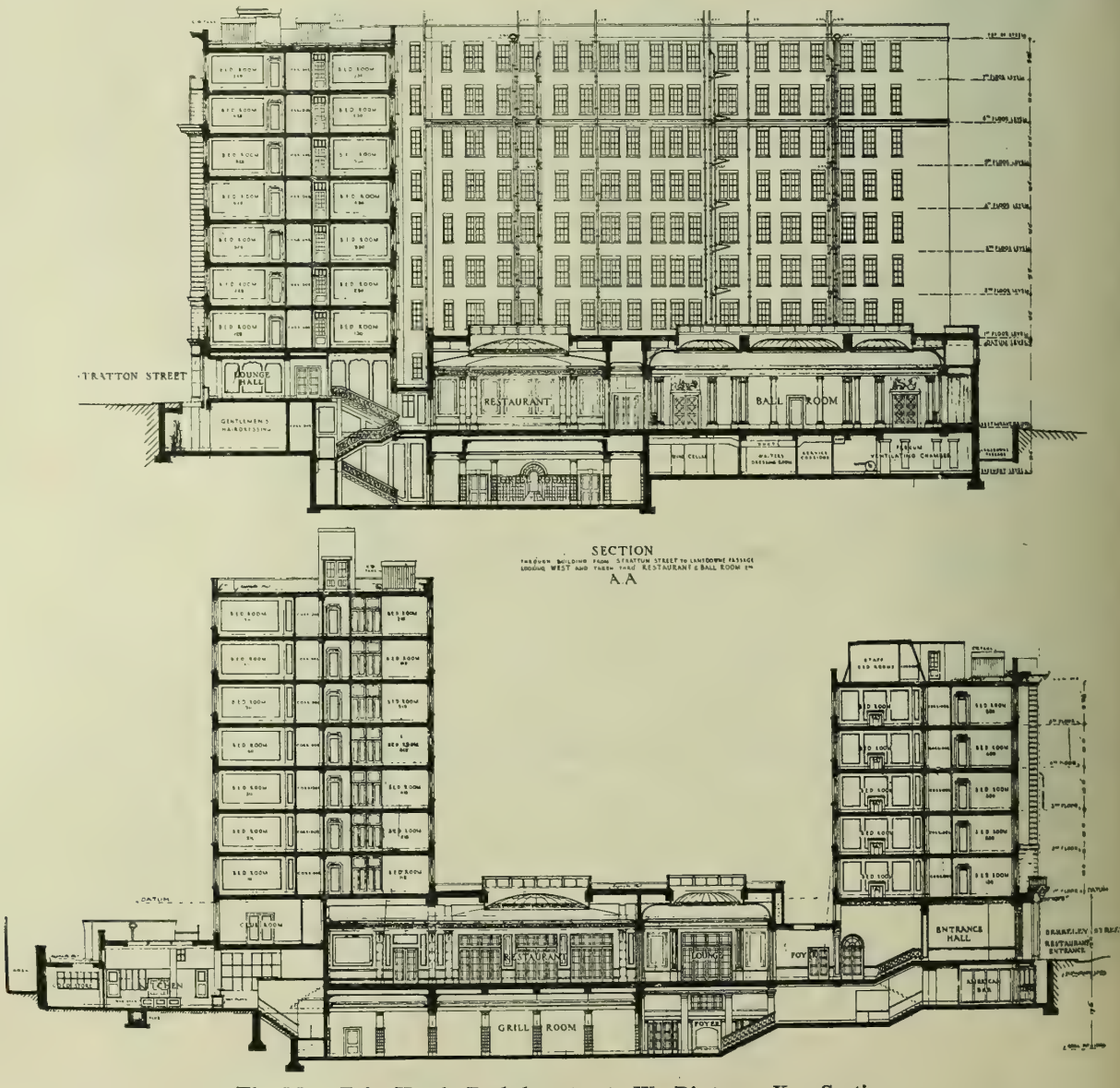
RATHER more than a year since we referred to the carillon made for the Park Avenue Baptist Church in New York by Messrs. Gillett & Johnston, of Croydon, and now the Croydon firm have completed another similar set of bells for the Canadian Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, save that the latter carillon is a little heavier, the Bourdon weighing 10 tons, which makes it one of the largest bells in existence; actually, it is the second largest bell in Canada, and the third for the American continent. The total weight of the carillon is 53 tons, and the steel framework and fittings amounts to another 22 tons.

It seems strange that so far there is nothing in this country to compare with these carillons, although the Croydon bell foundry appears to be able to produce them for our friends abroad. The home of the carillon would appear to have been originally in Belgium, but the art of tuning the bells upon which the success of carillon ringing depends, is the special contribution of Croydon. A bell, like many other noise-producers, is a most complex vibrating instrument, and whilst some bells are in tune with themselves, it is quite another matter to produce whole sets that are in tune with each other as well. These bells destined for Ottawa have been tuned to "International Pitch," and to the scale of "equal temperament," and thus these 53 bells open up a very large field for musical genius. The bells are mounted in a large steel frame, and the hammers are connected to the "Console," where the keys—in reality large levers—are arranged in two tiers in the familiar way of th "white" and "black" keys on the piano an organ, whilst, like the latter, there are peda arranged for manipulation by the feet. Unlik the organ, there are not any draw-stop knob combination pistons or pedals; it would there fore appear possible for an ordinary organist t find out readily how to manipulate thes carillons. The chief difference is that the key have to be struck much harder, and that a chor of three notes or an octave requires both hand Whilst watching the performer, M. Kami Lefevere, we wondered what are the possibilitie of some form of pneumatic mechanism betwee the artiste and bells; it would save muc muscular exertion,

The bells are exceedingly clean castings, an are a credit in every way to the Croydon foundry whilst the "Clavier" has been very carefull worked out in all its detail.

In addition to the bells, the firm have mad the clock, which (by means of electric trans mission) has been built in three separate units the going train operating the dial work; and th striking train, with the "quarter" train, ar some 50 ft. below, under the bells. The old fashioned weights are displaced by electri motors operating the bell-hammers, through suitable train of gears, within the case of th "quarter" train a suitable set of cams. Th quarter chimes are the well-known "West minster," and the clock has four dials, each 15 ft. 9 in. diameter.

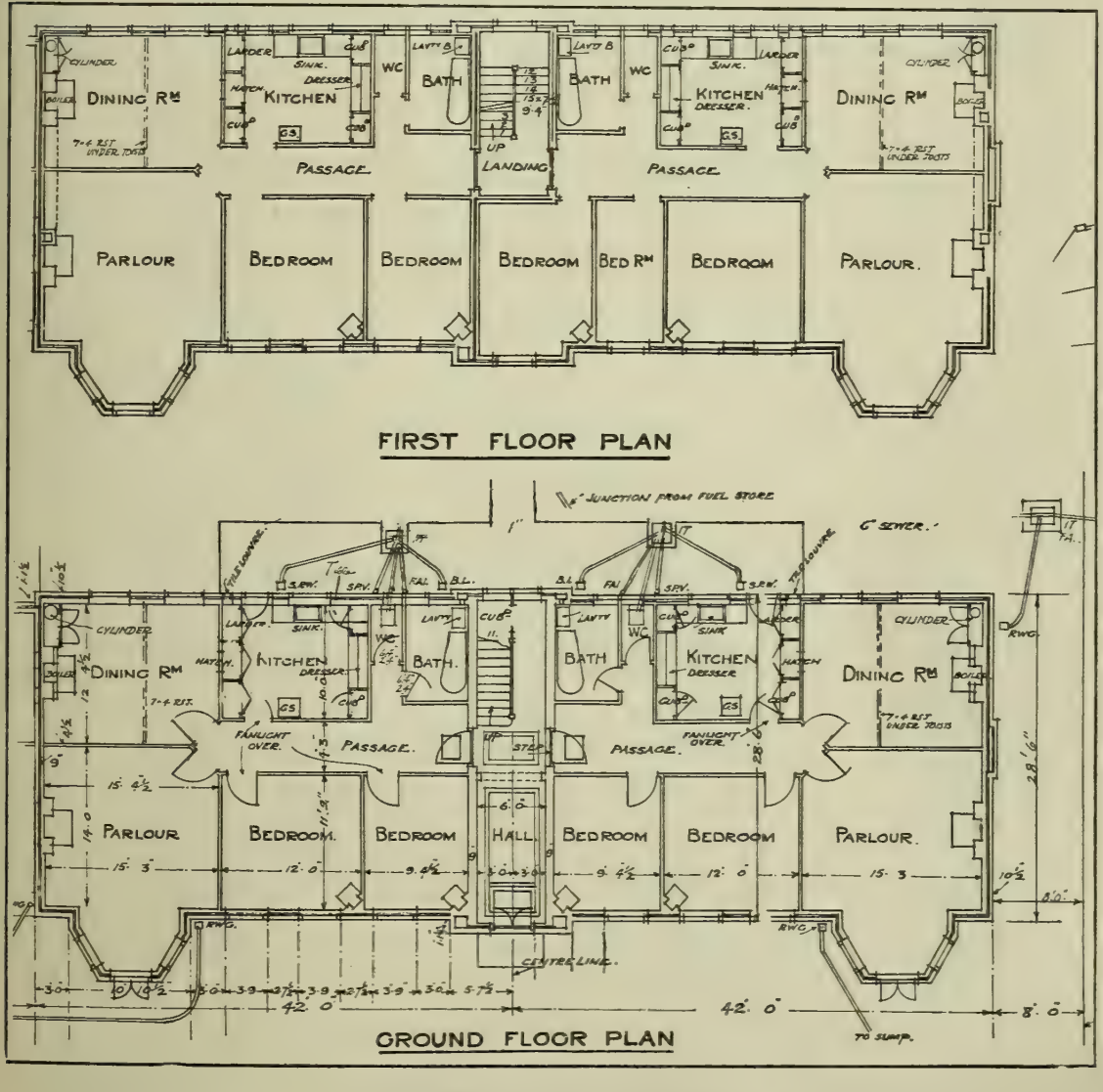
A series of receptions at the Croydon work will take place daily until April 8, so that th beauties of this carillon will be in part known t a wide circle of those interested in bells.



The May Fair Hotel, Berkeley-street, W. Diagram Key Sections.

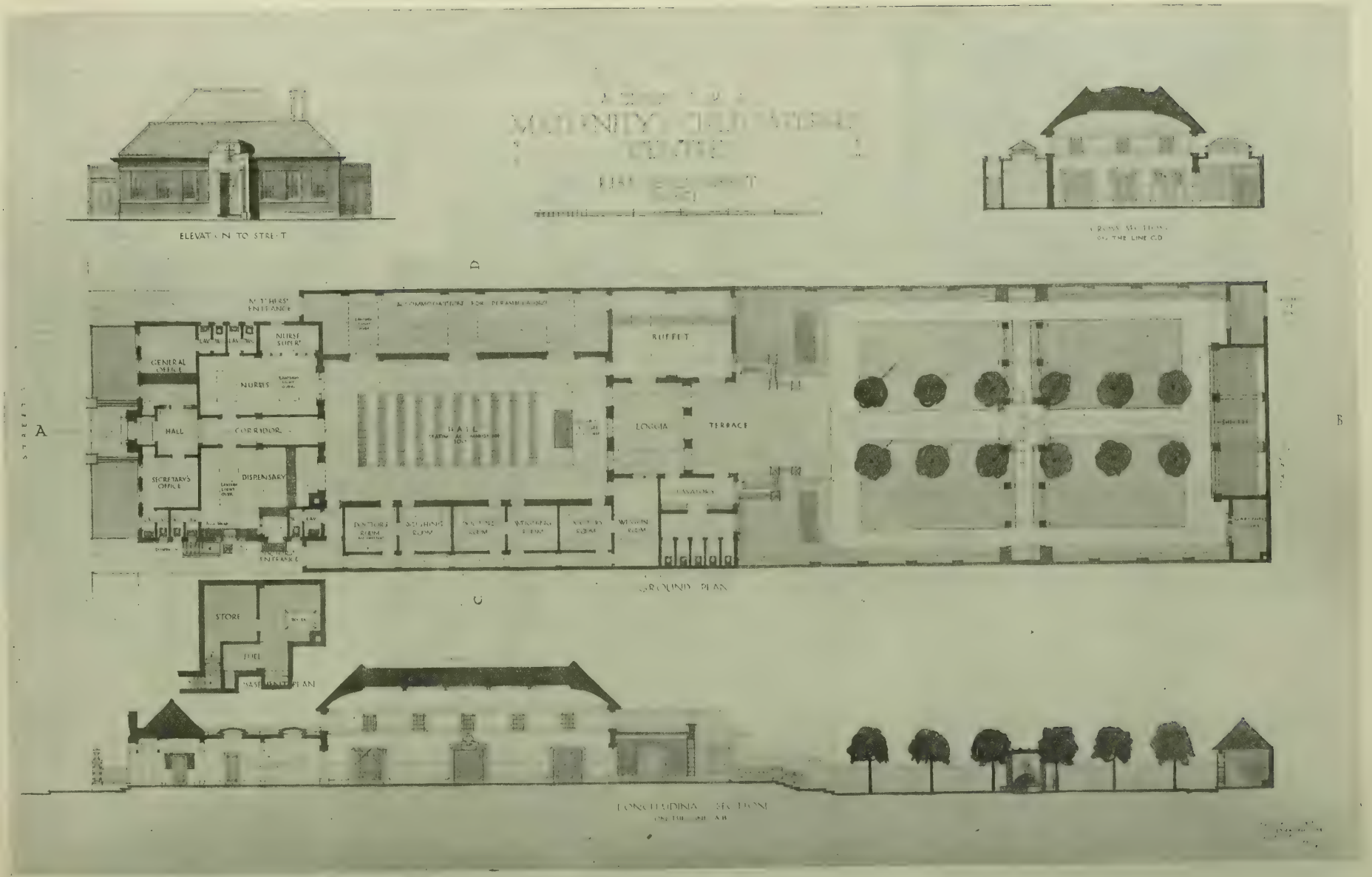
MR. W. HENRY WHITE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





Flats, Highfield-lane, Southampton.

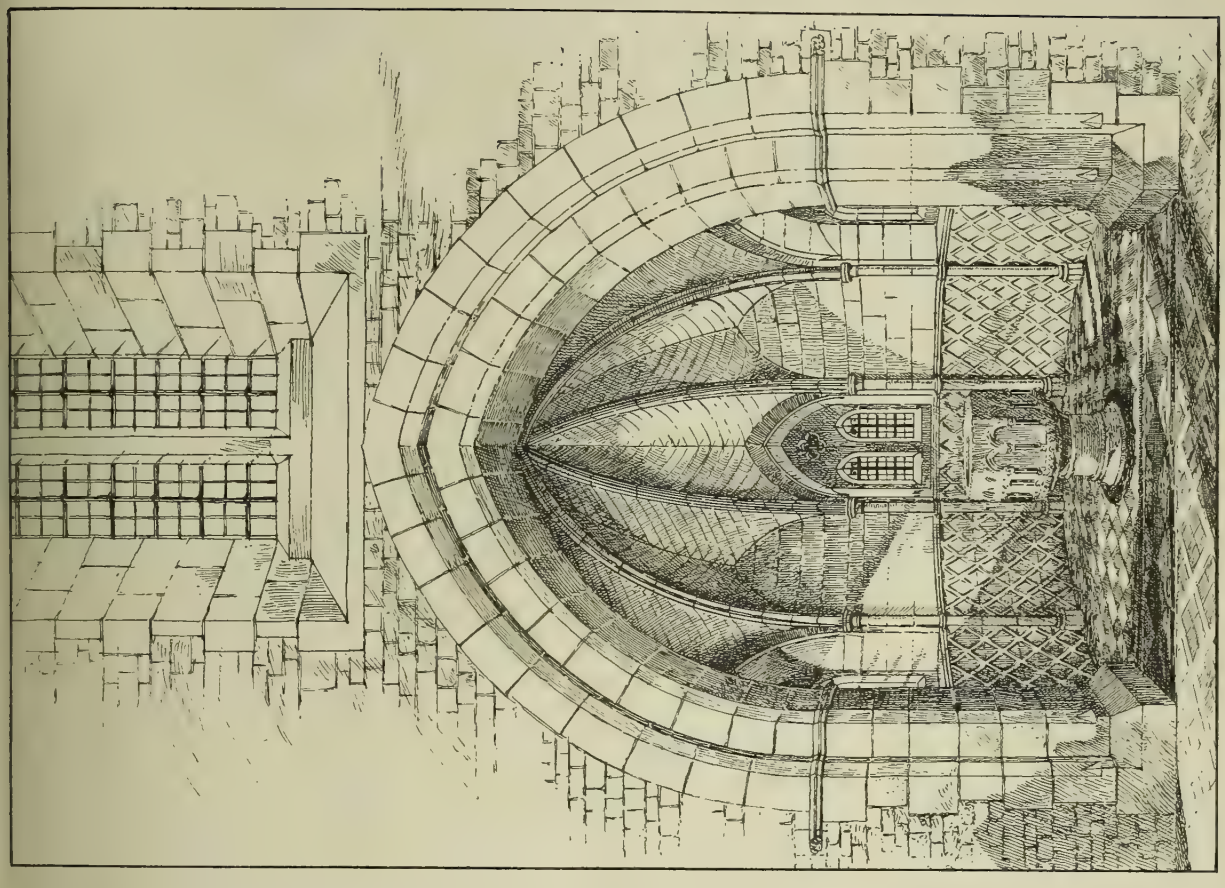
Mr. Herbert Collins, Architect.

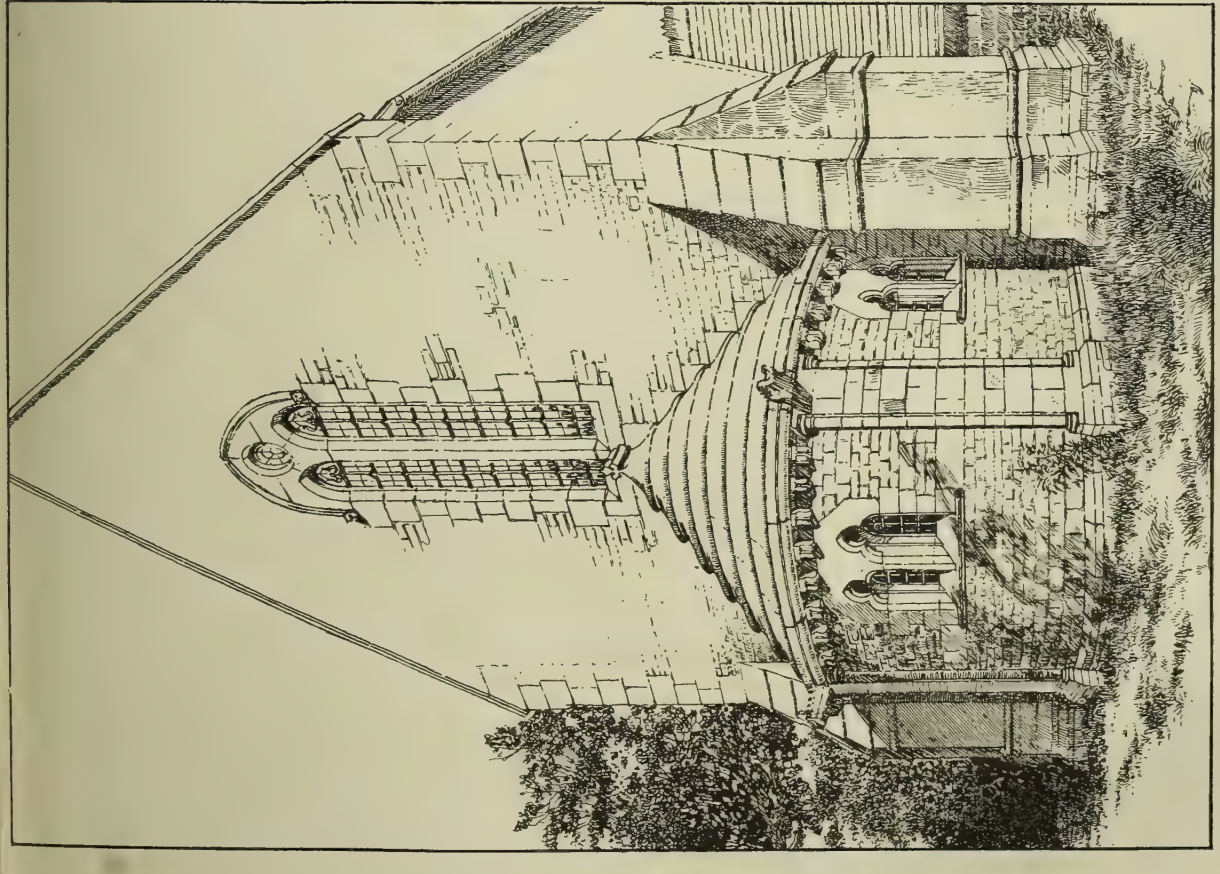


R.I.B.A. Approved Testimony of Study : No. XCI. Design for a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

By Mr. Wilfrid G. Wright.

Published by arrangement with the Board of Architectural Education.)





New Baptistery, St. John the Evangelist, Warminster.

MR. C. E. POSTING, F.S.A., Architect.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

8. Walls are deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls and the length of every wall is measured from the centre of one return wall to the centre of another provided that such return walls are external party or cross walls of the thickness required under this Schedule and bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided.

Note.—A minimum length is not given for the return walls, &c., therefore a break or return of an external wall of whatever length would comply with section.

9. Unless with the consent of the Council every wall other than a wall carried on a bressummer shall have footings :—

The projection of the bottom of the footing of every wall on each side of the wall shall be at least equal to one half of the thickness of the wall at its base unless an adjoining wall interferes in which case the projection may be omitted where that wall adjoins and the diminution of the footing of every wall shall be formed in regular offsets and the height from the bottom of such footing to the base of the wall shall be at least equal two thirds of the thickness of the wall at its base.

Note.—Section 87 gives the District Surveyor power to allow the omission of footings on one side of the wall if built against another wall.

[See note to Item 1 of this schedule relating to footings.]

Where no adjoining walls exist the footings must project on either side. Thus if the edge of your foundation is adjoining your boundary the wall face will be 8½ in. or more away from your boundary. The adjoining owner afterwards builds in a similar way with the result that a space of 17 in. or more is left between the two buildings for the accumulation of rubbish, &c., in course of time. It would be better when building against the boundary (in the absence of adjoining wall) to allow the footings to project on one side only, the bottom course to be twice the width of the base of the wall. Properly constructed the work would be just as strong as if carried out in the traditional manner. For argument, if you build against an adjoining wall, and that adjoining wall is afterwards removed and not rebuilt, the Act does not order you to increase the width of your concrete or brick footings, and if it had to be done the increased width could only be made on one side assuming that you could not obtain the right to encroach upon the adjoining ground.

10. This provides for the underpinning of walls to be executed to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

11. A wall shall not be thickened except after notice served on the District Surveyor of the intention to thicken and the thickening shall be executed with brick or stone work in cement properly bonded to the old work to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

Note.—Generally the thickening of walls does not exceed half brick, and such a wall bonded to the old wall every fourth course would be reasonable.

PART I.

This part of the first schedule deals with the thickness of walls in buildings not public and not of the warehouse class.

External and party walls shall be of not less thickness than the thickness hereinafter specified in each case. Then follows the various thicknesses required.

It should be noted that "if any storey exceeds in height 16 times the thickness prescribed under this Schedule the thickness of each external and party wall throughout such storey shall be increased to one sixteenth part of the height of the storey and the thickness of each external and party wall below that storey shall be increased to a like extent but any such additional thickness may be confined to piers properly distributed of which the collective widths amount to one-fourth part of the length of the wall."

The height of storeys without increasing the thickness of the walls would be as follows :—

Thickness of walls.	Height of storey.
8½ in.	11 ft. 4 in. (limit 10 ft.)
13 in.	17 ft. 4 in.
17½ in.	23 ft. 4 in.
21½ in.	28 ft. 8 in.
26 in.	34 ft. 8 in.

Item 11 of this part provides that "no storey enclosed with walls less than 13 in. in thickness shall be more than 10 ft. in height between the floor and the ceiling thereof or between the floor and the tie of the roof."

Item 12.—All buildings excepting public buildings and such buildings as are in this Act defined to be buildings of the warehouse class shall as respects the thickness of their walls be subject to the provisions contained in this Part of this Schedule.

PART II.

This part of the schedule deals with buildings of the warehouse class :—

Walls up to 25 ft. high (whatever the length) to be 13 in. thick.

Walls up to 40 ft. high and 35 ft. long to be 13 in. thick.

Walls higher or longer to be of the thickness given at the base and to comply with the following item 11 :—

The thickness of the wall at the top and for 16 feet below the top shall be 13½ in. and the intermediate parts of the wall between the base and 16 ft. from the top shall not be of less thickness than would be the case if the wall were to be built solid throughout the space between straight lines drawn on each side of the wall and joining the thickness at the base to the thickness at 16 ft. below the top.

Nevertheless in walls not exceeding 30 ft. in height, the walls of the topmost storey may be 9 in. thick provided the height of that storey does not exceed 10 ft.

Note.—It should be observed that the thickness of the wall for 16 ft. below the top is 13½ in. instead of 13 in., and 9 in. instead of 8½ in. as previously specified.

Item 12.—If in any storey of a building of the warehouse class the thickness of the wall as determined by the provisions of this Schedule is less than one-fourteenth part of the height of such storey, the thickness of the wall shall be increased to one-fourteenth part of the height of the storey and the thickness of each external and party wall below that storey shall be increased to a like extent but any such additional thickness may be confined to piers properly distributed of which the collective widths amount to one-fourth part of the length of the wall. The height of storeys without increasing the thickness of the walls would be as follows :—

Thickness of Walls.	Height of Storey.
9 in.	10 ft.
13½ in.	15 ft. 9 in.
17½ in.	20 ft. 5 in.
21½ in.	25 ft. 1 in.
26 in.	30 ft. 4 in.
31 in.	36 ft. 2 in.

Walls over 60 ft. high and more than 45 ft. long are increased in thickness from the base up to within 16 ft. from the top of the wall by 4½ in. (subject to provision of piers).

See 3, Miscellaneous.

Item 13.—This provides for thickness of walls built of materials other than those before specified.

Miscellaneous.

Cross Wall.—1. The thickness of a cross wall shall be two thirds of the thickness hereinbefore required for an external or party wall of the same dimensions and the same class of building but never less than 8½ in. and no wall shall b deemed to be a cross wall unless it is carrie up to the floor of the topmost storey and unles in each storey the aggregate extent of the vertica faces or elevations of all the recesses and tha of all the openings therein taken together doe not exceed one-half of the whole extent of th vertical elevation of the wall.

Note.—One half of the total area of a cros wall must be of the full thickness required This must not be overlooked as the cross wa might govern the thickness of the exterior o party walls.

2. Wherever a cross wall becomes in an part an external wall such cross wall sha be of the thickness required for an external wa of the same height and length and belonging t the same class of building.

3. Where an increase of thickness is by an rule of Part I or Part II of this Schedule require in case of a wall exceeding 60 ft. in height an 45 ft. in length or in case of a storey exceedin in height 16 times or 14 times (as the case ma be) the thickness prescribed for its walls o in case of a wall below such storey the increase thickness may be confined to piers properl distributed of which the collective width amount to one-fourth part of the length of th wall.

Incorporated Church Building Society.

At a meeting of the Incorporated Churc Building Society, held at 7, Queen Anne's-gate Westminster, last week, the Hon. Sir E. P Thesiger, K.C.B., in the chair, grants wer made towards building new churches at Drypool S. Columba, £300; Kettering, All Saints, £200 and Romford, S. John-the-Divine, £150. To wards repairing the churches at Arnesby S. Peter, £25; Cookham, Holy Trinity, £50 Drypool, S. Andrew, £75; Earl Stonham S. Mary, £10; Gnosall, S. Lawrence, £50 Grimoldby, S. Edith, £25; and Walworth S. Peter, £100. The following grants were als paid for works completed at Bitterne Parl The Ascension, £100; Bratton, S. James-th Great, £30; Bristol, S. Paul, £100; Came West, All Saints, £50; Cann, S. Rumbold, £10 Harty, S. Thomas, £10; Hittisleigh, S. Andrew £25; Islington, All Saints, £50; Loxto S. Andrew, £40; Llanarmon-yn-Ial, S. Garmo £75; Northfleet, S. Botolph, £150; Puddingto S. Thomas-a-Becket, £20; S. Helens' Paris Church, £350; Southwark, S. Peter, £2 and Westcliff, S. Michael and All Angels, £35 In addition to the above, the sum of £817 w paid towards the repairs of twenty-seve churches from trust funds held by the society.

British Standard Specification.

The British Engineering Standards Associ tion have recently issued a specification f switchgear cells and cubicles constructed moulded stone (B.S. Specification No. 26 1926). It is divided into two parts indicatin the principles to be followed in the constru ton of: (1) Cubicles constructed from p cast units; (2) cubicles constructed in pla

It defines the terms "concrete," "slabs and "mouldings," and indicates t materials to be employed and method mixing in the preparation of "concrete It defines the finish of "slabs" a "mouldings" and lays down acceptan tests to be made at periods from 4 to weeks in the age of the slabs. In the c of mouldings, tests are to be taken on sl taken from the same mix as the mouldin The tests consist of the application of evenly distributed load on a central ar the width of the slabs and parallel to ends where they are freely supported. T specification indicates the general princi to be followed in the design of cubic Copies of this specification may be obtai from the B.E.S.A. Publications Departme 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. free.

CHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

e glad to give questions and answers, but cannot esponsibility for contributed replies, especially on atters.

ce appeal to our correspondents to submit their on paper of a size easily filed, and written as as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—ED.

Dampness in Bungalow.

[REPLY TO "PUZZLED," MARCH 18.]

—The signs described by your corre- ent sound more like those of a new house ng its dampness out than anything else. bungalow happens to be the last one built estate to date, this fact would account he conditions being more pronounced in other neighbouring buildings, built apparently identical conditions. Another of a damp internal atmosphere might be ing of ground damp in the house through surface concrete or absence of same. correspondent might satisfy himself upon oint.

another possibility is that of condensa- pon a cold floor surface. In a house in I once lived, I was very much troubled this fault, the ground floors throughout in a cold, hard, non-absorbent com- n, which simply ran with water in spells ggy weather following a cold spell.

s, of course, impossible to say which is ause in this instance, but the above ons may assist your correspondent to the root of the trouble. The cures, or y rate the palliatives, in the above cases r the first, patience; for the second the y of the omission, and for the third, of ventilation.

LUX.

ule of Thumb for Pricing Timber.

[REPLY TO "TYRO," MARCH 11.]

—I notice your correspondent refers to velfth of a foot cube as an inch. The inch is of course one hundred and forty- of an inch, but in quantities it is usual a unit of a twelfth of a foot following ubic foot, and though I have never heard nit given a name, I should like to know, for my own information, whether it is gnised building practice to refer to this s an inch in cubic measure.

TYRO.

Free Alkali in Plaster.

—Can you refer me to any scientific re- which give the time taken for all free to work its way out of a ¾ in. coat of: me plaster; (*b*) Sirapite; (*c*) Keene's or on Portland cement backing; and rtland cement.

DECORATOR.

Apparatus for Rapid Bricklaying.

—A few years ago there was widely tised an apparatus for speeding up aying, even in unskilled hands. Since I have heard nothing further about it. you inform me whether anything has ped in this direction, and, if so, whether eing at all widely used in any districts?

SPEED-UP.

Form of Contract.

—We are small jobbing builders, and are to build a house for a client on his own d. We have submitted an estimate and cation, which have been accepted by nd now we are wishing to draw up an ment or contract between both parties. ou help us in this matter?

P. & P.

So far as we know there is no form of ct in existence which would suit your imme- purpose. A simple letter from you to your undertaking to carry out the work in ance with the plans and specifications, if accepted by your client, constitute a ct. If, however, you want anything han this, your best plan would be to get ch with a solicitor and give him a copy of the 1909 R.I.B.A. form of contract from which he could frame something suitable to your purpose.—ED.]

Ancient Method of Splitting Stone.

[FURTHER REPLY TO "THOMAS," NOVEMBER 26.]

SIR,—It may further interest "Thomas" and your readers generally to know that the ancient method of quarrying stone with the aid of wooden wedges is still carried on along the banks of the upper Yangtse River in the Szechwan province of China. The method is to drill holes in the stone with iron tools, and drive in tightly hardwood wedges. This process is carried out during the low-water season. The wooden wedges are then left in place during the high-water season (a matter of six to seven months), when the action of the water on the hardwood causes the stone to split along the line of the wedges. The blocks of stone are removed during the following low-water season, and the quarrying process repeated, time being of practically no object in this part of the world.

This particular stone (according to geologists) is a very hard limestone of very fine texture. It contains no free lime, has a distinct strata, and is an absolutely reliable building material, making excellent steps and floors that will withstand very hard usage. In appearance it strongly resembles a sandstone, and is of a light grey colour. There is a softer variety of this same stone but of coarser texture, and it is peculiar that the two varieties are very seldom found together.

SPHINX (Hongkong).

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Mr. Dennison, said that the following statement showed for each year the amounts of loans sanctioned by his Department to local authorities for the purpose of making advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and under Section 92 of the Housing Act, 1925, together with figures as to the total number of houses in respect of which advances had been made.

Amounts of loans sanctioned by the Ministry of Health under:—

Year.	Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	*Section 92 of the Housing Act, 1925.	Total.
1919	£5,533 ..	— ..	£5,533
1920	197,523 ..	— ..	197,523
1921	90,741 ..	— ..	90,741
1922	30,515 ..	— ..	30,515
1923	569,062 ..	£866,761 ..	1,435,823
1924	4,600,427 ..	2,494,179 ..	7,094,606
1925	6,809,770 ..	4,116,442 ..	10,926,212
1926	9,316,091 ..	4,054,051 ..	13,370,142
	21,619,662 ..	11,531,433 ..	33,151,095

In addition, the London County Council, between January 1, 1923, and December 31, 1926, sanctioned or advanced over £2,800,000 under these Acts, and the Birmingham Corporation advanced during the same period under special powers over £1,760,000. The total numbers of houses in respect of which advances had been made under the two Acts up to the end of 1926 were:—

Under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	40,636
Under Sec. 92 of the Housing Act, 1925—	
(*a*) Advances	24,577
(*b*) Guarantees to Building Societies	5,937
	71,150

Licensing of Landlords.

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the cost to the country caused by sickness owing to bad housing conditions, he would consider the introduction of legislation having as its object the licensing of all property owners who owned and let houses with a rateable value under £80 a year, so as to enforce an approved standard of sanitation and repair in these houses.

Mr. Chamberlain said that local authorities already had wide powers under the Housing Act and Public Health Acts to secure the remedy of defects in, and the necessary repairs to, any houses, including power to execute the works themselves in default of the owners and to recover their expenses from the owners.

Miners' Houses.

Mr. Potts asked the Minister of Health if he would state the number of houses built under the Housing Acts in the 13 mining districts of Great Britain, showing the number of each district; and whether any special provision had been made for the erection of houses in the mining areas in Kent and in the new colliery districts in the vicinity of Doncaster.

Mr. Chamberlain said he regretted that as housing statistics were not classified in mining areas he was unable to give the information in the form desired. The following statement, however, showed for England and Wales the numbers of houses which had been completed since 1919 in connection with subsidy schemes under the Housing Acts up to March 1, 1927, in the areas of local authorities where the mining population in 1921 exceeded 20 per cent. of the total population:—

Counties in which these areas are situated.	Houses completed with State Assistance.
Northumberland	5,327
Durham	12,762
Cumberland	1,288
York, West Riding	25,347
Derby	7,675
Leicester	701
Nottingham	7,755
Warwickshire	2,983
Lancashire	5,498
Staffordshire	6,064
Salop	21
Gloucester	312
Somerset	585
Denbigh	1,263
Flint	38
Brecknock	192
Carmarthen	1,373
Glamorgan	6,194
Monmouth	3,609

In addition to those houses numbers had also been erected by private enterprise without subsidy under the Housing Acts. In reply to the last part of the question he said that considerable areas of land had been acquired for the erection of houses for miners in the Kent coalfield, and those were to be developed on garden city lines by a Public Utility Society. Some 1,200 houses were projected, and construction had already commenced. In the Doncaster area a number of the Colliery companies had made arrangements with the Industrial Housing Association for the erection of houses on some 14 sites. Over 6,500 houses had so far been approved for the grant of loan or subsidy, and some 4,300 subsidy houses had been completed. In addition, authority had been given for the erection of over 12,400 houses in connection with the subsidy schemes administered by local authorities in this area, 9,300 of which had been completed.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. Lumley that the numbers of houses in respect of which local authorities made advances under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts were 13,603 in 1925 and 18,238 in 1926.

Building Society Advances.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. Lumley that the numbers of houses in respect of which local authorities undertook to guarantee the repayment of advances by building, &c., societies, under Section 92 (1) (*b*) of the Housing Act, 1925, were 1,559 in 1925 and 3,476 in 1926. Local authorities also made advances under Section 92 (1) (*a*) of the Act in respect of 9,563 houses in 1925 and 10,043 in 1926.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—XIII

STREETS.—IV.

In our last article we showed that one of the recommendations of the Committee on Building By-laws as to the application of by-laws to new streets, where the new street forms a continuation of an existing street, had now been adopted to a certain extent in section 29 of the Public Health Act, 1925, and applied in section 30, whilst as regards width, in certain cases a discretion was given to the local authorities, in approving plans of a new street, to require it to exceed the by-law limit by section 31, and by section 32 where land is being developed at one side of an existing highway thus forming a "new street" that a discretion was also given to the local authority to allow the owner on that side to give up land for only half the required width, an order being served on the owner at the other side of the street that when he commences to develop his land he will be required to complete the widening.

This leaves untouched the first of the two points raised by the Committee, which we alluded to in our last article, viz., that although the model by-laws regulate the width of new streets according to the degree that houses may be set back from the street, there is a doubt whether any agreement so to set back the houses can be enforced against the owners (apart from the Building in Streets Act) and still more so as against their successors in title, and the Committee recommended that power should be conferred upon local authorities to fix building lines by by-law and they also recommended the repeal of the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act, 1888. It is therefore necessary now to consider whether any of the new legislation has touched this recommendation, but it has certainly not been carried out directly by giving a statutory power in by-laws to define building lines, nor has the Building in Streets Act been repealed.

As we understand the Report, the Committee contemplated power being given to local authorities by by-law to fix building lines when a developing owner is laying out a new street on his own property, one of which would mark the boundary of the street whilst the second would define the line of buildings, but by-laws also apply when by building operations an existing street, or part of an existing street, is converted into a technical "new street," for, as we showed in our article on the Public Health Act, 1925 (November 13, 1925), "new streets" are created in both these ways, and the recommendations appear to include such "new streets."

The sections of the Public Health Act, 1925, which we noted in our last article (sections 29 to 32 inclusive), do not touch the question as to a building line except in so far as they apply the by-laws to "new streets" parts of existing highways and give powers as to the width of streets to be laid out, but this means only the application of by-laws under the system at present prevailing, of course, not the amended system recommended by the Committee, and we must now consider other provisions contained in Acts of last year. Section 33 of the Public Health Act, 1925, enables local authorities, where in their opinion any street repairable by the inhabitants at large is narrow or inconvenient, or without any sufficiently regular boundary, or where it is necessary or desirable that that street shall be widened, to prescribe an "improvement line" in relation to either side of the street, or at or within 15 yards from any street corner. This line defines the boundary of the street, that is to say, the line to which it may be widened, and when it has been prescribed, no new building, erection of excavation shall be placed or made nearer the central line of the street than this improvement line, except by consent of the local authority (see subsection (5)). It is clear that this section will not effect any of the objects the Committee aimed at in their recommendation as to building lines. It does not affect a street laid out on private property at the laying-out stage; it does not extend the by-law-making powers of local authorities, but it gives them a discretion as to the width of existing streets in certain circumstances, and this statutory discretion will in certain cases overrule the by-law provisions as to width, but it is confined to the boundaries of the street, that is, the limits to which it may be widened, and therefore does not touch the main point indicated in the recommendations of the Committee as to how the setback of buildings from the street can be assured, a condition upon which the width of the street depends at the laying-out stage under the model clauses. Therefore we think, for the purposes of the subject we are considering, this section may be disregarded.

There remains, however, another statute to be considered—the Roads Improvement Act, 1925. Under section 5 of this Act a county council or other highway authority may prescribe in relation to either side of any part of a highway maintainable by them (subject to the provisions of this section which we noted in an article on this Act in our issue for October 23, 1925) a frontage line for buildings referred to in the section as a "building line," and when such line has been prescribed and has come into force it shall not be lawful, except with the consent of the authority, to erect nearer to the middle of the highway than the building line any new building other than a boundary wall or fence or to make any permanent excavation below the level of the highway nearer to the middle of the highway than that line. It is to be observed this section only applies to highways maintainable by the authority; that is, taken over by them.

In the case of "new streets" which assume that character for by-law purposes when building operations are commenced or proposed in the immediate vicinity of *existing* highways (as distinguished from "new streets" laid out on private land), it appears that this section may forward to a certain extent one of the objects desired by the Committee, the setback of buildings by a line binding on property owners and their successors in title, for where this building line has been prescribed it will probably exceed the by-law width of the street; but it has to be observed that the local authority who make the by-laws is not the same body who can prescribe this building line, and therefore this advantage may be described as fortuitous and not the result of any legislation intended to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

There is one point in the recommendations of the Committee, that building lines should be fixed by by-laws, which may here be noticed. The Committee took the urban model form as a precedent, as the width of the street is there diminished according to the length of the street and the setback of the houses, but as we have shown, they expressed great doubt whether agreements to set back houses under the by-laws could be legally enforced even against the owner, and still less against his successors as running with the land, and it was for this reason they desired to see the building lines prescribed binding on all parties for all time. This might, however, raise a question as to compensation. The Roads Improvement Act, by section 5, subsection (5), recognises this, as it provides for compensation if the building line injuri affects the property when it is first presc

The Report of the Committee is a ambiguous, but if the Committee tended that the suggested by-law to define a building line should only when a new street is being out on private land, then some *pro quo* is obtained by the owner for s back his houses, as he has to give less for the street under the model clauses; b the light of section 33 of the Public H Act, 1925, it may have to be consi whether this policy does not encourag formation of narrow streets, which in days of rapid development may, after have been taken over by the local auth require widening as "narrow and i venient," in which case, if an "improve line" has to be fixed by the local auth compensation becomes payable to pe whose property is injuriously affected. section 33 subsection (6)).

Thus, assuming at the laying-out stag street was under the by-law provision in width with a setback of the houses, i sequently an "improvement line" con be fixed allowing for a roadway of th width, it is clear that the amenities houses would be seriously interfered with compensation would play a considerable in the street-widening scheme. If, o other hand, the by-laws in the first ins fixed a building line with a setback to the maximum width of roadway, the object of the Committee would be defe for they approved the principle adopte the model clause but deprecated the taki unnecessary land at that time, as the f ing passage from paragraph 70 of the R shows: "The surrender of land for the f tion of a street (under by-laws with r to width) and the expenditure of mon construction (under by-laws with respe the construction, or in pursuance of cond for the taking over of the street) is a b on the developing owner or the builder consequently a tax upon the future tena the buildings, and we do not think it that penal legislation (which by-laws of are) should make this burden heavier will secure, firstly reasonable access t land developed and the buildings on it secondly, that land developed shall n reason of narrow and inconvenient stre a barrier to the normal traffic of the dis Clearly, if at the laying-out stage a bu line were to be fixed which would efficient for all time, it must offend a the above passage, and compensation have to be given to owners who were sacr land, not to afford reasonable access t land, and to bear the traffic normal a time, but with a view to future public r ments.

The Committee passed two criticisms Public Health (Building in Streets) Act firstly that there was considerable doubt the application of this Act where bu were separated by intervening vacant and secondly that it contained a power to the local authority to exempt person its operation. There is great force latter criticism if the Act was inten provide a building line, and the Repo the point thus: "We do not think th vesting of the power of excusal in th authority is altogether satisfactory, sin effect, if not one purpose, of the Ac protect the existing property of an owr voluntarily sets back his building furth he need do, and it might be arg acquires rights which ought not to b away from him without his own co The first of the above criticisms, h applies with more force where an highway is converted into a "new stre building operations than it does to velopment of a building estate where th are necessarily of short length and whe must be some degree of proximity a

ity between the houses to be erected on estate.

Ve set out the cases on this question in a on the recent case, Attorney-General *v.* rd (1925, Ch. 318), in our issue for ust 21, 1925, and we need here only quote assage from the judgment of the Master the Rolls: "If you find the house relied n is so far distant that no person in nary parlance would say it was the next se in the same street, you cannot hold that section has been transgressed. There st be some reasonable measure of con- ity and proximity in order to find that re is a house on either side to which the se in question must conform." In that the building was being erected at the side main road, and there was a distance of ft. between it and the house with which as contended it must conform as to set- k, and the Court of Appeal held that the did not apply to that case.

Ve have made the above observations upon Act because it appears to us that if it e amended, first by taking out of it the er to excuse a person from its operation, secondly by altering the terms in which necessary contiguity to an existing house ady set back are expressed, and, thirdly, king it apply in rural districts without the essity of adoption, it would, in conjunction h the by-laws, attain what the Committee in view, the fixing of a building line ding upon all parties.

The words of section 3 of the Building in eets Act are, at present: "It shall not be ful without the consent of the urban hority to erect or bring forward any house building in any street or part of such house building beyond the front main wall of the ise or building on either side thereof in same street."

Ve must continue our observations on this nt in our next article.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Barnes.—Hall.—The London County Council ommend that, subject to the consent of the nister of Health, a site on Castelnau estate. rnes, be sold to the Church of England horities for £750, for the erection of a church l.

Becontree.—Church.—On a site in Becontree- nue the Essex Baptist Association are to t a church. The site is about to be pur- sed from the London County Council.

Becontree.—Shops.—Mr. W. White is to erect shops with living accommodation on a site be purchased from the London County ncil in Becontree-avenue.

erners-street. — Hostel. — An anonymous or has given £160,000 to the Middlesex pital towards providing a complete hostel training school for nurses. Mr. Young, of rs. Young & Hall, architects, Southampton- et, Bloomsbury, has designed the plans.

roydon.—Shops.—Plans have been prepared Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects, Maddox-street, W. 1, for the erection of nty-four shops with flats over at Dovercourt- de, London-road, Croydon.

ownham.—Houses.—The London County ncil are proposing to spend £810,000 for the ion of 1,266 more houses and flats on the lant-lane site of the Downham estate, isham. The contract is probably to be n to Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, , of 258, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

tham.—Enlargement.—An enlargement is e made to the sub-station depot on Eltham n, for the Woolwich Borough Council.

ammersmith.—Shops.—The London County ncil recommend that, subject to the consent e Minister of Health, the two plots of land Vormholt estate, Hammersmith, be let to R. J. Jones, for the erection of about 22 premises with dwelling accommodation

wisham. — School. — The Lewisham ugh Council has decided, subject to approval of the Ministry of Health, to sell to the London County Council a site of 1½ acres at the Grove Park housing site for the purpose of an elementary school.

Limehouse. — Houses. — Messrs. Culpin & Bowers, architects, have submitted plans which have been approved by the Stepney Borough Council for the erection of houses on the north side of Commercial-road East, abutting on east side of Brunton-place.

Little Argyll-street.— Rebuilding. — Messrs. F. W. Field & Sons, Ltd., 1, Little Argyll-street, Regent-street, W., have announced that their warehouse is shortly to be pulled down and rebuilt.

Marylebone-road. — Additions. — Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., of 43, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1, are carrying out new additions to the Marylebone-road Grammar School. The plans for this work have been prepared by the architects Department of the London County Council, for whom the work is being carried out.

Merton.—Houses. — The Urban District Council are erecting houses on the following sites: 38 on the Cannon Hill-lane and 62 on the Whatley-avenue site of the Whatley housing estate, Merton. Mr. G. Jerram is the engineer and surveyor.

Northumberland-street.—Additions.—Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F. and A.R.I.B.A., architects, of 82, Mortimer-street, W.1, have just prepared plans for the erection of a new building at the laundry at the St. Marylebone Home, Northumberland-street, W.1, for the St. Marylebone Board of Guardians. Tenders are now being invited.

Purley.—Fire Station.—The Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. have authorised the Clerk to invite tenders for the erection of the fire station premises, in accordance with the plans prepared by Messrs. W. B. Nicholls & B. Hughes, architects.

Riddlesdown.—Building.—Further developments are being carried out on the Mitchley Wood estate, Riddlesdown, situated on the borders of Croydon, Sanderstead, and Purley, comprising about 400 acres. The road-making contract has been completed and building operations are already in hand. The surveyors are Messrs. Blake, Son & Williams, 49, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.

Rye-lane.—Store.—The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., of 99, Leman-street, E. 1, are about to erect on a new site in Rye-lane, S.E., a new branch stores. The plans for the scheme have been prepared by the Architect's Department of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the building work is to be carried out by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Building Department.

St. Mary-axe, E.C. — Reconstruction. — Premises with frontages to Bury-street, St. James's-court and Heneage-lane, E.C., are being reconstructed and converted into offices. Messrs. Percy C. Boddy & John Dempster, F. & A.R.I.B.A., of 19, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W. 1, are the architects. Messrs. F. Green & Sons are the builders; whilst Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. 1, are responsible for the constructional steelwork.

Vauxhall Bridge-road.—Premises.—A public-house, named "The Duchess of Clarence," is to be erected in Vauxhall Bridge-road, for Messrs. The Cannon Brewery Co. Messrs. Douglass Halse & Co., Ltd., Green's End, Woolwich, are the building contractors, and Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, are supplying the constructional steelwork.

Whitechapel.—Houses.—The Stepney Borough Council has approved the recommendations made by the Ministry of Health in connection with the 89 tenements to be erected by them upon the site in Vallance-road, Whitechapel.

Woolwich. — Sub-station. — A new sub-station is to be constructed by the Woolwich Borough Council on a site in Shawbrooke-road, Eltham estate.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON MARCH 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	March 1, 1927. £ s. d.	April 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¼ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	36 10 0	35 10 0	—	2.74
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 3½	0 0 3½	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 5	0 0 5	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 3	0 3 1	—	5.13
Turpentine	0 4 7	0 4 3	—	7.27
Ground English White Lead	49 5 0	49 5 0	—	—
White Lead Paint	68 15 0	68 15 0	—	—
Red Lead	41 0 0	41 0 0	—	—

RELATIONS BETWEEN ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Northern Architectural Association, held at 6, Higham-place, Newcastle, on March 23, when Alderman Stephen Easten, O.B.E., J.P., of Newcastle, gave a talk on "The Relations between Architects and Builders." Lieut.-Colonel G. Reavel, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., President of the Association, occupied the chair. An invitation had been extended to representatives of the National Federation of Builders, and as a result there was a good muster of local builders. Such a gathering is unique in the history of the Association, and it was agreed generally that a development of the idea of joint meetings was likely to prove of benefit to the building industry as a whole by cultivating closer friendship and harmony between the building trade and the architectural profession.

Mr. Easten dealt almost exclusively with the difficulties which have arisen in the past in formulating contracts. He prefaced his remarks with a brief reference to the 1909 contract, the 1920 contract (which, he said, was never used), and more recent efforts on the part of the interested parties, together with representatives of the Government, to draw up a new contract. These had broken down. In his opinion the difficulties in the way of preparing an equitable contract were more imaginary than real. At the outset he stated emphatically that he would never ask the architects to approve of a contract which he would not himself approve if he was an architect himself. What was wanted was fair play all round. He had friends who asserted that architects were just where they were 30 years ago, and that they were conservative, out of date, and had not made the necessary forward movement which other trades had made. This was unfair. They had gone a good part of the way, and if the builders wanted them to go a little further they must be prepared to show that there were real reasons for asking them to go that little bit further. The 1909 contract was certainly better than anything else existing to-day. The contemplated new contract had, as he had said, broken down, and he wanted to appeal to all architects present to see if the several points at issue were not worthy of careful consideration. The whole question was one of the architect's sole discretion on certain matters.

Dealing with Clause 2, with reference to the obligation on the part of the builder to give notice in writing to the architect of extra payment being necessary where amendments are made to a contract, Mr. Easten thought that the builder's case was one with which every decent architect would agree. When a building owner desired to have a building he called upon the service of an architect, a quantity surveyor, and a builder. Each should take his share of the work, and there should be no payment without satisfaction. It was entirely wrong, in the opinion of the builders, that the builder should be compelled to keep the necessary check to comply with the clause. The average builder knew little or nothing of quantities, and he ventured to assert that 90 per cent. of the builders could not do it, if they were willing to do it. He submitted that it was impossible for the average builder to satisfy himself whether amendments of a contract were extra upon the work for which he had tendered.

Dealing next with Clause 4, which states that "the contractor shall provide everything necessary for the proper execution of the work . . . whether the same may or may not be shown in the drawing or described in the specification," the speaker submitted that it was the duty of the architect to see that the specification was correct. The speaker also took exception to Clause 16, which empowers the architect to demand the removal, in a reasonable time, of any material which in his opinion is not in accordance with the terms of the contract. It was this clause, he said, to which builders took the greatest objection. They agreed without hesitation that the architect should have power to condemn any work he did not want, whether it was right or wrong, but equally emphatically they considered that builders should have the right of appeal to an arbitrator as to whether the action of an architect in this connection was reasonable or otherwise. He could quote more than one instance where removal instructions had proved absolutely disastrous to the builder. They were all aware of brilliant young architects who had secured big contracts without having had any appreciable amount of practical experience. In such cases they occasionally relied upon their clerk of works, and there were times when clerks of works were not so discreet as they might be. He cited cases in which clerks of works had condemned some of the best material he had ever seen in his life, simply because it did not comply literally with the conditions of the contract. In a particularly outstanding local case thousands of pounds of extra expense were entailed simply on a point of this kind, with the result that the contractor, or rather his creditors, had to meet the extra charge. How many of them, he asked, wanted such conditions? His respectful submission was that architects wanted to be fair and honest, but that they did not want to take advantage of clauses which, as they stood, permitted unscrupulous people to take advantages which were neither in the best interests of the architects or builders as a whole. They as builders did not want a contract which was not fair to the architects; they asked the architects to say that they did not want one which they would object to if they were contractors. Mutual advantage and benefit were the things which should be aimed at.

The President read a letter from the Architects' and Builders' Joint Conciliation Board, welcoming the Newcastle joint meeting, and stating that such co-operation was likely to encourage the spirit of mutual help and friendship which the Board was anxious to promote.

Moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Easten, Mr. T. R. Milburn said they all appreciated Mr. Easten's views whether they agreed with them or not. He quite agreed that the old agreements were harsh, and that too much power was given to architects in the settlement of disputes. As far as he was concerned, his "bible" was that the architect should leave the settlement of all claims for extras with the quantity surveyor to be mutually agreed between the contractor and the architect, and that the surveyor need not necessarily be the man who had taken out the quantities. He appreciated the presence of so many builders. Such a meeting was a great advantage to both sides, because it brought them together in a friendly spirit. Speaking as one who had had no serious quarrel with a builder for thirty years, he was pleased to say he did not see why there should be any. Contracts could be a good deal too hard and fast and a great deal of latitude should be left as between man and man. The builder, he thought, should take the measure of his man, and judge his character. He was obliged to take exception to the objection of the builders to the clause with reference to checking details. To cite a case, surely it was a simple matter when a detail came along stipulating for, say, twelve panes of glass to a window instead of six, for the builder to point out the extra work entailed and for the architect to put the matter right. Dealing with the removal of materials and condemned work, the speaker said he thought that some reliance must be placed upon the fairness of the architect. What was wanted was a spirit of co-operation rather than adherence to any hard and fast agreement.

Mr. J. Bertram, seconding the vote thanks, said they owed a debt of gratitude Mr. Easten for the mutual good feel existing at the present time between ar tects, builders, and operatives. A good d of the unpleasantness and trouble experien at present was imaginary. If both si played the game in a sporting way there n be nothing to fear.

Responding, Mr. Easten said the purp of his talk was to endeavour to do good the trade as a whole. His object in dwell upon certain clauses which he had discus was to point out that they presented temp tions to the unscrupulous in a way which decent architect would tolerate.

The Chairman said that in the North th had been much good feeling, which had s plified proceedings. There was a great d in the claim that agreements should be fran so as to give fair play all round. Giving word of advice to young architects, he s that although they might have to rely on discretion and knowledge of the clerk of wo it was necessary at times to exercise a bala between their claims and those of the ot side.

The vote of thanks was accorded w acclamation.

L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING:

Presentation of Prizes.

The Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur St Maitland, Bart., M.P., presented the prizes successful students at the London Cou Council School of Building, Ferndale-ro Brixton, on Friday last, the Chairman of Advisory Sub-Committee of the School, Mr. H. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., being in the chair

The Chairman introduced Sir Arthur St Maitland, who, opening his address, said that looked upon the L.C.C. School of Building as of the finest instances of the marriage of edu tion and industry. The work that was go forward was an actual attempt at solving th kinds of questions that thinking people w looking into to-day, the means by which a h level of attainment might be reached. problem was one of how to join together act technical instruction and practical experie A man had a better chance of getting on if, a practical experience, he got technical instruct also. The school was to be congratulated on successes gained and on the progress it had m since it began 20 years ago. He hoped believed that that success, both in mat things and in those things that were beyond material, would continue.

He then presented the prizes and certific to the successful candidates.

Mr. Everett, the Acting Principal, then re report on the year's work and said how m they all missed the Principal, Mr. Sage. Ha been there he would have been able to say the note of optimism struck at last year's p giving had more than been maintained. evening students had increased, as had also "course" students, while the day classes also grown in number. The boys in the sc promised worthily to uphold its traditions. was glad to say that a new playing field had acquired at Raynes Park, which would l great assistance in developing the corporate of the school's life. In the R.S.A. Industries Design Competition members of the school carried off no fewer than four prizes, while commendations had also been gained. al o had had Mr. E. Berry Webber, who been selected as one of the last six in the chester Town Hall Competition.

The speaker wished to convey from Principal the latter's grateful thanks fo colleagues' loyal co-operation and support

Mr. Arthur Pierrepoint then proposed a of thanks to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, and was seconded by Mr. George Hicks and supp by Capt. O. Wakeman, M.A.

Sir Arthur replied briefly and a very co vote of thanks to Mr. Searles-Wood, the man, closed the meeting.

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS

r annual dinner of the Institute of Builders held on Tuesday, March 29, at the Carpen- Hall, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.

. Alfred J. Forsdike, the President, occupied hair, and among those present were Lord ace Percy, M.P. (President of the Board of ation), Mr. Sheriff Percy Vincent (repre- ng the Lord Mayor of London), Mr. C. t Robertson, C.V.O., LL.D. (Principal, The ersity of Birmingham), Mr. David Flather Master Cutler of Sheffield), Sir Frederick M.P. (Past-President), Mr. W. E. Collier, A. H. Adamson, and Mr. E. W. King (Presi- National Federation of Building Trades, loyers of Great Britain and Ireland),Mr. Savory, Major A. D. S. Rice, Messrs. A. cis, G. W. Forsdike, S. W. Milburn, F. G. es, J. Faulder Burn, H. Bell, H. T. oway, Roland B. Chessum (Senior Vice- ident; President of the International ration of Buildings and Public Works), owlem Burt (Vice-President), S. Guy Sap- (Vice-President), Ernest J. Brown (Past ident), P. W. Fremantle, F.S.I., Major Ralph olliday, M.C. (Past President), Messrs. J. W. ley Burmester, F.R.I.B.A., A. W. Forsdike, ley C. Else, W. F. Wallis (Past President), Prescott Ivens, W. D. Forsdike, W. B. ering, Sir J. Walker Smith, Mr. H. Williams, ncillor Reeves Charlesworth, Mr. B. C. us, Capt. G. J. Aldous, Messrs. R. Angell, Barns, A. S. Bennion, T. W. Boddy, Darcy dell, E. J. Brown, G. M. Burt, B. H. sum, R. A. Costain, W. P. Costain, Croad, H. Dicksee, W. W. Dove, B. Falkner, P. Gleed, Major B. P. nwood, Messrs. W. H. Greer, Stanley p, H. H. Holliday, E. C Holloway, H. T. oway, W. Kaula; H. J. Leaning, F. W. by, I. MacAlister, F. M. May, S. W. Milburn, anklyn Murrell, W. T. Plume, H. Westbury ton (Master of the Worshipful Company of enters), S. G. Sapcote, E. J. Savory, Sir J. ker Smith, Messrs. S. Tatchell, A. G. earne, Major F. A. Wallis, Messrs. F. E. is, J. A. Wallis, and P. J. Spencer, B.A. retary).

ter the loyal toasts had been honoured, the ident proposed "the Right Hon. the Lord or, the Sheriffs, and the Corporation of the of London," and Mr. Sheriff Vincent onded.

. A. H. Adamson, submitting the toast of e Houses of Parliament," warmly included ehalf of the Institute of Builders Lord ace Percy and the other representatives of House of Commons. He said that the try was anxiously awaiting the Cabinet's osals for trades union reform. Some of might feel that the Cabinet had taken a long in preparing those proposals, but it should membered that many of the difficulties with industries were faced were due to hasty ill-considered legislation. There were two matters engaging the attention of His sty's Government which were of particular est to the building industry. He referred e housing subsidy and rent control. They o remember that the building industry was the dole" and they all looked forward to ime when they would be free of both the ng subsidy and rent control. Special ation was no doubt necessary to overcome hortage of houses due in the first place to inance Act, 1910, and in the second place to ar, but they did not want to go on with this ial prosperity of the building industry; desired to get back to free conditions. A ective Parliamentary measure of interest to uilding industry was the Architects' Regis- n Bill. There was apparently great ity of opinion among architects and ers on the possible effects of the passing of measure. Some architects had expressed definite opposition to the Bill and some ers thought that it could do no harm. s had expressed the opinion that it would widely separate the artistic from the con- ional side of building and tend, in a way, stroy some of that co-operation necessary en architects and builders if we were to have fine buildings. The question of education was one that had been receiving the earnest consideration of the Institute of Builders, which realised that the future efficiency and prosperity of the industry depended on the education and the technical training of the men who were to become the master builders of the future. He did not think it likely that the Institute of Builders would ever wish to put forward a Bill for the registration of builders, but they hoped that their proposals for the education of the rising generation would receive that loyal support from the Board of Education which had been extended to the other great industries of the country.

Lord Eustace Percy, responding to the toast, said in regard to the proposed trades union legislation they had to be careful in any such legislation to confine themselves to things which would commend themselves to the good judgment and the common sense of the average Englishman and Englishwoman. If they were looking in connection with trades union legislation to greater peace in industry—greater settlement and content—they must look for it not so much through any compulsive or repressive legislation as through a development of industrial education such as that to which Mr. Adamson had already referred. The great problem of the future was to give to the industrial workers that social status which proceeded from pride in his own work and the feeling that his own work was a work which had educational standards behind it for which he was to fit himself by qualifying according to certain standards laid down by the industry. Now, hitherto our technical education, unlike the education of some other countries, had been too much an education given in response to the ambition of the individual worker, not so much to qualify himself for the job on which he was engaged, but to lift himself above and beyond the present job. There was comparatively little technical education in this country in the form of part-time day classes. In such a problem the President of the Board of Education, as representing the House of Commons or even the local education authority, could do very little except in response to a most definite demand from the industry itself, a demand crystallised into educational proposals which the industry was prepared to take up. Their industry had made some progress in that direction in London, in Liverpool, in Manchester and in other parts of the country, and he only wanted to say, in response to the invitation given him by Mr. Adamson, that they might rely upon him for the fullest and most eager co-operation to help them in any proposals which they might put forward.

Mr. C. Grant Robinson, proposing the toast of "The Institute of Builders," said that the Institute could not claim such a long, complicated and picturesque history as the Corporation of London, but, like other great organisations connected with powerful industries, it could truly claim most important functions and high ideals. Like other great organisations of a professional or industrial kind, it was founded, above all, to maintain a high standard of professional integrity and efficiency in the building industry. That it had done so and by doing so it had rendered a public service not merely to the industry and profession that it represented, but to the whole of the public was, he thought, beyond dispute to anyone who had taken the trouble to study its achievements and its history. But it aimed at more than that. It aimed at what Lord Eustace Percy had just been emphasising; it aimed at endeavouring to maintain a high standard of qualification of those who would enter and carry on that great industry. It had been adding, in the later chapters of its history, another function—that of the educational side, and linking that up (he hoped it would link it up still more and do more to promote it) with research, particularly in all those matters which so vitally affected the value and the prosperity of the industry. Therefore, in commending that toast to the company, one was really commending the highest principles that the industry could have before it and asking those who were engaged in that industry to give it their full measure of support, and to remember that it was only by maintaining all those functions and not merely one of them that the purposes of the Institute of Builders could be fully and most fruitfully achieved. The building industry was one of the most important industries in this country. It was an industry the efficiency and prosperity of which vitally affected every class in the community as well as every great public interest. They had only to mention the sinister words "the housing problem" to bring before them one of the most complicated, one of the most difficult, and at the same time one of the most fundamental aspects of the social and economic problems of our time. Standing outside politics, he had always believed that many of those problems which were called social or economic or political or industrial would be very largely solved if they could solve satisfactorily the housing problem. Therefore, if he could make very briefly the confession of an individual creed, he was very glad indeed to hear Mr. Adamson, who, he presumed, was speaking the minds of his fellow-members, say that he hoped we were within measurable sight of seeing a large amount of that State share or interference or control diminishing until finally it disappeared altogether. There might be times when it was necessary to put manacles or handcuffs on an industry in a period of national crisis, but he was profoundly convinced that no industry could continue to be prosperous or efficient if it were to be perpetually manacled or handcuffed.

He believed that anything that stopped the individual springs of action, of effort, of initiative or of aspiration, was not really either in the interests of the individual or of the nation as a whole. Those great professions which gave the largest scope to individual action and initiative were controlled by an organisation from the industry itself which had pitched its ideals high and was endeavouring to maintain scientific efficiency throughout. That seemed to be exactly the position of the Institute of Builders. It supplied from the best brains of the industry itself just that organisation which could prevent indivdualism uncontrolled from doing harm, but it would, at the same time, give latitude consistent with the high standards maintained by the Institute to every variety of human brain and human industry.

The President, in reply, said that the Institute was founded in 1834, but not quite under the same conditions as those under which it now existed, although they had just issued the forty-third report. The organisation had not always been quite so active as it was now. That was the largest gathering they had ever had at the annual dinners. During the past few years the Institute had expanded very considerably and its activities had extended into the Provinces. In the last few years its membership had trebled. Work of the most valuable kind was being carried out by the various branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cardiff. The formation of other branches was now in prospect. They all realised the importance of the building industry, and at the same time they felt that if it was to maintain its rightful position in the country, work must be carried on among the young men who were now entering it and upon whom would devolve the responsibiilty of the future. They were extending their usefulness to New Zealand and Australia, where already there were quite a goodly number of members. It was hoped to form branches in those Dominions. During the last few years they had instituted examinations for licentiate and associate members, and the difficulty of getting men to prepare themselves and to obtain the tuition for the examinations was passing away. In years gone by the building industry had been neglected from an educational point of view. There were evening classes now in every industrial centre and we were better equipped with technical schools.

Mr. W. E. Collier proposed the health of "Our Guests," to which the Master Cutler of Sheffield replied.

MANCHESTER BUILDING TRADES' EXHIBITION

On Tuesday this week, Sir Edwin L. Stockton opened a representative exhibition of building materials at the City Hall, Manchester. The chairman at the opening ceremony was Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., who, in introducing Sir Edwin Stockton, said he expressed the opinion of those present when he referred to the Exhibition as a magnificent display of all that was best in building materials and equipment. He particularly referred to the question of domestic labour-saving, and mentioned the enormous amount of work the housewives of Manchester would be saved if each were only saved five minutes a day: expressed in housewife-hours the figure reached millions.

In declaring the show open, Sir Edwin Stockton congratulated the organisers on having brought such a representative collection under one roof. In view of the housing shortage, he said, there was no more important industry to-day than that of building. The character of the nation was formed in the atmosphere of the home, and everything should be done to make the homes as attractive and comfortable as possible.

THE STANDS.

On the stands is to be seen a representative collection of builders' plant and building materials, which is notable for the excellent quality displayed throughout the Exhibition. Nothing is to be seen that has not been thoroughly tried out, or is not obviously capable of all that is claimed for it. We miss the unusual and the "gadgets"—and perhaps it is as well.

"The Builder," Ltd. (4, Catherine-street, London, W.C. 2).—Stand No. 45.—In addition to copies of *The Builder* and the monthly *Architecture*, on this stand is to be seen a collection of books of interest to architects, builders, surveyors, and all interested in building. Books on the topical subject of small houses and the vital question of estimating are to be seen, together with authoritative books on practically every subject connected with building. All who desire to keep up to date with new ideas in planning and building should make a point of inspecting the works displayed on this stand.

Acme Patent Ladder Co. (Earlsfield, London, S.W.1).—Stand No. 28.—The builders' and decorators' plant made by this firm is almost too well known to call for detailed description, and here it is displayed to good advantage. Patent telescopic ladders of the extension type, with both round and oval rungs, are shown side by side with all types of steps, trestles, and carts. Some of these, particularly the "Guildhall" scaffold trestles, possesses exceptional possibilities of labour-saving and lowering scaffolding costs.

D. Anderson & Son, Ltd. (Stretford, Manchester).—Stand No. 53.—On this stand one specially notices a mineral-surfaced roofing felt, which is shown in different colours, which give entirely new impressions of the capabilities of a type of roof covering that has claimed efficiency before artistic appearance; here we see that it can be efficient and attractive. The methods of using the firm's well-known brands of roofing felts are shown by practical demonstration on sections of a Belfast roof, from which the method of finishing at verges and parapet walls may be seen at a glance. The application of "Rok" roofing is also shown in connection with a flat concrete roof. Various types of damp-courses, shingles, etc., are shown, and also "Sidol" wood preservative and "Bondex" plastic compound.

British Fibrocement Works, Ltd. (Erith, Kent).—Stand No. 38.—In demonstrating their selections in cement products this firm is making a special display of antique brown slates; this is the type to which we have become accustomed on many housing schemes of local authorities; they are in good colour and have been proved over a period of many years to weather well. Other uses of asbestos-cement products are shown throughout the stand, including flat and corrugated sheets for roofing and walling; flat sheets for ceilings, etc. This stand gives an excellent idea of the possibilities of the material for decoration; it is shown in a variety of surfaces and in different colours—grey, blue, red, and brown—panelled out to show what can be accomplished when harmonious colours are selected for interior decoration schemes.

Concrete Unit Co., Ltd. (Trafford Park, Manchester).—Stand No. 34.—This firm is well known for its concrete products, such as fence posts, sills, heads, blocks, slabs, etc., many thousands of which are in use. A new feature, shown here for the first time, is the "Stonehenge" system of building partition walls. This consists of concrete slabs, 2¾ in. thick, so shaped that they interlock throughout the horizontal joints, that is, each course is locked to the course below by a joint about 6 in. in depth to ensure absolute rigidity. Each unit, or slab, covers about one-third of a yard super. These are not mortared, so that it is a simple matter to remove the partition at any time. The resulting wall is smooth on both sides, and as the units are thoroughly cured before delivery they may be papered or painted immediately they are built without the possibility of the covering being ruined by damp. No plastering is necessary, as the concrete is smooth.

John Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd. (Fairclough-street, Bolton.)—Stand No. 24.—On this stand is displayed a range of asphaltic and bituminous materials manufactured by the Company for flooring and roofing. These include "Aciteno" acid-resisting asphalt, "Seal" brand asphalt for roofing, tank lining, etc., and an asphalt specially made for abnormal conditions such as tropical heat. Prominence is given to a road asphalt, which the firm manufactures and lays. Another section of the stand is devoted to building stones and paving flags; the latter are natural stone, including sawn, machined, tooled, polished and self-faced.

Drew, Clark & Co. (Leyton, London, E.10).—Stand No. 15.—"Rap-Rig" patent scaffolding, which, as its name applies, is specially designed for rapid erection, is the most prominent feature of the stand, which also displays the wide range of ladders, trestles, steps, and similar plant for which the firm is well known. The popularity of "Rap-Rig" scaffolding is conclusively proved by the photographs and testimonials exhibited. This scaffolding is sectional, supplied in units of 7 ft. 6 in., with a platform 11 ft. by 11 ft., and is made so that it can readily be built to any height with a minimum of labour. It is claimed that "Rap-Rig" scaffolding reduces scaffolding costs by 50 per cent. Decorators will be interested in the telescopic ladders (Drew's patent) with automatic locks without springs or other working parts liable to get out of order with consequent danger to users.

A. Dreyfus, Ltd. (Belper-street, Loftingroad, London, N.1).—Stand No. 8.—A method of restoring stone which has been in use since 1884 is here demonstrated by specimens of stone before and after reconstruction. While the process is applicable to all building stones, Mansfield and Bath stones are principally shown. It is claimed that sulphurous and smoke-laden atmospheres have no effect on stone restored by this process, and as proof of this statement a photograph is shown of the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon which was restored in 1902, and which is still in excellent condition. The restoration process takes the form of crushing the stone and remaking it with acid, no cement being used.

Eclipse Rail Track Ladder Co. (60, Upper Maudlin-street, Bristol).—Stand No. 10.—Another selection of builders' and decorators' plant is here shown, including all types of ladders, steps, trestles, etc. A special fea is made of extension scaffold boards, fol tables for paperhangers, and other collap and folding plant designed to minimise s age space and facilitate transport from one to another. Many new features are to seen, which, although small in themsel are useful in obtaining maximum efficienc connection with this type of plant.

Educational Supply Association, (Esavian House, High Holborn, W.C.1. Stand No. 57.—Doors, partitions, scre and windows in different designs are sho all having the special feature that they eit fold or slide to economise space. Much genuity is displayed in the design of th fittings and partitions, by which any sh opening, flat or curved, may be fitted w sliding or folding doors or windows fitt neatly at the sides. All the sliding do and partitions are equipped with ball be ings of generous dimensions to ensure e running. We are informed that these fitti are specially favoured for use in schools sanatoria.

Elsan Manufacturing Co. (34-35, High H born, W.C.1).—Stand No. 89.—For coun houses or cottages where public sewers not laid the Elsan chemical indoor closet p sesses many advantages over the older often primitive systems. All sewage enter this closet is sterilised and converted int harmless liquid so that when emptied into adjacent pit it percolates into the soil with leaving any smell. This type of closet d not need a water flush, and is so desig that it cannot clog or give rise to offens odours; it has been used by the Lond County Council, Manchester Corporation, other large local authorities.

Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd. (M street, Ancoats, Manchester).—Stand No. —A feature of this stand is an excelle example of a well-designed lift car, made grey sycamore with walnut inlay. The fi grain of the wood, the good design, and e cellent workmanship combine to make a car that is an example of how attracti such a utilitarian feature of modern buildin can be when thought is given to eve detail. That the standard of design a construction of the cars is maintained the gear and controls is shown by exhib of various types of indicators, signs, contro gears, etc., as fitted to the firm's produc including the ingenious sliding door mo ment. The lift is here shown in worki order, so that its smooth running may tested by those interested.

Fernden Fencing Co., Ltd. (Bridge-stre Guildford, Surrey).—Stand Nos. 3 & 4.— green hard tennis court has been added the products of this firm, and a model sho ing the colour, the firmness of the surfa and the porosity of the material to enable to be fit for play immediately after heavy r is shown on the stand. The fencing, gat paling, etc., for which the firm is w known, are exhibited in a wide range of signs, some well-designed oak and chest gates being particularly noticeable.

John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ltd. (Leed —Stand No. 26.—"Fowler" mixers notable for the great strength of the dru the part subject to the most wear and t due to the continual battering against it the contents, weighing 5 or 6 cwt. They of the revolving drum type, and made various sizes. On the stand are shown t sizes, with batch capacities of 5 4½ cu. ft. of mixed materials respective Features of these machines are pow operated loading skips, and on the lar machine a hoist mounted on the same fra a 5 h.p. paraffin engine is also mounted the same frame, and is capable of runn the mixer and hoist simultaneously. T type of combined mixer and hoist has c siderable possibilities of avoiding dou handling on building works where concr has to be elevated. There are also on viev 10 cwt. independent hoist and a 15 c hoist, with lifting speeds of 65 ft. a minu

. Keizer & Co., Ltd. (66-72, St. Anne-et. Liverpool).—STAND No. 47.—Devoted demonstrating the uses of plywood, this is of the most interesting stands at the w and shows what can be done in the d of decoration with this comparatively material. Different woods are made up panelling for walls, ceilings, friezes, etc.: e have been selected for their fine grain, beauty of which is enhanced by the high ree of polish given to them. A special ibit demonstrates the non-warping and -shrinking properties of the material, ch is one of its chief attributes. Ply-od is also shown as parquet flooring, for ich purpose it is claimed to be cheaper n the usual parquetry, while at the same e equally effective patterns may be ained.

Langley London, Ltd. (161, Borough High-et, S.E.1).—STAND No. 49.—To display ir tiles to the best advantage, Messrs. ngley London, Ltd., have availed them-es of the services of Messrs. Halliday & ate, the Manchester architects. The pro-ts of the Courtrai-du-Nord Tile Co., Ltd., shown on the same stand. A feature is de of a green interlocking pantile with a zed surface, which looks very well on the efully proportioned roof. Hip tiles of the ne pattern are also shown in position on structure. More well-known tiles, mar-ed by the companies, such as the Mar-les. Beauvais, and Courtrai-du-Nord are wn in various patterns so that the texture l colours may be seen. The simplicity h which these tiles may be fixed or cut necessary is shown by models. The Gillar-i tiles, which, we are informed, are in-asing in popularity in this country, are o exhibited, while the extent to which these oducts have been used all over Great tain is demonstrated by many photographs l lists of contracts.

Liner Concrete Machinery Co. (Glasshouse idge, City-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne).—ANDS Nos. 5 & 6.—Builders as well as con-te specialists will find much to interest m here, from small and inexpensive chines for the production of concrete slabs, cks, and bricks, to large moulding presses making concrete units up to 10 ft. in gth. All these machines are hand-erated; in the case of those which turn the ducts on their side to discharge, counter-ights are used to minimise the effort essary. The small block and slab chines are fitted with iron mould boxes, n which the blocks are extruded by a er operated by hand or foot. The larger sses make sills, steps, lintels, etc., of any pe according to the wood blocking piece, l to avoid any damage to the arrises the uld box is turned on its side to discharge. connection with the larger machines a rail-ck with a lifting platform mounted on a ck is provided, so that the casting may be oved from the press to the curing area hout the need of man-handling. A new e of mixer is also shown, consisting an open horizontal circular drum in which olve heavy wheels and spades; the machine pecially designed for mixing semi-wet con-te. Discharge is through a sliding door at bottom of the drum. Another new item be seen here is a flag-moulding press, in ich 24 flags are made at a time on edge.

Merchant Trading Co., Ltd. (34, Bishops-e, E.C.2).—STAND No. 55.—"Celotex," wn here, is now extensively used for nd-deadening, insulating, damp-proofing, as a preventive of condensation, and for nstical purposes. It is made from the e of sugar cane, and is used in the form boards about ½ in. thick. For the pur-es mentioned this material is stated to be erior to cork, and it is supplied in a matt sh that may be treated with paint, dis-per, or any of the usual wall covering erials. In its natural state it is quite a sant tan colour, which for certain purposes d not be covered at all.

rederick Parker, Ltd. (Leicester).—STAND No. 60.—Mixers for concrete and tar-macadam and a comprehensive selection of road plant are shown on this stand, designed for economical working, and to withstand hard wear. In concrete mixers a new model, the "O.C.," is shown, we believe, for the first time. It has a capacity of 7 cub. ft., of the open drum type that is now generally favoured, and driven by a 3½ h.p. Lister engine. The machine is fitted with a loading skip which may be used for either side or end loading by one simple operation, a great convenience on many jobs where space is restricted. For smaller users there is the handy "Little Giant" mixer, also of the open drum type, but with a capacity of 4 cub. ft. This is built on the same sturdy lines as the remainder of the plant shown, and needs only 1½ h.p. to drive. Two stone-breakers are shown, a strong but light machine designed for breaking hardcore and soft stones, and a solid body machine for the heaviest work

Thos. Parsons & Sons (315–17, Oxford-street, London, W.1).—STAND No. 36.—As usual at exhibitions, Messrs. Parsons' display their colour products in a very attractive manner. Here a feature is made of "Parso-glaze" in decorating, and a new method of stippling with rubber stipplers. Some very fine results are achieved with this undercoat by the use of the new stippling process, as may be seen from the panels, balustrading, &c., on view that have been done in this manner. It is applicable, of course, to all colours, and a wide variety is shown.

Perkin & Co., Ltd. (Lord-street, Leeds).—STAND No. 29.—Although now so widely used, the "Rapid" stair housing attachment shown by this firm is attracting much attention and interesting builders who have not yet seen this small but valuable item of plant in operation. The advantage of this attachment is that it may be fitted to any make of spindle moulding machine, and avoids the expense of a separate machine for many purposes hitherto only possible on an overhead router. The attachment is shown in operation, proving the maker's claim that it will rout a pair of 15 in. rise strings in 25 minutes, and turn out a clean job.

Thomas Robinson & Son, Ltd. (Railway Works, Rochdale).—STANDS Nos. 39–40.—Builders will be particularly interested in two new woodworking machines shown here. One of these is a new type of tenoning machine which will do single and double tenoning and top and bottom scribing at one operation; it is, we are informed, the first machine made that will carry out these operations simultaneously. Another machine of special interest is a new type of planing and thicknessing machine fitted with a chain drive, and with a capacity of 130 ft. a minute; the machine is for planing, surfacing, thicknessing, edging, tonguing, grooving, and moulding. In addition to these machines, the stands exhibit a wide range of the woodworking machines for which the firm is well-known, covering every type of machinery of this character for the use of builders, joiners, and mills.

J. Sagar & Co., Ltd. (Canal Works, Halifax).—STAND No. 61.—Another comprehensive selection of woodworking machinery is demonstrated in operation here. There is the usual range of machines that have proved their worth for many years, and which are extensively used, and in addition one notices many improvements that add to efficiency and economy of working. A new machine here shown is a stair-trenching and recessing machine, while the remainder of the exhibits include machines for every woodworking operation.

Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd. (43, Lansdowne road, S.W.8).—STAND No. 59.—The full-scale model of their well-known scaffolding, on which many of their devices for simplifying erection are exhibited, makes one of the most imposing shows, and is particularly interesting because just outside the Exhibition, in Deansgate, it may be seen in actual use on a very large building in course of construction. The exhibit comprises tubular scaffolding, suspended scaffolding for steel-frame buildings of the type that has frequently been referred to by architects who have visited America as so full of possibilities for expediting and cheapening building work, scaffold ties, &c. The company's steel shuttering, known as "Conforms," is also shown in sections; one section showing its application to walling and the simple fixing devices, and another showing its use for casing steel columns. In the latter case the forms are fitted with an ingenious device by which the forms can be readily adjusted to different size columns, and with another device that automatically ensures that the steel stanchion cannot get out of centre.

Standard Metal Window Co. (Houghton-street, West Bromwich).—STAND No. 94.—On this stand are to be seen a large number of samples of metal windows such as have been supplied to Government Departments, the London County Council, and other local authorities. Steel windows, in standard size for all purposes, are here to be seen, from small casements for housing schemes to large windows. There are also exhibited steel partitions, wood frames for steel windows, leaded lights, and other types of steel fireproof fittings.

Thames Board Mills, Ltd. (Purfleet, Essex).—STAND No. 27.—The multifarious uses of a reliable fibre wall board for both utilitarian and decorative purposes are admirably demonstrated on this stand, which makes a special feature of the variety of attractive surfaces and colours in which it may be used. "Essex Board" is supplied in thicknesses from 3-16 in. to 5-16 in., and in various widths and lengths. The effects to be obtained by panelling, painting or distempering without preliminary treatment are shown, and the great rigidity of the material may be tested by those interested. The manufacturers emphasise the resistance of this type of wall-board to conductivity of heat and cold.

Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd. (Trafford Park, Manchester).—STAND No. 48.—Whether he be interested in the economical construction of a large industrial building or a small house, the architect and builder will be interested in the wide range of asbestos cement products shown on this stand. The firm's "Trafford" tiles are shown in different colours, and the simplicity of erection demonstrated, A special display is made of asbestos sheets, made to represent wall tiles, and applicable for lining walls of bathrooms, lavatories, &c. These are made in sheets measuring 48 in. by 48 in., and the saving effected in fixing these sheets compared with small tiles will be realised. The surface is highly glazed, and in various colours and patterns. Another feature worthy of attention is a new asbestos-cement roofing tile for domestic purposes, the effect of which may be seen on the roof of the stand.

Wadkin & Co. (Green-lane Works, Leicester).—STAND No. 33.—Woodworking machines for all builders' and joiners' requirements are to be seen here, with several improvements since they were last shown at a public exhibition. They are all high-speed tools, for which an exceptionally large output is claimed, ranging from inexpensive mortising machines to multiple-operation machines. The exhibits, which are all shown in operation, include a 42 in. roller-feed saw bench, with a variable speed gear-box; a cross-cutting and trenching machine, the feature of which is the motor mounted direct on the saw spindle; circular saws; a combined chain and hollow chisel mortiser, in which both tools are fitted with clutches, so that either may be stopped independently when not in use; spindle moulding machines, &c. A heavy tenoning machine, taking material up to 24 in. by 6 in., is fitted with scribing spindles and a cutting-off saw.

Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd. (Bolton).—STAND No. 20.—This firm has concentrated on a thorough demonstration of a patent lift which revolves as well as ascending and descending. This lift provides, in fact, not only a lift, but a turntable on every floor of a building, and its value in the loading and unloading of goods in a warehouse will be readily realised. It should also prove valuable in garages in which cars are taken from road level to a basement or upper floor. The lift is so designed that cars may enter or leave it at any point of a circle. Other exhibits demonstrate the fine finish of the components of the lift and its gear.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSE BUILDERS

On Friday last, this Federation held its annual conference at the Hotel Cecil, when the President, Mr. J. W. Comben, delivered his presidential address to the members. This was followed by a conference on the subject of the erection of small houses by private enterprise to let to tenants and the discussion of recommendations to the Government with a view of making the same a business proposition. This latter discussion was opened by a paper from Mr. Henry P. Dallow, F.I.O.B.

The President, in the course of his address, said that since 1919, when housebuilding restarted after the war, down to March 1, 1927, there had been erected a grand total of 851,886 houses. Of these, the Government and local authorities had built, by contract, or by direct labour, 300,217; and private enterprise had completed the balance of 551,669. There were two kinds of private enterprise houses included in that figure, "State assisted" and "independent," and it was found that 230,620 State assisted houses had been built, and 321,049 houses erected by builders without any public help and sold to people who had been able to solve their own housing difficulty. The Federation in these difficult years had had to give a large amount of its energies to the matter of State assistance, but that could not be avoided. But the future of the industry did not lie with State assistance. In fact, he (the President) was sure the housing problem would never be solved by the subsidy—it was only a panacea, it was not a remedy, and they must get back to normal working, a free market, and a fair field for private enterprise and competition—for only by competition did progress come. The Government had a great opportunity when the Rent Restrictions Act expired. If builders could get rid of all the restrictions and subsidies and subsidised competition, they could build the houses and the house-builder would solve the nation's difficulty. The subsidies were unfair to the public which had to pay them, unfair to the builder who had to pay high prices all round because of them, and unfair to the buyer whose independence was always sapped by getting something for nothing. The only State assistance which should be continued was that of loans on mortgage on generous terms to thrifty people who could thus lay the foundations of independence; and that side of the Ministry of Health's activities should be developed intensively. He thought that private enterprise would be unable to erect houses "to let" until the Rent Restrictions Act was removed, and the confidence of the investor restored. Such removal of the Act might cause temporary difficulties, but public opinion, backed by exposure in the Press, would abate injustice, and keen competition amongst builders would soon ease the position. The Federation, he concluded, was a specialised organisation. They did not attempt to deal with any other branch of their industry except housing. It existed to promote the building of houses by private enterprise. The organisation was working for the restoration of confidence on the part of investors, and was pressing for the simplification and economical administration of local by-laws and building regulations, the building of dwellings of the most healthy and economical types, and to encourage the occupier owner. The Federation was going ahead in numbers, finance, status and influence, and the Minister of Health did them the honour of consulting their committee on several occasions before announcing the reduction of the subsidy as from October 1 next. Unfortunately he did not follow all their recommendations.

In opening his paper, Mr. Dallow said we were faced to-day with the fact that, so far as building houses to let for the working classes was concerned, this had virtually passed into the hands of the Local Government authorities. Building houses to let was a business similar in many respects to any other business. It needed capital, labour and materials, but there was a difference, inasmuch as while in other businesses the turnover was assured, the builder could only sell a small proportion of his house, and had to let the remainder. Coming to the position to-day, it had to be admitted that the Conservative Government had set up a splendid record. The house-builders had received from that Government a very great amount of assistance, and private enterprise had to a large extent been re-established. On the other hand, the local authorities had been induced by the Wheatley Act of 1924 to build houses to let by the provision of a large subsidy and what would appear to be an unqualified permission to saddle the taxpayer with a large proportion of the cost for years to come, and instead of private enterprise being encouraged it was being suppressed in favour of those socialistic schemes. There was, said the speaker, no more reason for municipal housing than there was for municipal coal, municipal boots, meat, bread, etc.

The speaker knew a case where the local authority had refused to grant subsidies to private builders for selling, and yet built houses themselves for letting. It was impossible for private enterprise to build houses to let under the 1923 Act in competition with the local authorities under the 1924 Act. The local authorities could afford to offer their houses at several shillings a week cheaper because of their ability to charge the community with the loss. Supposing that builders had the same facilities for borrowing money as municipal authorities, that was to say, could borrow money at a low rate of interest up to 85 per cent. of the cost of the houses, that would enable them to build houses to let, but of necessity they would have to have a say in the fixing of the rents. Then there was the question of the removal of the subsidies. If they had to go, the speaker would not be sorry. The high price of materials and the shortage of apprentices were two evils aggravated by the existence of those subsidies. He knew they had been necessary, and would go so far as to say that private enterprise could not have been established without them, nor houses provided for the people; but they were never intended to last for ever, and present circumstances were different from what they were in 1923. Confidence and credit were more important than subsidies, and the Government could give the builder confidence by assisting him financially.

In conclusion, the speaker said that until builders could see local authorities reverting to the plane they had previously occupied, and they occupying themselves the place they should, building houses to let would be a socialistic monopoly with dire consequences. At the very least local authorities should have no better terms than what the builder could get. There was no argument in favour of them being allowed to compete with builders at all, any more than with the producers of all other commodities. If the subsidies had to go, builders would at all events all be building on the same basis instead of an augmented subsidy in one area and the bare subsidy alongside, as is the case in many districts to-day. Healthy competition had been and always would be the only means of bringing the cost of an article down to its economic level. Moreover, it was the proper means of meeting the public demand. Builders should be allowed to build at twenty or more to the acre and should be allowed a fair loan on easy terms of interest, say, 4¾ per cent., and a liberal valuation without restrictions. Lastly he suggested, as a means of assisting the working classes to rent the smallest houses, the local authorities might allow them to be rate free for a short time and subject to a graduated rate for a further period, until s time as the cost of building was reduced.

Discussion.

Mr. A. J. Belton, the retiring Preside moved a vote of thanks for the Preside address. While agreeing that the sooner subsidy was reduced the better, there w he said, bound to be a certain dislocation. was better, he thought, to have had the s sidy in the form they had had it, even i had put up building costs, than t thousands out on the dole.

Mr. E. R. Jones, of Liverpool, in seco ing the vote, said that the duty of ho builders was to supply public service, they had justified that up to the hilt. emphasised the need builders had to k their capital free. It was their job to mu ply houses and the Government should ca on with the mortgage business. Build could supply the right houses if the Gove ment would grant the right mortgage wh he, the speaker, gave as 30 years, to re and interest in the nature of 4 per cent.

In the general discussion that follo Mr. Dallow's paper, Mr. H. R. Selley, L don County Council, said that the Wheat Act of 1924 was framed specially to keep individual builder out. What private build wanted was cash at the start, not a s sidy extending over 40 years. He did agree with Mr. Dallow's suggestion that poor should be let off the rates. That v only another form of subsidy, and a v vicious one. He also thought that lo authorities should not poach on the priv builders' preserves. The former should st to the building of that type of house tended for the very poor and leave the v alone.

Mr. E. R. Jones said the industry was a confused state because they were try to mix two things. The problem was only housing but rating. The latter was an entirely wrong basis. The basis curr to-day was that a house should be valu not according to the rent actually paid that house, but on the rent paid by a hypot tical tenant. He thought the house sho be assessed as were the nearest control houses under the Rating Act.

Mr. D. R. Day said he had long advoca the abolition of the subsidy. What was quired was to get the building industry b to being an attraction to investors, and that end it was necessary that the rent strictions should be abolished.

Mr. H. R. Selley, speaking regarding density, said it was difficult to town p built-up areas because the value was of very great; anyway, one could not sw away areas by a stroke of the pen. In ar adjoining park land, belts or areas adequa supplied with open spaces, he could see reason why 20 or even 32 houses should be built to the acre. The L.C.C. had ideal housing estate with 32 houses to acre.

Mr. Norman McKellen then proposed following resolution which, on being put the meeting, was carried without dissent:

"That the Ministry of Health be urge take into consideration the question of ass ing private enterprise to build houses for to the investing public to let to tenants, in particular to make provision for

"(1) Houses to be permitted to be bu up to 20 to the acre;

"(2) Loans to the owner in mortgage to 90 per cent. of the cost, at a rate of terest closely approximating to that pay by the borrowing authority;

"(3) The withdrawal of all wartime strictions and the restoration of confidence the part of the investor;

"(4) Rating to be fixed on the basis pre-war houses of comparable size;

"(5) Any other concession which may found necessary;

"And the Federation expresses its de to confer with the Minister with the ob of arriving at a workable basis."

LAW REPORT

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Before Mr. Justice Greer and a Special Jury.

BUILDERS' ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL ON QUESTION OF WAGE-RATE DEFAULT.

Bovis Ltd. v. Thorne and Others.

ON March 23 this case came on for a re-rial, it being an action brought by Bovis, Ltd., builders and contractors, of Berkeley-treet, W., against five defendants, officers nd members of the London Master Builders' ssociation, to recover damages for alleged ibel. The defendants were Mr. Fred Thorne who was president of the London Master Builders' Association in 1925), Mr. H. T. Holloway (ex-president of the Association nd managing director of Holloway Bros.), ir Walter Lawrence (a member of the Council of the Association and a member of he firm of W. Lawrence & Son), Mr. E. . Brown (director of the Association and a alaried official), and Mr. W. J. Rudderham secretary of the Association).

The case originally came before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury. His lordship uled that there was no case to go to he jury on the question whether the words were capable of the defamatory mean-ng, and directed the jury to find for the efendants, for whom he entered judgment. From this result Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., after-wards appealed to the Court of Appeal when new trial was directed.

(The proceedings before Mr. Justice Hor-idge and in the Court of Appeal were fully eported in *The Builder*.)

Sir John Simon, K.C., Mr. R. A. Willes, nd Mr. Gluckstein now appeared for the laintiffs; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. owitt, K.C., and Mr. Rimmer for the de-endants; and Mr. Blanco White represented he Royal Institute of British Architects (in-tructed by Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Wadesons).

Sir John Simon said the wrong which the laintiffs had suffered was in April, May and June, 1925, when a series of alleged libels were issued by the authority of the London Master Builders' Association. It was in effect broadcasted that the plaintiffs were what was called "in wage-rate default." He submitted that was a most injurious re-flection upon the plaintiffs. It was a false-hood, and he would prove that they had suffered to the tune of thousands of pounds. The only excuse that could be made was that he defendants had set up a special meaning of the phrase, "in wage-rate default," which, according to their private dictionary, meant hat the plaintiffs were not prepared to sign document that they would do exactly what the Association told them to do. Bovis, Ltd., were apparently new-comers amongst he London builders. In 1923, when they were members of the Association, they found hat the Association was not acting fairly as between some of the old-established firms nd a firm like Bovis, Ltd., in regard to the etting of tenders. In October, 1923, Bovis, Ltd., were not members of the Association nd were under no obligation to obey the orders of the Association. In the summer of 1923 there was a great shortage of building abour. It was not a question of getting men at lower than the standard rate of wages. Good men could be got if they were paid more than the standard rate of wages. Though a great fuss was made about Bovis, Ltd., paying more than the standard rate of wages in some cases, that was being done by other members of the Association in an underhand way by giving a sum at the end of the job. After the plaintiffs resigned from the Association they found a difficulty in getting permits for overtime. It was not the business of the Association to give per-mits, but the plaintiffs found that when they asked for permits they were told they were not members of the Association. Bovis, Ltd., had refused to sign a form known as "Form A" agreeing to pay the standard rate of wages and to carry out the directions and instructions of the Association with regard to all matters relating to trade disputes. Be-cause of that refusal the statement was broadcast that Bovis Ltd., were in "wage-rate default." In fact, when the alleged libels were published Bovis, Ltd., were pay-ing the standard rates and no more. Mem-bers of the Association had also refused to sign "Form A" and other members paid more than the standard wages; but the Asso-ciation never circulated a statement that any of its members were "in wage-rate default." Bovis, Ltd., were doing an increasing busi-ness, but after the alleged libel the stream turned the other way, and the actual loss to the company apart from the damage to repu-tation was from £18,000 to £20,000 in the next 12 months.

Mr. Sidney Gluckstein, one of the directors of Bovis, Ltd., gave evidence to the effect that the statement complained of had done the company serious harm. In cross-examination, he admitted that the breaking away of the firm was no doubt embarrassing to the building trade, but he disputed that it involved an increase of cost to the building owner. He admitted that for a month he exceeded the standard rate of pay to half-a-dozen bricklayers out of some thousand em-ployees. It was a special job, and he wanted an increased output.

Mr. Bevan: Was not the real reason why you resigned from the Association in October, 1923, the fact that you found in some cases it suited you to pay something in excess of the standard rate?—No. It was not. I only paid on one job. I did not pay afterwards.

Witness said that the contract was for Chesham House. It was a £300,000 job.

Mr. Charles Edward Wright, a bricklayer, of Chesterton-road, Plaistow, gave evidence of having been in the employ of Messrs. Rice & Sons, who were engaged at Verrey's Res-taurant in Regent-street, in July, 1925. He was paid 1s. 10d. an hour, which was 1d. above the standard rate.

Mr. George Macfarlane, another bricklayer, gave evidence to the effect that when he worked for Lawrence & Son at the Marine School at Watford at the fall of last year he received 1s. 9½d. an hour. He expected 1s. 9d. for that area. He did not work a full week because the fare was too expensive, and he returned to Bovis, Ltd.

In reply to Mr. Bevan, the witness said he did not know if there was a suggestion that Watford was just outside the London area, and that was the reason he was paid 1s. 9½d.

Mr. Digby L. Solomon, F.R.I.B.A., gave evidence as to receiving the circular com-plained of. He said it referred to certain firms, amongst them Bovis, Ltd. He did not know at that time anything about the by-laws.

Mr. Samuel Geo. Joseph, a director of Bovis, Ltd., and Knox, Ltd., gave evidence that the latter firm was registered at the be-ginning of 1923, and the greater part of its share capital was owned by Bovis, Ltd. The total turnover of contracts by Knox, Ltd., in 1924 was £17,000, and in 1925 £28,301. In addition they had the contract for the Regent-street Polytechnic of about £48,000. Witness stated that Mr. Thorne had told him that some members of the Association had not signed Form "A," but he was sure they had.

The witness referred to a large contract the firm was completing at Chesham House, Regent-street, and said that when he tried to get other contracts he failed because of the alleged libellous statement that was going round. In the year before the alleged libel, during which there was an unofficial boycott, the figure for contracts by the firm of Bovis, Ltd., and Knox, Ltd., amounted to £445,000. In the following year, when the alleged libels had appeared, the figure was £283,000, and in the next nine months, when plaintiffs' complaint had come before the public, the figure was £555,000.

Mr. Frederick Charles Mitchell, a Licentiate of the R.I.B.A., practising as Messrs. Burd-wood & Mitchell, at 80, George-street, Port-man-square, W., examined, said he received and read the document sent out by the Asso-ciation on April 8, 1925. He knew the firm of Bovis, Ltd., and had employed them before he received the document. There was no valid reason why he should not have con-tinued to employ them, but he did not do so for a few months because of the notice in the document that they were in wage-rate de-fault. At the foot of the communication was a note that it was contrary to the rules of the Association for its members to tender in competition with firms which were in wage-rate default.

Mr. E. F. Q. Henriques, a solicitor, examined, said he found that there were over 80 members of the London Master Builders' Association who did not sign "Form A," under which the members agreed to pay the standard rate of wages and to obey the in-structions of the Association.

This being the plaintiffs' case, Mr. Stuart Bevan opened the case for the defence. He said that all the defendants took full respon-sibility for the publication of each of the documents complained of. Their immediate concern in the matter was to clear themselves of the calumny put forward through Sir John Simon on the plaintiffs' instructions. The charges so made not only could not be sus-tained but they ought never to have been made. The view of the defendants was that the offering of higher wages by one builder than those offered by another and the coun-ter attack against that was disastrous in its effect on the industry. That process, if per-mitted and indulged in, led to increased cost in building, and no better example could be found than the one furnished by the plaintiffs, when, on the occasion of the general strike, they acceded to the men's demands with the result that the owner had to pay three per cent. more on the contract price. It was the building owner who suffered. That course of raising the rate of wages would be disastrous to the public interest. The standard wage had been fixed by national agreement, and the mischief was that if a builder broke away from that agreement and paid more than the standard rate it would have the effect of luring away the workmen of another builder who had his tender accepted on the basis of the standard rate. That view for years was shared by the plaintiffs, although they dissented for a time. They came back to it, however, until October 17, 1923, when they resigned from the Association. That resignation, they said, was prompted by the dissatisfaction at the way in which they were treated on the question of overtime permits, but it was apparent that at that time they had decided to pay wages in excess of the standard rate. In June, 1925, after the pub-lication of four out of the five alleged libels, they wrote that they did not desire to revive old controversies, but that they recognised the Association's objection to firms paying pre-miums for the labour they required in the present period of restricted supply. He (counsel) contended that the plaintiffs had suffered no damage by the publication of the alleged libels. He said that if they had suf-fered at all it was because certain members of the Association had refused to tender against them. He proposed later on to ask his lordship to rule that the occasions on which the alleged libels were published were privileged.

Sir John Simon said that that submission should have been made at the close of the plaintiffs' case.

His lordship said he gathered that Mr. Bevan was going to make his submission when all the facts were out, some of which might be proved by the defendants' wit-nesses. The defence was that every one of the documents complained of was published on a privileged occasion, and he could not decide that until he had heard both sides.

Later on the learned Judge said he was clearly of opinion that the publication to the

members of the Association, to associated institutions federated with the members, and to the architects was privileged. The publication to such bodies as the L.C.C. and the Metropolitan Police and public bodies of that kind was also privileged. He could not, however, say that privilege extended to the other persons to whom the documents complained of had been sent until he had heard further evidence. As regarded a large part of the case, it was necessary for the plaintiffs to establish malice.

Mr. Bevan said he could submit privilege in the case of the other persons later.

His lordship agreed.

Continuing his address, Mr. Bevan contended that he was entitled to succeed in all those privileged cases unless the jury found that the defendants were actuated by malice. There was no ground for that suggestion. To find malice the jury must find a conspiracy extending among a large number of members of the building trade. The phrase "wage-rate default" was no evidence of malice at all, because when they looked at the correspondence they saw that "default" was not used in the ordinary meaning of that word. He proposed to show that the plaintiffs had suffered no damage by the use of those words.

Mr. Ernest James Brown, examined, said he had been a director of the London Master Builders' Association for the last eight years. Practically speaking, they had never had peace in the building industry since the war. In 1920 between 340 and 350 employers were members of the Association. Everyone who counted was in the Association. The lack of labour made the trouble infinitely worse, and the men were thereby in the best position to fix wages. That tended to lead to such a soaring of prices that it might in course of time stop the industry.

In May, 1920, the National Agreement was entered into on behalf of the Association, and he took a large part in bringing it about. The National Wages and Conditions Council was set up, wages and hours were fixed, and it was provided that both sides should adhere to the agreement. During 1921 and 1922 applications were made by the operatives to vary the terms, and whenever any alteration was made it was in favour of the men. In February, 1923, the Association passed a resolution instructing their representative on the National Council to press for longer hours and a reduction in wages. When the matter came before the Council it caused a crisis in the trade and the employers decided to post lock-out notices. Later in the year the plaintiffs resigned from the Association. He (witness) denied that he ever treated Bovis, Ltd., differently from any other members of the Association; they were on extremely friendly terms, and before this action Mr. Gluckstein and Mr. Joseph had never charged him with bad faith in his treatment of them. The Association had no power to give overtime permits without the permission of the operatives. He had no objection to Bovis, Ltd., getting permits. He could have vetoed them, but he agreed that they should be granted. In 1924 trouble started in Liverpool, and there was a big lock-out in London. At first the plaintiffs supported the policy of the Association, but afterwards they took the men back at a ½d. an hour more than the other employers had agreed to give. That was most detrimental to the masters. It weakened their position and the men began to hoist the flag of victory. When it was found that Bovis, Ltd., were paying more than the standard rate of wages, the members of the Association decided that they would tender in competition with firms who were paying the standard rate or not at all. The object of that decision was the stabilisation of wages. Witness admitted that the Association had received complaints that certain firms were paying more than the standard rate. When they were able to verify the truth of such complaints, they put the offending firm in order. After the trouble in 1924, the Council of the Association formed a special Committee to consider the question of wage stabilisation, and in November it was decided to amend the rules. By-laws were adopted and another special committee was formed to carry out the procedure relating to unfederated firms. "Form A" was sent to all members of the Association and to thirteen non-members, including the plaintiffs. Anyone who did not sign the form was declared to be in wage-rate default if it were known that he was paying more than the standard wages. On March 25, 1925, at a meeting of the special committee, three of the defendants being present, definite information was forthcoming that Bovis, Ltd., were paying more than the standard rate of wages, and it was decided to send them "Form B," which called on them to sign "Form A" within seven days. On April 8, no reply having been received from Bovis, Ltd., it was decided to declare that that firm was in wage-rate default. He was not aware that at that time Bovis, Ltd., had posted a notice at their works that they were discontinuing the payment of more than the standard wages. Had he known that he would have welcomed the news that they were coming into line with the other builders and would have taken steps to stop the notice that the firm was in wage-rate default. The notice was sent to the members of the Association, to architects and quantity surveyors in the London area, and to public bodies, such as the War Office, the Admiralty, the Office of Works, and the Air Ministry. The circular was sent to the Secretary of the Surveyors' Institution that he might advise his members what course they should pursue in view of the crisis which had arisen. It was also sent to the engineers of a number of big companies.

His Lordship: Before the Forms were sent out was the boycott continued?—It was continued down to a certain date.

Mr. Willis: I will give you the date. You declared the plaintiffs in wage-rate default on January 29, 1925. Did you in that month secure the unofficial boycott of an architect named Ferrier?—I do not know what the date was.

You knew all about the Ferrier case, which was investigated by your Association?—Yes.

Referred to a letter from Messrs. Holloway to the architect on January 8, the evening before the tenders were sent in, in which they said that it had only just reached their ears that Bovis, Ltd., and another firm had been invited to tender, and that they (Holloways) felt so strongly on the subject that they must refuse to tender with those firms until they came into line, the witness replied that he did not write that letter.

I suggest to you that that letter of Holloway's was one of a number of letters sent by individual members of the Association to the architect, saying that they would not tender and that that was done to make it appear that the members were acting on their own responsibility, whereas it was the action of the Association?—If you take it in that way.

His Lordship: Do you know where other members wrote similar letters?—I cannot say.

Mr. Willis: Did not the Association want to deal with the complaint of the architect who said that the boycott had come on him as a thunderbolt just as the tenders were about to come in?—I believe that is what happened.

Mr. Willis: If the document read fairly said of Bovis, Ltd., in April, 1925, that they were "defaulters" because they had broken some rule of the Association, that would be untrue?—Of course, it would be untrue.

His Lordship: You knew that they were not members bound by the rules, and therefore that they had not broken them?—Yes.

His Lordship: Bovis, Ltd., made a fair proposition to you under which you could have withdrawn your circular without loss of prestige.

Mr. Willis referred to a letter from the plaintiffs in which they said defendants must withdraw the circular, and in order that they might do so without loss of prestige they had prepared what they thought was a suitable memorandum to be published by the Association.

His Lordship (to the witness): As fair-minded men, why did you not send out that document? It would have cost you only a few three-halfpences.

The witness replied that the receipt of the plaintiff's letter was reported by the president to the next meeting of the Association.

Mr. H. T. Holloway, one of the defendants, also gave evidence and denied that he was actuated by any ill-feeling or spiteful motive against the plaintiffs.

His Lordship told counsel that there might be certain architects to whom the alleged libel was sent in respect of which there might be no privilege.

Mr. Holloway, in cross-examination, agreed that the circular of April 8, 1925, was not fair if it conveyed to the minds of the persons receiving it that the plaintiffs were "defaulters" in the ordinary sense of the word.

[The case is proceeding as we go to press.

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., Chairman of the Governing Body, took the chair at the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, N., on Friday last, when Mr. John M. Gatti, Chairman of the London County Council, opened the new building attached to the old school.

The Chairman, in the course of his statement, said that the building was not absolutely complete, but it had been decided to open it, firstly because it coincided with their annual conversazione, and secondly, because the need for more space was too pressing. The old buildings were quite inadequate in size, and both students and teachers were badly cramped. In spite of that, however, there had been since the opening year an annual increase of 10 per cent. He felt that the embryo craftsmen of the building trades of North London would have to look to this Institute for their building education.

Mr. John M. Gatti then delivered his address, in the course of which he said that the chairman had made clear to them the circumstances of the rebuilding necessary. £21,000 had been granted by the L.C.C. for this extension work—money which was granted freely because the Council recognised the value of the work the Northern Polytechnic was doing. He believed that there had there 400 whole-time students, 200 part-time students, and no fewer than 2,500 evening workers, and the roll was still increasing. That was a record on which the Council was ready to congratulate them. Should further extensions be required, they could be sure of the utmost sympathy from the London County Council. The Polytechnics stood for the ideal of providing opportunities for the very best technical training that could be given. More than ever in these days of world competition should our young men be educated in the highest developments of the professions.

His Worship the Mayor of Islington, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gatti, said that the value of the Polytechnic was known to all. He would like to congratulate Mr. Gatti on his appointment to the Chair of the London County Council.

Sir Lulham Pound, Bart., in seconding the motion, said that the school was a leading force in architectural and building education.

Capt. O. Wakeman, M.A., Chairman of the L.C.C., Higher Education Sub-Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and Mr. G. H. Gater seconded. The latter said that Mr. Roberts in the past two years had considerably aided the carrying through of the new building by his energetic conduct. He would like to express on behalf of himself and his colleagues how much they owed to him.

Mr. Gatti then opened the new building and proceedings terminated with a view of the various exhibits of craftsmanship, drawings, &c., done during the year.

In the Principal's report for the session 1925-26 it was stated that the great success of the architectural and building department was partly due to the fact that the head, Mr. Bennett, was himself in practice as an architect and in close touch with the building trade, knowing by experience the qualifications desirable for students entering architects' offices.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers
berdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ccrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ireton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ltrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
shington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
yisham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
anbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
arnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arn-taple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
arrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
asingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
edford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
erwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
exhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
irkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
irmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
olton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
radford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2
radford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
raintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
righton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
romsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
romyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
urnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
uxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
anterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
atham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
elmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
eltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
hester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
hesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
horley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
irencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
lacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
olchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
oventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
anbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
rewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
romer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
arlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
eal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
enbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
erby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
evizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
ewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
oncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
orchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
orking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
overcourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
rilfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
roitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
udley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
urham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
astbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ly	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
xeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/6	1/2½
xmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
akenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
elixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
olkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
rome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
lossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
loucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
odalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
oole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
osport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
antham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
eat Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
imsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
uildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
alifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
arrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
artlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
astings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
atfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
erne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
itchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
oddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
olt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
uddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
unstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
untingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
le of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
swich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
eighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
idderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ing's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
eamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers	Slaters	Plum-bers	Pain-ters	Lab-ourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 546)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A. Surveyor, S; Engineer, E; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

APR. 4.—**Bootle.**—HOUSES.—Fourteen houses, on Bailey-drive, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Bury St. Edmunds.**—COTTAGES.—Four blocks of cottages on Grove Park housing site, for T.C. R. H. Beaumont, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Carlisle.**—LIGHTING.—Electric, in Ashley-st. school, for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., S., 18, Fisher-st.

APR. 4.—**Coventry.**—DEMOLITION.—Of certain old buildings at and near the corner of Lower Ford-st. and Far Gosford-st., for T.C. E. H. Ford, City E. and S.

APR. 4.—**Cowbridge.**—WALLING.—Masonry retaining wall at the rear of Pembroke-terr., Thomastown, Llanharan, for R.D.C. G. E. Morris, 79, Eastgate-st.

APR. 4.—**Dublin.**—MAINTENANCE.—Of slated roofs, sundry Corporation buildings, for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

APR. 4.—**Durham.**—PAINTING.—Outside of various County Police Stations and houses, for C.C. Wm. J. Merrett, C.E. and S., 43, Old Elvet, Durham.

APR. 4.—**Dursley.**—CONVENIENCE.—At Wotton-under-Edge, for R.D.C. G. Fry, Long-st., Wotton-under-Edge.

APR. 4.—**Edinburgh.**—EXTENSIONS.—Alterations and extension of office chambers at Castle-terr., for P.C. J. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A., 47, Charlotte-st., Leith.

APR. 4.—**Gildersome.**—HOUSES.—Eight houses on Vicarage site, for U.D.C. W. Wilby, S.

APR. 4.—**Kent.**—OPEN AIR SCHOOL.—Erection of at Wickham-st., Bexley Welling, in the county of Kent, for the Kent Education Committee. County Education A., Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s., in the form of a cheque, payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

APR. 4.—**Kiltormer.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also improving Kiltormer National School. Rev. P. J. Nagle, Lawrencetown, Ballinasloe.

APR. 4.—**Macclesfield.**—HOUSES.—Fourteen at Jackla., Woodford, near Stockport, for R.D.C. G. Clayton, A., 4, Wellington-st., Stockport. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 4.—**Penzance.**—REPAIRS.—Public buildings, for T.C. F. Latham, S.

APR. 4.—**St. Germans.**—CHAPEL.—Chapel and Sunday school at Bethany, St. Germans, for the Wesleyan Reform Union. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Midland Bank-chambers., Liskeard.

APR. 4.—**Steyning East.**—HOUSES.—2 houses at Poynings, for R.D.C. G. W. Warr, S. Dep. £1 1s.

APRIL 4.—**Walsall.**—GENERATING STATION EXTENSIONS.—New boiler house, extension of engine house-switch annexe, &c., extensions of pumping station, various external works, for the Walsall Corporation. E. M. Lacey, M.Inst.C.E., 12, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 4.—**Westbourne.**—HOUSES.—Eight houses on the Southbourne site, and eight on Nutbourne site, for R.D.C. J. Auty, A.R.I.B.A., A., 16, Queen-st., Emsworth. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 4.—**Winchester.**—REPAIRS.—At elementary schools, for E.C. T. Holt, Clerk to E.C.

APR. 5.—**Abingdon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 26 non-parlour type houses on the Council's Boxhill housing estate, Abingdon, for the Borough Council. B.S., Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 5.—**Bri Chualann.**—DWELLINGS.—81 workmen's dwellings, for U.D.C. E. M. Murphy, S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 5.—**Cheadle and Gatley.**—PAINTING.—On sites at Oak-rd., Cheadle; Finney-la., Stockport Etchells; Woods-la., Cheadle Hulme; Adswood-rd., Cheadle Hulme, for U.D.C. J. Fothergill E. and S.

APR. 5.—**Chipping Norton.**—COTTAGES.—Six pairs at Leafield, for R.D.C. A. T. Green, S., 5, Enstone-rd., Charlbury.

APR. 5.—**Croydon.**—NURSES' HOME.—Erection of nurses' home for 56 beds, at the Croydon Mental Hospital, Upper Warlingham, Surrey, for the County B.C. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Parliament-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

APR. 5.—**Fleet.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Fleet, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 5.—**Hungerford.**—HOUSES.—26, for R.D.C. W. S. Raine, S. and A. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 5.—**Shepton Mallet.**—HOUSES.—Ten pairs on a site near Binegar Green, Emborough, for R.D.C. T. Mellhuish, A., Park-rd.

APR. 5.—**Tendring.**—COTTAGES.—Twelve, at Lawford, for R.D.C. F. G. Vincent-Brown, A., Dovercourt Bay.

APR. 5.—**Walton-le-Dale.**—HOUSES.—Twenty houses on Collins-rd. site at Bamber Bridge, for U.D.C. J. Leigh, S.

APR. 6.—**Barnstaple.**—HOUSES.—22 non-parlour on Mill-rd. and Pottington-rd. sites, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 6.—**Belfast.**—HEATING.—By low pressure hot-water heating system of Ormeau Park Public Elementary school, for C.B. Education A., College-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 6.—**Donabate.**—REPAIRS.—Removing existing slating and re-slating about 790 squares of roofs at Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate. S. J. McClure, Chief Engineer, Portrane Mental Hospital.

APR. 6.—**Exmouth.**—RENOVATIONS.—Internal and external at Stoke Lyne, Withycombe, for Devon C.C. County Architect, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

APR. 6.—**Flockton.**—HOUSES.—12, for U.D.C. W. Dickinson, C., 70, Westgate, Wakefield.

✱APR. 6.—**London.**—EXTENSION, &C.—Extension of the laundry and certain other work connected therewith at the St. Marylebone Home, Northumberland-st., W.1, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone. Constantine & Vernon, F./A.R.I.B.A., 82, Mortimer-st., W.1, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on 4th, 5th, and 6th. Dep. £1 (Treasury Note).

APR. 6.—**Melksham.**—STATION.—Police station and four married quarters, for Wilts C.C. T. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Trowbridge. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 6.—**Nantwich.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Nantwich, for the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 6.—**St. Helens.**—HOUSES.—10 semi-detached at Nettlestone, for U.D.C. L. F. Phillips, C., Alexandra-rd., High Park, Ryde.

APR. 6.—**Winchester.**—HOUSES.—40, at Battery Hill, for T.C. City S.

APR. 7.—**Belfast.**—RAILINGS.—Iron railings, gates and grilles, electric lighting and power installations, &c., at New Museum and Art Gallery, Botanic Gardens Park, for C.B. R. Meyer, T.C.

APR. 7.—**Leeds.**—WIRING.—Electrical wiring of certain blocks and electric bell installation at the Institution, Beckett-st., for B.G. J. Edwin Storr, consulting engineer, Midland Bank-chambers, 13, Bond-st. Dep. £1.

APR. 7.—**London.**—HOUSE REPAIRS.—Repairs of 15 houses on Laycock-st. site, fronting to Highbury Station-rd., Islington, N.1, for the Islington B.C. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 120, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Dep. £1.

APR. 7.—**Norwich.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school at Catton, for T.C. C. J. Brown, A. and S., Cathedral Offices, The Close. Dep. £10.

APR. 7.—**Rower.**—BUILDING.—Station for Garda Siochana at the Rower, co. Kilkenny, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

APR. 8.—**Acton.**—CONVENIENCES.—At South Acton recreation ground, for T.C. B.E.

APR. 8.—**Caynham.**—RESTORATION.—Of Caynham Church. Nicholson & Clarke, A.'s., King-st., Hereford.

APR. 8.—**Guildford.**—EXTENSIONS.—At central substation at Onslow-st., for T.C. May & Hawes, engineers, 36, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 8.—**King's Lynn.**—HOUSES.—Six on the Loke-rd. estate and 16 on the Chase estate, for T.C. B.S.

✱APR. 8.—**Southsea Common.**—Erection of reinforced concrete bandstand, for Portsmouth C.C. A. W. Ward, City E., Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £2.

APR. 9.—**Erpingham.**—PAINTING.—Outside of cottages, as follows: Mundesley (4), Southrepps (4), Aylmerton (4), East Runton (4), Holt (16), for R.D.C. A. R. Tuddenham, St. Peter's-rd., Sheringham.

APR. 9.—**Evesham.**—BATHROOM.—At isolation block, for B.G. R. J. Atkinson, Union Offices.

APR. 9.—**Heanor.**—HOUSES.—50 parlour-type, for U.D.C. R. Archer, Housing Architect.

APR. 9.—**Rathmines and Pembroke.**—PAINTING.—Also repairs to Isolation Hospital, Clonskeagh, for Joint Hospital Board. S. Mason, secretary, Town Hall, Rathmines.

APR. 9.—**Roughton Heath.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Isolation Hospital, for Erpingham, North Walsham, and Sheringham Joint Hospital Committee. A. R. Tuddenham, St. Peter's-rd., Sheringham.

APR. 9.—**Tarbert.**—WALL.—180 ft. of concrete wharf wall with stone filling behind at Tarbert, Lochfyne, for Harbour Master. J. S. Henderson, Clerk to Harbour Authority, The Hollies, Lochgilphead.

APR. 9.—**Walsall.**—SHOPS.—Five shops and houses on the Miners' Arms site, High-st., Bloxwich, for C.B. J. Taylor, E. and S. Dep. £1.

APR. 9.—**West Walton.**—REBUILDING.—"Robin Hood and Little John" public-house, for Steward & Patteson, Ltd., Pockthorpe Brewery, Norwich. Mr. Massingham, St. James-st., King's Lynn.

APRIL 11.—**Doncaster.**—WAREHOUSE.—Erection of new warehouse adjoining the L. & N.E. Ry. Co., H. & B. and G.C. Section, Great North-road, Doncaster for the Doncaster Mutual Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd. T. H. Johnson, society's architect, 20, Priory-place, Doncaster. Dep. £5.

APR. 11.—**Driffield.**—HEATING.—Supplying and fixing heating apparatus for Vagrant Wards and Infirmary, at the Poor Law Institution, 19, Bridlington-rd., for B.G. Geo. Harker, C.

APR. 11.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions and repairs to the Mansion House, Dawson-st., for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

APR. 11.—**Fethard.**—HOUSES.—10 for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 11.—**Glasgow.**—TRADES.—Jobbing mason work, plumber and gasfitter work, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

APR. 11.—**Gravesend.**—REDECORATIONS.—At Market Hall, for T.C. B.E. and S., 5, Woodville-terr.

APR. 11.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Internal redecoration and external painting at 83, Westmount-rd., Eltham, S.E., for Lewisham B.G. W. R. Owen, C., 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E.13.

APR. 11.—**Menston.**—PAINTING.—Outside of several buildings at the Mental Hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Wakefield.

APR. 11.—**Newton-in-Makerfield.**—HOUSES.—15 houses on housing estate at South Mesnes, Earlestown, for U.D.C. J. Elson, A.R.I.B.A., Market-chambers.

APR. 11.—**Welwyn.**—HOUSES.—10 at Woolmer Green, and 6 at Burnham Green, for R.D.C. H. G. Cherry, A., 7, Buckingham-st., Adelphi, W.C.2. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 12.—**Castleford.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Temple-st. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Dudley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Dudley for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 12.—**Goole.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water apparatus at Old Goole Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Horsham.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 11 pairs in various parishes of two various designs for the R.D.C. W. R. Guildford, 42, Albion-terrace Horsham. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.—**Horsham.**—WELLS.—Sinking of five wells on various sites, for the R.D.C. W. R. Guildford 42, Albion-terrace, Horsham.

APR. 12.—**London.**—CASUAL WARDS.—Erection of at Edmonton House, 77, Bridport-rd., Edmonton, for Edmonton Union. G. A. Lewis, Acting C. to the Guardians, Board Room, 77, Bridport-st., Edmonton. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 12.—**Milnrow.**—HOUSES.—30 non-parlour type on the Two Bridges-rd. site, Newhey, for U.D.C. A. Travis, A., Union Bank Chambers, Rochdale. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 12.—**Thurscroft.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water, at Thurscroft Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Wallasey.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations to administrative block, Infectious Disease Hospital, Mill-lane, Wallasey, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.—**West Riding.**—INSTALLATIONS.—Providing and fixing low-pressure hot-water installation at (1) Darton Kexborough school, and (2) South Hiendley school, for C.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Worsborough.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to heating installation at Birdwell Council School for West Riding C.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱APR. 13.—**Gravesend.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 11 houses on the King's Farm estate, for the Corporation J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., B.A., 5, Woodville-ter. Gravesend. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 13.—**Kirkburton.**—PAINTING.—Outside of several buildings at the Storthes Hall Mental Hospital for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E. Wakefield.

APR. 13.—**London.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at schools, London-rd., Mitcham, Surrey, for Holborn B.G. Chas. J. Cross, C., 53, Clerkenwell-rd. E.C.1. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 13.—**Portsmouth.**—SUB-STATIONS.—At Purbrook and Waterlooville, for Electricity Department B. Handley, Engineer and Manager.

APR. 13.—**Prestwich.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating the interior of church and female infirmary main building, for County Mental Hospital Committee A. R. Dowling, Clerk and Steward.

✱APR. 14.—**Devon.**—ADDITIONS.—To the School Chapel, Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Wykeham Chancellor, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A., 19, Duke-st. Chelmsford, Essex. Dep. £3 3s.

✱APR. 14.—**France.**—MEMORIAL.—Construction of a memorial to the missing at Soissons. The Secretary Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission 82, Baker-st., London, W.1, marked "Memorial to the Missing, Soissons." Dep. £10 10s.

✱APR. 14.—**London.**—DECORATION.—At the Dulwich Liberal and Radical Club. The Secretary of the Club 110A, Lordship-la., S.E.22.

APR. 14.—**Soissons.**—MEMORIAL.—To Missing at Soissons in France. Secretary, Works Department Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker-st., W.1. Dep. £10 10s.

APR. 14.—**Tiverton.**—ADDITIONS.—To the school chapel, for Governors of Blundell's School. W. Chancellor, F.R.I.B.A., 19, Duke-st., Chelmsford Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 15.—**Mullingar.**—RESTORATION.—Of building for Garda Siochana at Mullingar, co. Westmeath, for Commissioners of Public Works, T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

APR. 16.—**Ashford.**—HOUSES.—60 non-parlour type at Beaver-la., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 16.—**Old Fletton.**—HOUSES.—32 parlour type in pairs, 88 non-parlour type, in blocks of four, for U.D.C. H. W. Hawkins, A.

APR. 16.—**Wednesbury.**—HOUSES.—24 non-parlour type on Wellcroft-st., for T.C. A. Booth, B.E. and S. Town Hall, Wednesbury. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 18.—**Barnes.**—BUILDING EXTENSIONS.—To the Electricity Works, High-st., Mortlake, for the Barnes U.D.C. E. and S., Council House, High-st. Mortlake.

✱APR. 19.—**New Malden.**—Parochial hall, Coombe-rd., for Church Council. Bailey & Dudley, architects 92, Victoria-st., S.W. 1. Dep. £2 2s.

✱APR. 21.—**Sheffield.**—Erection of a public abattoir and wholesale meat market, for C.C. T.C., Town Hall, Sheffield. Dep. £2 2s.

✱APR. 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of school to accommodate 880 scholars at Blackhal Colliery new Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 340, Old Elvet Durham.

—**Blackpool.**—HOUSES.—13 houses in Newbury-av South Shore. W. Butler & Co., 102, Church-st.

—Lancaster.—EXTENSIONS.—To Lancaster Royal Grammar School, for County E.C. S. Wilkinson, R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.
—Manchester.—ALDITIONS.—Also alterations to Independent Methodist Sunday School, Mill-st., Bradford. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 88, Mosley-st.

MATERIALS, etc.

APR. 4.—Hebburn.—HIGHWAY MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. H. Paterson, S.
APR. 4.—Hoylake and West Kirby.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. E. and S.
APR. 4.—Pudsey.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. E. Evans, T.C.
APR. 4.—Watford.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. W. Rix, C.
APR. 5. — Belchamp. — ROAD MATERIALS. — For R.D.C. S. Allpress, S.
APR. 5.—Oakengates.—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For U.D.C. S.
APR. 5.—Romford.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. G. Beaumont, E. and S.
APR. 5.—Sligo.—PIPING.—9,800 yds. 5 in. turned and bored water piping, and approximately 280 yds. 6 in. ditto, for Corporation. F. P. McLynn, Acting C.C.
APR. 5.—Southampton.—BROKEN GRANITE.—For C.B. J. A. Crowther, B.E., 33, French-st.
APR. 6.—Atherton.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C.
APR. 6.—Herefordshire.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For C.C. G. H. Jack, C.S., Hereford.
APR. 6.—Leeds.—KERB.—2,500 lin. yds. of rough punched granite kerb, and 500 lin. yds. of dressed granite kerb, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, 155, Kirkstall-rd.
APR. 6.—London.—PIPING.—Wrought-iron or mild steel piping, &c., for Bombay, Baroda & Central India Rly. Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, 91, Petty France, S.W.1. Charge 10s.
APR. 7.—Bridge.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. S. Sladden, Highway S., Littlebourne, Canterbury.
APR. 7.—Southwell.—WATER SUPPLY.—415 tons of 8 in., 7 in., 6 in., 5 in., 4 in., 3 in. and 2 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E.'s, Milton Chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £3. 3s.
APR. 8.—Bexhill.—STONE, &C.—For T.C. G. Ball, B.S.
APR. 8.—Bolton-upon-Dearne.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. W. H. Adams, S.
APR. 8.—Cuckfield.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. H. L. Richardson, S.
APR. 8.—Eastry.—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. D. E. Foster, Chotagur, Dover-rd., Sandwich; and W. Goodsell, South Bank, Ash, near Canterbury. District S.'s.
APR. 8.—London.—STEELWORK.—Structural steelwork, points and crossings, for South Indian Rly. Co. R. White & Partners, E.'s, 3, Victoria-st., S.W.1.
APR. 9.—Glasgow.—MATERIALS.—Various, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.
APR. 11.—Birkenhead.—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For C.B. F. E. Spencer, Borough Electrical Engineer, Craven-st.
APR. 11.—Edinburgh.—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &C.—For T.C. A. Grierson, T.C.
APR. 25.—South Mimms.—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For R.D.C. G. Simcox, S., Potters Bar.
—Aldershot.—SLATES, &C.—120,000, for T.C. J. Neave, B.S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

APR. 5.—Chesterfield. —SEWERAGE. — Bio-aeration sewage disposal works, for R.D.C. H. Taylor, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.
APR. 5.—Surrey.—RECONSTRUCTION.—For (1) of Sidlow bridges on Reigate-Hookwood main road, and (2) widening or new chapel Green bridge, on the London-Eastbourne main road, for C.C. W. P. Robinson, C.S., Milner-rd. Annexe, Kingston-on-Thames. Dep. £5 5s. each.
APR. 7.—Johannesburg.—BRIDGE WORK.—Steel and cast-iron bridge work, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1.
APR. 7.—Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre.—MAINS.—550 lin. yds. 14 in. diameter, 2,100 12 in., 1,200 11 in., 1,300 9 in., 3,100 7 in., 3,700 6 in., and 350 4 in. mains, together with necessary valves, hydrants, &c., and the construction of meter, break pressure and other chambers, at Polytechnic, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Civil E.'s, Pontypridd. Dep. £10 10s.
APR. 7.—Seaton Burn.—SEWERAGE.—Laying about 300 yds. of 27 in. and 30 in. cast-iron outfall sewers partly in tunnel and across rocks into the sea at Seaton Sluice, together with a storage tank, for Valley Joint Sewerage Committee. Taylor & Wallin, E.'s, 47, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £5.
APR. 7.—Southwell.—WATER SUPPLY.—Laying and jointing of about seven miles of 8 in., 7 in., 6 in., 5 in., 4 in., 3 in. and 2 in. cast-iron water mains, and the construction of a service reservoir at Bilsthorpe, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, E.'s, Milton Chambers Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 8.—Shardlow. — WATERWORKS. — Comprising supplying and laying 1,954 yds. of 8 in. and 1,328 yds. of 4 in. cast iron pipes, the construction of two concrete reservoirs; also erection of pumping station and brick settlement tank, with other appurtenant works, for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil Engineers, Burton Buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 9.—Altham.—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening of bridge and approaches, for Lancashire C.C. W. H. Schofield, C.S., Preston.
APR. 9.—Nottinghamshire.—BRIDGES.—Two ferro-concrete bridges with earth approaches over the L. and N.E. Rly. Co.'s main line at South Muskham and Barnby Moor, for C.C. J. Cracroft Haller, C.S., Dep. £5.
APR. 9.—Rotherham.—FILTERS.—Two percolating filters, 36 ft. 6 in. diam., sludge drying beds, engine house and pump well, and alterations to existing works, and also conversions of 36 privies into water closets and 46 new water closets, for R.D.C. C. O. Rawstron, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 11.—Holl.—FILTERS.—At reservoir, and for providing and laying the cast-iron pipes in connection, for Kirkcaldy and Dysart Water Works. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.
APR. 11.—London.—Eastern approaches to a new Lambeth bridge, viz., the widening and raising of a part of Albert Embankment, the widening, raising and diversion of a part of Lambeth-rd. and the reconstruction of the conduit tramways in these roads, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £5.
APR. 11.—Portsmouth.—DRAINAGE.—Two covered storm-water tanks; an outfall culvert; a double line of 48 in. diameter cast-iron outfall pipes carried on piles; the construction of baffle walls and overflow channels in existing storage tanks; additions to the compressing station, and other works adjacent to their existing storage tanks near Fort Cumberland, for T.C. G. Midgley Taylor, E., of John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.
APR. 12.—Dolgelley.—SEWERAGE.—500 lin. yds. 9 in. stoneware pipe sewer, 1,500 lin. yds. 6 in. stoneware pipe sewer, 150 lin. yds. 6 in. iron pipe sewer, 600 lin. yds. 6 in. iron pipe sewer, 500 lin. yds. 9 in. iron outfall sewer, together with manholes, flushing tanks, ventilating columns, also storage tanks, engine house, pump well and all other appurtenant works, at Fairbourne, for R.D.C. F. J. Rodwell, E., 37 and 38, Prudential Assurance Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 12.—Edinburgh.—BRIDGE.—Two steel plate web girder bridges respectively (of 48 ft. 6 in. and 25 ft. 8 in. skew span), including abutment and wing walls and with reinforced concrete decking, over Barnton branch of L.M.S. Rly. and Bridge No. 2 over Leith and Granton branch of L.M.S. Rly. on new Glasgow-Edinburgh-rd., for T.C. D. A. Donald, engineer, 271, Alexandra-parade, Glasgow. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 13. — Felsted. — RECONSTRUCTION. — Priory Bridge, No. 133, Felsted, carrying the district road from Felsted to Little Dunmow, over the Stebbing Brook, for Essex C.C. W. H. Morgan, C.S., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 20.—Perth.—VARIOUS.—Intake works and reservoir, and the laying of mains at Woody Islands, for Corporation. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, C.E., 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £5.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

APR. 4.—Airdrie.—ROADS.—Making of roads and footpaths, laying of sewers, and digging trenches only for water and gas pipes at Cairnhill-rd. site, for T.C. J. K. Frazer, B.E., Royal-buildings.
APR. 4.—Darton.—340 yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipe sewers, construction of manholes, and other appurtenant works for drainage of New Institute, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 4.—New Romney.—FOOTPATHS.—For T.C. F. Simmonds, B.S., 1, Blenheim-rd., Littlestone-on-Sea.
APR. 4.—Portslade-by-Sea.—EXTENSION.—Of sewer in Victoria-rd., from Links-rd. westward to the Eastern boundary of Recreation Ground with 12 in. diameter pipes, for U.D.C. D. V. Howard, 17, Station-rd. S.
APR. 4. — Torpoint. — MAKING-UP. — Barossa-rd., Barossa-pl., the lane between Rowe-st., Wellington-st. (north-east end), and North-hill-ter., and the lane at the rear of Wellington-st. (north-west end), Molesworth-ter., Waterloo-st., Trelawney-ter., Cambridge-ter., Merrifield-ter. and opening between Molesworth and North-hill-terraces, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 4. — Watford. — MAKING-UP.—Belgrave-av., Cassiobridge-rd., Neston-rd., Southwold-rd., and Windsor-rd., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 5.—Bury.—SEWER.—Main, in Seddon-la., Prestolee, Outwood, for R.D.C. J. Bolton, Sewage Works.
APR. 6.—Birmingham.—SEWER.—463 yds. of stoneware pipe sewers, together with manholes and other incidental works in Cob-lane, Northfield, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.
APR. 6.—Cardiff.—IMPROVEMENTS.—Improvement works and surface water sewers in St. Margaret's-rd., St. John's-crescent, St. Mary's-rd., St. Margaret's-place, and St. John's-place, Whitchurch; construction of earthenware pipe sewers, with manholes, &c., as follows:—(*a*) about 300 lin. yds. of 9 in., 12 in., and 15 in. diameter, at St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's Major, and (*b*) about 173 lin. yds. of 9 in., at Velindre-rd., Whitchurch; masonry retaining wall near Woodhill, Rhiwbina, Whitchurch; improvement of Michaelston-rd., parish of Michaelston-le-Pit; about 100 lin. yds. of 3 in. cast iron water main, Penuel-rd., parish of Pentyrch, for R.D.C. W. Farrow, S., 20, Park-place.
APR. 6.—Cheadle and Gatley.—SEWER.—434 yds. of 15 in. sewer and 2,577 yds. of 12 in. sewer with necessary manholes, junctions, ventilating shafts, &c., at Adswood and Ladybridge-rd., for U.D.C. J. Fothergill, E. and S.
APR. 6.—Heston and Isleworth.—MAKING-UP.—Denoigh-rd., Elmsworth-av. (part of), St. Heliers-av., Sunnycroft-rd. (part of), Tiverton-rd., Wellington-av. (part of), for U.D.C. J. G. Carey, S., Hounslow. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 6.—Hove.—PAVING.—Laying new paving and other works on the east side of York-av., between Furze Hill and Osmond-rd., for T.C. B.S.
APRIL 6.—Hove.—WOOD PAVING.—Laying wood paving in Hove-st. and in Sackville-rd. (about 6,960 yds. super.), for the B.C. B.S.'s Office, Town Hall, Hove.
APR. 6.—Leeds.—PAVING.—Reinstating of trench openings in the City; kerbing, flagging, paving and concreting, and tar paving footpaths in Harehills-lane, New-rd., Sheepscar, Ring-rd., Low Wortley, York-rd., laying of kerbs, tar-paved footpaths and tar-macadam carriageway on Meanwood housing estate, York and Selby-road housing estate, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer.
APRIL 7.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—SEWER.—882 yds. lin. of 9 in. pipe sewer, complete with manholes and ventilating columns, in Spring-lane, for R.D.C. J. P. Cook, S.
APR. 7.—Axbridge.—MAINS.—Water mains with sluice valves, air valves, hydrants, and all other connections, about 1,533 yds. of 4 in. diameter cast-iron coated pipes, 2,029 yds. of 3 in., for R.D.C. G. Parker Pearson, E., Dallas Chambers, Chippenham. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 7.—Bury.—SEWER.—160 lin. yds. of 18 in. diameter cast-iron sewer, together with manholes and all contingent works, situate at Fernhill, for C.B. J. A. Settle, B.E. Dep. £2.
APR. 7.—New Windsor.—ROADS.—Roads and sewers on a housing site, adjacent to 144 houses to be erected, for T.C. E. A. Stickland, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 8.—Bexhill.—KERBING.—1¾ miles of kerbing, shaping and resurfacing the carriageway with tarmacadam, and the laying of storm water drains in Mirfield-rd., for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 9.—Gateshead.—PATHS.—Cement path work on various roads and streets, for C.B. N. P. Pattinson, B.E.
APR. 9.—Gateshead.—PAVING.—Back Dryden-rd. East, from Joicey-rd. to Denewell-av., back Joicey-rd. South, Cleasby Gardens, part of, for C.B. N. P. Pattinson, B.E.
APR. 9.—Ham.—MAKING-UP.—Lock-rd., for U.D.C. S. C. T. Littlewood, C., 14, Church-st., Kingston-on-Thames.
APR. 9.—Rathmines and Rathgar.—ROAD.—Construction of Parnell-rd., for U.D.C. S.
APR. 9.—West Riding.—DRESSING.—Surface dressing with heavy bitumen, an approximate length of 99 miles of main roads and an approximate area of 1,342,700 super yards, for C.C. C.S., Wakefield.
APR. 9.— West Riding. — RECONSTRUCTION. — Of Leeds and Barnsdale and Leeds and Barnsdale Hook Moor Branch main roads between Pontefract and Castleford, for C.C. West Riding S., County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.
APR. 11.—Bushey.—SURFACING.—Herne-rd., Clapgate Farm estate, for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, S.
APR. 11.—Hendon.—MAKING-UP.—The Vale (second portion), Purley-av., Sanderstead-av., construction of new road, viz., Dersingham-rd., extension, for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5.
APR. 11.—Watford.—SEWER.—1,500 lin. yds. of 24 in. cast-iron sewer in waterlogged ground, together with manholes and other contingent works, for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 13.—Carshalton.—MAKING-UP.—At (1) Green Wrythe-la. and (2) The Culvers Estate, and (3) Wallace-cres. and (4) Weihurst-gdns., for U.D.C. W. Willis Gale, S. Dep £2.
APR. 13.—London.—ROADS.—Forming new footpaths and roadways, together with the incidental works, in Ferndene-rd., Elm Park (part) and Eastmearn-rd. (part), for Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 13.—Rawtenstall.—SEWERING.—Grange-rd., Constablelee, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1.
APR. 14. — Larne. — SEWERAGE. — Supplying and laying 1,564 lin. yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipes and 90 lin. yds. of cast-iron pipes, with the necessary manholes, flushing chambers, &c., in connection with sewerage system at Ballygally, for R.D.C. S. Robinson, Victoria-st.
APR. 16.—Inverness (Third District).—Raising above flood level of the road crossing the Spey between Kingussie and Ruthven, for C.C. A. M. Grant, Road S., Grantown-on-Spey. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News page* 515.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

APR. 5. — Hornsey. — Rutley, Vine & Gurney will include in their sale at the London Auction Mart, E.C., by order of the trustees, leasehold estate site, area of nearly one acre. Auctioneers, 6, George-st., N.W.1.

Public Appointments.

APR. 4.—Durham.—(1) Architectural Assistant; (2) Architectural Assistant; (3) District Clerk of Works; (4) Clerk of Works, required by Durham C.C. Director of Education, Shire Hall, Durham. Stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
APR. 5.—Dewsbury.—Qualified Clerk of Works required at once by the Building Committee of the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary Board. Secretary to the Board.
★APR. 6.—Gloucestershire.—Architectural Assistan in the Architect's Department required for not less than 18 months by the Gloucestershire County Council. R. S. Phillips, County Education Architect, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
★APR. 9.—Peterborough.—Depot Superintendent required by the City Council. W. H. A. Court, A.M.Inst.C.E., C.E. and S., Broadway, Peterborough.
APR. 11.—Skipton.—(1) Architectural Assistant, (2) General Assistant required by the U.D.C. C., Town Hall, Skipton.
★APR. 16.—St. Helens.—One Architectural Assistant, two Junior Engineering Assistants, one Building Inspector, required by the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E., Town Hall, St. Helens.
★APRIL 23.—Birmingham.—ASSISTANT MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE.—In the School of Architecture, required by the City of Birmingham Education Committee. P. D. Innes, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Margaret-st., Birmingham.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

APPLEBY.—T.C. are to build six more houses at £2,950. Present builders doing the work.

BARKING TOWN.—U.D.C. are to invite tenders for pavilion on site between bandstand and tennis courts in the park.—Council are considering the exchange of land in Blake-av. for land on Upney estate north, for Mann, Crossman & Paulin.—Architect is to prepare plans for houses on Upney estate.—U.D.C. passed plans: 3 houses in Victoria-rd., G. Saxton; factory, Abbey-rd., W. Warne & Co., Ltd.; 6 houses, Hulse-av., and 22 houses in Buller-rd., for E. Glenny & Son.

BARNES (CASTLENAU).—L.C.C. recommend, subject to M.H. consent, that a strip of land having frontage to Washington-rd., be sold to J. Clegg for private garages.

BEXLEY.—U.D.C. passed plans: 6 lock-up garages, 303, Broadway, for W. Martin & Son, per Messrs. Humphries, Hollom, Ltd.; 4 houses, Albion-rd., W. A. Smith; 6 houses, Palmeira-rd., for Barnes & Bridge, per A. Hargreaves; 36 bungalows, Brampton-rd., and Pickford-rd., for Brampton Estates Co., per A. H. Jennings; 4 houses, Hansol-rd., for E. J. Garlick & Son, per A. Hargreaves; 12 houses, Ethronvi-rd., for G. N. Covill, per A. Hargreaves; 14 houses, Little Danson estate, in lieu of 16 for Mr. T. H. Jones, per A. Hargreaves; 4 houses, Arbuthnot-la., C. S. Fairman.

BLACKPOOL.—B.S. has been instructed to prepare schemes as follows:—Junction of Devonshire-rd. and Talbot-rd., shelter and conveniences; Layton Tram terminus, combined shelter and conveniences; Bispham, shelter and conveniences at junction of new road, by-pass road and Red Bank-rd.; Talbot-sq., reconstruction of conveniences; Preston New-rd., and Whitegate-drive corner, shelter and conveniences; Grasmere-rd. and Condor-grove, shelter and conveniences; St. Chad's Embayment, underground lavatories and conveniences; Promenade (opposite West-st.), conveniences to be extended; Promenade (near Wellington Hotel), conveniences to be extended.—Borough Electrical Engineer submitted plan, prepared by B.S., for extension of buildings at the Electricity Works, and C.B. resolved that plan be approved, and application be made to the Electricity Commissioners for sanction to borrow £6,000 for the work.—Council approved plans by Borough Electrical Engineer and Tramway Manager in respect of ladies' and gentlemen's lavatory accommodation at the Talbot-rd. motor bus station.—Application is to be made to M.H. for the sanction to borrowing £6,000 for 13 houses on the St. John's estate; £4,350 for eight houses on the Layton estate; and £62,000 for 134 houses at Bispham.—Council resolved to agree to the provision of a site at Gynn Gardens for conveniences.—Borough Electrical Engineer is to erect a transformer substation at the rear of Hawes Side-lane police station.

BOLSOVER.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to £12,800 for 30 houses on Whaley Thornes housing site.

BOSTON.—Boston Docks Management Committee decided to proceed with extending the north and south docks.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Plans have been passed by Guardians for extension of the casual wards at Fairmile House, and are to be submitted to M.H. for approval.

BRADFORD.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £93,050 for 150 houses at Shirley Manor, Wyke, by direct labour.—B.E. has approved proposal to close the Odsal House Residential School for the Blind and adapt the premises for use as a day open-air school.—Council decided to build on land opposite Argus buildings tramway loading station and shelter.—Decided that the scheme for the extension of the Valley-rd. electricity station buildings on land purchased for that purpose, at £224,605, be approved.—On application of the Yeadon U.D.C., Council recommend 37,830 sq. yds. of land forming part of the Esholt estate, on the Kirkstall and Otley-rd., near Whack House, Henshaw, as housing site.—City A. has been instructed to prepare plans and estimate of the cost of erecting combined baths and library premises on the Bierley housing site.—City E. and City A. together prepared plans with respect to proposals for the erection of a public hall on certain sites in the city.—M.H. sanctioned £3,448 for erection on the Odsal housing site of eight dwellings.—Committee examined plan submitted by City A. showing conversion of Wyke Branch Library to the open access system at £240 and, subject to approval, gave instructions to City A. to obtain tenders.

BRAMPTON (CUMBERLAND).—Plans passed by the R.D.C.: 10 houses on Crossgate site, and 21 on Brampton site, for Brampton Public Utility Soc., Ltd.

BRENTFORD.—A £11,975 tender for new hospital has been accepted.

BROMLEY.—T.C. passed plans: H. F. Thoburn, 92 houses, Road No. 7, Bromley Park Garden estate; Ecott, Widgery & Ecott, 12 houses, Southlands-rd.

CAVAN.—C.C. requested the S. to submit specification and estimates for repairs to courthouses.

CHATHAM.—Corporation will shortly invite tenders for constructing a further 11 miles of sewers. W. H. Radford & Son, civil engineers, Nottingham.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for offices and showrooms for the Newcastle Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

CLONES.—A new cinema company has been granted permission by U.C. to build a hall in Cara-st.

COALVILLE.—U.D.C. decided to apply for sanction to 20 subsidy houses.

CORK.—The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs has stated that arrangements had been made to start another 200 houses, the sites for which had already been obtained.

COVENTRY.—T.C. recommend schemes for the prevention of flooding and for the improvement of watercourses, at £51,700.—Also lock-up garages at the Radford housing estate, at £980. T.C. passed plans: Eight houses, Dane-rd., Ives & Rushby; 17 houses, Whoberley-av., H. Adams; six houses, Lythall's-lane, A. Ward; six houses, Saxon-rd., Ives & Rushby; eight houses, Victory-rd., T. J. Webb; 10 houses, Browett-rd., Robinson & Hadden; four houses, Ashwood-av., J. A. Parker; six houses, Browett-rd., G. Spooner & Son; eight houses, Roman-rd., G. Claridge.

CROYDON.—C.B. recommend, subject to approval, the B.E. be instructed to prepare a scheme for the development of a piece of land adjoining the Woodside School, containing an area of 1¾ acres.—Plans passed: Thorman & White, 10 houses and garages, Wharncliffe-gardens; L. W. Harris, six shops and houses, Thorntonrd.; P. Richardson, 14 houses, Thornton-rd., adj. Broughton-rd.; G. Parris, four houses, Bromley-hill.

DOWNPATRICK.—U.D.C. is seeking sanction to loan £7,500 for 24 houses.

GALWAY.—U.D.C. propose to spend £7,000 on waterworks improvements, and £1,150 on repairs to mortuary churches and caretaker's residence at Prospect Hill.

GATESHEAD.—Plans of buildings for new school at Carr's Hill, estimated cost of which amounts to £32,683, have been before the Works Sub-Committee of E.C. E.C. decided that T.C. be asked to approve of the plans and estimated cost, subject to approval of B.E.—Preliminary plans of proposed All Saints' R.C. school have been generally approved by the Board.

GISBOROUGH.—U.D.C. approved plans for the erection of police station and a R.C. church.

GUILDFORD.—A new elementary school costing about £14,200 is to be built for Slyfield Green and Bellfields districts.

HENDON.—U.D.C. passed plans: Nine pairs of semi-detached houses, Hillside-grove, Mill Hill, S. W. Woodward, per Cude & Woodward; three flats and two garages, Woodstock-rd., Golders Green, J. Gibb, junr.; six flats corner of Hoop-la. and Golders Green-cres., Golders Green, Messrs. Edmonsons; sports pavilion, Farm-av., Child's Hill, B. E. Sutcliffe; 16 houses, Holmbush estate, Economic House Builders, Ltd.—M.H. sanctioned D.C. £71,120 for 156 houses at Kingsbury-rd.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—U.D.C. passed plans: Harvey & Co., 6 houses, Heston-rd.; Adams, Holden & Pearson, extension of Mogden Hospital; C. E. Langer & Co., 276 houses, Beaversfield estate; J. P. Blake, 10 houses, Heath-rd.; H. G. Howes, 4 houses, Bulstrode-rd.

ILFORD.—T. C. passed plans: H. G. Needham, 14 houses, 10–36, Ellesmere-gdns.; G. Baines & Son, Congregational church, Green-la., corner of Broomhill-rd.; G. V. Beauclark, 6 houses, 65–75, Vaughan-gdns.; Suburban Developments, Ltd., 16 houses, 1–31, Albemarle-gdns., and 9 shops and dwellings, 6–14, Victoria-parade, Cranbrook-rd.; A. Romain, 5 shops and dwellings, 748–756, Green-la.

ILKLEY.—U.D.C. made application to M.H. for £22,176, for 56 houses.

KINGSTON.—Hospital Committee of Guardians recommend architect to prepare a scheme for operating theatre, an anæsthetic room, and a sterilising room.

LONDON (BATTERSEA).—B.C. recommend application to L.C.C. for £3,727 for seventh block of tenements, Plough-rd. area.—Application is to be made for £10,200 for 18 tements in Latchmere-rd.—Council has received L.C.C. sanction to borrowing £3,400 for sixth block of tenements, Plough-rd. area.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—L.C.C. recommend that £12,360 for necessary buildings and the adaptation of the existing premises on the Upton House site (Hackney, S.), for a central school, a day open-air school, divisional offices, and the provision of quarters for the schoolkeeper, be approved.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. passed plans: W. J. Scudamore, Ltd., eight houses, Dallinger-rd.; J. G. Stephenson, for L.C.C., 67 houses, Downham estate; Eaglen Bros., six houses, Burnt Ash-hill; H. T. Champion & Son, 16 houses, Holmesley-rd.

LONDON (TOTTENHAM).—L.C.C. recommend, subject to consent of M.H., that site at White Hart-la. estate in Lordship-la., be let to Miss M. L. Allen and Miss N. Hunton for the erection of shop premises.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £1,333 for housing purposes.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £30,000 for housing purposes.

LOVERSALL.—St. Catherine's Hall and extensive grounds has been acquired by Messrs. Thomson & Dixon, Ltd., who intend to develop estate and convert the hall into residential flats.

MALVERN.—Subject to M.H. approval, Council propose to build 16 houses on the Belmont site.—Tenders are to be invited for 18 houses on the Pound Bank-rd. and Lower Chase-rd.

MERTON AND MORDEN.—U.D.C. are to utilise land with frontage to Cannon Hill-lane between Martinway and Cannon-hill Common, for housing purposes.

MITCHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans: Crematorium Co., 139 houses, Longthornton-rd.; Wates, Ltd., 24 houses, Grove-rd.; W. Pyle, 4 houses, Commonside-East.

MOORTHORPE.—New R.C. church and presbytery are to be erected for the Rev. J. McNiff. Architects, Holton & Fox, Dewsbury.

NAIRN.—Inquiry has been held by M.T. into the T.C. proposed new harbour scheme.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation passed plans submitted by Armstrong College authorities for four-story building, as a school of Mining. Architect, A. Dunbar Smith (London).—Plans for 54 houses were also approved.

NORTHALLERTON.—In aid of the fund for building a new Roman Catholic church at Northallerton, a sale of work has been held.

PLYMOUTH.—C.B. received sanction for following:—£17,303, 36 flats at Mount Stone, and £7,097, 15 flats at Battery-st., Stonehouse.—E.C. are to be offered a site abutting on the west side of Swilly-rd. between Lark Hill and Austin-av., for schools.—M.H. approved erection of 208 houses on the Higher Mount Gold estate.—Plans passed: W. Littleton & Son, six houses, Lyndhurst-rd.; Pengelly Bros., four houses, Ocean-st.; T. Doney & Son, four houses, new road, Beacon Down estate; J. O. Butler, eight houses, Hillcrest-av.; W. J. Burch, five houses, Thornbury Park-rd.; M. Olver, five houses, Hillcrest-av.; Russell, garage, 6, De-la-Hay-av.; W. Webb, six garages rear of 1 to 6, Beaumont-st.

PORTADOWN.—T.C. seeking sanction to borrow £6,500 to be expended in demolition of the Shambles and erection of fire station and public lavatories.

PORTSTEWART.—Plans for club-house to be erected by Portstewart Golf Club have been approved by U.D.C.

RYHILL.—Scheme is being considered by R.D.C. for public abattoir.

ST. AUSTELL.—Joint Isolation Hospital Board propose erecting isolation hospital at £6,000 in lieu of the original scheme, which was estimated at £15,000.

SCARBOROUGH.—M.H. sanction £1,190 for two shelters and extension to shelter by T.C.

SHEPTON MALLET.—R.D.C. approved purchase of eight acres for £600 as a housing site for 20 houses, and recommended application to Ministry for a loan of £10,965.

SLIGO.—C.C. has approved the County Board of Health proposal to borrow £10,000 for housing scheme at Ballisodare.

SLOUGH.—U.D.C. passed plans for roads, sewers and 109 houses on the Wellesley estate, for H. Heath.

SUTTON.—Plans are being prepared for a new hospital near Belmont railway station.

SWANSEA.—M.H. are to be asked to sanction £5,000 for re-glazing the Market roof.—C.B. recommend alterations to Rotherslade Bay at £750.—B.A. is to submit estimate for additional cattle pens.—B.E. has approved plans for erection of the Vetch Field building on the new site, to provide additional accommodation at Cadle, and C.B. resolved that work be carried out by direct administration, and application be made to M.H. for £2,104.—B.E. reported upon the question of provision of site for a sub-station, and C.B. resolved that the site adjacent to the Mumbles Railway waiting-room at Blackpill be approved as a site for an electricity sub-station.—Plans passed: Showroom and three shops and offices, Union-st., and Orange-st., for W. G. Phillips Powell; six houses, Walter-st., Manselton, Weaver Bros.; six houses, Moorside-rd., A. V. Hopkins; five houses, Fern-st., Rogers & Davies; five houses, Fern-st., J. Willis; 12 houses, St. Illtyd's crescent, St. Thomas, A. E. Wright.

SWILLINGTON.—West Riding E.C. propose to erect school to accommodate 200 children at Swillington near Woodlesford.

WAKEFIELD.—Start is to be made upon the hotel to be known as the Lupet Hotel, for Messrs. Beverley Bros. Plans by Massie & Holdsworth.—People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd., are to erect hotel to be known as the Whinney Moor Hotel. Plans approved.

WEELON.—P.C. recommend Council to build 20 houses.

WESTMEATH.—Engineer to Westmeath Co. Board of Health reported his entire estimate for repairs to the County Home as £2,801. It was decided to apply to the Ministry for loan.

WEXFORD.—C.C. approved reconstruction of Ennis corthy Courthouse, at £3,360. County S. instructed to prepare plans.

WICKHAMFORD.—Evesham R.D.C. has acquired site for elementary school.

WICKLOW.—Co. Wicklow Board of Health has approved plans for proposed buildings for new convent in connection with County Home.

WINCHESTER.—Corporation are to prepare scheme for 40 more houses at Stanmore, on Battery Hill.

WORCESTER.—The C.C. decided on strengthening abutments of the steel portion of the bridge at Hol Fleet. The estimated cost is £8,300.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

Building Trade Apprentices.

A return which has been made to the Housing Committee of the Manchester Corporation as to the apprenticeship training scheme for crafts men in the building trade, introduced some time ago by Councillor Miles E. Mitchell, shows that it is proceeding satisfactorily. There are now 316 boys being trained under the scheme it is stated, and 113 different employers are sending apprentices to be trained.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.—Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

r 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
Stocks 4 5 6
nd Hard Stocks 3 19 6
r 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.
ons. at £ s. d. £ s. d.
ng's Cross 2 14 3 | Best Blue Pressed Staffs 9 5 0
grooved for aster..... 2 16 3 | Do. Bullnose .. 9 15 0
Bullnose .. 3 8 3 | Blue Wire Cuts 7 5 0
Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
in. ..... 8 11 0 | 3in. 10 3 0
ED Bricks—
t White | D'ble Str'tch'rs 30 0 0
ory, and | D'ble Headers 27 0 0
alt Glazed | One Side and two ends 31 0 0
retchers .. 21 10 0 | Two Sides and one End 32 0 0
lers ..... 21 0 0 | Splays and Squints 28 10 0
ns, Bull-nose and 4½in.
ats 28 0 0

cond Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard e, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
nes Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Sand	13 9	" "
nes Sand	14 6	" "
Washed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-ncrete	12 9	" "
"	14 0	" "
Broken Brick	11 6	" "
Breeze	7 6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

r ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Portland Cement. British
ndard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
ncrete per ton extra on above..... 0 10 0
r Cement (Waterproof)..... 4 8 0
an Cement 8 15 0
n Cement..... 5 15 0
e's Cement, White 5 15 0
" Pink..... 5 10 0
ze, Coarse, Pink 3 0 0
" White 3 12 6
Fine 5 12 0
lite, Coarse 3 9 0
Finish 3 17 0
Stone Lime 3 0 9
e Lime 3 0 9
Ground Blue Lias Lime 2 13 6
..... per cwt. 2 2 6
ite Chippings 1 12 0
t.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 6d. if returned in good condition within three nths carr. pd.
rbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

STONE—delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
estbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or uth Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... 2 10

LAND STONE—
own Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½
. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½
hite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
RE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

TON-WOOD STONE—
livered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
lom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
two sides..... " 27 0
three or four sides..... " 32 0

E STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
sawn two sides landings to sizes (under ft. super.) ..... Per ft. super 5 6
rubbed two sides, ditto..... " 6 0
sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs ndom sizes)..... " 1 6½
to 2 in. ditto, ditto..... " 1 4

D YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
pled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½
rubbed two sides, ditto ..... " 6 1½
sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
ditto ditto " 2 1½
self-faced random flags.... Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

ered in London Area in full van loads, per ft.
:—Plain, 6s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

ns per stan.		Inches.	per stan.
11..	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9.....	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8.....	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7.....	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8.....	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7.....	20 0	3 × 4½.....	22 0
7.....	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	127 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
1	22/-	1½	34/-
1"	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to 0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube..	1 4 0 to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to 1¼in ..	10 15 0
¾ in.	11 0 0	1¼in. to 2¼in...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½% ..	45% ..	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½% ..	35% ..	45%
Blue Water	62½% ..	40% ..	50%
Galvanised Water	46½% ..	30% ..	40%
Red Steam	57½% ..	35% ..	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 % ..	25% ..	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Angles and Nozzles. Gutters.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½ 11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½ 1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6 1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½ 1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½ 1/6½	5½d.
O.G. GUTTERS.		
3 in.	1/8 1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8 1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½ 1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½ 1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½ 1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6fts.	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—Good merchant quality	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars.....	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—			
Ordinary sizes to 20 g..	13 5 0	..	14 5 0
" " " 24 g..	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g..	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & O.A. quality—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. ..	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ..	18 10 0	..	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.....	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.....	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—			
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker....	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in...	19 0 0	..	20 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	35 10 0
Pipe in coils	36 0 0
Soil Pipe.....	39 0 0
Compo Pipe	40 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills	per ton	25 10 0 —

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis).....	per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet.....	"	1 1
Thin	"	1 1
Copper nails.....	"	2 3
Copper wire	"	1 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps ..	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ..	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers' 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes .... per gallon	0 2 11
" " "	in barrels.... "	0 3 1
" " "	in drums.... "	0 3 3
Boiled "	in barrels.... "	0 3 3
" "	in drums .... "	0 3 6
Turpentine	in barrels ..... "	0 4 3
"	in drums (10 gall.).. "	0 4 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		49 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt.

per ton delivered		68 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)..	per ton	41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty.....	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol	"	0 15 6
Size. XD Quality.....	firkin	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	6d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	6½d.
Tinted Do.	8½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

John T. Rose, Ltd. (219,667). Registered February 15. Spencer Works, Harbut-road, St. John's Hill, S.W. Builders and contractors carried on at Heston and Sutton-roads, Heston, as "J. Rose," Nominal capital, £7,000.

Anston Stone & Concrete Co., Ltd. (219,329). Registered February 1. To acquire and work stone, chalk, lime, sand, gravel and other pits or quarries, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

Hesketh Estates, Southport, Ltd. (219,228). Registered January 27. 52, New Broad-street, E.C.2. To enter into an agreement with the Home Estates Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of letters, repairers, renovators, adaptors, and rebuilders, &c., of all or any of the lands, houses, tenements and erections comprised. Nominal capital, £500,000.

Oxford & Shipton Cement, Ltd. (219,244). Registered January 27. To acquire the undertaking and business of the Oxford Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Kirtlington. Nominal capital, £500,000.

Northern Interlocking Tile Co., Ltd. (219,416). Registered February 4. 1, Albion-street, Leeds. Manufacturers of and dealers and merchants in materials of wood, stone, cement, sand and plaster, bricks, tiles and and slates, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

Cutlers, Ltd. (219,681). Registered February 16. Estate Office, Station-road North, Harrow. Dwelling houses, shops or buildings, and for the construction of roads, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Hallet & Whitton, Ltd. (219,689). Registered February 16. Builders' merchant. Nominal capital, £3,000.

R. Johnston & Sons, Ltd. (219,728). Registered February 17. Builders', plumbers' merchants. Nominal capital, £5,000.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Davioshill.—Additions.—The Northern District Committee of Ayr County Council have approved the additions to Davioshill Hospital, costing £1,000.

Aberdeen.—Road.—The Aberdeen County Council has appointed a committee to attend a conference with the Aberdeen Town Council and the Chamber of Commerce on the proposal for the construction of a new mid-Scottish road from the Linn of Dee through Glenfeshie to Kingussie.

Edinburgh.—Building.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following:—Leith Provident Co-operative Society, Ltd., to extend premises at Taylor Gardens, Leith; Mr. R. Robertson, house and garage at Braid Hills-avenue.

East Linton.—Houses.—The Eastern District of the East Lothian County Council has decided to erect a further 12 houses.

East Lothian.—Houses.—It has been decided to erect the following houses:—12 at Aberlady, 12 at Gullane, eight at Longniddry, four at Dirleton, and four at Macmerry, for the Housing Committee.

Aberdeen.—Buildings.—The Town Council has passed the following plans: Eight bungalows, Woodstock-rd., for Mr. John O. Munro; church and alterations to house, Regent Quay, at its junction with Water-lane, for the Trustees of St. Clement's Episcopal Church; shop and two garages, Mid Stocket-rd., for Messrs. Alexander Hall & Son.

Stirling.—Home.—The Stirling Town Council has resolved to enter into an agreement with the Stirling Royal Infirmary Directors for the provision at the new Infirmary of a maternity home. The Home will consist of not less than 20 beds, and the Council will give £1,500 to the scheme.

Ayr.—Building.—Plans have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court for a bungalow in Fairfield-road for Mrs. Mary Williamson, at £2,500, and for an extension of bakery at 80 High-street by Messrs. W. C. Galbraith & Sons, at an estimated cost of £1,800.

Aberdeen.—Hall.—The Committee of the Gordon Highlanders' Club are proposing to erect a new hall at about £2,000, at the of their premises, in King-street, Aberdee

Aberdeen.—Building.—Plans for the erec of 45 houses and for alterations to exis property in Aberdeen, at a cost of £70,080, h been passed by the Town Council.

Midlothian.—Houses.—The Calder Dis Committee of Midlothian County Council received a communication from the Scot Board of Health suggesting that the authority should now consider whether t is need for the additional 40 houses origin proposed to be erected at West Calder, if satisfied that there is, that they shoul once obtain tenders.

Edinburgh.—Bandstand.—The Town Cou has resolved to recommend that a new ba stand should be erected in Princes-st Gardens, at a cost of £2,500.

Grangemouth.—Houses.—The Town Cou has agreed to complete their housing scheme an additional 52 houses.

Dundee.—Buildings.—Lord Polwarth, Ch man of the Prison Commissioners, has ha meeting with a committee of the Town Cou regarding the proposal of the Corporatio acquire the prison buildings and site in l street. The Corporation propose to extend Central Police Office, which adjoins the pri and establish a garage for their motor vehi Lord Polwarth expressed himself in favou the idea.

Hamilton. — Extension. — The Glas General Omnibus Co. have had plans proved by the Hamilton Dean of Guild C for an extension to their garage at Both road, with an additional frontage of 54 f

Obituary.

The death has occurred at Tain of Mr Corbett, building contractor.

Appointments.

Mr. W. A. Munro has been appointed Assis Burgh Surveyor to the Aberdeen Town Cou

Mr. T. S. Hutson has been appointed B Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector of Hu Aberdeenshire.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for er that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers to Masons', Bricklayers' Plasterers
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0½ to 1/
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Engla and Wales are given on page 541.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
gging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
d if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
d for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
nking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

rtland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
d if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
d if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
d if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
d if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
d for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
duced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
d if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
d if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
d if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

ra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

t flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

ra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
r external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
d in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
bbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

np course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ing ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ing kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
f-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ee-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ee-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
le fillet	per foot run	0	3
ting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

k stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
k stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
h stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
land stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

sh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
o. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
o. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
o. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
res for arches	,,	1	6
er boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
l-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
o. tongued and grooved	,,		49/-	57/6	65/-
o. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-		
lded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s,	d,
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	50	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	49	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance.

The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Domestic Boiler Travelling Exhibit.

The National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, have, by arrangement with Messrs. Reliance Anthracite Ovoids, Ltd., had fitted to the latter's travelling caravan exhibit an "Ideal" Cookanheat No. 01 and an "Ideal" Open Fire Domestic Boiler, both connected to a hot water storage tank, so that either or both can be shown in working operation. This motor-caravan will visit during this year many of the leading agricultural shows in the South and West of England, and working demonstrations will also be given in numerous towns.

Space has definitely been booked at many agricultural shows, amongst them the Brighton and Hove Horticultural Society, at Brighton, April 6 and 7; and Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, at Oxford, on May 18 and 19.

The Company have also arranged with Mr. G. H. Burkhardt, the principal, for the exhibition of their film showing the manufacture of "Ideal" boilers and radiators, at the College, Victoria-road, Swindon, on April 6, at 7.30. A cordial invitation is extended to all architects and builders.

Belgian Contract for England.

An important contract for the construction of two reinforced concrete deep water quays on the Congo for the Belgian Government has just been secured by Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd. The contract provides for the construction of an entirely new port at Ango-Ango, a few miles below the existing port of Matadi on the left bank of the river, and also for the enlargement of the existing Port at Matadi. The total estimate for the contract is nominally equivalent to £350,000, but it is anticipated that extensions of the specifications and currency adjustments will bring the total expenditure to a considerably higher figure.

Bituminous Paint.

As the result of chemical research, a new bituminous paint, under the name of "Factotum," has been placed upon the market. Hitherto bituminous paint has had a limited use owing to the fact that it has only been possible to produce it in either black or indefinite dark browns. The makers of "Factotum," however, claim that this bituminous paint is being manufactured in all colours, and also in aluminium, gold, &c. A postcard to Metal Paint, Ltd., of Carlton House, Regent-street, S.W.1, will bring a sample of "Factotum" and full information concerning it.

Wood Flooring.

The "Zeta" Wood Flooring Co. (1910), Ltd., have, we learn, laid Caius College, Cambridge; Pembroke College, Cambridge, Newnham College, Cambridge; Marlborough College, Wilts. Barclay's Bank, Lombard-street; and Old St. Pancras Church, St. Pancras, with "Bennett's Patent bed grip and end tongue system."

Rust Preventative for Structural Steel.

The Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., of 5, St. Nicholas'-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have issued a comprehensive booklet in which are displayed the various uses to which their "Bitumastic" anti-corrosives can be put. Chief of interest amongst these for architects and contractors are the uses to which this compound may be put to prevent corrosion of structural steel work, or any exposed ironwork, such as bridges, colliery headgear, gas holders, corrugated iron roofs, &c. This booklet, which is likely to prove of value to contractors, will be gladly forwarded upon application to the company.

Paints and Enamels.

A comprehensive catalogue of their colours, distempers, paints, varnishes, enamels, &c., has been issued by Sir W. A. Rose & Co., Ltd., of 161, Cheapside, E.C. 2. Recent contracts completed include work done for the Admiralty, R.A.F., H.M. Office of Works, India Office, and Foreign Governments, as well as nearly seven hundred public authorities in Great Britain. The catalogue, together with shade-cards, will gladly be sent upon application to the makers.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ALFORD.—Three pairs of houses on the site in Parsons-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Gruny, surveyor:—
*J. W. Greetham, Skegness.
(Subject to the sanction of the M.H.)

AMESBURY.—Three blocks of four houses at Shrewton, for the R.D.C.:—
*W. J. Porter £4,691
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

BEDFORD.—Two pairs of cottages at Wymington, for the R.D.C.:—
*Wm. Packwood & Son, Rushden.... £1,585

BEXLEY.—Two blocks of six houses and block of four houses on the Little Danson estate, for the U.D.C.:—
‡T. H. Jones, Farnborough £6,548

BEXLEYHEATH.—Ladies' convenience, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. T. Howse, Surveyor:—

W. H. Wedlock, Crayford	£756 0
J. Franklin, Erith	730 0
R. Lawrence, Bexleyheath	708 12
W. B. Butler, Bexleyheath	697 0
A. E. Blackwell, Erith	675 0
*E. J. Webb, Welling	625 0

BRADFORD.—Rebuilding Albert Hotel at the junction of Manchester-road, Victoria-square and Hortonlane, for Messrs. Webster's Shire Brewery, Halifax. Messrs. Jackson & Fox, architects, Rawson-street, Halifax:—
Masons and concretors—*Wm. Garnett & Co.
Joiner and carpenter—*W. Pickering.
Steelwork—*Hy. Barnett & Sons, Ltd.
Plumbers—*W. Higginbotham & Sons.

BRADFORD.—Electricity transformer sub-station at High Park-crescent, for the C.B.:—
Masons and concretors—*W. Garnett & Co.
Joiners—*Gamble & Shapcott.
Asphalters—*Tunstall's Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd.

BUMPSTEAD.—Four parlour-type houses and six non-parlour type at Steeple Bumpstead, for the R.D.C.:—
*Rooke & Son, Saffron Walden.

BELPER.—Sewage disposal works, at Crich, near Ambergate. The works comprise about 3¼ miles of stoneware pipes (12 in. to 6 in.), with manholes and other appurtenant works, also the construction of purification works, consisting of tanks, bacterial filters, &c., for the R.D.C. Messrs. Elliott & Brown, chartered civil engineers, Burton-buildings, Parliament-street, Nottingham; quantities by the engineers:—

Muirhead, McDonald Wilson, Birmingham	£17,485 12 3
H. H. Barry, Radcliffe-on-Trent	14,514 18 0
Provincial Construction Co., Sheffield	12,900 0 0
Ward & Tetley, Bradford	12,614 17 0
Bowmer & Kirkland, Heage ..	12,523 14 4
C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton	12,222 10 0
C. Collins, Radcliffe	12,100 0 0
G. F. Tomlinson, Derby	11,801 12 6
E. Somerfield & Sons, West Bridgford	11,717 12 0
A. Eastwood & Son, Warsop ..	11,449 0 0
G. H. Greasley, Ltd., Leicester	11,130 0 0
*J. Payne, Crich	10,660 19 6

CARDIFF.—Painting external wood, stone, and ironwork of portions of the City Mental Hospital, Whitchurch, for the T.C. Mr. T. D. Morgan, Clerk and Steward of the Hospital:—
*T. Sadler, Merthyr Tydfil £528 15 11

CASTLEFORD.—Ladies' conveniences for U.D.C.:—
*C. H. L. Bramham.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH. — Sixteen non-parlour type houses at Buxton-road, Fernilee, for the R.D.C. Mr. T. Dinsdale, surveyor:—
*J. Fielding, Stockport £8,140

CONGLETON.—108 houses at Bromley-lane, for the T.C. Mr. W. H. D. Arthur, Borough Surveyor:—

T. Roberts, Biddulph	£51,936
Young & Co., Macclesfield	49,770
Eadie, Towers & Co., Wolverhampton	48,732
Machin & Allen, Biddulph	48,564
T. Smith & Sons, Crewe	47,968
Keenan & Yates, St. Anne's	47,928
*Jas. Wild, Manchester.....	46,590

(Subject to M.H. approval.)

CORK.—Repairs to Shandon-street Dispensary, for the Commissioner for Cork County Board of Health:—
*D. Hegarty..... £130

CRANBROOK.—Wiring the Hartley House for electric light, for the B.G.:—
*Strange & Sons, Ltd., Tunbridge Wells £143 15

CROYDON.—Erection of Waddon temporary school, for the C.B.:—
*G. E. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon £1,967

CROYDON.—Demolition of chimney, for the C.

T. J. Gaskell	£220
S. P. Bidder & Co.	210
J. Kennedy	190
J. Ashton.....	177
W. T. Clark.....	175
A. D. Wright & Son	175
C. Strickland	165
Custodis (1922), Ltd.	153
H. Windsor & Co.....	110
E. Kirsop	106
P. C. Richardson & Co.	90
*E. F. Lynch	45

DUBLIN.—Alterations at 39, Grafton-street the County Borough. City Architect:—

P. F. Fearon & Co.....	£4,775 0
J. Daly	3,150 0
C. Jones & Sons, Ltd.....	2,999 0
J. F. Keatinge & Son.....	2,820 0
P. J. Watchorn.....	2,722 0
A. P. Watkinson	2,599 13
*J. Dowling & Co.....	2,200 0

(All of Dublin.)

DONCASTER.—80 houses at Bawtry, for R.D.C.:—
*Ward & Sons, Maltby £33,83

EARL SHILTON.—Construction of sewers ra from 9 in. to 12 in. in diameter, together with man and construction of screening chamber and de tanks, two dosing chambers, four bacteria beds humus tanks, engine-house, effluent drains, and incidental works in the parish of Earl Shilton the Hinckley R.D.C. Mr. A. H. S. Waters, engi Birmingham:—
*Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, Birmingham £25,403 11

EDGWARE.—New road and sewers on Canons estate, for Mr. G. Cross. Mr. A. J. Butcher, A.R.I. architect and surveyor:—

H. Farrow	£2,395
C. Carter	2,327
T. Adams	2,159
A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd.	2,042
*G. P. Trentham, Ltd.	1,700

ELY.—Forty houses on the St. John's-road ho site, for the U.D.C. Mr. Wm. McKelvie, surveyor:

Bennett Bros., Letchworth....	£796 0 0 (a) 1,512 0 0 (b) 3,100 0 0 (c)
R. J. Sindall & Sons, Ely.....	856 6 9 (a) 1,686 13 6 (b)
*F. Tucker & Sons, Ely	789 0 0 (a) 1,539 0 0 (b) 3,039 0 0 (c)
H. F. Wykes, Ely	828 0 0 (a) 1,624 0 0 (b) 3,220 0 0 (c)

a Pairs. *b* Blocks of 4. *c* Blocks of 8.

EMNETH.—New school, for the Norfolk E.C. C. W. Bullen, Shirehall, Norwich:—
*T. A. Windley, Wisbech..... £5,066 9 10

ERITH.—Burr brick retaining wall at Lower-r for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Hind, engineer and surveyor

A. H. Miles	£490 0
Franklin & Co.	485 0
F. Ling & Sons	465 0
H. Friday & Sons	462 10
G. H. Gunning & Sons	430 0
*A. E. Blackwell	424 0

(All of Erith.)

FAILSWORTH.—Forty houses at Lord-lane the U.D.C. Mr. G. H. Fletcher, L.R.I.B.A., arch Mitre Chambers, 1, Cathedral-gates, Manchester
*Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., Manchest

FAREHAM.—Houses, for the U.D.C.:—
(*a*) Warwash, 10 houses—
*C. W. Hulley..... £4,25
(*b*) Fleet End, 18 houses—
*G. Mitchell..... 7,68

FARNBOROUGH.—Alterations and additio South Farnborough Working Men's Club in road:—
*T. H. Jones, Farnborough £39

GLASGOW.—Erection of sub-stations in (*a*) V lands-road, and (*b*) Oxford-drive, for the T.C.:—
†G. Gibbs ..... (*a*) £460.. (*b*) £53

GLASGOW.—Fencing at Bellahouston-drive, houston Park, for the T.C.:—
*James Robertson & Co..... £111 12 1

GLASGOW.—Several works at the Eastern Office, Tobago-street, for the T.C.:—
*R. Rogerson & Co..... £6,408 9

GOREY.—Reconstruction of Gorey Courthou the Wexford C.C.:—

Jas. Doyle, Gorey.....	£2,77
*J. Browne, Wexford.....	2,49

GRIMSBY.—For (*a*) extension to bowl ho People's Park, and (*b*) bowl house at the Grant T Park, for the T.C.:—

(*a*) *W. Gilbert & Son, Grimsby	£155 5
(*b*) *J. Borrill, Grimsby	500 0

GUISBOROUGH.—New police station, fo North Riding C.C. Mr. J. R. White, Buildin veyor, County Hall Annexe, Northallerton:—
*Moody & Garnett, Northallerton £12,409

HAWARDEN.—68 houses at Mancott, for the .D.C. Mr. F. Barrett:—
*Warrington & Sons, Ellesmere Port.. £26,762

HINCKLEY.—Construction of sewers ranging from n. to 21 in. in diameter, together with manholes d construction of screening chamber and detritus nks, two do sing chambers, four bacteria beds, two mus tanks, engine house, effluent drains, and other cidental works, at Barwell, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. S. Waters, engineer, 25, Temple-row, Birmingm:—
*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough..... £21,201 3 11

HUDDERSFIELD.—Alterations and additions to . Joseph's Church School. Messrs. J. Berry & Sons, chitects and surveyors, 3, Market-place:—
All Trades—*J. Horkin & Sons, Liversedge.
Painter—*T. Dempsey, Huddersfield.
Heating Engineer—*C. Watson & Sons, Huddersfield.

ILKLEY.—56 houses on the new housing site tween Leeds-road and Wheatley-lane, Ben Rhydding, r the U.D.C.:—
*A. Fletcher, Ltd., Blackpool.

IRELAND.—Contracts placed by the Commissioners Public Works for February:—
Dromod Garda Siochana Station, co. Leitrim (restoration): M. Gilchrist, Longford.
Leitrim Garda Siochana Station, co. Leitrim (erection of station): F. J. McAvinia, Ballinamore.
Mooncoin Garda Siochana Station, Kilkenny (erection of station): P. Cantwell, Mooncoin.
Boheshill National School, co. Kerry (erection and furnishing): A. J. Daly, Caragh Lake, co. Kerry.
Cnoc na Naomh National School, co. Tirconaill (erection and furnishing): J. W. Cunningham, Carrick.
Kilcurley National School, co. Louth (erection and furnishing): M. Reynolds, Mohill.
Kilmaine National School, co. Mayo (erection and furnishing): M. Walsh, Kilmaine, co. Mayo.
Knockloughra National School, co. Mayo (enlarging of school): P. J. Kelly, Louisburgh, co. Mayo.
Lyranes National School, co. Kerry (erection and furnishing): A. J. Daly, Glencar Hotel, Caragh Lake, co. Kerry.
Meenbanad National School, co. Tirconaill (erection and furnishing)—John O'Hegarty, Inver, Tirconaill.
Collins Barracks, Cork (erection of general store for Southern Command): Wm. Crowley, Copley-street, Cork.
Custom House, Dublin (heating of western and northern sections): Hadens Engineering Co., Ltd., Dublin.
Four Courts, Dublin (internal plastering): M. Creedon, Richmond-place, Dublin.

KEYNSHAM.—Four semi-detached non-parlour pe houses, at Compton Dando, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. Argile, Building Surveyor, 16, High-street:—

H. Tucker, High Littleton	£2,272	0	
W. T. Leonard, Bristol	2,100	0	
C. Clements, Dundry	2,000	0	
Davies & Richings, Downend	1,928	10	
E. Thomas & Sons, Keynsham	1,915	0	
*E. Walters & Son, Bristol	1,832	0	

LENHAM.—Painting the outside of the Sanatorium, the Kent C.C. Mr. F. W. Ruck, County Architect, Week-street, Maidstone:—

Hughes & Son, Maidstone	£435	18	6
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ashford	428	0	0
F. & J. Tong, Maidstone	415	10	0
W. Shippam, Ashford	412	0	0
Cruttenden & Son, Maidstone	389	0	0
Bines & Son, Gillingham	379	6	7
Cox Bros., Maidstone	368	0	0
H. Goodsell, Maidstone	317	8	0
Whiting Bros., Ospringe	291	7	8

LITTLEHAMPTON.—Shelter near the bandstand, the U.D.C.:—

H. Jenkins	£2,800
J. White & Sons	2,486
J. Lindfield & Son	2,260
*R. Cooper	2,145

(All of Littlehampton.)

LISKEARD.—12 houses at Park View, for the C. Mr. R. H. Venning, Lic.R.I.B.A., architect and rveyor, Midland Bank Chambers:—
*T. B. Rundell, Fowey..... £4,740

LONDON.—Erection of Codrington House, with 44 ements, on the Collingwood estate, Bethnal Green, the L.C.C.:—

S. E. Moss & Son, Southend-on-Sea	£26,668	12	6
G. B. Farrar & Co.	24,868	0	0
Chessums, Ltd.	24,823	0	0
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	24,350	0	0
R. J. Rowley	23,956	0	0
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	23,698	0	0
R. Woollaston & Co.	23,222	0	0
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd.	22,999	0	0
W. Simms	21,965	0	0
George Walker & Slater, Ltd.	21,940	0	0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	21,756	0	0
A. T. Rowley	21,561	0	0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	21,523	0	0
A. E. Symes	21,487	0	0
‡Rowley Bros., Ltd.	21,241	0	0
The architect's estimate	21,563	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Replacing with either entirely new reinforced concrete piling or cutting off and constructing new concrete walls on the old piles of the wharf wall at the Power House, for the Hackney B.C.:—

Simplex Concrete Piles, Ltd. (No. 1)	£295
‡W. & C. French (No. 1)	320
‡W. & C. French (No. 2)	1,080
John Shelbourne & Co., Ltd. (No. 2)	486
K. Holst & Co. (No. 2)	880
Peter Lind & Co.	965
Concrete Piling, Ltd.	1,075

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Depot for the T.C. Mr. W. Granger, Borough Surveyor:—

F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton	£5,817
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough	5,728
*T. Barker & Sons, Loughborough	5,700

MACCLESFIELD.—Addition to 13 & 15, Stanley-street, for the Macclesfield and District Farmers' Trading Society, Ltd. Messrs. Whittaker & Bradburn, architects, 19, King Edward-street:—
*Gorton & Wilson, Macclesfield..... £5,934

MAIDSTONE.—Four houses at Teston, for the R.D.C. Mr. Thos. A. Busbridge, engineer and surveyor:—

R. Lawrence & Sons, Barming, Maidstone	£1,804	0	
W. T. Burrows & Son, Maidstone	1,762	10	
T. H. Miller & Son, West Farleigh	1,712	0	
*C. Benfield & Son, Wateringbury	1,672	17	

MANCHESTER.—Wrought-iron railings and gates at the Claremont-road, Withington, and Ravensbury-street, Clayton, Municipal Schools, for the E.C.:—
†W. Blacker, Stalybridge.

MARTLEY.—Repairs, decorations, &c., at the Poor Law Institution, for the B.G. Mr. A. G. Milner, Worcester Chambers, Pierrepoint-street, Worcester:—
*E. Haywood, Clifton-on-Teme £145

MAYO.—New roofs on the County Home, for the County Board of Health:—

J. Glynn, Ardnaree	£573	4
P. Robinson, Huntsfield	565	0
R. Condon, Castlebar	540	0
Loghlin Bros., Ballina	525	0
T. Murphy, Castlebar	485	0
J. P. McCormack, Castlebar	469	0
*J. McGowan, Castlebar	424	0

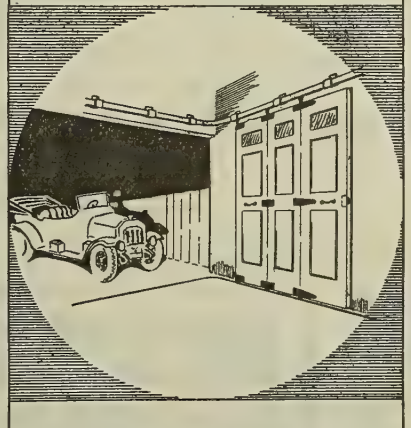
MELKSHAM.—Twenty-two houses at the Forest, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. P. Pearce, Town Hall:—
*F. L. Webb & Son, Melksham—
Non-parlour houses (three pairs) per pair £850
*A. & W. Mortimer Bros., Broughton Gifford—
Parlour houses (eight pairs) per pair 1,050

NAVAN.—Boundary wall at St. Mary's Cemetery, for the Meath C.C.:—

McEntegert Bros., Nobber	£825
F. Delaney, Navan	825
*M. Quinn	545

NEWTON ABBOT.—54 houses on the Broadlands, for the U.D.C.:—
*Universal Housing Co., Ltd..... £24,550

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NORTH WEMBLEY.—Erection of new primary school, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

J. Dorey & Co., Ltd.	£17,270	0	0
A. Monk	17,150	0	0
J. & J. Dean	17,065	0	0
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd.	16,964	15	7
Perry Bros.	16,769	0	0
Ferris Bros.	16,309	0	0
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd.	16,217	0	0
W. Lacey	16,130	0	0
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd.	15,977	0	0
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	15,976	0	0
Y. J. Lovell & Son	15,958	0	0
H. Knight & Son	15,861	0	0
C. J. Newby & Bros.	15,790	0	0

(All of London.)

OLDBURY.—Forty-six houses on the Londonderry Farm estate and four houses fronting to Bristnall Hall-road and Bristnall Hall-lane, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Greenwood, Engineer and Surveyor:—

Willetts & Son, Dudley	£23,664	0
W. Jackson, Oldbury	23,420	0
Jones & Co., Tipton	23,410	4
Cooper & Sons, Blackheath	23,297	0
D. E. Gray, Ltd., Birmingham	23,000	0
Harper & Sons, Blackheath	22,720	0
G. Smith, Ltd., Birmingham	22,338	0
Eadie, Towers & Co., Wolverhampton	21,982	0
G. Stubbings, Birmingham	21,774	0
Whitehouse & Sons, Birmingham	21,519	0
*Housing, Ltd., Blackheath	20,998	0

PORTSMOUTH.—Extension to Portsmouth and Southsea Rowing Club, Southsea Beach. Messrs. Thomas & Wilkins, architects and surveyors, 30, Landport-terrace:—

John Lay & Co.	£290
A. E. Porter & Son	285
G. J. Davis & Son	280
E. & A. Springings	275
*J. Harding	244

PLYMOUTH.—House and garage, &c., at Crownhill, near Plymouth, for Capt. Charles C. Cartwright. Mr. L. F. Vanstone, architect and surveyor, 15, Old Town-street:—

W. H. Hamley, Roborough	£1,795
Solomon & Renny	1,760
*S. J. Moorman, Elburton	1,687

PUDSEY.—For (*a*) 18 parlour and (*b*) 78 non-parlour type houses, on Southroyd Park estate, for the T.C. Mr. Basil H. Noble, Borough Surveyor:—

(*A*)

Lynch & Parkinson, Forsley	£10,686	0	0
A. Braithwaite, Leeds	9,578	0	0
W. Ripley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds	9,378	0	0
H. Hirst, Birkenshaw	9,300	0	0
J. H. Wood & Co., Leeds	9,300	0	0
A. D. Hoyle, Bradford	9,288	0	0
Walton Bros., Pudsey	9,252	0	0
W. T. & R. Turnbull, Leeds	9,126	0	0
*W. I. Rendall Bros., Pudsey	9,000	0	0

(*B*)

J. Broderick, Leeds	32,370	0	0
H. Hirst, Birkenshaw	31,980	0	0
A. D. Hoyle, Bradford	31,434	0	0
Walton Bros., Pudsey	31,388	0	0
Lynch & Parkinson, Farsley	31,092	0	0
J. H. Wood, Leeds	30,732	0	0
W. F. Rendall, Pudsey	26,520	0	0
W. Ripley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds	26,234	0	0
A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds	25,344	11	8
*W. T. & R. Turnbull, Leeds	25,026	6	0

RISHWORTH.—Church at Godley, Rishworth, near Halifax. Messrs. Walsh & Maddock, architects and surveyors, 10, Harrison-road, Halifax:—
Mason—*J. Crowther, Rishworth.
Joiners—*C. & W. Whiteley, Rishworth.
Plumber—*R. G. Stafford, Halifax.
Slater and Plasterer—*G. H. Hoyle, Halifax.
Glazing—*R. B. Stafford, Halifax.
Wood block—*T. K. Geaks & Co., Leeds.
Painter—*R. Moores, Ripponden.
Heating—*Young, Austen & Young, Liverpool.

SCISSETT.—Various works, for alterations at Scissett National School (infants' department). Messrs. J. Berry & Sons, architects, 2, Market-place, Huddersfield:—
Masons—
*Allott & Bedford, Denby Dale.
Joiners—
*I. Wray & Sons, Scissett.
Plumber—
*F. Ackroyd, Clayton West.
Plasterers—
*G. Beard & Sons, Penistone.
Painters—
*A. Feevers & Sons, Huddersfield.
Concretor—
*E. H. White, Huddersfield.
Electrician—
*A. E. Beaumont, Huddersfield.
Steelwork—
*A. Pulman & Sons, Halifax.
Heating—
*C. Watson & Sons, Huddersfield.

SEAFORD.—Cottage in Heathfield-road. Messrs. Underdown & Duke, architects, Lloyd Bank Chambers:—

James Bodle, Ltd.	£1,185	0
W. L. Killoran	1,084	15
The Ringmer Building Works	1,064	0
A. & H. Burgess	994	0

ST. ANDREWS.—Construction of four new gravitation filters and relative works at Upper Pipeland, for the T.C. Mr. Wm. Watson, water engineer; quantities by water engineer:—

J. D. Spence, St. Andrews	£4,513	13	4
John Bannatyne, Irvine	4,510	17	0
James Miller & Son, Kirkintilloch	4,393	9	2
H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow	4,127	7	2
Clydeside Constructional Co., Bridge-of-Weir	4,082	9	0
J. A. Young, Edinburgh	3,946	11	11
James Ritchie, Dunfermline	3,817	2	5
Street & Co., Dunfermline	3,622	19	6
T. Livingstone & Sons, St. Andrews	3,557	19	6
*R. J. Morrison, Kirkcaldy	3,409	0	3

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SLIGO.—Hay shed for the Sligo Mental Hospital Committee:—

Smith & Pearson, Dublin	£364
Mayne & Co., Dublin	317

STARBOROUGH.—Alterations to Starborough Castle, near Edenbridge, Kent. Mr. Burton S. Ravenscroft:—
*Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., London.

STANLEY (YORKS.).—Alterations at the Fire Brigade Station, for the U.D.C.:—
*A. A. Binks.

STRETFORD.—Secondary school for boys at Gorsehill, for the E.C.:—
*J. T. Chapman & Sons, Manchester £40,740

STROOD.—Eight bungalows at Shorne Ridgway, for the Council:—

	A type.	B type.
V. G. Dean, Higham	£386	*£395
Greenhalgh & Charlson, Gillingham	350	385
H. R. Richardson, Gillingham	470	480
A. Oliver, Meopham	434	450
W. Johncock, Chatham	388	400
G. H. Durrant, Rochester	505	503
E. C. Legge, Higham	500	510
G. Gates & Sons, Frindsbury	475	480
Wallis & Son, Gravesend	495	500
C. E. Skinner & Son,	443	450

SWANSEA.—Reglazing of the Market roof, for the C.B.:—
*Helliwell & Co., Ltd. £4,648 11

TOPSHAM.—Public hall and Council offices at Topsham. Messrs. Boddy & Dempster, F. and A.R.I.B.A., architects, 19, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1:—
Builders—*H. Gould & Son, Ltd.
Steelwork—*Young & Co., London.

TULLEMAINE.—Reconstruction of the Tullemaine Castle, near Fethard:—
*J. Hearne & Son, Waterford.

UXBRIDGE.—New block, &c., at Whitehall School, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 87, Tufton-street, SW.1:—

W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood	£12,991 18 11
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	12,990 0 0
W. Lacey, Hounslow	12,587 0 0
Perry Bros., Ealing	12,451 0 0
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	12,444 0 0
H. Knight & Sons, Tottenham	12,234 0 0
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	12,227 0 0
Ferris Bros., Acton	11,943 0 0
W. S. Try, Cowley	11,906 16 0
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	11,997 0 0
‡Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	11,474 0 0

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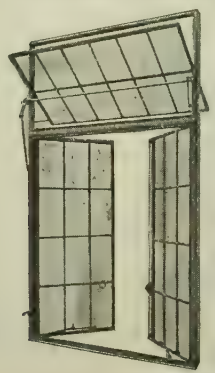
UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—New buildings at sewage disposal works, for the R.D.C.:—
*J. Weaver £278 5 8

WAKEFIELD.—Offices at King-street, for Mr. J. Cooke:—
*A. C. Green.

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CXXXII.—No. 4392. APRIL 8, 1927.

TO-DAY

has become a platitude to say that we in this country are a conservative people, though the banality of the saying may be much relieved in the many aspects from which this state may be viewed and reviewed. We are, in fact, half-proud of our conservatism, and half-ashamed and there may be times when it does indeed merit these measures of pride and shame. We may profess to scorn ictorians, and to parade our shingled morals, but the fact ns that more often than not the sophisticated man-about- may still feel the conventions outraged at the modern and the Red revolutionary may still feel an itching of the to touch cap to privileged authority. So strong are the that drive back into a stable past.

nd surely it is a fine thing to have a firm base upon which id life may spring, and our conservatism is, after all, but xpression of a fact, rather than of our fancies of one. same eternal elements which force their expression into re bound to show themselves in a like measure in art. out a stability to stand against all those elements in rnism which are heretical there would be nothing left but ry. To reach back into the past among the theories of resent is to find the stability of the Pyramids, while to ine a self-sufficiency in the present is to wander in a by-way lse romance, a topsy-turvyland where logic tells a joyous nd convention is left at the door, like an umbrella in the sh Museum vestibule.

it here that our Latin friends and neighbours are about d themselves? Mr. Howard Robertson, in his brilliantly inating paper read before the Royal Institute of British tects a short while ago, did not tell us, for he could tell nswer no better than can we. What he did tell us, in an rably broad-minded way, would incline us to accept this me modern movement in France as a sincere quest after sty, and if the specialised character of the paper has not ved us, there is little doubt that the movement has taken n grip upon the imagination of the French architect of y.

here is much to recommend a revolt against humbug, ded another and greater humbug is not to take its place. s reminded of Stevenson's fable in which a people, shackled e right leg, invoked magic to remove the chains, only to hem transferred to the left, and with the right leg still raw the original state. It is clear that in yielding to the ction of this modern movement we do well to think all l the subject before committing ourselves to an unreserved ration. It is better to do so than to pretend to a forced ference.

hat are the salient influences that have brought this type ench modernism to the front? If we have understood Mr. rtson aright, we are asked by the French modernist, first, ree that ferro-concrete is the principal medium of modern tecture; secondly, to recognise that the boundless possi- es of the material are without precedent, and must be ssed without precedent; and thirdly, that there is a spirit action in French architecture which needs the stimulus of w movement. Let us not be too ready to accept these cently reasonable hypotheses upon their face value.

ooking back into history, not for copy but for the frame nd in which modern work is likely to be judged by posterity, nd, surely, that it is those works undertaken with the ne purpose of the spiritual or secular glory of the age that have struck the note for current architecture of the every-day type. Such buildings were built, aiming as nearly at the eternal as the powers of the builders would permit, and in what was thought to be the most permanent materials available. If we are to take this as a rule, are we not a little hasty in accepting ferro-concrete, it has been asked, as a material fulfilling this purpose, and must not time be allowed to prove it as a centuries-lasting material? At any rate, can we permit it at once to dictate the forms of modern architecture? The questions are put merely for deep consideration and not as answers in themselves.

Again, in seeking the correct expression for ferro-concrete, are we not inclined to jump to the conclusion that the laws of structure have been so much revolutionised by this powerful new material? True, there is much that can be done with it that could not be done under old-fashioned methods, but surely we take liberties with it, not from choice, but when we must? The cantilever is still twice as wasteful, span for span, as the beam, and it is still desirable on purely practical grounds to carry down supports to the ground in rhythmical order wherever possible. Must we really renounce the Parthenon as the standard of material rightly and consistently placed? The suggestion that in singling out the apparent miracle of construction the French modernist is missing the expression of average modern structure is worthy of consideration.

Then, to those who have cherished an admiration of the Beaux Arts school, it is difficult to believe that French architecture has been in such a bad way as to need the doctor. It is a characteristic of this irrepressible people to give an expression to their architecture which gives a hint of the near approach of decadence, and their power of avoiding it is an equal characteristic. The history of French architecture is full of such occasions, and the present seems so much less critical than many that have gone before that we may be excused for fearing this movement as no more than a mischievous interruption. The proof that we are wrong may come, and come sooner than we expect.

Mr. Robertson does not argue for or against. He simply marshals his facts for us to argue upon if we will, and there was but one passage in this excellent paper which may seem a little disturbing, if too much has not been read into it. He suggested that the function of Corbusier was to stimulate the die-hards. We like this stimulus on paper, but we must confess we fear it in structure. The modern movements in other arts have made the same claim, but whereas the extravaganzas of the painter, the sculptor, the poet, the musician and the dramatist may be put out of sight and forgotten when the lesson has been learnt, that of the architect must remain with us always. The piquant caricature of to-day may be an empty, ugly joke to-morrow. In suggesting that architecture must be taken more soberly, we may be assuming too much as to the intentions of the architect, but it is a point that should not be forgotten.

Now, we should be guilty of an impertinence if we were to attempt to dictate what should or should not be accepted by the French architect of to-day. France can judge of her needs far better than can we. We cannot, however, remain indifferent to what is going on so near to us both in distance and in friendship, and we may be permitted to suggest, without offence, those lines of thought which we have sketched for our own consumption, before the attraction of something fresh is translated into thoughtless emulation in this country. Spontaneous naughtiness has its fascination for the onlooker, but it will not bear repetition; and, after all, we are a conservative people.

K

NOTES

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

On the question of the site for the Liverpool Cenotaph an architect writing to the *Liverpool Post* says, "Elmes never contemplated that any obstruction whatever would be tolerated on the Plateau, but these effigies were permitted in the bad old days when architecture was not appreciated." The great improvement of the Plateau by the removal of the Beaconsfield statue will do much to confirm these statements, which, we believe, will be endorsed by anyone who endeavours to judge the issue impartially.

"The Builder."

We referred in our last issue to the suggestion of another Liverpool architect that this journal is a builders' paper, and that therefore our opinion on the Cenotaph controversy is, presumably, to be discounted, and we expressed the belief that we could safely leave such a comment to the judgment of our readers. This judgment found expression in a letter signed "F.R.I.B.A.," which appeared in the Liverpool *Echo* of the 31st ult., in the course of which the writer mentions that our full title is, *The Builder, a Journal for the Architect and Constructor*, and adds: "and what is more, it is read by practically every architect of standing in the British Isles." We give his letter on p. 556, as we think we are entitled to put it on record in our columns.

Registered Architects.

Mr. Geoffrey Butler writes to the *Times* from the House of Commons to say that though every single point raised by Cambridge University in reference to the Architects' Registration Bill has not been met, "by far the major part of its suggestions have been adopted thanks to the courtesy shown by the Institute at every turn. I feel I am representing the Cambridge authorities in expressing their genuine appreciation." The Bill, which is down for second reading to-day, has been considerably amended since it was first published. The first part of Clause 5 now reads as follows:—"The following persons shall, without any other qualifications being required under this Act, be entitled to be registered and the Council shall cause their names to be entered in the register: (*a*) Architect members of the Royal Academy and of the Royal Scottish Academy; (*b*) every person who has gained a diploma in architecture from any university in Great Britain or Northern Ireland; (*c*) every person who at the passing of this Act is in *bona fide* practice as an architect; (*d*) every person (i) who was for a period of five years immediately prior to and is at the passing of this Act a *bona fide* architectural assistant; or (ii) who subsequently to the passing of this Act has completed a period of five years (one year at least of which period shall have been prior to the passing of this Act) as a *bona fide* architectural assistant; period during which such architect assistant has been engaged as a pup an architect or has been a student school of architecture recognised as by the Council shall be reckoned as of such period of five years."

"Wage Rate Default."

After nearly a fortni litigation, the action Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., brought against the Lo Master Builders' Association, has decided in favour of the Company. case turned upon the question a whether the words "wage-rate defa were ambiguous or contained an innue and the jury decided that they ambiguous and of a consequence libel Messrs. Bovis being awarded the su £25 as damages. The case shows cl the danger of making statements tha capable of carrying, whether so inte or not, a double-edged meaning w by the uninitiated may be misconstru

Defects in By-laws.

In the series of article have been publishing by-laws, it has not possible to set out n concrete cases of defects in by-law restrictive provisions the cause of h ship, but we think one fact has made apparent, which is, that Ministry of Health does not display spirit attributed to many Governm Departments of resenting innovations clinging to red-tape regulations.



Municipal Gardens, Southport: Detail of Entrance. Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.



The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster: General View.

MESSRS. RALPH KNOTT & E. STONE COLLINS, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

try, as is shown in those articles, been very vigilant in their efforts to local authorities keep their by-laws date, and a good example of the prise shown by that Department in ng to assist those concerned with the nistration of by-laws is given in the th article in connection with the mendation of the Committee on ing By-laws that powers should be to the Ministry to place an inter- tion on by-laws, by consent of the es, where plans have been rejected. Ministry, without waiting for powers, l a circular stating that where both es were agreed and were willing to o their rights to go before the Courts, Department would undertake this The Committee itself found that rge proportion of the complaints against by-laws brought before were founded on misapprehension really due to other causes and great ulty was experienced in running to grievances properly attributable to ws. There are many grumblings and lings, but specific cases are hard to re.

olicity of plaints.

We have good reason to know that the attitude of the Ministry is far from obstructive, that they are us to hear of real cases of grievance, nimated by a desire to perfect the nd welcome any helpful suggestions amendment; but we imagine their lties are very much the same as experienced by the Committee, many complaints prove either irrele- or unsupported by fact when closely ed into. Those most qualified to practical suggestions are often too engaged with their professional to have time to formulate them precision, and the grumble takes the of the well-founded complaint; but we cannot but feel that they would be rendering a public service if, when they come across real cases of grievance or hardship from the operation of any by-law, they would formulate them with precision, and bring them before the Ministry, and if our columns can afford any assistance we will gladly open them for formulated cases of complaint. If there is any prospect of the Public Health Acts being consolidated in the near future, it seems especially desirable that questions connected with by-laws should be thrashed out beforehand, for when a consolidating statute has once been passed, further amendments are both undesirable and difficult to secure.

Imperial Arts League.

THIS is one of those societies whose work carried on for the benefit of artists affords each year more abundant proof of its usefulness to them. As stated in the Report, "The League's Council are not required to show profits, but to administer usefully and economically as possible the funds which are annually placed at their disposal by the League's members," and of how serviceably to artists these funds are administered the Report gives ample evidence. Artists are not by temperament the best equipped for dealing with business affairs, and in a somewhat unworldly profession are at times the victims of fraud, which might not be attempted in the case of anyone else. Difficulties also arise owing to misunderstanding, and want of proper care in arranging their business concerns. This is perhaps excusable that the demands of the artists' work often override the necessary attention that should be given to them, and they are often very little able to extricate themselves in a difficulty. The protection offered by the League, at a very small annual subscription, relieves them of this responsibility and affords help in just the ways most needed. The lack of any combination between artists, in order to control to some extent the scale of prices, leads to unfortunate results through underselling, as a result of which prices are lowered and the general interests of the artist suffer in consequence. We look, however, less to combination than to more public spirit for the remedy of this particular evil. No doubt the time is coming when all young artists will become members as part of their proper equipment.

Art Students and Art.

The letter contributed by Mr. W. R. Sickert to the *Times*, deals with the present system under which students of art are allowed to continue their studies regardless of whether there is either the talent or application to justify the prospect of their finding employment when they leave the schools. We have in these columns on several occasions called attention to the injustice of allowing studies to be continued when there is little evidence of vocation, and some restraint should long since have been put on this freedom by elimination, "as in all the other Faculties, within the year, of art students either idle or undisciplined," to quote from Mr. Sickert's letter. Without going into particulars there is evidence that this abuse is very serious, as students are allowed to continue who show no evidence of definite vocation, and this in their own interests should not be the case. We have too many inferior practitioners in the arts, as the result of which standards are lowered, and unemployment results. If it is the case that grants to schools are determined by the numbers of students this inducement to sustain incapacity should be surrendered for a better system.

GENERAL NEWS

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Owing to the Easter Holidays, next week we publish on Thursday, April 14. The latest time for receiving Editorial copy is Tuesday morning, April 12.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. Henry Thomas Tizard, C.B., A.F.C, F.R.S., has been appointed by His Majesty the King in Council to be Secretary to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, on the retirement of Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B., from that office on June 1 next.

The Roman Baths at Bath.

The Roman Baths at Bath are about to be scheduled by His Majesty's Office of Works, acting on the recommendation of the Ancient Monuments Board, as a monument of national importance. They will remain under the control of the Corporation of Bath.

Memorial to Mr. Parry Thomas.

The Carmarthen Motor Cycle and Light Car Club are initiating a movement to commemorate the late Mr. J. G. Parry Thomas, who lost his life in an attempt to create a new world's speed record for the flying mile on Pendine sands a short time ago. It is hoped to erect a memorial on the burrows over the spot where the ill-fated racing car is buried.

Mansfield Town Hall Scheme.

It is estimated that the new town hall and municipal offices at Mansfield will cost £80,000. The report, prepared by the Borough Surveyor, has already been before the Town Council, and is to be discussed later. The scheme includes an adequate and modern range of offices for the various Corporation departments which are at present scattered about the borough. Some time ago a site was acquired on the Chesterfield-road.

Architectural Students and Office Experience.

The Liverpool Architectural Society announce that ten students of the Liverpool School of Architecture, who have finished their fourth year in the School, and are required both by the University and the R.I.B.A. to spend six months in architects' offices before proceeding to their fifth-year work, will be free till October 6. Many of them have had previous office experience, some of several years' duration. Those members who have vacancies in their office for one or more are requested to apply to the School of Architecture, Liverpool, for further particulars.

A Spanish-American Exhibition.

A great Spanish-American Exhibition is, we understand, to be opened at Seville next year. Planned on a very large scale, to include a building for each of the Spanish-American republics besides one for Morocco and one for the United States, two art pavilions, a fine university building, a casino, a bull-ring, and almost every form of typically Spanish amusement, it will rival Wembley in size, and, since permanent use is to be made of several of the buildings, should surpass it in architectural solidity and finish. Three of the buildings are already completed, and two more are in course of construction.

Excavations in Athens.

The Greek Ministry of Education has received a letter from Dr. Edward Capps, Greek Professor at Princeton University, who has been collecting funds in the United States for excavations in front of the Acropolis, stating that he has completed the collection of the $500,000 [£100,000] necessary for starting excavations at ancient Agora, and that he will arrive in Athens in June in order to sign the final contract for the start of the work. In addition to this amount, which will be deposited with a bank as a guarantee, Dr. Capps says that the United States School of Archæology in Athens will provide a further $500,000 for excavations within the next two years.

Liverpool Cathedral Fabric.

At the North Wales and Cheshire District Conference of the British Commercial Gas Association, held at Wallasey, Cheshire, Mr. Edwin Upton, treasurer of the Liverpool Gas Company, in reading a paper on "Coal Smoke and its Cure," said that the very serious deterioration of the fabric of our beautiful buildings was wholly attributable to coal smoke. It would, of course, be a very long time before the Liverpool Cathedral reached the stage of some buildings on which there were incrustations 3 in. deep, but already its stateliness was being disfigured by a blackness, particularly noticeable on the Lady Chapel side, and it would not be long, under present conditions, before its blackness would be comparable with that of another fine specimen of noble architecture, St. George's Hall.

The Stones of London.

Mr. J. Allen Howe, in an address at the Royal Institution on "The Stones of London," said that London, situated as it was on a substratum of clay and gravel, from its very beginnings had had to go beyond its borders for stone. So great had been the destruction and reconstruction in London that little of the oldest masonry remained, yet in the fragments of the Roman Wall we had evidence that its builders sought the slopes of Hertfordshire for boulders of hard sarsen stone, the Downs and the Weald of Kent for chalk, ragstone, chert and firestone, while the local flint gravel was freely used then as now. The majority of London buildings were now built or faced with limestone, a material which was readily attacked by the acid-laden town atmosphere, yielding calcium sulphate in the process, which was in itself a cause of further destruction, as the solution soaked into the stone and there crystallised. Under the direction of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, strenuous efforts were being made to grapple with the problems of decay and preservation; but the shortest way out of our troubles would be through the purification of the town air, though aid could be given by using stone or other material of greater resistivity in situations where it was required; by employing ornament in very bold masses or in quite low relief; by designing and constructing with scrupulous care to avoid lodgment for damp; and by care in the choice of mortar.

COMPETITION NEWS

New Facades, Manchester.

In this competition, promoted by the directors of the tenth Manchester Building Trades Exhibition, the assessors have made the following awards:—1st (£150), Messrs. J. Stanley Walkden & J. L. Martin, Manchester; 2nd, (£50), Messrs. Cooke & Harrison, London. The competition was for new façades on the north, south and west sides of Albert-square, and on one side of a proposed new Grand-avenue. The assessors were Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., Professor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Professor A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.

Secondary School for Girls, Lytham.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor, has selected the following architects to take part in this competition:—Messrs. Adshead, Topham & Adshead, Manchester; Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. S. B. Russell, F.R.I.B.A., Hitchin; Messrs. Wm. & T. R. Milburn, Sunderland; Messrs. Buckland & Haywood, Birmingham; Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, Bolton; Mr. James Miller, A.R.I.B.A., Glasgow; Messrs. A. W. S. & K. M. B. Cross, London, W.; Messrs. Rees & Holt, Liverpool; Mr. J. E. Newberry, F.R.I.B.A., Westminster; Mr. Wm. H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., Birmingham; Mr. F. Willey, Durham. Premiums of £250, £75, and £50 will be awarded.

EXHIBITION NOTES

It is significant of the lack of understandi to what is essential to the creation of real in pictures that amongst the large nun which make up the shows in two attra galleries just opened, there are very few in which can appeal to anyone with a keen of beauty. What is the influence on the ge public who gravely regard them with se interest? It can hardly be a desirable one there is apparently some demand for pic which the owners of galleries think it we supply, whatever the result on the p education.

We have looked over the exhibitions o Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Co and the Royal Society of British Artists every desire to derive interest and pleasure the exhibits, but we must say the few appealed to us at all were in very small num There are many points of view from w pictures may be regarded—the subject ma the form, the colour, the composition, technique, and so on. Failure in one or of these aspects does not necessarily ma picture a failure, but it is hopeless when al essentials of a good picture are overlooked. course, we find some pictures, like those o president, Sir David Murray, which exhibit trained skill of the real artist. The delig atmosphere and delicate charm to be foun his pictures show that his brush has not lo power. Mr. Terrick Williams has done not better perhaps than his "Shadows." He a genuine accomplishment of what the artis out to do.

There is a fine breadth and freshnes "Willows at Winchelsea," by Geo. Graham. "The Nibble," A. D. MacCormick, is an tive subject, with especially good lines of dec tive composition. There is a fine spacious of effect in William Hoggatt's "Manx H and a vigorous breadth in "A Cloudy Rannoch Moor," by W. Egginton. "Br Holland," by F. Stuart Richardson, is admir and "Spring Delights," by John White, Entrance to the Doone Valley," by J. Schofield, "Steyning Chalk-pit," by G Ackermann, and the "Volga Boat Song," John Hassall, are amongst the noticeable th A fine feeling of peacefulness will be note "The Lake," by Percy Lancaster, and the Cathedral," by Harry Hine, is an effe presentment of the general mass of this wond church. "The Triptych," by Miss De Hammond, has a good decorative effect, w would have had much greater value had Gothic framing of the panels been better.

There are few works at the R.B.A. Gal which call for remark, for anything approa a perfect accomplishment is rare. The decorative panel of still life by H. Davis Ri in the Central Gallery is as fine as anythin has done; it is a wonderful expression of colour. There are two pictures by P. Padwick which, in their austere simpl follow in the traditions of old masters of scape, such as we should like to see mor Leonard Richmond has four subjects which a certain arresting quality, but they do not the best that is in him. The "After Breakf by Solomon J. Solomon, "End of the Day, W. Edward Riley, "Sussex Mills," by J. L johns, "Chartres," by Barry Pittar, "J moor," by Alex. Carruthers Gould, and small drawings may be noted with plea The large picture of "Paolo and Francesca George Drinkwater, finely expresses the c of the human form, but it is hardly the su subject which can give a large degree of plea

Obituary.

News has been received in Aberdeen o death, at Port Adelaide, Australia, of James Henderson Cranna, architect, who born in the Buchan district of Aberdeensh 1855. After an adventurous career he se down in Port Adelaide, where he built u important practice as an architect, and p a leading part in the development of that



The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster: Detail of Entrance Front.

MESSRS. RALPH KNOTT & E. STONE COLLINS, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

St. George's Hall and the Proposed Cenotaph.

SIR,—I should like to register my protest against the proposed spoliation of the side of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, which must result if the scheme for the Cenotaph is persisted in.

Some years ago I joined with others in protesting against a monument to King Edward VII which it was then suggested should be erected in front of the main portico. Apparently the promoters have forgotten the first principles of design and wish to indulge in what amounts to an anti-climax. The finest monument or statue that art could produce would be out of place on the proposed site. Surely this is a case calling for the action of the Art Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and for every Society having regard for the preservation of civic amenities. In art the finest quality is restraint, and it is well known that a mantelpiece freed from unnecessary ornaments reveals clarity of mind.

A. E. RICHARDSON.

University College, London.

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

SIR,—Your leading article in *The Builder*, dated March 25, which appears to give the opinion of the large number of architects and citizens of Liverpool, in our opinion opens up a question regarding the competition for this Cenotaph. Paragraph B of the instructions clearly stated "The competitors are to consider carefully the *shape* and *size* of the Cenotaph in relation to that of St. George's Hall." Quite 75 per cent of the competitors who had studied this important condition, submitted designs of a perpendicular nature, which would not have interfered with the view of the Hall, and yet the selected design is one, which, in our opinion, ignores this main condition, and if erected would obliterate from view a large portion of St. George's Hall itself. We are not criticising the design of Professor Budden, which we think a most admirable one, but its suitability to the site.

COMPETITORS.

We take the following letter from the *Liverpool Echo*:—

In a recent issue you have the following: "A Liverpool architect commented strongly on *The Builder's* attitude. *The Builder* is a builders' paper, not an architects'," he said. "It previously had a similar sort of campaign, if one might call it so, after a Manchester competition." Both of these statements are inaccurate. The full title of the journal in question is "The Builder, a Journal for the Architect and Constructor"; and what is more, it is read by practically every architect of standing in the British Isles.

It had not "a similar sort of campaign—after a Manchester competition," or in fact any "campaign" at all. The journal in its critical review, accompanied by excellent illustrations of the selected designs in the Manchester Art Gallery Competition, highly praised the project placed first by the assessors, but also pointed out they considered it had broken the conditions governing the contest.

May I ask "A Liverpool Architect" what sort of "campaign" there is in this, and why the journal should comment at length on an important architectural competition if it is only read by builders?—F.R.I.B.A.

The Registration Bill.

SIR,—I have read the letter from "Interested" in your issue of last week, and after going through it I cannot find out what he and numerous others of his type really want in the way of an Architects' Registration Bill. It is so easy to make destructive criticism of any project of this nature, and most of those who indulge in it fail altogether to put forward any constructive suggestions for amendment.

It is all very well for "Interested" and others to bleat about the way in which they feel auctioneers and others will still be able to practise as architects (though not using the title). Surely he and they must know by now that it would be altogether hopeless to put a Bill before Parliament which would have the effect of preventing any existing practitioner from earning his living as he has hitherto earned it? This point has been drummed in until one is weary of hearing it, but still there appear to be people like "Interested" upon whose understanding it continues to make no impression. It has been said over and over again that this Registration Bill is legislating for future generations of architects. It cannot, in the nature of things, legislate for the present. The longer it is put off, the further distant will be the time when architecture as a whole benefits from it.

I fail entirely to follow "Interested's" contention that the Bill will strengthen the position of an auctioneer. Most of the auctioneers who at present practise as architects call themselves "auctioneer and architect" (or the reverse), and the Bill goes a very long way in putting an absolute stop to that. "Interested" seems to visualise a member of the public going to an auctioneer to design a house, and being gulled by that gentleman into believing that, although he must not call himself an "architect" yet his qualifications to act as such are recognised in an Act of Parliament which allows him to practise as an architect without using that title. I cannot imagine the ordinary member of the public being quite so simple. When the dentists made a hash of their first Registration Bill by protecting only the title of "Dental Surgeon" and not that of "Dentist," a similar bleating was heard; but what intelligent member of the public was there who did not know that if he wanted a qualified man he must look for the proper title of "Dental Surgeon"?

When a member of the public requires the services of an architect he looks for the title "Architect" and is hardly likely to be soft-soaped into going to an auctioneer by any windy explanation from the latter to the effect that he "is really an architect but must not call himself one." In protecting the name "Architect" the Bill goes as far as Parliament is reasonably likely to let any such Bill go, and at any rate far enough to make a very great stride in the interests and for the progress of the profession of architecture as a whole.

PRO RATIONE.

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself "Interested" has rather missed the point of my former letter to you. This (former) letter related to a clause which was in the original draft of the Architects' Registration Bill, but which now no longer appears, and which stated that no person other than a Registered Architect could give an "architect's certificate" (to his client). The suggestion was then made that to exempt members of other Institutions from the provisions contained in this clause was to nullify the Bill. My (former) letter was to enquire what difference there was between the certificate given by the architect for a large building to his client for payment to the contractor and the certificate given by an engineer similarly engaged, and to point out that if engineering societies were not exempted from the clause governing the giving of certificates, their members would be prevented to a great extent from performing professional duties.

As, however, this clause no longer appears, the argument over it is rather a waste of paper.

MAURICE G. KIDDY,
Secretary, the Institution of Structural Engineers.

Limited Competitions.

SIR,—One of the most remarkable of post-war professional practice doubtedly the gradual suppression of t architectural competition. Age, in it to curb the ambitions of youth, alway considerable ingenuity and has, in th adopted a benevolent attitude, as wh say, "Enter in competition among yo my little men, for the magnificent that are never going to be erected, for our part, will confine our activitie buildings that are actually to be bui cause of the age limit we cannot en competition with you for castles in You must not enter into competition for buildings that are really going to because you are too young."

It is true that diligent seekers m occasionally an announcement of an op petition. The legend that such th really exist is thereby perpetuated. On gation, however, it will invariably t that such a competition has been ba the R.I.B.A., or that it is limited t tects established in practice within f a half miles of Merthyr Tydvil.

In secret haunts where men of the a tural underworld foregather, it is pered that irresponsible enthusiasts, disguised as private practitioners (c with printed notepaper), once obtained tance to a sacred circle of limited comp But alas! Their names were not amon of the premiated three. And, like t majority of their contemporaries, they doomed to expend their competitive on the elucidation of cross-word puzz it is not permissible to win real archi competitions, there can surely be no br professional etiquette in winning real bladed pocket knives equipped with co attachments and prongs for extractin from the hoofs of horses.

F. R. JE

Bills of Quantities.

SIR,—As a quantity surveyor I sho to ask my qualified friends and other preparing bills of quantities, to les builder's troubles by inserting possible a p.c. sum for such as the follo

Council's charges for connecting t
Water Company's charges for main.
Electric Light Company's char running cable, etc.
Gas Company's charges.

To obtain a figure to cover the al quently causes a deal of trouble to th or his estimator, as in many insta bills have to be priced quickly, as your readers will appreciate, and ev prices are obtained from the various re bodies they are frequently only rou mates, and not infrequently very rou stead of, say, six builders having to information, only the quantity surve be put to the trouble, for which he fair remuneration.

May I also appeal for the ins one inch or so of cold print which much to the estimator, *e.g.*, in (1 Squares) or in (No. —— Doors), etc

If the object of bills of quantit overcome the sporting element, the without fear of contradiction that the bills that I have examined during five years have not held this object possibly due to the fact that the pe paring the bills fails to appreciate th of the builder.

J.

New Aerodrome at Okehampto

The Air Ministry, in a letter to Ok Rural District Council, have annour intention of building an aerodrome Gate. The site is a stretch of l ground overlooking Dartmoor.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

a general meeting of the R.I.B.A., held nday, March 28, the following members lected :—

As Fellows.

Beckett.	S. P. Schooling.
Bryant.	W. V. Betts.
Buckingham.	J. S. C. Beard.
lloch.	H. Byron.
Hendry.	G. T. F. Gardner.
Hubbard, M.A.	E. Hardwick-Terry.
ntab.).	T. F. Hawkes.
on, B.A. (Liver-	A. H. Holmes.
).	J. B. Merson.
Mundell.	B. N. H. Orphoot.

As Associates.

Black.	R. N. Guy.
iselair.	J. Harrison.
Buckland.	A. F. Hope.
Bunce.	F. L. Jackman.
nnell.	F. H. N. C. Kemp.
Collins.	J. E. Lancashire.
ig.	H. W. E. Lindo.
ese.	A. F. Lodge.
Edmunds.	A. Lomax.
Evans-Vaughan.	C. S. Morley.
Fowler.	H. Overnell.
Gardner.	J. E. Salisbury.
Glass.	H. Savage.
Goodin.	J. F. L. de Silva.
Graddon.	L. R. Stedman.

As Hon. Associate.
W. Reynolds-Stephens.

e Royal Gold Medal for Architecture.

Special General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. arch 28. Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., B.A., was elected by the members, and me will be submitted to His Majesty the s a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal chitecture for the year 1927.

Minutes of Council.

owing are notes from the minutes of the l for March 14 :—

ctural Remains of Early London.—It was to publish a letter from the Librarian urator of the Guildhall Library and n asking for the help of architects in tion with the identification and record- structural remains of early London particularly Roman London), as they ought to light by excavations.

B.A. Examinations Overseas.—On the nendation of the Board of Architectural ion, a definite sum was allotted for the nt of examiners conducting the R.I.B.A. nations in the Dominions.

Surveyors' Institution and the R.I.B.A. f Articles of Pupilage.—Permission was to the Surveyors' Institution for the tion of the R.I.B.A. Form of Articles of e for use by members of the Institution eir pupils.

B.A. Business Meetings.—On the recom- tion of the Practice Standing Committee, ne was approved, providing for informal ions of matters of current professional at general business meetings at the ion of the formal business.

Revised L.C.C. Drainage By-laws.— mments of a Joint Committee of repre- ves of the Practice and Science Standing ttees on the draft revised Drainage s made by the L.C.C. under Section 39 (1) Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with to water closets, &c., were approved mission to the L.C.C. :

wship.—The following were elected s of the R.I.B.A. : J. R. Boyd-Barrett, . S.W. 10 (Special Exemption) ; F. d. Aberdeen (Robert Gordon's Colleges, en) ; Evelyn Freeth, Bristol (Archi- Association) ; R. L. Gehlote, Rajpu- ndia (Bombay School of Art) ; H. H. ith. London, N. 6 (Architectural tion) ; C. Spence, Aberdeen (Robert s Colleges, Aberdeen) ; W. A. Wood, ie, Aberdeenshire (Robert Gordon's . Aberdeen).

nations.—The following resignations were accepted with regret : Sidney Roberts Stevenson, F.R.I.B.A. ; Alfred Robert Brede, A.R.I.B.A. ; Charles Spencer Haywood, A.R.I.B.A. ; Leslie Hagger Kemp, A.R.I.B.A. ; John Savage, L.R.I.B.A.

Retired Fellowship.—Alexander Nelson Hansell, elected Fellow 1891, was transferred to the Retired Fellowship.

Application for Election as Licentiate under Section III (f) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.—One application was approved.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee announce that they have received a contribution of £5 5s. from the Northamptonshire Association of Architects towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

BERKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The seventh annual meeting of this society was held at Reading University on March 23. The society has a membership of 101, including honorary members. The prizes awarded by the Berks Archæological Society for measured drawings were presented to Mr. J. W. Turner and Mr. R. P. Walden.

The following officers were elected to serve during 1927 : Chairman, Mr. J. T. Saunders, F.R.I.B.A. Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. G. T. West, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Librarian, Mr. H. Whiteman Rising, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Morris, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Auditors, Mr. A. S. Cox, L.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. E. P. Morgan, L.R.I.B.A. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. W. J. Freeman, A.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. E. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A. Four Members, Mr. W. Roland Howell, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. C. B. Willcocks, R.F.I.B.A. ; Mr. S. E. Burrett. Seven representatives of the Berkshire Society of Architects on the Council of the B.B. & O.A.A. : Mr. W. Roland Howell, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading) ; Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading) ; Mr. H. Whiteman Rising, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading) ; Mr. C. B. Willcocks, F.R.I.B.A. (Reading) ; Mr. E. P. Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (Cholsey) ; Mr. J. G. T. West, F.R.I.B.A. (Abingdon) ; Mr. E. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A. (Reading).

After the meeting a lecture was given by Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., on "Architecture in Modern Life." The speaker drew attention to the desirability of arousing a public interest in architecture, and establishing a public opinion which would prevent the erection of unsightly buildings, such as at the present time were spoiling the outskirts of our towns. The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, dealt with the conditions of life in England in various periods, and their influence on architecture, and showed how the conditions of to-day are being met by architects in many places with success.

OXFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The annual general meeting of this Society was held on March 25. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year :

Chairman : Mr. N. W. Harrison, F.R.I.B.A.
Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. T. F. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A.
Secretary : Mr. T. Rayson.
Treasurer : Mr. F. E. Openshaw, A.R.I.B.A.
Executive Committee : The Officers ; and Mr. T. H. W. Dance, L.R.I.B.A.

MEETINGS

Friday, *April* 8.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Mr. W. R. Hicks on "Scavenging, Disposal of House Refuse." At 6 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Discussion on "Liverpool Main Drainage System." To be opened by Mr. H. C. Williams, Assistant City Engineer, Liverpool. At University, Liverpool. 5 p.m.

Joint Delegation of the Local (Yorkshire) Associations of the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal and County and Locomotive Engineers.—Second Joint Delegation Dinner. At Great Northern Hotel, Leeds. 7 p.m.

Monday, *April* 11.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Professor Patrick Abercrombie on "The Planning of East Kent." At 8 p.m.

COLOUR IN ARCHITECTURE

In a recent lecture for the University of London at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., discussed the further development of architectural style which was consequent on the removal of the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine in A.D. 324 from Rome to the old Greek city of Byzantium, which was renamed Constantinople. This daring change, said the lecturer, was made largely from commercial considerations, and it indicated not only the progressive commerce of those days but also the foresight and enterprise of the first Christian Emperor, which had secured for him the title of "Constantine the Great." Constantine had established Christianity as the State religion in A.D. 323, and it was only in accordance with human nature that differences and disputes should arise, and when, later, the Church was divided, Constantinople took the lead of the eastern division of the Church. A basilican church was there erected by Constantine, and this site was afterwards selected by the great building Emperor, Justinian, for his great church of the "Hagia Sophia," or Divine Wisdom. Roman tradition, Greek talent, and Oriental surroundings combined to develop a curiously clever compound of architectural character which was now known as Byzantine. It was a compromise between the Roman science of construction and the accepted eastern methods of domical building. Certain aspects of eastern Christianity also contributed modifications to the plan, for in the east there was only one altar, in great contrast to the many altars of the Roman Church. The sanctuary was cut off from the rest of the church by a huge iconostasis or painted screen. Here again the east differed from the west ; in the former, which dreaded idolatry, no carved figure was permitted, and so it came about that coloured marbles and glowing mosaics were used to sheath the walls. The one and only altar and a use of a central dome together made a great central space more natural than long-drawn nave and aisles of basilican type. The great new feature was the use of a circular dome brought by means of pendentives in the angles to a square plan, and it was this dome which made the main tendency of Byrantine architecture vertical in effect.

THE AMENITIES OF CHELSEA

A society to protect and foster the amenities of Chelsea was formed at a meeting held recently at Wentworth House, Swan-walk, Chelsea.

Lord Ernle presided over a large gathering of prominent residents in the district, and speeches in support of the society were made by Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Mayor of Chelsea, Sir Albert Gray, Mary Lady Lovelace, and others.

Mr. Reginald Blunt, in an address previous to the formation of the society, said that the experience of the last three months alone sufficed to show that there was need for such a society, for in that time they had had four matters that might well have come within its cognisance—namely, the threatened destruction of Lombard-terrace, the proposed buildings on the Duke of York's ground, the felling of trees in Cheyne-row, and some possible improvements of Royal-avenue ; to say nothing about a curious and interesting communication about the proposed Whistler memorial on Chelsea Embankment. Speeches welcoming the formation of the Chelsea Society were also made by the secretaries of the London Society and of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The following were nominated to form the first council representative of the Chelsea Society :—Sir Albert Gray (chairman), Lord Ernle, Mary Lady Lovelace, Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. Aubrey Lawrence, a member representing the Chelsea Arts Club, and Mr. Reginald Blunt.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES—XIII

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS.



An Entrance Treatment on 47th-street, New York.

THE servants' quarters consist of servants' hall, servants' rooms, bath and w.c. combined, passages. They are separated completely from the other parts of the flat and made to face on the rear and side courts. Normal sizes are: Servants' rooms, 70 or 80 sq. ft.; passage, 3 ft. 4 in. wide; doors, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; windows, 3 ft. to 3 ft. 4 in. wide; bathroom, 2 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.

The servants' hall is frequently "dark" and no more than an internal lobby. Each servant is given a separate bedroom which contains its own lavatory basin.

Whereas in Europe servants often constitute part of the family, in America they remain quite separate from it. They are largely humble Irish, who must be allowed opportunities of entertaining their friends on the premises. The existence of the service lift, quite separately from the passenger lift, is again a good thing, as it can be used by the servants' guests.

Elevations.

The tall apartment houses about eight stories high, first built in 1890, had the same peculiarities as the speculating builders' work erected in the London suburbs at about that time. Later on the Roman style of the Gorham Store Building on 5th-avenue, while setting the style for commercial buildings, also influenced apartment house design and superseded the influence of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts style, under which a number of tall apartment house and hotel designs had appeared. These had, however, created a high standard of architectural excellence, in which richness of ornament was conspicuous. Under later developments bricks came into fashion again and the general treatment became lighter.

At the present time the fashion is for very simple domestic elevations of a Georgian character, in which bricks, yellow or red, are pleasantly combined with stone. The lower stories are cased with Indiana limestone, and cornices and projections above are kept quite slight. Spots of interest are given by small metal balconies, slightly projecting, and by cartouches in low relief. Breaks in the frontage are avoided. Entrance doorways receive careful attention, and are in most cases very successful (see illustrations).

The appearance of most of the older buildings in New York is marred by the ugly water tank, which sticks out exposed above the roof.

The faces of party walls, when they rise high above the adjacent property, are to-day being handled much more carefully than of old. Instead of the plain, monotonous wall surface of all one brick, simple diaper patterns are now worked in different-coloured bricks.

Mr. N. C. Curtis, in his work, "Architectural Composition," says:—

"The composition of the tower-like building . . . where the verticality of the mass is greatly emphasised, depends upon the artistic accentuation of certain conditions of programme, *i.e.*, purpose of building, materials and mode of construction, style of architecture.

"The ordinary floor levels are wholly suppressed in the effort to avoid monotony and to emphasise the verticality of the composition. The design of the roof is another factor which

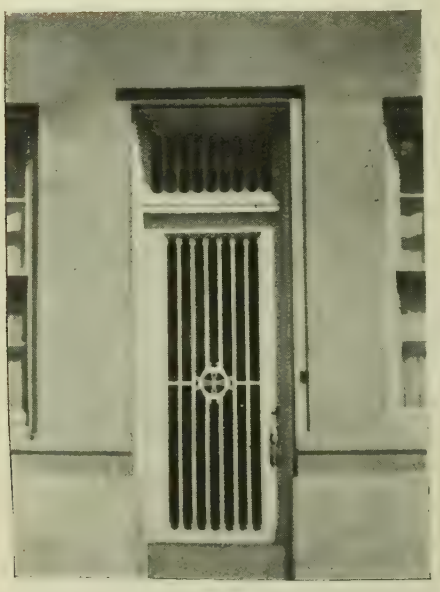


Entrance to a 15-story Apartment H New York.

is of little importance compared with buil of ordinary height.

"In all tall buildings classically com there results the usual division in vertica portion of base, shaft and capital. The story will be high and monumentally tr with a good entrance, a second story for transition between ground and apart floors, 'all treated alike because they alike.' The top story will be richly tr for the satisfaction of the eye, which den that the edifice be crowned and adeq terminated."

It may be said the possibility of ever m these buildings look really beautiful existing conditions seems small. They great rectangular blocks with little or no position of massing, and a great numb squarish windows, openings taken out of They are ugly to start with, and the mos can be done is to adorn them so that people will find them livable. One arc describes this type of building as a ki



A Side Door.



An Apartment Hotel Entrance in Chicago.

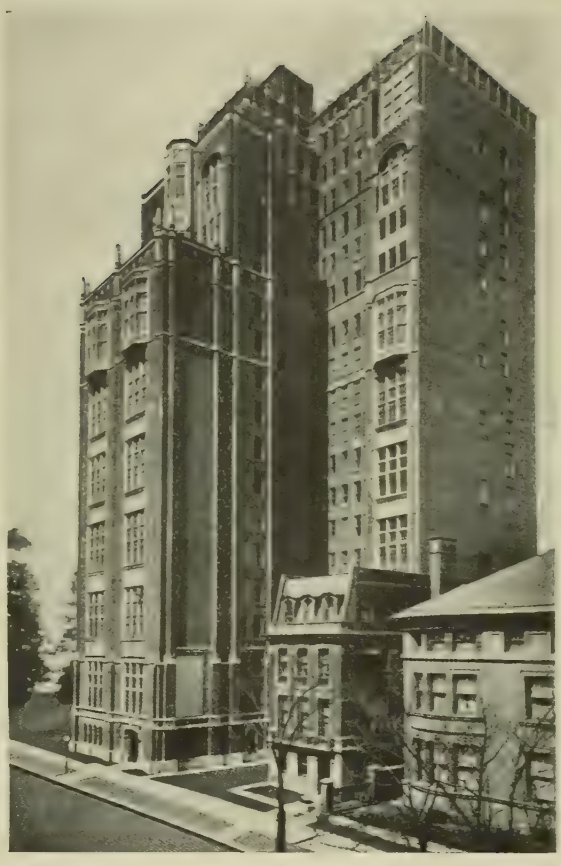


Car Entrance to an Inner C

cage, with little chance of making it like an Italian palace owing to the same- of the floor heights. One architect says: is impossible to make satisfactory de- s of apartment house elevations with this imum height of 10 ft. in the clear,



A Georgian Entrance Treatment.



A Free Gothic Design in Chicago.

2 in. under the window board and a of the floor area. The windows come almost square." Another says: "The requires too much window to make a good job of the elevations. You must regular Italian windows of the same its, even for the bathrooms, for you can't ignified without."

is the rule to paint the woodwork of ows cream or white colour. Most win- are designed with a central mullion g to the squarish shape which they are d to take up, the ceilings being compara- low. The entrance to a block of flats proached under a long canvas marquise, of semi-circular section, which stretches to the far edge of the pavement, but the doorway is not always well designed so that the marquise abuts on to it properly. Slight projections of the cornices are suitable to the climate. Only 3 ft. is allowed by law. Inner courts are extremely plain and unadorned. usually being faced with light yellow bricks from top to bottom, although these yellow bricks cost as much as facing bricks.

Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey's book, "Late Georgian Houses," has provided inspiration for some of the good façade treatments. A very successful case is the Sheraton Apartment Hotel at Boston.

Mr. Whitney Warren says he thinks the natural character of American architecture lies in verticality. The heavy cornice everywhere is a mistake. He considers that the American Radio Company's Building in New York has the right idea in it. The much-discussed Shelton Hotel, New York, by Mr. Harman, undoubtedly promises some new development for this class of elevation.

Roman Remains in Kent.

Specimens of Roman paving and pottery have been discovered, so it is understood, on the site of the Bromley Rural Council's new offices at Orpington.



Treatment of Lower Floors of 277, Park-avenue, New York.



Entrance Door on 47th-street, New York.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland.

We illustrate this week the official residence of the Speaker to the Northern Irish Parliament, the Right Hon. R. W. Hugh O'Neill, M.P. The building has been erected on a site just outside the city of Belfast, within a short distance of Stormont Castle, the official residence of the Premier, the Right Hon. Viscount Craigavon of Stormont, and close to the new Parliament Buildings.

The chief feature of the plan of the house is the arrangement of the reception rooms on the ground floor which, on the occasion of official functions, can be opened up by means of the sliding doors between each room. The house is faced with multi-coloured bricks made at Buckley Junction, Chester; the entrance porch and drawing-room bay have Portland stone dressings. The roof is covered with tiling of a subdued soft brown-red colour of varying shades.

The main contractors were Messrs. Courtney & Co., of Shaftesbury-avenue, Belfast, who have very sympathetically interpreted the architects' design. The engineering services were designed and supervised by the Chief Engineer to H.M. Office of Works. The carving is by Mr. George Alexander.

Messrs. Ralph Knott and E. Stone Collins, FF.R.I.B.A., were the architects.

The sub-contractors were as follows:—Ames & Finnis, roof tiling; the Carron Company, kitchen ranges; Stevenson & Turner, Belfast, grates; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham, decorative plaster; A. M. Macdougall & Son, Glasgow, oak batten and wood block flooring; Carter & Co., Ltd., of Poole, wall tiling; Henry Hope & Son, Ltd., door furniture; Musgraves (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool, sanitary fittings; the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Liverpool, heating and hot water installation; James Louden & Co., Belfast, electric light installation; Higgins & Griffiths, electric light fittings; Roneo Ltd., pressed steel doors.

Recent Work at Southport.

We reproduce in this issue plans and a perspective view of the Southport Bathing Lake now being constructed, together with photographs and plans of some of the other buildings recently erected or in course of erection by the Southport Corporation. These illustrations provide an interesting example of the development of the amenities of an English seaside resort. Following are some detail particulars of each work.

Open-Air Bathing Lake, Prince's Park.

The construction of the new Bathing Lake was begun this year as relief work for the unemployed in the borough. In the design an endeavour has been made to give the effect of a bathing lake in a garden, and to make the whole of the Park visible to persons sitting on the terraces around the lake. The main entrance to the lake will be from the Park, with subsidiary entrances from the Marine Drive. The main buildings of the lake, namely, the dressing box pavilions, the café, and long verandas are placed with their backs to the prevailing winds, and form a semi-circle which will protect spectators sitting on the terraces and bathers in the water. At the end of each veranda is situated a dressing pavilion of two stories, the one on the south being for women and that on the north being for men. These buildings will be constructed of brick with reinforced concrete floors and flat roof. They will be faced externally with multi-ruf bricks and roughcast with purple sand-faced brick dressings. The cornices, strings and architraves are to be Dungeon stone. The upper floors are level with the upper promenade round the lake, and in each case will contain about 120 dressing cubicles constructed of pitch pine. The lower floor will contain lavatory accommodation, additional dressing accommodation for crush days, store rooms, heating chamber, etc. The upper promenade will be 12 ft. wide, laid with cream-tinted artificial flags with patterns of red brick therein. Between the upper promenade and the bathing lake on the westerly side is a terrace containing eight rows of seats. These seats are continued on the easterly side of the lake, but on this side are diminished to three tiers.

The lake is elliptical in shape, having a maximum length of 330 ft. and a maximum width of 212 ft., and will contain 1,400,000 gallons of water. There is a full-size swimming course having a length of 100 metres and a width of 56 ft., approximately in the centre of the lake. The depth of the water at the edge of the lake will be from 9 to 18 in., gradually deepening towards the swimming course. The swimming course will have a minimum depth of 4 ft. 6 in. in the middle, deepening at the ends to 6 ft., with a diving depth of 9 ft. for men and 6 ft. for women in the bays at the ends of the swim course. Diving stages reaching a maxi height of 17 ft. at the men's end and 1 at the women's end will be provided. estimated cost of the work is £60,000. whole of the work is being carried ou direct labour from designs and under superintendence of the Borough Engineer

Shops and Office Building.

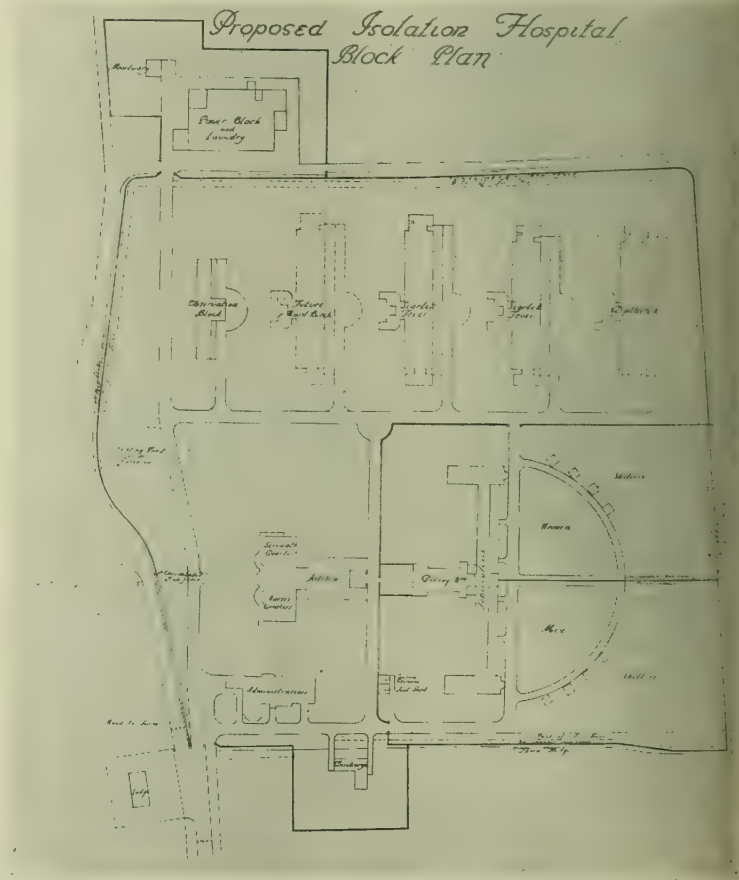
This block of buildings (see page 575) been erected in Eastbank-street, Southport a site near to the centre of the town, an the property of the Corporation. It con of four lock-up shops on the ground floor suites of offices over. At the rear of building an extension to the existing Gallery has been carried out, consisting three new galleries. The building is of s framed, fireproof construction through The elevations are faced with Stoke stone, shop fronts being of teak. The general tractors were Messrs. Jonathan Parting Ltd., of Middleton Junction, Manches Steelwork by Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Manchester; windows by Messrs. He Hope & Son, Ltd.; shop fronts by Mr. G. Kiddie, Southport. The cost of the works £19,000.

New Isolation Hospital.

This hospital has accommodation for following beds:—

Diphtheria	1	Pavilion	20 beds
Scarlet Fever	1	,,	20 ,,
Ditto.	1	,,	22 ,,
Observation	1	,,	8 ,,
Discharge	1	,,	2 ,,
Tuberculosis	Pavilion		22 ,,
Ditto.	Shelters		8 ,,
Total number of beds			102

The whole of the buildings are construc of brick faced with 2¼ in. rustic bricks ternally, pointed in white mortar. The ro are covered with Welsh slates. The inter



New Isolation Hospital, Southport: Block Plan.

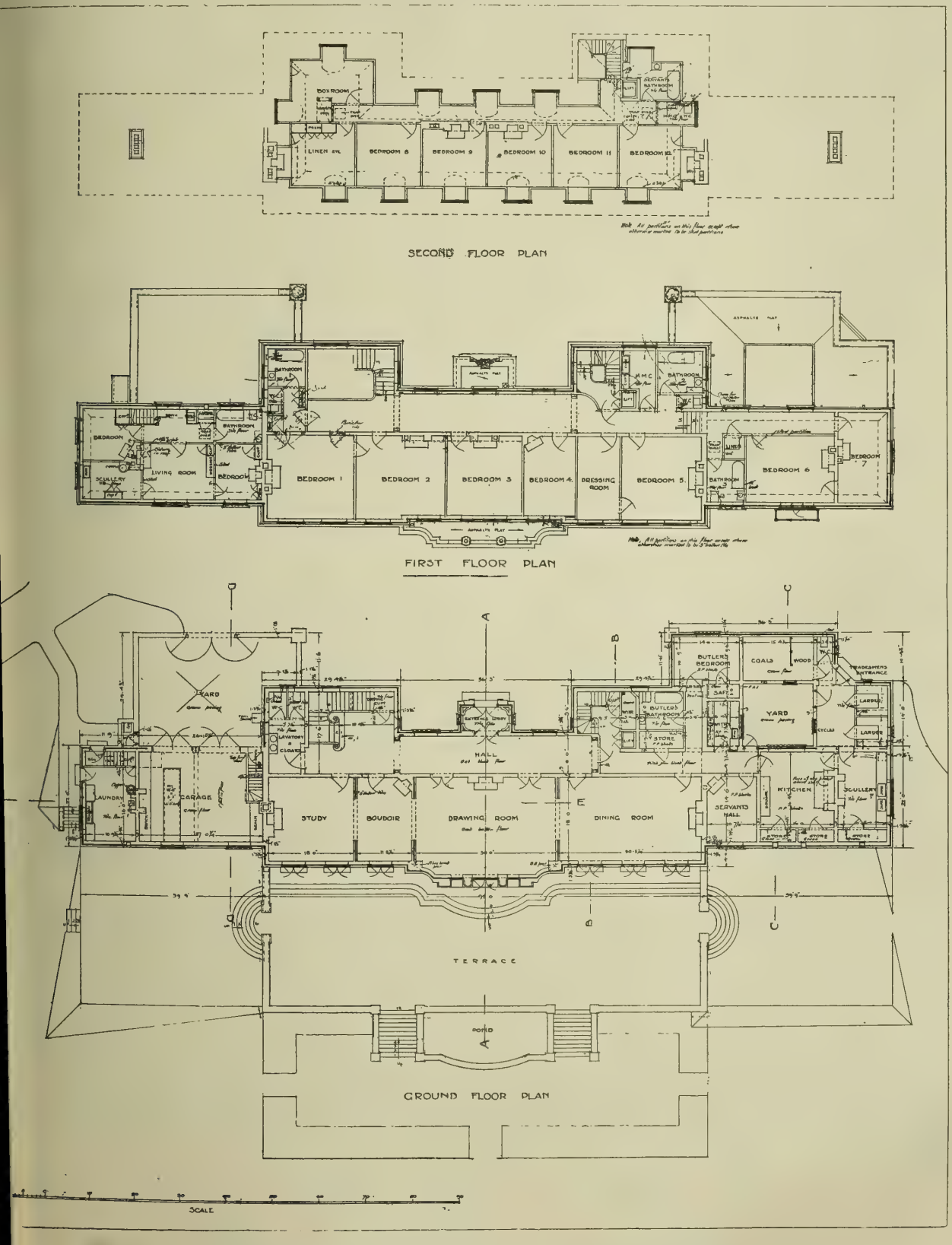
Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

nd ceilings are finished with an enamel on Keene's cement, with terrazzo wall to sanitary annexes. Ward floors are crete covered with 1¼ in. teak blocks, lished and finished against walls with a skirting in teak. The windows in all vards are of the Austral steel type, the der double-hung sashes and frames. fever block has a glazed veranda on th-east side, 9ft. wide, the floor being l with granolithic. Verandas are also d on the observation and tuberculosis

The general contractors are Messrs. Jonathan Partington, Ltd., Middleton Junction, Manchester, and the cost of the whole works is £76,500, exclusive of furniture.

Municipal Band Enclosure, Lord-street.

The Band Enclosure is situated in Lord-street on a site immediately in front of the Municipal Buildings. It is 334 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, and enclosed with an artificial stone balustrade with grouped columns placed at the entrances from Lord-street. A small café servery in artificial stonework is situated at the north end, the portion of the enclosure at this end being used as an open-air café. The bandstand in the centre of the enclosure is constructed of wood. It is circular on plan, 28 ft. in diameter. It has a domed roof covered with copper, the whole being supported on circular coupled Ionic columns. The floor of the enclosure is laid with black, white and green marble tiles laid to pattern. The enclosure is illuminated by means of ornamental electric standard lamps placed around the balustrade. The artificial stonework was carried out by the Empire Stone Co., Ltd.,



The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster.

Messrs. Ralph Knott & E. Stone Collins, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Loughborough. The enclosure has a seating accommodation for 3,000 people.

Victoria Baths Remodelling.

The original structure was built in 1871 and consisted of seven plunge baths in addition to a number of slipper and well baths, etc. The whole of the interior of the building has recently been taken out and remodelled, and the accommodation now comprises the following:—New entrance foyer with offices, etc., first class plunge, boys' special plunge, premier plunge, gentlemen's 1st and 2nd class slipper baths, ladies' 1st and 2nd class slipper baths, Turkish baths, café and kitchen, and all necessary corridors and subways. The whole of the dados and floors of dressing boxes in plunge baths, slipper bath cubicles, corridors, etc., are finished with a terrazzo face. All doors, frames, etc., are in oiled Rangoon teak and the metal work is of Admiralty bronze. A filtration, circulating and heating plant has been installed capable of filtering the whole of the water of the three plunge baths once every six hours. A Permutit water softening plant has also been installed, together with new laundry machinery. The Turkish baths are heated by a Royle's patent air heater, and hot and cold, salt and fresh water are laid on to each slipper bath. The necessary steam is supplied by two Lancashire boilers. The works are now nearing completion and the cost amounts to £43,000. The general contractors are Exors. of D. A. Ablett, of Southport and Wigan.

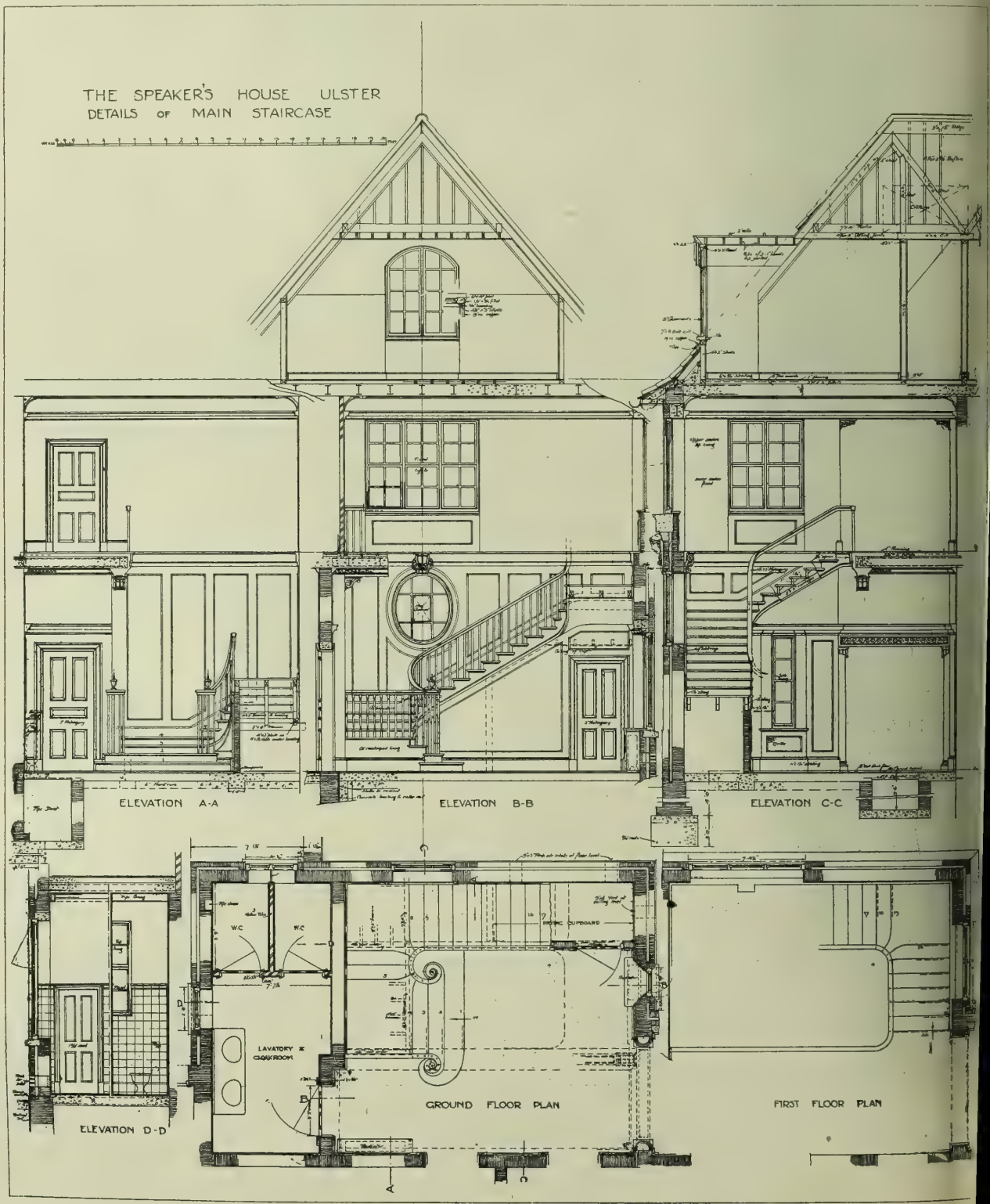
The whole of the works have been ca out from designs, and under the superin ence, of the Borough Engineer, Mr. A Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Mr. J. P. Ov L.R.I.B.A., being his chief architec assistant.

Housing Schemes.

Some particulars of the housing sch which have been carried out at Southpor given on page 565.

New Façades, Manchester.

We illustrate this week the first and s premiated designs in this competition, th awards of which are given under Compe News, page 554.



The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster: Details of Main Staircase.

Messrs. Ralph Knott & E. Stone Collins, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster: Detail of Garden Front.

MESSRS. RALPH KNOTT & E. STONE COLLINS, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Garden Front.



Entrance Front.

The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster.

Messrs. Ralph Knott & E. Stone Collins, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster: Dining Room.

MESSRS. RALPH KNOTT & E. STONE COLLINS, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



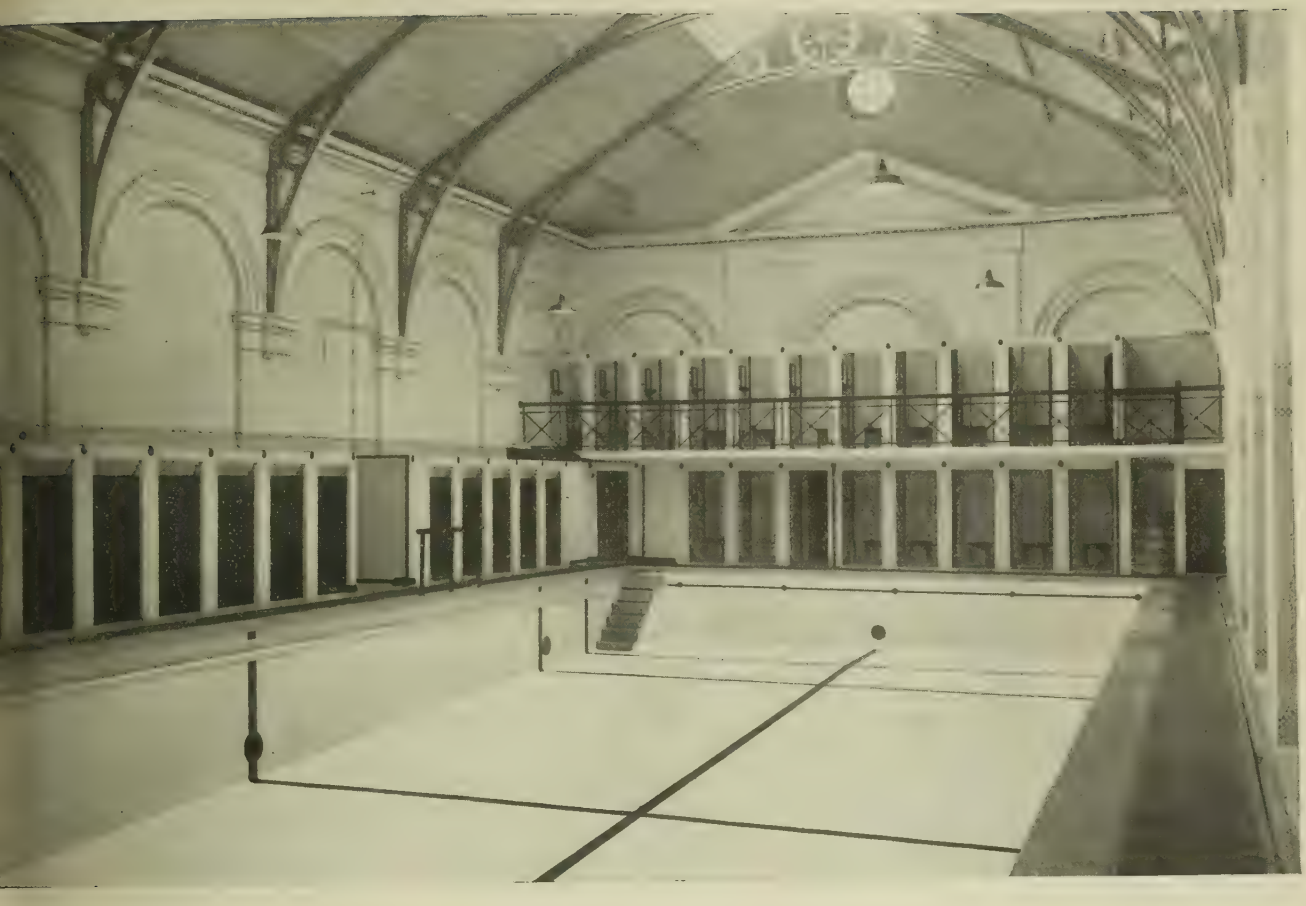
Entrance Corridor.



Main Staircase.

The Speaker's House, Government of Northern Ireland, Ulster.

Messrs. Ralph Knott & E. Stone Collins, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



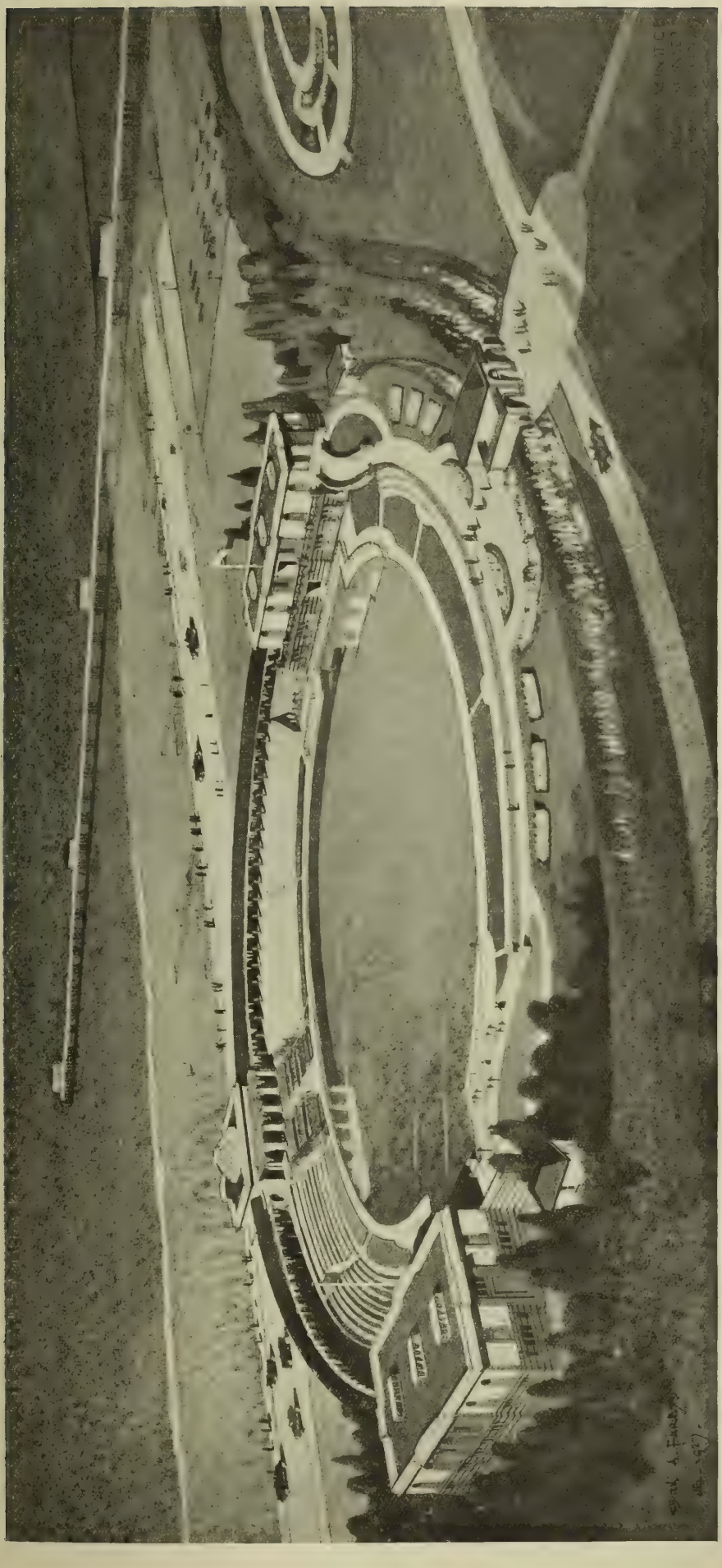
SECOND-CLASS PLUNGE BATH.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' PLUNGE BATH.

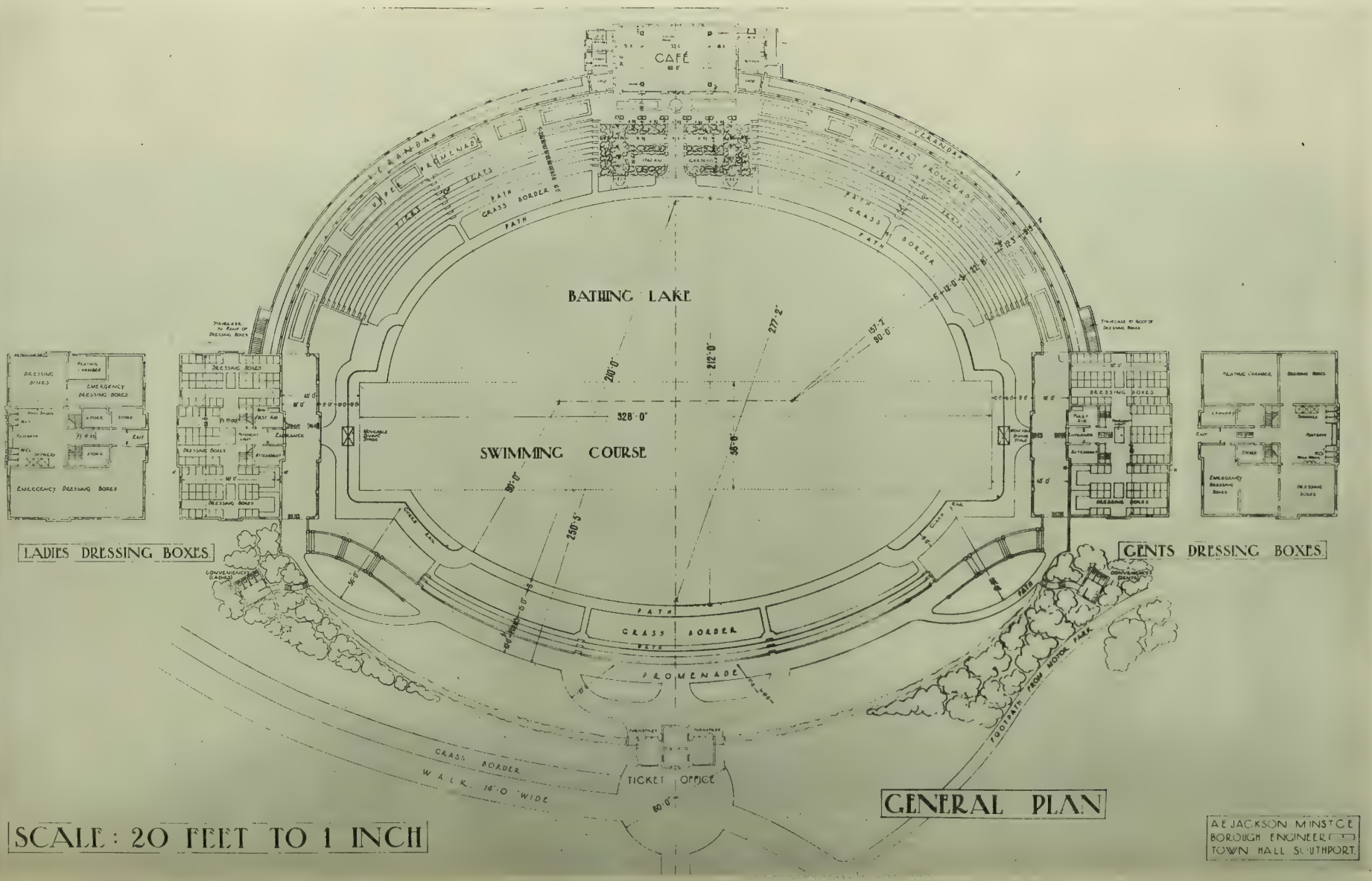
Remodelling of Victoria Baths, Southport.

MR. A. E. JACKSON, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer; MR. J. P. OWENS, L.R.I.B.A., Chief Architectural Assistant.

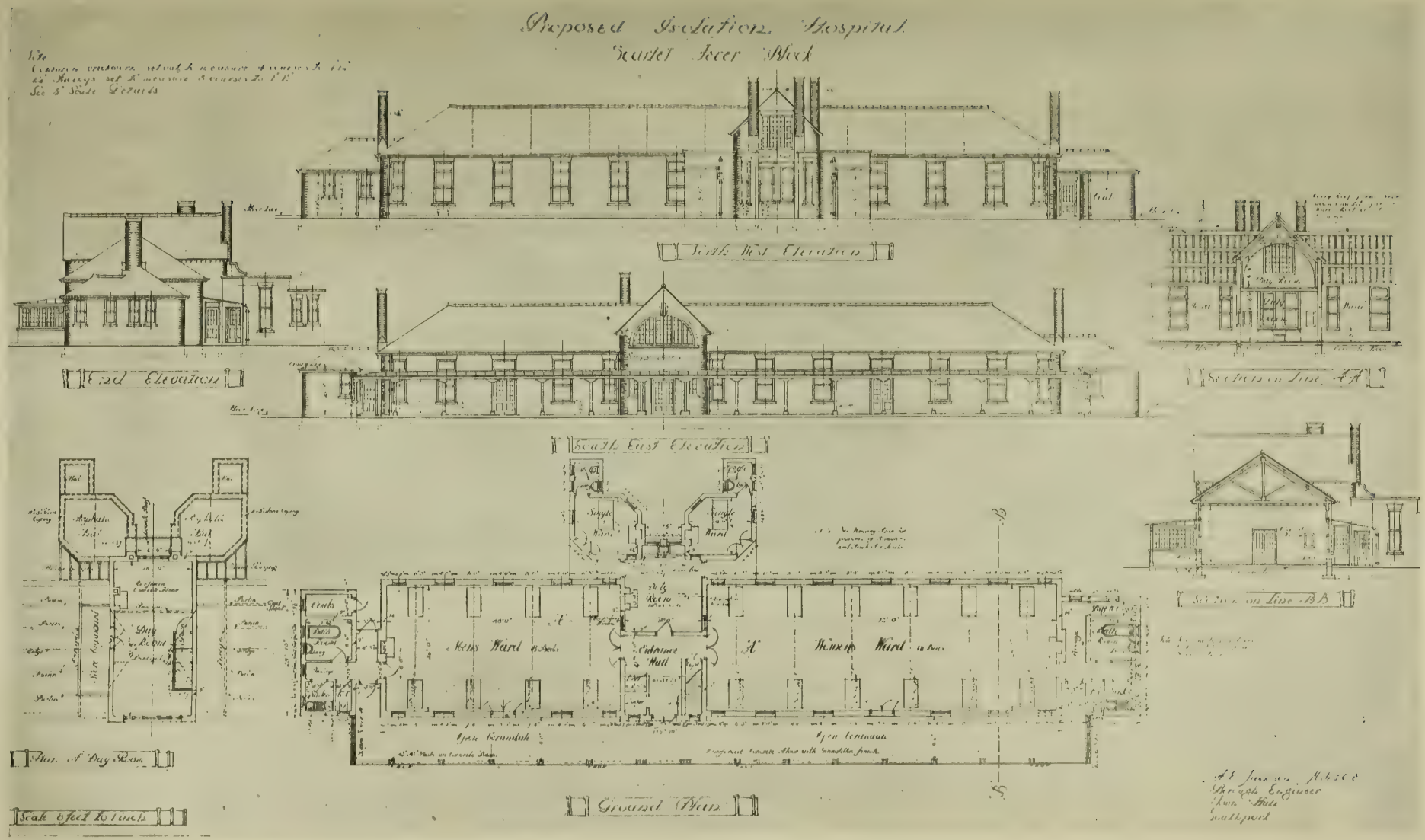


New Open-air Bathing Lake, Prince's Park, Southport.

MR. A. E. JACKSON, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

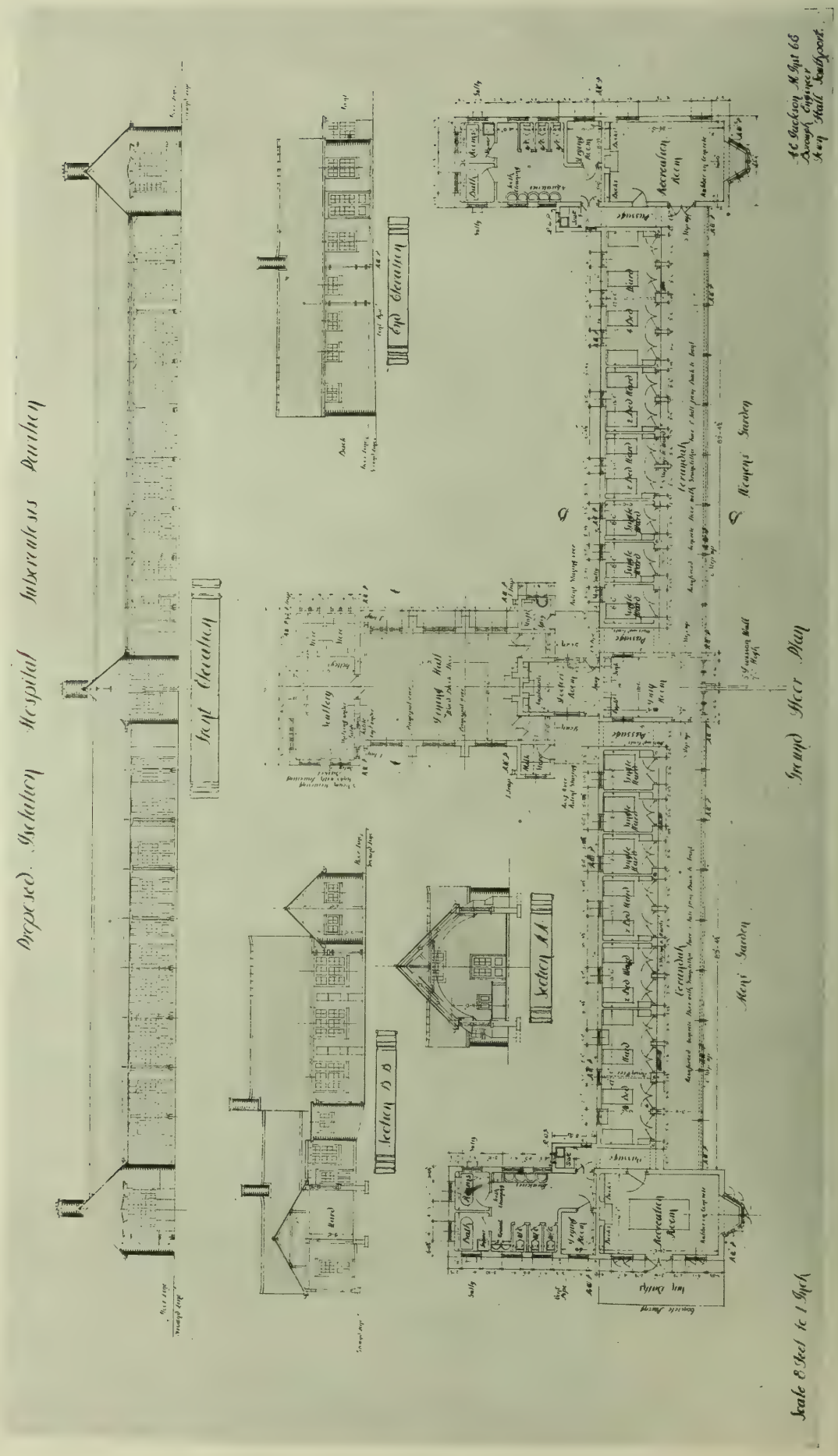


New Open-air Bathing Lake, Prince's Park, Southport: General Plan.



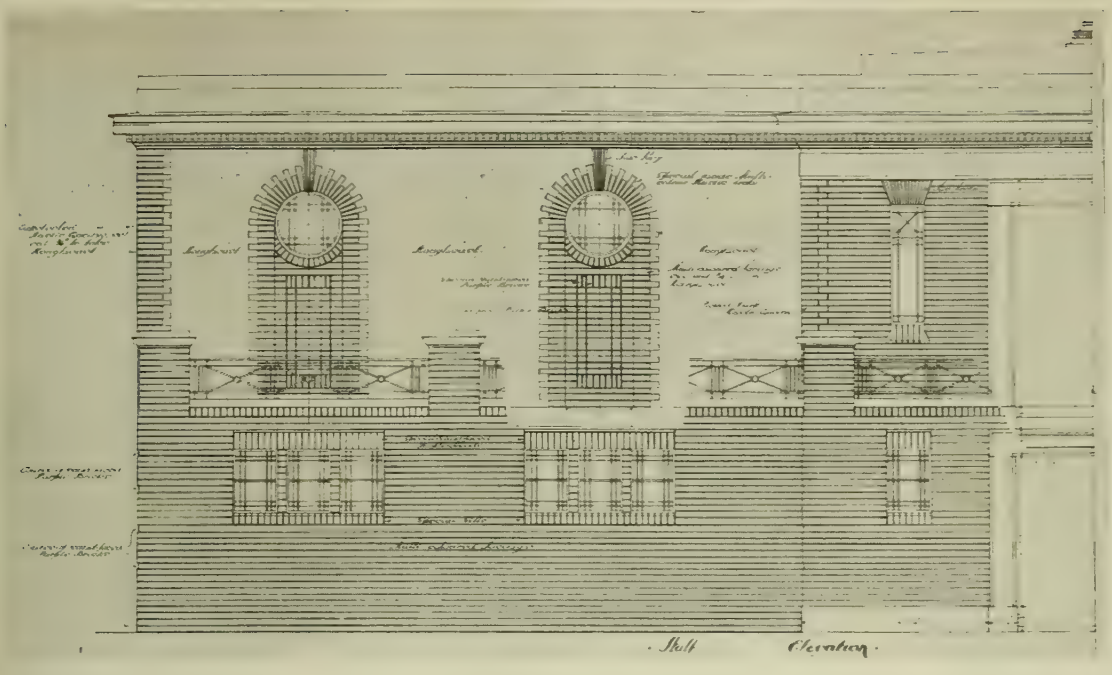
New Isolation Hospital, Southport: Scarlet Fever Block.

MR. A. E. JACKSON, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.



New Isolation Hospital, Southport: Tuberculosis Pavilion.

Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.



Open-air Bathing Lake, Prince's Park, Southport: Part Elevation of Dressing Boxes. (*See p.* 560.)

SOUTHPORT HOUSING SCHEMES

During the last two years the Southport Corporation have let contracts for the erection of 601 houses, consisting of Type A, living room and two bedrooms; Type B, living room and three bedrooms; and Type C, block of four houses consisting of three two bedroom houses as Type A and one small three bedroom house. Following are the contract prices for the different types:—

Type A, £354 10s.
Type B, £433 10s.
Type C, £1,408. Block of four.

These figures include the cost of fencing, paths, gates, drainage, grates, sanitary goods, etc., a p.c. sum of £70 per house being included in the above figures to cover the cost of these items. The houses are constructed of brick throughout with concrete footings. The exterior walls are 11 in. cavity and the interior walls 9 in. and 4½ in. brick. The whole of the interiors are plastered and all woodwork stained. The roofs are covered with Marseilles tiles. The cost of roads and sewers per house varies slightly, but is approximately £65.

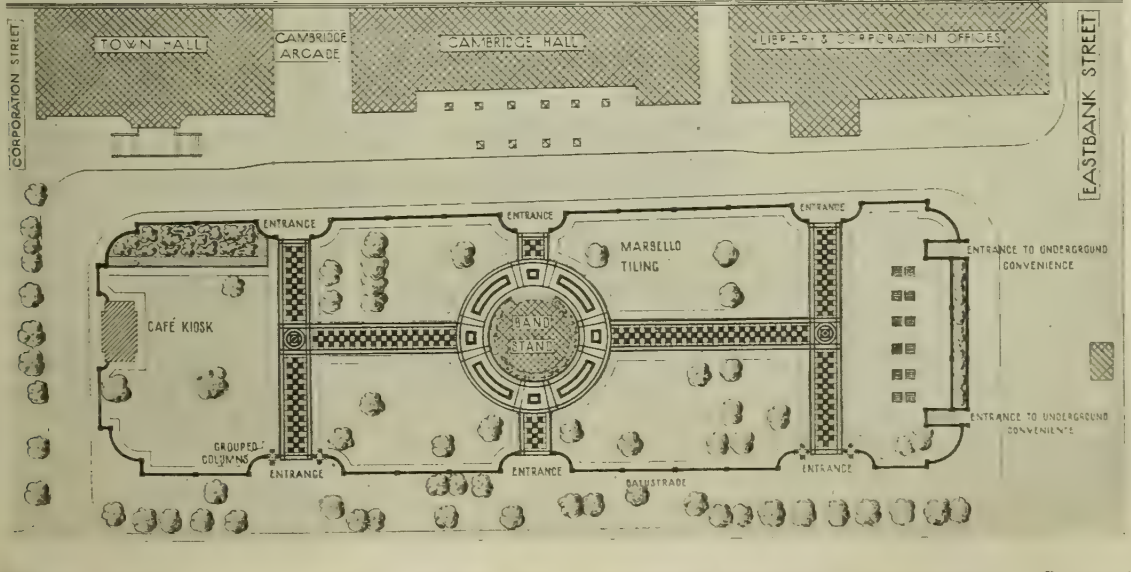
The whole of the work has been carried out from designs and under the superintendence of the Borough Engineer, Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Mr. J. P. Owens, assistant. (See illustrations on pages 566 and 567.)



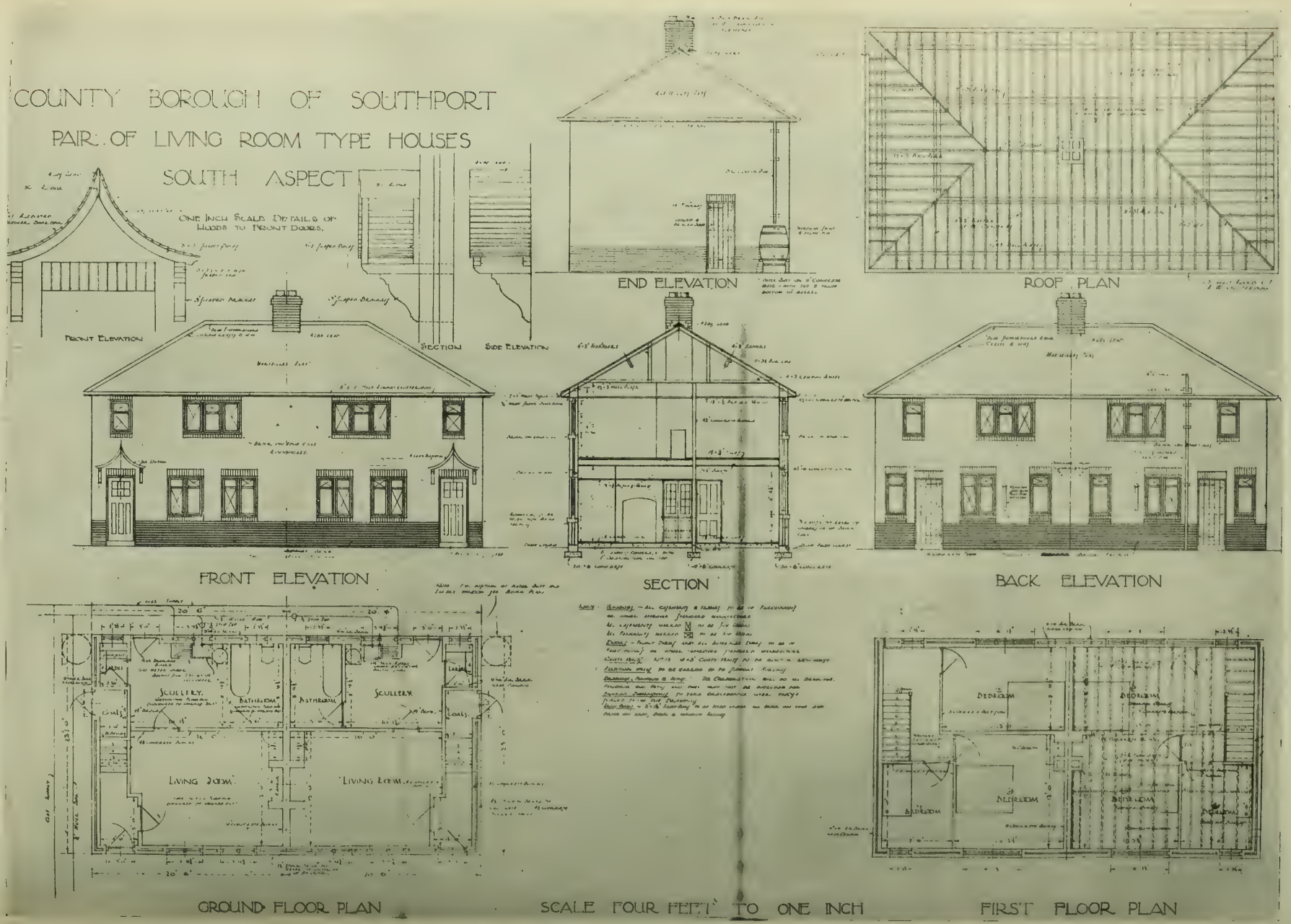
The Bandstand.

Historic Beauty Spot for Chertsey.

Sir William Berry, of Barrow Hills, Long Cross, near Chertsey, is said to have agreed to purchase an extensive portion of the St. Ann's Hill estate, Chertsey, and to be offering it to the Chertsey Urban Council as a gift to the district. St. Ann's Hill, besides being famed as a beauty spot, has historic associations. It was the site of an encampment of ancient Britons, and later was occupied by the Romans. It also formed part of the possessions of Chertsey Abbey. Charles James Fox lived in the house to which St. Ann's Hill belonged for many years after he retired from politics. The property is about 24 acres in extent.

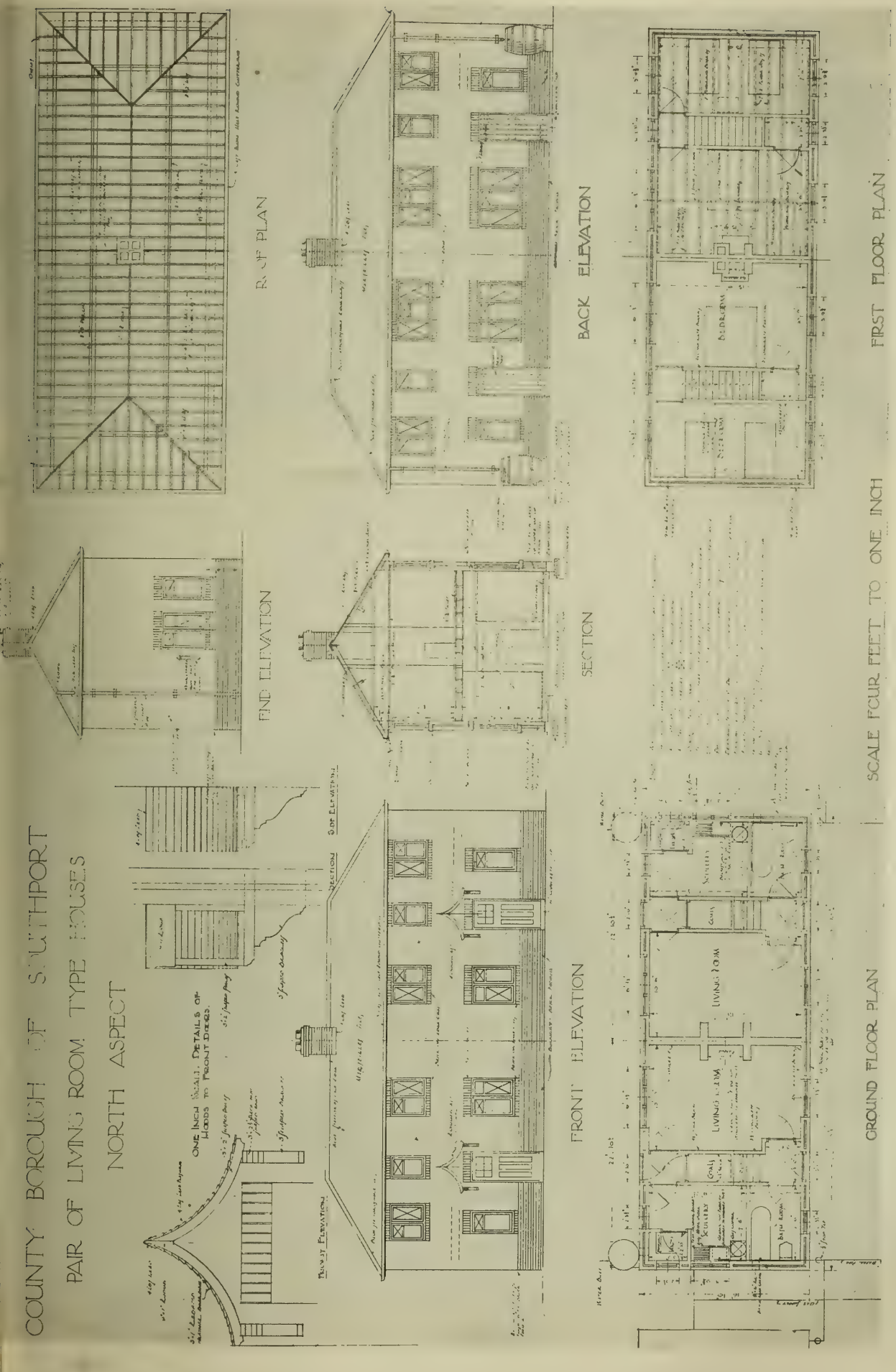


Plan of Lord-street Boulevard Improvement, Southport. Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer. (*See pp.* 552 *and* 561.)



Southport Housing Schemes: Pair of Living-room Type Houses: South Aspect.

MR. A. E. JACKSON, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

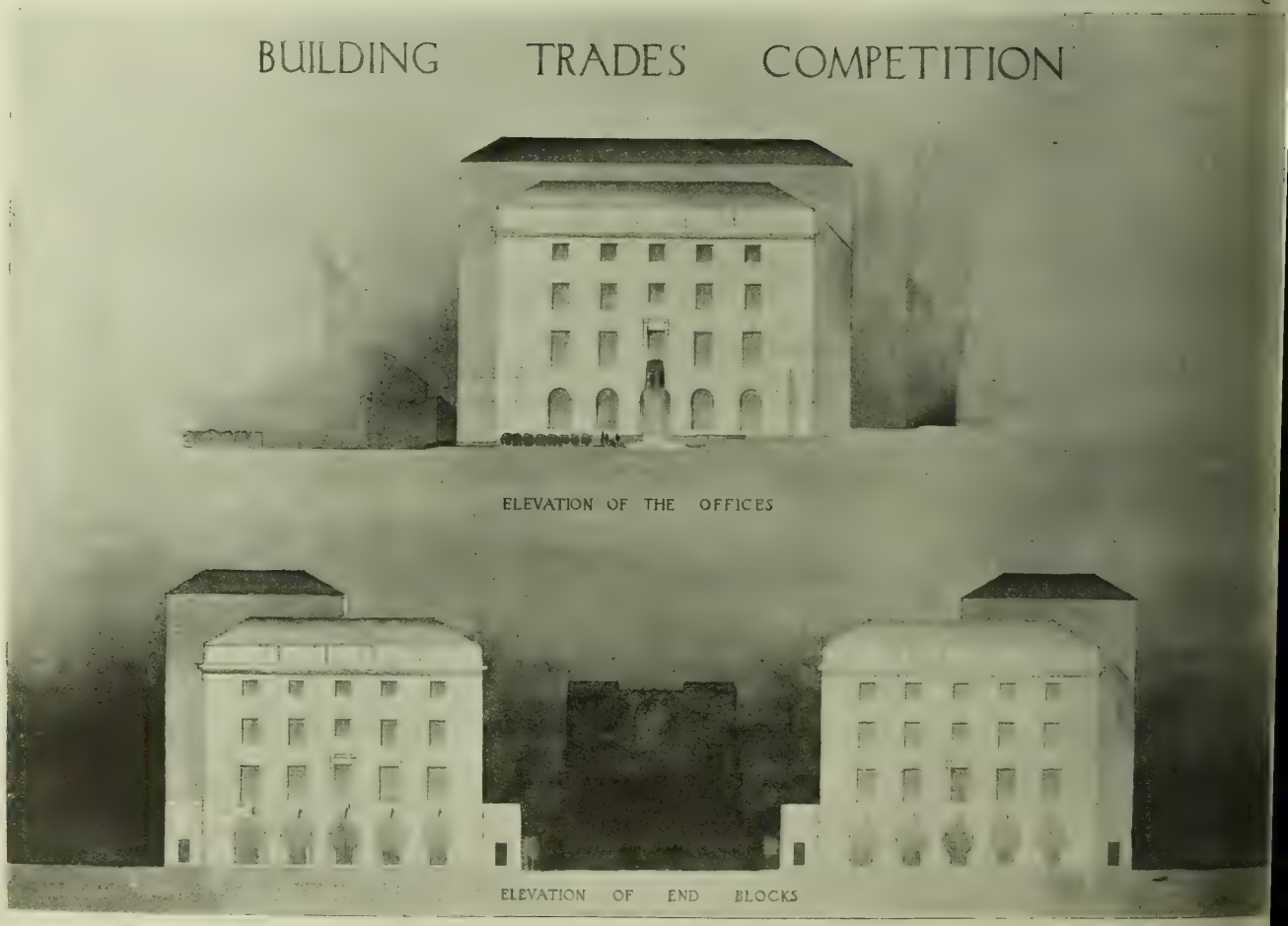


Southport Housing Schemes: Pair of Living-room Type Houses: North Aspect.

Mr. A. E. Jackson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

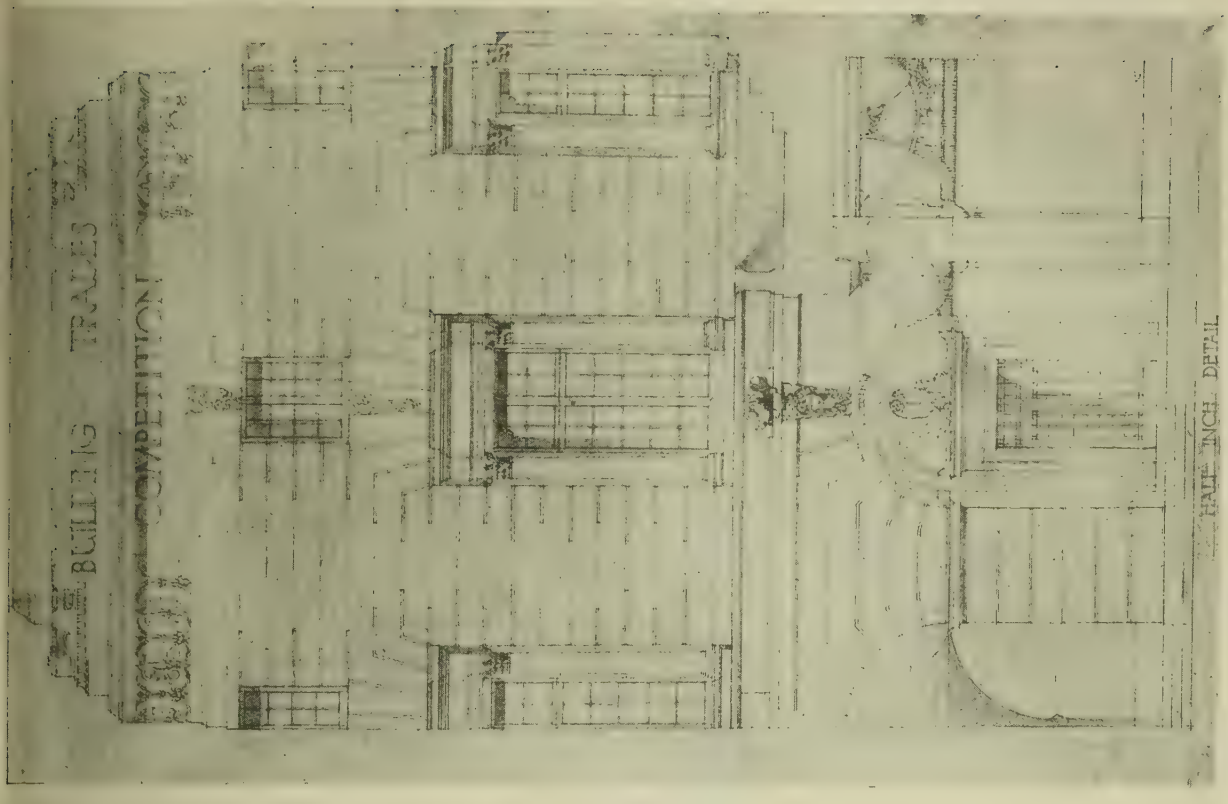


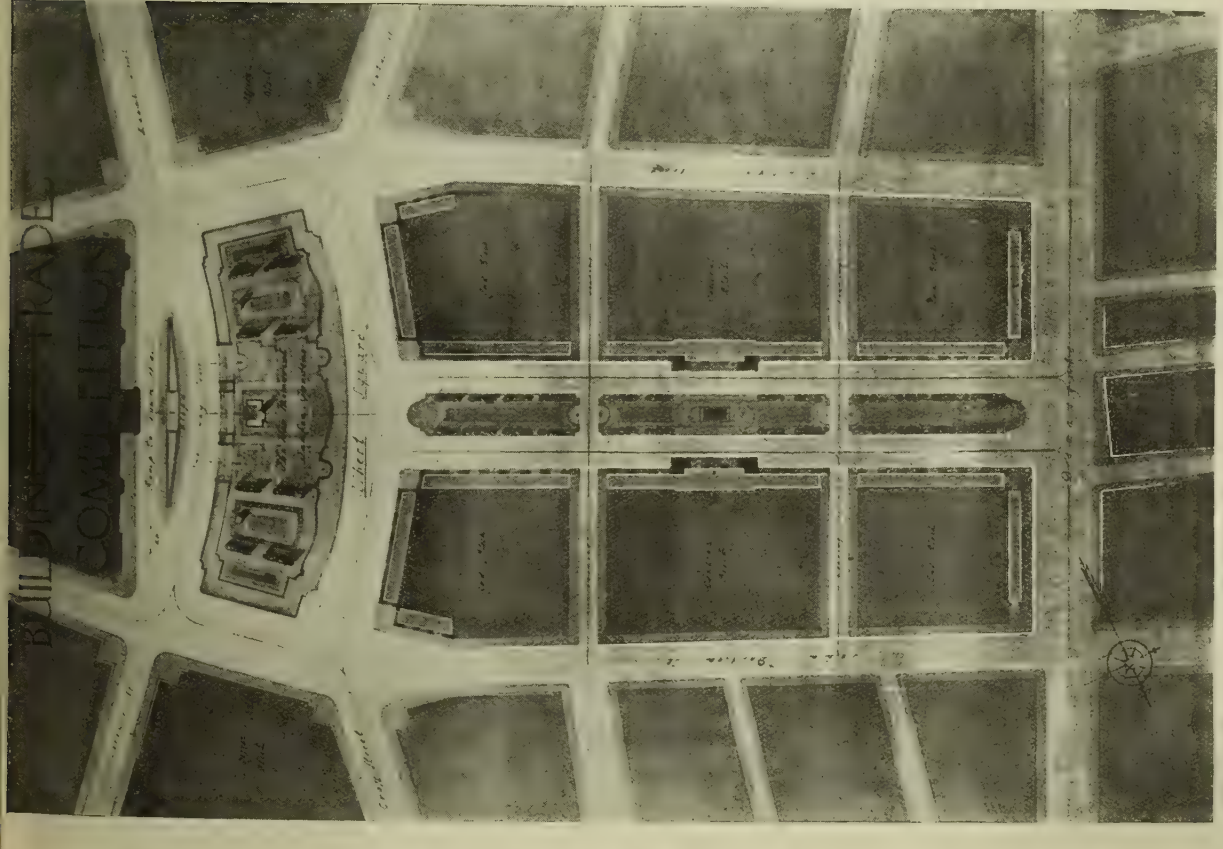
Elevation to Avenue.



Competition for Proposed Grand Avenue and treatment of Albert-square, Manchester: First Premiated Design.

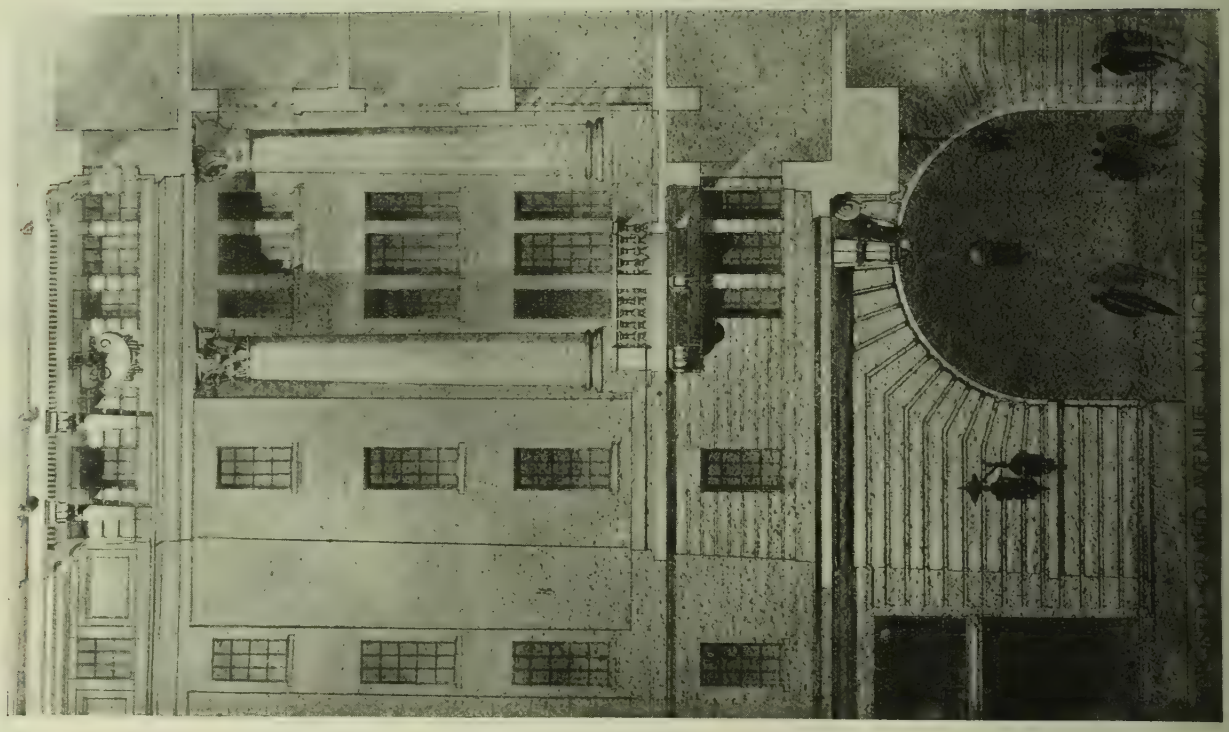
By Messrs. J. Stanley Walkden & J. L. Martin.

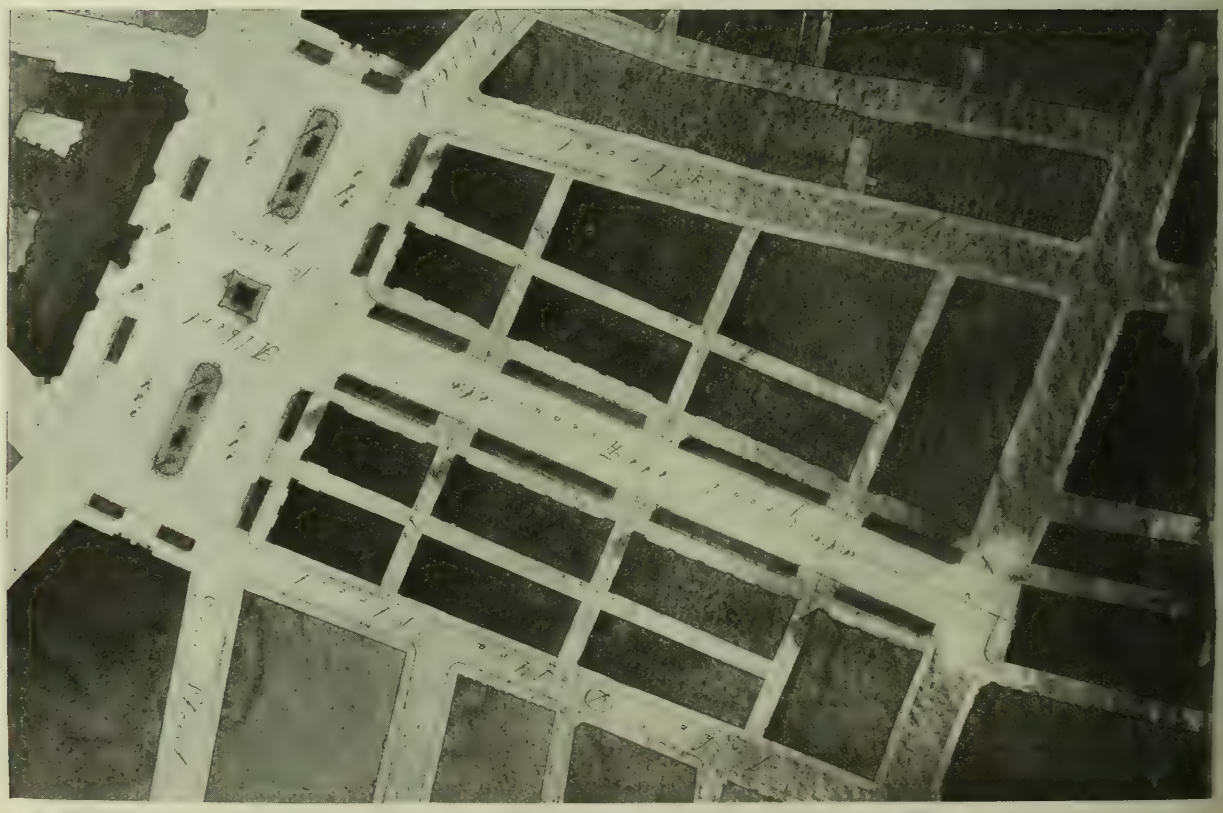




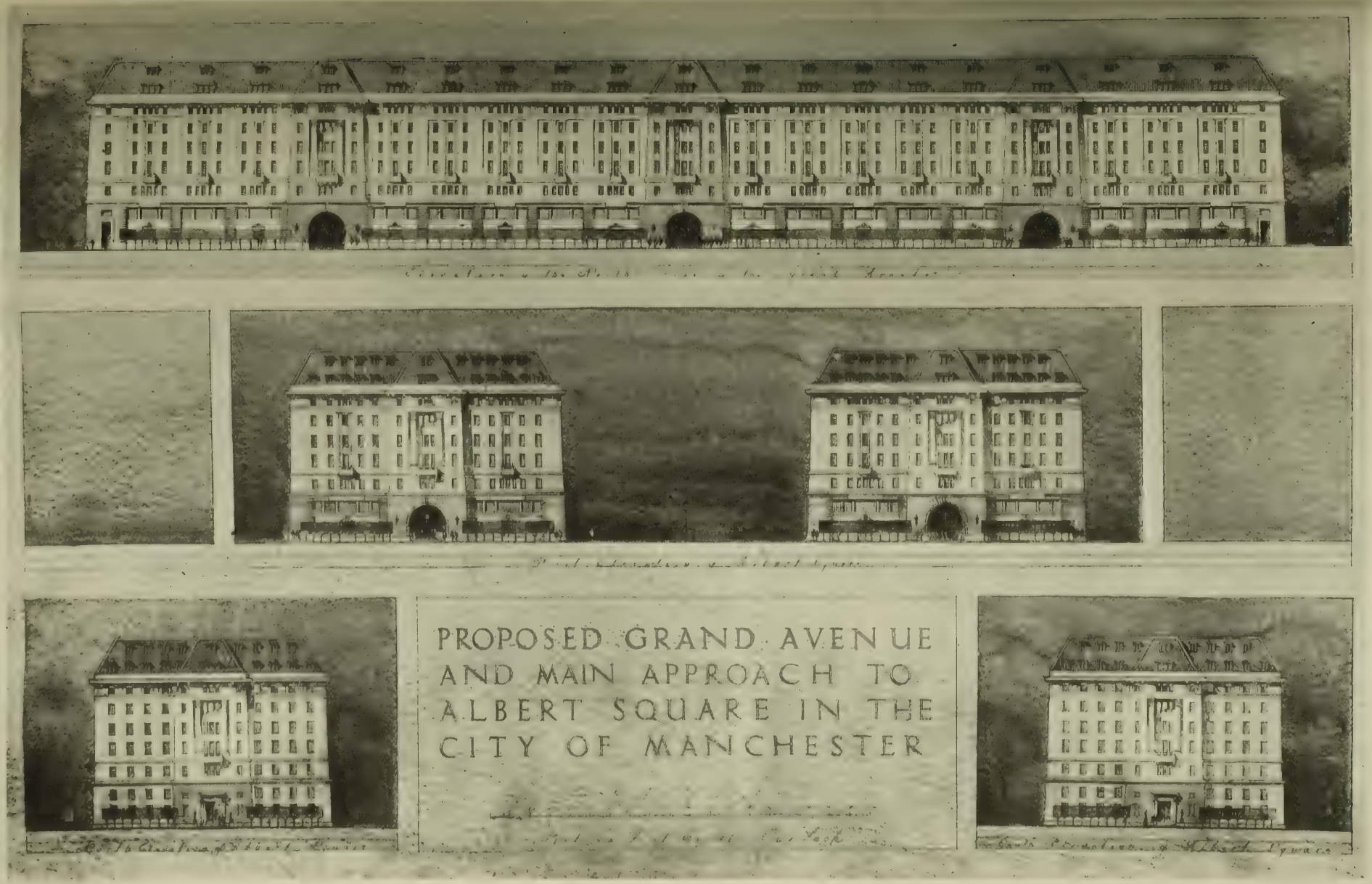
Competition for Proposed Grand Avenue and Treatment of Albert-square, Manchester: First Premiated Design.

By Messrs. J. Stanley Walkden & J. L. Martin.





Competition for Proposed Grand Avenue and Treatment of Albert Square, Manchester: Second Premiated Design.



Competition for proposed Grand Avenue and Treatment of Albert Square, Manchester: Second Premiated Design.

By Messrs. Cooke & Harrison.

THE RELATION OF BUILDING TO HISTORY

In the course of a lecture on this subject, delivered at Norwich, on March 30, to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, Mr. F. R. Hiorns, F.R.I.B.A., representing the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, said that to many of us nothing appealed more generally in the life of the past than that which related to Greece and Rome in the Classical Age. Of the former, for example, we constantly conjured up a mental picture of the Acropolis at Athens as embodying in a visual way what we meant by Greek culture. Athens, as an expression of what was meant by the highest aspect of poetic and artistic genius, had become proverbial—even as the age of Pericles had been described as the brightest page in the history of the ideal development of mankind. Plutarch recorded that the chief delight of the Athenians and the wonder of strangers was the magnificence of their temples and public edifices. The Parthenon, indeed, was said to have cost the enormous sum of 1,000 talents. Even in the condition to which the once magnificent Acropolis at Athens was now reduced—with the Parthenon, Erectheum, Theseum, Propylæa, and so on, no more than a series of ruins—he claimed that the history and character of the time and people so represented was put before us in a way that otherwise we should have had no conception of. In Athens, therefore, we had an object lesson of the value of buildings in relation to the appreciation of history. From its ancient and ruined Acropolis we gathered a sufficient impression of former glories that, obviously, furnished the exact setting needed to complete the effect of an oration by Pericles or Demosthenes or a play of Sophocles or Euripides; it was the story of 24 centuries ago expressed in stone and brought before us in a manner that nothing else could make us realise so well. And there was much else that was old in Athens—as in other parts of Greece—relics of their Roman conquerors and many small but remarkable Byzantine churches. But what it was possible to say of Athens might, with almost equal ease and suitability, be said of, and illustrated by, other towns of Greece and her colonies of which remains existed.

What applied to Attica could be similarly said of Rome, though the character of the peoples so represented was vastly different and its expression in terms of building correspondingly varied. The culture and art of Rome were, to a large extent, borrowed from Greece and were combined with a fancy for display of an ostentatious and somewhat vulgar kind that in Athens would have been impossible. Neither the buildings of Rome nor the sculpture and painting embodied in them ever attained the refinement and perfection of Greek work—though largely produced through the agency of Greek workmen; they were always tainted by haste, artificiality and a tendency to ornamental excess. But, leaving this aside, the power and originality of the Romans were strongly displayed in their architecture, and provided us with the most impressive and effective record to be obtained of a great people two thousand and more years ago. Without their buildings we should have lacked a proper understanding of the qualities whereby that people thrust themselves so definitely upon the face of history. Their temples, basilicas, theatres, palaces, bridges, aqueducts, triumphal arches and tombs were sufficiently shown in their ruined state to-day —as in the Forum, the Coliseum, the ruined Baths of Caracalla, the simple and noble Pantheon, the Trajan Column, and so on—which so well displayed their greatness and gave the best possible insight into the mind and character of a people whose Empire once extended from Baalbec in Syria to Africa, Spain and Britain. That this world mastership was still so well expressed in what remained of their buildings was the more remarkable when we realised the fearful destruction that the city of Rome had suffered, both during and since the Empire. Apart from what it endured from wars, flood and fire, it was, for over a thousand years, a pilfering ground for successive rulers or invaders; so that Gibbon (in his "Decline and Fall") deplored that the barbarian conquerors of Rome usurped in a moment the toil and treasure of successive ages—that whatever had escaped Goth and Vandal was pillaged by Greek tyrants; while the Emperor Constans, in his rapacious visit, stripped the bronze tiles from the roof of the Pantheon; that the edifices of Rome were considered a vast and various mine; the first labour of extracting the materials was performed, the metals purified and cast, the marbles hewn out and polished, and after foreign and domestic rapine had been satiated, the remains of the city, could a purchaser have been found, were still venal; and, he adds, the Romans would demolish with their own hands arches and walls if the hope of profit could surpass the cost of labour and exportation, till eventually the fairest columns of the Ionic and Corinthian Orders, the richest columns of Paros and Numidia were degraded, perhaps, to the support of a convent or stable. Even the Popes were little better, and the stones of St. Peter's were largely taken from ancient buildings subjected to such vandalistic destruction, and the baldachino of its high altar fashioned of bronze stripped from the dome of Hadrian's Pantheon. It was worth while contemplating this aspect of the relation of buildings to history if we were to realise the loss which the world had suffered from vandalistic destruction, and how much more easily past times and manners might have been comprehended had such records been more generally preserved. The forces of nature were often kinder to buildings than those of man; Pompeii—overwhelmed and buried in the ashes of Vesuvius in the first century after Christ, and thereby being the best preserved of all ancient towns—was an example.

The next great historical style or mode of building to which reference should be made was that known as Early Christian—a phase of architecture which spanned, as it were, between the declining Roman Empire and the early Middle Ages. Churches dedicated to our faith were then modelled in their form upon the classical Roman basilica—the aisles divided from the nave by columns—the roofs of wood, and low-pitched—and marble floors and mosaic and other colour decorations were outstanding features. St. Paul's, outside the walls of Rome, was a typical early example (fourth century), while others, in addition to old St. Peter's, were St. Maria Maggiore, St. Lorenzo, and St. Clemente, until we reached Torcetto Cathedral (seventh to ninth centuries), and St. Appollinare Nuova at Ravenna, of considerably later date (tenth century), showing the supreme splendour of the mosaic figure decorations that attained almost to perfection in this and other Ravenese buildings. This expression of building merged into the greater and more original and varied Romanesque phase—from the Byzantine, that indicated so clearly the distinction between the Eastern and Western divisions of Roman government that commenced in the fourth century, to the French and English varieties, of which the latter was known as Norman—familiar in the wonderful cathedral of Norwich—having between them characteristic Italian development known as Lombardic. Several splendid examples of the last-named manner were to be found in Milan (St. Ambrogio), Verona (St. Zeno and the cathedral), and in Pavia and Piacenza. The sculptured decorations in this work were often of quite extraordinary excellence. But the six or seven centuries of Romanesque Art had brought church buildings much nearer to the form of plan that we now associated with Gothic cathedrals—had seen great developments in round-arch vaulting, and had introduced the dome and spire and much splendid work in tower design. The dome and tower of this period were well shown in the cathedral group of buildings at Pisa. Our own country could show much fine Romanesque or Norman work, and Professor Lethaby recorded that between 1066 and 1150 England was in advance of any other country for church building. It was the essential structural limitations of a round-arch style that caused the pointed arch to be evolved in or about the twelfth century, and introduced the Gothic art that represented the glory of the building guilds of the later Middle Ages.

The Gothic style developed much earlier in the rest of Western Europe than in England but it would make for simplicity if they considered, briefly, only the English phase and the styles that immediately preceded and followed it. In this way the twelfth century could be considered to represent Norman (or late expression of Romanesque); the thirteenth century, Early English Gothic; fourteenth century, Decorated Gothic; fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, Perpendicular Gothic; and the sixteenth century the transitional style again veering towards the classical, known as Tudor. In the Early English we had great height and narrow spearhead pointed windows and vaults, and the maximum depth of buttresses, as at Salisbury, for example; in Decorated, increased proportions, width and rich but severely geometric tracery and vaulting, as at Lincoln; in Perpendicular a further depression of vaulting and arches, buttresses much reduced in projection, very rich and beautiful vaulting as in Norwich Cathedral roof, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, and a general tendency to over-elaboration and decadence. Embattled parapets, roofs almost flat, and square-pinnacled towers were a sign of this style.

But even the very wonderful Gothic architecture was, in due course, subject to change. In the age of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio interest in classical literature and art was revived in Italy, and led to the development in the life of Europe known as the Renaissance. Ancient Rome then, in a sense, came into her own again, for with study of the writings of antiquity was coupled the desire to study the material remains of the Eternal City. Scholars and artists of the period were quite naturally attracted thereto, and in and around its ruined structures sought the spirit and inspiration of the Golden Age. In this way, for example, Donatello the sculptor and Brunelleschi the architect (who placed the dome upon the cathedral at Florence) went together to Rome in about the year 1400 and —as Vasari recorded—examined and made careful drawings of the vaults and arches of antiquity, set labourers to work to dig out more remains, and, while there, hardly ceased from recording in drawings all the ruins and fragments of antiquity they could find. Such studies became, indeed, the recognised employment of artists and scholars in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and it was accordingly not surprising that throughout Italy and Western Europe was introduced a great vogue of building—with its accessories of painting and sculpture—that, in broad effect, represented a return to the classic manner, with modifications to meet the altered ideas and essential needs of modern times. In such a way was Renaissance art evolved. It could be said to represent a more cultivated outlook on affairs than was shown in the cruder manners and ideas associated with Mediævalism and the Gothic invaders. The early Renaissance palaces (fifteenth century) of Florence—which the Strozzi and Riccardi were typical—showed both the classic basis of their architectural treatment as well as, by their fortress-like character, the turbulent times in which they were built. Such works as the Library at Venice, by Sansovino, the so-called Basilica at Vicenza, by Palladio, and St. Peter's at Rome (by many architects from Bramante to Maderno) were of the sixteenth century. In this and the century following came also the great Renaissance works in France, of which the Louvre, Fontainebleau, Sorbonne Church, Luxembourg and Versailles

e and les Invalides might be men-
l. In the sixteenth century we in
nd were only beginning to feel the in-
es that were to lead away from our
d architecture in the classic direction
n Italy had already reached maturity—
ork we called Tudor (such as Wolsey's
n of Hampton Court) in the earlier part
it century and the Elizabethan in the
half—as with Kirby House, Burghley
Knole. Then with the seventeenth cen-
ame Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren,
with them the refined, mature, revived
:, and much work by Wren's pupils and
ers in the early eighteenth century.
there was the early nineteenth-century
of John Rennie, an engineer of the old
. not to be distinguished from architects
uilders in the composite sense in which,
that time, constructors of buildings
happily combined. And there was also
uite distinctive Regency architecture,
ented by old Regent-street, London,
ad now practically all gone.
gland had been, and still was, unusually
n old and beautiful buildings—with cot-
barns, and country houses not among
ast of them. In all of these we should
great pride. We ought, indeed, to value
more and not less when we saw what
st half-century or so had brought forth
e desecration of towns and cities, and
was even worse, our scenes of natural
y. For there could be no doubt as to
rtificiality and the excessive and un-
al ornamentation of buildings during
st century—with, in so many instances,
most complete disregard for fitness in
on to both purpose and environment—
senting a great falling away from the
ards set by previous ages. For such
tructures as remained to us, with their
simplicity, practical and decorative fit-
and consequent natural harmony,
ed to a more orderly and sensible treat-
than, for our sins, we had recently
n.
had been well said that history, whether
cal or artistic, was one unbroken tale.
s also said, by Victor Hugo, that archi-
re was the handwriting of the human
in other words, that it was the most
descriptive record of history. That was
r a stupifying thought when we looked
d on our town developments of the last
r 70 years with the destruction of so
good things on the one hand and evolu-
of so much that was unworthy or bad on
ther.
responding to a vote of thanks, Mr.
is emphasised the value of public opinion
pport of the preservation of old buildings
wns, which—as in the case of Norwich—
interest and real value to an ancient
He also paid tribute to the work and
nce of Dr. Stevens Popé, a former Lord
r and chairman of the city's Ancient
lings Committee, and Mr. Walter Rudd,
hon. general secretary of the county
eological Society, in the direction of con-
ng valuable remains of ancient work in
rich and district.

Middlesex County Council.

a unanimous vote, Colonel Charles Pink-
has been elected chairman of the Middlesex
ty Council. He has had an interesting
r since his early days as a working car-
er. He became a successful contractor and
loped a large building business at Willesden.
as been for twenty-nine years a member of
Willesden Urban District Council, and on
occasions chairman. From 1918 to 1922 he
esented West Willesden in Parliament as a
ervative, and for the past three years has
vice-chairman of the Middlesex County
ncil.

The Nottingham City Hall.

to the new Nottingham City Hall, the
dation stone of which was laid last Thursday
, will be incorporated three blocks of
land stone carved in St. Paul's Quarry for
Christopher Wren. A feature of the Hall
be frescoes depicting scenes relating to
in Hood, the work of Mr. Denholm Davis.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XIII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Note.—Walls to public buildings are usually of the thickness, etc., required for buildings of the warehouse class, subject to any reasonable requirement of the District Surveyor concerned. (See Section 78.)

Section 54. (1) Recesses and openings may be made in external wall, provided—

(*a*) That the backs of such recesses are not of less thickness than 8½ in.; and

(*b*) That the area of such recesses and openings above the ground storey do not taken together exceed one-half of the whole area of the wall above the ground storey in which they are made.

Note.—The ground floor and basement are not taken into account as regards openings, thus providing for shop fronts, etc. Above the ground storey the total area of window openings, or window openings and recesses, must not exceed one-half of the whole area of the wall, such wall including gables, pediments, etc.

(2) Recesses in party walls.
(3) Openings in party walls.

Note.—Parts 2 and 3 deal with recesses and openings in party walls. Sections 58, 59, 60, and 77 also deal with party walls. (See recent articles in *The Builder* on party walls by Mr. J. D. Scott.)

Section 55.—All woodwork fixed in any external wall except bressummers and storey posts under the same and frames of doors and windows of shops on the ground storey of any building shall be set back 4 in. at least from the external face of such wall. But loophole frames and frames of doors and windows may be fixed flush with the face of any external wall.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Council by by-law or otherwise to exempt from the provisions of this section oak teak or other wood provided the work be constructed to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

Note.—The new Tudor premises of Messrs. Liberty & Co., Ltd., Marlborough-street, is an example of the use of timber in external walls, exempted from the provisions of the foregoing section by the Council.

Section 56.—This deals with the bearing of bressummers upon walls. When bearing upon a party wall the ends of wood bressummers shall not be placed nearer to the centre line of the party wall than 4 in.

When the bressummer is of metal a space must be left at the end equal to ¼ in. for every 10 ft., or part, for expansion.

All ends of wood joists or beams resting upon a party wall must be at least 4 in. distant from the centre line of the party walls, and no bond timber or wall plate must be built into a party wall.

Note.—Wood not being allowed, a metal wall plate can be used if required under the ends of joists resting upon a party wall.

Wood plates can be used against a party wall to receive the ends of wood joists, etc., provided such plate is supported by corbels of brick, stone, iron, etc.

Section 57.—If any gutter any part of which is formed of combustible materials adjoin an external wall such wall shall be carried up so as to form a parapet one foot at the least above the highest part of the gutter and the thickness of the parapet so carried up shall be at least 8½ in. throughout.

Note.—Excepting to dwelling-houses all projecting eaves must be of fireproof materials (Section 73.)

Section 58.—Cases in which a wall to be deemed a party wall. (See note *re* party walls to Section 56.)

Section 59.—Height of party walls above roof.

(1) Every party wall shall be carried up of a thickness in a building of the warehouse class equal to the thickness of such wall in the topmost storey and in any other building of 8½ in. above the roof flat or gutter of the highest building adjoining thereto to such a height as will give a distance in a building of the warehouse class exceeding 30 ft. in height of at least 3 ft. and in any other building of 15 in. measured at right angles to the slope of the roof or 15 in. above the highest part of any flat or gutter as the case may be.

(2) Every party wall shall be carried up of the thickness aforesaid above any turret dormer lantern light or other erection of combustible materials fixed upon the roof or flat of any building within four feet from such party wall and shall extend at the least 12 in. higher and wider on each side than such erection and every party wall shall be carried up above any part of any roof opposite thereto and within 4 ft. therefrom.

Note.—Although subsection 1 provides that the party wall must be carried 3 ft. above the roof of a building of the warehouse class exceeding 30 ft. high, it can be read that when covered with a flat the parapet need only be 15 in. high.

Upon application to the Council permission can be obtained to omit carrying the party walls above the roofs of dwelling houses, provided such houses do not exceed eight in a block. Where more than eight houses are erected in one block the party wall of every eighth house (or a lesser number if desired) must be carried above the roof as prescribed by the Act. Thus in a block of 10 houses the centre party wall can be carried up having five houses on each side of same or it can be carried up at the eighth house, having eight on one side and two on the other side.

It should be noted that dormers, turrets, etc., placed on roofs or flats within 4 ft. of the party wall entails raising and lengthening such portion of the party wall opposite such projection to a height of at least 12 in above and 12 in. longer on each side, unless such dormer, turret, etc., is constructed of incombustible material.

Section 60.—Rules as to chases in party walls. (See note *re* party walls, Section 56.)

Section 61.—(1) The flat gutter and roof of every building and every turret dormer lantern skylight or other erection placed on the flat or roof thereof shall be externally covered with slates tiles metal or other incombustible materials except wooden cornices and bargeboards to dormers not exceeding 12 in. in depth and the doors door frames windows and window frames of such dormers turrets lantern-lights sky-lights or other erections.

(2) This subsection of the 1894 Act has been repealed and section 12 of the London Building (Amendment) Act, 1905, as follows:—

Means of Access to Roofs.

(1) (*a*) Every existing building to which the section of this Act whereof the marginal note is "projecting shops" applies and every other existing building except a dwelling-house occupied as such by not more than two families, and

(*b*) Every new building shall if having more than two storeys above the ground storey or if exceeding 30 ft. in height be provided (unless and except so far as the Council otherwise allow) by the owner with either

(*a*) A dormer window or a door opening in a suitable position approved by the District Surveyor on to the roof with proper access thereto; or

(*b*) A trap door in a suitable position approved by the District Surveyor covered with copper or zinc and hung on hinges so as to admit of the same opening to the fullest extent and furnished with a counterweight so as to ensure that the same shall

open automatically when unfastened and also with a fixed or hinged step-ladder leading to the roof; or

(*c*) Other proper means of access to the roof and with a sufficient parapet or guard rail where reasonably practicable and necessary to prevent persons slipping off the roof. Any dormer window or trap door provided under this subsection shall only be fastened in such a manner as to ensure access to the roof being always readily available from the inside of the building.

(3) This provides that the slope of the roof of a warehouse class building shall not exceed 47 degrees.

(4) The slope of roofs to other buildings shall not exceed 75 degrees.

Towers, turrets or spires are exempted in both (3) and (4).

Section 62.—Stories in roofs.

(1) Not more than two storeys shall be constructed in the roof of any domestic building.

(2) Any storey constructed in the roof of any domestic building the upper surface of the floor of which storey is at a height of above 60 ft. from the street level shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials throughout.

Note.—An hotel exceeding 250,000 cubic ft. would be a public building and not a domestic building.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Scottish Housing.

Sir J. Gilmour informed Dr. Shiels that the numbers of houses built by local authorities in Scotland under each of the post-war State-assisted housing schemes as at February 28, 1927, were as follows:—

Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919	25,528
Housing, &c., Act, 1923 (including Slum Clearance Schemes)	7,861
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924	5,932
Demonstration Houses	17
	39,338

Leasehold Reform.

THE Landlord and Tenant Bill, which embodies the Government's proposals for Leasehold Reform, has been introduced and read a first time.

Restoration of Parliament Buildings.

On a Vote to complete the sum of £86,610 for expenditure in respect of Houses of Parliament buildings,

Captain King, speaking for the First Commissioner of Works, having described the decay which had occurred, said an expert Committee had been appointed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research with the idea of finding some method of preserving the stonework. Failing any efficient method of preservation, it became necessary to resort to hand-picking to remove those loose fragments of stone which were a danger to the rest of the building and to passers-by. In recent years no less than £37,000 had been expended in merely removing unsafe fragments of stone. It was not really economical to continue that method. The removal of the stone did not help to preserve the building. It was only for the purposes of safety, and it had, therefore, been decided that it was necessary to undertake more complete steps for the restoration of the building. The Government had taken expert advice in various quarters, including Mr. J. Allen Howe, Assistant Director of the Geological Society, and Sir Robert Robertson, the chief Government chemist. It was now proposed that the repairs should be carried out with Stancliffe stone. This had been selected as a hard-wearing stone, suitable for the purposes required. The total cost of the restoration would be £1,062,000, to be expended over a period of some 12 to 15 years. Included in the estimate was a sum of £5 for hand-picking. The method of hand-picking would, of course, have to be continued while the restoration took place, but as the restoration neared completion, hand-picking would be reduced.

Mr. Gardner, the Labour member for North Hammersmith, moved to reduce the vote by £100. He said that the Palace of Westminster was the greatest building of its kind in the world, and it was of the utmost importance that its preservation should be undertaken in a proper way. The Government had not consulted the R.I.B.A., the builders of the country, and the workers who would have to carry out the restoration. They had again gone on the basis of chemical, geological, and laboratory tests. He suggested that the entire building should be refaced with whatever stone might be used. If the Government introduced Stancliffe stone into London they would raise a maximum amount of opposition on the part of the workers who were called upon to use it. Portland stone was proving its durability, and was ousting sandstone even in the sandstone districts.

Lord Hartington declared that Stancliffe stone was warm and rich in colour, and its durability was beyond reproach. A large number of buildings in Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns in the North were built of it, as it was found to resist climatic conditions better than any other stone.

Sir Wm. Bull said that Portland stone would be found very difficult to work in the detailed carving that was essential. The Government had come to a wise conclusion in recommending Stancliffe stone.

Mr. Viant thought they ought not to be so much concerned with the colour as with the durability of the stone. The Office of Works would be well advised to consider the death-rate among operatives of the Stancliffe stone before embarking on the scheme.

Captain King, in reply, said that every precaution would be taken and the Office of Works did not think that any injurious effect would be caused to the workmen who used Stancliffe stone. The First Commissioner was working in close touch with the Fine Arts Commission. There were many quite inaccessible and invisible places where the stone was worked in very intricate detail, and the Fine Arts Commission was being consulted to see whether detail in those high elevations could be modified, and if so, in what form.

The motion for the reduction was then negatived, and the Vote was agreed to without a division.

Slum Schemes Approved.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lawson that, since 1919, 93 slum schemes relating to 71 local authorities had been approved by his Department. The number of houses and other buildings included in these schemes was approximately 12,000. On March 1, 1927, 245 houses were in course of erection in connection with schemes under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, and 69 had not been commenced. The boroughs in which no houses had been provided under any of the post-war Housing Acts were Beaumaris, Cowbridge, and Montgomery. None of those were County Boroughs.

Scottish Results.

Sir J. Gilmour informed Mr. Stephen that at February 28, 1927, the latest date for which figures were available, the numbers of houses built in Scotland under the 1923 and 1924 Housing Acts were 16,933 and 6,161 respectively; and the corresponding numbers under construction were 5,829 and 14,084.

The Reduction of the Subsidy.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Col. England, said he had no evidence to show that the reduction in the building subsidy for houses completed after September 30 next had had any prejudicial effect on the rate of building.

A Hereford Case.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to the fact that the Hereford rural council had no scheme for granting subsidy for the building of new houses; whether he was aware that they had refused a subsidy on a bung built in their area on the ground they had no scheme for subsidy; whether, in such circumstances, he w grant a subsidy

Mr. Chamberlain said that the answer to first two parts of the question was in the a mative. As regarded the third part he not satisfied that sufficient reason existed certifying the local authority to be in def under Section 9 of the Housing (Financial visions) Act, 1924; and in those circumsta he was precluded from making a grant of sub as suggested.

Post-War Housing.

Mr. Chamberlain gave, in answer to Montague, the following statement showing numbers of houses erected in England and W since January 1, 1919:—

	Houses erected by Local Authorities.		Houses erected by Private Enterp
1. *State-assisted houses (to March 1, 1927).*			
(*a*) Housing, Town-planning, &c., Act, 1919	169,805	..	4,54
(*b*) Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919	—	..	39,18
(*c*) Housing, &c., Act, 1923	47,859	..	185,37
(*d*) Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924	82,553	..	1,51
Total State-assisted houses	300,217	..	230,62
2. *Non-subsidy houses (to September 30, 1926).*			
(*a*)*Not exceeding £26 rateable value	—	..	207,70
(*b*)*Exceeding £26 rateable value, but not exceeding £78	—	..	80,50
Total non-subsidy houses	—	..	288,20

*The corresponding rateable values in Metropolis were £35 and £105.

The Rents Act.

Mr. Gibbins asked the Minister of Hea whether, before coming to a decision about new proposals concerning the Rent Rest tion Act, it was his intention to consult local authorities.

Sir K. Wood said that before coming t decision all aspects of the question would very carefully considered in the light of many representations which had been recei by the Government. Local authorities other bodies would be consulted if necessa but the time had not yet arrived when s a course need be considered.

Rural Housing.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. Hurd that Rural District Councils had made applicati under Section 5 of the Housing (Ru Workers) Act, 1926, to be declared l authorities for the purposes of the Act. Th applications would be considered in conju tion with the schemes proposed by the Cou Councils, and the Minister hoped to give decision shortly.

A London Square.

Mr. Cadogan asked the Minister of Hea whether he was aware that it was propo to erect garages in Prince's-square, Kenni ton; and whether he could take any steps preserve this open space, situated in an ov crowded quarter of south-east London, for enjoyment and recreation of the public.

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister had information as to any proposed building this square and no power to prevent it. would, however, bring the question to notice of the London County Council, who, understood, were considering the gene question of London squares.

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot t responsibility for contributed replies, especially on matters.

y we appeal to our correspondents to submit their es on paper of a size easily filed, and written as y as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—ED.

Right of Light, &c.

IR,—The back of a bungalow belonging A overlooks land of adjoining owner, B. building is a conversion of a brick-built mer-house into a bungalow by an addition. old portion has been built for over twenty rs, and the window at the back has existed that time. Now the addition has been le and three more windows overlook the e land, the owner B raises the question of t of light and wants A to enter into an ement to pay a nominal annual sum for light.

uery (1) Can B ask for this, as A has a right ight to the old existing window, by virtue ts age, and these new windows are in the e vertical plane?

uery (2) The windows at back of basement new extension is a casement, opening out. boundary of A's property is about 9 in. y from his back wall, and the casement, n swung open, overhangs slightly B's land. bjects to this. Can he uphold such a or objection?

CROWN GLASS.

A right of light must always be acquired in pect of a building; and when the access and of light to any dwelling-house, workshop or er building has been actually enjoyed for the period of twenty years without interruption, right thereto under the Prescription Act, 2, is deemed absolute. There is, therefore, ght of light in respect to the one window at back of the brick-built summer-house, which aid to have been built for over twenty years, l which has now been converted into a ngalow by an addition. That is, of course, uming that there has been no interruption of light referred to during those twenty years. " is entitled to all the light to this window is necessary and fit for the purposes of occu-ion, or business, according to the ordinary uirements of mankind, and "B" must not use his land to obstruct in any way that right the one window.

But "A" has no similar right of light in pect to the three windows in the new addition rlooking "B's" land; and "B" may build on, or otherwise utilise his land, quite regard-s of the fact that in doing so it involves an erference with the light which would other-e reach the said three windows. Further, B" may at any time within twenty years nterfere" with the light to the three windows, erecting on his own land something, such as oarding, which, from its nature, is likely to be a permanent character, and which in fact did erfere with the three lights for a year.

"B" therefore is entitled to suggest that agreement by deed or writing should entered into; and for "A" to pay nominal rent for the use of light to the ee windows. On the facts stated, and examination of the plans, &c., it would pear that "A" would be wise, in his own erests, to settle such an agreement on the t terms possible. In this connection it may stated that a writing signed by "A" and not "B" would hold as a sufficient agreement for purpose.

As to the second query, "A" has no right to erhang "B's" land with the casement erred to; and "B" can object to his doing so. is an act constituting a nuisance which "B" n abate by summarily removing the nuisance d without recourse to legal proceedings—a nedy which the law does not favour and ich it is unwise for any one to take into his n hands. The law provides that a person ured by a nuisance may bring an action ainst the tortfeasor, and claim damages for injury, either alone or in conjunction with claim for an injunction to restrain the con-uance of the nuisance. If it is proved (as would be in "B's" case) that there has been an invasion of his right by the act of "A," then "B" would be entitled to nominal damages, even though no actual damage be proved, since the law in such cases presumes damage because a continuance of the nuisance might and would eventually destroy "B's" right.—LAW.]

Demolishing Hollow Walls.

[REPLY TO MR. W. SANDELL, MARCH 25.]

SIR,—I am really much obliged to Mr. Sandell for his valuable information, which confirms a suspicion I already had. I think there is no doubt that slates in cement make the safest damp course, if carefully laid, and an everlasting one, and I thoroughly agree with Mr. Sandell that thin lead makes the safest protection round window and door openings. G. A.

Cement-Stucco.

[REPLY TO "A. B. C.," MARCH 25.]

SIR,—"Stucco," as a term, is generally used in English specifications to indicate the class of surface rather than the material. It generally means a smooth surface, like the plaster walls of a living room, but in cement work it is not only used to indicate the smooth face used where the cement is to be painted, but also the "rough-smooth" face of cement work with a true surface finished with a wood float.

PLASTER.

Multi-coloured Rustic Slates.

SIR,—I notice that this class of slate does not lay so tight as the ordinary Welsh slate. Can you tell me if it is safe to lay these to a pitch of 30 deg. under these circumstances?

NERVOUS.

Returning Bills of Quantities.

SIR,—We are sending an estimate for work to a borough council who have supplied bills of quantities. The surveyor asks us to return the bills of quantities priced in with our estimate. As this seems to us to be rather irregular, what is our position if we detach the form of tender from the bills of quantities and retain the bills of quantities? IRREGULAR.

Rule of Thumb for Pricing Timber.

[REPLY TO "TYBO," MARCH 11.]

SIR,—A simple formula for pricing timber which, so far as I am aware, has not been previously published, but which gives reasonably accurate results, is $S \times a$ = cost in pence per 100 ft. lineal,

where S = cost per Standard, expressed in £'s and decimal parts,

a = area of scantling in square inches.

If a more accurate result is required, use $(S \times a) + \frac{1}{110}(S \times a)$.

For example:—

Taking the first formula. To find cost of 100 ft. lin. of 6 in. × 3 in. at £30 per Standard $S \times a = 30 \times 18 = 540$d. per 100 ft. lin = 5.4d. per ft. lin.

By the second formula:—

$$(S \times a) + \frac{1}{100}(S \times a) = (30 \times 18 = 540) + \left(\frac{30 \times 18}{100} = 5.4\right) = 545.4\text{d. per 100 ft., or } 5.454\text{d. per ft. lineal, or, say, } 5\tfrac{1}{2}\text{d. per ft. lin.}$$

The difference is small and would usually be covered by rounding up the price to the nearest farthing above.

The accuracy may be checked very easily:—

A Standard = 165 ft. cube.

6 in. × 3 in. scantling = $\frac{1}{8}$ ft. cube ∴ No. of ft. lin. in 1 Standard = 165 × 8 = 1320 ft. lin.

£30 = 600 shillings, or 7,200d. $\frac{7200}{1320} = 5.45$d. per ft. lin., or, say, $5\tfrac{1}{2}$d. ft. lin., as before.

If the price per standard contains shillings these must be shown as a decimal part of £1. Thus £28 15s. = 28.75, and so on.

W. G. W.

SIR,—The method described by Mr. Atkinson is really the same as mine, except that I suggest £25 per standard as a very useful datum, being round about the actual price of a good many scantlings at the present day. By taking £25, my decimal becomes .25 according to Mr. Atkinson's rule, or one-quarter as I described, and I suggest this makes an even simpler mental sum than Mr. Atkinson's. Once the price per foot run at £25 is obtained, it is a simple matter to add or deduct the necessary odd half-pennies or pennies to conform to a different rate per standard. PRESTO.



Shops and Office Building, Sharrock-street, Southport.

MR. A. E. JACKSON, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

(*See page 560*)

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—XIV

STREETS.—V.

Our space did not permit us in our last article to conclude our observations on the recommendation of the Committee on Building By-laws that building lines should be imposed by by-law, and that the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act 1888, be repealed. This appears to us one of the most difficult questions raised in the Report, especially since the more recent legislation as to building lines and improvement lines contained in the Roads Improvement Act 1925, and the Public Health Act 1925, to which we have referred in the last two articles, as a multiplicity of such lines appears a thing to be avoided.

As we showed in our twelfth article the Committee seem to have had two alternative policies under consideration, first a widening of the statute under which by-laws are made and the passing of a clause making definitely binding on owners and successive owners the conditions embodied in the by-laws under which streets are allowed to be laid out of less width if the houses are set back, so that the conditions will, as it were, run with the land (see paragraph 68 of the Report), which we understand would involve the retention of the Building in Streets Act (although the Report is a little obscure upon this point); and secondly the fixing of building lines by by-law, and apparently they decided on this second alternative for the summary of the recommendations contained in Chapter IX of the Report (paragraph 17) is as follows:

"That by-laws be authorised for fixing the distance between the buildings in new streets, and that the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act be repealed" and paragraph 68 in the body of the Report is referred to.

The "distance between buildings" here referred to must be the distance across the street, and not the distance between buildings at the same side of the street, the question involved in applying the provisions of the Building in Streets Act. As we pointed out in our last article, there are two classes of "new streets" to be considered, first a new street laid out on private property, and secondly "new streets" so called, where building development in the vicinity of an existing highway converts that highway, or part of it, into a "new street." The by-law provision lessening the width of the street to be laid out on condition that the houses are set back from the street would appear to have no application where the "new street" is already an existing highway, but the by-laws, especially since the passing of section 29 of the Public Health Act, 1925, apply to both classes of "new streets." The suggestion of the Committee providing for the fixing of building lines by by-law could, of course, apply to streets being newly laid out, subject to the drawbacks we pointed out in our last article as to the necessity either of taking more land at the laying out stage than should be required from the private owner without compensation, or of encouraging the creation of narrow streets which subsequently may have to be widened when compensation would be payable. The suggested building lines would, however, get over the difficulty referred to in the Report that conditions as to set-back of buildings under the existing system are possibly not binding upon successive owners.

It has to be admitted that the objections we have pointed out to fixing building lines appear to apply with equal force to the policy in the present by-laws of allowing the width of streets to be diminished on condition of the set back of houses, having regard to the legislation now passed as to improvement and building lines in the statutes of 1925, and in the light of that legislation it is possible that policy may have to be reviewed.

As regards "new streets" on existing highways, the recent legislation passed since the Committee reported may suffice, and the application of further building lines by by-law might only be the source of confusion, yet, as we have said, the by-laws apply to both classes of new streets. If the policy of allowing streets to be laid out of less than standard width on condition of the houses being set back is to be continued, there is still the alternative to the fixing of building lines which is indicated in paragraph 68 of the Report. A clause could be added to the statute under which the making of by-laws is authorised, making the condition as to set back binding on subsequent owners, and a unit would thus be obtained—the first house built in the street—for the application of the Building in Streets Act to operate, especially if that Act were amended to obviate the difficulties experienced in applying it where spaces occur between the houses. The retention of that Act also appears desirable, if amended as we suggested in our last article, to secure the set back of houses forming new streets on existing highways as an addition to the provisions of an improvement line under the Public Health Act, 1925. The whole question is one of extreme difficulty, and we have only attempted to direct attention to some of the considerations it involves.

One further observation may be made on the recommendations of the Committee on a different point. The Committee in paragraph 72 of the Report comments on the absence of a power, such as exists as regards buildings to prevent a street once laid out from being altered in such a way that if at first so constructed it would have contravened the by-laws, and they based this observation on Tarrant *v.* Woking Urban District Council (1914, K.B. 796). In that case the owners of a building estate, the predecessors in title of the appellant, had, in 1905, laid out a new street in accordance with the by-laws in force in the district. In 1913 the appellant erected across one end of the street street gates with piers which occupied 8 ft. 8 in. of the carriageway and 8 in. of the footway. The appellant was summoned for having, in June, 1913, constructed the carriageway and footway of less width than that required, in breach of the by-laws, and the justices had convicted the appellant. On appeal, a Divisional Court held that when once the construction of a new street has been completed no offence is committed against the by-laws by a subsequent diminution of the width of the carriageway or footways below the required minimum, and it was also held that section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which authorises the making of by-laws "with respect to the level, width, and contruction" of new streets, does not authorise the making of a by-law which would make such a reduction of the original width an offence. The Committee recommended that power should be conferred to make such an alteration as would originally conflict with the by-laws an offence. The circumstances of the above case are somewhat peculiar as it appears rather to have been a case of obstruction than of any physical alteration in width, but the decision of the Court is as stated in the Report of the Committee.

As regards variations by local authorities when making up streets prior to taking them over in Robertson *v.* Bristol Corporaton (1900, 1 Q.B. 198), it was held that when an authority made up streets under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, they had no power to vary the respective widths of the carriageway and footways because they must deal with the street as they found it dedicated to the public. This case has now been overruled by statutory enactment, as section of the Public Health Act, 1925, prov "Upon the exercise by an urban autho of the powers of section 150 of the Pu Health Act, 1875, or of the Private St Works Act, 1892, as the case may be, in r tion to any street, the urban authority s have power to require a variation of the r tive widths of the carriageway and footwa footways of the street; provided that no gre charge shall be imposed on a frontager reason of any such variation than could l been imposed in respect of a carriageway footway of the width prescribed for a street of the same class by any by-law enactment with respect to the width of streets which applied to the street wher was laid out, and any sum in excess of t charge shall be borne by the urban authorit As this provision is contained in a part of Act which by section 1, subsection (2), s be construed as one with the Public He Acts, 1875 to 1907, and as the Private St Works Act is also to be construed as with the Public Health Acts, no doubt power conferred by section 35 can be ferred on rural authorities in the manner scribed in those Acts.

In the attempt we have made to cons the effect of the legislation in the Pu Health Act, 1925, and the Roads Improvem Act, 1925, upon the recommendations of Committee, in self-defence we must point that those Acts are at present unexplo country, as no legal decisions have been given on the points raised, and therefore have only been able to express our opinion upon the points we have touched up

As we have alluded to some of the provisi of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating streets, although the following sections h no bearing upon the questions considered the Report of the Committee, we may draw our readers' attention to them.

Section 81 confers the same power on l authorities who make up streets under sect 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as is ferred by section 15 of the Private St Works Act, that is to say, if they think fit t can at any time resolve to contribute whole or a portion of the expenses of works.

Section 82, where works have been exec under section 150 of the Public Health A 1875, to the satisfaction of the local author confers the same powers as exist under sect 20 of the Private Street Works Act on majority in rateable value of the owners of houses or land in the street to require the l authority to declare the street to be a hi way repairable by the inhabitants at larg

Section 83, for the purpose of remov doubts, declares that the purposes mentio in section 154 of the Public Health Act, 18 which relates to the purchase of premises the widening, opening, enlarging or oth wise improving any street or for the mak of any new street, include the improveme and development of frontages or of the la abutting on or adjacent to any street.

An explanatory Memorandum issued by Ministry of Health explained this section follows: "For many years both the Lo Government Board and the Minister allov lands which would not abut upon a wide street to be included in a provisional or for compulsory purchase where the lo authority was able to bring forward g reason in support of this course. The corre ness of this practice has recently been qu tioned, but section 83 makes it clear t under section 154 of the Act of 1875 land the improvement and development of fro ages, or of the land abutting or adjacent any street may be purchased by a local aut rity. Section 83 extends to a purchase of la by agreement as well as to a compulsory p chase of land." This apparently refers to s tion 175 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

RAFTSMEN AND THEIR MATERIALS

H. JARMAN, of His Majesty's Office of , contributed a paper on this subject series of lectures confined to workers in ilding trades, at the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit- on Tuesday, March 22. Material, said ecturer, in its varying forms, was the ity of the craftsmen, and from time norial has been used to display the artistic f man's thought and illustrate his ideas as s to provide the necessary means of nce. Historic antiquity had preserved raftsman's art, which could be traced gh past ages, the craftsmen at all times ng in the material to hand which had d on to us such of the arts and crafts as n. It began in what was known as the Age when men lived by the chase from to day and displayed some wonderful uity in shaping flints and other stones eir needs, as might be seen in any of our ums in London to-day. Then followed Bronze Age when men through some un- n source discovered the use of metals, nessed by some of the ancient tools formed pper and copper alloys, again to be seen in nuseums, but doubtless the better working material had a rapid growth, both in its y and in the artistic sense, on the discovery n. The further research was pursued, the clearly was the process of the development e art of the craftsman seen from the crude ngs of primitive man to the highest degrees ned in all classes of material. The lecturer dealt with some materials in use to-day. rding concrete, he said that, as a building rial, it was undoubtedly very valuable, ially for warehouses and like structures. mbination with steel it was undoubtedly ry serviceable material. Regarding the gate, absolute cleanliness was the greatest first consideration. Concrete had failed bly more often from being unclean than any other cause; aggregates should be dered from the standpoint of what nature rk was to follow, or the uses and stresses hich it would be subjected. Crushed nes ballast, washed and graded, was un- tedly the finest. Crushed granite was ise an excellent material, but mechanical ing was conducive to much dust, which, e aggregate was at all damp, stuck to the ces, forming a film, which stopped adhesion e cement and was a source of failure.

ished vitreous clinker ash was a good rial, as was also the slag from smelting ces. Coke breeze, in any form, he disliked, e could never be sure if it was clear of coal lphur, which set up oxidisation in steel orcement. Clean water in mixing and clean were the essence of success for this kind of rial.

e lecturer then dealt with bricks, some mples of which at the British Museum, from Mesopotamian area, were reputed to date to 5,000 B.C. The Israelites in their vity in Egypt made bricks. Pliny, the ian historian, mentioned a floating brick, t art for many centuries, rediscovered by M. Fabroni in the middle of last century. Romans were great brick makers and un- tedly brought the art to this country, an hich had fluctuated throughout our history, probably reached its highest attainment e days of Henry VIII, there being no finer mple of brickwork than the chimneys of mpton Court Palace, and later in many old bethan mansions still extant. It blossomed considerably in what we were pleased to the Georgian period. There was nothing n to enlighten us as to how bricks were e by the people above referred to, but there little doubt they were all hand-made, and by the best and most appreciated bricks r for tone in colour schemes or use by the sman were mostly hand-made. The fire- brick earth also very largely formed the basis rra-cotta. Bricks that were machine made when laid a metallic look about them in evenness of shape and colour which was otonous, and all machine-made bricks were to be relied upon for weathering properties to the same degree as could be relied upon by most hand-made bricks.

The lecturer then spoke on terra-cotta, which, he said, had not in this country been at all times an unqualified success. Clays were not always free of salts in the manufacture, and a tendency on the part of manufacturers in mid-Victorian era to bend to fads and fancies of the time instead of going out deliberately and telling users if the colour demanded was to be obtained it could only be done by a sacrifice of efficiency in firing, had not helped. There was also a tendency to face the material with a finer texture producing unequal shrinkage in firing, resulting in peeling of the face, and the under-burning before mentioned not being of sufficient density to withstand atmospheric attacks and erosion.

The lecturer then gave some information regarding bricklayers, bricks and brickmaking in ancient times. Bricklayers' wages in 1309, he said, were recorded as 4d. per day in Oxford; at Beverley, Yorks, 1409, also 4d.; at Oxford, 1503, 5d.; at Cambridge, 1603, 1s.; and at London, 1703, 4s. 6d., all being for bricklayer and mate. Bricks were made at Hull in 1303, the price being 3s. 1½d. per M. In 1404, at York, they cost 5s. 2½d. per M., including cartage, and in 1433, at Beverley, in Yorks, 4s., called by the name of Walltiles, spelt Walleteill. Beverley gave a lot of history to the brick and tile trade. In 1307–27, wall tiles were made for Ely Cathedral, price 3s. 8d. per M., while in 1357, tiles for fireplaces at Westminster cost 8s. 2d. per M. In 1449, Cambridge bricks sold at 5s. 9d. per M., while records also show that in 1518, Cambridge (King's College) was supplied with 23,250 at 6s. per M. They also show that in 1625 some brickmakers had been profiteering and an Act or Proclamation was made forbidding a higher price than 8s. per M. In 1722, bricks were costing 16s. per M, and London place bricks 11s. at the kiln, while by 1749 prices had increased to 20s. to 22s. at kiln, and by 1756 fine old red bricks for cutting cost 50s. per M.

Houghton, in his writings about 1683, gave the number of bricks a man should make as 1,000 per day, with a man to temper the clay and a boy to stack, 2,000, or an extraordinary man 3,000.

Beverley Ordinancies, York, contained much information. In 1461 it was provided that wage receivers or hired men called journeymen should observe the ordinances made as to them. It was also laid down that no carpenter, tiler or plasterer (the tiler here referred to was a wall tiler previously mentioned, otherwise bricklayer, who had no apprentice who worked with him) should employ a journeyman without the consent of the master of works with whom he worked. The working hours at that period were from Easter to August 4 a.m. to 7 p.m., September to Easter, daylight to dark. It was also provided that no craftsman should refuse to work with any burgess who wants him unless he was previously engaged on some other work, the penalty being a fine of 6s. 8d. During the building of Whitgift Hospital in 1596, where Henry Blease and John Greene jointly took charge of the brickwork, it was recorded of Blease that he appropriated from a bricklayer named Kilner 2d. out of his wage of 14d. per day. Blease was taken to task for his usury and reported to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Rev. S. Finch, who said he should not have his will. Batty Langley, writing in 1749, gave much information relating to bricks and bricklayers, how bricks should be made, how many per day and laid per day, his comments beginning at about 1660. This writer also quoted ordinances, saying when the brick earths were to be dug and stacked. The mediæval bricks were made by hands in moulds and burnt with wood in both stacks and kilns, but much trouble arose from burning. Ducarel recorded the history of Croydon and the trouble they had with bricks, the brickmaker having been recounted as weeping over his troubles. Early English and mediæval bricks were generally smaller, and early charters from 1425–6 regulated the sizes as well as prices.

One of these charters was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1567 to one Thomas Spencer and all other freemen engaged in the mysteries of the art of tilers and brickmakers within a radius of 15 miles of London. Bricks were taxed for revenue purposes from 1784, the tax being repealed in 1850. Tax was evaded by increasing sizes as bricks were taxed by numbers.

Speaking of tiles, the lecturer said that for the purpose of tile making it was essential that the clays be dug early, stacked and weathered thoroughly, as the clay was subject to physical and possibly biological change as well. Therefore the longer it could be left to let nature act upon it, the better was the clay mixture and the better the resultant tile.

The lecturer then gave some short account of slates.

British-produced slates, he said, attained the highest position for quality in this type of rock or stone. The geological formation was, if we could believe the results of research into their probable deposition, an intensely interesting subject. Slates were the result probably of ages of erosion deposited as a sediment for further countless ages, and as time passed the massed deposits consolidated and hardened under pressure and heat. Cooling and contracting of the earth's surface lifted these deposits up, forming what was now our slate quarries, such as those in Wales and Cornwall. There were two kinds of slates, one kind being deposition by erosion of former rocks and deposited at the mouths of rivers in thin layers of gradually increasing thickness, the other being volcanic in origin. The cleavage of this latter was poorly developed and regular sizes were not easily obtained. Slates were quarried in Ireland, America, Norway, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Canada, Portugal, &c., but the most important and the best were British. The earliest worked was probably in Delaboles, of which records exist of these being quarried in 1602. A legend had it that slates were quarried in France in the sixth century, but authentic evidence existed, said the lecturer, that slates were quarried at Angiers in the twelfth century.

Welsh slates differed in colour from the Delabole slate, as they ran between a very dark bluish pink to almost red with large green patches on some of them. The Welsh quarries in their best veins produced probably the most evenly plain-faced slates in the world. For fineness of texture and evenness of grain and in work, their close-fitting surface was not to be approached.

(To be continued.)

"The Municipal Year Book."*

The 1927 volume of this annual, just issued, fully maintains its value as a book of reference for all who are in any way concerned with or interested in local government. Its standard features are so well-known that they need not be here recapitulated. Let it suffice to say that the whole volume has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and various improvements have been incorporated. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, contributes an introductory article on "Reforms in Local Government," in which, among other matters, he refers to the growth of Regional Committees, and urges that there is room for regional co-operation in many spheres of local government activity besides town planning. "What is most needed," he writes, "is that adjacent authorities should come together for the mature consideration and frank discussion of their common problems in order that they may arrive at a common policy in dealing with them and that, where improvements are necessary for the common good of all, each should contribute in equitable measure." Mr. Chamberlain warmly commends the efforts made by local authorities and private enterprise to overcome the housing shortage, mentioning that during last year nearly 200,000 were erected—a record far exceeding anything hitherto achieved, even before the war.

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LAW REPORT

[KING'S BENCH DIVISION.]

(Before Mr. Justice Greer and a Special Jury.)

BUILDERS' ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL ON QUESTION OF "WAGE-RATE DEFAULT."

Bovis, Ltd., v. Thorne and Others.

THE hearing was continued of this case in which Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., builders, contractors and decorators, of Upper Berkeley-street, W., claimed from Mr. F. Thorne, late President of the London Master Builders' Association, and four other members and officers of the Association, damages for alleged libel.

Mr. H. T. Holloway further cross-examined, admitted that on June 22, 1924, after he knew of the assurances of Bovis, Ltd., that they were paying standard wages, the London Master Builders' Association sent to some 1,700 different addresses a statement that a certain other firm had ceased to be in wage-rate default. Although the people who were thus circularised had received the notice that the plaintiffs were in wage-rate default, the Association did not inform them that the plaintiffs were then paying the standard rate of wages.

Sir John Simon: That left Bovis, Ltd., under the same stigma which you placed upon them in April?—Yes.

You deliberately left Bovis, Ltd., under the same stigma, although you knew of the letter from that firm stating that they were paying standard wages and nothing else?—Yes.

Looking at it as a fair-minded man, don't you think that as you had originally sent round a document in April, which might make people think that the plaintiffs' sin had some thing to do with the rate of wages, you ought, when you were circularising the same people in June to have said that whatever the fault was that was complained of before, there was now no complaint about the rate of wages?—One cannot say that one would not be wise after the event, but Bovis, Ltd., were still in wage-rate default and there was no means under the by-laws of removing them from the list of such defaulters.

Sir John Simon: Was the object of your Association's by-law policy to make unfederated firms uncomfortable, or to enforce standard wages among your own members?—To force standard wages on all builders, whether they were members or not. It was to make unfederated firms come into the Association or to undertake the same obligations that the members had.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Holloway said that the Association sent the alleged libel to provincial builders to prevent them from tendering against firms who were in wage-rate default. He admitted that on one occasion his firm had inadvertently tendered against such a firm.

The witness, re-examined, denied that he had any desire to publish anything defamatory of any firm.

At this stage, his lordship said that, in view of the evidence which had been given, he was not so sure that the communications to federated societies were privileged. If he were to attempt to pick out from the list of upward of 1,700 recipients of the alleged libel, the case to which privilege applied, and those to which it did not, no one could foresee when the case would end.

Sir John Simon said he would accept his lordship's opinion that privilege extended to members of the Association, but he was not prepared to admit that it went beyond that ambit.

Further re-examined, the witness said that the policy of the Association had been absolutely justified, and had saved the situation. He thought that, having weathered the storm, they could now dispense with the by-laws.

Mr. John E. Drower, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor to the London County Council, examined, said that from a national point of view it was essential that there should be a strong body of employers on the one side to meet the highly organised body of operatives on the other, and that wages should be standardised.

Mr. Fred Thorne, one of the defendants, and president of the London Master Builders' Association in 1925, examined by Mr. Bevan, was referred to a letter which Mr. Thorne's firm had sent to Mr. Harley, an architect (borough engineer and surveyor of Poplar) on March 30, 1925, in which they said that they would be pleased to tender for a clinic provided that Bovis, Ltd., and three other firms in wage-rate default as defined by the London Master Builders' Association, were not in the list. Mr. Thorne said he regretted that he wrote that letter. He did not do it spitefully. It was his idea to get peace in the industry. There were two or more firms who had gone out to pay more than the standard rate of wages, and that was creating trouble. Acting in the capacity as president, upon whom great responsibility rested, he visited the offices of Higgs & Hill, Ltd., on June 5, 1925. He saw the two Mr. Hills and Mr. Joseph, of Bovis, Ltd. He thought that that was an opportunity of reconciling them to the Association and suggested that both firms should return to the Association, sign Form "A," and come under the same regulations as their fellow members. He promised that on their return notices should be published in the Press, and that letters should be sent to all the persons to whom all the circulars and by-laws had been sent previously, stating that Higgs & Hill, Ltd., and Bovis, Ltd., were again in full membership, differences between them and the Association having been amicably settled. He admitted that Bovis, Ltd., had written saying that they had not paid more than standard wages since April 17. In publishing the documents complained of it never occurred to him that the language used could be construed in a defamatory sense of Bovis, Ltd..

Cross-examined by Mr. Willes: Do you suggest that Bovis, Ltd., left the Association in order to pay more than the standard wages?—They did.

You know that they say that they went out because they had been badly treated over tenders?—Yes, but Mr. Gluckstein and Mr. Joseph have both admitted in Court that they paid more than the standard wages down to April 17, 1925.

Sir Walter Lawrence, another of the defendants, examined, said he was president of the Association in 1913 and 1914, since when he had been on the Council. Soon after the lock-out he met a number of leading builders, members of the Association, to consider labour conditions, and a special Committee of the Council was formed, of which he was a member. They came to the conclusion that the only way out of the state of chaos which existed was to insist upon standard wages. The by-laws were not directed against any firm in particular on personal grounds. The policy expressed in them was considered to be the best way out of the difficulty which confronted them. The desire was to see that no one paid more than the standard wages. It was of vital importance that the employers should stand together, and the second part of Form "A" was very necessary.

Mr. W. J. Rudderham, the last of the five defendants, and the Secretary of the London Master Builders' Association, since 1919, examined said he had no feeling of ill-will towards Bovis, Ltd., and that he had done nothing in the matter but what he was told to do by his employers.

At the conclusion of the evidence,

Mr. Bevan submitted that the publications of the alleged libels to the public bodies and firms in the supplemental list and also to the architects whose names appeared as such in the London Directory was privileged.

His lordship said he would like to have some evidence whether the public bodies and firms in question were in the habit of inviting tenders from London builders.

Mr. Thorne was then recalled and gave evidence that the public authorities and firms mentioned in the supplemental list invited tenders in respect of building work.

Mr. Bevan said that the Association had circularised all the architects in the London area whose names appeared in the London Directory under the heading "Architects," and his contention was that this dispute being a matter in which builders and architects had a [illegible] interest, privilege extended to all those who themselves out as to be practising archit

His lordship said he hoped he would n to try another libel action in which h have to distinguish which out of 1,740 tions were privileged and which were not

Mr. Bevan submitted that it was *pri* evidence that the architects whose appeared as architects in the trade portio London Directory were practising the pr

His lordship said that he was not sat to that. The question of privilege was a one to decide. He thought that in son the defendants had gone beyond the area was legitimate.

Mr. Willes said he would not insist u fifth libel going to the jury. In his sub there was no evidence that all the archi whom the circulars had been sent had a interest with the builders.

His lordship then ruled that as regar supplemental list the matter complained published to all the public bodies and pe that list on a privileged occasion. With to the other publications, a very consi number of the London architects, to wh alleged libels were published, were tho were in the active exercise of the profess might, within a reasonable time, have consider what firms should be invited to and the publications to them were on leged occasion. There were, however viduals in the list who had neither a d an interest in regard to the subject of the libels and in those cases the jury would troubled with the question whether express malice had been proved. The qu which he provisionally proposed to leave jury were:—

(1) Was the letter of April 8, 1925, on the plaintiffs, (*a*) because it mean was stated in the innuendo; or (*b*) beca words used were defamatory in the o meaning?

(2) A similar question with regard other three documents complained of.

(3) In publishing the alleged libels w defendants, or some or one of them, gu malice?

His lordship said he had in framin question left out of consideration the fact that Mr. Thorne had sent a letter or two too soon. That was of little impo

(4) If you (the jury) answer the third q in the affirmative, what damages do you in regard to all the publications? If negative what damages do you award case of the publications which were not leged?

Counsel having addressed the jury on of their respective clients, and his lo having summed up, the jury in answer specific questions left to them found th documents complained of by the pla were defamatory in the ordinary me and that the libels were not true, but found that the defendants were not ac by malice. In respect of the publicati the libels on occasions that were not privi they awarded the plaintiffs £25 damage

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Concrete House Novelty.

A novel system of concrete construction understand, being used at Cambridge f erection of some 30 houses by the Cam Corporation. The walls of the houses ar structed of large slabs of concrete cast on zontal wood platforms. The door and w frames are placed on the platforms and the cast round them. The walls are then pla position in a few minutes by a specially des crane, and it is claimed that at least one a day can easily be erected. The casting walls is done by unskilled labour and no sca ing is required.

The original patent is Dutch, and 170 h in Amsterdam have been built on this s and inhabited for four years. They are s be satisfactory in every respect. The Cam houses are the first to be erected in this co on this system. The price of the houses built by the borough of Cambridge work at £467 per house.

ICORPORATED BRITISH ISTITUTE OF CERTIFIED CARPENTERS

The annual dinner of this Institute was held Saturday, March 26, at Carpenters' Hall, ogmorton-avenue, E.C.2, Mr. H. Westbury ston (Master of the Worshipful Company Carpenters) presiding over a gathering of ut 200.

fter the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Hutton Freeman (Clerk of the Worshipful mpany) in proposing the toast of "The titute," said he could remember the time n the Institute was only twelve strong; they were about 540 strong. He thought might fairly say that the Institute had e to manhood, and when one thought of the work that went to make men capable taking the certificate of the Carpenters' mpany, he felt that he ought to congratulate n on their achievement. Carpentry was ly one of the most ancient, historical, and t beautiful of all the crafts. In conclusion, hoped the Institute would go on from ngth to strength.

Ir. Wm. Cox (Vice-President of the Insti-), responding, said although there were a lot of benefits that a man might look ard to receiving by membership of the itute, after all, they wanted to do what old carpenters did years ago. They had to look at the panel in the room which were then in, giving the names of the sters of the Worshipful Company as far as the fifteenth century, and to read its ory to understand how the Company had me such an exclusive body. The Worship-Company had various civic privileges; a mber could be a Lord Mayor of London or eriff of the City. The Worshipful Company done a lot for the Institute, and he hoped would continue to carry on the work.

r. G. Ayres (Vice-President of the Insti-), proposing the toast of "The Worshipful mpany of Carpenters," said after their In-te had been formed it would have been ossible for it to continue to exist unless the penters' Company in their graciousness had afforded them a number of facilities for ting together and providing lecturers for benefit of the members. Since the forma- of the Institute their President had always a member of the Company—either the ng Master or the Past Master.

r. Adam Smith (Senior Warden of the shipful Company), responding, said in t six years they would be celebrating the pany's 600th anniversary, so that there been time in the interval to work up a t many institutions for the benefit of suc-ing generations. The Court of the Com- were always anxious to do anything to st in the shape of instruction or addresses. Institute was one of the branches of the shipful Company. It had only been in ence for about 36 years, but he thought result of that evening's entertainment was oof that there was a great amount of life he Institute. The speaker then called ntion to the series of lectures lately given he R.I.B.A. to craftsmen and artisans in different trades. The lectures provided of a most useful character, and he hoped e of the members of the Institute of Car-ers had taken advantage of them and nded some of the meetings. Turning to the tion of apprenticeship, the speaker said the housing schemes carried out up and n the country had resulted in the recruiting ,000 apprentices to the building trade from erection of, roughly, 60,000 houses. There been a scheme formulated in Manchester which apprentices would be bound to the e and not to actual employers. He did not w how this would work out, because he onally felt that if an apprentice was bound n individual employer he would be assisted greater extent in his work than if d to the industry itself. Mr. Ayres, ng referred to the fact that their late Secretary, Mr. J. T. Preston, had been compelled to relinquish office owing to the result of war service, said that during his (Mr. Preston's) term of office the membership had greatly increased and the enthusiasm had increased still more. It gave him great pleasure to ask the Chairman to hand to Mr. Preston a small token of regard from the members of the Institute.

At this juncture, after a short and appropriate speech, the Chairman presented a gold watch chain to Mr. Preston.

Mr. Preston, in returning thanks, said it was a matter of deep regret to him that, on the advice of his medical adviser, he had to tender his resignation as Secretary of the Institute.

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. W. T. Sweett (Vice-President of the Institute), and the Chairman replied.

The concluding toast, that of "Our Guests," was proposed by Mr. R. J. Back, and responded to by Professor C. H. Reilly.

WHITE LEAD AND ITS PRODUCTION

Mr. C. J. Game, of Bournemouth, delivered a lecture on this subject to the members of the Exmouth Rotary Club on Tuesday, March 15. The lecturer said that white lead, mixed with linseed oil, turpentine, and some form of drier, had been in use as a paint and preservative of wood, stone, iron and other substances for as long as authentic history took them. No other compound had been so extensively or generally used, and it might therefore be reasonably assumed that its equal or superior as a protective from the destructive influence of atmospheric effects had not so far been discovered. Its peculiar efficiency resulted from the fact that white lead had a greater affinity for linseed oil than was possessed by any other pigment, and the lead and oil, assisting and supporting each other, when they had been applied and became dry on the work, formed a complete film or skin which offered the maximum resistance to destructive climatic influences. Naturally when the decorative effect of red, green or other bright colour was desired white lead could not be employed, or at any rate only partially, but the practical painter always prepared his work with preliminary coats of white lead, knowing that his brighter finishing colour was decorative only and could not by itself act as a satisfactory preservative. White paints were also produced from zinc or other substances. The resulting paint was sometimes a very brilliant white, whiter than white lead, and when the expense was not a primary consideration a final coating of such a paint gave a very pleasing finish to the work. Nevertheless, none of these other compounds blended so perfectly and permanently with the oil. The ingredients tended to separate from corrosive atmospheric effect, the oil dried out and perished, and the solid constituents of the paint powdered off and fell away.

National Housing and Town Planning Council.

This Council has arranged to hold, as in previous years, a series of Regional Conferences of Local Authorities in different parts of England and Wales. The centres to be visited this year are London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Nottingham, Plymouth, Bristol, Portsmouth, Cambridge, Cardiff and Llandudno. The agenda for the conferences embraces many important subjects, including the administration of the Housing Acts, the maintenance of good standards of planning and design, the problem of the slum, the rural housing problem, the preservation of rural England, and town and regional planning. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Council's offices, at 41, Russell-square, London, W.C.1.

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS

The Chairman of the Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials has now reported to the Minister of Health and the President of the Board of Trade for the period up to February, 1927. For purposes of comparison, the schedule includes also prices for April, 1914, and January, 1924.

The Chairman writes as follows:—

"The last published schedule, which included prices for the month of November, revealed marked advances in the prices of bricks, both common and facing (but excluding Flettons), cement, cast-iron goods, glazed ware, and tiles. These advances were attributable to the increased cost of fuel consequent on the coal stoppage. After the lapse of three months, during which conditions may be said to have become more or less normal, it will be of interest to observe how far the prices of building materials have responded to lower fuel costs.

"As regards *bricks*, prices have moved downwards in most districts, but it is noteworthy that the level of prices, with few exceptions, still remains higher than before the coal stoppage. On the other hand, the price of *Portland cement* is now, in most districts, practically back to the level of last May, but *lime*, though generally cheaper, still shows increases ranging up to 17s. per ton.

"Falls of varying amounts are recorded in the prices of *cast-iron goods* and *glazed ware*, but here again most articles in these categories are still dearer than in May last. Exceptions, however, are rain-water goods and soil pipes in Scotland, and baths in Leicester, Manchester, and Scotland, the prices of which compare favourably with those ruling nine months ago

"No reduction has taken place in *tiles*, the prices of which remain at the level reached in November. As regards other articles, *timber* shows a tendency to rise in some districts. *Lead*, however, which has now been declining in price for several months, shows another marked decrease, amounting in Scotland to as much as £8—£8 10s. per ton for sheet lead, and £6—£6 10s. per ton for lead piping.

"In presenting the schedule for November, I reported that the Committee were of opinion, in view of the abnormal conditions then existing, that any analysis of prices would not at that time serve any useful purpose, but that as soon as a period of stability had been reached, the position would again be reviewed. This review has now been made, and the Committee have formed the opinion that, having regard to the general high level at which the prices of certain articles continue to be maintained, further investigation is called for. A sub-committee has accordingly been appointed to enquire into the reasonableness of present prices, so far as is consonant with the terms of reference to the Committee. It is proposed to investigate first the prices of bricks, dealing later with other materials."

The constitution of the Committee is as follows:—Major J. W. Hills, M.P. (Chairman), A. V. Alexander, M.P., Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., Sir J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E., R. Coppock, C. E. France, G. Hicks, C. K. Hobson, M.B.E., J. Stanley Holmes, H. J. C. Johnston, W. T. Lancashire, M.Inst.C.E., Lieut.-Col. C. B. Levita, C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L., J.P., D. Ronald, M.Inst.C.E., F. Thorne, Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., W. H. Wright. Secretary to the Committee, P. Davenport.

The Report may be obtained, price 4d. net, on application to H.M. Stationery Office.

Speed in Building Construction.

Mr. J. G. Kay, A.M.I.N.A., M.I.Struct.E., delivered a lecture recently, on "Ciment Fondu—Its Relation to Economical Construction," to the members of the Birmingham Architectural Association, in the Assembly Hall, Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/1
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/2
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/0
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/1
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 586)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

hamsted.—BANK.—A branch of the West- r Bank will shortly be erected at Berk- ed. Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & e. 61, South Molton-street, W.1, are the cts. Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Gate, Westminster, are to supply the uctional steelwork.

ers-street.—HOSTEL.—With reference to w nurses' hostel which is to be erected at sex Hospital, Berners-street, W.1, Mr. W. Hall, of Messrs. Young & Hall, 17, mpton-street, Bloomsbury, has prepared ans and not Mr. Young, as stated in our sue.

don.—NURSES' HOME.—On a site at Warlingham, the Croydon Mental tal Committee propose to erect a new home comprising 56 beds. Mr. H. Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Parliament-street, , is the architect.

man-street. — THEATRE. — Mr. Bertie and Mr. E. A. Stone are the architects for w theatre which is to be erected on a site nman-street and Sherwood-street, W.1. heatre will be known as the Piccadilly re, and has been recommended for approval e Works Committee of the Westminster Council.

ours-place.—CENTRE.—The Works Com- e of the Westminster City Council recom- the approval of the revised plans sub- d by the City Engineer of proposed accom- ion at the Marshall-street baths site and Dufours-place, for public baths and wash- s, a Highways Department depot, a nity and Child Welfare Centre, and a rate or's office. Application is to be made to inister of Health for approval of the pro- Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

ver-street.—REBUILDING.—Mr. Bernard has given £5,000 for the rebuilding of the Academy of Dramatic Art. When the for the premises in Gower-street, W.C., the Council will need £25,000 for ding the school. Plans have been pre- for utilising the site of the Gower-street s, adjoining the theatre, and it is hoped ect a bijou theatre, a gymnasium, and ate accommodation for the staff and nts on this site. The architects for the e are Messrs. Swan & Norman, of 8, rds Inn, E.C.4.

h Holborn.— ENLARGEMENT. — Messrs. s & Baldwins Co.'s premises at 191–192, Holborn, are to be enlarged. The archi- are Messrs. Hendry & Schooling, 53, hty-street, W.C.1, and the builders are s. Corpley Bros., of Epsom. The demo- and excavation has been carried out by s. E. White & Co., of 57, Bickersteth-road, ng, S.W.17.

chley.—HOUSES.—The Mitchley Wood e, Riddlesdown, is now well in course of opment. Building operations comprising rection of a large number of semi-detached s are already in hand. The surveyors to state are Messrs. Blake, Son & Williams, hancery-lane, W.C.2.

pney.—SHOWROOMS.—In connection with rovision, for the purposes of the electricity y undertaking, of showrooms, as well as rther yard accommodation for storage, orough Council has instructed the Borough ineer and Surveyor, in association with Borough Electrical Engineer, to conduct ecessary preliminary negotiations for the sition of premises, the site of which could itable for both.

George-in-the-East.—SUB-STATION.— Ten- re about to be invited by Mr. B. J. Belsher, .B.A., Borough Engineer, on behalf of the ey Borough Council, for the erection of -station in Princes-square, St. George-in- ast.

Mary Axe.—REBUILDING.—The pulling and rebuilding of 57–59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3, to provide new offices for Messrs. Cory Bros., Ltd., is now in progress under the supervision of Mr. W. D. Caroe, F.R.I.B.A., of 3, Great College-street, S.W.1. The building work is being carried out by Messrs. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd., Pitfield Wharf, Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1, and the principal sub-contractors are: Steelwork, Messrs. A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., and stonework, Messrs. F. J. Barnes, Ltd.

Tottenham Court-road.—THEATRE.—Messrs. Gunton & Gunton, of Empire House, St. Martins-le-Grand, are the architects for the proposed theatre, which is to be erected on the old Meux Brewery site on the corner of Tottenham Court-road and New Oxford-street, W.1. The seating accommodation will provide for about 2,750 persons, and the theatre will cost £365,000 to build.

Vandon-street.—ALTERATIONS.—The Westminster City Council has recommended approval of the plans by Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Sons, architects, 26, Victoria-street, S.W.1, for the proposed alterations to the frontage line at 1–6, Vandon-street, S.W.1.

Watling.—CHURCH.—The London County Council has sold a site in Watling-avenue to Mr. J. W. Laing for the erection of a church for the Plymouth Brethren.

Willow-street.—DWELLINGS.—A block of working-class dwellings are to be built on a site in Willow-street and Greencoat-place, S.W.1, for the Westminster City Council, who have recommended the tender of Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd., 149, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1, for acceptance. The amount of the tender is £30,670.

Woolwich.—CHURCH.—The Rev. Abbot White is to purchase a site from the Woolwich Borough Council for the erection of a church and school in Appleton-road.

Wandsworth Technical Institute.

On Saturday last some thirty members of the Architectural and Building classes of this Institute made the first of a series of long distance trips to places of technical interest. Leaving Paddington at 7.15 a.m. in charge of Mr. George Arnall, F.S.I., &c., and Mr. C. J. Dobson, P.A.S.I., &c., the party was met at Corsham Wilts, by Mr. H. B. Chaffey, on behalf of the Bath & Portland Stone Firms. The works at Monk's Park were reached by motor, and after viewing masonry operations the party descended one of the many local quarries and witnessed the various operations in winning stone from tunnels some 100 ft. below ground. Continuing by motor to Bath, and after lunch, Mr. John Hatton, manager of the Baths, courteously conducted the party round the extensive curative establishment, and later, round the old Roman Baths, explaining the latest discoveries from recent excavations. Later Mr. Arnall acted as guide in and around the old Abbey.

"Modern Building."

"Modern Building" is the title of the special number issued with this week's *Manchester Guardian* "Commercial," to which many of the foremost architects of the day have contributed their impressions of the tendencies of design and construction. Mr. H. S. Goodhart Rendel writes on the architecture of commerce; Professor Ragnar Ostberg, architect of Stockholm Town Hall, discusses the importance of the craftsman's co-operation in successful construction; Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd reviews the modern use of brick; Professor Beresford Pite surveys recent London buildings; and Professor A. E. Richardson writes on modern bank design. Town planning, country and suburban house design, the construction of department stores and of factories, the uses of concrete, plywood, and flooring materials are covered in other articles. Mr. H. S. Fairhurst writes of the influence of American architecture. A notable feature of the number is the amount of space given to illustrations, which include some excellent examples of modern architecture in England, on the Continent, in America, and in various parts of the Empire.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:— Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A. Surveyor, S; Engineer, E; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

APR. 11.—**Amesbury.**—HOUSES.—At Bulford, eight; at Newton Toney, four; at Winterbourne Gunner, 16, for R.D.C. R. G. Vincent, S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 11.—**Cardiff.**—WIRING.—Electric light wiring in occupied private houses, for T.C. City Electrical Engineer, The Hayes.

APRIL 11.—**Doncaster.**—WAREHOUSE.—Erection of new warehouse adjoining the L. & N.E. Ry. Co., H. & B. and G.C. Section, Great North-road, Doncaster, for the Doncaster Mutual Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd. T. H. Johnson, society's architect, 20, Priory-place, Doncaster. Dep. £5.

APR. 11.—**Driffield.**—HEATING.—Supplying and fixing heating apparatus for Vagrant Wards and Infirmary, at the Poor Law Institution, 19, Bridlington-rd., for B.G. Geo. Harker, C.

APR. 11.—**Dublin.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions and repairs to the Mansion House, Dawson-st., for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

APR. 11.—**Fethard.**—HOUSES.—10 for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 11.—**Glasgow.**—TRADES.—Jobbing mason work, plumber and gasfitter work, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

APR. 11.—**Gravesend.**—REDECORATIONS.—At Market Hall, for T.C. B.E. and S., 5, Woodville-terr.

APR. 11.—**Hemsworth.**— BUILDING. — Palais de Danse, for F. Partridge. R. Goodworth, A., 5, Market-hill, Barnsley.

APR. 11.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Internal redecoration and external painting at 83, Westmount-rd., Eltham, S.E., for Lewisham B.G. W. R. Owen, C., 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E.13.

APR. 11.—**Menston.**—PAINTING.—Outside of several buildings at the Mental Hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Wakefield.

APR. 11. —**Newton-in-Makerfield.**— HOUSES. — 154 houses on housing estate at South Mesnes, Earlestown, for U.D.C. J. Elson, A.R.I.B.A., Market-chambers.

APR. 11.—**Plymouth.**—DEMOLITION.—Old toll house, Embankment-rd., and 59 and 59A, Coburg-st., for C.B. J. Wibberley, B.E.

APR. 11.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—To certain premises at 47, George-st., and cottage at the rear; 19, Quarry-st., Stonehouse; and 4, St. John-st., for C.B. R. J. Fittall, T.C.

APR. 11.—**Port Glasgow.**—TENEMENTS.—Two in Bay-st., for T.C. A. Paton, T.C.

APR. 11.—**Shoeburyness.**—SHOWROOM. — Gasworks show room at the rear of the Council Offices, High-st., for U.D.C. J. W. Stevens, S.

APR. 11.—**St. Neots.**—HOUSES.—Twelve non-parlour type and four parlour type, on Cambridge-st. housing site, for U.D.C. R. I. Weymouth, S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 11.—**Tiverton.**—COTTAGES.—Twenty-four, for R.D.C. R. Ellis, 24, St. Peter-st.

APR. 11.—**Torquay.**—REPAIRS.—Also painting, at Hospital, for Devon C.C. Architect's office, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

APR. 11.—**Welwyn.**—HOUSES.—10 at Woolmer Green, and 6 at Burnham Green, for R.D.C. H. G. Cherry, A., 7, Buckingham-st., Adelphi, W.C.2. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 12.—**Castleford.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Temple-st. Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Chester.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alteration to the Nurses' Home, Isolation Hospital, Sealand-rd., for the T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 12.—**Doncaster.**—SHELTER.—Also public lavatories in Beckett-rd., for T.C. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E., 2, Priory-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.— **Dudley.**— TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Dudley for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

APR. 12.—**Glasgow.**—JOBBING WORK.—For (1) Plumber and gasfitter work repairs; (2) plaster work repairs; and (3) grates, &c., repairs, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

APR. 12.—**Goole.**— INSTALLATION.—Low - pressure hot-water apparatus at Old Goole Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Horsham.**— COTTAGES.—Erection of 11 pairs in various parishes of two various designs for the R.D.C. W. R. Guildford, 42, Albion-terrace, Horsham. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.—**Horsham.**—WELLS.—Sinking of five wells on various sites, for the R.D.C. W. R. Guildford, 42, Albion-terrace, Horsham.

APR. 12.—**London.**—CASUAL WARDS.—Erection of at Edmonton House, 77, Bridport-rd., Edmonton, for Edmonton Union. G. A. Lewis, Acting C. to the Guardians, Board Room, 77, Bridport-st., Edmonton. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 12.—**Milnrow.**—HOUSES.—30 non-parlour type on the Two Bridges-rd. site, Newhey, for U.D.C. A. Travis, A., Union Bank Chambers, Rochdale. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 12.—**Newport.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alteration to cow byres at Hartridge Farm Small Holdings, for Corporation. B.A. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.—**Nottingham.**—DEMOLITION.—Of premises in Friar-la., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. 10s.

APR. 12.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Internal, at the power station, St. Ann's Well-rd., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

APR. 12.—**Runcorn.**—HOUSES.—Eight non-parlour type in Back-lane, Frodsham Lordship, for R.D.C. J. L. Beckett, E., High-st. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 12.—**South Shields.**—SHOPS.—Six shops with houses over, on the Cleadon Park estate, at the junction of Park-av., and Sunderland-rd., for C.B. S. G. Stanton, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 12.—**Thurscroft.**—INSTALLATION.—Low-pressure hot-water, at Thurscroft Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Wallasey.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations to administrative block, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill-lane, Wallasey, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 12.—**West Riding.**—INSTALLATIONS.—Providing and fixing low-pressure hot-water installation at (1) Darton Kexborough school, and (2) South Hiendley school, for C.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 12.—**Worsborough.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to heating installation at Birdwell Council School, for West Riding C.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 13.—**Caerwent.**—CHAMBER.—For organ, at church, near Chepstow, Mon., for Church Council F. Vicarage, Sec., "The Laurels," Caerwent.

APR. 13.—**Gravesend.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 114 houses on the King's Farm estate, for the Corporation. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., B.A., 5, Woodville-ter., Gravesend. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 13. — **Kirkburton.** — PAINTING. — Outside of several buildings at the Storthes Hall Mental Hospital, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Wakefield.

APR. 13.—**London.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at schools, London-rd., Mitcham, Surrey, for Holborn B.G. Chas. J. Cross, C., 53, Clerkenwell-rd., E.C.1. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 13.—**Northfleet.** — HOUSES. — Fifty-two on Northfleet House estate, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 13.—**Portsmouth.**—SUB-STATIONS.—At Purbrook and Waterlooville, for Electricity Department. B. Handley, Engineer and Manager.

APR. 13.—**Prestwich.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating the interior of church and female infirmary main building, for County Mental Hospital Committee. A. R. Dowling, Clerk and Steward.

APR. 13.—**Guiseley.**—SCHOOL.—For 490 children, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 13.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Also papering, &c., required at children's homes in various parts of Union, for B.G. J. H. Ford, C., Poor Law Offices, Southparade.

APR. 13.—**Rathmines.**—EXTENSION.—Of Lending Library, for U.D.C. F. G. Hicks, A. Dep. £2.

APR. 13.—**Selby.**—INSTALLATION.—Providing and fixing of low pressure hot water, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 14.—**Carharrack.**—BUNGALOW.—For G. Gillard, The Old Post Office, Carnarrack, Truro. L. Winn, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Truro.

APR. 14.—**Devon.**—ADDITIONS.—To the School Chapel, Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Wykeham Chancellor, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A., 19, Duke-st., Chelmsford, Essex. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 14.—**France.**—MEMORIAL.—Construction of a memorial to the missing at Soissons. The Secretary, Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker-st., London, W.1, marked "Memorial to the Missing, Soissons." Dep. £10 10s.

APR. 14.—**London.**—DECORATION.—At the Dulwich Liberal and Radical Club. The Secretary of the Club, 110A, Lordship-la., S.E.22.

APR. 14.—**Tiverton.**—ADDITIONS.—To the school chapel, for Governors of Blundell's School. W. Chancellor, F.R.I.B.A., 19, Duke-st., Chelmsford. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 15.—**Gribun Mull.**—WALL.—100 super. yds. of new concrete breast wall in support of existing sea wall, near Gribun Mull, for Mull D.C. of Argyll C.C. A. M. McKenzie, Mull D.S., Tobermory.

APR. 15.—**Mullingar.**—RESTORATION.—Of building for Garda Siochana at Mullingar, co. Westmeath, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

APR. 15.—**Witham.**—HOUSES.—Five pairs semi-detached houses on Cocks-Farm site, for U.D.C. D. Jenkinson, S., Collingwood-rd.

APR. 16.—**Ashford.**—HOUSES.—60 non-parlour type at Beaver-la., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st. Dep. £2 2s.

✱APR. 16.—**Barking.**—HEADQUARTERS.—Erection of for Essex Territorial Army Association. The Secretary, Market-rd., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 16.—**Basingstoke.**—HOUSES.—126 at Hackwood-rd., and also laying-out and construction of streets and appurtenant works, for T.C. J. H. Drew, B.S. and Housing A. Dep. £5 5s. each.

APR. 16.—**Bradford.**—HOUSE.—For pressure filters at Gilstead, Bingley, for T.C. L. Mitchell, Waterworks E. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 16.—**Kellce.**—COTTAGES.—Six aged miners' cottages at Davy Lamp. H. Clark, secretary, 27-Council Houses, Davy Lamp, Coxhoe.

APR. 16.—**Old Fletton.**—HOUSES.—32 parlour type, in pairs, 88 non-parlour type, in blocks of four, for U.D.C. H. W. Hawkins, A.

APR. 16.—**Penmaenmawr.**—HOUSES.—36 off Cwm-rd., and Gilfach-rd., for U.D.C. R. J. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 16.—**Wednesbury.**—HOUSES.—24 non-parlour type on Wellcroft-st., for T.C. A. Booth, B.E. and S. Town Hall, Wednesbury. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 18.—**Barnes.**—BUILDING EXTENSIONS.—To the Electricity Works, High-st., Mortlake, for the Barnes U.D.C. E. and S., Council House, High-st., Mortlake.

APR. 18.—**Chelmsford.**—COTTAGES.—Six pairs of cottages at Writtle, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. and S.

APR. 18.—**Jedburgh.**—HOUSES.—Seven blocks of houses at Friars Mount, for T.C. A. C. Millar, B.S.

✱APR. 19.—**Abingdon.**—HOUSES.—Pair of parlour-type houses on the Council's land, Wilsham-rd. B.S., Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 19.—**Dublin.**—WALL.—(*a*) Boundary wall and turnstile houses, and (*b*) spectators' stands at Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, for Bohemian Football Club. Donelly, Moore & Keating, LL.R.I.B.A., A.'s, 14, Lower O'Connell-st. Dep. £2 2s.

✱APR. 19.—**Little Aston, near Sutton Coldfield.**—SCHOOL.—At Forge-la., for the Staffordshire E.C. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 19.—**New Malden.**—Parochial hall, Coombe-rd., for Church Council. Bailey & Dudley, architects, 92, Victoria-st., S.W. 1. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 19.—**Rotherham.** — STATION. — Rawmarsh-rd. pumping station, for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £5.

✱APR. 20.—**Aylesham.**—Proposed erection of hotel and public house for Jude, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Canterbury. H. Campbell Ashenden, A.R.I.B.A., 29, St. Peter s-st., Canterbury. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 20.—**Cardiff.**—HOUSES.—Twelve parlour, at Cardiff-rd., Dinas Powis, for R.D.C. M. Warren, C., 20, Park-place. Dep. £2.

APR. 20.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting works and repairs at :—(1) North-Western Hospital, Lawn-rd., Hampstead, N.W.3 ; (2) Eastern Hospital, Homerton-grove, Homerton, N.9 ; (3) Fountain Mental Hospital, Tooting-grove Tooting, S.W.17 ; (4) Brook Hospital, Shooters-hill, Woolwich, S.E.18 ; (5) T.S. *Exmouth*, off Grays, Essex ; (6) Lambeth Casual Ward, Wincott-st., Kennington, S.E.1 ; (7) Paddington Casual Ward, Woodfield-rd., Harrow-rd., W.9 ; (8) Woolwich Casual Ward, Hull-place, High-st., Plumstead, S.E.18 ; (9) South Wharf, Trinity-st., Rotherhithe, S.E.16, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1 each.

APR. 20.—**London.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—For (1) new verandahs to Blocks B, C, E, G, H, and M at Brook Hospital, Shooters-hill, Woolwich, S.E.18 ; (2) extension of stables, &c., at Belmont Laboratories, Stanley-rd., Belmont ; (3) repairs to floor of recreation hall at Darenth Training Colony, Dartford ; (4) laundry alterations at the Hostel, Little Gray's Inn-lane, Gray's Inn-rd., E.C.1 ; (5) sanitary alterations, cleaning and painting works at Caterham Mental Hospital, Caterham, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1 each.

APR. 20.—**Manchester.**—RAILINGS.—Wrought iron railings and gates at the Wilbraham-rd. Municipal School, Withington, for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

APR. 20.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — HOUSES. — Ten combined shops and houses in Welbeck-rd., on Walker housing estate, for T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 20.—**South Ossett.**—DECORATING.—Internal of Christ Church. S. C. Scott, secretary, Mona Cottage, Manor-rd.

APR. 21.—**Belfast.**—BUILDINGS.—Steel, at Grosvenor-rd., for C.B. Johnstone Wright, City Electrical E. and Manager, East Bridge-st. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 21.—**Birmingham.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of Dudley-rd. Hospital, for B.G. J. Curtis, C., Edmund-st. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 21.—**Birmingham.**—PAINTING.—Internal, &c., of laundry at Dudley-rd., hospital, for B.G. J. Curtis, C., Edmund-st.

APR. 21.—**Drwsycoed.**—HOUSES.—Converting shop at Talysarn into houses for W. Jones, Clogwyn Brwnt, Drwsycoed. R. Jones, A., Brynrhedyn, Llanwnda.

✱APR. 21.—**Gravesend.**—BOILER HOUSE.—At Electricity works for the Corporation. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., B.A., 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend. Dep. £1 1s.

✱APR. 21.—**Heworth.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of at Tang Hall estate, for the City of York E.C. G. H. Gray, Secretary, Education Offices, Clifford-st., York. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 21.—**London.**—REPAINTING.—Station buildings, &c., at the following :—Banbury, Knowle and Dorridge, Solihull, &c., Birmingham and Hockley, Swan Village, Priestfield, &c., Worcester (Shrub Hill), for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station, W.2.

APR. 21.—**London.**—REPAINTING.—Also cleaning station buildings, &c., Trowbridge and Frome, Bristol (Barton Hill), Flax Bourton and Nailsea, for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station, W.2.

APR. 21.—**New Windsor.**—LAVATORY.—Also cloakroom, in River-st., for T.C. E. A. Stickland, B.E., 16, Alma-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 21.—**Northern Ireland.**—Public elementary school buildings at Garvachy and at Cranlomo, Co. Tyrone, for the Government. R. E. Thornley, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Belfast.

APR. 21.—**Sheffield.**—Erection of a public abattoir and wholesale meat market, for T.C. T.C., Town Hall, Sheffield. Dep. £2 2s.

✱APR. 22.—**Bexhill.**—Erection of 36 cottages the Burnt House Farm site. G. Ball, Assoc.M.Inst.C. Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 22.—**Ireland.**—SCHOOLS.—For (1) erection, furnishing, and enclosing St. Bridget's (Tooreen) Nation School, co. Mayo, and (2) enlarging Rossport Nation School, co. Mayo, for Commissioners of Public Work T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dubli Dep. £1 each.

✱APR. 22.—**Southport.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. At Ainsdale, for the Commissioners of His Majest Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissione

APR. 22.—**Tiverton.**—BUILDING.—Public slaught house on site adjoining Blundell's-rd., for T.C. A. Kinnison, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 22.—**Wanstead.**—HOUSES.—Twenty in Nightgale-la., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.

APR. 23.—**Belper.**—HOUSE.—Pump house at wat works, together with the foundations for pumpi machinery, for U.D.C. F. W. Hodson, E., Ba Chambers, Loughborough. Dep. £5 5s.

✱APR. 23.—**Reigate.**—HOUSES.—Erection of fo blocks of four parlour-type houses in Lyndhurst-r and seven blocks of four non-parlour-type houses Apley-rd. F. T. Clayton, B.S., Municipal Building Reigate. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 23.—**Slaithwaite.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also a ditions to Mechanics' Institute, for West Riding E. W. Heeley, Divisional C., 4, Macaulay-st., Hudder field.

APR. 23.—**Walsall.**—HOUSES.—Four Crosses (Le more) site, 2 parlour type and 83 non-parlour type, fo C.B. J. Taylor, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

APR. 23.—**Wallasey.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alteration to offices, Sea View-rd., for C.B. Borough Electrical E

APR. 25.—**Bingley.**—BUILDING.—Police Station, fo West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A.

APR. 25.—**Durham.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS. &c.—Alterations and additions to Ledgat Council School ; alterations and extensions to Sacriston Council School ; erection of an electrical laboratory a Jarrow Secondary School, for the County Council. F Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

APR. 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of school to accommodate 880 scholars at Blackhal Colliery new Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 340, Old Elvet Durham.

✱APR. 25.—**High Spen. co. Durham.**—SCHOOL.— Alterations, extensions and general repairs to Counci school. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham

APRIL 25.—**Kempton.**—FILTERS.—Construction of 24 reinforced concrete primary rapid filters, for the Metropolitan Water Board. Office of the Board, Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), 173, Rosebery ave., E.C.1.

APR. 25.—**Manchester.**—SANATORIUM.—For children at Abergele, North Wales, for T.C. City A. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 25.—**Purley.**—FIRE STATION, &c.—Erection of, for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. E. C. King C., Council Offices, Purley. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 26.—**Garforth.**—HOUSES.—10 scullery type on housing site, for U.D.C. C. Castelow, A.R.I.B.A., 10 Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 26.—**Ilford.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of 100 house on Horns-rd. housing estate, Barkingside, for T.C H. Shaw, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 26.—**Wakefield.**—OFFICES.—County offices Wood-st., for West Riding C.C. C.A.

APR. 27.—**Southampton.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Of Fawley Council school, including three classrooms, cloak rooms, offices, &c., and redecoration of existing buildings, for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 30.—**Darlaston.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Electri wiring and fittings required in new Infants' Departmen of Slater-st., Council school, and in the additional class rooms, laboratory, &c., in Salisbury-st. Central Counci school, for Staffordshire E.C. Moffett, Rosher & Mant Consulting Engineers, Union Chambers, Temple-row Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 1.—**Grayford.**—HOUSES.—71 houses, and alte natively 23 houses, in Slade Green-rd., for U.D.C. Leary, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

✱MAY 3.—**Sheffield.**—SORTING OFFICE.—For Commissioner of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱MAY 4. — **Rainham.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners

✱MAY 5.—**East Finchley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners

✱MAY 6.—**Mitcham.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHON EXCHANGE.—For Commissioners of H.M. Office Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Londo S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Com missioners.)

MAY 14.—**Gorwen.**—PAINTING, &c.—Zion Calvinist Methodist Chapel and committee rooms. E. Derbyshire.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagu for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—**Belfast.**—RESIDENCES.—Villa residences, Antrim rd. C. MacAlister, A., 12, Sussex-pl.

—**Cahir.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to the Paris Church, Ballylooby, Cahir, co. Tipperary, for the Rev M. Walshe, P.P. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., 2 Kildare-st, Dublin.

—**Colwyn Bay.**—BLOCK.—Science block, classroom social rooms, and studies, &c., at Penrhos Colleg J. M. Porter & Co., A.'s and S.'s, The Estate Offic Dep. £2 2s.

—**Frimley.**—COTTAGES.—30 pairs of semi-detach adjoining Frimley-rd., and Park-rd., Camberley, f U.D.C. W. H. Tucker, A., Ayston, Firwood-driv Camberley. Dep. £3 3s.

—**Guiseley.**—HOUSES.—75 on the Hawkhill estate, or U.D.C. M. Rennard, C.
—**Halifax.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating at the Halifax Friendly and Trades Societies Club. L. T. Formald, secretary.
—**Kendal.**—COTTAGES.—10 on Heron Hill site, for Somervell Bros., Ltd. W. L. Dolman, F.R.I.B.A., Windermere.
—**Leeds.**—STAGING.—Temporary staging, platform, etc., at Kirkstall Abbey. C. F. Smith, 22, New York-st.
—**Leyburn.**—CINEMA.—A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl., Barnsley.
—**Poole.**—PILING.—Also repairs to quay wall, for Harbour Commissioners. H. Kendall, S. Dep. £3 3s.
—**Sherburn.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations to the Hospital. Joseph Potts & Son, A.'s, John-st., Sunderland.
—**Woodseats.**—CLUB.—Working men's club. H. Webster, A., Norfolk-row, Sheffield. Dep. £1 1s.

MATERIALS, etc.

APR. 11.—**Birkenhead.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. F. E. Spencer, Borough Electrical Engineer, Craven-st.
APR. 11.—**Bollington.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S. Knight, C.
APRIL 11.—**Bristol.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &C.—For Port Authority. I. A. Peace, E., Chief Engineer's Office, Avonmouth Dock.
APR. 11.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &C.—For T.C. A. Grierson, T.C.
APR. 11.—**Gosport.**—REINFORCING FABRIC.—For R.D.C. B.E.
APR. 11.—**Middleton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.E.
APR. 11.—**Oakham.**—GRANITE.—1,000 tons, for Rutland C.C. B. A. Adam, C.
APR. 12.—**Shoreham-by-Sea.**—GRANITE, &C.—For R.D.C. A. W. Nye, Town S.
APR. 13.—**Ely.**—GRANITE, &C.—For R.D.C. E. Spencer, S., 22, Downham-rd.
APR. 13.—**Leigh.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. S.
APR. 23.—**Glasgow.**—MATERIALS.—Of all kinds in the trade for P.C. A. Reynard, C., 266, George-st.
APR. 25.—**South Mimms.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For R.D.C. G. Simcox, S., Potters Bar.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

APR. 11.—**Holl.**—FILTERS.—At reservoir, and for providing and laying the cast-iron pipes in connection, for Kirkcaldy and Dysart Water Works. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.
APR. 11.—**London.**—Eastern approaches to a new Lambeth bridge, viz., the widening and raising of a part of Albert Embankment, the widening, raising and diversion of a part of Lambeth-rd. and the reconstruction of the conduit tramways in these roads, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £5.
APR. 11.—**Portsmouth.**—DRAINAGE.—Two covered storm-water tanks; an outfall culvert; a double line of 48 in. diameter cast-iron outfall pipes carried on piles; the construction of baffle walls and overflow channels to existing storage tanks; additions to the compressing station, and other works adjacent to their existing storage tanks near Fort Cumberland, for T.C. G. Ridgley Taylor, E., of John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.
APR. 12.—**Dolgelley.**—SEWERAGE.—500 lin. yds. 9 in. stoneware pipe sewer, 1,500 lin. yds. 6 in. stoneware pipe sewer, 150 lin. yds. 6 in. iron pipe sewer, 600 lin. yds. 6 in. iron pipe sewer, 500 lin. yds. 9 in. iron outfall sewer, together with manholes, flushing tanks, ventilating columns, also storage tanks, engine house, pump well and all other appurtenant works, at Fairbourne, for R.D.C. F. J. Rodwell, E., 37 and 38, Prudential Assurance Buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 12.—**Edinburgh.**—BRIDGE.—Two steel plate girder bridges respectively (of 48 ft. 6 in. and 47 ft. 8 in. skew span), including abutment and wing walls and with reinforced concrete decking, over Granton branch of L.M.S. Rly. and Bridge No. 2 over Granton branch of L.M.S. Rly. on new Glasgow-Edinburgh-rd., for T.C. D. A. Donald, Engineer, 271, Alexandra-parade, Glasgow. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 13. — **Felsted.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Priory Bridge, No. 133, Felsted, carrying the district road from Felsted to Little Dunmow, over the Stebbing Brook, for Essex C.C. W. H. Morgan, C.S., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 20.—**Perth.**—VARIOUS.—Intake works and reservoir, and the laying of mains at Woody Islands, for Corporation. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, C.E., 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £5.
APR. 20. — **Waterford.** — IMPROVEMENTS. — In the water supply to the town of Tramore, for County Board of Health. J. F. Delany, 97, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

APR. 11.—**Aldershot.**—ROADS.—Forming and draining new roads on the south side of Newport-rd., for Christmas. Friend & Lloyd, A.'s.
APR. 11.—**Bushey.**—SURFACING.—Herne-rd., Clapgate Farm estate, for U.D.C. E. E. Ryder, S.
APR. 11.—**Gosport.**—PAVING.—Creosoted deal paving Forton-rd., for T.C. B.E.
APR. 11.—**Hendon.**—MAKING-UP.—The Vale (second portion), Purley ave., Sanderstead-ave., construction of new road, viz., Dersingham-rd., extension, for U.D.C. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5.
APR. 11.—**Long Ashton.**—MAKING-UP.—Grange-rd., Shopsworth, for R.D.C. J. W. Montgomery, S., Flax Bourton.
APR. 11.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, draining, paving (concrete), &c., of passage behind 2–12 Vincent-st., &c., Openshaw; passage behind 293–309 North-rd., &c., Clayton, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 11.—**Reigate.**—WIDENING.—South-west corner of West-rd., and Chart-la., for T.C. B.S.
APR. 11.—**Tynemouth.**—FOOTPATHS.—Laying of cement concrete footpaths, for C.B. B.S.
APR. 11.—**Watford.**—SEWER.—1,500 lin. yds. of 24 in. cast-iron sewer in waterlogged ground, together with manholes and other contingent works, for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 12.—**Bridport.**—DRAINS.—4,370 super yds. of 2 in. asphalt, a quantity of kerb, and surface water drains, together with the necessary preparatory work, for T.C. R. N. Armstrong, B.S.
APR. 12.—**Southall-Norwood.**—ROAD.—Small road, on Montague-rd. housing site, comprising 13 ft. tar-macadam carriageway and kerbing and footway paving works, length about 190 ft., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 12.—**Spenborough.**—SEWER.—12 in. cast-iron sewer in Spen-la., Gomersal, from Fusden-la., to Gomersal side of River Spen, for U.D.C. A. Rothera, S.
APR. 13.—**Carshalton.**—MAKING-UP.—At (1) Green Wrythe-la., and (2) The Culvers Estate, and (3) Wallace-cres., and (4) Welhurst-gdns., for U.D.C. W. Willis Gale, S. Dep. £2.
APR. 13.—**London.**—ROADS.—Forming new footpaths and roadways, together with the incidental works, in Ferndene-rd., Elm Park (part), and Eastmearn-rd. (part), for Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 13.—**Middleton.**—SEWERING.—In (*a*) Crow-hill, approximate length, 280 lineal yds., 9 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewer; (*b*) Brierley-drive, 232 lineal yds., 9 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewer; (*c*) Mount-rd., 66 lineal yds., 9 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewer for T.C. B.E. and S.
APR. 13.—**Rawtenstall.**—SEWERING.—Grange-rd. Constablelee, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1.
APR. 14.—**Guildford.**—MAKING UP.—Ennismore-av. and Bray-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.
APR. 14.—**Larne.** — SEWERAGE. — Supplying and laying 1,564 in., yds., of 9 in. stoneware pipes and 90 in., yds., of cast-iron pipes, with the necessary manholes, flushing chambers, &c., in connection with sewerage system at Ballygally, for R.D.C. S. Robinson, Victoria-st.
APR. 16.—**Glasgow.**—PAVING.—Streets in the city with compressed rock asphalte, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.
APR. 16.—**Inverness (Third District).**—Raising above flood level of the road crossing the Spey between Kingussie and Ruthven, for C.C. A. M. Grant, Road S., Grantown-on-Spey. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 16.—**Romford.**—WIDENING.—Of about 350 yds., of London-rd., including the formation of footway, and necessary drainage, for U.D.C. F. G. Beaumont, E. and S., South-st.
APR. 17.—**Skegness.**—MAKING-UP.—Sunningdale-rd. and laying soil and surface water sewers at King's-av., and Queen's-dr., for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 20.—**Beckenham.**—WIDENING.—Hayes-la., and the construction of soil and surface water sewers, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
APR. 18.—**Carmarthen.**—SEWERS.—Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, and kerbing of about 500 ft. lin. of roads and the laying of watermains on Morgan Arms housing estate, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.S. and E. Dep. £1.
APR. 20.—**Caterham.**—PALING.—Corrugated steel paling at Caterham Mental Hospital, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1.
APR. 20.—**Chatham.**—SEWER.—980 yards lin. 12 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewers, 7,300 yards lin. 9 in. same, 11,100 yards lin. 7 in. same, together with manholes and other appurtenant works, in the High Level and Walderslade areas, for T.C. W. H. Radford & Son, Albion-chambers, King-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 20.—**Hendon.**—ROADWAY.—Footpath works, Marsh-rd., and Bridge-st., Pinner (approximately 770 yds. of 6 in. by 12 in. granite kerb, 2,000 yds. super tar-paved footway, 600 yards super stone paving, excavation work and hardcoring sides of carriageway, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 20.—**London.**—PAVING.—Repairs to roads and tar paving, South-Western Hospital, Landor-rd., Stockwell, S.W. 9, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1.
APR. 20.—**Pembrokeshire.**—ROAD.—Diversion and improvement of road from Canaston Bridge to Robeston Wathen, for C.C. A. H. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., C.S., Haverfordwest. Dep. £5 5s.
APR. 20.—**Perth.**—PIPES.—1¼ miles of 30 in. dia., pipes, about ¼ mile of 24 in., dia., pipes, and about 1¼ miles of 20 in., dia., pipes, all concrete lined cast iron, or alternatively bituminous lined steel, for Corporation. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, C.E., 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £2.
APR. 20.—**Portishead.**—MAKING-UP.—Portions of Bristol-rd., and a length of Clevedon-rd., for U.D.C. S.
APR. 20.—**Shoreham-by-Sea.**—LAYING OUT.—Levelling and preparing 7½ acres of ground for recreation purposes near the Norfolk Bridge, for U.D.C. A. W. Nye, Town S.
APR. 21.—**Whickham.**—SEWERS.—Also subsoil drains in connection with the houses on Dunston housing site, for U.D.C. S.
APR. 22.—**Wanstead.** — STREET. — Leading from Nightingale-la., in connection with housing scheme, together with new sewers, manholes, &c., for U.D.C. S.
APR. 25.—**Battle.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying of about 3,000 ft. of 15 in. stoneware sewer and construction of sewage tanks and filters, for U.D.C. W. L. Bradley, E., Tonbridge. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 25.—**Kempton.**—MAINS.—Cast-iron water main and connections from and to the filters, pumps and reservoirs at the Board's works, at Kempton Park, Hanworth, and across the Hanworth-Sunbury road, together with the construction of a concrete suction tank, and other contingent works, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
APR. 25.—**London.**—PAVING.—Wood block paving on reinforced concrete foundations in Old Kent-rd., S.E., Camberwell-rd., Queen's-rd., and Peckham Park-rd., and new concrete roadway in Honiton-st., Peckham, S.E. 15, for Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.
APR. 25.—**Manchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Surface drainage work at Hyde-rd., tramcar depot, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.
MAY 4.—**Calcutta.**—PIPES.—Supplying and laying steel and cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. Constructional Engineer.
—**Exeter.**—ROAD.—Leading off Old Tiverton-rd. J. A. Lucas, F.R.I.B.A., Guildhall-chambers, High-st.
—**Killiney.**—ROAD.—Maintenance of roadway and footpath adjacent to Killiney station, leading from Military-rd., to Strathmore-rd., for Gt. Southern Rly. Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station, Dublin.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 554.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

★APR. 12.—**Kingston-on-Thames.**—Without reserve, "Combe Warren," Coombe-lane. Veryard & Yates will sell on the premises in lots, useful building material. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.
★APR. 26.—**Enfield.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold residential property, "Wildwoods," Crews Hill. Auctioneers, 20 St. James's-square, S.W.1.
★APR. 26 AND 27.—**West Bromwich.**—Perry & Phillips will sell on the premises, Sandwell Hall, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.

Public Appointments.

APR. 11.—**Skipton.**—(1) Architectural Assistant (2) General Assistant., required by the U.D.C. C. Town Hall, Skipton
APR. 13.—**Maidstone.**—CLERK OF WORKS.—Required by the B.S. T. F. Bunting, Borough Surveyor's Office, Fairmeadow, Maidstone.
★APR. 13.—**Walsall.**—CLERK OF WORKS.—Required by Electric Supply Committee of the Corporation H. Lee, T.C., Council House, Walsall.
★APR. 16.—**Bradford.**—ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.—In the Architect's Department, required for a period of not less than 12 months, by the City of Bradford. City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.
APR. 16.—**St. Helens.**—One Architectural Assistant, two Junior Engineering Assistants, one Building Inspector, required by the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E., Town Hall, St. Helens.
★APR. 22.—**Bournemouth.**—Architectural Assistant required by the B.E. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I. Town Hall, Bournemouth.
APR. 23. — **Birmingham.** — ASSISTANT MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE.—In the School of Architecture, required by the City of Birmingham Education Committee. P. D. Innes, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Margaret-st., Birmingham.
★APR. 23. — **Stoke-on-Trent.** — (1) Architectural Assistant; (2) Architectural Assistant required in the City Surveyor's Dept. A. Burton, M.Inst.C.E., City E. and S., Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
★—**Trinidad.**—CONCRETE FOREMAN.—Required by the Government of Trinidad, for two years' service. Apply at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, quoting M/15071.

Surface Brightness of Diffusing Glassware.

It is now generally recognised by those interested in the provision of artificial lighting that most modern light sources are so bright as to interfere seriously with comfort and visual performance unless they are either far removed from the line of sight, or, alternatively, surrounded with a diffusing glass bowl or similar device, which, by greatly increasing the luminous area, diminishes its brightness to a comfortable value. The bowl becomes the effective source of light, and its larger size has the additional advantage of producing softer shadows than those given by the bare source. In compliance with a request received from the British Engineering Standards Association, arrangements were made for experiments to be carried out at the National Physical Laboratory with the object of obtaining reliable information on the properties of diffusing glassware, and the surface brightness of a number of bowls of different types was measured. A report of the Illumination Research Committee gives the results of the work, which will be of interest to illuminating engineers, architects and others. Methods of measuring brightness, description of bowls, description of tests, and results of tests are among the contents of the report (No. 4), which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

AIREDALE.—A site has been acquired and plans are being prepared for club premises for the local branch of the I.L.P.

ALTRINCHAM.—U.D.C. propose to make extensions to Library buildings at George-st. Plans by J Cocker, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Market-st.

AYLESBURY.—A scheme for extensive cement works at Pitstone, near Aylesbury, has been approved by M.T. Promoters are Associated Engineering & Finance, Ltd., London.

BARNET.—Herts E.C. has approved purchase of new site for Boys' Grammar School.

BECONTREE.—At £35,000, Essex E.C. recommend new school on estate, and also £1,650 for site for another school.

BILLINGHAM.—U.D.C. approved plans for 232 houses, adjoining the works, for the Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates, Ltd.—Council instructed architect to prepare sketch plan of Council offices for Haverton Hill.

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. Mitchells & Butlers, Ltd. are proposing to erect licensed premises at corner of Stockfield-rd. and Arnington-rd., Yardley. Plans by Messrs. Batemans, architects, 18, Bennett's Hill.

BIRMINGHAM.—Church halls on (*a*) Dad's-lane estate, and (*b*) Witton Lodge estate. Mr. N. Cooke, architect for Dad's-lane, and Mr. Wigham, architect for Witton Lodge scheme. Both schemes for the Church Extension Fund.

BLACKBURN.—E.C. decided that necessary steps be taken for public elementary school in Audley district.

BOLTON.—Rev. J. Woolen, vicar of St. Bede's, Morris Green, submitted to Parochial Church Council alternative plans for first part of church which is to be built off Smethurst-lane.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Board of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital propose further extensions, and have requested architects to prepare sketch plans.

BRADFORD.—Plans prepared for works for the B.D.A., Ltd., at Ackroyds Dye Works. Tenders are to be invited for the work.

BRAINTREE.—R.D.C. decided to negotiate for purchase of site for houses at Rivenhall.

BRAINTREE.—Essex E.C. recommend practical subject building at Intermediate school, at £2,370.

BRIGHTON.—C.B. passed plans: Seven houses Hollingbury-rise, J. Morley, Jun.; 30 houses, Barnett-rd., Haywards (Brighton), Ltd.

CHERTSEY.—M.H. approved 100 houses by U.D.C.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.—Messrs. Woolworth & Co. have a scheme in view to erect premises. The site is in a central position, and plans by the company's own architectural staff, Church-st., Liverpool.

CHRISHALL.—Essex C.C. recommend £3,024 for retaining wall at Chrishall.

COLCHESTER.—Essex E.C. recommend £6,620 for three additional classrooms at Royal Grammar school. —Essex C.C. recommend £5,916 for widening East Bridge.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C. passed plans: C. L. G. Morgan, 4 semi-detached houses, Bramley-av., Coulsdon; Chester & Hopkins, 10 houses, Warwick-rd., Coulsdon; Lawes, Cherry & Co., 8 semi-detached and detached house, Brancaster-la., Purley; E. W. Jacobs, 10 houses and 2 garages, Purley Bury-av., 8 houses with garages, Yew Tree-walk, Purley; R. Costain & Sons, 62 garages; F. T. Brown, 3 houses, Selcroft-rd., Purley.

COVENTRY.—T.C. passed plans: 4 houses, Ashwood-av., J. A. Parker; 6 houses, Browett-rd., Geo. Spooner & Son; 10 houses, Browett-rd., Robinson & Hadden; 8 houses, Dane-rd., Ives & Rushby; 17 houses, Whoberley-av., H. Adams; 6 houses, Lythall's-lane, A. Ward; 4 shops and 8 flats, Albany-rd., Philpot Bros.; 8 houses, Roman-rd., G. Claridge; 6 houses, Saxon-rd., Ives & Rushby; 3 houses, Ashwood-av., J. A. Parker; 8 houses, Victory-rd., T. J. Webb.

DAGENHAM.—Portable building at Becontree Green-lane Council school at £3,655, for Essex E.C.

DEWSBURY.—Plans approved for open-air school on the Moorlands estate, and B.E. has sanctioned scheme.

DUKINFIELD.—T.C. are to apply to M.H. for sanction to 105 houses on the Clarendon Fields site.

EASINGTON-LANE.—The Elemore Lodge Welfare Organisation propose to build welfare institute. Architects, Percy L. Browne & Son, F.R.I.B.A., of Pearl Buildings, Northumberland-st., Newcastle.

EDMONTON.—U.D.C., 9 shops with flats over at the corner of Ridge-av. and Bush Hill-rd., by G. W. Newman; 3 houses in Cowper-rd., by A. F. Whitlock; 6 houses in Town-rd., Stanley Parkes & Brown; new casual wards at Edmonton House, Silver-st., by Rowland, Plumbe & Partners.

ELSWICK.—Preston T.C. are to be asked to sanction application to M.H. to borrow £6,379 for ward block, administrative block, laundry block, &c., at the Elswick Smallpox Hospital.

ESSEX.—C.C. recommend repairs to Garlands Bridge at £160.

FRODSHAM.—The B.E. has given sanction to R.D.C. for Council school on land situate near the Council's property.

GUISELEY.—U.D.C. approved plans for elementary school for West Riding E.C. in Ashtofts Field, Oxford-rd.

HATFIELD.—Existing school buildings are to be considerably enlarged by the West Riding E.C.

IDLE (BRADFORD).—Plans approved for Conservative club premises at Westfield-lane.

KINGSTON.—Council will build 58 more houses, at £28,420, and £24,000 for road reconstruction.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Smiths, brewers, of Tadcaster, decided to carry out a scheme of improvements and extensions at Moorhouse Hotel, Hunslet Moor. Plans prepared by Mr. Broadbent, architect, of Leeds, and tenders for the work are to be invited.

LEYLAND.—U.D.C. are proposing to erect a further 60 houses in the Sandy-lane and Seven Stars districts.

LEYTONSTONE.—Essex E.C. recommend purchase of Seaton House at £1,350.

LONDON.—L.C.C. recommend £719 for pavilion at Finsbury Park, and £295 for shelter and conveniences at Clapham Common.

LONDON (ISLINGTON).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £39,225 for paving works.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—L.C.C. recommend £48,000 in respect of construction of Hither Green branch of the Lewisham branch sewer.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—Application is to be made to L.C.C. for £65,730 for 500 concrete houses on housing estate at Eltham.—B.C. recommend that Green Way depot sub-station be extended, at £200.—Work be carried out by B.E., at £468, for repairs and renovations to the Council's four library buildings and Gossage-rd property.—L.C.C. has sent sanction for borrowing first £30,000 for roads, &c., on Eltham housing estate.—Plans passed: W. E. Wright, 5 houses, Green-la., Eltham; Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 47 houses, Blithdale-rd., Plumstead; G. W. Keats, electricity sub-station, Orissa-rd., and Brewery-rd. junction; T. F. Ingram, additions, &c., "Rising Sun" P.H., Eltham High-st.; Hosking Bros., 6 houses Weigall-rd., Eltham.

LUTON.—T.C. passed plans: F. Clarke, 8 houses Wardown-cres.; J. T. Garrett, 2 houses, Park-rd.; P. C. Rabnott, 6 houses, Sherwood-rd.; International Holiness Mission, mission hall, Langley-rd.; A. W. Butt & Co., Ltd., 5 houses, Old Bedford-rd.; A. Tate, 4 houses, Newark-rd.; P. R. Hill, 6 houses, Douglas-rd.; A. Mardle, 5 shops, Dunstable-rd.; N. Hill, 7 houses, Sherwood-rd.; S. Kingham & Son, 13 garages, Kinghamway, Reginald-st.

MARYPORT.—With reference to houses at Ellenborough, Architect to U.D.C. has been instructed to obtain tenders for two blocks of seven houses, each block to contain five non-parlour type with three bedrooms, and two parlour type with three bedrooms, also for 10 non-parlour type.

MERIDEN.—Housing Committee recommend that houses be allocated to the various districts: Coleshill 20, Castle Bromwich 10, Hampton-in-Arden 20, Water Orton 20, Berkswell 20, Nether Whitacre 6, Over Whitacre 4.—Plans approved: Four bungalows, Sheldon, A. Roberts; 8 houses, Castle Bromwich, Morris, Jacombs & Sons, Ltd.,

MIDDLESBROUGH.—The Corporation Maternity and Child Welfare Committee decided to erect an isolation block at the Maternity Hospital.

NEWBURY.—T.C. decided upon a scheme to prov a memorial to the late Mr. Walter Money by utilis and adapting a portion of the buildings adjoin museum as an extension of the museum.

NEW SWINDON.—Co-operative Society propose tensions, additions, and a new shop at £39,000.

NEW THUNDERSLEY.—Portable building at Jun Council school, at £1,700, for Essex E.C.

NORHAM.—R.D.C. are to erect 24 houses.

OXFORD.—Additions are being made to premi belonging to the University Press. Architect is Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 54, Bedford-sq., W.C.1, structural steelwork is by Young & Co., 6, Queen An Gate, Westminster.—Kingerlee & Sons are also c tractors for structural alterations now being car out at 21, Cornmarket, for which William Woodw & Sons, F. and A.R.I.B.A., 15, Great James-st., W. are architects. The constructional steelwork is Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

PLYMOUTH.—Application is to be made to M.H. £2,848 for six flats at Pottery Quay.—B.S. submit alternative schemes for 12 houses on vacant sites n Henderson-place.—C.B. resolved that plan submit for 52 houses at Mount Gold under Astor Trust approved.—Council has approved engineer's rep with regard to future extensions of depot buildings Prince Rock.—B.E. has agreed to new school at No Prospect over that of new school in the Lambhay district but urging that latter school should be b to replace Trinity School in 1928–9.—Mr. C. Chever is architect for North Prospect school.—Plans pass W. Winter, 4 houses, Row-lane; T. W. Box, 5 hou Hillcrest-av.; Jackson & White, 8 houses, Glenhu rd.; G. H. Webber, 8 houses, Glenhurst-rd.; Mumford, 8 houses, Salisbury-rd.; W. H. Joce houses, Hartley Park-gardens.

PRESTON.—C.B. passed plans: J. Sargent, 3 hou Thirlmere-rd.; D. Ainsworth, 4 houses, Calverley- G. Moorcraft, 10 houses, Belmont-crescent; J. Stol 4 houses, Beaconsfield-av.

ROMFORD.—Essex E.C. recommend renovatio new store, and additional cycle accommodation £217, at Royal Liberty school. A sum of £2,85 to be spent by C.C. for improvements to Intermedi school.

ROWLEY REGIS.—U.D.C. are to apply to M.H. sanction to housing scheme on the Tividale Hall esta to comprise 50 parlour-type and 64 non-parlour ty

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—U.D.C. has under considerat a scheme for municipal lodging house.

SEDGEFIELD.—R.D.C. passed plans for m omnibus garage and depot at The Broom, Ferry for United Automobile Services, Ltd.

SHEFFIELD.—B.G. are to ask M.H. for £2,08 alterations to the Nether Edge Hospital.—Applica is to be made to M.H. for sanction to the sale to poration, for £11,700, of Eccleshall Union Offices, a piece of land adjoining, which are to be used for sc purposes.

SMETHWICK.—A boulevard, with a two-way roa proposed for the main road improvement at Smethw

SUTTON.—U.D.C. recommended 34 houses betw the Sutton Common-rd., and Burleigh-rd., at 8s. 6d. per house.—Plans passed: Six shops, Grove- W. S. Baines; eight houses, Sutton Common- Fowle & Finch.

THAXTED. — Alterations and improvements £2,603, are proposed at Council school by Essex

TWICKENHAM.—B.E. and S. instructed to pre detailed plans, &c., for stables and depot at Richmo rd. depot site.

TYNEMOUTH.—C.B. passed plans: 16 semi-detac houses, Chirton Green, by F. R. N. Haswell & for Chisholm & Co.; 6 semi-detached houses, Mast-l by J. R. Wallace, for St. Oswin's Estate Co., L 4 semi-detached houses, No. 2 street, Sunniside Fi by W. Stockdale, for W. Moore.

VANGE.—Portable building at Council school £2,203, is being proposed by Essex E.C.

WALTHAMSTOW.—Essex E.C. recommend rep and cycle accommodation, at £258, at County H School for Girls.

WANSTEAD.—Dining accommodation is prop by Essex E.C. at County High School, at £285.

WEST MERSEA.—Teacher's house, also additi accommodation, including bath and lavatory, Council school, for Essex E.C., at £343.

YORK.—T.C. passed plans: W. West, 4 hou Glen-av.; C. Martin, 3 houses, Campleshon-rd.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

Everyone whose business it is to quote for building work should master the principles upon which estimating is based. These principles are clearly explained and illustrated in

'HOW TO ESTIMATE'

by J. T. REA,

a unique and invaluable work which is not excelled in thoroughness or in scope by any similar book known.

Fourth edition (now ready). 540 pages. Price 15s. net (by post 15s. 9d.). Containing thousands of prices and hundreds of examples of analysis, showing how a builder can make up rates for himself. In view of the difficulty of fixing standard prices under present conditions, the author has included an important series of Adaptation Tables and Percentages (corrected to February, 1927), *which show how rates may be adjusted to meet variations at any time.*

Before purchasing any other book on this vitally important subject, you are invited to inspect this—the standard work which is in use by over 30,000 builders.

A COPY WILL BE SENT BY RETURN, AND YOUR REMITTANCE REFUNDED IF THE BOOK DOES NOT SATISFY YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.

Publishers, 94, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Regional Planning in Lancashire.

The scheme for the regional planning Lancaster, Morecambe and district, prepa for the Joint Town-planning Committee Mr. J. H. Forshaw, has just been published the University Press of Liverpool. It has b passed for submission to the Municipal Borou of Lancaster and Morecambe, and the Dist Councils of Heysham, Carnforth, and Lancas It will be used as a basis for regional deve ment, so as to enable the individual local au rities to evolve their own planning schei Professor Patrick Abercrombie points out in introduction: "It is here no question of inevitable industrial or residential gro penned within narrow compass and requi necessary room for expansion, but of the r easily controlled sporadic building or b conceived road planning, or even inart afforestation, which can do such widesp damage." The district covers some 106¼ sq miles and contains a resident population over 77,000; while during the holiday sea at Morecambe alone there is an average o population of 90,000.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
est Stocks	4 5 6
econd Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
ettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
c. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
o. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
est Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
9 in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

est White		D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
Ivory, and Salt Glazed		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Stretchers	21 10 0	One Side and two ends	31 0 0
eaders	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
noins, Bull-nose and 4½in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality. £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream nd buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard raze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
In. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
hames Ballast	10 6 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
it Sand	13 9 " "	
hames Sand	14 6 " "	
est Washed Sand	14 6 " "	
in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	
in. "	14 0 " "	
in. Broken Brick	11 6 " "	
an Breeze	7 6 " "	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

est Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.	£2 18 0 to £3 3 6
errocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
uper Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
oman Cement	8 15 0
arian Cement	5 15 0
eene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
laster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
rapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
rey Stone Lime	3 0 9
halk Lime	3 0 9
est Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
air per cwt.	2 2 6
ranite Chippings	1 12 0

OTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Courbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

ATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... s. d. 2 10

ORTLAND STONE—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½
Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

OPTON-WOOD STONE—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
andom blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
awn two sides " 27 0
awn three or four sides " 32 0

ORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super 5 6
in. rubbed two sides, ditto " 6 0
in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) " 1 6½
in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto " 1 4

ARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
ppled random blocks Per ft. cube 6 3
in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super 5 1½
in. rubbed two sides, ditto " 6 1½
in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
in. ditto ditto " 2 1½
in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

elivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. be :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
nches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
× 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
× 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
× 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
× 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
× 6	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
× 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

× 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1¼	31/-
1	22/-	1½	34/-
1⅛	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅞	16/6
1¼	19/-
1	24/-

Inches. BATTENS. s. d.
4 × 2 ..... 2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4	to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON.

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
" Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	1 in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ¾"	Flanges Over ¼"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	3 %	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	5%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	"	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	"	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	"	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	"	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	"	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	"	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	"	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	"	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	"	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & O.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	"	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	"	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	"	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	"	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	"	19 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	"	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	"	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	"	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	"	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	"	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	35 0 0
Pipe in coils	35 10 0
Soil Pipe	38 10 0
Compo Pipe	39 10 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	£25 0 0

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet	"	1 0
Thin	"	1 1
Copper nails	"	2 3
Copper wire	"	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots. 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0 2 11
" " " in barrels	"	0 3 1
" " " in drums	"	0 3 3
Boiled " in barrels	"	0 3 3
" " " in drums	"	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	"	0 4 2
" in drums (10 gall.)	"	0 4 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		49 5 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Potaco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 68 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton 41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt. 0 15 0
Filocol " 0 15 6
Size, XD Quality " 0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	3½d.
15 „ thirds	4½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4½d.
21 „ thirds	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	5d.
26 „ thirds	7½d.
32 oz. fourths	7½d.
32 „ thirds	9½d.
Obscured Sheet, 15 oz....	3½d.
„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
Enfilled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per
⅛ Rolled plate	4½
⅜ Rough rolled	5½
½ Rough rolled	5½
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Sil polyte, and small and large Flemish White	6½
Ditto, tinted	9½
Rolled Sheet	5½
White Rolled Cathedral	6½
Tinted Do.	7½

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 13 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 13 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The Standing Committee (General Merchandise) announce that they will begin the inquiry with regard to certain descriptions of imported iron and steel on Monday, April 25, at 2 p.m., and, if necessary, the Committee will sit on the morning and afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26 and 27. The descriptions of iron and steel covered by the inquiry are as follows:—

(1) Steel—

Plates, rails, joists, angles, channels, sectional material of all descriptions, castings, forgings, rounds, squares, flats, hexagons, hoops, hot and cold rolled strip.

(2) Wrought iron—

Bars, hoops, sections, plates and sheets.

The dates on which the inquiries with regard to imported gold and silver leaf, and imported silk and cotton woven labels will be begun will be notified later. The sittings of the Committee, which will be open to the public, will be held in Room 74A, first floor, New Public Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1.

Representatives of any interests substantially affected by the applications made for the purpose of requiring the above-mentioned classes and descriptions of goods to bear an indication of origin, who desire to be heard in opposition, are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the New Public Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, with the least possible delay and, if practicable, not later than April 19.

Building Trade Unions.

It was anticipated that the plasterers and bricklayers, whose unions had withdrawn from the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, would be critical of the scheme which has been put forward for the formation of a new confederation of building trade unions. Dissent from the proposals (says the *Times*) has been definitely announced by the plasterers. The secretary of the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers states this association is the only recognised union covering operative plasterers and cement finishers in England and Wales, and it has not taken any part in considering or formulating the proposed scheme.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—ADDITIONS.—The Aberdeen Magistrates have approved plans for extensions to the Grand Central Picture House. The proprietor, Mr. J. F. Donald, has taken over the property at 296–300, George-street, which adjoins his present cinema hall, with the intention of increasing the seating accommodation to hold 1,339 people instead of 750 as at present. With regards to the alterations to the New Palladium, more accommodation for people waiting for admission to the hall will be allowed. The plan for the dance hall and the variety pavilion at the Sea Beach, which form part of the proposed scheme of buildings to be erected at the sea front by the Town Council, have also been approved.

Aberdeen.—CLUB.—Important improvements and extensions are being carried out at the Cowdray Club. The cost of carrying out the extensions will involve an expenditure on the structure and furnishings of probably £10,000 to £12,000.

Aberdeen.—EXTENSION.—Estimated to provide work for 150 men and to cost £34,360, the extension of Anderson-drive southward from Great Western-road to the Bridge of Dee, forming part of the new ring road, is to be proceeded with.

Aberdeen.—BUILDING.—Lord Provost Lewis, of Aberdeen, has issued an appeal on behalf of the Royal Infirmary section of the Aberdeen joint hospitals scheme. The scheme for the erection of a building for the new Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children at a cost of £100,000, is shortly to be started. The Lord Provost aims at raising £400,000—£300,000 for the erection of the new infirmary and £100,000 to increase the endowment fund.

Cadder.—EXTENSION.—A sale of work has been held in Cadder Parish Church in connection with the fund for extensions to the hall.

Catrine.—HOUSES.—The County Council are making preparations for the housing scheme at Mauchline-road, where it is proposed to erect 12 houses.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—The following plans and sections of proposed new bui &c., which have been lodged at the office City Engineer to be submitted to the Committee:—Gray's-lane and High Lochee, washhouse, &c., for Trustees Alex. Fyffe—architects, Messrs. Allan & F 26, Castle-street; Hill-street, Broughty addition, for the Trustees and Executive mittee of the Black Watch Memorial H architect, Mr. J. Findlay, Albert-square town, alterations for Dundee Eastern Co tive Society, Ltd.; Oxford-street, cottag Mr. J. Cree—architects, Messrs. Johns Baxter, 31, Albert-square.

East Lothian.—HOUSES.—The East L Western District Committee has receiv Scottish Board of Health approval f erection of houses at Pencaitland, Di Longniddry, Ormiston, Macmerry, Ab and East Saltoun, at a total cost of £4

Edinburgh.—HOME.—The directors Edinburgh Blind Asylum and School considered the proposal regarding the ac of a home for blind women in Edi The directors have accordingly agr consider the erection of a new building cost of about £10,000, to be placed on a the south of Newington House.

Glasgow. — HOUSES. — Among the granted by the Dean of Guild Court were for the new housing scheme at Bilsland The plans were for 340 houses of three ments, and 168 of four apartments, as for 12 shops. Linings were also gran the Salvation Army for a hall in Kelvin Partick; Messrs. J. Templeton & Co., in William-street; the Strathclyde Co., picture house in Summerfield-street to the Kelvinside Lawn Tennis Club for house in Montgomerie-crescent.

Kirkcudbright.—BUILDING.—The Town cil has agreed to proceed with, on the Kilndale site, 16 houses, and plans hav forwarded to the Board of Health for ap

West Perth.—ROADS.—Two new sche road improvement, each estimated to cos sums, have been approved by the West shire District Committee.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAN

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal to Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers: Masons Bricklayers Plasterers
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/8 to
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/
Stirling				1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in En and Wales are given on page 580.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
d if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
d for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
nking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

tland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
d if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
d if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
d if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
d if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
d for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
duced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
d if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
d if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
d if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

ra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

t flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

ra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—

r external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
ed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
bbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

np course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
lf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
gle fillet	per foot run	0	3
rting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

k stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
k stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
h stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
rtland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

lsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
l rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
t centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
ntres for arches	,,	1	6
tter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
al-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-		
oulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
e-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
vo Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
ld for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
eal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
vo-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
our-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
vo-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
our-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	49	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	48	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEWS ITEMS

Northern Building Wages.

The application of the Northern Federation of Building Trades Operatives, which includes Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, for an advance in wages from 20d. to 23d. per hour, which was referred to the National Joint Council, has been refused. The Council do not consider that the operatives have established a case for an advance and wages will consequently remain unchanged.

Cement Works, Port Elizabeth.

A communication has been received from the office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in South Africa calling attention to an announcement of the contemplated erection of cement works in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth. Firms interested in the supply of British cement plant that may be required in this connection can obtain further particulars regarding this matter on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. A.X.4494.

Woodworking Machinery Regulations.

In pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Home Secretary makes the following regulation amending the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, made under the said section on November 2, 1922. "The definition of the words 'within reach' and the Regulation numbered (2) in the said Regulations are hereby revoked."

This regulation came into force on April 1, 1927, and may be cited as the Woodworking Machinery (Amendment) Regulation, 1927, and the Woodworking Machinery Regulations, 1922, as amended by this regulation, may be cited as the Woodworking Machinery Regulations. Copies of the Regulation may be obtained, price 1d., from H.M. Stationery Offices.

Town Planning.

Town-planning progress for the month ended February 28, is recorded by the Ministry of Health Town-Planning Department in the following statement:—

Preliminary Statements approved (Stage II).—Essex: Chingford U.D.C. Middlesex: Sunbury-on-Thames U.D.C. Yorkshire (E. R.): Hornsea U.D.C.

Resolutions received (Stage I).—Dorset: Sherborne U.D.C. Hertford: Mid-Herts Joint Committee (R.D.C.'s of Hertford, Hitchin and Welwyn). Lincoln: Skegness U.D.C. Suffolk: Woodbridge Joint Committee (Woodbridge U.D.C. and R.D.C.). Sussex: Steyning East R.D.C. (No. 2). Surrey: Dorking R.D.C., Wimbledon T.C. Yorkshire (W. R.): Sheffield T.C. (West Area). Wales—Glamorgan: Pontypridd U.D.C.

Bristol Apprenticeship Report.

The annual report of the Bristol Building Trades Joint Standing Apprenticeship Committee shows that during the past year 55 apprentices have been indentured to the following trades:—Bricklayers, 10; carpenters, 19; masons, 8; painters, 3; plasterers, 3; plumbers, 8; wood machinists, 4. It was estimated that about 60 apprentices would be required each year to maintain the present supply, and this figure had been nearly reached. That this year's number showed a decrease on last year's total was mainly accounted for by the fact that vacancies rarely occurred now except when an apprentice completed his term. During the year 38 such cases had occurred, and all except three of the apprentices had received extremely favourable reports from their employers, and were well satisfied with the training they had received. The attendance of apprentices at the Merchant Venturers' College building classes had been encouraged, and excellent results had been secured. The report calls the attention of employers to the Junior Technical School, to which they are invited to send their apprentices one day a week.

The Committee has now been in existence for eight years, and 82 firms have taken apprentices under the Committee's scheme, which has worked smoothly and been fully justified by the results. For all branches of the trade the applications outnumber the vacancies.

Cost of Houses: the Effect of the Subsidy.

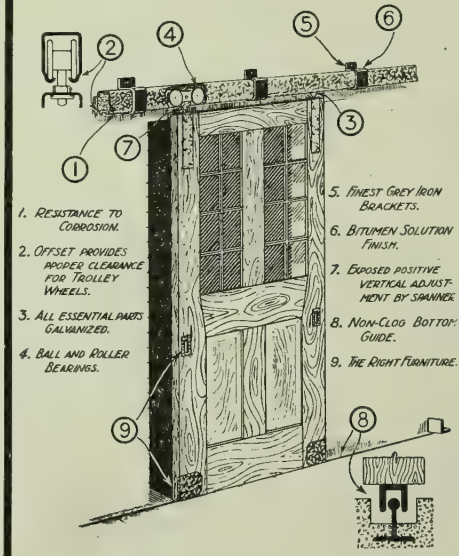
Mr. Chamberlain, Minister of Health, recently visited Wandsworth to "take over" the one thousandth house built by the Housing Committee of Wandsworth Borough Council, and afterwards unveiled a pylon, the gift of the Mayor, to mark the completion of that house. Speaking at a reception at the Town Hall, he said that when he looked back over the last eight years he was astonished at the prodigious efforts the country had made to deal with one of the most baffling and difficult problems which which it had ever been faced. In England and Wales they had succeeded in erecting 863,000 houses, a figure which was certainly well in advance of the need for providing for increase of population. It was an interesting fact that out of that large number of houses no fewer than 558,000 had been provided by private enterprise, and upwards of 90 per cent of them were houses of a size generally considered suitable for people of the working classes. One thing that caused him concern to-day was that houses were costing too much. There had been certain increases in the cost of materials and the cost of labour, but when those were put together they did not account for the increase in the cost at which houses could be contracted for. He had come to the conclusion that one of the factors that had brought about the increase in the price of houses was the fact of the subsidy itself. He hoped the time would come when a still further reduction might be made in the subsidy in order to give further relief to the taxpayer.

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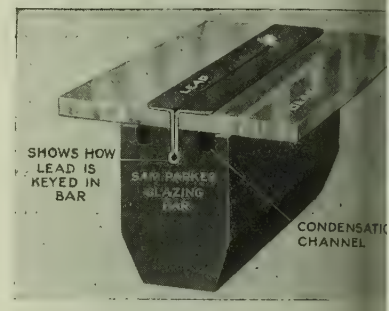
TRADE NEWS

Wall Tiling.

An attractive range of wall tilings suit for all purposes, as bathrooms, wall pa fire-places, &c., is displayed in the new i trated catalogue of Messrs. Maw & Co., L of Jackfield, Ironbridge, Shropshire. In addi to their many and varied patterns in stock, company are always prepared to execute sp work from architects' designs, or to sul sketches of any tile work which may be requ to suit the characteristic of any indivi building.

Glazing Bars.

We give herewith an illustration of the " Parkes" glazing bar, made by Messrs. Sa Parkes & Co., Ltd., of Pretoria Works, Wil hall. The illustration shows clearly how is keyed into the bar, and also the channel for condensation. The glass is not liable fracture through unequal contraction expansion, vibration and concussion, as



wood and lead are in contact with it. This combines all the advantages of metal gla with the lesser weight and adaptability wood bar, and is especially suitable for rail stations, foundries, factories, chemical wo &c., where steam or fumes will corrode iron b The makers' latest circular, in which full ticulars are set out, will be sent upon reques

Asbestos Shares.

The directors of Messrs. Bell's Un Asbestos Co., Ltd., have submitted their re and audited accounts for the year en December 31, 1926, in which is recommen the payment of a dividend on the ordi shares of 2s. per share, which with the inte dividend paid on October 18 last makes a t distribution of 12½ per cent. for the year. final dividend is payable on April 11.

Open Fire Domestic Boilers.

Messrs. Hartley & Sugden, Ltd., of Hali inform us that since March 31, the price their "White Rose" Open Fire Dome Boilers have been considerably reduced. makers of this popular boiler will be plea to send the reduced prices and terms of disco to all interested.

Insurance Society Annual Meeting.

The 129th annual meeting of the Norw Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., was h on March 28, at the head office, Surrey-str Norwich, Mr. Haynes S. Robinson, the Chairm presiding. The fire premium income for 1 amounted to £2,223,396, the net claims p and outstanding were £1,112,918, or 50.05 cent., and after charging all outgoings the s of £163,165 is carried to profit and loss. "Personal Accident," the Employers' Liabi Account (Great Britain and Ireland), General Account, and the Marine Acco premium incomes all produced a sound pr and the total premium income from all dep ments was £4,098,206.

Brighton's New Station.

The Southern Railway will start work mediately on the reconstruction of Brigh Station, at a cost of £90,000. The booking is to be enlarged, and when completed will h three large openings for passengers. An ditional exit from the station will be provi by means of steps and a subway into Trafal street.

TENDERS.

nmunications for insertion under this heading d be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach ot later than Tuesday evening.

enotes accepted.
enotes provisionally accepted.
enotes recommended for acceptance.
enotes accepted subject to modifications.

TOFTS.—Twelve houses, at Calverley Green :—
. Bramham & Sons.

CUP.—School at Britannia, for the E.C. Mr. opper, architect, South-street :—
. Coupe & Sons, Stacksteads.
—
. & J. Ormerod. Stacksteads.
er—
. R. Clegg, Bacup.
—
. & J. Rushton, Bacup.
rer—
. Noon & Sons. Bacup.
cian—
. Lord, Bacup.

CUP.—Church for St. Joseph's, Stacksteads.
. Byrom, architect, Silver-street, Bury :—
Mullen & Durkin, Ltd., Burnley.

RNSLEY.—Five lock-up shops at Racecommon-for Mr. Foster. Mr. Birkinshaw, architect :—
al contractor—
eaumont & Marshall.
lter—
unstalls Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd.

TLEY.—Rebuilding the "Hare and Hounds" t Cobden-street. Mr. W. P. Peters, architect, Vicar-lane, Leeds :—
. Horsfall & Son, Liversedge..... £3,150

DFORD.—Two pairs of cottages at Wymington, e R.D.C. :—
. Packwood & Son, Rushden..... £1,585

LSTON.—For (*a*) 58 houses at Thorne-street and olt-street, and (*b*) 135 houses at Willenhall-road Bridge-street, for the U.D.C. :—
*A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton £24,086 10
*J. Hickin & Son, Willenhall 45,095 0

RMINGHAM.—Cinema in Icknield Port-road.
. S. Scott, architect, 115–117, Colmore-row :—
. Elvin & Son, Birmingham.

ACKPOOL.—Painting, &c., at the South Shore h library, for the C.B. :—
. Benson.

ACKPOOL.—Alterations to the Egerton-road ses of the Blackpool Co-operative Society. Valter Wade, architect :—
therton Bros., Ltd., Blackpool.

URNEMOUTH.—New premises in Holdenhurst-for Messrs. H. J. Holt, Ltd. Messrs. Jackson & en, A. and L.R.I.B.A., architects, 5, Yelverton-—

. E. Dolman	£12,584	0	0
I. Whiting & Sons	11,920	0	0
eorge & Harding	11,779	0	0
. E. Best	11,119	0	0
. J. Marks	11,063	19	10
. F. Ellen	11,050	15	0
. Salter, Southsea	10,954	0	0
rigg & Sons	10,900	0	0
. W. Burton & Sons	10,900	0	0
heo. Conway, Weymouth	10,850	0	0
Wallace Jones & Sons	10,750	0	0
IcWilliam & Sons	10,746	0	0
ymes, Chisham & Saunders	10,704	0	0
enkins & Sons, Ltd.	10,673	0	0
rue & Son	10,653	0	0
ones & Seward	10,587	0	0
. L. Young	10,543	0	0
Valter Hoare & Sons	10,388	0	0
V. Hayward	10,227	0	0
Hawkins Bros., Bournemouth	9,790	0	0

Architect's estimate. £10,640

ADFORD.—Sunday school in Shipley Fields-Frizinghall. for St. Margaret's Church, Frizing-Messrs. T. H. & F. Healey, architects, 42, Tyrrel-:—
John Moulson & Son, Ltd.
Plumbers—Wigglesworth & Crossley.
Plasterer—Walter Walker.
Slaters—Hill & Nelson.

AY.—Bungalow, at Glencormack, Bray. Mr. M. Murphy, 27, Molesworth-street, Dublin :—
. J. Clare, Foxrock..... £869

IDLINGTON.—Painting and redecorating the or and exterior of the golf club house, for the Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

Johnson & Swailes, Bridlington	—
Ed. Newton, Hereford	—
F. Flint, Sheffield	—
J. E. Garland, Bridlington	—
Bellerby, Ltd., Bridlington	—
R. H. Cowling, Bridlington £132	10

IDLINGTON.—Additional lavatory accommo-n in the golf club house, for the T.C. Borough neer and Surveyor :—

H. E. Turner & Sons, Bridlington	—
A. G. Padgett & Son, Bridlington £134	3 6

BRIGHTON.—Sixty houses on the Whitehawk Valley housing site, for the C.B. :—
*R. P. Davis & Co., Ltd., Margate.. £28,500

BRIGHTON.—Foreman's house at Patcham Works, for the C.B. :—

Saunders's, Brighton	£1,535
W. Brown & Sons, Brighton	1,527
J. Barnes & Sons, Brighton	1,386
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	1,330
*H. Packham, Sons & Palmer, Brighton	1,298

BROMSGROVE.—Departmental store in High-street, for the Ten Acres and Stirchley Co-operative Society. Mr. E. W. Simister, architect, Norwich Union Chambers, Congreve-street, Birmingham :—
*E. A. Turner, Birmingham.

BROTHERTON.—Twenty-two houses at Marsh Croft, for the R.D.C. :—
*Barber & Heseltine..... £8,646 17 3

BURY.—Extensions and improvements at the Infirmary. Mr. A. C. M. Lillie, architect, Brownedge, Bamber Bridge, Preston :—
For new laundry and board room—
*J. Tinline & Sons, Ltd., Bury £6,031

CARLETON.—Ten houses at Joffre-avenue, Glasshoughton :—
*Armitage Bros.

CATTERICK.—Soldiers' home, at Catterick. Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, architects, Belfast :—
*McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd. (about) £55,000

CHESTER.—Sixteen houses upon the land fronting Devonshire-place, for the City Council :—
*T. Boddy, Broughton £8,420

DOVER.—Thirty houses on Noah's Ark Farm site, Astor-avenue, for the T.C. Mr. Wm. Boulton Smith. Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

Gilbert Bros., Broadstairs	£16,216 0
Hayward & Paramor, Dover	15,765 0
Munro (London), Ltd., London	15,600 0
G. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Dover	14,617 10
Muros, Ltd., London	14,520 0
*J. W. Morgan, Dover	13,450 0

DUDLEY.—Playing pavilions in connection with the tennis courts at the Buffery and Woodside parks, for the T.C. :—
*C. Coulson £484

EAST STOW.—Houses, for the R.D.C. :—
Wetherden, four cottages—
*A. R. Plummer, Bury St. Edmunds £1,756 0 0
Haughley, six cottages—
*F. Sparrow, Needham Market .. 2,747 2 6
Stowupland, 14 non-parlour cottages—
*Seaman & Cole, Stowmarket.... 6,736 0 0

ELLAND.—Five blocks, each of five houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Exley-Fisher, architect Quantities by the architect :—
Excavator, mason and bricklayer—
*J. T. Akroyd, Elland.
Carpenter and joiner—
*J. W. Simpson, Elland.
Plumber and glazier—
*Gibson Wade, Brighouse.
Slater —
*Pickles Bros., Leeds.
Plasterers—
*H. Castle & Son, Ltd., Brighouse.
Painters—
*W. Whiteley & Son, Elland.
Electric light installations—
*R. A. Singleton, Huddersfield.

FARSLEY (YORKS.).—Ten parlour-type houses and 20 scullery-type houses, for the U.D.C. :—
*J. Broderick & Son..... £13,478

GRIMSBY.—Repairs to switchboard gallery floor, for the C.B. :—
*H. Marrows £132

GUISBOROUGH (N. YORKS.).—Police station for the C.C. :—
*Moody & Garnett, Northallerton.... £12,409

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—18 houses on the Eaves site, for the U.D.C. H. L. Bottomley, architect and surveyor :—
Bricklayer—*G. Stansfield, Hebden Bridge (12 houses), and O. Watson, Hebden Bridge (6 houses).
Joiner—*J. A. Gibson, Hebden Bridge.
Plumber—*J. H. Boocock, Hebden Bridge.
Plasterers—*T. Sutcliffe & Sons, Todmorden.
Slaters and Painters—*J. Wrigley & Son, Hebden Bridge.
Electric mains—*Fielding & Cotton, Hebden Bridge.

HENSALL.—Six houses at Weeland-road :—
*A. Boothman.

HITCHIN.—Twenty-six cottages on a site in Park-road, Knebworth, for the R.D.C. :—
*E. B. Meek, Welwyn..... £11,500

HULL.—Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the corner of Newland-avenue and Cottingham-road. Messrs. Gelder & Kitchen, architects, 120, Alfred Gelder-street :—
*V. Knowles & Sons, Hull.

LOCHLUICHART.—Excavation and masonry work at dam and pipe track and for supplying and laying Decauville track at Hydro Electric Works to be constructed at Lochluichart, for the Ross-shire Electric Supply Co. Sir Murdoch Macdonald & Partners, engineers, London :—
*J. Tulloch, Arcar, Fairburn, Muir of Ord, Ross-shire £6,932

LOCKERBIE.—Alterations to the Lockerbie Academy, for the Dumfriesshire E.C. Mr. J. R. Hill, Education Offices, Dumfries :—

Builder—*J. Rae, Lockerbie	£1,590	12	0
Joiner—*J. Kirkpatrick, Dumfries	1,752	1	6
Plumbers—*Scott & Rafferty, Lockerbie	392	7	1
Plasterer—J. G. Hope, Lockerbie	357	14	
Slaters—*T. McKinnon & Sons, Lockerbie	172	13	10
Heating—*J. L. Saunders & Co., Glasgow	825	7	1

LONDON.—Steelwork of a new van shed at Rommany-road depot, for the Lambeth B.C. :—

Humphreys, Ltd.	£212
David Rowell & Co., Ltd.	176
*T. W. Palmer & Co.	147

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Provision of a kitchen at Janet-street central school, Poplar, for the L.C.C. :—
*G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., London.

LONDON.—Steelwork in connection with the housing on the Milk-yard and New Gravel-lane site, for the Stepney B.C. :—
*A. D. Dawnay & Sons, London.

MAIDSTONE.—Education offices, containing also the juvenile welfare centre and school and dental clinic, in Tonbridge-road, for the T.C. :—
*Cox Bros., Maidstone £3,400
(Subject to B.E. and M.H. approval.)

MAIDSTONE.—Ninety additional houses on the Mangravet Wood estate, for the T.C. :—
*R. Corben & Son £36,387

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Erection of the Constantine Technical College, for the E.C. :—
‡S. Easten, Ltd., Newcastle £65,894

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Electricity sub-station at undas-mews, for the T.C. :—
*H. McNaughton & Sons, Ltd. £1,088

NORTH BERWICK.—Eight blocks of houses at Lochbridge-road, for the T.C. Mr. A. Robertson, Borough Architect and Surveyor; quantities by Messrs. David Reid & Gibson, 17, Gt. Stuart-street, Edinburgh :—
Brick—
*R. Baillie, Pencaitland £3,621 14 4
Joiner—
*H. Todd, Polmont 2,624 0 0
Slater—
*T. Arundel, North Berwick 1,090 0 0
Plumber—
*A. Mann, Gullane 1,562 11 10
Plaster—
*J. Monteith, Dalkeith 929 3 0
Painter—
*A. Campbell & Co., Renfrew 215 12 8
Fences and gate —
*Wm. Gatrix & Sons, Manchester 108 11 4

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Central school for 800 senior pupils, at Hirst Park, Ashington, for the County E.C. :—
*J. F. Dickman, Newbiggin £23,950 17 10

OXFORD.—Extension of the St. Giles' Public Convenience, for the T.C. :—
*Kingerlee & Sons, Oxford £865

PLYMOUTH.—Wrought iron fencing at Embankment-road improvement, for the C.B. :—
*W. Gratrix & Son..... £309 15

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs to 60 East-street, for the C.B. :—
*H. & J. Baskerville & Son..... £148

PLYMOUTH.—Six flats at Pottery Quay, for the C.B. :—
*Plymouth Builders £2,749 19

SANDBACH.—Eight non-parlour type houses on the site off Crewe-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Price, architect :—

J. Martin, Coppenhall	£513	0	0
S. Jackson, Ltd., Smallwood	473	0	0
H. Hilditch, Winterley	470	0	0
W. Street, Sandbach	469	10	0
H. & E. Shaw, Sandbach	466	17	0
C. Mellor, Sandbach	457	0	0
*Geo. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Alsager	450	17	6

SCARBOROUGH.—For (*a*) shelter on the Under cliffe, and (*b*) shelter on the north side of Peasholm-dr.-for the T.C. :—
*W. MacFarlane & Co., Ltd., Glasgow £501 16

SHEFFIELD.—Building a juniors' department at Carfield Council school, Meersbrook, for the E.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, City Architect :—
*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield.

SHOTTON.—Schools, for the Rev. Eadsforth. Mr. A. Gilbertson, architect, 15, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool :—
*J. Williams (Liverpool), Ltd., Liverpool.

STAMFORD.—28 houses of non-parlour type on the New Cross-road housing site, for the T.C. Mr. F. R. Ryman, Borough Engineer :—

J. W. C. Barber, Peterborough	£11,732
Bosworth & Lowe, Nottingham	11,718
J. H. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby	11,631
E. Clarke & Sons, Melton Mowbray	11,620
*John Cracknell, Ltd., Peterborough	11,116

TAVISTOCK.—Erection of hospital for the Trustees of Kelly College. Messrs. Dixon & Bamsey, architects, 25, St. Peter's-street, Tiverton. Quantities by the architects:—

J. W Spencer, Plymouth	£6,250	0	0
F. Stanbury, Plymouth	5,995	0	0
Margrett & Gloyne, Yelverton	5,788	0	0
Nicks Bros., Bradninch	5,599	4	7
*Direct Labour	—		

TENTERDEN.—Detached house in Ashford-road, for Mr. M. Moylan. Mr. A. H. Burtenshaw, architect Tenterden:—

Lewis Edwards, Hawkhurst	£1,000
R. Weeks & Sons, Tenterden	959
*W. P. Woodgate, High Halden	954

TEWKESBURY.—12 houses at Priors Park site for the T.C. Mr. W. Ridler, Borough Surveyor:—

A. C. Billings & Sons, Cheltenham	£6,336
Espley & Co., Evesham	5,745
J. Simmonds, Gloucester	5,628
*E. Miles & Son, Coleford	5,200

THEDWASTRE.—Houses, for the R.D.C.:—

Elmswell, six cottages—
*Mulley Bros., Elmswell £2,803

Ashfield Magna, four cottages—
*Hogg & Son, Coney Weston 1,700

Thurston, four cottages—
*G. A. Adams, Stanton 1,673

Tostock, two cottages—
*G. A. Adams 885

Woolpit, eight cottages—
*F. D. Fayers, Cockfield 3,361



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TYNEMOUTH.—Wiring the Fish Quay sheds for electric light, for the T.C.:—
*W. W. Ward & Son, Ltd. £145 7

UXBRIDGE.—New block, &c., at Whitehall School, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 87, Tufton-street, S.W.1:—

W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Cricklewood	£12,991	18	11
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	12,990	0	0
W. Lacey, Hounslow	12,587	0	0
Perry Bros., Ealing	12,451	0	0
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London	12,444	0	0
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	12,427	0	0
H. Knight & Sons, Tottenham	12,234	0	0
Ferris Bros., Acton	11,943	0	0
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	11,897	0	0
W. S. Try, Cowley	11,706	16	0
*Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	11,474	0	0

WALTHAMSTOW.—Thirty-six houses on the Forest-road site, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. W. Holmes, Engineer and Surveyor:—

W. T. Green & Co., Ltd.	£23,288	0	0
J. Sands	21,632	0	0
R. J. Rowley	21,212	0	0
Handen, Ltd.	19,000	0	0
The Merrett Construction Co.	18,750	0	0
David Weston & Co., Ltd.	18,615	18	6
*Engineer and Surveyor (All of London.)	18,050	18	0

WALTHAMSTOW.—Chimney at the electricity works, for the U.D.C.:—
*Chimneys, Ltd. £2,063

WATFORD.—Decorating twelve Council houses at Battler's Green, for the R.D.C.:—
*F. P. Bliss & Son.
(In lieu of Mr. Wooton's tender.)

WEST WESTMORLAND.—Water supply scheme, for the R.D.C.:—
Pipes and fittings—
*D. Thomson & Son, Carlisle £45,250
Reservoirs, &c.—
*Holt & Rusfield, Leeds 4,177

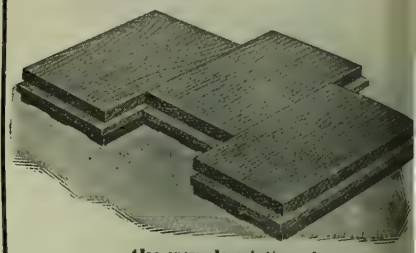
WINCHESTER.—42 cottages at St. Giles Hill, Winchester, for the Corporation. Mr. W. V. Anderson, City Engineer and Surveyor:—
*The Monolithic Building Co., London £16,548

WORSBOROUGH.—36 houses in Ward Green, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Shield, surveyor:—
*R. Porter, Worsborough £16,765

YORK.—Extensions to premises in Davygate, for Messrs. G. E. Barton, Ltd. Messrs. Brierley & Rutherford, architects:—
*Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd.

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

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CXXXII.—No. 4393. APRIL 15, 1927.

REGISTRATION IN PARLIAMENT

AFTER a debate lasting nearly five hours, Parliament gave a second reading on Friday last to the Bill for the Registration of Architects introduced by the Royal Institute of British Architects. This bald statement, though quite accurate as far as it goes, does not ate the actual result of the debate and would be understood nyone who had not listened to the many speeches—good and indifferent—made by those who took part in the ssion, as approval of the Bill by Parliament and as a success s promoters; but while the R.I.B.A. can be congratulated the fact that their Bill has passed the second reading stage, e afraid they and the larger body of architectural opinion ghout the country in favour of its principles will be dis-nted when they know that, though the measure got gh the ordeal of a second reading and was referred to ect Committee of the House, this result followed a highly l debate which clearly showed that the Bill will need to go important modifications before it becomes an Act. romoters of the Bill appeared to realise this, for at a late of the debate they offered to delete clause 12, relating to ecovery of charges and to recast clause 11, so as to meet ews of civil engineers; and it was due to this offer and the gness of the promoters to refer the Bill to a Select Com-e that a second reading without a division was given to it. e 12 prescribes that a person shall not be entitled to recover harge in a court of law for professional services rendered architect unless he is a registered person, and this clause ause 11 (use of title) would have given registered architects, was thought, some protection from those unqualified for ration and made the Bill acceptable to those who, though new that architectural and building work would still be l out by unregistered persons, provided they did not call elves architects, yet realised that Parliament would not be to agree to more protection, even for the trained and ed architect. The justification of this belief was shown early period of the debate, and though there was support pposition for the principle of the Bill in about equal re, the opposition was chiefly directed to those two s. Clause 12, relating to the recovery of charges, is an ant part of the Bill judged from the standpoint of the registrationist, but it was not vital, and though it is dropped, there may still be enough in the Bill to justify orts which have been made by and on behalf of those who Parliamentary protection against the unqualified prac-rs, always provided that clause 11 remains, or is not ed too much. We know it is to be "recast," so as to he views of engineers, but how far will, we imagine, be er of considerable anxiety to those who hoped to obtain Registration Act at least the exclusive right to the use lified architects of the words "architect" and "archi-," for without that exclusive use it may well be asked left in the Bill to satisfy registrationists? Some indica-what Parliament may be willing to do in this direction ovided in the course of the debate. Captain Wallace, g on behalf of the promoters of the Bill, said they did h to tie themselves down to the use of the word "regis-but they were willing to consider the use of some ing word, and the Home Secretary, who made, in our nt, the best speech of the day, said he thought the sugges-at the expression "registered architect" should be used rth the consideration of the promoters of the Bill. We of course, know what qualifying word will be used, but er it be, if unregistered persons would still be free to use rds "architect" and "architecture," we are unable what value the Bill will be to those who have conscien-believed that many of the grievances of the competent practising architect would be removed by an Act for compulsory registration.

It is not without interest that the suggestion to use some qualifying word in clause 11, and especially "registered," should have been made by Professor Pite in a letter to *The Times* on the morning of the debate, in which he said that "the description of those practitioners who may elect to take advantage of the monopoly to be created should be 'registered architects.' This definition of the new genus will meet the main objection that the Bill ignores the genius of architecture; it will afford the protection that struggling architects petition as against competitors, and hall-mark them for the benefit of an innocent and inartistic public. Will the promoters, therefore, kindly add definitions of the key-words 'architect' and 'architecture' to their Bill? Or will they, alternatively, accept 'registered architect' as the legal title of its subjects? If they cannot do one or the other, we must trust the instinct of Parliament to protect the general freedom of architecture against this monopolistic limitation."

We have already considered Professor Pite's doubts in a recent issue, when we said that we respect the opinions of those who, like him, write in the interests of architecture as an art, but though we do not by any means identify ourselves with all the beliefs of the promoters of registration, and do not necessarily tie ourselves to the opinion that the principle of registration is a definitely wise one, we fear we must be classed with those who do not appreciate the implications upon the status of the art to which he refers. And though the Home Secretary stated in the debate that he was "a bit inclined to the idea that they might in the future cramp the artistic side of architecture"—presumably by examination and registration—he told us what appears to be forgotten in discussions on this very difficult question, *i.e.*, that the architectural profession has two sides—a scientific side and an artistic side. "On the former side, including questions of stresses and the like, it was in the highest degree desirable that architects should have the fullest education and that there should be an examination and probably a register of all men who were going to undertake the scientific side of architecture." We think there is much to be said for this point of view, irrespective of the Bill and its clauses, and in considering the question impartially and in the light of our knowledge and experience, we cannot understand the fears of those who think that the training for a qualifying examination will hinder the play of inspiration of any architectural genius. As things are to-day the Associateship of the R.I.B.A. can be passed at the early age of 21, and even if the training for such an examination had a cramping effect on an architectural genius, what is there to hinder him subsequently breaking right away from any cramping influence there may have been and giving his inspiration full play? Most architects get their opportunities long after this age, and in some exceptional cases where exceptional success has been gained quite early in life we know how ideas have altered in the execution of work. We fail to see, therefore, why the artistic side of architecture need be cramped by training and examination.

Much might be said about the debate itself, but as we give elsewhere an impression by an architectural critic and a report of the speeches, we need only remark that the lengthy consideration that was given to the Bill was due, we understand, to a desire to prevent discussion on another Bill. Never before, probably, have the Institute or architects received so much publicity in Parliament at one time, and though that is all to the good, we wonder whether there will be any other gain or any advantage commensurate with the great efforts the R.I.B.A. have honourably made in the attempt to carry out the wishes of the majority of its members.

NOTES

Impartial Criticism. We have received a letter from a correspondent who calls himself an impartial critic, but who also has the grace to add that he is perhaps unqualified. He says the architects' and sculptors' profession exists to erect some kind of obstruction or other, and therefore why not let off the plateau in front of St. George's Hall, at Liverpool, as a monumental mason or stonemason's yard, with the proviso that anything obstructing the passage of His Majesty's judges at the Assizes be removed immediately and notice be given that the Courts are to be held. Does it really please our correspondent to suppose that in their roll of obstructionists architects and sculptors would enjoy this privilege and might be allowed to exercise it, or is this suggestion a piece of grim irony? Would he allow that a sincere desire to give a place of signal honour to the proposed cenotaph suggested its proposed site and that an equally sincere desire to find a distinguished and worthy site in a place which would not disturb the dignified effect of the plateau was also the reason for the objections raised to its suggested site? It is certainly well to be fair—and impartial.

The Registration Bill. A correspondent writes: "In spite of the hopes entertained by the framers of this Bill it cannot be said the discussion in Parliament revealed much in the way of whole-hearted support, and it appears to me that a far more general approval is required before it can hope to become law. The decision to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is, perhaps, but the stage before its final demise. Yet the aim was well intended, for the need of a more appreciative and trained practise in building is much to be desired, though we should not forget that improvement is quite evident at the present time. It was, perhaps, this feeling which led to such support as was forthcoming to a measure which many feel to be a threat to the freedom of architecture. Not for the first time have well-intended attempts been made to find short cuts to improvement in the arts, through legislation, yet it does not lie this way. To close a profession, which is also an art, is to forget the latter for the former. Architecture tied to authority through registration would, I fear, result in the shifting of genius in favour of the conformist, whose more pliable and adaptable nature would benefit at his cost, and the cost of the art of architecture.

The Control of Architecture. Much attention has been given by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and by many architects who are keenly interested in the preservation of our architectural treasures, to the well-known clause inserted in the Bath Corporation Act of 1925. This Act gives the Council control over new buildings, or alterations to old buildings, in their town, and in case of dispute an appeal can be made to an independent advisory committee, consisting of an architect to be selected by the Royal Institute of British Architects, a surveyor to be selected by the Surveyors' Institution, and a magistrat a member of the Council) as cha This clause has been imitated at burgh, and the Ministry of Healt known to be interested in this exper to effect control over buildings. Pr however, is slow. No steps have ye taken to invite the professional named in the Act to nominate representatives, and indeed there purpose in such a Committee formed until new by-laws have framed and approved. One aspect work of this Committee has up t present escaped notice, and shou watched by the architects who adv such a clause in the belief that it tend to a raising of the standa architectural design. The Bath mittee is only a body to which can be made in case of a dispute be the Council and a building owner. however, not likely to be called advise in the case of buildings erect the Council themselves. What pow influence, we wonder, can the Comm wherever it is appointed, exercise municipal buildings?



New Village, Port Meirion.

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, Architect.

Versailles. Just as in Great Brita have our problem i preservation of the H of Parliament, so the French are h considerable anxiety regarding the of Versailles. There was a serious c that the noted Galerie des Glac Versailles would have been irretri damaged by wind and weather ow the bad condition of the roof, f stone work and marble had r deteriorated. Even the little thea Marie Antoinette was decaying timely gift amounting to eleven m francs, or nearly £100,000, present the Rockefeller Donation, has e the necessary preservation work taken in hand. The State is also b its share and has furnished near million francs towards the cost work, which is almost completed. tion is now being given to improvi precautions taken in case of fire bath-room of Louis XIV has now converted into a first-aid station.

Control of Buildings at Stratford-on-Avon. The Corporation of ford-on-Avon are co ing means to existing buildings a formulate powers so control the height, colour, materi size of future buildings. In th Stratford has been somewhat care its architectural treasures, and a seventeenth century work to be des It is felt, however, that in such a t is essential that the greatest care be taken that all new buildings harmonise with their old-world su ings. In this connection special at is being given to the following that gave the Council at Ruislip th to pass judgment on the archit styles of any new building worl

ion for arbitration in case of dispute.
e 56 in the Ruislip-Northwood Town
ing Scheme reads as follows :—

If, having regard to the nature and
ation of the site of any building or
dings proposed to be erected or
red or to the character of any
dings erected or in course of erection
he neighbourhood of such site, the
ncil are of opinion that the character
he building or buildings proposed
be erected or altered would be
rious to the amenity of the neigh-
rhood, whether on account of the
gn or the undue repetition of the
gn or the materials to be used, the
ncil may require such reasonable
rations to be made in regard to the
gn and materials as they think fit
require the plans to be amended
ordingly."

e of the problems is the constitution
Tribunal to whom appeals may be
At Ruislip, a single arbitrator
e appointed by the President of the
Institute of British Architects. It
gested that at Stratford the Ad-
Committee, who would advise on
te questions of architectural design,
include a representative of the
ration, certain persons of eminent
city in architecture, painting or
ure, and of the trustees of Shakes-
s birthplace.

ehold lation.

At the present moment it is impossible to give any detailed criticism of the Bill to amend the law of olds which is entitled "The Land- nd Tenant Bill." From the sum- which has appeared in the Press, ll gives compensation for improve- and for goodwill in certain circum- s, and much depends upon the wording of the clauses in connection these questions. The most con- us portion of the Bill appears to be hich gives a tenant the right to a ase in certain cases, and here we ve the taint of Rent Restriction. ne thing to give compensation for ements and goodwill, but entirely rent thing to interfere with the of the owner of property to select om he shall let it. The Rent Acts one incalculable damage to housing ise in this country, and with such ive restrictions attached, real pro- becomes a *damnosa hereditas*. It ped that when at length the Rent ere repealed, this kind of restrictive ion, the source of endless litigation, disappear for good, but thirteen f Rent Restriction appear to have even a Conservative Government sight of the primary principle of and *tuum*, and *tuum* is given a tatutory right in the property of and can drag the owner of pro- before a tribunal to enquire into s the property is to be put to by ttful owner. We have no wish to ge this Bill on an imperfect examination of its clauses, but this particular clause appears to perpetuate the restrictive provisions foreign to our law of property and only introduced in the Rent Acts to meet a special war emergency.



The New Tower of Babel": A Set from the film "Metropolis."

Memorial to Queen Alexandra.

The decision of the Committee for this memorial to accept in a modified form the design submitted by Mr. Alfred Gilbert is a welcome sign that he is again working among us, after his long absence from England, and is to be occupied on so important an undertaking. The memorial is to be erected on a site next to Marlborough House and facing Friary Court. The garden wall will be recessed, and a group in bronze erected, typifying Faith, Hope and Charity, which, in the hands of this accomplished sculptor, we may expect to be of intimate and charming character.

The Late Fred Morgan.

Fred Morgan, who has just died, was one of the happiest exponents of child life, and for many years we have found much pleasure in his works. That the value of individuality always counts was shown by the fact that amongst the many succe sful illustrations of children, Fred Morgan's work maintained a distinctive charm.

A New Welsh Village.

A new Welsh coast village is now being designed by Mr. Clough Williams Ellis, who was the architect of the First Church of Christ Scientist at Belfast. He has cleverly converted an old house at Port Meirion, in Merioneth, North Wales, and the colony around is being developed after the fashion of a walled Italian hill village. No plans are approved unless they are not only architecturally irreproachable in themselves, but also contribute to the whole scheme. Visitors this Easter will look over an almost land-locked bay, close by a reputed smugglers' cabin, with daffodils all around. Above are the snow-covered mountain peaks of Snowdon and Cader Idris.

Architecture on the Screen

We have recently had the opportunity of viewing at a West End theatre a film, "Metropolis," which attempts, very ingeniously it must be admitted, to deal with the problems of existence one hundred years hence. The film is a triumph of production, acting and photography, which in some part recompense for the weakness of the story. There are, however, some "shots" of the conjectured architecture of a century ahead, which are of an interesting character since they at least show us what we must hope to avoid. We reproduce an example of such architecture on this page, the central building being the new "Tower of Babel," from which the activities of the whole industrial city—built underground—are controlled. This building, it has to be admitted, possesses a certain stark grandeur, but is of a type that we can well do without, both now and, we will hope, in the future. There are several other "shots" of architectural interest, including one of what is called "The Stadium of the Sons of the Rich," displaying a pleasant treatment of walls.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Messrs. Hodgson, Lunn & Co., chartered architects, have removed to a new address, Somerset Hall, 201, High-street, Guildford. Telephone: Guildford 276.

Mr. Ambrose McEvoy's Estate.

Mr. Arthur Ambrose McEvoy, A.R.A., of Grosvenor-road, Westminster, left £9,442, net personalty £7,265.

Leicester City Football Club.

Leicester City Football Club have decided to spend between £30,000 and £40,000 on improvement to their ground before next season. The total accommodation will be for at least 50,000 spectators and will include seating accommodation for about 12,000.

Northern Ireland Research Station.

Mr. E. M. Archdale, Minister for Agriculture, explained recently to the Parliament of Northern Ireland the details of the Agricultural Research Station Bill, which provides for the establishment of such a station at Hillsborough. The Government, he said, proposed to provide a capital sum of £30,000 for the erection of new and the re-conditioning of existing buildings, as well as for stocking and equipping the station.

Alloway Kirk.

The Ancient Monuments Advisory Board for Scotland have decided that Alloway Kirk should be scheduled as an ancient monument owing to the association of the building with Burns' "Tam o' Shanter." On this account only was the building recommended for scheduling, as it was considered to be of no architectural, archæological, or historical interest of national importance.

Plymouth Central Park.

The sub-committee of the Plymouth County Borough have considered the report of the Borough Surveyor with regard to the appointment of a landscape architect, and have recommended that Mr. T. H. Mawson, of the firm of Messrs. T. H. Mawson & Son, of Westminster, be requested to meet the sub-committee with regard to his suggested appointment as consulting landscape architect in connection with the proposed lay-out of the Central Park.

Sakkara Excavations.

It is understood that Mr. Cecil Firth is continuing his excavations from the series of underground chambers already discovered at Sakkara, and has succeeded in clearing a zig-zag passage about 50 ft. long leading to two doors, from which it appears that further steps lead downwards. During the process of excavation large blocks of alabaster and diarite have been found, which seem to indicate that the unexplored chambers contain something of interest.

Memorial to Queen Alexandra.

The Committee appointed by H.M. the King for the consideration of the provision of a personal memorial to Queen Alexandra, with the approval of His Majesty, have decided to accept, in a modified form, a design submitted to them by Mr. Alfred Gilbert for a memorial to be erected on a site adjacent to Marlborough House and facing Friary Court. A portion of the garden wall will be recessed, and a group in bronze will be erected typifying Faith, Hope, and Charity, as virtues closely identified with the late Queen.

New Thames Bridge at Molesey.

Alternative schemes submitted by the Surrey County Council for the proposed new main road bridge across the Thames between Molesey and Hampton Court were mentioned in a report placed before the Thames Conservancy at their meeting in London on Monday. The scheme which received most support was that for a bridge beginning at the junction of the Mole with the Thames and crossing the latter at a point close to the northern abutment of the existing bridge. It would have three arches, each with a 95 ft. span, and the abutments and piers would be practically parallel to the stream. The report was agreed to.

British Embassy at Washington.

Building tenders will shortly be invited for the proposed new British Embassy, which is expected to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the world. Latest details to hand show that the building, which we illustrated in *The Builder* for March 18, will cost about $700,000 (£140,000). Brick and Indiana freestone will be the material. There will be two "L"-shaped wings, to be used by the Chancery. The main part of the building will contain reception halls and parlours specially designed for official functions and social purposes. The Ambassador's offices will be in the main building. The second floor will contain the Ambassador's residential quarters.

The Telford Bridge, Tongland.

At the quarterly meeting of the Southern District Committee of the Stewartry County Council, Mr. R. Gibson, road surveyor, submitted a report on the Telford Bridge over the Dee at Tongland, near Kirkcudbright. The bridge was built in the early years of the nineteenth century. Mr. Gibson, in his report, stated that in so far as the main structure was concerned, it had successfully resisted the vicissitudes of time and tide. In the intervening spaces between the spandrel walls were freestone flags 9 in. thick. These flags now constituted the weak links in the chain of communication across the river, and as a result of a recent survey, close upon a hundred flags were found to present more or less serious defects. Although he did not anticipate immediate danger, he considered that no time should be lost in effecting the necessary works of repair.

London Garden Squares.

The Parks Committee and the Town-planning Committee of the L.C.C. recommend that the Council should ask the Government to set up an inquiry into "the public and private rights and duties" relating to the garden squares, with a view to preparing legislation to protect them.

The joint report of these committees states that there are in London 297 garden squares and 128 enclosures, and that only 64 have been scheduled by agreement under the Act of 1906. An investigation on behalf of the Council has already been undertaken as to the history of each square or group of squares, statutory enactments affecting them, the effect on them of judicial decisions, rights, or benefits enjoyed by persons other than the owners of the squares, and the views of the owners as to the preservation of the squares.

The report adds: "The survey, which has been in progress for some considerable time, is now nearing completion, 135 squares and gardens having been examined. In 53 cases the squares and gardens appear to be protected by the Edwardes-square judgment. In 11 cases the judgment gives no protection. In 15 other cases the present conditions afford protection from building. In a large number of cases, however, the information obtained is insufficient to enable a definite opinion to be expressed.

"In the absence of complete particulars, we feel that it is not possible for the Council to decide on a definite line of action as to the means to be taken to preserve London squares. It appears to us that comparatively little can be hoped for from procedure by private Bill with incomplete information, and that any Bill would have little prospect of success without the support of the Government. Much of the necessary information would be forthcoming only by the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents at a tribunal of inquiry. We are convinced, therefore, that a Government inquiry would afford the only satisfactory means of dealing with the matter."

Lincoln Cathedral Discoveries.

Some interesting discoveries have recently been made in the course of repair work at the west end of the nave in Lincoln Cathedral. In replastering the vaulting traces of painted decoration were discovered (according to the *Morning Post*) on the old plaster as wel names, which are supposed to be those o men who were engaged on the buildin nave, or of artists who carved the bosse vaulting, as both names are close to The names are Fricabon and Braud, a have been restored, and are now plainly ible from the floor of the cathedral. discovery was that the piers of the nav were originally connected at the leve capitals by massive oak beams, joining east and west and north and south, an the aisle walls, at the level of the These beams were apparently put strengthen the arcade while the upper pa nave was being built. They ran thro masonry in each direction, and when n needed were sawn off flush with the sur ends left in being plastered over.

COMPETITION N

Cemetery Chapel, Reading.

The Corporation of Reading invite a residing or practising in Berkshire, Buck shire or Oxfordshire to submit con designs for a chapel which it is proposed in a new cemetery. Premiums: F guineas; second, 25 guineas. Particul be obtained on application (after May 1 Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Read deposit of £2 2s. Mr. Charles J. B F.R.I.B.A., assessor, to whom designs, "Design for Chapel," are to be deli 13, Ashburn-gardens, London, S.W.7, n than July 1.

Municipal Technical College and Schoo Rotherham.

Architects are invited to submit de a proposed new Municipal Technical Co School of Art at Rotherham. Pre First, £200; second, £100; third, £ fessor S. D. Adshead assessor. Applic particulars must be sent not later than to Mr. J. A. Mair, Secretary for E Education Offices, Rotherham. Deposit required. (Cheques to be made pa Borough Treasurer.)

Municipal Offices, Beckenham.

Beckenham U.D.C. invite architects t designs and preliminary sketches for new Municipal Offices. A limited nu such preliminary designs will be select assessor, Mr. Septimus Warwick, F. and their authors will be invited to tak a final competition. A premium of £1(paid to each competitor in the final com Application for the conditions should before April 27 to the Surveyor, Counc Beckenham.

Ramsgate Harbour Station S

In connection with the disposal for t of the old Ramsgate Harbour Statio recommendation has been made by Committee that the Town Council sho competitive designs for the lay-out and ment of the site, and that prizes of £ and £100 should be offered for the t designs. Consideration of the sugge been deferred in order that the memb Council shall have an opportunity in c of expressing their views on the subj

Wimbledon Municipal Building

We are informed that the Wimble have appointed Mr. H. V. Ashley, F. in place of Mr. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., as assessor in connection with the co for the proposed new municipal buildi

Bradford Grammar School.

We have received from the promot of questions and answers relating to petition, from which we note that for sending in designs has been exten May 31 to June 30.



The Canal from the Garden House, Melchet Court.

Messrs. Darcy Braddell & Humphrey Deane, Architects.

THE PLANNING OF EAST KENT.

Mr. Arthur Keen, V.-P.R.I.B.A., was in the chair at the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, on Monday, when Professor Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., read a paper on this subject.

Introducing his subject, the lecturer said that East Kent presented perhaps two unusual and interesting features among the numerous developments that were taking place. In the first place a rural area of great beauty in the home counties was suddenly changing its character to fit it for a function that so far was reserved for places in the north and midlands; secondly, that owing to the suddenness of this change, it was possible to observe simultaneously the three-fold stages of development: regional survey and planning; town planning; town building.

Sharpness of contrast was thus emphasised by rapidity of change. It was probably due to those special circumstances that the Archbishop of Canterbury summoned a conference, the outcome of which was the appointment of a special Advisory Committee, on which could be represented the general public, the Ministry of Health, the local authorities, industrialists, labour, and the local residents. The formative work of that Committee was carried out under the late Lord Milner, who brought to bear his vast and varied experience on a problem of concentrated local importance. Since his death, Mr. H. E. H. Rice had succeeded him as chairman, and the hon. secretaryship had been in the hands of Mr. G. L. Pepler. The notes on East Kent might be conveniently divided into four parts: (1) Regional survey; (2) regional proposals; (3) town planning; (4) town and village building.

Dealing with the survey, the lecturer said the report of preliminary survey intended to explore the ground from every point of view had already been published by the Regional Committee, representing the seventeen local authorities concerned. It indicated the dual aspect of the problem, the preservation of the existing character of the region and the features which would govern the new developments. The aspects of preservation might be summarised as follows:—In the first place, there was what might be termed the present industry of East Kent, in the form of a series of seaside towns which fringed the coast from Whitstable to Folkestone. There were next the historical features, including the towns of Canterbury, Sandwich and Dover, and a series of typical old villages of which Wickhambreux and Barfreston might be singled out. In addition, there were the purely archæological remains rising to monumental grandeur at Richborough, Reculver and Dover.

Dealing with the commercial side of it, the lecturer said they were chiefly interested in three groups that were working, or hoped to work, four pits. On the northern extremity of the field was Chislet, belonging to a company which had some connection with the Powell Duffryn Company of South Wales; in the middle, Snowdown and Betteshanger belonged to Messrs. Pearson & Dorman Long, Ltd.; and a little farther south, Tilmanstone, with which was associated the name of Mr. Tilden Smith. The richest thicknesses of coal, which appeared in the southern area, for various reasons were at present lying dormant.

Dealing with communications, the lecturer said that the existing communications had naturally followed the coastal development. The two principal streams of traffic were the London-Thanet route, via Canterbury, and the London-Folkestone-Dover. There was also the famous Roman road from Canterbury to Dover, and a further well-marked line of traffic from Thanet to Deal and Dover through Sandwich. There were, however, too many local ways, unenclosed by hedges, which presented a real problem from the point of view of upkeep.

The lecturer then dealt with the regional plan, which, he said, was still in course of preparation. Certain broad features had been agreed upon, and development was proceeding in accordance with them. A final zoning plan had not been produced as yet, but an important industrial zone was to be delineated, of which each coalpit would form a centre of a circle of ½-mile radius. Within that circle no houses except a limited number required for pit needs were to be allowed. There would, of course, be other industrial areas of a more normal character in addition to those. The proposed new residential areas had also been to a large extent settled. The idea was to group several pits together, wherever possible, and to concentrate this new residential growth into a few large new towns rather than to scatter it in single houses or individual housing schemes. It was estimated that there would be eight of those new towns, and possible sites were indicated on the tentative zoning plan. Account had been taken of the ancillary population that would probably follow in the wake of coal-mining and iron-working; decentralisation of many industries from London to acquire cheap land, fuel, and accessibility to Continental markets would occur.

Industrial transport in East Kent would become of the greatest importance. There were in existence the Southern Railway and the East Kent Light Railway, and in addition there had been suggestions made for aerial rope railways, while there was a quite feasible project of a reopening of the ancient River Wantsum by means of a canal to connect the River Stone with the Thames Estuary somewhere near Birchington.

Dealing with architectural control, the lecturer said that in addition to determining where buildings should go it was essential to obtain some control of their design and materials. Outrageous design had been inflicted upon East Kent of recent years, quite apart from industrial changes, by local authorities; on the other hand, other authorities had realised their æsthetic duties, and he (the lecturer) would specially mention the Southern Railway, which had recently erected some fine stations, notably those at Ramsgate and Margate. But there was the control of individual building design to be taken in hand, and that could now be effected by the inclusion of the recently-drafted model clause in town-planning schemes.

Speaking of the Regional Realisations by Town-Planning Schemes, the lecturer said that several local authorities were preparing for, or had reached, the preliminary statement for a town-planning scheme. It had been suggested that several town-planning camps might be formed, grouped as Thanet: Canterbury with Whitstable, Herne Bay, Blean, and part of Bridge; Sandwich with Eastry, Deal and Walmer; Dover with Folkestone, Dover Rural and part of Elham. Those groupings would be practicable for preparation and administration of schemes, but they would fail in securing unified financial responsibility. Rural districts as Eastry and parts of Bridge and Dover Rural, to which colliery development was practically confined, needed the support of Thanet and other coast if they were to prepare schemes boldness.

Speaking of the new towns, the said that four sites had recently been being developed: at Chislet, under veillance of Mr. G. J. Skipper, of Aylesham (for Snowdown Pit), with Abercrombie in association with Messrs Archibald and C. F. J. Martindale; (for Tilmanstone), with Professor crombie and Mr. Archibald; and Little ham, with Professor Abercrombie Martindale.

Chislet was designed for 1,000 ho lay along the Thanet-road and would centre planned with axis at right a traffic route; a village green was to be from the frontage and treated in fashion, with church, rectory, institut and inn surrounding. There was a b starting at right angles to the road and round so as to run roughly paralle along that would be placed chapel, and it would lead across to the r ground and through a wood. Sevent were at present occupied, and a fur were to be added.

Aylesham was designed for more pit and sited according to the tentativ plan. The site was a superb one plan had endeavoured to make use shape of the site for its very simple main broad avenue along the botto fold starting from the railway, with ping square halfway up where the ro the pits, north and south, cross t axis; farther up the avenue was st the site of a church which would be against the drop scene of the beech Other sites for churches and schools reserved at focal points. The site as would take 2,000 houses, but could be to hold a further 1,000, or an ultima lation of 15,000. The planning of th presented no unusual or adventurous and half were being built in brick in steel, with external face of pou crete, Messrs. Dorman Long's specia construction. The necessary contras unemphatic houses would be provide public buildings. The town would tremely well provided with open spa being over 300 acres of playin Elvington originally was a group built during the early days of the near Tilmanstone pit. At present 1 were being built to fill in gaps in e out. Pixhill, the fourth new to located near Little Mongeham ar have a fine prospect from a hillside.

In conclusion, said the lecturer, be interesting in two years' time to Kent; it was to be hoped that by was being raised, houses lived in, of the wounds we were at this m flicting upon the garden of Engla have healed.

Discussion.

Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town P the Ministry of Health, in proposi of thanks to the lecturer, said that had put his heart into his job. was of a kind that was difficult estimate. East Kent was a key England. Its shores were fringed w towns; while its bricks, flowers ar were famed. Suddenly they had to for the industries of coal-getting making. There was an entirely ne tion to be housed and supplied amenities of life. East Kent was England that had jogged along for but it had, at any rate, a clean they could start without the dis other districts had. Few men ha opportunity of doing a public servi as this, and as far as Professor A was concerned, it was a question o man in the right place. He (th felt that with the help of Profe crombie and the weight of public o scheme would go forward to a succ clusion.

EL F. J. BYRNE, C.M.G., in seconding
e, said that, speaking for Messrs.
& Dorman Long, he would like it
that the latter were up against some-
There were seventeen various local
ies, and it was not easy to satisfy
ll. He felt that the first principle,
eir point of view, was economic. But
did not sink a pit where there was a
nning scheme they could not sink it
He felt, however, that Aylesham would
edit to Kent, but that when it came
ssue of economics the colliery owners
ot undertake to do everything that
uired of them.

EL H. F. COBB, in supporting the vote
s, said he had been interested in Kent
ife, and especially lately. He hesitated
ise, but he felt that the scheme was
t had conditions been normal. It was
to get the ideal plan with present
c conditions.

SSOR S. D. ADSHEAD, supporting,
at he could not quite agree that the
would not be spoilt. He did not
er agree with the scheme Professor
mbie had propounded. He (the
) suggested villages within walking
e of the pits and, say, two instead of five townships—right away from the pits. There was one other point, the ancillary industries. They might look forward to the time when coal would be treated, and they would have industrial towns with their appalling characteristics. One or two villages could not handle all that would be required.

MR. SKIPPER, of Norwich, thanked Professor Abercrombie for his paper.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. REAVELL said that if they had the villages too far from the pits, one would find what was called "Ribbon" development going on along the road to the town.

MR. R. BRUCE said that he had been associated with other colliery districts of England, and he hoped that East Kent would never become like Lancashire. He felt that the local authorities would recognise the economic needs when regulating the sinking of pits.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the problem we were up against was that one of the most delightful parts of England was going to be turned into an industrial district. The only thing for congratulation was that its development was in such able hands.

PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE then replied briefly, and proceedings terminated.

HE REGISTRATION BILL DEBATE

AN IMPRESSION.

BY OBSERVER.

Editor of *The Builder* has asked me
some account of the impression that
iday's debate made on a spectator who
particular bias in the most contro-
matter that the architectural profes-
s had to deal with for many years.
something of an achievement that
tural politics occupied the time of
use of Commons, and the earnest
n of a few of its members, for close
hours; and on the whole the debate
ther less futile than one might have
d. It became clear that though many
e concerned were not very well in-
about the functions of an architect,
t others had no respect for him under
me or in any circumstances, the feel-
the House in regard to registration
irly sensible.

manners of Parliament have not
l in twenty years, and one felt sorry
worthy baronet who had to introduce
gistration Bill in a speech that was
ally interrupted, and very rudely and
interrupted, by his right honourable
opposite. He was in full blast when
ed my seat about 11.10, and he spoke
minutes. He said all the things that
ected him to say, and nothing that
nexpected, but he left open a good
oopholes of attack for his opponents.
chitect was represented as a suffering
el who alone has it in his power to
ral England from the uglification that
her in these wicked days. Register
d all will be well. Moreover, the pre-
ll was so tolerant of the interests of
besides architects that nobody need
or feel aggrieved, and, in fact, nearly
organisations that might be expected
t had already given it their support.
atement led to a sudden interruption
e speaker's neighbour, Lieut.-Colonel
tle, who denied that the Sanitary In-
-one of the bodies specifically men-
-was in favour of the Bill; and later
me apparent that other vested interests
the warpath. But it was claimed
erybody who is now designing houses
training or qualification of any sort
be protected by the Bill, a somewhat
g announcement that was eagerly
d on by later speakers. The remark
ls is one of the few countries where
ts are allowed to practise without
y authority was greeted with a sten-torian "Hear, hear" from across the House. Another voice from the blue interjected a remark about Wren, implying that Sir Christopher would never have attained the status of a "registered architect," entering the profession as he did from the unorthodox position of a professor at Oxford. In fact, Wren came in for mention on several subsequent occasions during the debate, but eventually it seemed to be accepted that in such an emergency the R.I.B.A. would have elected him a Fellow, possibly from the Licentiate class! Or he might have passed the special examination open to architects in practice, having attained the age of 25 years; who knows? Fortunately we were spared the usual absurd statements from critics of the architectural profession, that there were no architects in the Middle Ages.

The sponsor of the Bill having sat down after facing his tormentors for fifty minutes, was followed by Lieut.-Colonel Moore, who delivered a most persuasive speech in seconding the Bill, though it contained one indiscreet reference to more generous emoluments for aspiring young men.

The case against the Bill was opened by Mr. Alexander, Labour member for Hillsborough, in one of the best speeches of the debate, temperate and thoughtful. He objected to the increasing practice of forming close professional corporations, but his real points of criticism were two: that under the conditions set up by Registration the hitherto open avenue to the top of the profession would be closed to a poor boy, and that it would be impossible in the future for any corporate body—as, for example, the Co-operative Society that he represented—to employ an architect on a fixed salary. The latter point seemed to me to indicate a misunderstanding; surely the registration of architects will leave the position of the salaried men unchanged? As regards the first objection, a very serious objection if it were founded on fact, the "matriculation standard" that is to be insisted on by the R.I.B.A. in the near future in lieu of the probationary examination that was the test in my day, does, of course, present an obstacle to a youth who leaves an elementary school at 14, but it is possible nowadays for every clever boy to matriculate from a State secondary school, and the really difficult case is that of an artistic youth whose abilities do not run in the direction of passing matriculaton.

Then came Colonel Wedgwood with the most amusing speech of the day, entirely against the Bill and not at all flattering to architects. He said he had done building without an architect, that all the worst building was done without architects, and that the Bill would not in any way prevent people from pursuing these evil ways. As an ex-naval architect himself, he compared naval with terrestrial architecture, and said that his profession would scorn to ask for or accept State recognition. He also objected to a Bill that would make architects more scarce and therefore more expensive.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, as a University member, blessed the Bill effusively up to a point, then suddenly reversed and said he would only support it on condition that Clauses 11 and 12, just those clauses which make registration at all attractive to the architect, were omitted. Thus he would not agree to a monopoly of the coveted title "architect," nor to the right to recover fees in a court of law which the Bill seeks to limit to those within the registered fold. Mr. Cowan, another University representative and a Liberal, supported the Bill, but the next speaker, Mr. Hills, was against it (especially against Clauses 11 and 12), dragged in Wren once more, and laid stress on the impossibility of testing and examining an artist. He also explained how in America the unregistered architects managed to dodge the regulations.

Then came a warm and intelligent defence of architects and their Bill from Mr. Gardner, the Labour member for Hammersmith. It was a feature of the debate that opinions were voiced quite regardless of party politics. This speech probably did a good deal to influence the House in support of the measure; whereas Major Tasker, himself trained as an architect, made so violent an attack on the Bill, and above all on the Institute of Architects, that he must have antagonised many who would otherwise have agreed with him. He made two or three good debating points, *e.g.*, that a large number of Fellows of the R.I.B.A. and all the Licentiates had never passed the examinations that they now sought to force on others, and that this Bill had been wangled through a meeting attended by 13 members out of 8,000 without a referendum to the profession. But his statement about Bentley's lack of architectural training may be refuted by reference to any standard biography, and his subsequent reading of a perfectly reasonable examination paper in architectural history did not help his arguments in the least.

Then came other speakers, some of whom approved the Bill because it was sheer trade unionism, others because it was not, and a distinguished engineer who opposed it because he insisted that civil engineers must continue to be allowed to design buildings. It seemed to me that the honours were about even when Captain Wallace was put up by the promoters of the Bill to give us the surprise of the debate. With the perfect manners of a diplomat he proceeded to hand out concessions so generously that my hair stood on end. They would omit Clause 12 and amend Clause 11; they would make things easy for the poor aspirant and the poor engineer; they would even modify their labels and titles. After him rose up "Jix," bland and brisk in a nice brown suit. He had thought of the very thing: give the Bill a second reading and then send it upstairs to be vivisected by a Select Committee. All the objectors could have their say. There were other speakers after this, but everybody seemed to be satisfied, the opponents of the Bill obviously feeling confident that the already mangled object that was to go upstairs could be fashioned still nearer to their hearts' desire.

So it was all over, and most of us left the House somewhat chastened. Registration, when it comes, will not be such a wonderful thing after all. For five hours I had listened to what the world says about architects; it was sufficiently interesting to make me miss my lunch without much regret; but it was an informing rather than an inspiring experience.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—XIV

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

CONSTRUCTION.

This section gives some general notes on the building practice and mentions a few things which are, perhaps, peculiar to America. The present customs of construction are largely the outcome of the legal restrictions which were enacted in the first place to correct the evils of the old tenement house buildings. The law is designed to ensure that buildings of six to fifteen stories containing flats are well fireproofed. Above 150 ft. in height these buildings have to be eminently fireproof and practically no wood may be used in them.

Big contractors will not undertake jobs of a cost less than about £20,000. The general contractor may be one man who collects together all the sub-contractors and perhaps he will draw 10 per cent. for this off each sub-contractor's portion. The form of contract usually states: "Time is the essence of this contract." The builder makes "shop drawings" for all parts of the structure, which are examined and approved by the architect before being worked from in the builder's shop. Much fine work in a building has often to be simplified or standardised owing to the lack of advanced craftsmanship.

The tall building on a restricted site is a great task for a builder to handle, and, in addition, he is usually forced by the owner to build at maximum speed. He puts stairs and lifts in as soon as possible. Being part of the steel contractor's work they can go in as soon as the framework is erected. As much as possible of the work is assembled away from the job. Men on the job appear to work together well. There seem to be few petty differences among them and a considerable tolerance of one another exists. The contractor's "superintendent" on one job said: "Our bricklayers get £3 a day. We've got to work quickly. I try to get my bricks locally so as never to have men idle for want of supplies. We don't like an architect's superintendent on the job. They are too kid-gloved."

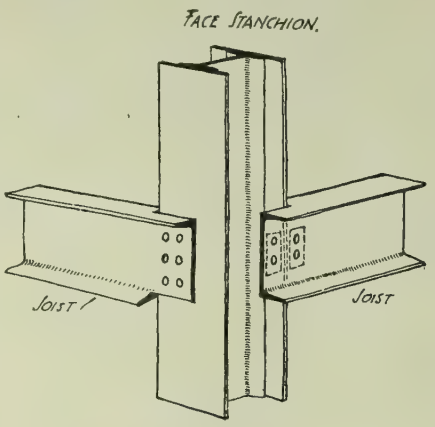
Another said: "The job will be completed in 15 months (a great 20-story block of offices). The pace is very wearing. We are working by night because there isn't enough room by day. The lifts are working the whole time at 700 ft. per minute. Getting a job through rapidly depends on two main factors:

"(1) Have the materials delivered at exactly the time they are wanted so that space is always clear. Owing to the smallness of sites and the enormous bulk of the building the progress of a job would be absolutely impossible without this arrangement. There is literally nowhere to dump stuff.

"(2) Efficiency and industry of labour are essential. Every pair of hands must be worked to its fullest capacity and that capacity must be of a high standard. The number of persons must be cut down to the lowest, not so much as a financial economy but to prevent congestion."

Foundations.—Most of the tall buildings in New York and Chicago stand on rock either directly or with intermediate piles which may have to go down 100 ft. Rock, however, is not necessarily the foundation. Concrete piles in soft ground supporting steel grillage are frequently employed. Caissons are not used so much as formerly. Pointed and capped steel cylinders filled with concrete and driven down with monkey, are considered to be much quicker.

Steel Framework is generally more slender than in England. For blocks of flats it is somewhat irregular, having been designed in the first place to suit the typical plan—a process the reverse from that in the planning of office buildings. Perhaps a central stanchion on the front wall is carried on to a girder at the ground floor to leave space for the entrance. The outer wall beams are not held squarely on the webs of the outer wall stanchions but are cut and bracketed to the faces of them so that they stand forward and support the brick walls (Fig. 47). The metal stairs are run up together with the framework.



Method of Carrying Wall Joists.

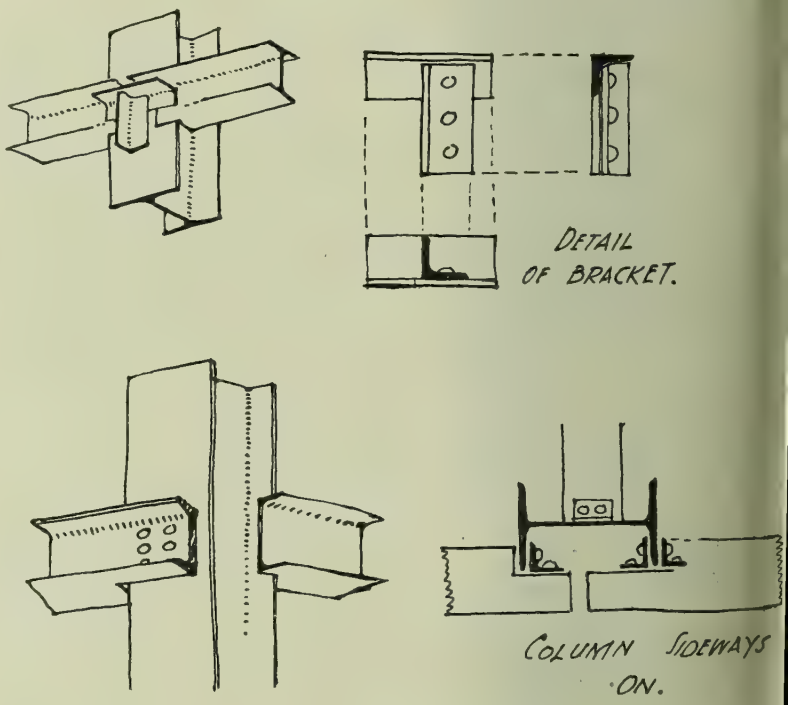


Fig. 47.

Walling.—The usual exterior walling is 12 in. thick, composed of acoustic tiles 8 in. thick and a 4 in. skin of face bricks. Fig. 48 shows a stone-faced wall, and Fig. 49 a solid brick walling carried on a concrete structure by means of continuous steel angles (the practice most favoured in Chi Bricks are of many varieties, the st size being about 8 in. by 4 in. by Exterior walling of the ground floor is su from the foundations and not hung steelwork, there being no beams at level. Indiana limestone is in general Portland stone is in London but block to be supplied in larger sizes. The ins all exterior walls are brushed over wit minous liquid waterproofing compound.

Sheet lead is not used, owing to hig copper or galvanised iron being subst R.W. pipes and gutters are always of co

Gypsum tiles, large, white, are co used for partitions: size 24 in. to 36 12 in. to 24 in. (Fig. 50). Partition wa tween flats, along halls, and around li sometimes double 4 in. tiles with 1 i ternal layer of deadening felt. Fig. 51 a normal wall and floor finish for livi bedrooms. Windows and doors are hollow metal, steel or "Kalamine." A able, all-metal fly screens are fitted to t side of most bedroom windows.

Rooms have a plaster finish. Met vanised iron angles are fixed to vertical of walls and wired plumb by metal w and plasterers just go straight to the (See Fig. 52). Papering is commen stippled finishes are becoming popular. ing for plaster is invariably of metal, normal form of lintel is the an (Fig. 53). Part of the angle is left e over the frame.

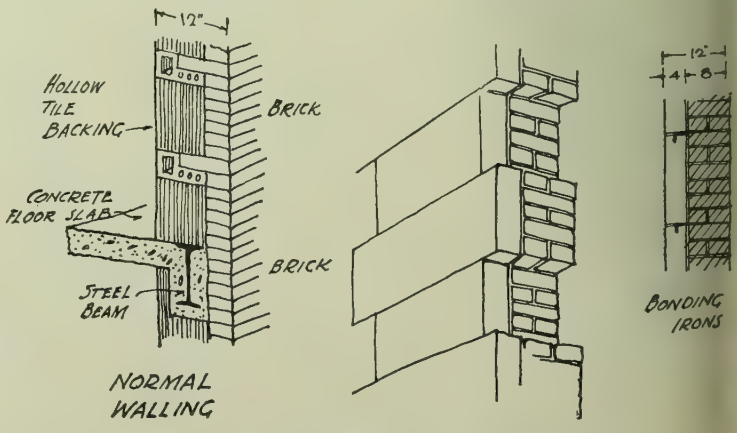


Fig. 48.

4 in. Face Stone and Brick Backing.

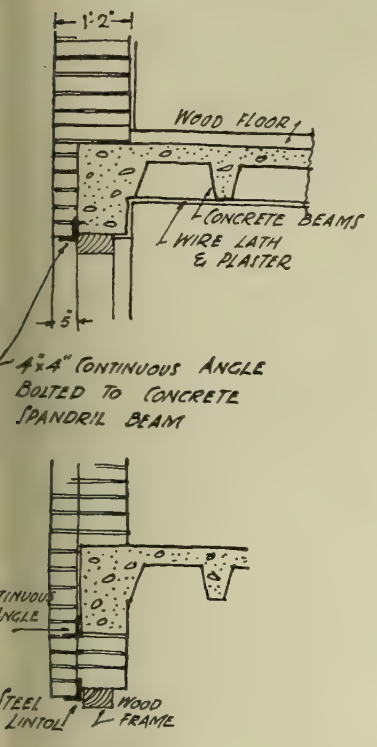


FIG. 49.

ORING, ETC.—The law regulates that may not be used in the main structure rs, roofs, walls, partitions, etc.; wooden g may, however, be used on top of the of floors within the flats. Floors are y made with 4 in. of concrete reinforced continuous wire mesh (Fig. 53). Wood g laid on sleepers and cinders as in 54 is common. Cement finish is used for rooms, corridors, etc.

fs which are concrete flat are covered 5-ply tar and felt waterproofing.

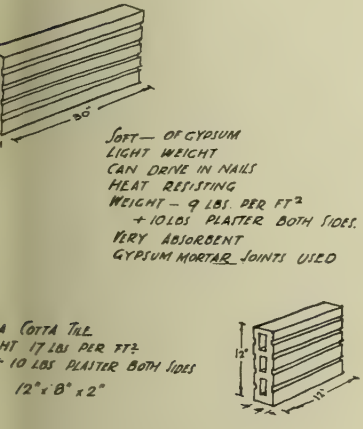


FIG. 50.

.'s are of pitch and builders' tar paper. d roofs, when they occur, are covered slates or asbestos slates. The English tile seems to be almost unknown.

ATING.—Practically all known systems of g are in use, but three types of steam g are most common:—

a) 1 pipe; (*b*) 2 pipe; (*c*) 3 pipe.

One pipe.—Condensed steam (equals) returns down same pipe. Pipes are but clumsy to install.

Two pipe.—Flow and return; pipes are smaller and the system works better.

Three pipe.—Flow, return and air. s good regulation; is a luxury and is expensive.

se systems require very little maintenance. The standard for smaller flats throughout the country is the 2-pipe gravity steam n. The vacuum systems are, however, preferred for the best class of work. There is only one type of these employed—on direct radiation. This system is preferred because it maintains an equal pressure throughout the system which is covered by the differential loop. The cost of installation is high, but its fuel consumption is economical. The system is usually designed to heat the building to 70 deg. when it is 0 deg. outside. As the boilers are not required in summer, hot water is heated separately. Steam is passed through coils in hot-water tanks. Sometimes heating is taken off the main, but a chimney is usually built as well, in case boilers are found to be necessary later on. If this is not done, the owners are entirely in the hands of the street supply, which may fail or become too costly to use.

Low-pressure steam heat is drawn off main and never gives off steam at the roof. Pressure is normally ½ lb. greater than atmospheric—21 lb. in very cold weather. It is said that town supply varies in cost and excellence and cannot be taken to some parts of the town owing to various obstructions. Some architects maintain that for flats it is much cheaper to generate own steam; two boilers, say, 16 ft. by 5 ft., are required for the heating alone—one as safety.

SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY.—The regulations for plumbing, drainage, etc., are a great feature of difference between England

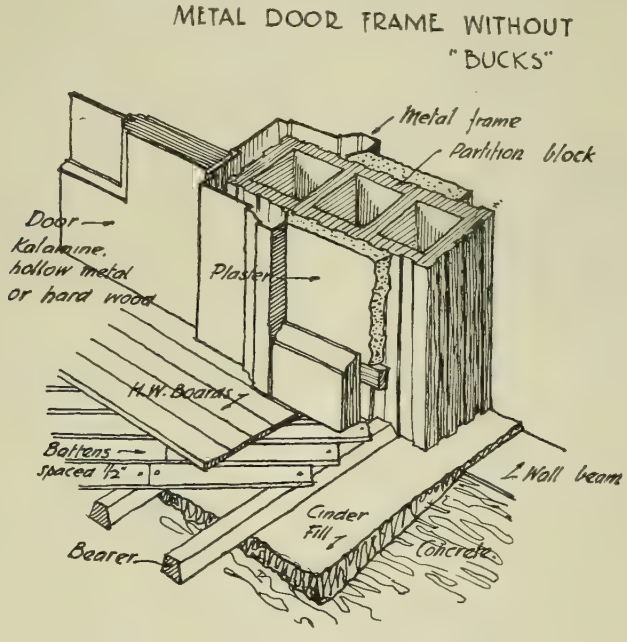


FIG. 51.

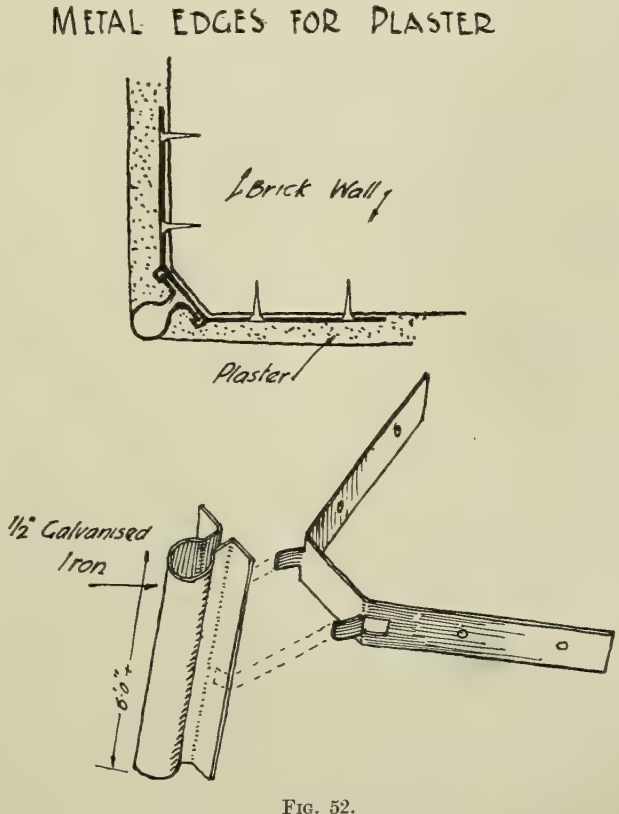


FIG. 52.

and America. Bathrooms may be entered direct from a bedroom. "The house drain must connect with . . . the house sewer . . . two feet beyond the outer wall," the law says. In place of the manholes required in England, only one earthenware "U"-shaped trap for the whole building is required. This, too, may be situated under the cellar. The usual measures to prevent syphonage and to provide

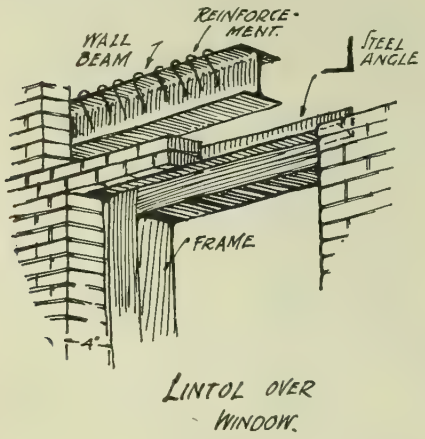


Fig. 53.

ventilation required in England are also required in the U.S.A. "All pipes and traps should, where possible, be exposed to view," the law again regulates. This means that all pipes may be run down through the building indiscriminately, be collected together at the cellar-floor level, run into the "U" trap, and then connection made with the sewer (see Fig. 55).

Water Supply (Fig. 56).—Internal water pipes are all of brass. Sizes of pipes required are:—Soil, 5 in. to 8 in.; kitchen waste, 3 in.; laundry tub waste, 1½ in.; kitchen sinks, 2 in.; other fixtures, 1 in. to 2 in.; main soil vent, 4 in.; main soil waste, 4 in. Drainage system (Fig. 55).

Electrical Equipment.—The current avail-

All concrete to be 1:2:5 cinders. 2. Galvanised wire mesh of American Steel and Wire Company. 3. Steel beams to have 1½ in. cover.

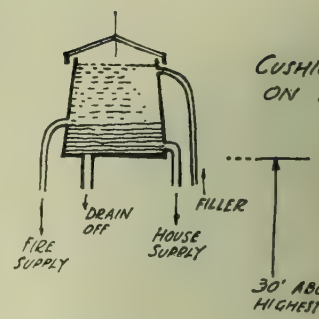
Mason's Work.—

Cement to be first quality Lehigh, Atlas, or equal Portland cement. Take 30 minutes for first set. Not contain more than 1.75 per cent. sulphuric acid or 4 per cent. magnesia, except La Farge or other stainless cement for stone work, marble or terra-cotta work.

Cinders.—Clean steam cinders.

Broken stone.—Broken limestone or trap rock, 2 in. ring.

Foundation concrete and steps.—1:2½ sand: 5 broken stone.



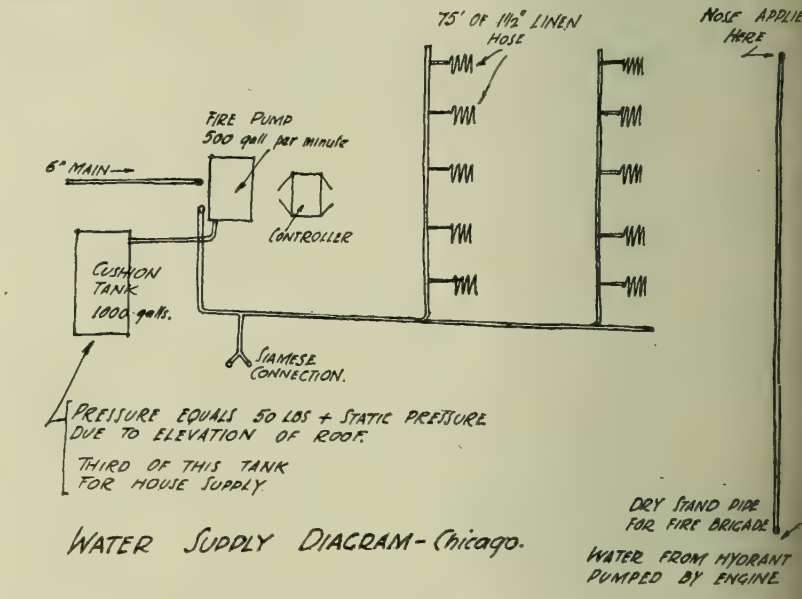


Fig. 56.

Sump to have 1 in. coat waterproof cement.

Finished cement floors.—1 in. thick of 1 cement, 2 sand.

Sanitary base=skirting.—Cement floors to

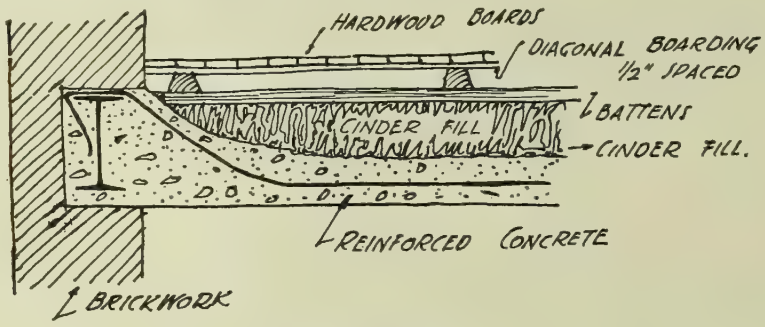


Fig. 54.

Concrete Floor with Cinder Fill.

able varies considerably; large cities—direct current, 3-wire, 120-240 volts; other places—alternating current.

Scaffolding is usually hung from the top by ratchet-windlass if over three stories, and rarely built up from the ground.

Laundry, in the cellar, consists of tubs, ironing-boards, dryer and heating stoves for boiling clothes (see illustration in previous article).

For the construction of a metal cornice, see Fig. 57.

Specification.

New trades constantly arise out of new treatments or methods of construction. The list of trades may include:—Kalamine trade, marble worker, hollow metal worker, bronze worker, granite, architectural terra-cotta, tile work, ornamental iron, interior trim (joinery), fireproof doors, weather strips.

The following items are extracted from a specification used for a block of flats in New York:—

Reinforced Concrete Construction.—1.

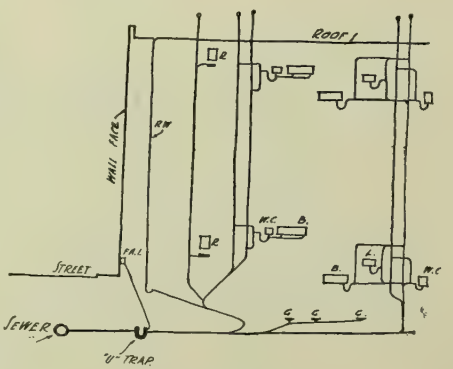


Fig. 55.

Drainage for Flats.

R=Refrigerator. B=Bath Tub. L=Lavatory Basin. G=Gulley. The R.W. Leader is trapped at bottom.

closets, kitchens, servants' rooms, service landings, corridor—pent-house.

Walls.—4 in. T.C. blocks to elevator sh and stairways; 6 in. ditto to pent-house.

Partitions.—With gypsum cement mo bonded in walls and angles. Provide lin Wedge at top.

Roof to basement under concrete.—6 centre; 5-ply tar and felt waterproofing; concrete basement. Cement sills and copi Cement chimney-caps. Saddles [=thresho Hazel or birch—cheap hardwood for Kala doors. Metal very thin—every part covered. Window cleaning bolts for cle

Ornamental Iron Work includes: Ash h coal chute, coal-room doors, pipe nails, and pipe trench covers, grilles, grati channel iron bricks as shown, steel stairs, escapes, steel steps, grilles (wrought ornamental), grilles (cast iron, ornamen balconies, grille doors, saddles. Cast wrot iron and bronze. Bronze saddles to hall.

Fireproof doors.—Combination brick and jamb to doors—of hollow metal.

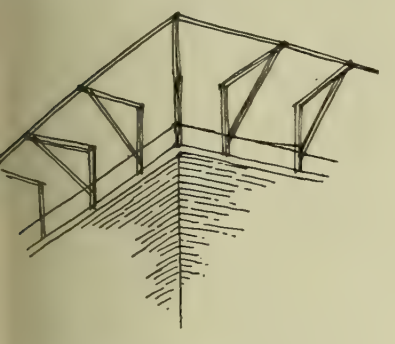
Plastering.—Exterior walls—where tered furred with Kalamine covered strips. this set plaster board furring. Metal furring behind medicine cabinets. All fu to be of angles, channels and metal Work on masonry to be two-coat. Wor metal lath to be three-coat. Plaster to Rock All, N.S. gypsum, King's Windsor, Finished Tiger, Rockport, etc. Set all corner heads. Keene's cement wainsco 6 ft. high to kitchens. Provide "Sc coat" for all tiling.

Marble.—Saddles to elevator lobbies. dow-sills to master's bathrooms. To be with brass wire or dowels. Terrazzo floo To be laid in squares with brass st Marble chips to be very small.

Tile Work.—Bathrooms to have 1 in. gonal white vitrified tiles in cement m White glazed 3 by 6 tiles to sides of rooms, tile floors to all stair heads. Bath fittings.—(1) Steel white enamelled me cabinet, with mirror and glass shelves.

n. plate-glass shelf, 24 in. by 4 in., on tile ckets. (3) Porcelain towel-bar. (4) Built- soap dish over basin. (5) Soap dish and p combination over tub. (6) Built-in china l paper holder.

CARPENTER WORK.—Centering, templates, . (for all mason's work), sleepers (for ors), furring, bricks, grounds, wood furring, cketting, rough underflooring, window mes and sashes, rough plank covering for



METAL CORNICE AND THE FRAMING FOR IT.

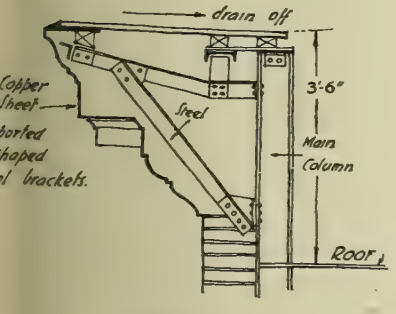


FIG. 57.

rs, temporary rails, temporary guards, porary enclosures, etc., boxing and pro- ion of stone, marble and brickwork, en- ing of building, cutting of woodwork for r trades, provide rough hardware=nails, e braces, log screws, angles = T-braces, s, bolts and nuts, enclosures of building trong muslin and wood frames.

NTERIOR TRIM=(joiner)=all woodwork not e by carpenter, doors, finished floors, wood ldings—handrails, copings, base, picture s, wardrobes, shelving, architraves—trim.

THE HURCULANEUM EXCAVATIONS

gnor Mussolini was admitted on Saturday as nonorary member of the Royal Society of an History. After receiving the diploma Duce made a formal announcement of the resumption of the excavations at Hercu- im, and of the measures for the recovery of wo Roman galleys which are known to lie ie bottom of Lake Nemi, near Rome.

ie Duce announced that the new excavations Herculaneum would begin in May in the nce of the King. There were great hopes, id, that Herculaneum would provide a rich st of archæological treasures, and it was for reason that the Government had consented rovide the necessary funds at a moment great economy was being practised in all ches of the administration. To prevent the ition of the mistakes made in the course of xcavations at Pompeii, the Duce said that new find was to be immediately photo- ed and fully made known to the public.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Registration Bill and the Engineers.

SIR,—The debate in the House of Commons on Friday last disclosed the fact that the Registration Bill will be emasculated, if it is to be amended to meet the demands of the Civil Engineers. We shall still suffer the infliction of engineers' architecture, or have designs created by their architectural assistants for which they claim all credit. We shall still see works hung at the R.A. obviously designed by qualified architects, rendered by eminent perspective artists, and submitted under the name of a county or borough surveyor.

The official architect expects no support from the R.I.B.A. and he is not disappointed, even though he is a loyal subscribing member of the Institute. He only hopes that the final clauses in the Bill will leave no room for the existing dishonourable and humiliating practices. In this connection it is pleasant to note in your current issue that in the work done by the Southport Municipality the architectural assistant's share in the designs has been duly acknowledged. This collaboration is so exceptional that it is worthy of note.

REGISTRATION BILL.

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

SIR,—The question of the situation of subsidiary monuments crops up on practically every occasion when a new monument is to be erected. This is really a town planning question. The answer appears to me as a town planner to be as follows:—The Cenotaph should take the form of a column, and the site should be the triangle created by the St. George's Hall south portico, the North-Western and Imperial Hotels. The use of the vertical in conjunction with the horizontal is seen to best advantage, perhaps, at the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople and at the Taj Mahal at Agra. There pleasing contrasts are obtained. Circular towers have also been used in conjunction with churches in the Celtic period in Ireland. Similar conceptions of pleasing contrast, albeit the procedure is reversed, may be seen at Chichester, the Cathedral spire there contrasting pleasantly with the square bell tower.

As to the suitability of the column as a Cenotaph, Wren's monument is the precedent. May "The sculptures wind aloft
And lead, through various toils, up the rough steep
The heroes to the skies."

Moreover, there are practical considerations; for, besides balancing the Wellington monument, a column would add one of those islands which modern traffic congestion necessitates. And Liverpool would gain a viewpoint.

O. NEWBOLD.

An Architectural Appointment.

We have received copies of correspondence which has passed between Mr. John Mitchell, General Secretary of the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants, and Mr. Percy Morris, County Architect, Devon, with regard to an advertisement for a draughtsman (which appeared in our columns a few weeks ago) at a salary of £130 per annum. In his first letter to the County Architect, dated February 26, Mr. Mitchell points out that the salary offered is "much below the average salary being paid by bodies similar to your own," and suggests that it should be revised. In a letter dated March 18 Mr. Morris states that "from the salary offered it is obvious that a junior draughtsman is required." In a reply dated March 29 Mr. Mitchell says that this explanation "ought to have been incorporated in the advertisement," and requests that his letter be brought before the Devon County Council "in order that it may reconsider the salary offered . . . which is less than it must pay to its general labourers."

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Liverpool and Cheshire Branch.

The inauguration of this branch took place at Liverpool recently. Following a conference of officials in the morning, a visit was paid to Liverpool Cathedral. Subsequently, about 60 to 70 members and friends took tea at Messrs. Francis's Cafe, Parker-street, and following, a meeting was held, the chair being taken by Mr. Wm. John Furbur (of Messrs. Thornely & Furbur, Liverpool). Addresses were given by the President of the Association (Mr. W. Forbes Campbell), the General Secretary (Major Athoe) and other speakers. The President, in acknowledging the welcome of the branch, said that he felt sure, judging from the attendance that day, that the branch would have a very successful career. He understood that the membership in the two counties was over 200 and the enthusiasm displayed was extremely encouraging to those who had done the pioneer work of the Association. The rapid growth of membership and the useful work that had been accomplished had brought the Association to a status such as to justify its being held as an established and recognised institution.

The General Secretary spoke on the Registration Bill and said that everyone who had the good of the architectural profession in mind recognised that registration was desirable. When the Registration Bill was first introduced it was of such a nature as to give monopolistic powers to one body, and for this reason the Association opposed it with all their might; but the speaker was pleased to say that many amendments had been made in the Bill and that several of the Association's objections had been met. It was not even now a perfect measure, and several more amendments would be necessary before it could be supported by the Association, but he hoped that the good feeling evinced in the negotiations that had taken place would continue with the ultimate result that a Bill would be produced of a workable nature and acceptable to all who had the best interests of architecture and its allied professions at heart.

CHANGES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY

The National Gallery issues the following statement:—

Two new pictures are now on view at Trafalgar-square, both recently bequeathed by Miss Susan Field. The first is a view of Branch Hill Pond, Hampstead Heath, by John Constable, R.A., painted about 1823. In addition to being an excellent example of the artist's work at this period, the painting has a special interest from having belonged to Constable's friend, William Purton, to whom Constable said that the sky so satisfied and pleased him that he would never touch the canvas again for fear of spoiling it.

The second is a work by James Holland, dated 1843, and representing the Thames below Woolwich, a singularly original and well-designed piece of painting.

By order of the Board, these two landscapes, with other recent loans and acquisitions, including Titian's "Trinity," the "Three Marys," by Hubert van Eyck, portraits by Reynolds, Watts and Highmore, the Italian and Spanish primitives given by Lord Rothermere, and the little girl portrait by Seisenegger, presented by the National Art-Collections Fund, have been brought together in Room XXVIII, which was formerly devoted to works by Turner and Claude. A selection of the finest of the Turner drawings has been retained, and is exhibited in four wall-cases, the contents of which will be changed every two months in rotation throughout the year.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Disabled Warriors' Houses and Hall, Oadby, Leicester.

These buildings have been erected from a portion of the fund raised by Alderman Sir Jonathan North during the war for the purpose of assisting ex-Service men disabled in the war. They were opened by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, on March 10 this year. The buildings consist of a hall and 10 pairs of houses, on a site the area of which is five acres. The houses are to be occupied by disabled men rent free. Private gardens are provided at the rear of the houses. The centre is laid out more or less formally with tennis court, bowling green and croquet lawn for the combined use of the occupants and their families. The recreation hall will be used as a reading room, recreation room, &c. The contractors were Bradshaw Bros., of Leicester, and the garden contractors Bradshaw & Sons, of Leicester. The following building materials are employed:—Brickwork, Staffordshire brindles; tiles, Tucker's hand-made (Loughborough); timbers to pergolas, larch and oak; stonework, reconstructed Portland stone; stone walling, Ketton and Bulwell; steps and pavings, self-faced York.

Messrs. A. E. & T. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., are the architects.

Besford Court, Worcestershire: New Industrial Block.

This scheme is part of a large block of buildings carried out by Messrs. Sandy & Norris, forming a large mental welfare centre in Worcestershire. The building illustrated was designed on the unit principle, and is being carried out entirely by the boys of the institution, whose ages range from 14 to 18 years. The stone was sent on to the site ready worked and merely fixed by the boys, but the whole of the foundation work, plumbing, roofing, &c., is being carried out by them. The buildings when completed will form practical demonstration rooms for teaching the boys, who are coached under special instructors, the respective building trades. The experiment is an interesting one, as showing the work that mentally deficient boys are capable of carrying out under proper supervision.

The stone for the building was supplied by the Empire Stone Co., Ltd.; the heating installation by Couzens & Akers, Ltd., Birmingham; the steel windows by J. H. Walker, Ltd., West Bromwich, and the steel roof principals, &c., by Lambourne & Co., of Openshaw, Manchester.

The whole of the work is being carried out under the supervision of the architect, Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Sandy & Norris, of London, Manchester and Stafford.

Staffordshire General Infirmary: New Nurses' Home.

This new building, which has been erected on a site immediately adjoining the Staffordshire General Infirmary, provides accommodation for twenty-eight nurses. Each nurse has a separate room, average size 12 ft. by 9 ft., with hot and cold water in each bedroom; there is also spacious accommodation on the ground floor for retiring rooms, Matron's office, &c. The building is carried out in Blockley multi-coloured facing bricks, with Colwich sand-faced stock dressings to all windows, doorways, &c. All the sash windows, &c., are in hardwood, and the floors generally are finished with oak wood blocks. In designing the home, the architect had to bear in mind the close proximity of the large Infirmary, and therefore adapted in style a building with as large a scale as possible.

The general contractors were: Messrs. F. Espley & Sons, of Victoria-road, Stafford, and the following were the sub-contractors: Jos. F. Ebner, wood blocks and composition flooring; The Seigwart Fireproof Flooring Co., Ltd., hollow floors; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., stone dressings; Lambourne & Co., Manchester, steelwork; Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd., Birmingham, door furniture; Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., ceilings, &c.; J. Ashton Floyd, Manchester, architectural carvings; H. Pratt, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham, electric lighting; H Pratt, Ltd., plumbing and hot water service.

The building was designed and carried out by Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Sandy & Norris, of London, Manchester and Stafford.

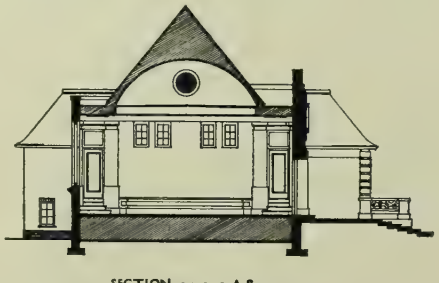
London County Council Schools.

County Secondary School, Sutherland-grove, Putney.—This secondary school for boys is shortly to be erected at Southfields. The site is of about seven acres, with a sharp fall to the east, and, apart from the school building and its immediate surroundings, is terraced and levelled to provide playing fields. The school building is set back from the road on the highest portion of the site, and is planned according to the old tradition of English scholastic foundations around the sides of a quadrangle; that to the front, however, being left open above the entrance screen. The principal entrance is from the quadrangle, and with the administrative and staff rooms adjoining, admits directly to the assembly and dining hall, the dominating apartment of the building and the focussing point of all school life, scholastic and social.

The south wing is occupied on the ground and first floors with classrooms, and the north wing with the gymnasium and art room and the science laboratories. The kitchen quarters are adjacent to the hall on the north side, and over them a library and a lecture room are provided. Every advantage has been taken of the sloping site to obtain the extra height required for the gymnasium and to provide accommodation for the heating chamber, manual training workshop and cloakrooms, these being entered from the students' entrances at the eastern ends of the school. The lavatories, w.c.'s and urinals for the use of the boys are adjacent, and are masked to form an entrance to the quadrangle. The building will be externally faced with red bricks with a brown brick base, and Portland stone dressing to the principal entrances have been sparingly introduced; the roofs will be covered with Cornish green slates. Fire-resisting material will be used throughout. Accommodation is provided for 505 boys.

London Fields School, South Hackney.—This is a three-story elementary school, built on the site of the old school, which was erected in 1874. The school provides accommodation for three separate departments, viz., on the ground floor, 432 infants; first floor, 360 boys; second floor, 360 girls; total, 1,152, with an assembly hall for each department. The exigencies of the site and aspect led to a "T" shaped plan being adopted, the halls being situated on the west wing. The entrances are on the north front with staircases, cloakrooms and lavatories adjoining, an additional emergency staircase being at the extreme south end of the building with communications to each floor and carried up to the roof playrgound used by the girls department. The materials are stock brickwork with artificial stone dressings. The school building has lately been completed and opened for use. The contractors are Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.

Both these schools have been designed in the Architects' Department of the L.C.C., under the personal supervision of Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.



SECTION ON LINE A.B.

Disabled Warriors' Homes, Oadby, Leicester: Section.

Messrs. A. E. & T. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Chislet Colliery Village.

Reference to this new village, the Institute of which (Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., architect) we illustrate in this issue, is made in the paper given by Professor Patrick Abercrombie at the R.I.B.A., on Monday evening last, a report of which appears on page 596.

BRISTOL REGIONAL PLANNING

At a meeting of the Bristol, Bath and District Joint Regional Planning Committee, held at the Council House, Bristol, Alderman Dowling was elected as chairman in succession to Sir John Swain.

In presenting the interim report, Professor P. Abercrombie said the factors governing transport requirements in the region were a great centre of population entailing improvements in by-passing, a highly-marked topography causing main routes to be marked with clearness by natural features, the possibility of new traffic features of national importance, such as the proposed crossing to the Severn. There was need to push on with that part of the scheme as several local authorities were anxious to prepare their town-planning schemes concurrently with the regional plan.

Dealing with zoning, the speaker said the zones would be divided roughly into three categories, industrial, residential, and open or agricultural. The zoning shown in a regional plan would be restricted to main lines only, leaving town-planning schemes to sub-divide and introduce further detail. Dealing with residential developments, the Professor said it would be the aim of the zoning plan to localize these areas of residential development. It was desirable that they should be comparatively compact in order to avoid extravagant straggling over the countryside, and particularly the objectionable form of development known as the "ribbon." There was no desire to limit the amount of residential growth, but to determine the placing of it. A careful survey was being made of the old towns and villages with a view to suggesting local internal improvements or external by-passes to avoid touching them. Two authorities had still refused to join the Region, which was regrettable, as the two gaps on the area were likely to impair the completeness of the report.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *April* 16.

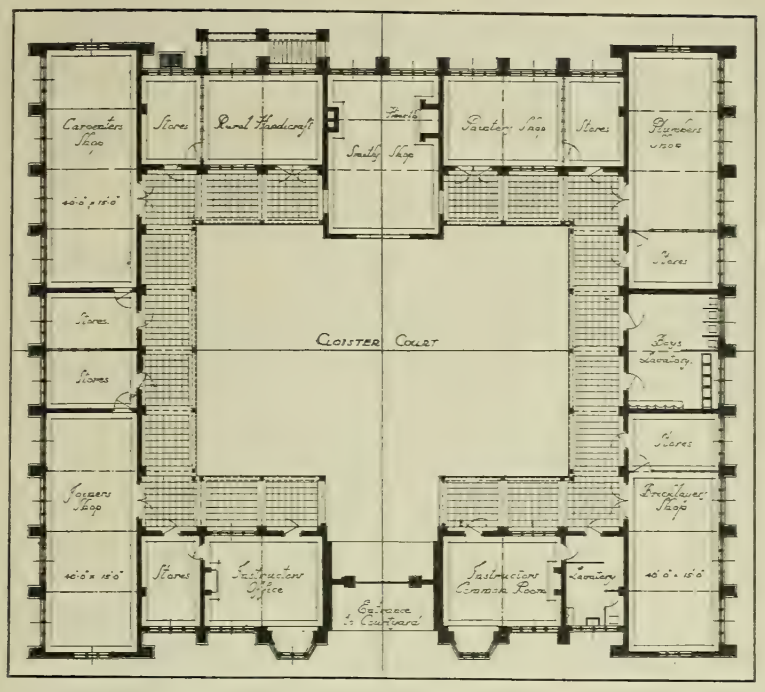
Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Visit to Borthwick Castle.

Wednesday, *April* 20.

London Society.—Visits to the British Museum, 10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

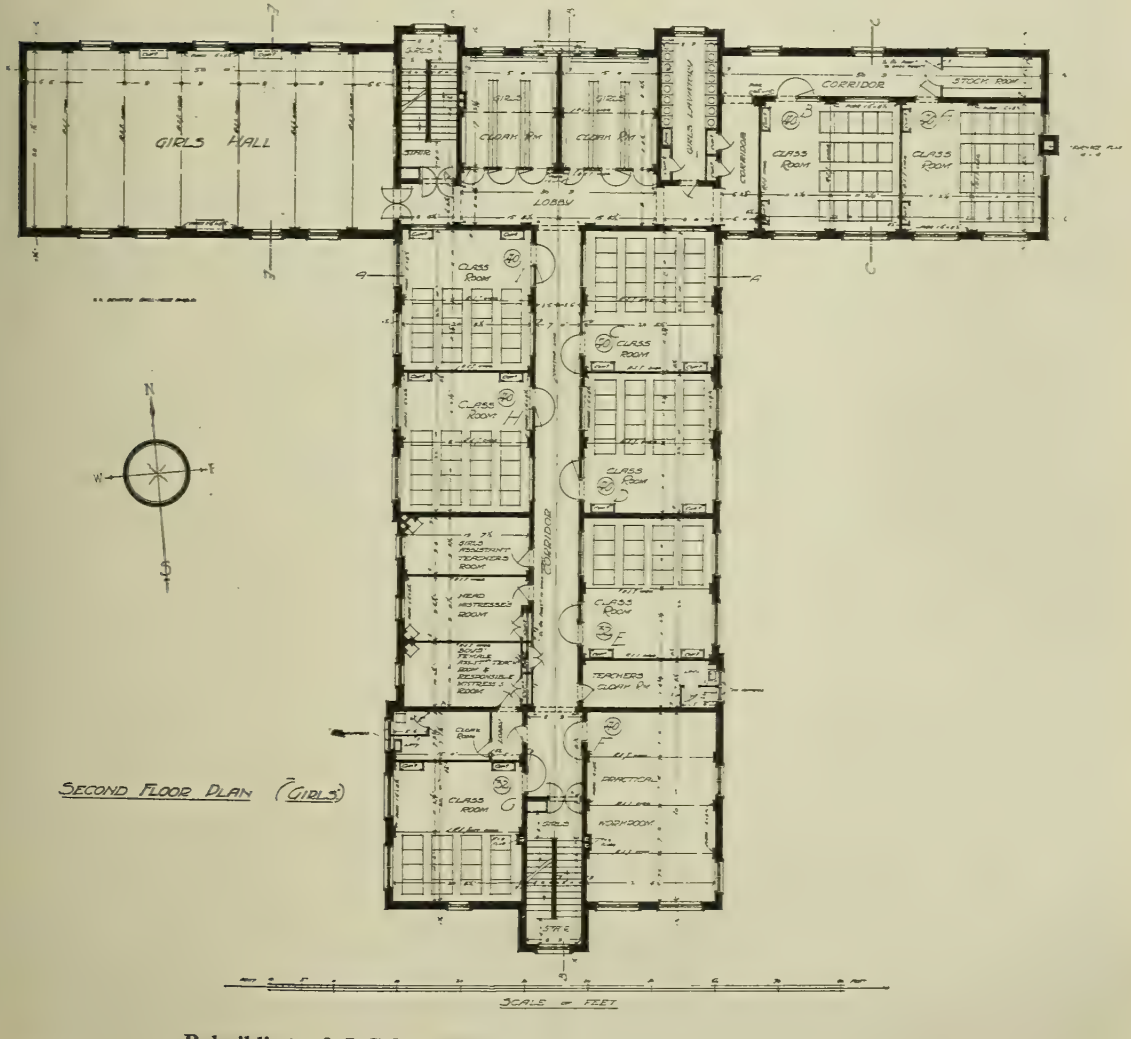
Friday, *April* 22.

London Society.—Professor A. E. Richardson on "London Street Architecture." 5 p.m.



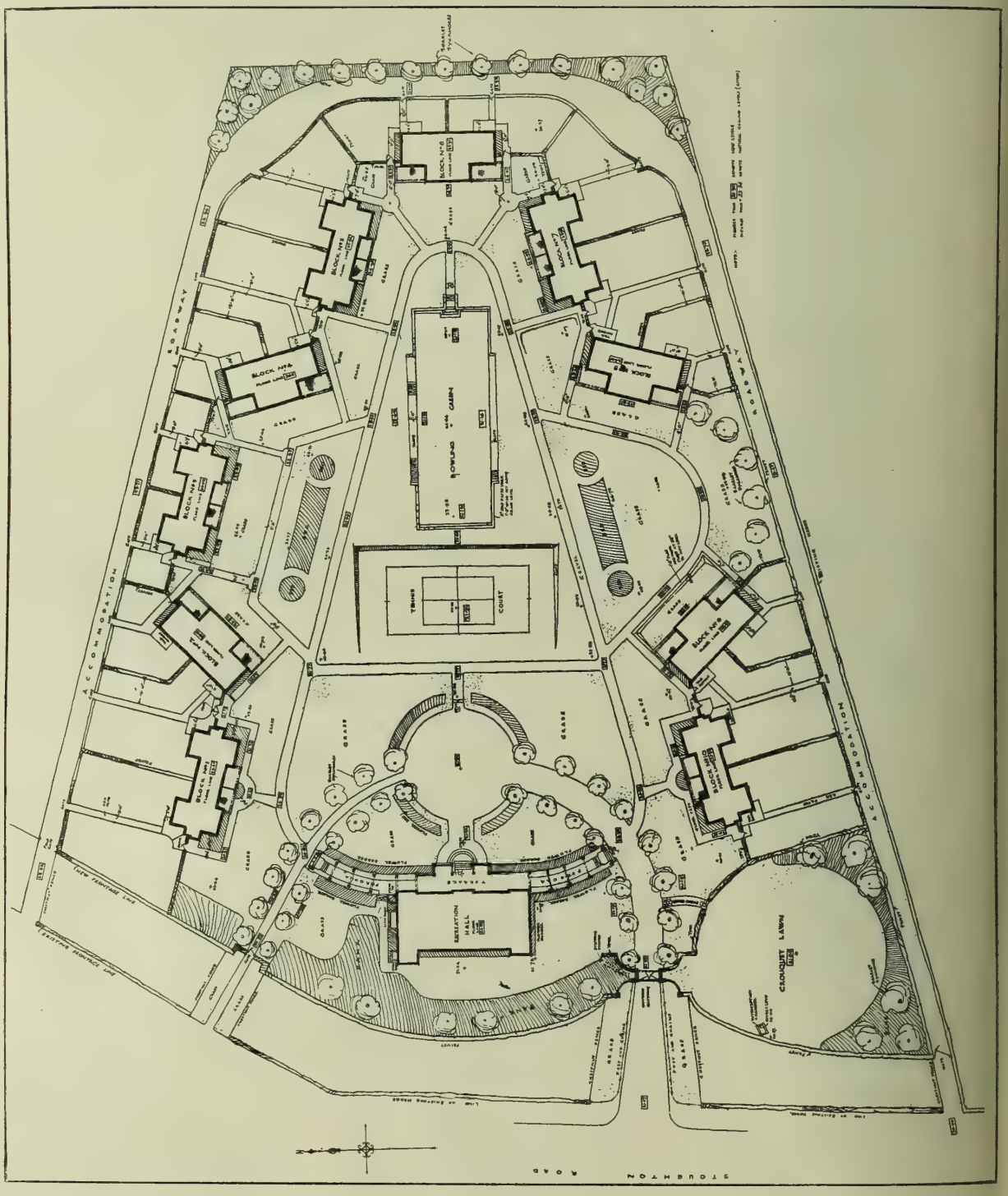
New Industrial Block, Besford Court, Worcestershire: Ground Floor Plan.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Sandy & Norris), Architect.



Rebuilding of L.C.C. London Fields Elementary School, Hackney.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.



Disabled Warriors' Homes, Oadby, Leicester: Lay-out Plan.

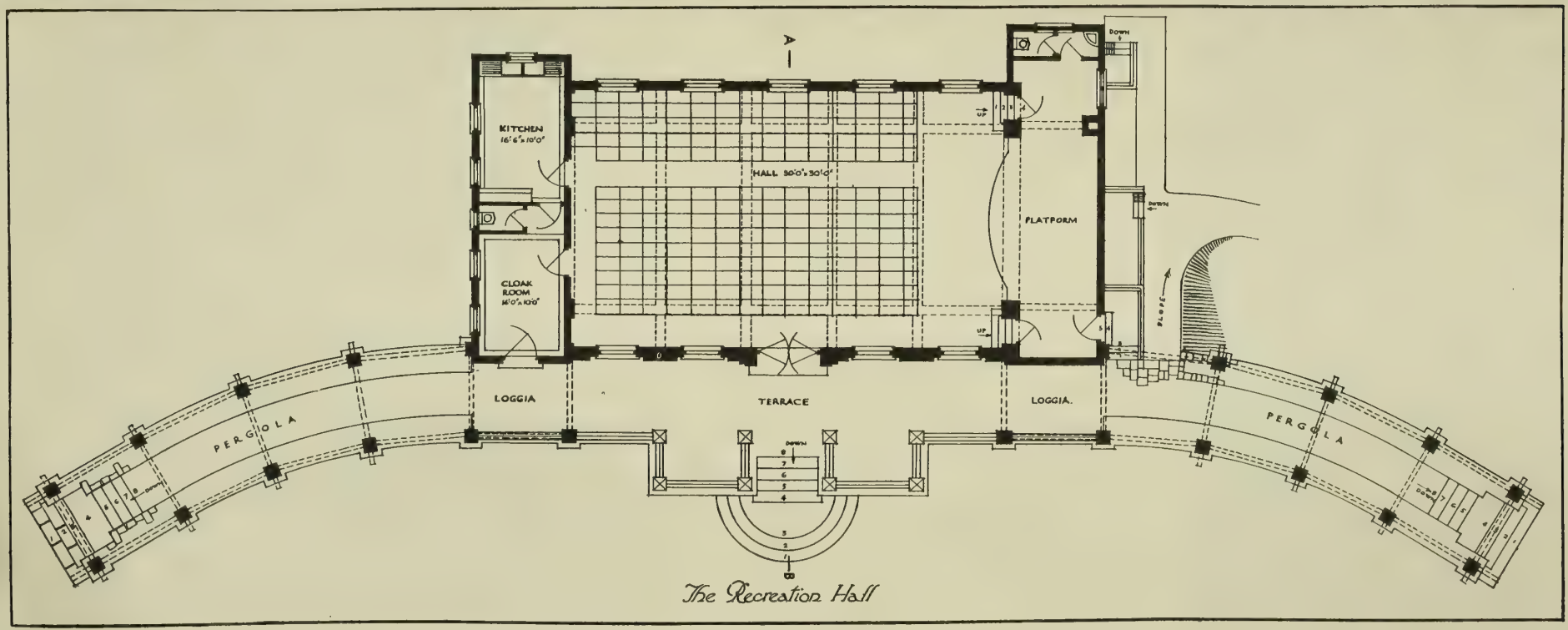
Messrs. A. E. & T. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Disabled Warriors' Homes, Oadby, Leicester: Recreation Hall.

Messrs. A. E. & T. Sawday, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



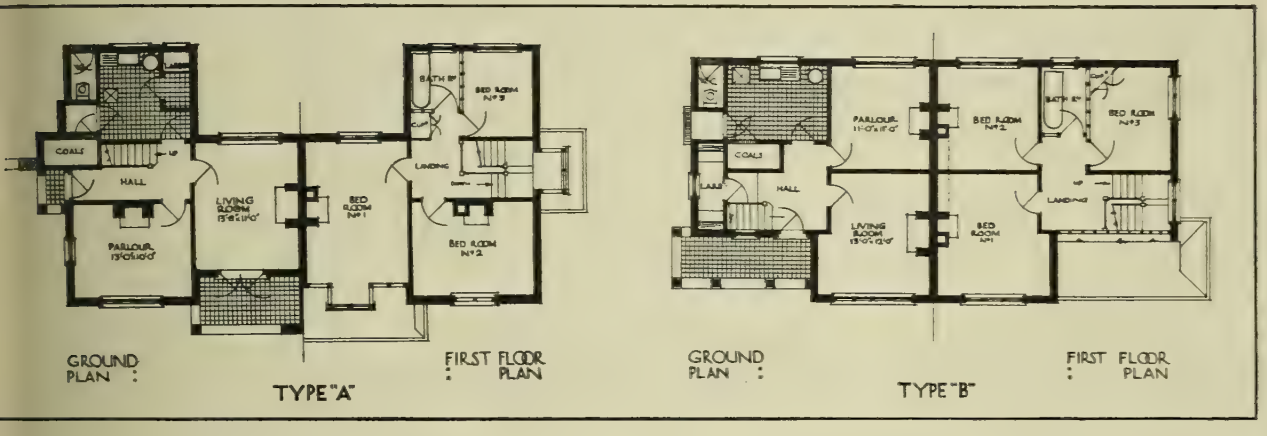


Disabled Warriors' Homes, Oadby, Leicester: General View of Recreation Hall.

MESSRS. A. E. & T. SAWDAY, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



TYPES OF HOUSES.

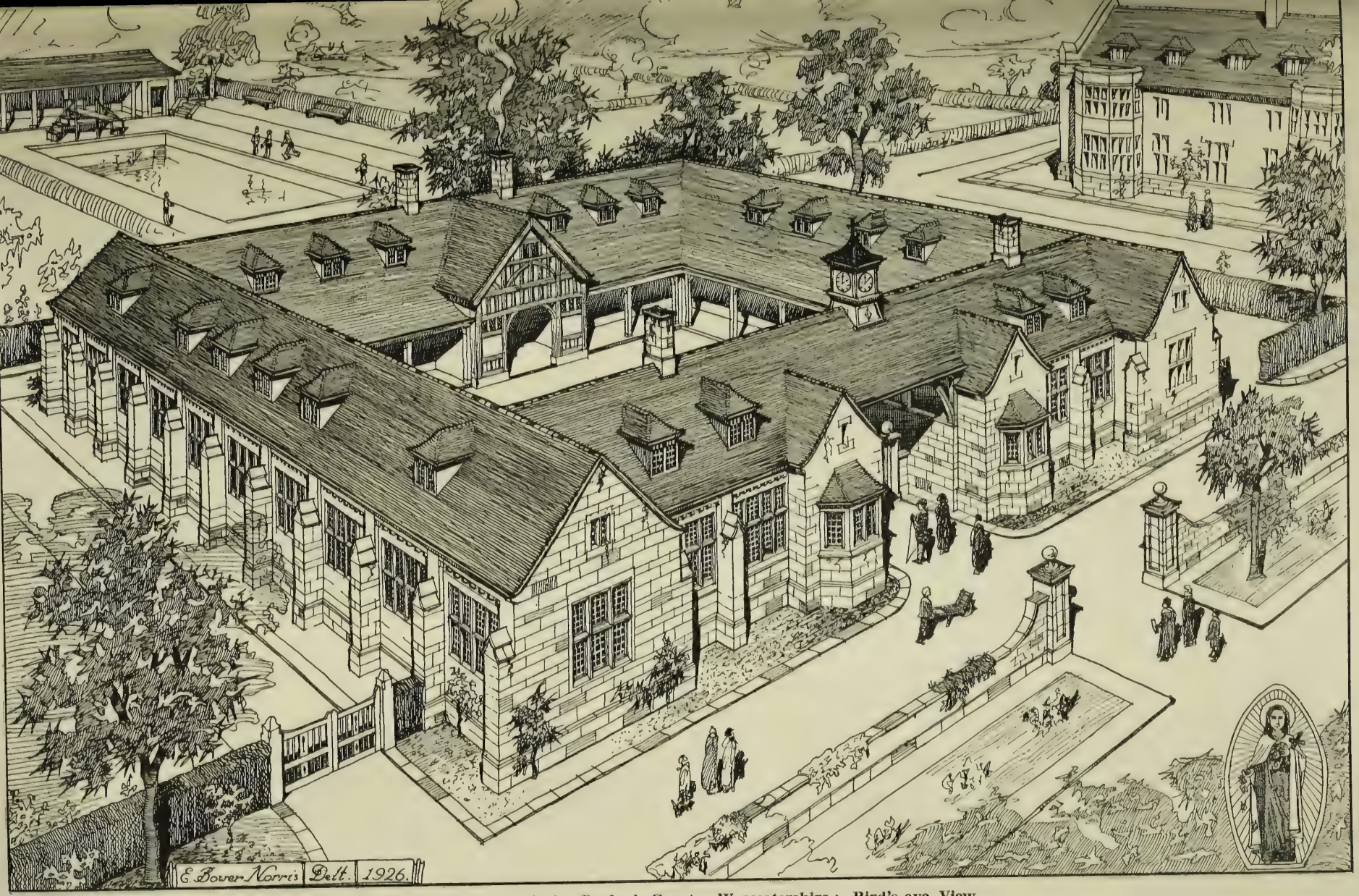




GENERAL VIEW FROM RECREATION HALL.

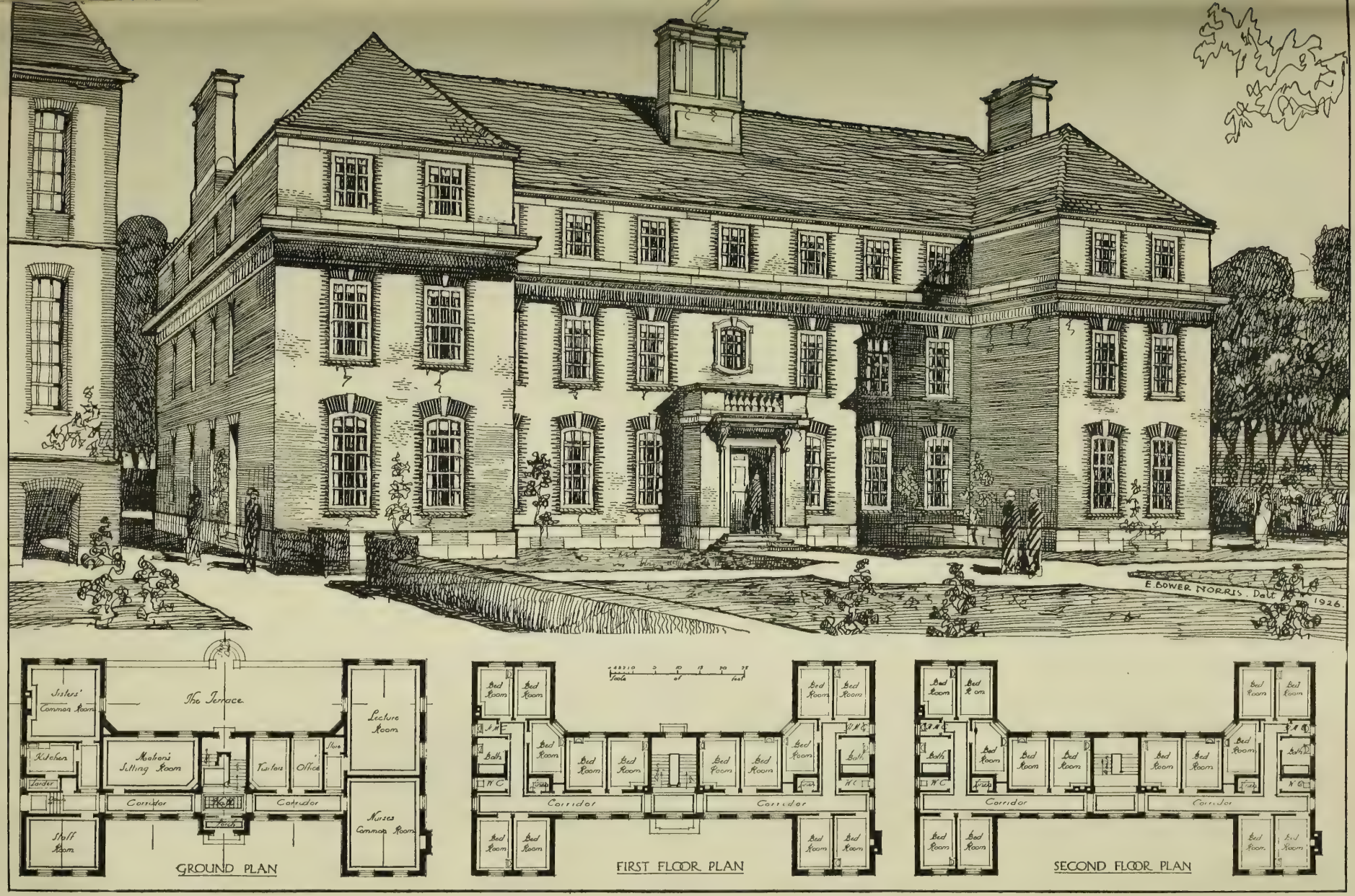
Disabled Warriors' Homes, Oadby, Leicester.

MESSRS. A. E. & T. SAWDAY, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



New Industrial Block, Besford Court, Worcestershire: Bird's-eye View.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Sandy & Norris), Architect.

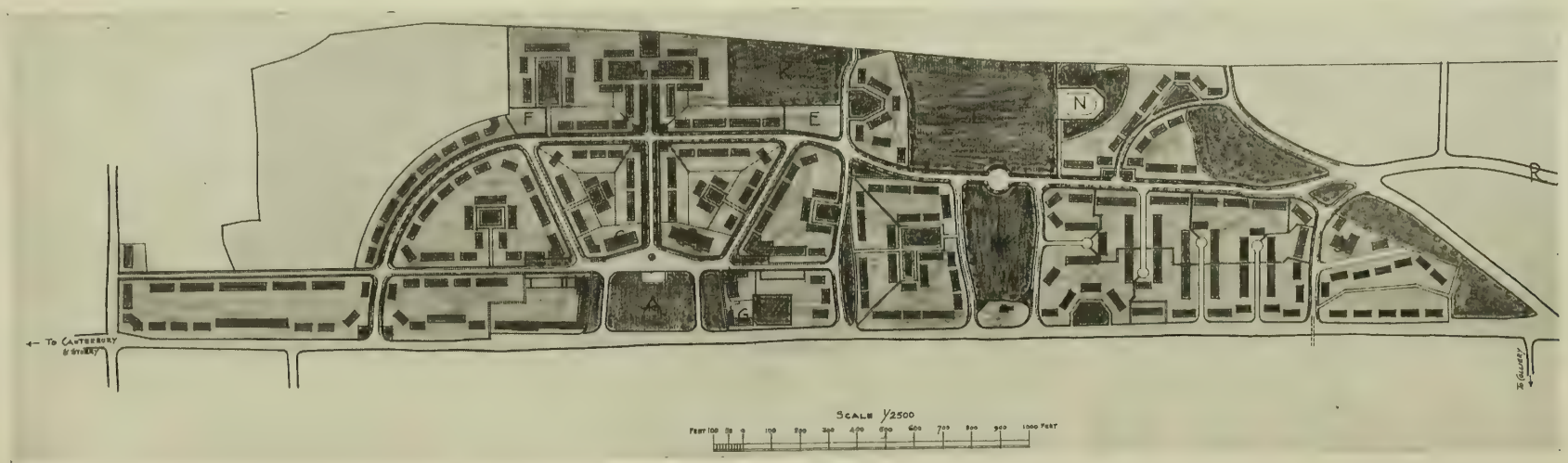


New Nurses' Home, Staffordshire General Infirmary.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Sandy & Norris), Architect.



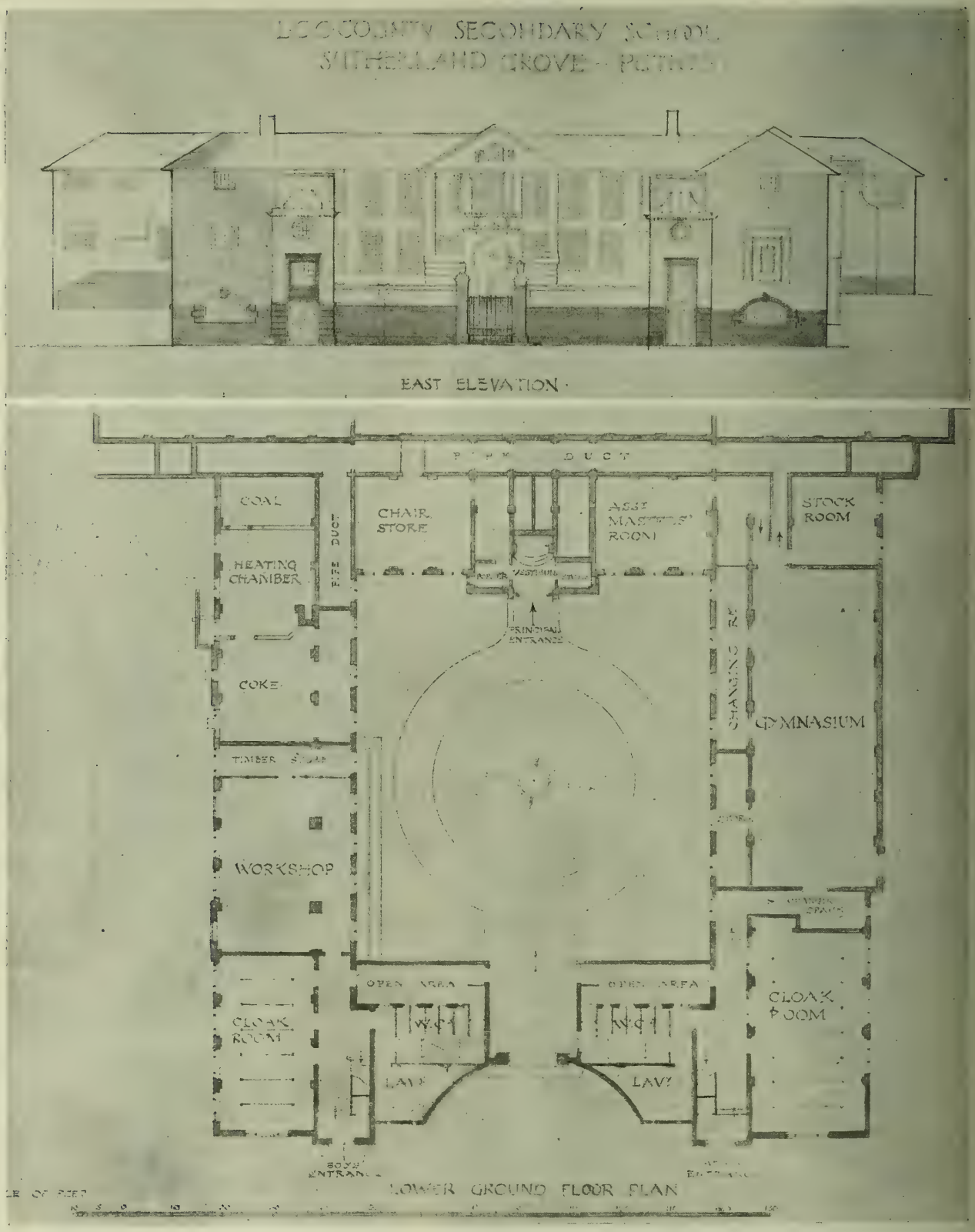
THE INSTITUTE.



LAY-OUT PLAN: REFERENCE.

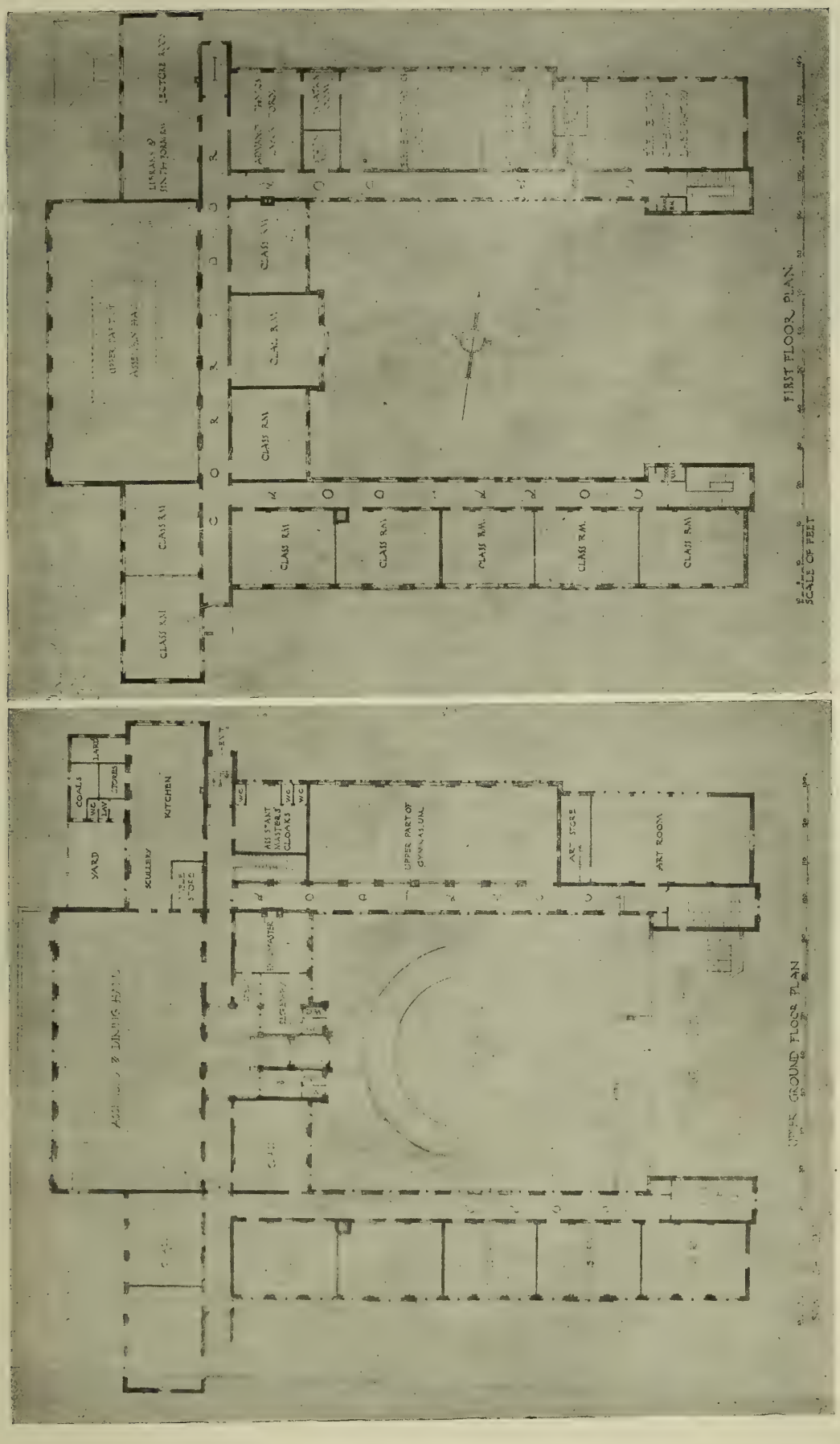
A—The Green.	C—The Institute	E—The School.	G—The Hostelry.	I—Post Office.	K—Football.	M—Tennis, &c.	R—Extension of Village.
B—The Church.	D—The Library.	F—The Chapel.	H—The Bank.	J—Hospital.	L—Cricket.	N—Swimming Pool.	

Chislet Colliery Village, Sturry, Kent. MR. GEORGE J. SKIPPER, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Architect.



L.C.C. County Secondary School, Sutherland-grove, Putney.

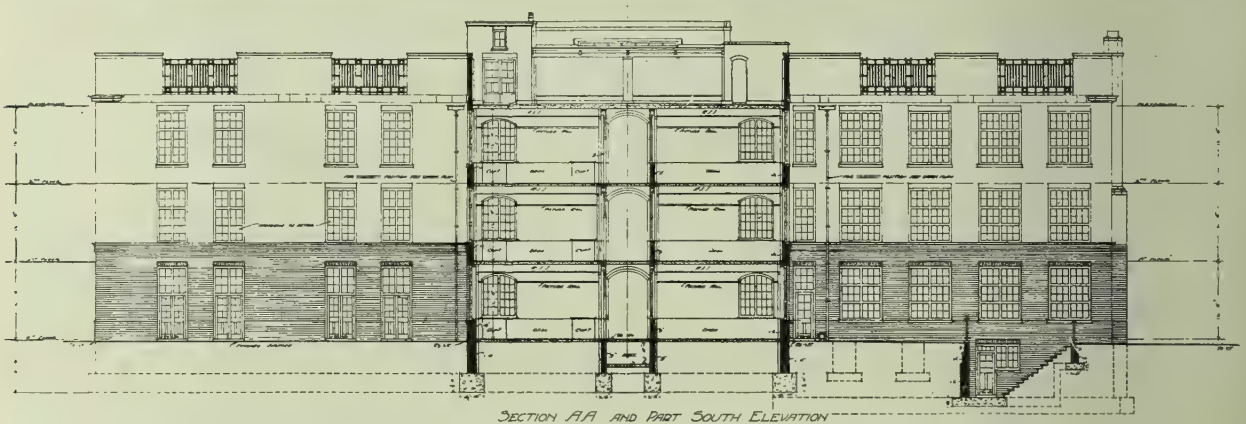
Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.



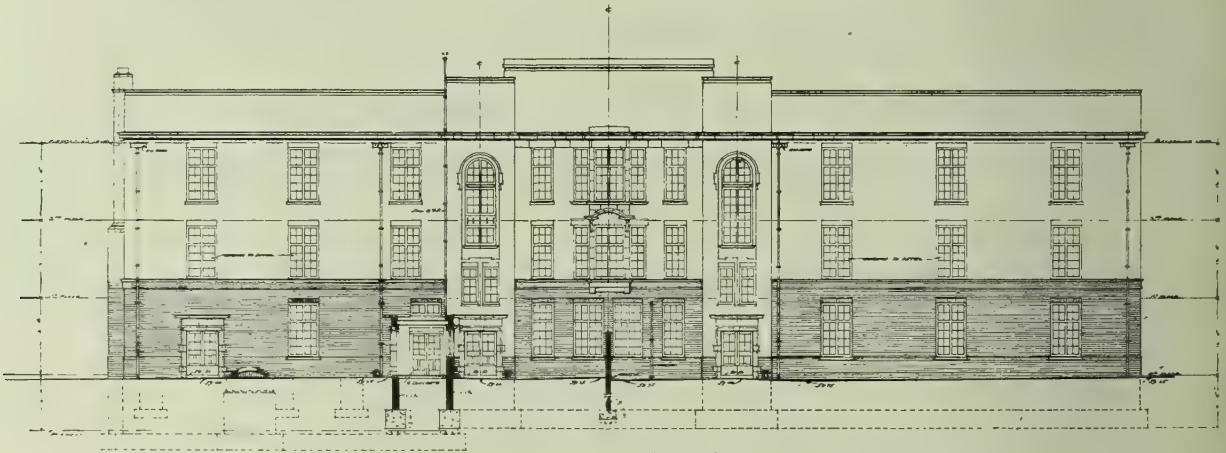
L.C.C. County Secondary School, Sutherland-grove, Putney.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.





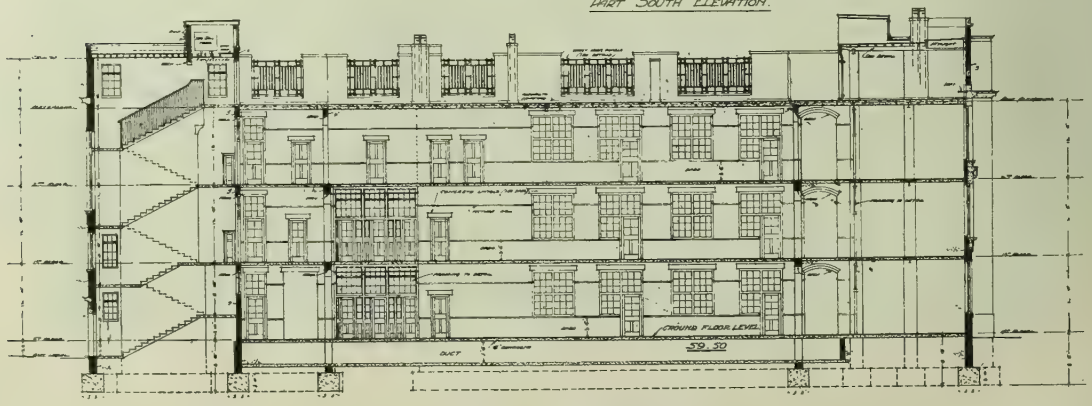
SECTION A.A AND PART SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION TO LONDON FIELDS.

SCALE OF FEET

PART SOUTH ELEVATION.

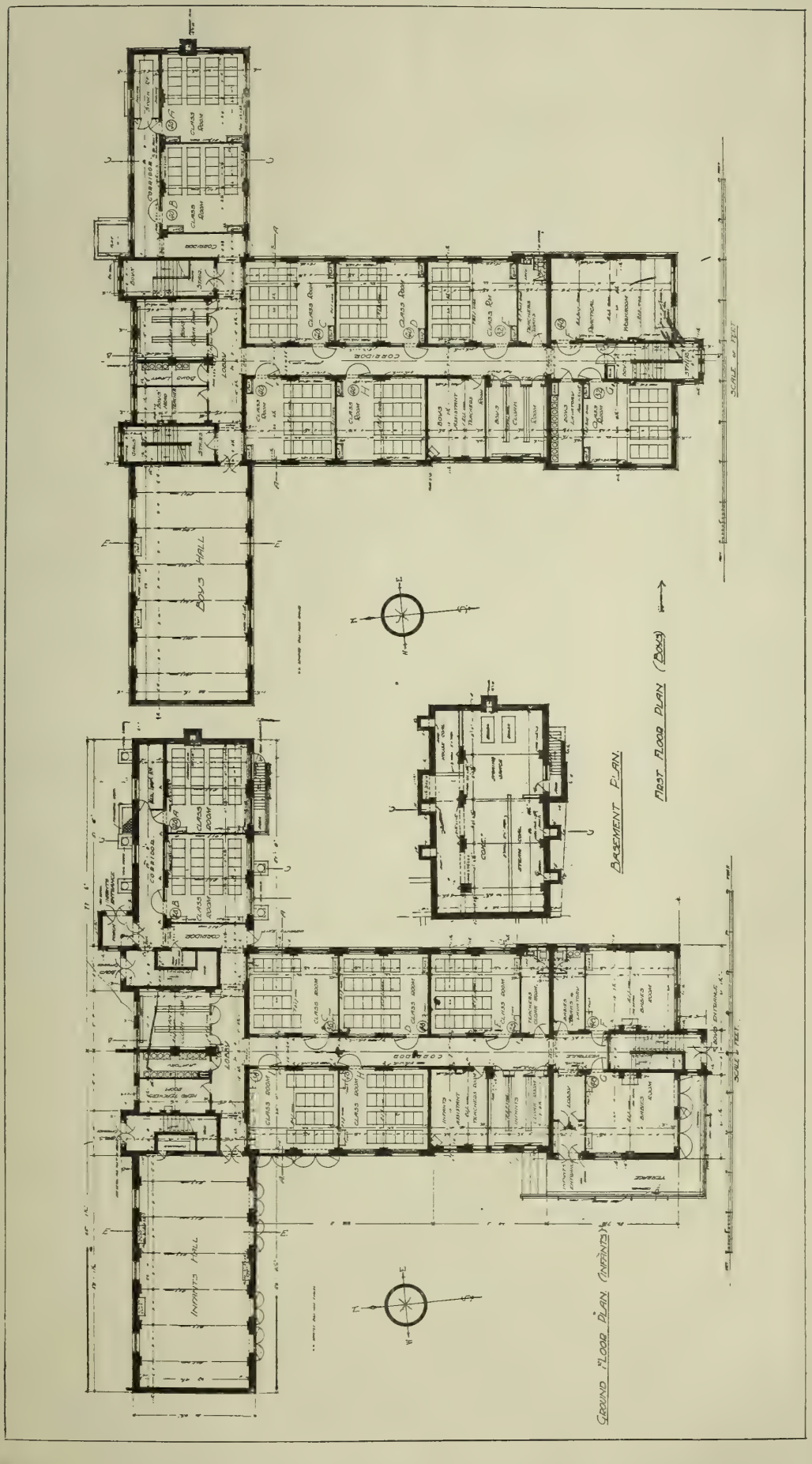


LONGITUDINAL SECTION B.B

SCALE OF FEET

Rebuilding of L.C.C. London Fields Elementary School, Hackney.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.



Rebuilding of L.C.C. London Fields Elementary School, Hackney.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the Council.

THE ARCHITECT'S REGISTRATION BILL

The Architects (Registration) Bill was, on Friday, April 8, read a second time in the House of Commons, and afterwards committed to a Select Committee.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke (Cardiff E, U.), in moving the second reading, said that the Bill was promoted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, upon which the duty of the training of architects and the control and guidance of architects had been conferred by successive Royal Charters. Among its members would be found the great majority of qualified architects practising in all parts of the British Empire. Whether domiciled in this country or overseas, all members had an equal right to have their say in the government of the profession, and over 8,000 persons who had been admitted to architecture were directly associated with its activities. The R.I.B.A. had some claim to be regarded not only as a great British organisation but as an Imperial organisation. After dwelling at some length on what the R.I.B.A. had done for architects and architecture, the speaker said that the organisation formed for the voluntary registration of architects was in 1925 taken over by the R.I.B.A., and since that time it had remained under their control. It was a significant fact that some 800 architects and assistants, not members of the Institute or of allied societies, had already enrolled themselves on that voluntary register. A system of voluntary registration was all very well, but it did not go far enough. It did not carry with it statutory authority, and that was where it failed. What was wanted was registration having legal authority behind it, making it compulsory for all persons wishing to be officially recognised as architects to enrol themselves and submit to restrictions embodied in an Act of Parliament, just as did the legal, medical, and teaching professions. The public, in those professions, were safeguarded against unqualified persons by means of registration having the authority of law, and by the present Bill it was proposed to give the same protection to the public in the case of architects. Accordingly, the Bill provided that any person desiring to practise as an architect should furnish himself with credentials carrying this statutory authority, and showing that he had received the necessary preliminary training and passed the necessary preliminary examinations. The same machinery that gave protection to the public would also protect qualified architects from the competition of unqualified persons, and, incidentally, by a process of elimination, the profession would be saved from the risk that now assailed it of being placed in an undignified position by the wrongful acts, whether due to want of knowledge or otherwise, of persons describing themselves as architects, but who, neither by training nor profession, were qualified for the work that they themselves had to undertake. In those professions where statutory registration obtained the position of members had undoubtedly been raised, and the public had not failed to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them for their own protection. Was it not reasonable to suppose that methods which had had such far-reaching results in other professions should meet with the same good fortune in the profession of architecture? The wonder was that so useful and desirable a reform had been so long delayed. This country was one of the few where architects were allowed to practise without any statutory qualification. It was a common view to take that the services of a trained architect were only necessary in the case of works involving great expense. No view could be more fallacious. We should not get the country architecturally efficient unless it was realised that there was no building, however small and simple, but would benefit by being the subject of trained architectural design. While he did not propose to go into all the clauses of the Bill, he would like to call attention to one or two points. Not only would all *bona fide* architects come on to the register without examination, but they would not be required to pay any entrance fees, nor would they be required to pay any renewal fees. No one was deprived of any right which he now enjoyed. Similar privileges were to be extended to other classes of persons engaged in the architectural profession. The interests of professional members of kindred institutions were also very carefully preserved, and nothing in the Bill would affect any act or operation in connection with the construction of buildings or the validity of any act of any person under any customary form or condition of a building contract. Neither did the Bill prevent any local authority or persons performing any act or operation in connection with the construction of buildings which such local authority or persons were entitled to perform previous to the passing of the Bill. The measure might briefly be said to protect the public by ensuring the proper training of persons holding themselves out to be architects and to protect the qualified as against the unqualified architects, and to provide an organisation for facilitating and developing architectural education available for all classes. Co-operative societies, under the Bill, would be able to carry on exactly the same work as they were doing now, provided only that they employed a registered architect. He understood that the Bill was to be opposed on the ground that it would interfere in the freedom of artists. Hon. members might ask, "What would have happened to Sir Christopher Wren if he had failed to register?" It was a fact that though Wren did not begin his career as an architect, it was undoubtedly his professorship in astronomy, which involved a great study of geometry, that first led him towards architecture. To say that he was not trained in the first principles of architecture was to misunderstand what constituted the first principles of architecture. If Wren had not been one of the best-educated men of his time he would never have been an architect. All through the ages it would be difficult to prove that any building was erected by sheer inspiration. On the other hand, the better the architect's training, the better would be the buildings that he constructed. With regard to the attitude taken up by the Institute of Builders, many of their criticisms had already been met, but he might say for their benefit that there was nothing in the Bill to interfere in any way with the design or construction of building. The only thing the promoters wanted to provide against was that the title of architect was not used in any other way than that intended in the Bill. After expressing his willingness to meet all reasonable amendments in Committee, the hon. member concluded by pointing out that there was no intention or desire to make the profession a close profession.

Lieut.-Col. Moore (Ayr Burghs, U.), who seconded, said that, side by side with beauty of design, there had marched in the architecture of our streets intolerable and unutterable ugliness of design, the result of untutored minds and an absolutely inadequate professional education. He was amazed and ashamed to see the misery and degradation of the slums, and how courageously it was borne by the poor people who had to endure the bad, ill-designed and poverty-stricken work of past builders and architects. For the sake of the poorer people he said, "Away with these quack jerry-builders calling themselves architects, and give us instead a profession of expert enthusiasts, who will bring graciousness and comfort even into a two-roomed house." What was wanted was to develop the profession into a community of practical idealists. There were four clauses in the Bill which really mattered. In clause 5 they had made an endeavour to bring within the scope of the Bill all those practising or student architects who, while possibly not members of the R.I.B.A. or other kindred organisations, were fully qualified or were in process of being fully qualified to give an adequate standard of architectural service to the country. In clause 10 they had [illegible] deavoured to remove the possibility of injust[ice] being committed towards any member of [the] profession by being refused admission to [the] R.I.B.A., or by being removed from [the] register, by allowing an appeal to a court [of] law. In clause 11 they had endeavoured [to] safeguard the use of the word "architec[t]" and to preserve for that word a definite val[ue]. The public would then be paying for a standa[rd] of education which they would be entitled [to] get. The promoters had done their best [to] make the Committee and Council as rep[re]sentative as possible.

The rejection of the Bill was moved by M[r.] A. V. Alexander (Sheffield, Hillsborou[gh] Lab.), who said that the practice seemed [to] be growing of laying before Parliament [a] whole series of measures providing for n[ew] close corporations. He could understand [a] very strong prima facie case being made [out] for setting up close corporations in the ca[se] of the medical or dental professions, where [the] health of the people was concerned, and wh[ere] in the past serious results had arisen fr[om] people practising in a professional mann[er] without professional qualifications. But if [the] example of the medical profession was go[ing] to be followed in the case of every other p[ro]fession in the country, it would soon beco[me] almost impossible for the working-class b[oy] or girl to find a really broad highway into [an] employment or vocation which they had [as] much right to enter as anyone else. If [the] promoters wanted to get support from [the] working classes for such a Bill as this, th[ey] would have to provide on the advisory bo[dy] for the representations of such organisatio[ns] as the Workers' Educational Association [or] the Central Education Committee of the C[o-] operative Movement. Was there any reas[on] why a boy who qualified by passing examin[a]tions such as those conducted by the Ro[yal] Society of Arts or the Union of Educatio[nal] Institutions at the technical school, or [the] school of art, should not afterwards with th[e] qualifications, plus actual practical experien[ce] be able to practise in the architectural p[ro]fession if he so desired? With regard to [the] position of the co-operative societies, he s[aid] that not only those societies, but many ot[her] corporate bodies, such as banking institutio[ns] limited companies, and municipalities who e[m]ployed salaried architects, desired to have c[on]served in the future their right as corpor[ate] bodies to employ architects, so long as th[ey] paid reasonable professional salaries for a [full] architectural service of the best kind. T[hey] were, therefore, nervous about the interpretat[ion] of the clauses which dealt with the prescript[ion] of future qualifications, the removal of na[mes] from the register, and the setting up of [a] statutory body which, among other thin[gs] would have the right to lay down what [was] or was not professional. The real point of [the] Bill was what was or what was not un[fair] competition. He was anxious to maintain [the] avenue to a better standard of architecture [for] members of the working class, and also [to] maintain the possibility of getting the hig[hest] architectural service provided for the wh[ole] of the community and not merely a sectio[n] it. He moved his motion for the rejectio[n] order that the whole matter might be deba[ted] but he was quite prepared to negotiate i[n a] friendly spirit.

Col. Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Ly[me] Lab.), who seconded, said the question [was] whether Parliament ought to extend the p[rin]ciple of insisting on examinations being pa[ssed] and a certain technical standard being rea[ched] in other professions as well as those affec[ting] the public health of the people. If they [were] to go outside those professions which dire[ctly] dealt with the public health, then indeed t[here] seemed to be no limit to the number of [pro]fessions which, by an Act of Parliament, [they] could bring into the blessed position of b[eing] close professions, with restricted competi[tion] According to the Bill the existing archit[ects] were to be exempted from all tests and q[ua]

tions. Those people who built slums would be affected by the Bill; they would still tinue to build such houses. All that would pen under the Bill would be that in future one could come into the profession without ing passed the examinations. Was that he advantage of the public? In the first e, it must obviously restrict the number of itects. Any passing of examinations must lve higher education and expensive train- which would to a certain extent limit the ber of candidates going into that pro- ion. As the supply of architects was re- ed, so the cost of employing each architect t go up automatically. It was true that r fees would be regulated, but there were r ways in which the cost of employing an itect could rise. The object of the Bill to see that bad building did not go on in future. Therefore, they had not only a which would restrict the number of archi- s and make it more expensive to employ architect, but a Bill which did not attempt prevent the builder going on as now, and ting up those buildings without an archi- . There was nothing in the Bill to compel lders to employ architects, and if there e the Bill would not have a chance of ting through. So that the Bill would not the public to secure better houses. All t it did was to secure a limitation of the itects available, so that those architects ld be able to charge higher fees. That was in the public interest.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson (English Univer- es, U.) said he felt bound to support the ses of the Bill which had as their object promotion of architectural education. ere was nothing more striking in the istic and intellectual history of English life n the way in which architecture had pro- ssed. He need only mention the magnifi- t pile of buildings which had been erected Bristol University and the Rylands rary at Manchester, and compare them h the early days when certain buildings re put up in Oxford and Cambridge. He ed the Bill would be read a second time, ause he believed it would help forward archi- tural education, and, incidentally, archi- tural art. But unless certain amendments re introduced he would be bound to vote inst the second reading, and do everything could to prevent the Bill from passing. The clauses in question were clauses 11 and 12. those clauses were retained they would be ding another bad example to the many bad amples which had been brought forward ely of more and more restraining people and tailing liberty. It was about time that y got rid of this perpetual creation of new ences. Clause 11 said that if a man used term "architect" or "architectural" in nection with his business, unless he was istered, he was committing a crime. That s another interference with liberty. What y could say was that if a man used the m "registered architect" when he was not the register, then he should be liable to penalty, because he was telling a lie to get ney. He objected to the manufacture of hibitions interfering with ordinary liberty. man who was not on the register might be e of those people so constituted that they l not care to go through a regular course of dy. He might be a man with original as, and should he be brought into that cast- n mould? In matters of artistic taste there uld always be absolute freedom. The idea at a man, however distinguished he might must necessarily be a better architect be- se he was on the register was an absolute lacy. The most horrible and inconvenient ildings had often been put up by very dis- guished architects. Sir Alfred added that Wren had not been on the register when he ilt St. Paul's Cathedral he would, under use 11 of the Bill, had it been in force, ve been a criminal, liable to a penalty of £50.

Mr. D. Cowan (Scottish Universities, L.) pported the Bill. The time had now come, said, when, in the interest of the public nerally, there ought to be a specified and definite meaning for the word "architect." At the same time, there were provisions in the Bill to which he took strong exceptions. Both in the body of the Bill and in the Schedule there was room for considerable improvement.

Major Hills (Ripon, U.) declared that the Bill created a new monopoly, and made a new crime. There were two classes of interest concerned in the Bill: first, the public interest; and secondly, the professional interest. The public interest was best served by the largest supply of well-qualified architects. But did they get the best qualifications by examinations and registration? In certain professions they did best by testing and registering, but in architecture quite different considerations arose, for the ultimate judge of architecture was not the person who conducted an examination, but the public. They had at this time some of the finest architects that this country ever possessed. The cloister at Winchester, erected by Sir Herbert Baker, was one of the most exquisite productions of the human imagination. Then there was some work of Sir Edwin Lutyens, and Scotland also could produce Sir Robert Lorimer; but alongside of those artists there were to be found a very large number of very indifferent architects. He could show hon. members a building designed by a distinguished architect which he thought was the ugliest building in the world. So they did not get the best art by registration. He went further than that and opposed the idea of an academy of art which could lay down a standard to which all practitioners must conform. The Royal Academy had never said that nobody except the persons described and registered as portrait painters could paint portraits. To do so would be to make a monstrous and extravagant claim, but that was exactly the sort of claim the Bill made. Nobody could call himself an architect unless he was registered under the Bill. The case of Wren had been mentioned, but Wren was never an architect at all. He started as a mathematician, an anatomist, and a man of science. He was for thirteen years Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and during that time he produced some of his finest architectural work. It was quite clear that if Wren had been alive to-day and had practised his astronomy he could not have practised as an architect; and if the R.I.B.A. had been in existence in Wren's time, then Wren would never have practised. Further, it must not be forgotten that architecture touched art at several points. One could not say where sculpture ended and architecture began, and one could not, at certain points, say it was not architecture, but sculpture. If this Bill were passed, the sculptor would be compelled to divide his design between himself and an architect, for he could not practise as an architect. They would not get that unity of construction which was so advisable, and the Bill would not assist professionally either the practitioner or the public. Clause 12 said: "A person shall not be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any professional services rendered as an architect unless he is a registered person." When the Bill came into operation nobody would be able to do architectural work and charge for it unless he was a registered architect. That was exactly the same thing as had happened in the United States, where there had grown up a large body of energetic and original architects who had refused to enter into a close corporation and had called themselves by various names in which the word "architect" was not used. He objected to a monopoly in any word which described a very important art. By that process they excluded the original genius, the man who would not be bound by rules, who worked on his own methods, while at the same time they let in the auctioneer or the surveyor who could still describe himself as an architect although he had had no architectural training whatever. This policy would do no good to the profession, and no art would flourish in chains. The Bill would make the education of the architect much too close. It had been suggested that clauses 11 and 12 should be omitted, but if that were done there was nothing left in the Bill. Until those two clauses had been omitted, however, he should oppose the Bill at every stage.

Mr. Gardner (Hammersmith N., Lab.) supported the Bill. Speaking as one who knew something of the work of the architectural profession, he said that the houses built by members of the R.I.B.A. compared very favourably with those built in days gone by. It was important that people claiming to be architects should show some ground for their claim. The R.I.B.A. had done a great deal for higher education in architecture, and it was not true to say that the Institute was trying to create a close profession. They had spent considerable sums, without any State assistance, on architectural education, and in eighty years they had spent £200,000. If he thought there was anything in the Bill to shut out a working man or boy from becoming an architect the Bill would not receive his support. In regard to a man who had had no training whatever as an architect but who by sheer artistic sense and development and an interest in the profession suddenly came into it, the Institute had the power, and they exercised that power, of making him a Fellow. Wren himself, if he were alive to-day, would not be a registered architect, because he was not trained as such, but the Institute would recognise him as an architect, and elect him as a Fellow. There was also another point. Architects to-day, he was sorry to say, in many cases abused the position of their clients, and the Institute had not the necessary power to deal with them. An architect was in a peculiar position. One of his duties was to protect those for whom he was acting from rapacious contractors and shoddy work. There was a standard of professional conduct among architects which was supposed to be observed, but he was sorry to say that, in some instances, it was not observed. Secret commissions and that kind of thing ought to be stopped, but until they got registration they could not stop them. He, however, could not support clause 7, which conferred on the Board the right to strike a man off the list if he was convicted of a misdemeanour. There was one point which would commend itself to the Labour Party, and that was the fact that the promoters of the Bill had agreed that a representative of the National Federation of Building Operatives should be on the Board. This was the first time that a professional society of this country had ever agreed to give Labour representation in the appointment of such people.

Sir George Berry (Scottish Universities, U.) also supported the Bill, but favoured various amendments being made in Committee.

Mr. Tasker (Islington E., U.) said all architects supported registration, which was not a new thing when he entered the profession forty years ago, but the difficulty was to define registration. How were they going to confine the great and noble art of architecture in a strait-waistcoat? The great architects and artists of the past were not men who had passed examinations. One of the most remarkable buildings in London to-day was the Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. The designer of that building was a clerk of the works. He passed no examinations set by the R.I.B.A. or anyone else. He was a genius and he gave this country a splendid building. Was that to be denied to posterity because the R.I.B.A. wanted to force through Parliament a Bill about which their members had not been consulted? He deeply deplored the methods adopted by the R.I.B.A. in their attempt to persuade the House to pass a Bill. The R.I.B.A. claimed to represent about 8,200 men, but they had not even taken a referendum of those whom they claimed to represent. They called an extraordinary special meeting of their Fellows, Associates and Licentiates to determine whether or not this Bill should be proceeded with. The majority of the 1,300 Fellows had passed no examination at all, and of the 2,200 Licentiates

he believed that not one had passed an examination. Why, then, should the proposed monopoly be given to people who had no qualification, if they were to accept the standard set up by the R.I.B.A.? If the Institute claimed that the art of architecture was to be so sacred, why did they not say that every architect must confine himself to that profession? If architects wanted to be on the same plane with advocates, solicitors or doctors, let them practise architecture, and architecture alone. The Bill was an attempt by the R.I.B.A. to control the whole of the architectural profession of the country.

Mr. Palin (Newcastle W., Lab.) announced that he would vote for the Bill because of the great principle of trade unionism underlying it.

Sir M. Macdonald (Inverness, L.) stated that the Institution of Civil Engineers, a body which comprised more than 10,000 members, through its council, was unanimously of the opinion that the Bill should not be passed in its present form because it interfered with the privileges and the position which the engineering profession had hitherto occupied *vis-à-vis* the general community. Engineers, he said, were responsible for a good deal of architectural work. The educational standard provided by the Institution of Civil Engineers was of an even higher grade than that of the R.I.B.A., and the safety and stability of the structures erected by engineers were greater than in the case of structures erected by architects. Most modern buildings were, in fact, built on the plans of structural engineering. The Bill would put an end to that branch of engineering.

Dr. Watts (Withington, U.) supported the Bill because, he said, it would put an end to the quackery of men being allowed to practise as architects for the sole reason that they called themselves architects.

Mr. Viant (Willesden W., Lab.) opposed the Bill, which, he said, was in no sense a trade union Bill, but set up a close corporation. There was no provision in the Bill to safeguard the interest of the community. There was no guarantee that the road would be kept clear for talent and ability to reach the top. He suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Col. Crookshank (Berwick, U.) congratulated the promoters of the Bill in bringing forward a very important measure. He gathered that its object was not so much to improve the status of architects as to improve their training, and in that way to benefit the public at large. He contended that the architect must have knowledge of construction as well as of art.

Captain Wallace (Hornsey, U.) said that the Bill not only sought to create a corporation of architects, but it was also meant for the express purpose of linking up architectural study with the general educational system of this country. The promoters had authorised him to say that they were prepared to make important concessions to meet the views that had been expressed in the debate. They were prepared, in reply to Sir A. Hopkinson, to delete altogether clause 12, which referred to the recovery of charges, and to recast clause 11 so as to meet the objections which had been raised on behalf of the civil engineers. They did not wish to tie themselves down to the use of the word "registered," but they were willing to consider the use of some qualifying word. Any alterations which were necessary to meet the differences of conditions and nomenclature in Northern Ireland would be sympathetically considered by the promoters. The Bill was really based on three propositions:—That the establishment and maintenance of a high standard of architecture was a matter of public concern and importance; that to obtain that high standard architects must be trained and educated; and that the trained man must be distinguished from the untrained architect. He believed that the Bill would be of profound benefit to future generations.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, said that to one part of the Bill the Government gave unreservedly their full support. That was the part that dealt with architectural education. It was very desirable indeed that a building architect should be brought into touch with the great educational institutions of the land, and that the highest form of architectural education should be given to a man who was going to practise architecture. In that respect he, personally, was rather tempted to divide the architectural profession into the scientific side of architecture and the artistic side of architecture. There was no doubt whatever that, from the point of view of the scientific side, it was essential that proper conditions as regarded stresses in steel girders and so forth should be maintained in any building that was erected. It was in the highest degree desirable that there should be the fullest scientific attention to those matters, and, as he thought, an examination and probably a register of all men who were going to undertake the scientific side of architecture. On the other hand, he was a little inclined to feel that the Bill, though he was not going to oppose it, might perhaps in the future cramp the artistic side of architecture. After all, the great architects of the past were neither scientific nor registered. Right down through the whole history of architecture it would be found that in the great buildings of the past, in whatever period, from Babylonian days, through the Middle Ages, in this country and in Europe, the architect was almost essentially first an artist, and it was his creative genius, not measured by rule of thumb, not measured by scientific education of any kind, that caused him to design and build most marvellous buildings which were the wonder of the world. He (the speaker) was a little afraid, although the Government were not going to oppose the Bill, lest the closing of the architect's profession would have the effect of making that profession a close corporation. Law and medicine were both close corporations, but neither law nor medicine had very much to do with art. He hoped that the promoters of the Bill and the Council of the R.I.B.A. would very seriously consider this question, and would take the utmost possible means to prevent the stifling of artistic genius, wherever it might be found, although it might be in a member of a registered corporation. Dealing with some minor points in the Bill, the speaker said he thought it was worth while considering whether the term "architect" in the Bill should not be changed to "registered architect." That morning he had had an interview with a deputation from the Council of the R.I.B.A., and they told him that it was not their intention, and it was not the intention of the Bill, and that they were perfectly prepared in committee to make it clear that it was not their intention, to prevent anyone from building or designing, or charging for building or designing, a house or any other edifice, provided only that he did not call himself an architect and charge as such. If the title were limited to "registered architect" it would go a long way to meet the objections raised in the debate. He was, however, going to ask the House to adopt the suggestion that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. It was not altogether a public Bill, it was a Bill promoted by a particular organisation. They had, of course, had similar Bills before. There was the Opticians Bill, which had recently been referred to a Select Committee. He thought that it was in the interests of the public as a whole that the present Bill should receive that kind of consideration which a Select Committee alone could give it. The mere sending of a Bill to a Standing Committee upstairs, where everyone would be able to make speeches from pre-conceived ideas, might not proceed in producing a good Bill; but, on the other hand, there were great advantages in careful examination by a Select Committee, before whom the R.I.B.A. could themselves appear, either by counsel, if they wished, or by members of their own body, and before whom the builders, who he understood were strongly opposed to the Bill, could put their case. He was glad to be able to inform the Ho that the Council of the R.I.B.A. had him a few hours earlier and were quite pared to assent, and authorised him to that they assented to that course. In th circumstances it would be fair to ask House to give the Bill a second reading, then for the promoters to move that it referred to a Select Committee, where all technical matters might be fully conside and possibly afterwards it might be sidered either by a Standing Committee by a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Wallhead (Merthyr, Lab.) said the interests of the working people must safeguarded. If they were to have close porations they must be fairly open to e from every class of the community. T was a movement for the preservation of tage architecture. Probably many of t examples were not the work of architect all, but the outcome of local gifts of cr manship, accompanied by little, if scholastic attainments.

Sir R. Horne (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) it was of the highest importance that houses which were to be erected should only be good in respect to their design, that they should also be of a character would render life comfortable, and which people could rely as produced by best scientific methods. Both of those siderations justified the view that, in to secure an accomplished body of peopl protect the public, they should have a r tered body of architects. As it seemed t the desire of the House that the Bill sh go to a Select Committee he took no obje to that course.

Sir F. Rice (Harwich, U.) said that had been asked to present the views of Institute of Builders. As those views already been put forward during the de and as it had been decided to refer the to a Select Committee, he left the m there.

Mr. H. Williams (Reading, U.) suppo the Bill, and then Mr. Alexander, in vie what had been said by the Home Secre withdrew his motion for the rejection of Bill.

The Bill was thereupon read a second t and referred to a Select Committee.

RESTORATION OF TH TEMPLE OF NEPTUNI ROME

The Temple of Neptune, in the Piazz Pietra, Rome, near the Pantheon, is restored. Under the Popes, this building first used as a custom house; it is now Stock Exchange Building, and the seat o Chamber of Commerce of Rome. The te has been identified with that of Neptune, in the year 24 B.C., but reconstructed by Ha when he restored the monuments in the of Mars, destroyed by fire in the reign of T It stood within a spacious square bounde all sides by a great arcade, the walls of w were decorated with paintings of the exped of the Argonauts, while before the doors colossal pillars of yellow marble. The te had eight columns in front and fifteen on side, but only eleven columns, belonging t north side of the temple, are extant. enormous columns are now being exposed. in the interior the cell and huge blocks o ancient temple have come to light. Exc tions made in the external part of the bui have also yielded important results, for the of the columns have been discovered, at a d of five metres from the surface. The faca the old temple was ornamented with big st of female figures personifying the various vinces of the Roman Empire. Most of statues, which were unearthed many years in the adjoining square, and are now exhi in the Capitol Museum, will be restored to original places, so that the temple will p assume its old aspect.

BOOK REVIEWS

orgian Details of Domestic Architecture. Selected and photographed by F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.) 30s. net.

During recent years many quite important oks dealing with pre- and post-Palladian chitecture in England have appeared, and is book of "details" comes as a welcome pplement thereto. "It is not the inten-n," as Mr. Yerbury says in his three pages introduction, "to add yet another treatise the many already written on that phase of nglish domestic architecture covered by the ther elastic term "Georgian." He leaves e illustrations to speak for themselves after iefly reminding us that, throughout the ntry, and more particularly in London, the icious houses dating from the beginning of e eighteenth century till about 1830 are pidly being replaced by enormous blocks of ildings. Deplorable as these innovations ay ofttimes be, they are obviously inevitable. e writer and photographer who, as in this se, records the still surviving examples of Georgian" architecture renders yeoman ser-ce to the modern architect. There are 150 e plates, quite perfectly reproduced from otographs, and, counting those which are o to the page, they afford us nearly 200 ustrations of single houses, groups of houses d street vistas, together with doorways, bal-nies, iron gateways and railings, mantel-eces, panellings, and other interior fitments, d even a few furnished rooms. The diver-y of sources, geographically, from which ese illustrations are drawn, go far to show e tremendous influence of the fashionable etropolitan architects of the Georgian period buildings in far reaches of the country. Bath, in its fashionable quarters at least, as, and still is, essentially a Georgian city. ith all its modern improvement towards the ntre, the high town is to-day very much as was in its hey-day. Bath as Beau Nash d Beau Brummel saw it was the work of e sophisticated architects who designed hole streets and squares to the orders of althy patrons. Smaller towns and villages re often relied upon the inspiration drawn om the design books, published by such men Batty Langley, William Payn, Abraham ran, and William Halfpenny. This almost atuitous dissemination of architectural ideas s much in the same case as with the de-lopment of country-made furniture of the riod which was influenced by the design oks of Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepple-uite. It is an architectural education to lk up Milsom-street, Bath, to the Circus, ere the tall and stately Georgian houses round the central grass plat with its four ghty plane trees. Windsor, in its outer nge, is essentially Georgian, and that not ly because George III resided there in his stle for the better part of sixty years. Mr. Yerbury's illustrations are, in the ain, of the medium-sized houses in Town d the immediate Home Counties, and of se the country examples are in the lesser nger of demolition, from the mere fact that, general principles, there is scarcely likely be anything better to take their place. orgian Central London is rapidly disappear-g. Many fine old Bloomsbury houses have eady given place to mansion flats, and tall ce blocks, and the same may be said of tricts within the two or three mile radius ch as Kensington, Chelsea, Lambeth, Ken-ngton, and even places east of Aldgate mp. What place-name sounds more un-piring, architecturally, than Stepney? Two nerations ago Stepney Green was considered delectable suburb. Even now, exactly oppo-te Stepney Station on the north side of Com-rcial-road and fairly close to the old parish urch, there is a complete little Georgian burb to and from which, even up to thirty ars ago, self-respecting city clerks journeyed foot or by 'bus to and from their City ices. It may be objected that there is little ticeable beyond their pilastered doorways d rayed fanlights—that they are nothing more than terraced brick boxes with holes for windows. But these brick boxes posses an architectural balance which is always welcome; and scarcely a single Georgian doorway was made that is not likeable to-day. These tidy houses for tidy people, flush with the pavements, have no forecourts or impossible front gardens for the collection of wind-blown rubbish and, being of honest Georgian workmanship, are as habitable to-day as they were a hundred years ago.

The Anglo-American Year Book. (Published by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, at Aldwych House, W.C.2). Price 4 dollars, or 15s. net.

The Anglo-American Year Book for 1927 has made its reappearance and provides an excellent example of the indexing and arrangement of a mine of information on Anglo-American matters. Features of the issue are a preface by the Hon. Horace Lee Washington, American Consul-General in London, statistics reporting on Anglo-American trade in 1926, and there is also an alphabetical Commercial Directory of firms engaged in Anglo-American trade, likely to prove of value to business men engaged in the trade between the two countries.

Spons' Practical Builders' Pocket Book. (London: E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., 57, Haymarket.) 8s. 6d. net.

This reference book requires no introduction. It suffices to say that this—the fifth edition—is even more comprehensive and useful than its predecessors. The edition has been revised and brought up-to-date, each of the building trades being dealt with separately. Information on special subjects is given under separate headings and all official regulations which affect the carrying out of building work are included, while modern requirements in respect of the construction of factories are summarised. The book is arranged in alphabetical order as before, with extensive cross references and a complete table of contents.

Spons' Architects' and Builders' Pocket Price Book. (London: E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd., 57, Haymarket.) 5s. net.

This handbook, a companion to the "Practical Builders' Pocket Book," is one which architects and quantity surveyors have found indispensable in the past for pricing up materials. Every class of work, bricklaying, masonry, terra-cotta, carpentry, reinforced concrete, plumbing and gasfitting, electric wiring, &c., is included, while there is a very valuable section in which the price per foot cube is given for all classes of building both in London and the provinces. The book is well indexed and of a size suitable for the pocket.

THE BYZANTINE TRADITION

In his final lecture of this session's course on Ancient Architecture for the University of London at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P.R.I.B.A., followed the current of Byzantine architecture as it travelled from Constantinople in the east to the prosperous city of Venice further west, and to other art centres in Western Europe, where it had survived sporadically down to the present day. Venice, at the head of the Adriatic, was beautified by the devotion of her sons, who were not satisfied with a distant cathedral at Torcello, so, like the Romans, built their place of worship close to the ordinary place of congregation, in their case the Great Piazza of St. Mark's, where arose the great Byzantine Cathedral, like Venice herself, proud, dominating, and magnificent, in a blaze of colour, with its five gilded domes glittering in the sunshine against the blue of the sky. Within, brilliant mosaics told the tale of the creation in the dim, mysterious light that filtered through small eastern windows. Here carving and moulding gave way before the all-pervading colour scheme which sheathed vaults and domes alike, producing a marvellous effect of one harmonious whole.

The speaker referred to the chief monuments of Byzantine art in other lands—Greece, France, and even England—concluding with glimpses of the great Byzantine Cathedral of Westminster, impressive, he said, by reason of its vast internal proportions, and one day to be coated with mosaics in the Venetian manner, which would enable us to realise the generous contribution made by Italy's sun and skies to schemes of decoration. Meanwhile, in north-west Europe architecture of line and form remained of more value than architecture of colour, and was perhaps in better accord with the cold greys of our English climate.

LAW REPORTS

[King's Bench Division.]

(Before Mr. Justice Greer.)

BUILDERS' ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL ON QUESTION OF "WAGE-RATE DEFAULT."

In this action, in which Messrs. Bovis, Ltd., of Upper Berkeley-street, were awarded £25 damages for libel against Mr. Fred Thorne and others of the London Master Builders' Association, Mr. Stuart Bevan, on behalf of the defendants, applied for an order that the costs of the issue of malice should be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants. He said that the matter was covered by Order 65, Rules 1 and 2. The defendants had pleaded privilege, which was a good defence where the privilege was established, unless it was met by the allegation of malice which the plaintiffs raised.

His Lordship, after hearing arguments on the question which of the parties was entitled to the costs of the issue of malice, on which the jury had found in favour of the defendants, certified that the question of malice in the case was a separate issue in so far as it related to the libels which were published on privileged occasions and that the defendants were therefore entitled to recover their costs of that issue, such costs to be set off against those recoverable by the plaintiffs.

[Chancery Division.]

(Before Mr. Justice Clauson.)

ACTION AGAINST BUILDING OWNER FOR CONTRAVENTION OF BY-LAWS.

The Attorney-General v. Ellis.

This was an action brought by the Attorney-General at the relation of the Uxbridge Urban District Council for a declaration (and ancillary relief) that Mr. James Ellis, of Park Lodge, Uxbridge, by erecting or converting a building abutting on his premises was contravening the by-laws of the Council. The Attorney-General also asked for an injunction to prevent the defendant from allowing the building to remain in its existing form. It was stated that the defendant had converted some stables into two maisonettes, which, it was contended, were buildings within the meaning of the Public Health Acts. The defendant had not deposited the plans as required by the by-laws, and in addition it was urged the buildings were in breach of a number of by-laws.

The defence was that the buildings were not subject to the by-laws and did not come within any statutory definition which would make what the defendant had done a new building or the erection of a new building.

Mr. Justice Clauson held that the buildings came within the meaning of the by-laws and granted the relief claimed in the action with costs.

Auctioneer's Estate.

Mr. Robert Thomas Simpson, J.P., Horringer, Suffolk, carrying on business as an auctioneer and estate agent at Bury St. Edmunds, Attleborough, and Newmarket, left £56,848.

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

MODERN FRENCH DECORATIVE ART.

Mr. E. W. Hobbs, A.I.N.A., read a paper on this subject to the Design and Industries Association, at 6, Queen-square, on April 5. The lecturer said that his own impression was that the modern movement had its origin in England, was anticipated and preached by William Morris, and was taken to Germany by one of his students—Mathusious—where it developed. It then travelled through Belgium and found early publicity at the Ghent Exhibition in 1913. Frankly, the French did not entirely agree with this, but it was curious that many able critics, men like Albert Levy, Mousignac and others, admitted that it became important during 1913–1914. Then came the war and the oblivion of art. Later came the thankful ending, a return to sanity, and the birth of a new spirit in decorative art, a spirit conceived during a period of unexampled suffering, a spirit stimulated by the physical need for new things to repair the ravages of the battle areas. Behind it all was a desire to *forget the past*, to seek out new ways in peace, to express in wood, in metal, in stone, in a host of new or hitherto unused materials, something of the inmost feelings of a nation scarified by the devastating fires of war. Every European nation had felt the reverberations of that great catastrophe, all had responded in one way or another. It must not be supposed that the war was alone responsible for the modern movement, but it had been the cause in no slight degree for the commercial success of that movement—at least so far as France was concerned. The modern movement was deep-seated, was of great importance. It was more than a casual thing conditioned by exceptional circumstances; it was rather a conscious striving for freedom, for more practical things, things which more fittingly expressed the moods of to-day. In the present day, when luscious foods were served *en route* in mid-air, when floating palaces with the population of a town traversed the oceans of the world, when speech and vision were transmitted with the speed of light, when the scientist had done so much with new materials and with fresh applications of the old, should it be only the artist who lagged behind in the service of mankind? New times demanded new ways. new materials called for a new technique in construction. All these and more had contributed their part to the manifestation called the modern movement. French artists and designers had been very fortunate in one respect, and that was the exceptional publicity accorded to their efforts by the Great Exhibition in Paris during the summer of 1925.

One of the first requirements of that exhibition was that every piece should be new, free of any period style, as if the designers had been marooned on a desert island, devoid of memory, and had created fresh things free from traces of a past age. That exhibition was to many people an expression of something new—was the beginning—whereas it was a gigantic display resulting from the efforts of the previous few years.

It was, however, significant, because at that exhibition—or as a result of it—fresh forces were released in the world—the modern movement was no longer parochial but became a world force. To-day we were beginning to realise some of the inevitable developments of that exhibition. It seemed to the lecturer that there were many lessons to be learnt from Paris, 1925. The modern movement could be likened to a self-conscious child poised on the top of the world, exposed to every wind of criticism, unused to publicity, but endearing, fascinating in its naïvete. We also, as children, should approach the subject with an open mind, with a clear logic, and receptive, but once convinced, full of enduring enthusiasm.

The lecturer emphasised the versatility of the modern French designers relentlessly pursuing their ideals in every sphere of life—in architecture, in great ensembles, in every tiny detail—such as a string of beads, a door knob, a handbag. Always their aim was better things—things to use, to love, to admire, things with that enduring quality which begot the preciousness of a valued treasure.

The lecturer then showed on the screen and described examples of modern French interior decorative art as designed by various exponents, amongst them being Max Blondat, Char Plumet, Dunand, Primavera, Pierre Chareau, Dominique, Francis Jourdain, Maurice Dufrene, Rob Mallet Stevens, and many others. Then, by means of rough sketches, he proceeded to show the manner in which the French designer set to work on a piece. It was not enough to realise merely its purpose—in addition the questions of high lights, position, the style of the room, the tastes of the user—all those matters were gone into very thoroughly, and the piece then designed bearing all those points in mind.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Hobbs's paper, Mr. C. H. James said that from what the lecturer had said, modern French work seemed to be confined to people with incomes of £10,000 a year. In the examples shown, he had noticed the frequent use of strip lights, which, in themselves, were expensive. Mr. Hobbs, in reply to this point, said that while some pieces were undoubtedly very expensive—one small jewel-case he had in mind being priced at £450—in the main prices were reasonable; Chareau, for instance, whose workmen received the present equivalent of 4s. 2d. a day, produced furniture that was quite cheap.

Mr. W. Grimmond said that, in his opinion, the methods of design shown by Mr. Hobbs provided the reason why French furniture was so uncomfortable. It always looked as if it could not be sat down upon at all. The lecturer replied that that criticism might be made of the early work of 1925, but not so now. The French were sensible and would not buy useless stuff.

Mr. Price asked whether the design were incidental to the use or the use to the design to which the lecturer said that the French designer knew exactly what could be done with the material and went straight ahead.

The chairman, Mr. Hamilton Smith, said that, from the standpoint of the D.I.A., interesting as the French work was, its designers had started from opposite poles to those which the English craftsmen had promulgated during the last ten years. He felt that nine-tenths of the value of furniture was its function, and although one could not say didactically that a thing that was useful was of necessity beautiful, there was a great deal of truth in it. The French played up to the luxurious side of life, and had their eye on the exploitation of luxury. In the days of the Louis, luxuries were made largely for the King and the ladies of the rich, and he thought that in France women to-day controlled the mode. Fineness of design should be drawn out by the limitations imposed on the designer, for furniture was primarily a thing of use. He felt that French furniture was a beautiful fungus often producing fine colours, while English design was rather like a tree that had its roots in the nerves of human civilisation. He believed that the French changed their furniture as they changed their clothes. They used æsthetic logic in their design, whereas the English employed the logic of practicability.

In reply, the lecturer said that he could not see that super luxury had anything to do with French design. The cost in the main was not excessively high. The French designer had, as well as the Englishman, the knowledge for what the furniture was intended.

The chairman then closed the meeting with a vote of thanks to Mr. Hobbs, which was heartily accorded.

Dartmouth College.

The Admiralty announce that Mr. E. W. E. Kempson, M.C., B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., has been appointed Headmaster of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Born on October 22, 1878, Mr. Kempson was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge.

EXHIBITION NOTES

BRITISH WATER COLOURS AT MILAN.

The third biennial International Exhibit of Watercolour Art is being held this spr at Milan, being organised by the two lead art societies of that city, the "Associat of Lombard Acquerellists" and the "Soci of the Fine Arts." The British section, in previous years, has again been entrus to Mr. Selwyn Brinton, F.R.S.A., as de gate, assisted by Mr. Harold Bromhead, acting secretary. A representative collecti of British watercolours, some thirty-five dr ings in all, has now been arranged to exhibited in Milan. The artists c tributing this year include Sir Herb Hughes-Stanton, R.A. (President of British section of this Exhibition), M Russel Flint, A.R.A. (Vice-President), a Hely Smith, William Walcot, Cecil Hu Paul Nash, Moffat Lindler, Claud Fligi Harry Watson, Ethelbert White, and Fra Spenlove-Spenlove are showing in this s tion. The women artists include Mrs. Burleigh; Miss Ethel Walker, who has be recently showing at the Redfern Galler Miss Pauline Konody, who had a very su cessful show this winter at the Brook-stre Galleries, and Miss Bridget Keir, who aga has an exhibition next May at Walker Galleries. Her Majesty Queen Mary, patroness of this British section, has e pressed her interest in the drawings whi are being sent to Milan; and, as on previo occasions, had last week a selection of the sent by command to Buckingham Palace f her inspection.

GOUPIL GALLERY.

The exhibition of sculpture and drawings David Evans at the Goupil Gallery is a m interesting one, for it illustrates very well t ability of this gifted artist. Here is evider of a living force in modern sculpture, whi includes such varied accomplishment as t fine group of rugged labour in the Ro Menders, the refined low relief in Primave some beautiful busts, and an excellently balanc fountain design. Whether in his forcil archaic treatments, his refined low reliefs, or t simple directness of natural forms, this art seems equally at home. He should find ma commissions in decorative sculpture, but in wh ever direction his activities may lead we must ho that his present accomplishments are only t forerunners of an output which shall bring for all the best that is in him. "Prix de Rom sculpture is here exemplified in one of its m distinguished results.

The pictures by Isabel Codrington, at t Fine Art Society's, show the work of a gift artist who essays painting with much succ in a variety of subjects. In some of her st life paintings the treatment could hardly surpassed in tone and colour; her graph expression of strongly-marked portrait stud may look rather over-painted, but they a vivid and good in colour; her landscapes r to quite a high level in some cases; so that h paintings show a remarkable versatility.

New India House.

The construction of the new India House a site in Aldwych, next to Bush House, will be this summer. Plans for the building are neari completion, and Sir Herbert Baker, architect the new Delhi, and Sir Atul Chatterjee, Hi Commissioner for India, are settling final dete of the design. In general appearance the n building will not be dissimilar to Bush Hou so it is said, and any jarring break in archit ture will be avoided. It will be of six or eig stories, will house about 300 persons, and w probably cost about £300,000. Indian wo panelling work will be used for the inter decorations, together with native rugs a ornaments.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XIV

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

Section 63.—Means of escape at top of high ildings.

This section in the Act of 1894 has been ealed and section 7 of the London Building ıendment Act, 1905, substituted.

Section 7 of the 1905 Act is as follows :—

(1) Every new building (except a dwelling-ıse occupied as such by not more than one ıily) which is

(*a*) A high building ; or

(*b*) A building in which sleeping accommoda-n is provided for more than 20 persons or ich is occupied or constructed or adapted to occupied by more than 20 persons or in which re than 20 persons are employed or which is ıstructed or adapted for the employment rein of more than 20 persons, shall be pro-ded in accordance with plans approved by the ıncil, &c., with all such means of escape there-m in case of fire as can be reasonably required der the circumstances of the case. (Here low particulars of notices and plans to be ɔmitted to the L.C.C. showing proposed means escape and their consent or refusal of such plication.)

(2) No upper storey in any high building (not ng of the class referred to in paragraph (*b*) of ɔsection (1) of this section and no part of any ilding of the class referred to in the said para-ph shall be occupied or let for occupation til the Council shall have issued a certificate . that such building has been provided with ans of escape in accordance with plans proved as aforesaid by the Council . . . and at the conditions (if any) . . . . have been mplied with.

(3) If by reason of any structural alteration addition of a substantial character of or to y certified building. . . the sleeping accom-ɔdation in such building is substantially in-eased and the risk of fire in such building or e difficulty of escaping therefrom in case of e is thereby substantially increased or if the mber of persons occupied or employed or relling in the upper storeys . . . is sub-ntially increased and the risk of fire . . . e., or difficulty of escaping . . . of if by reason any change of circumstances . . .or if by ıson of any material change in the mode of er of any certified building the risk of fire . or the difficulty of escape is substantially reased . . . then and in any of such events e certificate issued by the Council . . . in pect of such building shall thenceforth be id and of none effect and such building shall nceforth cease to be a new building and be emed to be an existing building.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall thorize the Council to require (in the case a building being a high building and not ng a building of the class referred to in ragraph (*b*) subsection (1) of this section any ans of escape from any storey other than an per storey.

Section 9.—Protection against fire in certain sting buildings. . . . Any existing building cept a dwelling house occupied as such by more than one family) which is—

(*a*) A high building ; or,

(*b*) A building in which sleeping accom-dation is provided for more than 20 persons which is occupied by more than 20 persons n which more than 20 persons are employed Council if in their opinion such building is provided with proper and sufficient means escape therefrom in case of fire, may at any e serve on the owner of such building a ice requiring him to provide such means of ape as can be reasonably required under the umstances of the case.

ny such notice shall specify in detail the uirements of the Council and the owner, . . . (shall execute such works, or can eal, or submit alternative proposals).

(2) This section deals with penalties, etc.

(3) The Council shall keep at the County Hall a register . . . . of all orders made under this section.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall authorise the Council to require in the case of a building (being a high building and not being a building of the class referred to in paragraph (*b*) of subsection (1) of this section) any means of escape from any storey other than an upper storey.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Provision of Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

Section 14.—(This Act provides means of escape from factories, etc., and can be enforced by the L.C.C.)

(1) Every factory erected after January 1, 1891, in which more than 40 persons are employed and every workshop erected after January 1, 1896, and in which more than 40 persons are employed must be furnished with a certificate from the district council of the district in which the factory or workshop is situate . . . is provided with such means of escape in case of fire . . . as can reasonably be required under the circumstances of each case, etc.

(2) With respect to all factories and workshops to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply and in which more than 40 persons are employed . . . the district council concerned must from time to time ascertain that such premises comply with this Act and gives power to owner to carry out such requirement notwithstanding any agreement with occupier.

(3) In case of a difference of opinion between the owner of the factory or workshop and the Council the difference can be referred to arbitration under the terms set forth.

(4) Provides as to how cost is to be contributed by owner or occupier.

(5) Provides for enforcing the foregoing provisions of this section.

(6) The means of escape in case of fire provided in any factory or workshops shall be maintained in good condition and free from obstruction, etc.

(7) For the purposes of this section the whole of a tenement factory or workshop shall be deemed to be one factory or workshop and the owner shall be substituted for the occupier.

(8) How expenses incurred by Councils are to be defrayed.

15. By-laws for means of escape from fire. Every district council shall in addition to any powers which they possess with reference to the prevention of fire have power to make by-laws providing for means of escape from fire in the case of any factory or workshop and sections 182 to 186 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall apply to any by-laws so made.

16. Doors of factory or workshops to open from inside. (Doors, excepting sliding doors, shall open outwards and shall not be locked during working hours.)

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, extends the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, so as to include laundries and other institutions

Section 1, subsection 29.—Laundries carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain or carried on as ancillary to another business or incidentally to the purpose of any public institution.

Section 5 (1).—Where in any premises forming part of an institution carried on for charitable or reformatory purposes and not being premises subject to inspection by or under the authority of any Government department any manual labour is exercised in or incidentally to the making altering repairing ornamenting finishing washing cleaning or adapting for sale of articles not intended for the use of the institution the provisions of the principal Act shall subject to the provisions of this Act apply to those premises notwithstandisg that the work carried on therein is not carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain or that the persons working therein are not working under a contract of service or apprenticeship.

SUGAR BEET FACTORIES

At a meeting of the Surveyors' Institution, held on April 11, Mr. G. Turville Brown read a paper on "The British Sugar Beet Industry," in the course of which he gave a short description of a typical beet-sugar factory. The bulk of the sugar produced in England at present, he said, was manufactured by what was known as the diffusion process. The size of such a factory varied from a capacity of 600 to 700 tons a day of beet up to 1,500. A typical factory of this kind would require a site of 60 to 80 acres on which would be placed the main factory containing all the essential machinery for the working and slicing of the roots, for the diffusion of juice from the slices, for the purification of the juice, and the boiling and subsequent crystallisation of the sugar. There would be a large sugar store where the finished product would be delivered, and which would be under the charge of a Custom House official, without whose certificate that the duty has been paid, no sugar would be able to be removed. There would also be, separate from the main factory, a large building for the drying of the pulp and the storage of the dried pulp in bags, and metal or concrete molasses tanks of adequate size. The site also would contain the beet flumes on which the raw beet as brought in by rail, road or water, would be placed, the sidings for the use of the railway company and of the sugar company, and the settling ponds wherein the lime used in purification, and the earth brought in on and washed off the raw beets, would be settled before the clear effluent was turned back into the nearest watercourse.

The first essential to be taken into account was the suitability of the site as a centre of beet supply. Every shilling of cost for rail, road or water carriage was a matter of great importance, and it was therefore desirable that factories should be placed in centres where the necessary beet would be grown as close to them as possible. It was probable that a radius of 25 miles from the factory was as far as should be counted upon. The site of the factory should be level and free from roads, footpaths and rights-of-way across it. It should have a long frontage to a railway in a position where the railway company could work the traffic easily and, if possible, at a point where signalling facilities were already established. An important point was that the site should adjoin, or be in close proximity to, a good main road. It was highly essential that the foundations provided should be above suspicion, as the effects of a bad settlement might be disastrous. The weight of the buildings and machinery was very considerable, and in some of the factories there were steel stanchions each carrying a load of 150 tons. There were many miles of piping containing steam or liquid under pressure.

Water supply for a factory of 1,500 tons a day should not be less than 3½ million gallons a day, though it was possible to reduce this amount by using the beet-washing water twice or three times. Of this quantity about 400,000 to 500,000 gallons would be required for process purposes, the remainder being for washing only. For process purposes fresh water of good quality was needed, but for washing beet it had been found possible to use a slightly brackish water. Effluent from a sugar factory required special treatment. Factory-owners were giving this matter their most careful consideration.

Town-planning Council.

The National Housing and Town-planning Council has arranged a series of regional conferences of local authorities in different parts of England and Wales. The centres to be visited are London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Nottingham, Plymouth, Bristol, Portsmouth, Cambridge, Cardiff, and Llandudno. Subjects to be considered include the administration of the Housing Acts, the maintenance of good standards of planning and design, slum problems, rural housing, the preservation of rural England, and town and regional planning.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Trench Excavation.

Sir,—What is a fair price for excavating a trench per yard, and is this measured solid or taken as 1½ yds. per yard after dug? The trench in question is 72 yds. long, 12 ft. wide at top, and 2 ft. wide at bottom. At one end was a hedge 66 ft. long, which has been taken down and roots grubbed up for 30 ft.; remainder chopped off level with ground. There was an oak tree at the other end of trench which has been taken out. The tree was about 25 ft. high and 1 ft. diameter.

W. H. E.

[The custom is to measure the trench *rett* at per yard cube. To dig and throw out, say, 2s. 6d. yd. cube. To fill into barrows and wheel and deposit, say, 50 yds. run, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per yd. cube. Get a timber merchant to buy the oak tree and cut it down. Allow extra for grubbing up the roots, say, £3 to £5. The small roots must be valued in the site. If the sides of the trench are to be "trimmed," allow 4d. to 6d. per yd. super.]

Design of Roof Trusses.

Sir,—Would one of your correspondents be good enough to let me know of any text book giving simple arithmetical methods for the calculation and design of roof trusses, more particularly for steel trusses for buildings of, say, 30 ft. to 60 ft. span?

Assistant.

Rule of Thumb for Pricing Timber.

Sir,—Each of your two correspondents on this subject, in your issue of March 25, makes a slight error. To find the price per cubic foot from the price per standard, Mr. Barron should deduct 1 for every 33, not 32.

Example.— £22 per standard (2s. 8d
add ½ 11 cub. ft. exactly)

33

Deduct 1 for every 33—

1

—— = 2s. 8d. per cub. ft. exactly.

32d.

In pricing a foot lineal of any scantling given the price per standard, Mr. Atkinson should add, for "absolute accuracy," 1/99th, not 1 per cent.

Example.—6 in. by 2 in. at £33 per standard (4d. per ft. lineal exactly)—

Method	.33
Multiply by 6 by 2 = 12	
	3.96
Add 1/99th	.04
	4.00 per ft. lineal.

This latter arises from the fact that 240 (number of pence in £1) × 99 = 23,760, which is the number of feet lineal of 1 in. by 1 in. in a standard.

These errors do not, of course, affect the practical value of the methods explained. I simply point them out as a matter of academic interest.

Ivor R. Edwards, L.I.O.B.

Dampcourse.

Sir,—I have recently observed a block of houses in course of erection in which there was no dampcourse. The construction was in well-made concrete blocks 6–1 and bedded in lime mortar gauged with a little cement. In course of conversation the builder assured me of his confidence that the construction was sufficiently non-porous to justify the omission, but I have grave doubts upon the subject. Have any of your readers come across a similar treatment in modern work, and, if so, have there been any bad results?

Thomas.

Oak Sills.

Sir,—Is there any sound measure to be taken to prevent oak sills splitting with the weather, when the finish is not to be paint but a preserving stain? I think it is almost impossible to get oak of any bulk in section which will not split under the hot sun.

Question.

Penalty Clause.

Sir,—I have been informed that any variation on the building contract, however slight, has the effect of vitiating the contract as far as the time limit and penalty are concerned. If this is correct it would account for the phenomenon that in twenty years' experience I have never known a penalty enforced; but I should like to know if it is indeed correct?

Speed-up.

Malting Buildings.

Sir,—I should be grateful if any of your correspondents could refer me to an up-to-date text book upon the subject of maltings and malting practice. I have old text books upon the subject, but have no doubt that science has advanced in this as in other trades, and that there is much to be learnt to bring matters up-to-date.

Planner.

Returning Bills of Quantities.

[Reply to "Irregular," April 8.]

Sir,—It is not irregular for an invitation to tender to contain a stipulation that the tender must be accompanied with the bills of quantities fully priced out. Its object is, obviously, to compare and analyse the unit prices of the various tenders before one is accepted. It must be remembered that an invitation to tender is an offer to receive offers only, and however unreasonable a stipulation may be, since no legal liability attaches to the invitor if no tender is accepted, it follows that if the bills of quantities are detached as suggested "Irregular" has no legal remedy if the invitor fails to consider his estimate Also he is under no legal liability if he detaches the bills of quantities, though, as pointed out, he risks his tender not being taken into consideration by non-fulfilment of the conditions of the invitation to tender.

Law.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

Leasehold Reform.

The Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, which contains the Government's new proposals for leasehold reform, has been read a second time in the House of Commons by 240 votes to 83. It was opposed by the Labour Party, who contended that its provisions did not go far enough, and that it should apply to all premises. The Solicitor-General, replying on behalf of the Government, said that all reasonable suggestions would be welcomed and would be favourably considered in Committee.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, who introduced the Bill, said that the leasehold system, when worked by an ideal landlord, was very largely an ideal system. But there were—and that was the reason for the Bill—cases where an unscrupulous landlord was prepared to take advantage of the position of the tenant, in particular when the time came for the making of an alteration to the premises, or the renewal of his lease. The object of the Bill was to put all landlords in the same category as the ideal or good landlord. There were restrictions imposed by landlords on the development and improvement of leasehold property which, in the twentieth century, the Government thought should not be imposed. There were, in many leases, covenants forbidding structural alterations, without the consent of a landlord. The Bill proposed that on all such questions the tenant might appeal to an independent tribunal. The tenant would, in fact, be protected by the Bill against the action of a harsh or unconscionable landlord either in regard to goodwill or improveme or restrictive covenants.

Protecting the Countryside.

Mr. Day asked the Minister of Trans whether, in view of the disfigurement of English countryside by the erection of pe pumps in excess of the needs of motor users would suggest action to the local authorities v a view to this form of annoyance being abat

Colonel Ashley said he fully sympathised v the hon. member's objection to any disfig ment of the English countryside, but he did think that any Government Department or l authorities generally had power to prevent erection of petrol pumps on private property the ground of disfigurement. So far as cerned their erection on land dedicated to highway his views were contained in a circ which he caused to be sent to all high authorities some time ago.

Mr. R. Young asked the Minister of He whether he had received resolutions from r district councils requesting that power be gi to them and other local authorities to refer b or to reject plans of buildings presented to t for their approval which threaten the beaut the countryside; whether the matter received consideration; and what answer been sent to the petitioning authorities.

Sir H. Barnston said that resolutions fro number of rural district councils had received. It was possible at present for l authorities to obtain certain powers under t planning schemes for preventing the erectio disfiguring buildings. Legislation would required for any wider action, and the Mini could not promise to undertake that at present time.

Rural Housing.

Major Glyn asked which were the cou councils that had put into force the Hous (Rural Workers) Act.

Mr. Chamberlain said that draft sche under the Act had so far been submitted by county councils and had been provision approved. A further 26 county councils schemes actually under consideration, but t had not yet been submitted for approval. following were the county councils which received approval to draft schemes under Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926:—Angle Carmarthen, Cumberland, Kent, Lin (Holland), Lincoln (Lindsey), Somerset, Sur Sussex (East), Worcester, Yorks (East Ridi Yorks (North Riding).

Building Societies and the Subsidy.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck asked Minister of Health whether he had consid the cases of those public utility societies wh for the purpose of providing houses for the p limited the interest payable on their shares loan stock to 2½ or 3 per cent.; and whethe view of the fact that the whole of the capit these societies had to be raised by subscript he would consider making an exception in t favour when the housing subsidy was reduce October, 1927.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he was aware of efforts which were being made by var philanthropic bodies to provide houses at rentals for the poorer section of the commu and he was of opinion that those efforts worthy of every encouragement. He had power to make such an exception as Lor Cavendish-Bentinck contemplated. He w anticipate, however, that the reduction of sidy would result in a reduction of prices so the activities of those bodies would be facilit rather than prejudiced.

The House Shortage.

Mr. Gibbins asked for the latest figure houses required to meet the present short

Sir K. Wood said that reliable figures a the present shortage of houses were not a able, but the present annual rate of h construction was, in the opinion of the M ter, very much in excess of the normal an requirements, and considerable progress therefore being made towards overta arrears.

THE BUILDING TRADE

BY-LAWS RELATING TO BUILDINGS AND STREETS.—XV

n these articles we have been only able to ch upon certain points contained in the ort of the Committee on Building By-laws, it may be of service to give the Summary Recommendations contained in the Report, h references to the observations contained n them in these articles, but there is a e to the recommendations set out in the mmary which we give first.

fter stating that in Chapter IX it is in- ded to summarise the recommendations, the ort proceeds: "First reiterating that both the drafting of their model series and by ir practice in revision and confirmation of laws made by local authorities the Local vernment Board (now the Ministry) have our opinion done as much as can be done ler the existing law to avoid hardships and iculties in the control of building and de- opment and that such improvements as are uired in the system can in consequence be ried into effect only after legislation. It l be seen that almost every one of our sug- tions involves legislation and that most of m are for alterations in the machinery of trol by which it may be brought up to date l put in order, our view being that no olutionary changes have been shown to be irable."

The Recommendations.

1) That the statutes in the general law horising the making of by-laws be con- idated (Para. 17, Art. II).

2) That any obvious gaps in the existing vers be stopped up and clear deficiencies be nedied (Paras. 12 and 17, Art. II).

3) That in particular the existing statutory initions of "new building" be taken into nsideration with a view to such an amend- nt as will secure that works which cannot sonably be subjected to the control properly plied to the erection of a new building are classed as such (Paras. 16 and 17, Art.).

4) That certain powers relevant to the sub- t of our inquiry which have been incor- rated in common form clauses in local Acts made available in the general law (Paras. and 100, Art. IV), and that the existing ctice of Parliament not to give special local vers for purposes which can be secured by laws under the general law be maintained ra. 98, Art. IV).

5) That all sections in Acts of Parliament ing powers with respect to new streets and ldings should, so far as possible, take the pe of authorising by-laws to be made; that relation to the control of streets and build- s by-laws made by the local authority and firmed by the Ministry should be recog- d as the standard method of control to the lusion (unless by-laws are clearly the less ropriate method) of direct statutory pro- ons, of discretion, and of regulations ra. 21, Art. IV), and that where Parlia- nt is satisfied that new local Act powers essential they should, whenever possible, in the shape of a by-law-making power. t local Act sections within our terms of rence be required to be printed and sup- d without charge as by-laws are (Para. 98, IV).

6) That when a clause in this shape is wn to the satisfaction of the Local Legis- on Committee to be unsuitable, any powers n with respect to new streets and build- s should be limited in point of time with er to the Ministry to extend the time by er (not provisional) (Para. 101).

7) That regulations, as distinct from by- s, be abolished in matters within our terms eference (Para. 22, Art. IV).

8) That the distinction between urban orities and rural authorities in respect of their by-law-making powers be abandoned, leaving it to the Ministry, under section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to refuse to allow unnecessary or unsuitable by-laws proposed by an authority of either class (Paras. 14 and 15, Art. III).

(9) That in the Act for the foregoing purposes, when it has enumerated the specific topics on which it is considered by-laws should be made, there should be a section giving power to the Ministry to add other topics by Provisional Order, as they can now do when a specific by-law-making power is given in a local Act (Para. 17, Art. II).

(10) That section 44 of the Housing, etc., Act, 1909, which gives the Ministry power in certain circumstances to require the repeal of an existing by-law, be amended so as to get rid of the words which have prevented the power from being an effective one; the power being at the same time so extended that advantage may be taken of it in relation to other buildings as well as houses for the working classes (Para. 35, Art. V).

(11) That a time limit, according to their date of confirmation, be put on the continuance of all by-laws coming within our terms of reference, including those to be confirmed hereafter (Para. 35, Art. VI).

(12) That in order to facilitate the amendment of existing local Act provisions within our terms of reference, the Ministry be given power, after a local inquiry, to make amending Orders which in the absence of opposition need not be provisional (Para. 104). That where it is desired merely to repeal a local Act section for the purpose of replacing it by a by-law to the making of which the section is an obstacle, local inquiry may be dispensed with and the repeal may be effected by a provision included in the certificate of confirmation of the by-laws (Para. 106).

(13) That a local authority who reject a plan should be required to specify in writing the particular respect in which its carrying out would be illegal (Para. 39, Art. VI).

(14) That on a joint request from the local authority and the person whose plan has been rejected, the Ministry be empowered to decide (subject to the power to state a case for the High Court if the Ministry see fit) whether the rejection is or is not lawful; that any such decision be binding on both parties, and on any Court before which the question whether the particular plan complies with the law may come (Para. 40, Art. VII).

(15) That failing an agreement to refer the legality of the rejection to the Ministry, either party be given the right to apply to a Court of summary jurisdiction with appeal to Quarter Sessions for a declaration whether the rejection was or was not lawful; that any declaration so obtained be binding except in the High Court (Para. 43, Art. VII).

(16) That in relation to by-laws as to the level width and construction of new streets, binding force should be given to conditions embodied in the by-laws (*e.g.*, in urban model clause 6) and adopted by the developing owner under which he has obtained the benefit of a reduction of the general requirements of such by-laws (Para. 68, Arts. XII, XIII, XIV).

(17) That by-laws be authorised for fixing the distance between the buildings in new streets, and that the Public Health (Building in Streets) Act be repealed (Para. 68, Arts. XIII, XIV).

(18) That power be given to prevent a street once laid out in accordance with the by-laws from being altered in such a way that if at first so made it would have contravened the by-laws (Para. 72, Art. XIV).

(19) That clauses with respect to new streets should so far as practicable include provisions to secure that at the stage of laying out some construction work of at least an elementary character be done (Para. 64, Art. XI).

(20) That following on this, local authorities should in relation to the taking over of a street under section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or under the Private Street Works Act, 1892: (i) be required when putting forward their constructional by-laws to formulate in advance a maximum specification or specifications on compliance with which or with the appropriate one they will take over streets and that such specification should be submitted for the approval of the Ministry under section 184 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in the same manner as a by-law (Para. 65, Art. XI); (ii) not be allowed to require at the stage of taking over the destruction of work executed in accordance with the by-laws or with such specification at the stage of laying out and still in good condition (Para. 64, Art. XI).

(21) That it be made the duty of every local authority to adopt at least some building by-laws, and that periodical returns be made to the Ministry of the number of plans submitted in accordance therewith; that machinery be introduced whereby in default of the making of necessary by-laws the Ministry may put in force by Order provisions which shall have effect as if they were by-laws made by the authority (Paras. 108 and 109, Art. IX).

(22) That if a local authority makes default in the enforcement of by-laws the Ministry shall have power as they already have in London with regard to by-laws made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to appoint the County Council to execute the by-laws in place of the local authority (Para. 110, Art. IX). That if a local authority neglect or decline to enforce a particular by-law in a proper case, the County Council or any ratepayer or inhabitant of the district be empowered to take proceedings to enforce it, suitable provision being made as to the reimbursement of costs (Para. 116, Art. IX).

(23) That the existing exemption in the model by-laws in favour of buildings erected under the Improvement of Land Acts be deleted, and, as by-laws are revised, be gradually swept away (Paras. 83, 84). That the other existing exemptions in favour of buildings in which various Departments of the Government are interested be reconsidered, and be made, where necessary, the subject of negotiation with the Departments concerned with the object of securing that as a rule all buildings, even if erected by a public body for a public purpose, shall come within the purview of the local authority. That no new exemption be given in favour of buildings erected in accordance with plans approved by any Government Department (Para. 94). That the existing exemptions be revised so as to secure if possible compliance with drainage and certain other necessary by-laws (Para. 94).

We have set out the summary of recommendations as given in the Report in full, with references to the paragraphs in the Report and also reference to those recommendations we have discussed in these articles, as it may form an index to the paragraphs discussed in these articles, although it will be seen we have by no means touched upon all the paragraphs in the Report. But it must be observed that the summary contained in the Report does not cover all the recommendations in the Report. For instance, no mention is made in the summary of the recommendations contained in Paragraph 113 as to how in every district progressive by-laws are to be secured, which we set out in our ninth article.

We must conclude this series of articles on the same note we sounded in our introductory article; they have been written in no dogmatic spirit, and any observations or suggestions we have made have been put forward tentatively to invite discussion. The whole subject bristles with difficulties, and our wish has been to revive discussion on the valuable Re-

port of the Committee on Building By-laws rather than to attempt any criticism of a document of such weight. Sooner or later the Public Health Acts are certain to be consolidated and a settlement of the questions raised in this Report should precede consolidation. Indeed, we think the most convenient course would be to deal with the by-law questions as soon as possible in a separate Bill, which, even if it did not pass into an Act, would secure the subject being cut and dried before consolidation actually is effected.

We are conscious that we have performed the task we set out on very imperfectly, but we shall feel we have accomplished something if the result of these articles is to rescue from the oblivion of the pigeon-hole, and invite discussion upon, one of the most carefully prepared and valuable Reports any Departmental Committee has ever produced.

DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SITES

In the course of a paper on "The Economics of the Land," read before the Auctioneers and Estates Agents' Institute on March 31, Mr. David M. Lawrance, B.Sc., said a practical consideration of prime importance in relation to urban site rents was the extent to which the land might legally be developed. We should in many cases arrive at a purely fictitious estimate of economic rent if we assumed that every site could necessarily be developed in the most profitable manner. The terms of a restrictive covenant or the provisions of a town-planning scheme, for example, might restrict the uses to which the land might be put and prohibit the erection of that type of building which would best exploit its possibilities. If land could only legally be used for agricultural or accommodation purposes, that was the user which determined its economic rent, however ripe it might be for the erection of house or shop property. Similarly, the existence of an easement would affect the economic rent of a site by reason of the restriction it might impose on development. The whole question of the effect of private contracts and legal enactments on urban site rents offered a fascinating subject for research. A single example from the immediate present might serve to illustrate the practical issues involved. As from January 1, 1926, the Law of Property Act, 1925, had afforded a means for securing the release of lands from obsolete and unreasonable restrictive covenants, the modification or removal of which involved no real hardship to those entitled to the nominal benefit of them. The effect of this provision must be that in many cases land which was formerly restricted to a type of user quite unsuited to it under present conditions was now capable of development for purposes which exploited its situational advantages to the full. A certain element of value latent in the land had been released from the artificial restrictions which formerly prevented its realisation. What would formerly have been a purely theoretical view of the economic rent had been converted into a practical estimate of the present annual value of the site. It was possible that in many cases this vital change had passed unnoticed, or at any rate unexploited. There had, as yet, been little experience of the operation of the Act. Landowners and speculators might be slow to realise its possibilities or disinclined to put them to the test. But it was not, he thought, taking too theoretical a view of the matter to suggest that in all cases to which section 84 of the Act had any real application there already existed an increase in economic rent which it required only the procedure prescribed by the Act to realise in terms of market value.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.

The summer meeting of this institution will take place at the North-Eastern Centre, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from June 14–17, 1927. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. P. F. Rowell, Secretary, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, W.C.2.

THE TRADE UNION AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL

The Government have introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to Trade Unions and Trade Disputes, and although it is certain to arouse opposition and to be the subject of controversy, we think it will be found to be a moderate measure, especially if a broad view is taken of its provisions, that is to say, if the evils it is intended to remedy are kept in sight, and those who oppose it are asked the simple question whether the converse of its provisions are either fair or desirable.

Clause 1, subclause (1), is as follows: "It is hereby declared that any strike having any object beside the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged is an illegal strike if it is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government or to intimidate the community or any substantial portion of the community, and that it is illegal to commence or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of, any such illegal strike. For the purposes of the foregoing provision a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of persons in that trade or industry." We know that it is claimed in some quarters that the general or sympathetic strike has been legal for some period before the passing of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, but that this is not the case we think can be proved by the fact that in that Act it was thought necessary to introduce words which would legalise it, as that Act, as is well known, was inspired by the Labour Party.

Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, provides: "An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime"; there was no definition of what was a "trade dispute" and it is strong evidence that this Act was only considered to apply to disputes between workmen and their employers, or as the Bill puts it, "disputes within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged," and it was found necessary to introduce a definition of "trade dispute" in the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, which would embrace a strike outside those limits.

Section 5, subsection (3), defines the expression "trade dispute" as follows: "In this Act and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression 'trade dispute' means any dispute between employers or workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person, and the expression 'workmen' means all persons employed in trade or industry, *whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises*; and in section 3 of the last-mentioned Act the words 'between employers and workmen' shall be repealed." These latter words, "whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises," form the charter of the general or sympathetic strike, and it is since the passing of that Act that it has come into being.

The nation, including the Trade Unions, has recently experienced a general strike and is still suffering from the effects of it most seriously; and on this subsection what has to be considered is whether the converse of this clause indicates a desirable state of affairs—that is to say, that the law should be "a strike is legal even if it is designed or calculated to coerce the Government or to intimidate the community or any substantial portion of it and it is legal to supply sums for the purpose."

Subclause (2) renders any person who declares, instigates, furthers or takes part in a strike declared in subsection (1) to be illegal liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Subclause (3) declares that the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, shall not, nor shall the second proviso to subsection (1) of section 2 of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, apply to any act done in contemplation of furtherance of a strike which is by this Bill declared to be illegal, and any such Act shall not be deemed for the purpose of any enactment to be done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

In the Trade Disputes Act, as well as the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, the immunity for acts done depends upon the act having been done "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute," but section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act, which prevents any action for any tortious act being entertained in any Court as against a trade union or any of its members or officials thereof, is without this limitation (Vacher & Sons *v.* London Society of Compositors, 1912, A.C. 107; *The Builder*, November 22, 1912); the above subclause therefore appears to touch section 4 of the Trade Disputes Act to this extent, that if a tortious act is committed in a strike declared illegal by subclause (1), then a civil action can be entertained in the Courts for the wrong committed; but we think it is evidence of the moderation shown in this Bill that except in this one particular the immunity from action granted by section 4 to trade unions and trade unionists alone out of the whole community has been left untouched.

The mention of the Emergency Powers Act appears to have been introduced solely to prevent controversy. The somewhat extraordinary contention has recently been put forward that the Emergency Powers Act, which enables emergency orders to be made to secure the essentials of life to the community when they are threatened by any body of persons, legalises the general strike, because it also provides that no such regulation shall make it an offence for any person to take part in a strike.

Clause 2 of the Bill relates to what may be called victimisation. No person refusing to take part in any strike which by the Act is declared to be illegal shall be by reason of such refusal or by reason of any action taken by him under this clause subject to expulsion from any trade union or society or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled, or liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society or anything to the contrary in the rules of a trade union or society notwithstanding.

Granted that a strike is illegal which is designed to coerce the Government or to intimidate the community as laid down in clause 1, it follows that some protection is reasonable for persons who refuse to take part in an illegal act when those persons are members of a trade union and subject to certain discipline by such societies. Subclause (2) of this second clause provides that no provision of the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1917, limiting the proceedings that may be entertained by any Court, and nothing in the rules of a trade union or society requiring the reference of disputes to arbitration, shall apply to any proceeding for enforcing any right or exemption secured by this clause, and in any such proceeding the Court may, in lieu of ordering a person who has been expelled from membership of a trade union or society to be restored to membership, order the

e paid out of the funds of the trade union ociety such sum by way of compensation mages as the Court thinks just.

e may mention that in the above citation e Acts, the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, is ded, as it can be cited as one of the e Union Acts. This subsection is neces- to give the Courts jurisdiction, for under Trade Union Acts, generally speaking, the ts at present have no jurisdiction over we may term domestic matters of the ns.

e see it is already asserted that this Bill create class ill-feeling, but there is no ion of class about it; the provisions we just noted are intended to afford protec- to members of the same class and to e them freedom of action. In this con- on it may be interesting to see what was iew of the Liberal Attorney-General when Trade Disputes Act was first introduced Bill. He characterised section 4 of that which prevents an action for a tortious being brought against a trade union or its bers as "a proposal to create class privi- , an inconsistent policy for a democratic rnment to adopt." It is against the ests of anyone that any body of persons ld be placed in a position outside the law, it is against the interests of the members ose societies as much as if not more than ne else. A body placed outside the law e first to victimise its own members, but law recognises no class, and therefore is greatest instrument for securing equality een all classes.

order to understand clause 3, it is neces- first to refer to the Conspiracy and Law roperty Act, 1875: section 7 (4) of that makes it an offence for a person with a view mpelling any other person to abstain from g or to do any act which such other person a legal right to do or to abstain from g to "watch or beset the house or other e where such other person resides or car- on business or happens to be, or the ap- ch to such house or place," but the last graph in the section contained a provision o attending at or near such places for the poses of giving information. This last graph was repealed by section 2 of the de Disputes Act, 1906, which is as follows: shall be lawful for one or more persons g on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade n or of an individual employer or firm in emplation or furtherance of a trade dispute ttend at or near a house or place where rson resides or works or carries on busi- or happens to be, if they so attend merely the purpose of peacefully obtaining or municating information or of peacefully uading any person to work or abstain from cing."

ause 3, subclause (1), of the Bill makes this wful if the persons attend in such bers, or otherwise in such manner, as to alculated to intimidate any person in that e or place, or to obstruct the approach to or egress therefrom, or to lead to a ch of the peace; and attending at or near house or place in such numbers or in such anner as is by this subclause declared to nlawful shall be deemed to be a watching besetting of that house or place within neaning of section 7 of the Conspiracy and of Property Act, 1875.

bclause (2) contains the following defini- of the expression "to intimidate." It us "to cause in the mind of a person a nable apprehension of injury to him or y member of his family or of violence or age to any person or property, and the ession "injury" includes injury other physical or material injury, and accord- the expression "apprehension of injury" des an apprehension of boycott or loss of kind or of exposure to hatred, ridicule or empt." This interpretation of the ex- ion "intimidate" is also to apply to the piracy Act. By subclause (4), watching besetting by one or more persons is made al. "Peaceful persuasion," as was fore- from the first, is a contradiction in terms has led to intimidation, but this clause seems clumsily drawn and no doubt will receive attention in Committee, as it is roundabout.

Political Funds.

Clause 4 introduces a change in the law as regards contributions to the political funds of a Trade Union. As the law stands, any member who desires not to contribute to such funds has to give notice that he desires to be exempted from the contributions; the clause reverses this process and the political contribution can only be levied on those members who have intimated a desire to contribute to the political funds. This, no doubt, will prove one of the most contentious clauses of the Bill, as it is always difficult to curtail privileges that have been acquired, but regarded from the point of view of abstract justice, nothing appears to be said against this change. As we pointed out in a recent article on Unemployment and Industrial Unrest, in our issue for December 31 last, originally the Trade Unions created the Labour Party, and they contributed funds to "solidify Labour," but since those days the Labour Party has become a recognised political party with all the machinery attaching to a political organisation and one which has held office and with a policy definitely put before the electors at the polls, whilst the Trade Unions since 1913 have become political bodies. The Trade Unions, as industrial bodies, have disciplinary powers over their members and their rules regulate the terms on which men can obtain employment, and a breach of those rules may prevent him from obtaining employment as a free agent. The political levy has become part of the organisation of the Trade Unions, and a man openly dissociating himself from the political objects of his union may become a marked man. The Bill places him in the position of every other elector; if he desires to contribute to a political fund he can intimate his desire to do so, and not, as at present, take active steps in his industrial organisation to dissociate himself from a subscription levied as a matter of business from all members alike. Here, again, if we state the converse of the proposition, the position becomes clearer. To obtain a livelihood a man must belong to a union and observe its rules; must he, on joining a union, declare his political opinions and express a desire not to contribute to a fund, part of the organisation of that body? In no other walk in life has a man to declare his political opinions in connection with an organisation essential to his being allowed to work and be made to feel his political opinions may prejudice his earning a livelihood. Any outcry raised against a clause which recognises that the Trade Unions may exert political powers, but which makes contributions to a fund to support political objects voluntary, can only serve to demonstrate that political coercion has hitherto been exercised. The change is only that a political levy shall not be made as a matter of course compelling members to take steps to contract out if they so desire, but that members compelled to join a union, if they desire to forward its political objects, shall express their willingness to do so placing them in in the same position as any member of a free electorate. The Labour Party stand for their slogan "the right to work," but coupled with this has been the further condition "if support is given to the political objects of the Labour Party." The Bill stands for the right to vote and will prevent men who poll on one side at an election having had to contribute to the funds of an opposite party for fear of being prejudiced in the work necessary to enable them to live.

There are other provisions in the Bill relating to Civil Servants and to local authorities: Clause (6), for instance, makes it unlawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, and a new clause is to be added to section 5 of the Conspiracy and Law of Property Act, 1875, as follows: "If any person employed by a local or other public authority wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequences of his doing so, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months." This is only an application of the existing section to functions exerted by local and public bodies; the section already applies to breaches of contracts of service which may endanger human life or cause bodily injury or which may expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury.

Our space does not permit us to set out all the provisions in the Bill or to discuss them in detail, and we must close by simply referring to the definition of what is a "strike" contained in clause 8, subclause (2). "'Strike' means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been employed to continue work or to accept employment." This definition is sure to excite discussion, and incidentally it will raise the question of "lock-outs." Throughout the Bill there is no mention of the lock-out, and the reason for this may be that it is difficult to see how a lock-out could effect the results this Bill is intended to provide against. Could that be shown, we imagine there would be no hesitation in applying like provisions to employers. It is to be noted that clause 3, which is directed to preventing intimidation, includes the employer as it is.

There must be a feeling of regret at a time when industrial peace is anxiously being sought that a Bill such as this should have to be introduced, and the inclination of most persons would be to let matters slide and hope for the best. But, as against this view, the facts of last year have to be borne in mind; the trade unions have become political organisations which in the first place can to a great extent coerce their members to provide funds for political purposes, and they use those funds to challenge the authority of Parliament and to coerce the nation. Can a house be set in order that is divided against itself?

The combination of industrial and political functions has led to this result, and many trade unionists themselves are now alive to the disadvantages of the system. The alternative to this Bill would be to divorce politics altogether from trade unionism and to allow the unions to revert to their original functions of purely industrial societies. That could be accomplished by a one-clause Bill; but such a Bill would excite no less controversy amongst the political leaders, but rather more antagonism, as it would deprive the unions of any political functions at all, which the present Bill is careful to avoid. We ourselves feel strongly that a blend between politics and industrial questions is an impossibility if trade is ever to prosper, and we have always regretted that in 1913 political questions were imported. We wish to see the unions strong in their industrial functions and wish them well, and we have always hoped that reform would come from within the bodies and that matters would themselves come right. But the conflagration of last year has brought these questions to a head, and ill-directed leadership and not the Government is responsible for this Bill.

Brickmakers' Wages.

Brickmakers, it is reported, are agitating for an advance of wages. The joint committee of employers and operatives has considered the application but without agreement. The executives of the unions will now review the position with a view to concerted action. The unions contend (says the *Times*) that wages in the industry are low and that the industry is able to pay more. Their claim is for increases of 4s. per week for adult male time-workers, 3s. for males between 18 and 21 years of age, 2s. for youths under 18; 3s. for females over 18, and 2s. for girls under 18; pieceworkers to receive proportionate increases

THE PRESERVATION OF STONEWORK

Mr. H. Jarman, of His Majesty's Office of Works, gave a short survey of this subject, in a lecture on "Craftsmen and their Materials," read to workers in the building trade, at the R.I.B.A., on March 22, a part of which we gave last week. The lecturer said that the greatest aim of all sincere craftsmen was to leave behind in their respective spheres, whether it was art or craft, something that would withstand the ravages of time, and the erosion of their handicraft by the relentless forces of nature, either acting upon it gradually and defacing the work, or internally eating it away by decay, either through physical changes in its structure, or biological, or other influences. Man had down through the ages spent a lot of thought and time upon his work to stop these forces of decay without being able to entirely arrest them. In a lecture delivered by Professor Laurie to the Society of Chemical Industry, on December 11, 1917, on preservation of decaying stone, the professor mentioned, said the lecturer, that many substances had been put on the market with a view to preservation, which in practice had produced a temporary effect, but ultimately resulted in scaling. All preservatives of a greasy nature, such as oils or wax, resulted in ultimate scaling. Many salts in solution were experimented with on a very porous stone, but in nearly all cases rapidly came to the surface, although the stones had been saturated. A few exceptions were found. Organic tests were carried out in the same way, there being a distinct tendency for the salts to crystallize just under the outer layer; experiments were continued with sand with the organic solutions as a binding material; in all cases the result was the same—surface hardening with little or no effect internally, gelatine being the only solution acting throughout. The conclusion was that no re-agent was found to prevent deposition on the outer surfaces, but the addition of a little glycerine to water solutions was sufficient to prevent it. Professor Laurie went on to state that the direction inquiry should take, should, if possible, be to find an inorganic substance insoluble in rainwater, yet capable of forming a successful cement for stone particles. Many further experiments were carried out to find a precipitate which could be successfully made to penetrate and remain in the stone internally. Professor Laurie wound up by saying the experiments had not successfully solved the problem, but they had found out a little of the complex nature of the subject and possible directions in which a solution might be found.

Everywhere around us, said the lecturer, we observed man constantly "building up" from various materials and all the time nature was taking toll of his labour, and slowly but inevitably breaking down the result of his work. That should be a spur to man's endeavour, causing him to evolve new ideas in his search for all that was lasting and best, and endeavour in his daily comings and goings to find the means of arresting the decay of building material. The most outstanding feature was that of the weathering of stone. There were many streets in London in which one might notice beautiful examples of architecture disfigured from that cause alone, evident to the most casual observer. In considering the primary factor responsible for the breaking up of building stone, it had become almost a truism to state that the sulphur gases given off from the burning of coal were the cause. That, up to a point, was undoubtedly true, but it did not help us much, the problem had to be probed much deeper if an accurate conclusion was to be arrived at, a conclusion which would be of practical value in the evolution of some means of preventing decay. There was not the slightest doubt but that decomposition occurred under one of two conditions:—

(1) The formation of calcium sulphite due to sulphurous acid gas in the atmosphere acting on the calcium carbonate of the stone. Owing to further action of the acid on the sulphite, the latter was converted into a soluble calcium disulphite which, owing to capillary action, was drawn further into the stone. The further action of atmospheric oxygen oxidised the salt to calcium sulphate, which, upon crystallisation, broke, or tended to break, the structure of the stone.

(2) The natural weathering of the stone due to atmospheric erosion, and the formation of the soluble calcium bi-carbonate, which bleached out and so destroyed the structure of the stone.

It would be observed, said the lecturer, that the formation of calcium sulphate, which, of course, was another name for gypsum or plaster of Paris, was not a simple proceeding; moreover, the process of conversion and the final breaking up of the stone would be spread over a period of years.

The acid attacking the stone was but one aspect of the problem; it could often be observed that although the surface of the stone was flaking off, yet the stone itself was perfect in so far as the bond and structure was concerned. How then did the points he enunciated affect this problem?

When such a happening just mentioned occurred, in the majority of cases it would be observed that the breaking up was at the sides of the stone, close to the joint. In such a case, it was invariably noticed that the pointing had gone, or was decaying. The solution here was simple. The sulphurous acids had attacked the lime in the cement or mortar and the soluble calcium (lime) salts had been drawn into the stone, there to become oxidised to sulphate of calcium, upon crystallisation of the latter. The stone was unable to bear the strain and cracks across the face, a frost came whilst the stone was wet, and upon the water freezing and therefore expanding, the fragment of stone burst from the block, much the same as a water pipe burst in the winter.

It might often be observed that some stones on a building for no apparent reason, decomposed much more rapidly than others. When this was the case, and a piece of the stone was examined, at the back of the fracture a deposit of soot might be found. Now it was a well-known chemical fact that finely divided carbon had a high catalytic action on the formation of salts from acid gases, and it seemed beyond dispute that the carbon particles speeded up the formation of the calcium salts. In fact, wherever those particles found lodgment in the pores of a stone, under damp conditions, decomposition must inevitably occur.

Stone preservation was a much abused term, and the question immediately arose, could there be any efficient method whereby building stone could be preserved from the ravages of the atmosphere? The lecturer thought it was possible to prevent decay by one or other of the following means, but he added the proviso that they were simply temporary measures:—

(1) One or more coats of paint or like covering materials.

(2) Pore fillers, such as metallic salts that acted by double decomposition without chemically combining with the components of the stone.

In addition to those temporary measures, there was a method whereby chemical substances combined with the stone, forming hard insoluble compounds. That was a more permanent measure, but the problem in this case was to ensure a deep penetration into the body of the stone.

Perhaps the most widely known of those more permanent measures was the method of treatment by magnesium silico-fluoride. Many users claimed success in the use of that process, whilst many others did not meet with success.

It would doubtless interest many to hear some details of a process which had been tried out for some considerable time; it was a great advance on the above-mentioned, and the problem had been tackled on entirely new lines.

Use was made of the gaseous silicon compounds. The discoverers of this unique method of treatment offered the assurance that it was possible to harden a stone to as great a depth as the gas could penetrate the stone. In such a case, a block of stone was placed in a vacuum, freeing the pores or tubes in the stone of air, and the gas was then passed into the chamb and in a few minutes the operation of hardeni was complete, but, of course, this method co not be applied *in situ* on a building. In th latter case use was also made of the gaseo compounds and necessitated two treatments the stone. The object was:—

(1) To affect a slow hardening of the sto to a depth beneath the surface.

(2) To harden a skin surface quickly and protect the process of the slow hardeni beneath. The effect of that treatment w that the stone had a hard acid and weath resisting face which fully protected the sl hardening process from all atmospheric co ditions. Ultimately, when the hardening p cess was complete, all the stone particles wo be bonded together into a hard, acid a weather resisting unit. A striking feature the process was the ease by which hard, weath resisting compounds could be synthesised the body of the stone, not only in the pores b chemically combined with the components the stone. It should be noted that where t pores of the stone were merely filled wi compounds effected by double decompositi of metallic salts, for a time after the treatme the stone was somewhat resistent to percolatio but when the stone dried out, the introduc salts became dehydrated and shrunk and t stone was practically in the same state as bef treatment. The advantage, therefore, chemical activity in the treatment appear to be essential if the result was to have a permanent value.

The lecturer's own theory was, that as natu had provided the cementing material for rocks, that all stones needed a supply of th material—whether it be carbonate of lime solution or silica in a like manner—which, as proceeded to the outer atmosphere, would ta with it enough of the stone contents and oxid on the surface and thus case-harden the ston In other words, the drying and oxidising on t surface of the quarry sap.

His conclusion was simply explained. It w that outside application of any kind resulted hardening a thin outer surface which, when became cracked or crazed, let in very little first, but ever-increasing quantities of atm spheric pollution. The time came sooner later when the effects were bound to show scaling, so we should therefore get our chemi to work to solve the problem of nature's cemen ing material, and then to apply that solution bulk internally and allow it to percolate its w to the face, cementing together the particles oxidisation on the exposed surfaces and bindi together the substances more perfectly throu out its mass.

Flats in Old Mansion.

The National Trust proposes to form a co pany to acquire Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, c of the finest examples of Charles II architect in Middlesex, at a cost of £7,500, and convert into flats. It is thought that if Swakeleys c be saved in the manner suggested it will set example which will preserve many similar hou in other parts of the country.

Lead Paint.

The Home Secretary desires again to draw t attention of all master painters, master build and others employing persons in painti buildings, to the provision in the Lead Pa (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, wh came into force on January 1 last, requir every person who employs other persons painting buildings—*whether he uses lead paint his work or not*—to send to the Factory Inspec for the district in which his office is situated written notice stating his name and the addr of his office. This requirement was mentio in announcements widely published in the Pr in December last; but so far a comparativ small proportion of the employers appear to h registered. Failure to register is punishable summary conviction by a fine not exceed three pounds. If the employer does not kn and cannot readily obtain the Inspector's na and address, the notice may be sent under co to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, Ho Office, London, S.W.1.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/1½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	11½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/2
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 627.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:— Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor. C.S.; County Architect, C.A. Surveyor, S; Engineer, E; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

Apr. 15.—**Gribun Mull.**—Wall.—100 super. yds. of new concrete breast wall in support of existing sea wall, near Gribun Mull, for Mull D.C. of Argyll C.C. A. M. McKenzie, Mull D.S., Tobermory.

Apr. 15.—**Mullingar.**—Restoration.—**Of building for Garda Siochana at Mullingar, co. Westmeath, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.**

Apr. 15.—**Witham.**—Houses.—Five pairs semi-detached houses on Cocks-Farm site, for U.D.C. D. Jenkinson, S., Collingwood-rd.

Apr. 16.—**Ashford.**—Houses.—**60 non-parlour type at Beaver-la., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st. Dep. £2 2s.**

Apr. 16.—**Barking.**—Headquarters.—Erection of for Essex Territorial Army Association. The Secretary, Market-rd., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 16.—**Basingstoke.**—Houses.—126 at Hackwood-rd., and also laying-out and construction of streets and appurtenant works, for T.C. J. H. Drew, B.S. and Housing A. Dep. £5 5s. each.

Apr. 16.—**Bradford.**—House.—For pressure filters at Gilstead, Bingley, for T.C. L. Mitchell, Waterworks E. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 16.—**Exeter.**—Almshouses.—Three blocks in Fair Park, Magdalen-rd., for the Trustees of the Exeter Municipal General Charities. C. Lee Wright, and F. Jerman, A.'s and S.'s, 21, Cathedral-yard.

Apr. 16.—**Henstead.**—Houses.—Four at Great Melton, for R.D.C. W. E. Ripley, C., 6, Tombland, Norwich.

Apr. 16.—**Kelloe.**—Cottages.—Six aged miners' cottages at Davy Lamp. H. Clark, secretary, 27, Council Houses, Davy Lamp, Coxhoe.

Apr. 16.—**Kirkcaldy.**—Installation.—Of electric light at administrative block at Fever Hospital, Dunniker-rd., and at new public convenience in Hill-st., for T.C. B.S.

Apr. 16.—**Old Fletton.**—Houses.—**32 parlour type, in pairs, 88 non-parlour type, in blocks of four, for U.D.C. H. W. Hawkins, A.**

Apr. 16.—**Penmaenmawr.**—Houses.—36 off Cwm-rd., and Gilfach-rd., for U.D.C. R. J. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 16.—**Swansea.**—Painting.—External, of 147 houses, for Corporation. B.A., 3, Prospect-pl.

Apr. 16.—**Wednesbury.**—Houses.—**24 non-parlour type on Wellcroft-st., for T.C. A. Booth, B.E. and S. Town Hall, Wednesbury. Dep. £2 2s.**

Apr. 18.—**Barnes.**—Building Extensions.—**To the Electricity Works, High-st., Mortlake, for the Barnes U.D.C. E. and S., Council House, High-st., Mortlake.**

Apr. 18.—**Chelmsford.**—Cottages.—Six pairs of cottages at Writtle, for R.D.C. J. Dewhirst, E. and S.

Apr. 18.—**East Preston.**—Cottages.—Angmering 6, Goring 4, and Durrington 14, and also roadmaking on last-named site, for R.D.C. H. R. Judd, S., 2, Augustine-ter., Littlehampton.

Apr. 18.—**Edinburgh.**—Building.—Kitchen, steward's store, laundry, power-house, and garage at Gogarburn Institute, for the District Board of Control. S. Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Hill-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 18.—**Edinburgh.**—Demolition.—Old buildings at 36 and 38, Elbe-st., and 2, 2A, 4, 6, and 10, Fox-st., Leith, for the T.C. Wm. A. Macartney, B.E.

Apr. 18.—**Jedburgh.**—Houses.—Seven blocks of houses at Friars Mount, for T.C. A. C. Millar, B.S.

Apr. 18.—**Kingsclere.**—Houses.—Four at The Mount, East Woodhay, and 4 houses at Tadley, for R.D.C. W. A. Cooper, C. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 18.—**Sleaford.**—Redecorating.—Waterworks manager's house at Billinghay and district pumping station, Durrington Fen, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, E.

Apr. 19.—**Abingdon.**—Houses.—Pair of parlour-type houses on the Council's land, Wilsham-rd. B.S., Abbey House, Abingdon, Berks. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 19.—**Birmingham.**—Painting.—Also decorating interior of dining hall of Selly Oak House, for B.G. C. P. Beech, C.

Apr. 19.—**Dublin.**—Wall.—(*a*) Boundary wall and turnstile houses, and (*b*) spectators' stands at Dalymount Park, Phibsborough, for Bohemian Football Club. Donelly, Moore & Keating, LL.R.I.B.A., A.'s, 14, Lower O'Connell-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 19.—**Inchicore.**—Wall.—Boundary wall at the Church of the Oblate Fathers, for the Rev. Sweeney. Ashlin & Coleman, A.'s, 7, Dawson-st., Dublin.

Apr. 19.—**Little Aston, near Sutton Coldfield.**—School.—At Forge-la., for the Staffordshire E.C. F. A. Hughes, Director of Education, County Education Offices, Stafford. Dep. £3 3s.

Apr. 19.—**New Malden.**—Parochial hall, Coombe-rd., for Church Council. Bailey & Dudley, architects, 92, Victoria-st., S.W. 1. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 19.—**Rotherham.**—Station.—Rawmarsh-rd. pumping station, for C.B. V. Turner, B.E. Dep. £5.

Apr. 19.—**Southwell.**—Painting.—Painting and colour washing outside of offices, Dunham House, Westgate, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, Milton Chambers, Milton-st., Nottingham.

Apr. 19.—**Wangford.**—Baths.—Providing and fixing two baths at the Workhouse at Shipmeadow, for B.G. S. W. Rix, C., Beccles.

Apr. 20.—**Aylesham.**—Proposed erection of hotel and public house for Jude, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Canterbury. H. Campbell Ashenden, A.R.I.B.A., 29, St. Peter's-st., Canterbury. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 20.—**Brierley Hill.**—Houses.—18 on Brettell-la, site, and 50 on Terrace-st., site, together with drains, fencings, and footpaths, for U.D.C. J. Yorke, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 20.—**Cardiff.**—Houses.—Twelve parlour, at Cardiff-rd., Dinas Powis, for R.D.C. M. Warren, C., 20, Park-place. Dep. £2.

Apr. 20.—**Dinsdale.**—Alterations.—To "Fighting Cocks" Inn, for North Eastern Breweries, Ltd. T. H. Murray, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Consett.

Apr. 20.—**Hornsea.**—Extension.—Council offices at Elm Lodge, for U.D.C. H. W. Boardman, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 20.—**Letchworth.**—Houses.—67 houses at Hillbrow, for U.D.C. C. H. Hignett, A. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 20.—**Liverpool.**—Alterations.—To Steers-st. Council school, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 20.—**London.**—Painting.—Cleaning and painting works and repairs at:—(1) North-Western Hospital, Lawn-rd., Hampstead, N.W.3; (2) Eastern Hospital, Homerton-grove, Homerton, N.9; (3) Fountain Mental Hospital, Tooting-grove Tooting, S.W.17; (4) Brook Hospital, Shooters-hill, Woolwich, S.E.18; (5) T.S. *Exmouth*, off Grays, Essex; (6) Lambeth Casual Ward, Wincott-st., Kennington, S.E.1; (7) Paddington Casual Ward, Woodfield-rd., Harrow-rd., W.9; (8) Woolwich Casual Ward, Hull-place, High-st., Plumstead, S.E.18; (9) South Wharf, Trinity-st., Rotherhithe, S.E.16, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1 each.

Apr. 20.—**London.**—Improvements.—For (1) new verandahs to Blocks B, C, E, G, H, and M at Brook Hospital, Shooters-hill, Woolwich, S.E.18; (2) extension of stables, &c., at Belmont Laboratories, Stanley-rd., Belmont; (3) repairs to floor of recreation hall at Darenth Training Colony, Dartford; (4) laundry alterations at the Hostel, Little Gray's Inn-lane, Gray's Inn-rd., E.C.1; (5) sanitary alterations, cleaning and painting works at Caterham Mental Hospital, Caterham, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1 each.

Apr. 20.—**Manchester.**—Railings.—Wrought iron railings and gates at the Wilbraham-rd. Municipal School, Withington, for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

Apr. 20.—**Morecambe.**—Lighting.—Electrical, at Happy Mount, Bare, for T.C. J. Boyce, B. Electrical E.

Apr. 20.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—Houses.—Ten combined shops and houses in Welbeck-rd., on Walker housing estate, for T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market. Dep. £3 3s.

Apr. 20.—**South Ossett.**—Decorating.—Internal of Christ Church. S. C. Scott, secretary, Mona Cottage, Manor-rd.

Apr. 20.—**Trimdon Station.**—Institute.—For Miners' Welfare Institute. Hays & Gray, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Wingate. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 20.—**Warwick.**—Building.—Schoolroom to be used as chapel, at Hertford-hill Sanatorium, near Warwick, for Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., 27, Binswood-av., Leamington Spa. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 21.—**Belfast.**—Buildings.—Steel, at Grosvenor-rd., for C.B. Johnstone Wright, City Electrical E. and Manager, East Bridge-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 21.—**Birmingham.**—Painting.—Exterior of Dudley-rd. Hospital, for B.G. J. Curtis, C., Edmund-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 21.—**Birmingham.**—Painting.—Internal, &c., of laundry at Dudley-rd., hospital, for B.G. J. Curtis, C., Edmund-st.

Apr. 21.—**Bundoran.**—Painting.—Exterior of Great Northern Hotel, for Great Northern Rly. F. C. Wallace, Secretary, Amiens-st. Station, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 21.—**Drwsycoed.**—Houses.—Converting shop at Talysarn into houses for W. Jones, Clogwyn Brwnt, Drwsycoed. R. Jones, A., Brynrhedyn, Llanwnda.

Apr. 21.—**Gravesend.**—Boiler House.—At Electricity works for the Corporation. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., B.A., 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 21.—**Hartshorne and Seals.**—Houses.—60 houses on housing sites at Woodville, Overseal and Netherseal, for R.D.C. A. C. Clarke, A., 73, Wood-st., Church Gresley. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 21.—**Heworth.**—School.—Erection of at Tang Hall estate, for the City of York E.C. G. H. Gray, Secretary, Education Offices, Clifford-st., York. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 21.—**Liverpool.**—Repainting.—Also retiling roofs at Highfield Sanatorium, Knotty Ash, for T.C. W. Moon, T.C.

Apr. 21.—**Llangoed.**—Manse.—For building committee of Llangoed C.M. Chapel. L. Wynne Williams, A. and S., Amlwch.

Apr. 21.—**London.**—Repainting.—Station buildings, &c., at the following:—Banbury, Knowle and Dorridge, Solihull, &c., Birmingham and Hockley, Swan Village, Priestfield, &c., Worcester (Shrub Hill), for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station, W.2.

Apr. 21.—**London.**—Repainting.—Also clean station buildings, &c., Trowbridge and Frome, Bri (Barton Hill), Flax Bourton and Nailsea, for G.W F. R. E. Davis, Secretary, Paddington Station, W.

Apr. 21.—**New Windsor.**—Lavatory.—Also clo room, in River-st., for T.C. E. A. Stickland, B 16, Alma-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 21.—**Northern Ireland.**—Public element school buildings at Garvachy and at Cranlomo, Tyrone, for the Government. R. E. Thorn Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Belfast.

Apr. 21.—**Redruth.**—Hall.—Lecture hall, &c., a tion to West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospi Redruth. L. Winn, L.R.I.B.A., Chartered A., Tr

Apr. 21.—**Sheffield.**—Erection of a public abat and wholesale meat market, for T.C. T.C., T Hall, Sheffield. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 22.—**Barnsley.**—Bungalow.—Off Dodwo rd., for L. E. Whitaker. R. Goodworth, A., 5, Mar hill.

Apr. 22.—**Bexhill.**—Erection of 36 cottages the Burnt House Farm site. G. Ball, Assoc.M.Inst.C Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 22.—**Bratton.**—School.—Elementary, for dren, for Wilts E.C. T. Walker, C.A., Trowbri Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 22.—**Godalming.**—House.—Engine-ho generator house, workshop and store at Borough pumping station, for T.C. H. C. Head, Consulting 90, High-st., Winchester. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 22.—**Hailsham.**—Houses.—20, for R. W. O. Humphery, S., 17, London-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 22.—**Ireland.**—Schools.—For (1) erection, nishing, and enclosing St. Bridget's (Tooreen) Natio School, co. Mayo, and (2) enlarging Rossport Natio School, co. Mayo, for Commissioners of Public Wo T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dub Dep. £1 each.

Apr. 22.—**Littleton.**—Cottage.—For Worcesters C.C. C.A., 38, Foregate-st., Worcester.

Apr. 22.—**London.**—Lighting.—Electrical insta tion at Stonehouse-st. elementary school, Clapham, L.C.C. Chief E., Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Apr. 22.—**Southport.**—Telephone Exchange At Ainsdale, for the Commissioners of His Majes Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissione

Apr. 22.—**Tiverton.**—Building.—Public slaugh house on site adjoining Blundell's-rd., for T.C. A. Kinnison, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 22.—**Wanstead.**—Houses.—Twenty in Night gale-la., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.

Apr. 23.—**Altrincham.**—Extension.—Public libr buildings, George-st., for U.D.C. J. Cocker, A., Market-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 23.—**Belper.**—House.—Pump house at wa works, together with the foundations for pump machinery, for U.D.C. F. W. Hodson, E., Ba Chambers, Loughborough. Dep. £5 5s.

Apr. 23.—**Bingley.**—Heating.—Heating enginee plumber's, fibrous plaster, and plasterer's work Public Baths, for U.D.C. E. O. Robinson, A.R.I.B.

Apr. 23.—**Blean.**—Houses.—Two semi-detac pairs at May-st. Cross, Reculver, for R.D.C. F. Ward, S.

Apr. 23.—**Dunbar.**—Houses.—Tenement block three shops and four three-apartment, for T.C. Simpson, Lic.R.I B.A., &c., A., 30, Rutland-s Edinburgh.

Apr. 23.—**Reigate.**—Houses.—Erection of f blocks of four parlour-type houses in Lyndhurst- and seven blocks of four non-parlour-type houses Apley-rd. F. T. Clayton, B.S., Municipal Buildi Reigate. Dep. £3 3s.

Apr. 23.—**Slaithwaite.**—Alterations.—Also ditions to Mechanics' Institute, for West Riding I W. Heeley, Divisional C., 4, Macaulay-st., Hudd field.

Apr. 23.—**Tilbury.**—Sub-Stations.—(1) In No Ward, and (2) in South Ward, for U.D.C. S. A. H Willis, M.Inst.C.E.I., A.M.I.Mech.E., E. and S. I £2 2s.

Apr. 23.—**Walsall.**—Houses.—Four Crosses (J more) site, 2 parlour type and 83 non-parlour type, C.B. J. Taylor, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

Apr. 23.—**Wallasey.**—Extensions.—Also alterati to offices, Sea View-rd., for C.B. Borough Electrica

Apr. 23.—**Weardale.**—Houses.—10 at Wolsingh J. R. Ridley, District Council's Sanitary Surve Stanhope.

Apr. 23.—**Worcester.**—School.—For 360 girls. T.C. W. Ransom, City S.

Apr. 25.—**Ashford.**—Convenience.—At the Memorial grounds, Station-rd., for U.D.C. Terrill, S., 5, North-st.

Apr. 25.—**Bingley.**—Building.—Police Station, West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A.

Apr. 25.—**Carmarthen.**—Houses.—26 non-parl on Morgan Arms housing estate, for C.B. G. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

Apr. 25.—**Crook.**—War Memorial.—For the C War Memorial Committee. R. Hannant, hon. se tary, St. Mary's-av.

Apr. 25.—**Durham.**—Alterations and A tions. &c.—Alterations and additions to Led Council School; alterations and extensions to Sacri Council School; erection of an electrical laborator Jarrow Secondary School, for the County Council. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Apr. 25.—**Durham.**—School.—Erection and c pletion of school to accommodate 880 scholars at Bl hal Colliery new Council school, for the Durham Cou Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 340, Old El Durham.

Apr. 25.—**High Spen. co. Durham.**—Schoo Alterations, extensions and general repairs to Co school. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durh

April 25.—**Kempton.**—Filters.—Construction 24 reinforced concrete primary rapid filters, for Metropolitan Water Board. Office of the Board, Engineer's Department (Room 201), 173, Roset ave., E.C. 1.

Apr. 25.—**Manchester.**—Sanatorium.—For chil at Abergele, North Wales, for T.C. City A. Dep. £

PR. 25.—**Meriden.**—HOUSES.—10 parlour and 10 -parlour at Coleshill; same at Water Orton; parlour and 4 non-parlour at Nether Whitacre; arlour and 6 non-parlour at Castle Bromwich, for D.C. H. Pickering, S. Dep. £2 2s.

PR. 25.—**Purley.**—FIRE STATION, &C.—Erection for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. E. C. King, Council Offices, Purley. Dep. £2 2s.

PR. 26.—**Blofield.**—COTTAGES.—Freethorpe two s, Hassingham pair, Lingwood pair, Postwick r. Wickhampton pair, Tunstall pair, Reedham r pairs, for R.D.C. L. F. Beckwith, The Institution, gwood.

PR. 26.—**Garforth.**—HOUSES.—10 scullery type on sing site, for U.D.C. C. Castelow, A.R.I.B.A., 10, k-row, Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 26.—**Goldthorpe.**—DWELLINGS, &C.—Erec- of, for the Bolton-upon-Dearne U.D.C. W. H. ms, A.R.I.B.A., A., Council Offices, Bolton- n-Dearne. Dep. £1 1s.

PR. 26.—**Goldthorpe.**—OFFICE.—Stores and office ommodation and construction of necessary sewer, Goldthorpe sub-station, for Deane District Elec- ity Board. J. L. Hawksworth, C., Bolton-upon- rne.

PR. 26.—**Ilford.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of 100 houses Horns-rd., housing estate, Barkingside, for T.C. Shaw, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

PR. 26.—**Leeds.**—PAVILIONS.—Pavilions and con- iences at (1) Meanwood Recreation ground; (2) nningley Recreation ground; and (3) rebuilding of ges and stables at Roundhay Park, for T.C. T. Lancashire, City E.

PR. 26.—**London.**—LIGHTING.—Electrical installa- at Ring Cross estate, Islington, for L.C.C. Chief ineer, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

PR. 26.—**Maldon.**—PAINTING.—24 houses, Gold- ger-rd., Heybridge; 24 houses, Church-rd., eshunt Knights; 14 houses, Mell-rd., Tollesbury; houses, Kelvedon-rd., Wickham Bishops; and ouses, Colchester-rd., Great Totham, for R.D.C. . Almond, S., 6, Market Hill.

PR. 26.—**Maldon.**—DWELLINGS.—Pair of semi- ched houses near The Brook, Tolleshunt Knights, R.D.C. Wm. Almond, S., 6, Market-hill.

PR. 26.—**Wakefield.**—OFFICES.—County offices, d-st., for West Riding C.C. C.A.

PR. 26.—**Walthamstow.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also itions in formation of art rooms and science labora- s. also detached buildings for gymnasium, manual ruction and domestic subjects at Queen's-rd. ral schools, for E.C. H. Prosser, A. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 27.—**Bromley Common.**—COTTAGES.—Erec- of 40 cottages, in blocks of four and pairs, for Borough. F. H. Norman, T.C., Municipal Offices. mley, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

PR. 27.—**Hove.**—GREENHOUSE.—At Hove Ceme- . Old Shoreham-rd., for T.C. B.S.

PR. 27.—**Somerset.**—SEWERS, &C.—Reconstructing outfall at Easton-in-Gordano, and erecting a wall roximately 30 yds. in length on the bank of the er Avon about a quarter of a mile below Morgan's : and (2) reconstruction Land Yeo outfall at edon Pill, for Commission of Sewers. A. Powell, 10, Orchard-st., College Green, Bristol.

PR. 27.—**Southampton.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Of Faw- Council school, including three classrooms, cloak- ms, offices, &c., and redecoration of existing build- . for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., The Castle, Win- ster. Dep. £1 1s.

PR. 28.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—96 at Parkhead sing scheme, for Corporation. J. Lindsay, T.C., Chambers.

PR. 28.—**Leeds.**—HOUSES.—118, for Corporation on the Meanwood estate, and 50 on the York and y-rd. estate). W. T. Lancashire, City E., Municipal dings.

PR. 28.—**Preston-under-Scaur.**—MEMORIAL HALL.— Memorial Committee. H. Tomlins, Preston, urn.

PR. 28.—**Rawdon.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating k required at The Mitchell Memorial Home, for ernors. Education Architect, County Hall, Wake- .

APR. 28.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—FLATS.—Erection of flats, for the C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E., Municipal dings, Clarence-rd., Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

PR. 30.—**Crowmarsh.**—RENOVATION.—To 6 houses orth Stoke, Oxon., for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C., t. Martin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

PR. 30.—**Darlaston.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Electric ng and fittings required in new Infants' Department ater-st., Council school, and in the additional class- ms, laboratory, &c., in Salisbury-st. Central Council ol, for Staffordshire E.C. Moffett, Rosher & Mann, sulting Engineers, Union Chambers, Temple-row, mingham. Dep. £1 1s.

PR. 30.—**Swaffham.**—HOUSES.—Six at Saham ey, near Watton, for R.D.C. I. Shingles, C.

AY 1.—**Crayford.**—HOUSES.—71 houses, and alter- vely 23 houses, in Slade Green-rd., for U.D.C. F. y, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

AY 3.—**Flintshire.**—BOUNDARY WALLS.—At Con- s Quay Police Station, for C.C. R. G. Whitley, I.B.A., C.A. and S., County Offices, Mold.

AY 3.—**Sheffield.**—SORTING OFFICE.—For Com- ioner of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. ques payable to the Commissioners.)

AY 4.—**Carrick-on-Shannon.**—HOUSES.—8 for Irish rs' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Bickerson, f Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. blin. Dep. £5 5s.

AY 4.—**Rainham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE— Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Con- ts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. . £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAY 5.—**East Finchley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1 Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 6.—**Mitcham.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 7.—**Milngavie.**—PLUMBING.—For 36 flatted houses at Craigton-rd., for T.C. F. A. B. Preston, L.R.I.B.A., 6, Buchanan-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 9.—**Stourbridge.**—PUMPING STATIONS, &C.—At Hay Green, Lye, The Freehold, Quarry Bank, The Freehold, Quarry Bank, and Whittington, near Stourbridge, for Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board. Geo. Plant Deeley, 13, Church-st. Dep. £5.

✱MAY 10.—**Essex.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—Erection of at Laindon, for the Essex E.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 10.—**Wallingford.**—REDECORATION.—To houses in Harwell-rd., Bicarage-rd., St. Peter's-rd. and South-rd., Didcot, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C., 7, St. Martin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

MAY 14.—**Corwen.**—PAINTING, &C.—Zion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and committee rooms. E. Derbyshire.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

—.**Basford.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating administrative offices of Board of Guardians, Rock House, for B.G. H. T. Sudbury, F.R.I.B.A., Rutland Chambers, Lord Haddon-rd., Ilkeston. Dep. £1 1s.

✱— **Birmingham.** — HOUSES. — Erection of 28 parlour-type houses, 161 non-parlour type houses, and 514 small non-parlour type houses (all with three bedrooms), at Acocks Green, for the Corporation. H. H. Humphries, M.Inst.C.E., City E. and S. The Council House, Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

—.**Kettering.**—COTTAGES.—Eight at Pytchley, for R.D.C. Blackwell & Riddey, A.'s, Gold-st. Chambers.

MATERIALS, etc.

APR. 16.—**Glasgow.**—BRICKS.—26,000 fireclay retort bricks and 1,000 fireclay tiles, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

APR. 16.—**Port Talbot.**—BUILDER'S MATERIALS.—For T.C. B.E.

APR. 18.—**Dundee.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. City E.

APR. 19.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDER'S MATERIALS.—For P.C. W. M. Mowat, C.

APR. 19.—**Glasgow.**—BUILDER'S MATERIALS.—For T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

APR. 20.—**East Ashford.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For R.D.C. J. T. Pullen, S.

APR. 20.—**Hull.**—TILES.—For T.C. T. Thomas, C.E., Guildhall, Hull.

APR. 20.—**Rugby.**—TAR.—100 tons, for U.D.C. J. H. Sharp, S.

APR. 21.—**Manchester.**—PIPING.—Galvanised water piping, bends, &c., for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

APR. 22.—**Great Yarmouth.**—GRANITE, &C.—For C.B. S. P. Thompson, B.E.

APR. 22.—**Prestwich.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. M. A. Piercy, S.

APR. 23.—**Fareham.**—MACADAM.—For R.D.C. J. F. Whitear, S.

APR. 23.—**Glasgow.**—MATERIALS.—Of all kinds in the trade for P.C. A. Reynard, C., 266, George-st.

APR. 23.—**Ilfracombe.**—BUILDING MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. F. B. Goodman, E. and S.

APR. 25.—**South Mimms.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—For R.D.C. G. Simcox, S., Potters Bar.

APR. 27.—**Southport.**—PIPES.—700 tons of cast-iron spigot and socket pipes and specials, 15 in. in diameter, for Southport, Birkdale and West Lancashire Water Board. C. Burton Ede, Engineer and Manager.

APR. 29.—**London.**—VARIOUS MATERIALS.—For M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

APR. 15.—**Turriff.**—PIPES.—Supplying, laying, and jointing cast-iron, fireclay and tile pipes, construction of reinforced concrete suction tank, with pump house, &c., and other relative works in connection with water supply, for T.C. Walker & Duncan, C.E., 3, Golden-sq., Aberdeen.

APR. 18.—**Market Harborough.**—EXTENSION.—Small extension to waterworks at North Kilworth, consisting of 362 yds. of 7 in. and 150 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron mains, sinking a well, and an engine house, for U.D.C. H. G. Coales, Chartered Civil Engineer.

APR. 19.—**Isle of Wight.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of mile of stoneware sewers and 21 manholes, with tanks and percolating filters, at Horsebridge Hill, for R.D.C. W. E. Blizard, E., Lansdowne House, Castle-lane, Southampton. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 20.—**Perth.**—VARIOUS.—Intake works and reservoir, and the laying of mains at Woody Islands, for Corporation. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, C.E., 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £5.

APR. 20.—**Waterford.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—In the water supply to the town of Tramore, for County Board of Health. J. F. Delany, 97, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

APR. 25.—**Manchester.**—STEELWORK.—Structural steelwork for extension of Hyde-rd., car works, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 30.—**Coltness.**—SIDING.—Construction of a branch railway 1¼ miles long single line siding accommodation, 500 yds. long, and road of access 1¼ miles long, to a new pit proposed to be sunk near Climpy Colliery, Wilsontown branch of the L.M. & S. Rly., for Coltness Iron Co., Ltd. J. B. Brodie, 141, West George-st., Glasgow. Dep. £5.

MAY 9.—**Worcester.**—WATERWORKS.—Lining with reinforced concrete of the existing pure water tank at the Worcester Waterworks, for T.C. T. Caink, City E.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

APR. 16.—**Argyll.**—REPAIRS.—Tar, bitumen, and chips required for roads in Cowal, for Cowal D.C. of C.C. M. Heddle, Road S. to the Committee, George-st., Dunoon.

APR. 16.—**Glasgow.**—PAVING.—Streets in the city with compressed rock asphalte, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

APR. 16.—**Inverness (Third District).**—Raising above flood level of the road crossing the Spey between Kingussie and Ruthven, for C.C. A. M. Grant, Road S., Grantown-on-Spey. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 16.—**Romford.**—WIDENING.—Of about 350 yds., of London-rd., including the formation of footway, and necessary drainage, for U.D.C. F. G. Beaumont, E. and S., South-st.

APR. 16.—**Sleaford.**—EXTENSION.—Water main at Heckington, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, E.

APR. 16.—**Sleaford.**—SEWERS.—Laying sewers, &c., along Adams'-lane, Billinghay, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, E.

APR. 17.—**Skegness.**—MAKING-UP.—Sunningdale-rd. and laying soil and surface water sewers at King's-av., and Queen's-dr., for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 20.—**Beckenham.**—WIDENING.—Hayes-la., and the construction of soil and surface water sewers, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

APR. 18.—**Carmarthen.**—SEWERS.—Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, and kerbing of about 500 ft. lin. of roads and the laying of watermains on Morgan Arms housing estate, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.S. and E. Dep. £1.

APR. 18.—**Earsdon.**—MAKING-UP.—Part of Park-av. and Park-lane, for U.D.C. J. R. MacMillen, S.

APR. 18.—**Hursley.**—EXCAVATION.—Of bank in Boyatt-lane, Otterbourne, for R.D.C. J. P. Game, S.

APR. 19.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Grasmead-av., Leigh-gardens, Park-rd., Swanage-rd., for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. each road.

APR. 20.—**Caterham.**—PALING.—Corrugated steel paling at Caterham Mental Hospital, for M.A.B. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1.

APR. 20.—**Chatham.**—SEWER.—980 yards lin. 12 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewers, 7,300 yards lin. 9 in. same, 11,100 yards lin. 7 in. same, together with manholes and other appurtenant works, in the High Level and Walderslade areas, for T.C. W. H. Radford & Son, Albion-chambers, King-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 20.—**Hemsworth.**—DRAINS, &C.—Taking up of existing drains to houses, 166 to 176, Barnsley-rd., South Kirkby, and relaying all complete; provision of four water closets (to replace existing privies), and the erection and completion of two new water closets at premises situate at School-st., Great Houghton; provision of six water closets at premises situate at Field-terrace, Great Houghton; provision of four water closets at premises situate at Chapel-st., Grimethorpe, for R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, S., Market Chambers, Hemsworth, near Pontefract.

APR. 20.—**Hendon.**—ROADWAY.—Footpath works, Marsh-rd., and Bridge-st., Pinner (approximately 770 yds. of 6 in. by 12 in. granite kerb, 2,000 yds. super tarpaved footway, 600 yards super stone paving, excavation work and hardcoring sides of carriageway, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 20.—**Liverpool.**—DRAINAGE.—Plumbing, &c., at Broadgreen-rd., Council school, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

APR. 20.—**London.**—PAVING.—Repairs to roads and tar paving, South-Western Hospital, Landor-rd., Stockwell, S.W. 9, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1.

APR. 20.—**Manchester.**—CULVERT.—900 lin. yds. of brick culvert, together with the necessary manholes, on the Withington estate, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 20.—**Pembrokeshire.**—ROAD.—Diversion and improvement of road from Canaston Bridge to Robeston Wathen, for C.C. A. H. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., C.S., Haverfordwest. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 20.—**Perth.**—PIPES.—1¾ miles of 30 in. dia., pipes, about ¾ mile of 24 in., dia., pipes, and about 1⅞ miles of 20 in., dia., pipes, all concrete lined cast iron, or alternatively bituminous lined steel, for Corporation. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, C.E., 42, Frederick-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £2.

APR. 20.—**Portishead.**—MAKING-UP.—Portions of Bristol-rd., and a length of Clevedon-rd., for U.D.C. S.

APR. 20.—**Shoreham-by-Sea.**—LAYING OUT.—Levelling and preparing 7½ acres of ground for recreation purposes near the Norfolk Bridge, for U.D.C. A. W. Nye, Town S.

APR. 20.—**Whitley and Monkseaton.**—SEWER.—Constructing 9 in. pipe sewer in Beverley-rd., and 6 in. pipe sewers on portion of housing scheme at Hill Heads, for U.D.C. A. J. Rousell, S.

APR. 21.—**Edinburgh.**—WIDENING.—Morningside-rd., between Morningside-place and Springvalley, for T.C. B.E., 329, High-st.

APR. 21.—**Whickham.**—SEWERS.—Also subsoil drains in connection with the houses on Dunston housing site, for U.D.C. S.

APR. 22.—**Beverley.**—ROAD.—Construction of certain tarmacadam roads and paths, grass verges, kerbing and channelling, &c., on Walker estate, for T.C. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 22.—**Prestwich.**—EXTENSION.—Of Arthur-st., and widening of Greengate-lane, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 22.—**Wanstead.**—STREET.—Leading from Nightingale-la., in connection with housing scheme, together with new sewers, manholes, &c., for U.D.C. S.

APR. 23.—**Dartford.**—RESURFACING.—With ragstone, Ridley-rd., from Ridley Church to the boundary, or R.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 25.—**Alnwick.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying 1,365 yds. of 3 in. and 3,798 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron socket pipes, from Low Buston to Warkworth, with fittings, and an open iron tank to hold 7,000 gallons, for R.D.C. M. T. Wilson, San. ., Surveyor.

Apr. 25.—**Battle.**—Sewerage.—Laying of about 3,000 ft. of 15 in. stoneware sewer and construction of sewage tanks and filters, for U.D.C. W. L. Bradley, E., Tonbridge. Dep. £3 3s.

Apr. 25.—**Beckenham.**—Paving.—3,200 super yds. of artificial stone paving, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.

Apr. 25.—**East Barnet.**—Making-up.—Willenhall-av., The Drive, Lyonsdown-av., for U.D.C. H. York, E. and S.

Apr. 25.—**Glasgow.**—Paving.—Carriageway of Great Western-rd., from Byers-rd., to Hyndland-rd., with bituminous paving, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

Apr. 25.—**Kempton.**—Mains.—Cast-iron water main and connections from and to the filters, pumps and reservoirs at the Board's works, at Kempton Park, Hanworth, and across the Hanworth-Sunbury road, together with the construction of a concrete suction tank, and other contingent works, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Apr. 25.—**London.**—Paving.—Wood block paving on reinforced concrete foundations in Old Kent-rd., S.E., Camberwell-rd., Queen's-rd., and Peckham Park-rd., and new concrete roadway in Honiton-st., Peckham, S.E. 15, for Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.

Apr. 25.—**Manchester.**—Drainage.—Surface drainage work at Hyde-rd., tramcar depot, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 25.—**North Bromsgrove.**—Sewers.—725 yds. lin. of 9 in. diameter earthenware pipe sewers, and 1,050 yds. lin. of 12 in. and 9 in. diameter earthenware surface water drains, for U.D.C. G. W. Booth, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 26.—**Enfield.**—Making-up.—Glenville-av., for U.D.C. H. R. Crabb, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Apr. 26.—**Hambledon.**—Main.—Relaying about 860 yds. run of 2 in. water main at the old Gunpowder Works, Chilworth, for R.D.C. P. G. Williams, S.

Apr. 26.—**Hornchurch.** — Sewerage. — Sewerage works at Wingletye-lane, comprising about 695 yds. 12 in. diameter, 495 yds. 9 in. diameter, and 425 yds. 6 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewers, with manholes and appurtenant works, for U.D.C. F. Alderson, S.

Apr. 26.—**Wood Green.**—Improvements.—To James-gardens and Croxford-gardens, and sewerage in new road and Roundway, for U.D.C. C. H. Croxford, S. and E. Dep. £1 1s.

Apr. 27.—**Hendon.**—Making-up.—Manor-way and Priory-way, Pinner; Hillside-drive and Mowbray-rd., Edgware, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.

May 4.—**Calcutta.**—**Pipes.—Supplying and laying steel and cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. Constructional Engineer.**

May 7.—**Newbury.**—Sewer.—Laying 1,100 lin. yds. of 18 in. diameter cast-iron outfall sewer, with manholes and other works, for T.C. B.E. and S.

May 9.—**Coseley.**—Sewers.—4,940 yds. of stoneware and cast-iron sewers, manholes and other appurtenant works, for U.D.C. Berrington & Son, E.'s, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton. Dep. £5 5s.

May 9.—**London.**—Main.—Laying and jointing 2,909 lin. yds. of 36 in. diameter cast-iron water main and connections, together with contingent works, from Albert-rd., St. Pancras, to Brecknock-rd., in Islington, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Enniscorthy.—Water Supply.—For U.D.C. W. P. Casey, Acting T.C.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 594.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

Apr. 26.—**Enfield.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold residential property, "Wildwoods," Crews Hill. Auctioneers, 20 St. James's-square, S.W.1.

✱Apr. 26 and 27.—**West Bromwich.**—**Perry & Phillips will sell on the premises, Sandwell Hall, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.**

Public Appointments.

✱Apr. 16.—**Bradford.**—Architectural Assistant.—In the Architect's Department, required for a period of not less than 12 months, by the City of Bradford. City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

Apr. 16.—**St. Helens.**—One Architectural Assistant, two Junior Engineering Assistants, one Building Inspector, required by the Corporation. Arthur W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water E., Town Hall, St. Helens.

✱Apr. 20.—**Chelmsford.**—Clerk of Works required by the Borough. E. J. Miles, A.M.I.C.E., B.E, Municipal Offices, Chelmsford.

✱Apr. 22.—**Bournemouth.**—Architectural Assistant required by the B.E. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I. Town Hall, Bournemouth.

Apr. 22.—**Merton.**—Clerk of Works.—Required by the Merton and Mordon U.D.C., to supervise the erection of 100 houses. C. J. Mountifield, Clerk to the Council, 126, Kingston-rd., Merton, S.W.19.

Apr. 23. — **Birminghan.** — Assistant Master of Architecture.—In the School of Architecture, required by the City of Birmingham Education Committee. P. D. Innes, Chief Education Officer, Education Office, Margaret-st., Birmingham.

✱Apr. 23. — **Stoke-on-Trent.** — (1) Architectural Assistant; (2) Architectural Assistant required in the City Surveyor's Dept. A. Burton, M.Inst.C.E., City E. and S., Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.

✱No Date.—**Glamorgan.**—Quantity Surveyor required in the County Architect's Dept., by the C.C. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

✱No Date.—**Hong Kong.**—Sanitary Inspectors required by the Government of Hong Kong for a period of three years, with possible extension. Apply, at once, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. (quoting M/15126).

THE INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION

The forty-fourth annual dinner of this Association was held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, April 9th, Mr. Maurice E. Webb presiding over a gathering of about 450. Amongst those present were: Mr. Louis Ambler, Lt.-Col. Preston, Dr. C. Drysdale, Mr. C. A. Voysey, Mr. Walter Cave, Mr. W. Woodward, Mr. T. P. Bennett, Major A. D. S. Rice, Mr. A. H. Adamson (President, L.M.B.A.), Prof. C. H. Reilly, Mr. H. J. Leaning, Mr. H. Westbury Preston (Master, Worshipful Company of Carpenters), Alderman Wm. Peet. Mr. A. J. White (President, I.C.W.A.), Mr. W. L. Tett (V.P., I.C.W.A.), and Mr. W. H. Page (P.P., I.C.W.A.)

After the customary loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. P. J. Luxton, proposing the toast of "The Architects," said the relationship which existed between the architects and the members of the Association was of a most friendly character. The architects came to the Association when they desired the services of a competent clerk of works, and the members of the Association when they desired employment went to the architects. The general public looked upon an architect as a very superior sort of person, but they knew nothing much about the clerk of the works, who was responsible for seeing that the conceptions of the architect were carried out.

Prof. C. H. Reilly, responding, said in the hands of the architects, however qualified or unqualified they might be, the external aspects of civilisation rested. There was no doubt that the whole appearance of our towns and a large section of the country-side depended upon the architects for good or bad. He thought at the present time we were making finer buildings than during the past hundred years. They would all have noticed, he continued, that the R.I.B.A. had a Bill before Parliament for the Registration of Architects. The object of that Bill was to ensure that the profession should consist of people who were fully qualified to rank as architects. A great scheme of education had been instituted by which in a few years time it should be possible for those possessed of artistic ability to go through one of the big schools by means of scholarships and qualify for membership of the architectural profession. The scheme should be open to all artists because they were possessed of imagination, and it was people of this type that they needed most in the profession.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of the "Incorporated Clerks of Works Association," said it was always a pleasure for a member of his profession to preside over such a gathering. For himself, perhaps, it was a double pleasure, because his father, whom many of them knew and some had worked with, had occupied the same position twenty or thirty years ago. He thought that the profession of clerks of works was one of the oldest in the world. He had found that the first mention of a clerk of works in the English language was in the year 1246, when one was appointed to Windsor Castle. A little later when Carnarvon Castle was being built a clerk of works was appointed at 8d. a day, the Master of Works receiving the magnificent sum of 2s. per day. Then, a little later on, a very famous man became clerk of works, namely, William of Wykeham, who had very direct instructions given to him that he was to employ all carpenters, joiners and painters, in addition to which he had to order all stone and other materials required for the works. At the end of the 14th century a still more famous man became a clerk of the works to the Royal Palaces. This was Chaucer the poet, and for his services he received the salary of 2s. per day or rather less than £31 per annum. He thought if the clerk of works pinned his faith on the building being well done, half his troubles would be surmounted. He believed the men themselves wanted to do good work. In conclusion he wished the Association long life and prosperity.

Mr. A. J. White (President, I.C.W.A.), responding, said it was very gratifying to the members to have Mr. Webb in chair that night, as the chairman's father, Aston Webb, occupied the chair thirty-five y ago and again ten years later, which sho that the Association had been able to re the respect and regard of one eminent firm architects for many years. Their Associati he continued, was not connected with political or other body, their functions bein a social and benevolent character. They deavoured to help their infirm members thro the Benevolent Fund. At their monthly m ings at Carpenter's Hall they usually secu an expert in some special branch of the build industry to lecture to them, and they had some very excellent and instructive lect during the past twelve months.

The toast of "The Surveyors" was propo by Mr. W. L. Tett (Vice-President, I.C.W.A. which Mr. H. J. Leaning, F.S.I., replied.

The toast of "The Worshipful Company Carpenters" was proposed by Mr. H. W. P and Mr. H. Westbury Preston (Master, Wors ful Company of Carpenters) responded.

The toast of "The Builders" proposed Mr. J. G. Russell was responded to by Mr. A. Adamson, F.I.O.B.

The concluding toast of "The Chairma was proposed by Mr. Wm. Lake, and Chairman replied.

PRESENTATION DINNE

A large gathering of the indoor and door staff of Messrs. Holliday & Greenwo Ltd., assembled at Anderton's Hotel, Fl street, E.C., on Thursday evening, March the occasion being a presentation dinner Mr. G. H. Prior on his retirement from firm after 43 years' service. Mr. D. Devlin, the secretary of the firm, who t the chair, said that it was a great pleas to him to have the honour of asking Prior to accept, as a token of their est and regard, a gold watch which had subscribed by the whole of the staff. He known Mr. Prior a great number of ye and during that time he had not only fo him a true colleague in business, but als very staunch friend, one who was alw ready and willing to assist others. They hoped Mr. Prior would have good health long life to enjoy the rest he so ri deserved.

Mr. J. Farndon, on behalf of the out staff, seconded.

Mr. Prior, in reply, said he joined the s of Messrs. Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd. the early days of the firm, and during time he had seen many changes both in personnel of the staff and the conditions the trade. He thanked the whole of staff for the handsome watch they had sented to him, and assured them that would always carry it, and it would re him of the many happy days he had s with them.

Mr. Tyrrell proposed a vote of thank the chairman, coupling with the toast " Continued Prosperity of the Firm."

A vote of thanks to Mr. J. Farndon, was responsible for the whole of the arra ments, including an excellent musical gramme, brought the proceedings to a c

National Federation of Housebuilders.

With reference to the report of the an conference of this Federation, given in our i for April 1, Mr. H. R. Selley, in drawing atte to the fact that he is reported as saying tha "saw no reason why 20 or even 32 houses c not be built to the acre," writes as follow "I do consider that 20 houses to the acre aff ample light and air, and in passing I drew at tion to the L.C.C. Estate at Totterdown Fi Tooting, on which 32 houses had been bui the acre. This was a pre-war estate and a roads are wide it does not present a cran appearance. My reference to it must no taken as advocating 32 houses to the acre.

'ROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work fore plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of ublication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for rban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for oard of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of ealth; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; .A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District urveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County rchitect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ACCRINGTON.—Foundation stone has been laid for urch in Whalley-rd., for Primitive Methodist. Cost estimated at £6,000.

ALTRINCHAM.—T. Harold Hill, A.R.I.B.A., 1, Market-., is preparing plans for theatre on site in Barrington-t., for Altrincham Garrick Society

BALLYMENA.—R.D.C. notify an improvement scheme cost £67,550 in the various districts.

BATH.—Mr. A. J. Pictor, F.R.I.B.A., is architect for roposed enlargement of West Tiverton Council school. M.H. sanctioned £1,726 in respect of the Blue Coat chool premises.—Engineer reported proposals for tering the offices for the better accommodation of the aff, and has been instructed to make arrangements for ie work.—T.C. are to erect a sub-station at "Mayfield," ombe Down.—M.H. has approved erection by T.C. of 18 houses at Southdown. City Engineer has been nstructed to obtain tenders.—M.H. has also sanctioned orrowing of £1,688 in respect of a new maternity and hild welfare centre.—Tenders are to be obtained for reosoting the chestnut paling fencing at Englishcombe llotments and painting iron railings at Bloomfield llotments.

BEACONSFIELD.—Plans have been passed for cinema n a site near the Town Hall, for S. Morgan. Archi-ects, Granger & Leathart, 7, John-st., W.C.2.

BINGLEY.—It is expected that work will be started hortly on new police station. Plans have been sub-nitted for approval of U.D.C.

BIRKENHEAD.—A proposal to repair and recondition ueen's Buildings at £36,517, has been submitted o T.C. — A. Thomas, A.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool, s the architect of new Plaza Cinema, which is to cost 35,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Hurley Robinson, has plans for inema on a site at Bordesley Green East. Seating apacity is about 1,600.

BOLTON.—Additional 170 beds have been added to he Bolton Infirmary Extension Scheme. Plans are in and for an out-patients department and an X-ray lepartment at the Nursing Home. Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope are architects.—T.C. passed plans: Ross Isherwood, 6 garages, Bury-rd.; W. Andrew, 6 garages, Park-rd.; Edwards Bros., 26 garages, off Bradford-st.; W. Andrew, 12 houses, Crescent-d.; Aaron Greenhalgh, 8 houses, Manningham-rd.; . Blakley, 16 houses, off Bradford-rd Uttley, houses, Lonsdale-rd.; Public Health Com-mittee, 6 houses, Kirk-st.; Jabez Johnson, Hodg-kinson & Pearson, Ltd., 9 houses, Gilbert-st.; W. L. Newsome, 6 houses, Chorley Old-rd.; F. E. Thornton, 12 houses, Thornton-av.; Leigh Bros., Ltd., 11 houses, Castlewood-sq.; 16 houses, Castlewood-sq., 14 houses, Longford-av., 6 houses, Thornley-av.; A. H. Price, 4 houses, Sharples-av.; Housing Committee, 312 houses, Moorfield estate.

BOURNEMOUTH.—T.C. passed plans: Six houses, Stanley-rd., A. Gould; 13 houses and shops, Holden-hurst-rd., A. Gould; 9 houses, Victoria-av., A. Barnes; 5 houses, Court-rd., F. J. Marks.

BURNLEY.—C.B. passed plans: Four houses in Rossendale-rd., J. Whittaker & Sons, Ltd.; 5 houses n Casterton-st., J. Faulkner; 6 houses in Essex-av., Baker & Foster; 4 houses in Sycamore-av., Baker & Foster.

CHELTENHAM.—Directors of the Daffodil Picture Theatre propose alteration and enlargements.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—U.D.C. passed plans: Bungalow, Coppins-rd., Mrs. C. Reed (4 rooms); recreation hall, Church-rd., W. J. Gibbs; six bungalows, Jay Wick-ane, A. H. Grattan (5 rooms each); 6 houses, Anchor-rd., Z. Fairclough (5 rooms each); 6 houses, London-rd., A. Evans (5 rooms each); house, Albany-gardens, K. Elliott (7 rooms); house, Freeland-rd., A. Tate (6 rooms); house, London-rd., H. S. Leeder (8 rooms); shop, house and extension, Clacton Liberal Club, Carnarvon-rd. (9 rooms); house, Albany-gardens, H. Probst (6 rooms); hotel, Lilley Farm estate, Brigadier-General A. de la Voye (164 rooms); house, Holland Main-rd., G. Newcombe (7 rooms).

COLWYN BAY.—Wheeler & Henderson, 17, Acresfield, Bolton, are preparing plans for new casino.

CREWKERNE.—M.H. held an inquiry into application of U.D.C. for sanction to borrow £480 to provide a refuse destructor.

CROYDON.—C.B. passed plans: J. Midmer, 30 houses, Norbury-cross; P. Richardson, four houses, Wickham-ave.; L. W. Harris, four houses, Thornton-rd.; C. Green, 23 houses and 24 flats, Stafford-rd.

DONCASTER.—Hotel is to be erected at junction of Thorne-rd. and the Barnby Dun-rd., for Barnsley Brewery Co., Ltd.

DOUGLAS.—Dance hall is to be built in Strand-st. for Strand Cinema Theatre Co.

DUBLIN.—Palace Cinema, Pearse-st., to be rebuilt. Proprietor, Dr. J. I. Eppel.

DUNMOW.—Council has approved the building 12 steel houses at Felsted, to cost £820 a pair.

EASINGTON.—Plans passed by R.D.C.: R.C. school in Field-st., 3 bungalows, and 52 houses, for the Londonderry Collieries, Ltd.

ENNISCORTHY.—Local Government Department has sanctioned plans for eight houses.

GATESHEAD.—J. W. Corking, 16, West-st., has plans for building of a billiard hall in Bank-st.

GILLINGHAM.—T.C. passed plans: W. Johncock, 4 houses, Second-av.; E. Charlson, 12 houses, Woodlands-rd. and Second-av.; A. W. Little & Co., 6 houses, Larkfield-av.

GREENFORD.—Ealing Borough Surveyor has been instructed to negotiate for sites for free library and school.

GUILDFORD.—T.C. passed plans: Four semi-detached houses, Beckingham-rd., W. J. Piner; factory, The Bars, for the Guildford Glass Works; three pairs cottages, Old Farm-rd., A. E. Woodhatch.

HALIFAX.—Theatre Royal is shortly to be rebuilt. Owners, Northern Theatres Co., Ltd.

HANWELL.—L.C.C. recommend that, subject to approval of M.H., exchange of about 17 acres of land included in Warren Farm, part of the Hanwell Mental Hospital Estate, for an approximately equal area of land now forming part of the Southall-Norwood Urban District Council's sewage farm.

HORBURY.—M.H. sanctioned U.D.C. scheme for 28 houses at Junction-la.

HORLEY.—L.C.C. recommend £3,450 approved f or six cottages for married staff at Farmfield.

HORSFORTH.—Plans have been approved for the reconstruction of the dye-house at Wood Bottom Mills, for L. J. Booth & Sons.

KENDAL.—T.C. passed plans: Lay-out of housing estate for 24 houses at Shap-rd., Kendal & District Housing Society, Ltd., architects, Morland & Shaw.

KERRY.—County Board of Health resolved that Board of Works be applied to for loan for carrying out water supply and repairs to County Home and Hospital, at £1,600.

LEYTON.—T.C. passed plans: J. E. Nelson, 11 houses, Matlock-rd.; J. & J. Dean, 3 houses, Essex-rd.

LINCOLN.—E.C. is proposing to erect school, Cross o' Cliff Hill, at cost of £25,000. The plans are by Mr. W. S. Watkins, Silver-st.

LIVERPOOL.—L. A. G. Pritchard, 57, Moorfields, is preparing plans for cinema of about 900 capacity, on a site at Mason-st., Woolton, by Woolton Picture House Co., Ltd.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—A new school for tuberculous children is to be built in Fort-rd., at £5,687.

LONDON (FINSBURY).—L.C.C. recommend £6,000 to the governors of Central Foundation schools, towards the cost of purchasing the leases of Finsbury technical college.

LONDON (KENSINGTON).—B.C. has approved provision public convenience for women in Kensington High-st. in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall, at £325.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. passed plans: J. G. Stephenson, for L.C.C., 14 houses, Downham-way; Wm. Wilmot, Ltd., six houses, Sydenham Hill-rd; J. Watt, 10 shops and houses, Bromley-rd.; Gledhill Bros., 43 garages, George-lane.

LONDON (ROEHAMPTON).—L.C.C. recommend £1,076 in respect of development of part of Roehampton estate to cover the cost of conversion of old stable buildings adjoining "The Pleasance" into 12 lock-up garages.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—B.C. passed plans: Wates, Ltd., 28 houses in Glenister Park-rd., 29 houses in Sherwood Park-rd., and nine houses in Hawkhurst-rd., Streatham, 24 houses in Sherwood Park-rd., and eight houses in Woodmansterne-rd., Streatham; Ward & Pearce, eight houses in Broomhill-rd., Southfield; R. H. Miller & Son, Ltd., four houses, Streathamvale, at junction with Churchmore-rd., Streatham; Chapple & Utting, 30 houses, Pendennis-rd., Streatham; F. F. Wooding & Son, four houses with garages, Abbotsleigh-rd., Streatham; E. Clarke & Sons, 70 houses, Southcroft-rd., two, Nimrod-rd., two, Beclands-rd., and eight, Eastbourne-rd., Streatham; Penguin Laundries, Ltd., 14 houses on Brathway-rd., Southfields.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—L.C.C. recommend the borrowing by B.C. of £2,630 for housing purposes.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £40,092 for 80 houses.

MAIDENHEAD.—R. Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect of super-cinema for 2,000 persons, for the Maidenhead Picture Theatre, Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—Governors of Christie Hospital, Lorne-st., may purchase the adjoining premises to allow for developments.—Manchester bridges that are to be strengthened at a cost of £45,000 are: St. Mary's-rd., Queens-rd., St. Werburgh's, Oxford-rd., bridge at Lapwing-lane and Palatine-rd. corner, bridge over the Rochdale Canal (Piccadilly), and footbridge over River Medlock, Beswick.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.—T.C. passed plans for 9 houses, Westbourne-rd., North side, for T. Duncanson.

NEWBOLD.—A licence has been granted in respect of proposed Highfield Hotel. The estimated cost is £9,000.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Messrs. Rowell & Co. propose to rebuild Queen's Head Hotel. Plans have been approved. Architect, F. E. Dotchin, 46, Grainger-st. West.

NORTHAMPTON.—C.B. recommend plans prepared by B.E. with reference to alterations and extensions at St. James's Depot, which would provide additional office and lavatory accommodation, at £300. Tenders are to be obtained.—Application is to be made to M.H. for £3,602 for the erection of houses.—Council recommend following works, which are included in general scheme, at Harborough-rd. Hospital: Additional lavatory accommodation in blocks Nos. 1 & 2, Isolation Block, and blocks Nos. 4 & 5, drainage and heating and wiring blocks Nos. 4 & 5, at an approximate estimated cost of £1,500.—Tenders are to be invited for work.—Application is to be made for sanction to borrow £1,000 for widening bathing place, erection of a concrete retaining wall, and a high diving board, at Kingsthorpe bathing place.—Plans passed: Eight houses, Kingsthorpe-grove, A. L. & H. W. Chown; 17 houses, The Drive and Brookland-rd., S. G. Sale & Co.; three houses, Rothersthorpe-rd., Henry Martin, Ltd.; three houses, Beech-av., W. J. Richardson & Son; Salvation Army Hall, Brunswick-place, The Salvation Army.

OSWESTRY.—M.H. has sanctioned 26 houses by T.C.

OXFORD.—T.C. recommend factory in Edmund-rd., Cowley, for Morris Motors, Ltd.—Library Committee recommend more library accommodation on vacant site in St. Aldate's-st.—Plans passed for extensions to buildings in Merton-st., for Corpus Christ College.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans for 14 houses at Fircroft-rd. have been approved for W. H. Webb, of Millhouse, Plymouth. Architect, L. F. Vanstone, 15, Old Town-st.—Plans have been prepared for garage to hold 50 cars, with showroom, workshop, stores, &c., for Lewis Motors, Ltd., 28, Tavistock-rd. Mr. L. F. Vanstone, architect, 15, Old Town-st.

PONTEFRACT.—Fox & Jackson, of Carleton, have secured site for picture theatre, for about 700. Tennant & Smith, architects, Ropergate-chambers.

PORTSTEWART.—The cost of erection and equipment of the proposed generating station is estimated at £5,000.—U.D.C. approved plans for clubhouse for Golf Club, at £3,000.

RAWTENSTALL.—Dance hall is to be erected in Bacup-rd. H. Booth, 46, Chorlton-rd., Manchester, architect.

REIGATE.—Sketch lay-out plans, prepared by B.S. for development of South Park housing site, by erection of 44 houses, have been approved by T.C.

ROTHERHAM.—Tivoli Cinema is to be reconstructed. Proprietors, Tivoli Picture Houses, Ltd. — New elementary school is proposed for the Roman Catholic community at St. Gerard's, Thrybergh. Plans prepared by Messrs. Empsall, Clarkson & Clarke, A.'s, Piece Hall Yard, Bradford.

SEDGLEY.—Plans for alteration Lower Garnal Picture House have been approved by U.D.C.

SELBY.—Extensions are to be carried out at Fletcher's Sauce Works. Plans are prepared and tenders are to be invited.

SHEFFIELD.—W. H. Buck, A.R.I.B.A., Shrewsbury-chambers, Sheffield, is preparing plans for a cinema on site in Barnsley-rd.—T.C. passed plans: Four houses, Retford-rd., S. G. Bailey; 6 houses, Swaledale-rd., C. S. Smth; 4 houses, Dalewood-rd., C. W. Roberts, J. T. Meadley, and J. Marsh; 4 houses, Dalewood-rd., G. H. Bodell; 12 houses, Laird-rd., T. Pye; 36 houses, Stephen Hill-rd., Simpson Bros.; 10 houses, Dalewood-rd., A. J. Belton; 6 houses and garages, Hallam Grange-rise, A. J. Belton; 6 houses, Prince of Wales-rd., R. T. Hinchliffe & Sons; 3 houses, shops and 3 garages, Sandygate and Selborne-rds., F. Ridal & Son; 4 houses and garages, Springfield-rd., R. Bottomley; 158 houses, Langley estate, Scheme 4, Corporation; 4 houses and garages, Hallam Grange Crescent-rd., W. H. Rowan.—T.C. are to erect a shelter and conveniences at Ecclesall tram terminus for £1,470.

SHIREBROOK.—An open-air swimming bath is proposed at Sookholme-la.

SLIGO.—County Board of Health give notice of improvement scheme at £10,564, for Ballisodare East and West Collooney, and Kilmacowen.

STRETFORD.—U.D.C. resolved that Surveyor submit an estimate of the cost which would be involved in providing a new shelter in Gorse Hill Park.—Application is to be made to M.H. for sanction to borrowing £11,890 for provision of public baths in Trafford Park upon a site fronting to Third-av., Eleventh-st., and Twelfth-st.—Electricity Commissioners sanctioned as follows:—No. 30 sub-station (Derbyshire-la. West), site and buildings, £1,243; Skerton-rd., and East Union-st., sub-stations, £370.—Surveyor is to submit scheme for garage accommodation and also of improved street line on the frontage to the Council Offices.—Plans passed: 18 houses, St. George's-rd., E. Jackson; 6 houses, St. George's-rd., Archer & McAlpin.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. are to erect a further 20 houses on Deepear site.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—T.C. passed plans: Six houses, Tower-rd., W. Watson; 4 houses, Newhall-st., Davis & Son; 3 houses, Clarence-rd., R. Streather & Sons; 3 bungalows, Jockey-rd., V. F. Eldred.

SUTTON-ON-HULL.—Secretary of State has approved two police houses with cells at £2,100, for East Riding of Yorks.

TIVERTON.—A proposal for alterations and enlargements is being contemplated at the Electric Theatre.

TORQUAY.—M.H. sanctioned 82 more houses at a cost of £21,060, on the Windmill Hill estate.

TWICKENHAM.—A proposed reconstruction of Twickenham Station involves widening to 50 ft. the London-rd., bridge.

UXBRIDGE.—U.D.C. submitted plans to M.H. for approval to 58 houses on Rockingham Meadows.—Subject to certain conditions, plans by E. Birks, architect, for a proposed gospel hall for Plymouth Brethren on land in Cowley and Derby-rds., has been approved.

WEXFORD.—County Wexford Health Board adopted report submitted by Mr. Gerald Flood, engineer, regarding the new County Sanatorium to be placed in the old Fever Hospital in Wexford. The cost will be £3,818.

WIGAN.—Governing body of the Wigan Grammar School are to consider a scheme for proposed extensions to buildings.

WITHAM.—U.D.C. decided to advertise for building a further 10 houses.

WORCESTER.—Plans for cinema to be built at Hales-owen ndicates seating about 1,000.

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*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
Glazed Bricks—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. Flats	28 0 0	Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality. £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in. „	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick „	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	7 6	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

Note.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

Bath Stone—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... s. d. 2 10

Portland Stone—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½

Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

Note.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

Hopton-Wood Stone—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides „	32 0

York Stone, Blue—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 4

Hard York—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags.... Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
1 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11 ..... £27 0 | 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
4 × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 13 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

Joists, Girders, &c., to London Station, per ton.

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅞ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

Wrought-Iron Tubes and Fittings—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	3 %	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. Half-Round Gutters—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Angles and Gutters.	Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. Gutters.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. Coated Soil Pipes—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. Coated Drain Pipes—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Iron— Common Bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— good merchant quality	14 5 0	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	11 0 0
Hoop Iron, basis price	12 0 0	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	20 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

Metal Windows.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	35 0 0
Pipe in coils	35 10 0
Soil Pipe	38 10 0
Compo Pipe	39 10 0
Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	25 0 0

Note—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0
Strong sheet „	1 0
Thin „	1 1
Copper nails „	2 3
Copper wire „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

New River Pattern Screw Down Bib Cocks for Iron.

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/- 510/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Stop Cocks and Unions.

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/- 588/- per doz.

New River Pattern Screw Down Main Ferrules.

¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

Caps and Screws.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz

Double Nut Boiler Screws.

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz

Brass Sleeves.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

New River Pattern Croydon Ball Valves, S.F.

¾ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

Drawn Lead P. & S. Traps with Brass Cleaning Screw.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- „

Tin—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. Solder—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes per gallon	0 2 1
„ „ „	in barrels „	0 3
„ „ „	in drums „	0 3
Boiled „	in barrels „	0 3
„ „ „	in drums „	0 3
Turpentine	in barrels „	0 4
„	in drums (10 gall.) „	0 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		49 5
Genuine White Lead Paint— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Potacco" "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. per ton delivered		68 15
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	41 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15
Filocol	„	0 15
Size, XD Quality	„	0 3

Continued on next page

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for The Builder and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

CES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

LISH SHEET GLASS, IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZE.

	Per ft.		
fourths ..	3½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
thirds	4½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
fourths ..	4½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
thirds	5½d.	„ 21 „ ..	5½d
fourths ..	5d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d
thirds	7½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d

a price according to size and substance for squares t from stock.

LISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per wt.
Rolled plate	4½
Rough rolled	5½
Rough rolled	5⅞
figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stip polyte, and small and large Flemish White.	6½
Ditto, tinted	9½
Rolled Sheet	5⅝
White Rolled Cathedral	6½
inted Do.	7½

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s	d.
Varnish	Outside	0 14	0
ditto	ditto	0 16	0
Copal	ditto	0 18	0
Copal	ditto	1 0	0
Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4	0
ditto	ditto	1 12	0
Varnish	Inside	0 18	0
Pale Paper	ditto	0 18	0
Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2	6
Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0	6
Drying Oak	ditto	0 18	0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19	0
Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0	0
ditto	ditto	1 2	0
ditto	ditto	1 12	0
Japan Gold Size		0 12	6
Black Japan		0 10	6
and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12	0
swick Black		0 7	6
n Black		0 14	6
tting (patent)		1 5	0
ch and Brush Polish		0 17	0
id Dryers in Terebine		0 9	0
ss Black Enamel		0 7	0

TRADE NEWS

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

e National Radiator Company, Ltd., of , advise that their travelling exhibit of their al" radiators and boilers has just left Hull tour which will extend until the middle of ber. Whitby will be visited on April 20 21 and later on the principal towns in am, and Newcastle, will follow, then the Riding of Yorkshire, the Lincolnshire ty Agricultural Show, the Midlands, Royal shire Agricultural Show, and the principal s and cities in Lancashire including Man- er and Liverpool, also the North Wales .

The May Fair Hotel.

th reference to this hotel, which we illus- d and described in our issue for April 1, we stand that the sub-contract carried out by ockwood Flooring Co., Ltd., of 57, Palatine ings, Manchester, was not for general g, but for the covering of the main stair- and landings in terrazzo of reconstructed on-Wood, and in addition the lining-out of ndings and their panelling with Belgian marble.

are also given to understand that the lt used in the construction of the hotel upplied by Messrs. Thomas Faldo & Co., of Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

The Victoria Baths, Southport.

espect to these baths, illustrated in last s issue, we are informed that the complete ering installation used, including appara- r pumping the sea-water, hot and cold es, laundry machinery, heating and the -heated Turkish bath, was the work of s. W. Matthews & Son, Ltd., heating ers, of York-street, Manchester.

Speaker's House, Belfast.

are given to understand that the entire r roof work of the Speaker's House, ated in our last week's issue, and the ete plumbing installation with the excep- f the sanitary fittings, was the work of s. John Dowling & Son, Ltd., of Upper -street, Belfast.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

EDINBURGH CENOTAPH SITE

The Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has approved a report from the sub-committee recommending the Town Council to agree that the proposed war memorial be erected in one of the arches in front of the City Chambers in the High-street. The Edinburgh Area Committee of the British Legion submitted a resolution in favour of the site to the west of St. Giles' Cathedral, and stating that if the lack of money was the only drawback to the removal of the Buccleuch Statue, they were prepared to find the necessary funds. The resolution further stated that the memorial should not be called a cenotaph, but a cross of St. Martin, similar to that outside the door of Iona Cathedral.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Gartly.—HALL.—Funds are being raised for the proposed new hall at Gartly.

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans:—The Scottish Motor Traction Co., Ltd., garage, New-street, on Bathgate Park; Corporation electricity sub-stations at Inglis Green-road, Slateford, and at Fairmilehead; Edinburgh and Suburban Building Society, Ltd., 17 bungalows off Craiglockhart-road; and Mr. J. Kyles, nine houses and 15 garages at Roseburn-crescent and Roseburn-avenue.

Fraserburgh.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has accepted a recommendation of the Housing Committee for the erection of four new blocks, containing four three-apartment houses each.

Edinburgh.—HOUSING.—The Housing Committee of the Town Council has decided to recommend the Town Council to purchase Cameron House and park, at the foot of Dalkeith-road, for an extension to the present housing scheme at Prestonfield.

Aberdeen.—RECONSTRUCTION.—The Electric Theatre, 431, Union-street, is to be rebuilt. The new hall will seat over 2,000, and it is estimated that the reconstruction and re-equipment will cost from £60,000 to £70,000. The Aberdeen Picture Palaces, Ltd., 3, King-street, are the owners.

Greenock.—CINEMA.—A site in Brougham-street has been purchased by the Greenock Picture Palace Co., and plans for the new cinema are to be prepared.

Huntley.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has decided to erect four blocks of houses.

Labert.—BUILDINGS.—An appeal for £70,000 to complete and equip buildings for the accommodation of 300 adult mental patients is to be made shortly by the directors of the Royal Scottish National Institution for Mental Defectives.

Troon.—HALL.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for a new hall at St. Ninian's Episcopal Church, Bentinck-drive, at a cost of £3,200. The building will comprise a main hall to accommodate 300 people.

Glasgow. — RECONSTRUCTION. — Between £6,000 and £7,000 is to be spent on the reconstruction of the Gaiety Theatre, Clydebank. Tenders are being invited by the architects, Messrs. Gardiner & Glen, 164, Bath-street.

Aberdeen.—HOUSES.—The Housing Committee of the Town Council has agreed to have 50 timber houses erected on the Hilton estate, and it was remitted to Mr. A. B. Gardner, the Housing Director, for a report on the cost, type, and lay-out of the proposed dwellings

Obituary.

Mr. Wm. Cumming, sanitary inspector, died at his residence, "Westhaven," West Church-street, Buckie. He was 76 years of age.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/3
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 621

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Flettons bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,		49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–		
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14

		1″	1¼″	1
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—	
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	

		s.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	1
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16
Plain compound girders	,,	19
Do. stanchions	,,	21
In roof work	,,	27

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/–	
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	

PLUMBER.

		s.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	49
Do. Do. in flats	,,	48
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6
Welf joint	per ft. run	0
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	

PLASTERER.

		s.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)		
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2
Do. plain face	,,	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5

GLAZIER.

21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2
Graining	,, ,,	2
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1
Sizing	,, ,,	0
Flatting	,, ,,	0
Enamel	,, ,,	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0
French polishing	,, ,,	1
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to	

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright,

EW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

rsea Park-road.—STATION.—The London Co., Ltd., are proposing to establish a ing station. The site of the proposed is about fifteen acres, and is situate the south bank of the River Thames Great Western Railway goods depot in ea Park-road.

erie-street. — PREMISES.— The London Council has given consent to the erection site abutting upon Bouverie-street and iars-street, City, of a building to exceed nt 250,000 cubic feet, as shown on the ubmitted with the application of Mr. . Scott, architect, on behalf of *The News Vorld*, Ltd.

erwell.—CONVERSION.—The Camberwell is to be converted into a picture theatre 2,000 capacity. Plans are being pre- y Mr. J. Stanley Beard, architect, 101, treet, W.

on.—HOTEL.—The Croydon magistrates onfirmed the grant of a new licence to Barclay, Perkins & Co. for a new hotel don Aerodrome to cost £50,000.

on.—DEVELOPMENTS.—Messrs. Blake, Williams, surveyors, 49, Chancery-lane, are in charge of the developments of y Wood estate, Croydon. Building ons are now well in hand, and during the of the last week several large sales of frontage land have taken place and building operations will shortly be put d.

st Gate.—ALTERATIONS.—Suburban Super s, Ltd., are proposing to make extensive ions to the Queen's Cinema, Forest Gate. fford Aish, 22, Bedford-street, W.C.2, is hitect.

mersmith. — SURGERY. — The London Council recommend that, subject to the of the Minister of Health, a site in n-avenue on the Wormholt estate, ersmith, be let to Dr. H. Paviere, for the of a residence and surgery.

;hton-street.—EXTENSIONS.—The London Council has given permission to the ors of the London School of Economics olitical Science for the use of the land l by Nos. 5 to 11 Houghton-street, for the of erecting an extension to the school.

ingt.n.—ADDITIONS.—The Kensington h Council are considering the purchase l in Gregory-place, Holland-street, and -walk, for erection of additional Town l Central Library accommodation.

eish Town-road.—BUILDING. — The St. Borough Council has received a notifica- m the London County Council for the h of the North-Western Polytechnic on a utting on the west side of Kentish Town- outh side of Prince of Wales-road, and ide of Church-avenue.

iton.—HOME.—The foundation-stone of urses' home and other additions to the n nad District Hospital has been laid. v buildings, have been designed by Mr. y Smith, F.R.I.B.A., and the estimated the scheme is about £100,000.

ter-square. — CINEMA. — In connection new super-cinema now being erected on ' Empire " site, Leicester-square, W.C.2, The Tees-side Bridge and Engineering l., Middlesbrough, have secured the con- the steelwork.

Bond-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Extensive al alterations are being made to the s at the corner of Bond-street and -street, W. Messrs. Williams & Cox, B.A., are the architects. Messrs. Higgs re the general contractors, and Messrs. & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's-gate, West- are responsible for the constructional k.

-reet.—RECONSTRUCTION. — The L.C.C. ying out a £500,000 road improvement reditch Church to obliterate the bottle- Old-street and Kingsland-road. The ments involve the reconstruction of ch Station (L.M.S.) and two railway

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Monday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ABERGAVENNY.—Twenty houses off Park-road, for the T.C. Mr. F. Mansfield, Borough Surveyor :—

*S. D. Bevan, Beaufort	£8,800

ABERGAVENNY.—Buildings in connection with alterations to the Monmouthshire Mental Hospital, for the Committee. Messrs. Johnson & Jones, architects, Monk-street, Abergavenny. Quantities by the architects :—

Foster & Hall, Abergavenny	£3,094 0 0
W. Bagg & Sons, Porthcawl	3,022 0 0
A. Stubbs, Abergavenny	2,950 0 0
J. G. Thomas & Sons, Abergavenny	2,793 0 0
*Griffiths Bros., Pontypool	2,763 17 0

BANGOR.—Gymnasium at Hamilton-road on foundations already laid, for the U.D.C. :—

*J. Gillespie, Bangor	£1,989

BATH.—Jobbing tradesmen for one year, for the T.C. :—

Carpenter—*D. J. Hayward.
Masons—*Hemery & Mullett.
Painters—*Godden & Morris.
Plumbers—*Sydenham Bros.
Smiths—*J. B. Bowler & Sons, Ltd.
(All of Bath.)

BATH.—148 houses at Southdown, for the T.C. :—

*Housing Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London	£71,165

Subject to M.H. approval.)

BATH.—Erection of Monksdale-road sub-station, for the T.C. :—

*F. J. Amery & Son	£527 10

BATHGATE.—Constructing concrete tank at Pate's Hill, with access road and relative works; also for cutting tracks and laying and jointing about 2¾ miles of 15 in. cast-iron pipes from tank to Cuthill, for District Water Works. Messrs. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, civil engineers, George-street, Edinburgh :—

*F. Flaherty, Falkirk	£21,259

BATLEY.—Extensions to the Technical College, for the E.C. Messrs. W. Hanstock & Son, architects; quantities by the architects :—

Masons' work—	
*H. Booth & Son, Batley	£905 0 0
Joiners' work—	
*J. Richardson & Sons, Batley	562 19 0
Plumbers' and glaziers' work—	
*F. Newsome, Ltd., Dewsbury	340 0 0
Plasterers' work—	
*J. Greenwood, Batley	319 19 3
Slaters' work—	
*W. H. Thompson, Batley	172 0 0

BEDDAU.—New Boys' School, for the Glamorgan C.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Cardiff :—

D. J. Davies, Blaengarw	£15,808 2 7
Wm. John, Llantrisant	15,767 16 0
W. Williams & Son, Llanishen	15,400 0 0
W. A. Jones, Llantwit Major	15,296 2 11
Evan Jones & Sons, Pontypridd	14,826 18 6
W. Bagg & Sons, Porthcawl	14,430 3 2
D. & C. Seaton, Pontypridd	14,406 19 5
T. F. Howells, Caerphilly	14,309 0 4
J. Makin, Cardiff	14,244 6 0
J. Williams & Davies, Caerphilly	13,984 0 0
Knox & Wells, Cardiff	13,817 0 0
Davies & Lloyd, Senghenydd	13,553 0 0
E. O. James & Co., Cardiff	13,421 0 0
Julian & Co., Pontypridd	13,393 0 0
Evan James, Ystradmynach	12,851 8 0
*Richard Jones, Caerphilly	12,340 10 5

BELFAST.—Extensions to the Harbour Power Station, for the C.B. Mr. S. C. Hunter, quantity surveyor, 2, Wellington-place. Mr. Johnstone Wright, M.I.E.E. :—

Jas Henry & Sons	£13,981 0 0
W. J. Campbell & Son	13,921 12 6
J. & R. Thompson, Ltd.	13,875 0 0
Wm. McVicker	13,697 0 0
McRoberts & Armstrong	13,667 11 7
Jas. Hogg & Son	13,611 0 0
Courtenay & Co.	13,428 0 0
J. & W. Stewart	13,261 0 0
H. & J. Martin, Ltd.	13,190 8 7
F. B. McKee & Co.	12,750 0 0
*Isaac Copeland & Sons	12,535 0 0

(All of Belfast.)

BRIGHTON.—Erection of servants' quarters and additional nurses' quarters at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, for the Committee of Management. Mr. F. T. Cawthorn, architect, 170, North-street :—

W. Pooley & Son, Burgess Hill	£27,922
P. W. Gladstone & Co., Ltd., Brighton	20,133
W. Brown & Sons, Brighton	19,230
Norman & Burt, Burgess Hill	18,813
T. J. Braybon & Son, Brighton	18,738
F. T. Wilson & Sons, Brighton	18,734
Saunders's, Brighton	18,648
Patching & Son, Ltd., Brighton	18,505
Limpus & Son, Hove	18,328
H. Packham Sons & Palmer, Brighton	18,230
James Barnes & Sons, Brighton	18,079
Rowland Bros., Horsham	17,999
F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing	17,845
Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton	17,650
G. Lynn & Sons, Brighton	17,373
The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer	17,218
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	16,655
*J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne	16,115

BURNLEY.—Repainting four gasholders at Stoneyholme and one at Old Hall, for the Gas Department. Gas Engineer, Gasworks :—

*A. H. Beaumont, London	£288 1

CAERPHILLY.—Erection of a Mining Institute, for the Glamorgan C.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Cardiff :—

*Davies & Lloyd, Senghenydd	£4,749 11

CAMBRIDGE.—80 houses at Coldham's-lane, for the T.C. :—

*A. Glenn & Sons, Ltd., Northampton	£37,672

CAMPDEN.—Houses for the R.D.C. Mr. E. H. Earp, architect, Arrow, near Alcester :—

Two blocks of four at Campden—

*E. Hartwell, Weston Subedge Broadway	£3,120

Four pairs at Moreton-in-Marsh—

*A. E. White, Coventry	3,600

Two pairs at Ebrington—

*Alcester Builders, Ltd., Alcester	1,780

CANTERBURY.—Demolition of premises known as the "George and Hoy" Beer Cart-lane, Canterbury, and the erection of electrical sub-station and works appertaining thereto, for the Canterbury T.C. Mr. P. H. Warwick, City Surveyor and Engineer :—

*R. P. Davis & Co., Margate	£1,692

CHINLEY.—Caretaker's house at the hospital premises, for the High Peak Hospital Committee. Mr. C. Flint, architect, 7, The Quadrant, Buxton :—

*J. E. Shirt, Buxton.	

CHIPPING NORTON.—12 non-parlour type houses at Leafield, for the R.D.C. Mr. A. T. Green, engineer and surveyor, 5, Enstone-road, Charlbury :—

W. J. Bloxham, Banbury	£7,155 0
G. King, Lechlade	6,495 0
E. W. Baker & Son, Deddington	6,390 0
T. Parsloe, Westcote Kingham	6,000 0
Wastie Bros., Handborough	5,520 0
A. Groves & Sons, Milton-under-Wychwood	5,520 0
*Bartlett Bros., Witney	5,491 16

CLONAKILTY.—Reconstruction of the burned wing of the County Home, Clonakilty, as a cottage Hospital, for the West Cork Board of Public Assistance :—

P. Walsh	£5,582 0 0
C. Cullinane	5,200 0 0
*D. Hart	4,765 5 3

(All of Clonakilty.)

COTFORD.—Five rooms for nurses at the Somerset and Bath Mental Hospital :—

*Maddock, Son & Sharpe, Taunton	£1,058 10

DISTINGTON.—For cottage. Mr. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Workington :—

Builder's work—

*G. Graham, Workington	£209

DITCHLING.—House at Ditchling, for Mrs. Arncliffe Bennett. Mr. G. Austen Taylor, architect :—

Norman & Burt	£2,640 0 0
Hoad & Taylor	2,431 13 5
T. & H. Bartlett	2,332 5 4
Wells & Co.	2,306 0 0
Ringmer Building Works	2,192 0 0

DONCASTER.—Additions, also alterations to 53-54, Hall-gate, for the T.C. Mr. R. E. Ford, Estates Surveyor :—

*Wade & Boucher, Doncaster	£725

DUBLIN.—Two gatekeepers' cottages between Moira and Belfast, for the Great Northern Railway, Ltd. :—

*J. M'Nally & Son, Lisburn.	

DUBLIN.—Building at Crooksling Sanatorium, for the C.B. :—

M. O'Callaghan & Co., Charlemont Bridge	£2,430 5 0
*J. Dowling & Co., Rathmines	1,667 4 11
Humphreys, Ltd., Stephen's Green	1,573 0 0

DUNDEE.—Alterations at the Stobswell Public School, for the E.C. Mr. W. Hutchinson, Education Office :—

Joiner work—

*T. C. Stocks & Son, Dundee	£145

DUNDEE.—Various electric lighting installations at school, for the E.C. Master of Works, Education Office :—

A. & W. Ingram	£479 10 9
Marshall, Hutton & Co.	377 0 0
Lowden Bros.	287 15 10
D. J. Macdonald, Ltd.	275 13 0
J. Smith	229 4 9

(All of Dundee.)

DUNMOW.—For (*a*) Eight houses, at Hatfield Broad Oak, and (*b*) pair at Little Canfield, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. Plumbley, surveyor :—

*(*a*) A. H. Wright, Henham	£3,080 0 0
*(*b*) T. Harris, Dunmow	745 16 6

DURHAM.—114 houses, together with road works, sewers, &c., on Sunderland-road, for the T.C. Mr. J. W. Green, City Architect, Engineer and Surveyor :—

David Glen, Jarrow-on-Tyne	£76,404	18	0
R. Baxter, Blyth	74,000	0	0
G. C. Young, Ltd., Bishop Auckland	71,331	0	0
E. Rutter & Sons, Esh, co. Durham	66,500	0	0
Henry Bowers, Rowlands Gill, Durham	66,500	0	0
T. J. Lea & Co., Chester-le-Street	65,920	0	0
Wm. Hall, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne	65,679	0	0
J. Byrom, Ltd., Bury, Lancashire	64,750	9	10
H. F. Mole, Chester-le-Street	61,911	0	0
Barron & Co., Ltd., Bishop Auckland	61,340	4	6
J. G. Mark, Stockton-road, Sunderland	60,086	0	0
Robert Dobson, Annfield Plain, Durham	58,834	0	0
A. H. Balmer, Houghton-le-Spring	58,342	0	0
H. E. Pitt, Ltd., Millfield, Sunderland	57,230	0	0
J. W. White, Chester-road, Sunderland	56,371	0	0
H. M. Nowell, Bank Chambers, Stockton	56,221	0	0
A. Elcoat, Bearpark, co. Durham	55,896	19	0

EASINGWOLD. –Painting the Grammar School, for the North Riding C.C. : —

A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	£202	0	0
R. A. Curry, Easingwold	195	0	0
Bellerby's, Ltd., York	168	0	0
I. Brown, Harrogate	135	0	0
W. A. Allan & Son, Easingwold	124	19	3
*G. Coatesworth, Easingwold	97	12	6

EVESHAM.—32 houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, architect and surveyor, Union Offices :—

Church Lench (4 houses).			
Alcester Builders, Ltd., Alcester	£1,897	0	
W. J. Little, Inkberrow	1,850	0	
*J. Taylor & Sons, Evesham	1,780	0	
Harvington (6 houses).			
Alcester Builders, Alcester	2,710	0	
*J. Taylor & Sons, Evesham	2,652	0	
Sedgeberrow (10 houses).			
W. A. Cox (Evesham), Ltd., Evesham	4,900	0	
W. White, Hampton	4,845	0	
C. Steward, Broadway	4,435	0	
Taylor & Sons, Evesham	4,367	10	
*Mansell & Wheeler, Evesham	4,315	0	
South Littleton (8 houses).			
Alcester Builders	3,540	0	
*H. W. Crisp, Bretforton	3,512	0	
F. Cockerill	3,596	0	
Taylor & Sons	3,504	0	
Wickhamford (4 houses).			
G. Foster	1,980	0	
H. W. Crisp	1,812	0	
F. Cockerill	1,808	0	
Taylor & Sons	1,759	0	
*C. Steward, Broadway	1,752	0	

FARNHAM.—Eight houses at Frimley-road, Ash Vale, for the R.D.C. :—

T. Robinson	£4,737	0	
G. E. Purdue	4,560	0	
H. L. Smith	4,336	0	
Lee Bros.	4,123	0	
Woodman & Son	4,120	0	
*Ward & Ward	3,850	0	
S. A. Baber	3,717	19	

FRIZINGHALL.—School in Shipley Fields-road, for St. Margaret's Church. Messrs. T. H. & F. Healey, architects, 42, Tyrrel-street, Bradford :—

Mason and joiner—			
*J. Moulson & Son, Bradford	£3,155	0	
Plumbers—			
*Wigglesworth & Crossley, Frizinghall	299	10	
Plasterer—			
*W. Walker, Bradford	412	0	
Slaters—			
*Hill & Nelson, Bradford	284	0	

GLENAMADDY.—Repairs to the dispensary, for the Co. Galway Board of Health : —

J. McNally & Sons, Galway	£312
M. Power, Ballinasloe	300
*J. Mannion, Glenamaddy	275

GODSTONE.—Pumping station, balancing tank, settling tanks, sludge digesting tank, filter beds, humus tanks, with various pipes and drains, and for making alterations to existing works at the sewage disposal works, Lingfield, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. C. Easdale, engineer, 1, Victoria-street, S.W. 1 :—

G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Hammersmith	£15,252	14	9
D. G. Somerville & Co., London	14,338	15	3
W. Smith, Brasted	13,779	17	3
Wort & Way, Salisbury	13,688	0	0
Moffat's Gen. Con. Co., London	13,201	8	2
J. A. Ewart, London	12,803	4	8
Sir Wm. Prescott & Son, London	12,714	0	0
H. Middleton, Liss	12,557	8	2
G. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	12,412	0	0
Durnford Const. Co., Bristol	12,350	0	0
G. P. Trentham, Ltd., London	11,683	5	6
G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London	11,382	0	0
‡Mussellwhite & Sons, Basingstoke	11,308	16	9

GODSTONE.—32 non-parlour houses at Sunnybank, Warlingham, for the R.D.C. :—

*H. Parker	£17,342

GRAVESEND.—External brickwork of four blocks of St. Thomas's Almshouses, for Trustees of the Charity of Henry Pinnock. Mr. T. Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., 190, Parrock-street :—

*A. T. Cooper & Son, Peckham	£140

GUILDFORD.—Extensions to the service reservoir on Pewley-hill ; service reservoir on the Hog's Back, and a 6 in. cast-iron pipeline about a mile long, also on the Hog's Back, for the T.C. Mr. P. Griffith, consulting engineer, 30, Victoria-street, S.W.1 :—

Johnson's Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., London	£22,750	0	
F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	17,089	10	
The Playfair Toole, Ltd., Southampton	16,602	15	
H. Middleton, Liss	15,882	0	
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London	15,833	0	
*Holloway Brothers, London	15,715	0	
Industrial Constructions, Ltd., London	15,357	0	
Streeter & Co., Ltd., Godalming	15,050	0	

GUILDFORD.—Six houses at Ripley and six at Send, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. W. Wilton, surveyor, Market Chambers, Onslow-street :—

*H. Mullins, Woking	£5,946
(Subject to M.H. approval.)	

GUILDFORD.—Installing a system of central heating at Millmead House, for the R.D.C. :—

*Haden, London	£300

GUILDFORD.—Alterations and repairs to Millmead House, for the R.D.C. :—

‡W. Bullen & Sons, Guildford	£1,241 7

HARROGATE.—150 houses, non-parlour type, on the new housing estate off Devonshire-place, and construction of roads and sewers in connection with the scheme, for the T.C. Mr. C. E. Rivers, Borough Engineer :—

Bricklayer—*A. V. Clerey & Son, Sunderland	£30,072	0	0
Joiner—Do. Do.	14,690	0	0
Slater—Do. do.	4,500	0	0
Plumber—			
*Harman & Robinson, Harrogate	2,881	16	3
*R. Hewson & Son, Starbeck	3,211	8	8
*H. Chipchase, Harrogate	1,358	10	0
*F. Simmonds, Harrogate	1,400	0	0
Plasterer—			
*M. Henry, Knaresborough	2,232	2	10
*Fawcett & Hall, Harrogate	2,758	16	0
*F. Heffernan, Harrogate	1,606	15	0
Painter—			
*A. V. Clerey & Son	1,650	0	0
Roads and sewers—			
*R. Naylor & Son, Bradford	11,295	4	7
House drainage—			
*C. H. Dickinson & Sons, Harrogate	1,843	16	0
Fencing—			
*J. Allen & Sons, Harrogate	654	16	9

HELLINGLY.—Further additions to Boship Farm :

*Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.	



HITCHIN.—Four cottages at Holwell, R.D.C. :—

G. Matthews, East Hyde	£1,975
Jeffs & Bigley, Letchworth	1,850
Seymour Bros. & Tookey, Baldock	1,797
Pettengell & Clark, Hitchin	1,788
Bennett Bros., Letchworth	1,728
*F. Dearman, Weston, Stevenage	1,712

HULL.—Installation of low pressure ho heating apparatus at the Paisley-street girls' for the T.C. :—

*King & Co., Ltd.	£

HULL.—Pumping station at Bilton, for the

*F. Hall & Sons	£1,

HULL.—Provision of a bathroom, &c., bailiff s house, for the T.C. :—

*F. Singleton & Sons, Ltd.	£143 5

HUNGERFORD.—28 houses, for the Mr. W. Stephenson Raine, surveyor :—

28 houses—	
J. T. Gibbs, Hungerford	£11,727 10
20 houses	
S. Carter, Wantage	8,819 0
*W. T. Adams, Lambourn	8,139 0
14 houses	
J. Wooldridge & Son, Hungerford	5,730 10
8 houses	
*J. Wooldridge & Son, Hungerford	3,274 12

KEIGHLEY.—Additional stories to shops i street, Keighley. Messrs. Moore & Crabtree, a and surveyors, 96, Cavendish-street :—

Mason—*J. Wharton, Keighley.
Joiner—*W. V. Gott, Keighley.
Plumber—*J. W. Cragg, Keighley.
Plasterer—*David Antrum, Keighley.
Steelwork.—*H. Barrett & Sons, Ltd., Bra
Asphalte.—*Tunstall, Seyssel & Limmer.

KIDDERMINSTER. — Demolition of e factory premises situate in Mill-street, and the of a new gable wall to offices on the same site T.C. Mr. J. Hawcroft, Borough Engineer a veyor :—

*J. H. Smith, Kidderminster	£

LAUGHTON.—Alterations and additions t at Laughton :—

*Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.	

LAYCOCK.—For Institute. Messrs. J. H Sons, architects, North-street :—

Mason—*W. Sharp, Oakworth.
Joiner—*J. Bailey & Son, Keighley.
Slater—*T. Nelson & Son, Bradford.
Plumber—*F. Lodge, Keighley.
Plasterer—*D. Antrum, Keighley.

LEEDS. — Painting at (*a*) Infectious Hospital, Seacroft, and (*b*) Tuberculosis San Killingbeck, for the T.C. :—

(*a*)*W. H. Sykes, Batley	£690
(*b*)*Dearden Brothers, Leeds	216 1

LEWES.—Alterations and additions to of club-room. Mr. E. H. Fuller, architect :—

*Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.	

LIVERPOOL.—Sub-station in Hampton-s the Corporation. Land Steward and Surve

*R. Wearing & Son, Liverpool.	

LLANTARNAM.—40 houses, for the U.I A. F. Viney, Council Offices, Cwmbran, Mon

Allied Building Corporation, Newport	£23,736
J. W. Rabbitt, Newport	22,249
P. P. Young & Jones, Pontypool	21,182
Bown & Preece, Newport	20,410
W. & A. Davies, Abersychan	20,400
Griffiths Bros., Pontypool	20,296
G. A. Brown, Ebbw Vale	19,703 1
Beese Bros., Pontnewydd, Mon.	19,680
R. Haines & Co., Cardiff	19,430
House Building Association, London	19,180
*P. J. Kirk & Sons, Barry	18,262 1
Surveyor's estimate	20,520
(Subject to the approval of M.H.)	

LONDON.—Block of working-class dwe a site in Willow-street and Greencoat-place Westminster City Council :—

	Tender price not subject to adjustment for fluctuations in rates of wages or prices of materials. £ s.	Ten sub adjus fluctu rate or l ma
Bywaters & Sons, Ltd.	—	
Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.	—	
Sims & Russell	—	
G. Parker & Sons, Ltd.,	—	
Courtney & Fairbairn, Ltd.	—	
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	—	
A. Vigor, Ltd.	35,518 0	
J. W. Falkner & Sons	34,440 0	
H. Knight & Son	32,390 0	
Chessums, Ltd.	32,321 10	
Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.	31,250 0	
*Prestige & Co., Ltd.	30,670 0	
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd.	30,668 0	

DON.—Carrying out of repairs to the properties ed in housing schemes for the period of one year, Hammersmith B.C. Mr. R. Hampton Clucas, h Engineer and Surveyor :—

C. Inge.
J. Penfold.
Dixon & Sons,
W. Buckingham & Sons.
H. Murphy & Co.
(All of London.)

DON.—Erection of a 4 ft. unclimbable wrought-iling, with gates and pillars, on the north side new cemetery rd., for the Camberwell B.C. h Engineer and Surveyor :—

yliss, Jones & Bayliss..... £478 8

DON.—Painting or cleaning schools, for the :—

r-road, Fulham—
& F. Polden, Ltd..... £1,350 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,550 0 0
r-road, Woolwich—
Black & Sons..... 1,041 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,153 0 0
in-road, Balham—
Carmichael, Ltd..... 1,088 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,199 0 0
am Bridge, Lewisham—
Bailey & Sons, Ltd..... 1,418 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,288 0 0
rille-street, Hackney—
apleton & Sons..... 1,032 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,150 0 0
n Park, Woolwich—
C. Bowyer 1,342 16 6
chitect's estimate 1,422 0 0
treet, Poplar—
Barker 1,399 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,311 0 0
l-place, Greenwich—
C. Bowyer 1,201 7 9
chitect's estimate 1,367 0 0
rn-road, Lewisham—
ll & Gurr 1,096 10 0
chitect's estimate 1,147 0 0
onard's-place, Poplar—
H. Inns, Ltd..... 1,157 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,158 0 0
street, Limehouse—
anro (London), Ltd..... 1,174 0 0
chitect's estimate 1,309 0 0

DON.—Alterations to Chelsea casual ward, M.A.B. :—

Logan £344 0
A. Abberly 303 10
Crewdson 297 0
Darch, Ltd. 278 0
nite & Johnson..... 270 0
rnand & Pickett, Ltd..... 250 0
Hocking & Co..... 249 0
H. Boyd & Son, Ltd..... 232 0
(All of London.)

DON.—Alterations, painting and cleaning the ward at Wandsworth, for the M.A.B. :—

hite & Johnson £550 0
H. Boyd & Son, Ltd..... 542 0
A. Abberly 513 5
Darch, Ltd. 497 0
rnand & Pickett, Ltd..... 449 0
Crewdson 435 0
Hocking & Co..... 433 0
Kinnaird & Co..... 409 0
(All of London.)

GFORD.—Reconstruction of the Kelleher s, for the U.D.C. Mr. P. K. McNally, archi-d surveyor :—

Kilby & Sons, Longford £2,950

TH.—Gate lodge at Dundalk District Hospital, C.C. :—

Duffy £390
M'Donnell 345
Carroll..... 329
M'Quillan 314
Ryan 296

TERWORTH.—Four houses in Council street, R.D.C. Surveyor, Market-street :—

. Cooke, Ltd., Broughton Astley £1,756
B. Webb, Lutterworth 1,750
Harding & Son, Lutterworth.... 1,700
geley & Son, Hillmorton..... 1,649
er Rourke, Lutterworth 1,640
Ford, Ashby Magna 1,628
nk Cooke, Broughton Astley.... 1,568

CHESTER.—Footbridge over the River Med-Broughton-street, Beswick, for the T.C. :—

llerman Bros., Ltd., Hyde.

CHESTER.—Steelwork in connection with the road bridge, for the T.C. :—

Richards & Son, Leicester.

LEY.—Forty-eight houses on the Bradford kefield-road site, for the Corporation. Borough r :—

cklayer—The Morley and District Building Trades Association, Morley.
ner—P. Ainsworth, Morley.
mber—F. A. Hardy, Morley.
sterer—G. Crossley & Son, Birstall; Morley and District Building Trades Association, Morley.
er—Geo. Rogerson, Ltd., Morley.
nter—Brooksbank Bros., Morley.

NANTWICH.—Addition to workhouse, for the B.G. :—
*J. T. Gresty & Sons, Nantwich £288

NANTYMOEL.—Remodelling portion of Nanty-moel Girls' School, for the Glamorgan C.C. Mr. D. Pugh Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Cardiff. Quantities by the County Architect :—
*Istwyn Walters, Clyne..... £1,148 10

NETHERTON.—Four houses in Crescent-road and two houses in Moor-lane, for the South Crosland U.D.C. Messrs. J. Berry & Sons, architects, 3, Market-place, Huddersfield :—
Joiner—*Wrigley & Beaumont.
Plumber and Electrician—*F. France.
Plasterer—*Oldfield Bros.
Painter—*W. Littlewood & Son.
Slater—*T. B. Tunnacliffe.
(All of Huddersfield.)

NEWCASTLE.—Parish hall and institute in connection with All Saints' Church. Messrs. Hicks & Charlewood, architects, Mosley-street :—
*Middlemiss Bros., Newcastle.

NEWPORT (YORKS).—Police house, for the East Riding of Yorks :—
*J. H. Thompson, Eastrington.... £667 7 6

PLYMOUTH.—Repairs to North Corner pontoon, for the C.B. :—
*Willoughby (Plymouth), Ltd..... £210 10

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations at "Westonholm," Southsea, for Mr. H. Weston-Burt. Mr. S. E. White, architect and surveyor, 73, Waverley-road, Southsea :—
J. Lay & Co. £538
T. Stride 514
Tanner Bros. 500
*Bowerman Bros. 480

RAINHAM (KENT).—Three shops and hall in High-street, for the District Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. F. T. Mattocks, architect and surveyor :—
C. E. Skinner & Son, Ltd., Chatham £9,477 0
A. W. Little & Co., Ltd., Gillingham 9,157 0
T. Cornelius & Son, Gillingham.. 8,700 0
*Kemp Bros., Rainham 8,647 10

REIGATE.—Painting and decorating Council houses in Knighton-road, for the T.C. :—
*J. W. Slater £219 12

RINGMER.—Alterations to a shop, &c. :—
*Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.

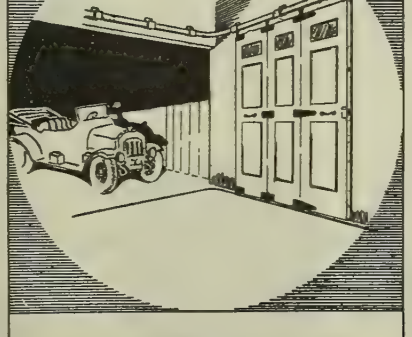
SALFORD.—Wrought-iron railing, wrought-iron gates and cast-iron pillars for enclosing the site of the proposed elementary school at Lower Kersal, for the C.B. :—
‡Gorton & Blakemore, Ltd., Atherton.. £515

SALFORD.—Wrought-iron self-adjusting unclimbable railing and two gates for "Hart Hill," Eccles Old-road and Weaste-lane, Pendleton, for the C.B. :—
‡W. A. Parker & Co., Workington £414 1 8

SALFORD.—Wrought-iron railings, cast-iron standards and wrought-iron ladders to the humus tanks at the sewage disposal works, for the C.B. :—
‡Gorton & Blakemore, Ltd., Atherton £248 6

SHEFFIELD.—Public conveniences and tramway passenger shelter at Ecclesall tram terminus, for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, City Architect :—
*John Middleton, Ltd., Sheffield.

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SHEFFIELD.—Pavilion, also tea room, in Graves Park, for the T.C. Mr. W. G. Davies, architect :—
*R. Charlesworth, Ltd., Sheffield.

SKIBBEREEN.—New district hospital, for the West Cork Board of Public Assistance :—
Jones & Co., Bandon..... £12,978 10 8
Murray & Sons, Youghal..at 10,260 0 0
or 9,983 0 0
T. O'Driscoll, Skibbereen.... 10,140 0 10
R. Buckley, Cove 9,785 0 0
*R. Kelly, Bantry 8,013 9 10

SLIGO.—Rebuilding Grange Courthouse, for the C.C. :—
*M. Kilcawley, Enniscrone..... £550

SOUTH MOLTON.—Reinforced cement concrete bridge and culvert, including the making up of approaches at Bradford Mill, Witheridge, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. S. Gardner, surveyor, Chittlehampton; quantities by the surveyor :—
G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Hammersmith £3,135 0 0
Purdie, Lumsden & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne 2,839 13 0
H. Middleton, Liss, Hants. 2,831 10 3
R. T. Hortop & Co., Plymouth.. 2,588 14 6
P. Wilson & Co., Exmouth 2,180 0 0
G. Pollard & Co., Ltd., Taunton 2,116 19 4
E. Hutchings, Wetheridge 2,087 13 0
The Bridge & Engineering Co., Banbury 2,000 0 0
*Fothergill Bros., Exeter 1,913 0 2

SPALDING.—Houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. St. Leger Crowley, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 32, Hall-place :—
Three pairs at Pinchbeck.
J. R. Baker..... £2,549 11 0
Thurston 2,468 12 4
A. Pryor, ... 2,460 0 0
G. Bray..... 2,434 15 0
*J. Arch 2,428 0 0
Two pairs at Moulton (Cobgate).
T. Merryweather 1,719 0 0
J. R. Baker..... 1,709 19 0
*J. Taylor 1,696 10 0
J. Arch 1,693 0 0
Pair at Moulton (Washway).
J. Arch 875 0 0
T. Merryweather 883 12 0
*J. R. Baker..... 889 15 0
Thompson..... 907 0 0
Pair at Deeping St. Nicholas (Hop Pole).
J. R. Baker 904 10 0
*T. Merryweather 899 6 0
Pair at Deeping St. Nicholas (Campain's-lane).
J. R. Baker 878 15 0
*T. Merryweather 871 15 0
Pair at Deeping St. Nicholas (Worth's).
T. Merryweather 899 6 0
J. R. Baker 889 10 0
*J. Coley 805 16 0

STOCKPORT.—Urinal at Pickford's Brow, Chestergate, for the T.C. Mr. H. Hamer, Borough Surveyor :—
*Hibbert & Penn, Stockport £485

STRETFORD.—New school at King's-road, for the U.D.C. :—
*P. Hodkinson, ... £8,617

TANDRAGEE.—11 artisans' dwellings, for the U.D.C. :—
P. M'Kenna & Sons, Armagh.. £5,250 0 0
Jas. Fleming, Newry 4,837 0 0
Wm. Callaghan & Sons, Lurgan 4,555 0 0
M'Dowell & Fitzsimmons, Lurgan 4,353 10 0
J. Sweeney & Sons, Lurgan.. 4,325 10 0
F. B. M'Kee & Co., Ltd., Belfast 4,200 0 0
W. M'Kinney, Lisavague 4,120 0 0
R. M'Kerr, Portadown 4,100 0 0
H. M'Avinchey, Armagh..... 4,092 16 2
J. Boyd & Sons, Belfast..... 3,986 0 0
‡W. Collen, Tandragee 3,950 0 0
J. S. Lawther, Belfast..... 3,890 0 0
*W. A. Camblin, Portadown.... 3,818 0 0

TAVISTOCK.—Four houses at Sampford-Spinley, for the R.D.C. Mr. T. H. Harris, architect, Town Hall Chambers :—
Margrett & Gloyne, Ltd., Yelverton.. £2,194
*C. Doidge & Son, Marytavy..... 1,990

WAKEFIELD.—Electric wiring 150 houses on the Snapethorpe estate, for the T.C. :—
*H. Smith.

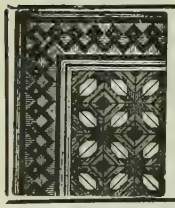
WARE.—12 houses on site at Broxbourne, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Cherry & Lutyens, architects, 7, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, W.C.2 :—
G. L. Glasscock & Sons, Bishops Stortford..... £5,855
Kempster & Williams, Watford.... 6,028
W. J. Haward, Hoddesdon 6,259
W. O. Porter, Ware 6,797
A. Bedford, Dalston 8,580

WARRENPORT.—Repairs to the town hall, for the U.D.C. :—
*J. Wilson & Sons..... £550

WELLINGTON (SALOP).—30 non-parlour type houses on Orleton-lane housing site, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Walker, engineer and surveyor :—
P. Roper, Wellington £17,430 0
W. A. Sherratt, Church Stretton 16,237 4
Shrewsbury Building Contractors, Ltd., Shrewsbury .. 16,222 10
J. H. Thompson & Sons, Grimsby 15,655 10
John Hughes, Wrexham..... 15,340 0
W. Higley, Shrewsbury 14,530 13
Eadie, Towers & Co., Wolverhampton 13,781 5
‡J. & T. France, Trench, near Wellington 13,538 14

WEYMOUTH.—Electrical installation in connection with Westham housing scheme No. 6, comprising 94 houses, for the Corporation. Mr. Geo. Nicolson, Borough Electrical Engineer :—

Eastern Counties Electricity Construction Co., Ipswich—			each
(*a*) parlour type	£6	2	6
(*b*) non-parlour type	5	6	6
*V. H. Bennett & Co., Weymouth—			
(*a*)	5	10	0
(*b*)	5	0	0
B. Darch & Co., Weymouth—			
(*a*)	6	15	0
(*b*)	6	0	0
Paragon Iron Works, Bridport—			
(*a*)	8	10	0
(*b*)	7	10	0
Imperial Motor Works, Lyndhurst—			
(*a*)	8	0	0
(*b*)	7	5	0


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WESTBURY AND WHORWELLSDOWN.—Two parlour and four non-parlour houses, at Edington site, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. W. Snailum, architect, Church-street, Trowbridge :—

*T. Holdoway & Sons, Westbury	£2,513	2	5

Council find bricks at a cost of £486 5s.

WINCHESTER.—Lavatory for men, at Corn Exchange-yard, for the T.C. City Surveyor :—

*W. T. Fennell & Co., Winchester.....	£950

WISBECH.—House at Three Holes, for Mr. A. R. Garner. Mr. F. B. Ward, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 8, South Brink. Quantities by Mr. F. Burdett Ward :—

Elworthy & Co., Wisbech.....	£898	0	0
J. Parker & Son, Wisbech.....	860	17	6
*H. Porter, Downham Market..	775	0	0

WORSBOROUGH.—Thirty-six houses at Wardgreen, near Barnsley, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. Shield architect and surveyor :—

Beaumont & Marshall, Worsborough Dale.....	£18,570	0	
Wm. Chappell & Sons, Ltd., Chapeltown.....	17,666	0	
Ed. Oakland & Co., Ltd., Wombwell	16,920	0	
*Rawson Porter, Worsborough Dale	16,756	4	

WORTHING.—Two cottages at the rear of Pump House, at Dunnington, for the Corporation. Borough Water Engineer :—

*G. W. Still, Shoreham-by-Sea.....	£1,130

The Boulevard Haussmann.

The new section of the Boulevard Haussmann was opened recently. The execution of Haussmann's plan has lasted more than three-quarters of a century, and has twice been interrupted by wars. The space where the Boulevard Haussmann meets the Grands Boulevards is not yet very presentable, says *The Times*, for the new building which forms the point of the "V" is still masked by scaffolding, and the corresponding site on the other side of the road is still a gaping void, backed by a cliff of brick wall, which has been given up to advertisements. The finishing of the Boulevard has been made to coincide with the opening of an important new section of the Underground Railway. It is also understood that the Committee which is dealing with traffic problems has come to an important conclusion. It has been considering the practicability of underground passages for wheeled traffic, with a view to relieving the congestion of the streets. This solution has been found impossible, and the only hope of improvement which the Committee holds forth now lies in the gradual broadening of a certain number of impo streets. The proposals for underground ga have also met with an unfavourable rece from the experts, owing to the unsuitable n of the Paris sub-soil.

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXII.—No. 4394. APRIL 22, 1927.

ONE GOOD THING AT LEAST

DURING a lull in the controversy upon the question of Registration, we may with profit occupy ourselves with a little mental stocktaking. Registration may or may not come, and it may come in one form or another, and we feel that, for the time being, at any we have given voice to sufficient opinion upon the matter. clear, however, that the vast and earnest efforts which have made to bring this matter to a head will have brought t at least one good thing, whatever turn politics may next We are convinced that these efforts have engendered v sense of corporate unity within the architectural profession. or perhaps the first time within the memory of man, by an st overwhelming majority, members of the profession have d to express themselves in favour of a definite line of policy, of a definite course of action. It is not our immediate ose either to applaud or criticise this definite line of policy is definite course of action, but we are convinced that the icance of the fact has yet to be fully appreciated, both within and from without the profession. We regard it lves as a distinct sign of a new corporate strength among tects, the potentialities of which must be almost without ; and if we could apply it to the solution of the many ems which face us now, and which will face us in the future, is no doubt that there would be a wonderful clearing of the sphere.

e do not suggest that members of the profession should act into or out of a rigid political creed, but we do urge there are many matters which should be approached in a rate spirit, and that the official voice of the profession d be permitted to speak with a greater weight than the ssions of mixed individual opinion. It does appear to us nes that architects, with the best intentions in the world, with the most sincere sense of conviction, are very prone to into print and throw the lay conscience into confusion e a general mature judgment has been passed by a fairly imous majority of their fellows. To the man in the street, often the first impression that remains the last, and a well-ructed letter from one qualified individual may outweigh mind any belated expression of considered opinion coming the Institute as a whole. The opinion of the individual at times be the right one, and the official voice may be g, but we believe that by the laws of average, in ninety out of a hundred it will be the individual who will be g, and we feel that, in any case, it is but seemly that official voice should be allowed to make the first ssion.

e may quote an instance where this principle might have applied with advantage. The question of the Thames es has been before us for many years, though particularly n the last two or three. Would it not have been far better hitects had thrashed this matter out among themselves, n a domestic atmosphere, before individuals from their had voiced their opinions in the public Press? We believe, natter of fact, that there is a very near approach to unanimity e profession upon this important subject, but is it possible e man in the street to realise it? Does he not bear in his rather a confused medley of technical and artistic advice, ich one calls for a bridge here, another for a bridge there, r this bridge to be retained at all costs, and another for the bridge to be swept away? Is not an already difficult question still further confused by this state of affairs, and would it not be so much more simple for the layman to form a right judgment if he were able to say that "the architects" thought this way? We ask for no muzzling of individual opinion; we simply plead for a fair field for the official voice of architecture, which has already proved that it is articulate, by the fact of the Registration Bill. We shall not be dismayed by an appearance of discord, for frank discussion upon any subject, however involved and difficult, is bound to uncover a vein of kinship in ideas, along which, with charitable intent to think broadly, all the essentials of unanimity may be found. It may be a matter of pure conjecture as to whether our post-war housing problems might have found an easier solution behind a united lead from the profession, but it can hardly be doubted that such might have been the case.

Yet another matter, which would seem to be with us always—our inveterate civic untidyness. We do not refer to the scavenger—with whom we have no quarrel—but to that general "sloppiness" in civic detail, to which we never cease to call attention, and against which we shall never tire of protesting. We have had, and we welcome, the warm support of countless individuals in the architectural profession in our campaign, but we must confess that we are not entirely conscious of the support of the whole body of architects, and we are inclined to doubt if this matter is being taken sufficiently seriously.

Whole areas of London are being demolished, to remain in desolation for months at a time, and sometimes for years, with no effort to make the interim at all sightworthy. The romantic groups of scaffolding and derricks which mark some new building effort are defiled by the irreverent bill-poster, and long ungainly arms stretch over the village pavement from petrol pump to curb at every few yards. These are but a few of the signs of an untidyness which is as much mental as physical. How very much nearer we should be to civic order if every architect felt that his profession called upon him to make his protest against these things, and if every public body was aware that an entire learned profession rebuked them when they ignored the decencies.

We appeal to the whole body of architects to make use of this waiting period, during which the fate and form of the Registration Bill hangs in the balance, to consider the many ways in which a united profession can act for its own good and for that of the country at large. It is a big matter to consider in every way, but all the more worthy of serious thought.

We are convinced that there is much good work to be done if our problems are approached in some such broad spirit as we have sketched, and we believe that there are many, even among those who are bitterly opposed to the Registration Bill in its present form, or, for that matter, to any Registration Bill at all, who will feel thankful for such corporate effort, if the lesson learnt from it can be applied towards the solving of other and greater problems with which we are bound to be faced in the future. Let architects forget their little bickerings; let them do their utmost to assist in concerted thought and action, and let them remain loyal to the same. Thus may we find their great profession about to take its rightful place of importance in the centre of civic life.

Without fear of raising a point of contention at an unsuitable time, we point to these considerations as together forming at least one desirable outcome of the Registration campaign.

NOTES

Sound Criticism.

Whatever may be thought about the criticism of modern building, we can surely feel that there is a kind of criticism which is of real value. We have heard it argued that the safest and best way is to be satisfied with appreciation of what is good and omit comment on what is indifferent or bad. We can hardly subscribe to this, but it is certainly very pleasant to read such an appreciative notice of modern architecture as that which appeared in the *Times* on Tuesday, *apropos* of the opening by the King of part of the Museum at Cardiff. This article is not only discriminating but generous, and architects should be glad that our leading daily paper has enabled the public to realise something of the better qualities of modern work through the agency of a competent critic. The fine qualities of Messrs. Lanchester & Rickards' buildings are duly noted with a probably fair reservation, the wholly admirable result in Messrs. Wills & Anderson's small University Registry building, and full recognition of what Messrs. Vincent Harris, Percy Thomas, and T. G. Moodie have also done, lead up to very generous notes on the partially completed national Welsh Museum, by Messrs. Smith & Brewer, now being carried out by Mr. A. Dunbar Smith with such good feeling as to scale, proportion, and dignity.

A Fortunate City.

Cardiff is assuredly to be congratulated on its good fortune in the splendid gift of land from the Marquis of Bute, the wise and far-seeing action of its City Council, and the high standard of architecture which the city has been fortunate enough to secure. We could hardly point to any other town or city which has been blessed by such a combination of good fortune. It is only to be hoped that other town and city authorities will emulate so noteworthy an example.

Progress Scheduling.

The hope is often expressed that before long there will be introduced into all our technical schools, where building is studied, a special course of training in progress scheduling, such as is practised in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere. Mr. Hugh Davies, the well-known inspector at the Board of Education, who is mainly responsible for the details of building education, has, we understand, been taking considerable personal interest in this question. Scheduling depends in the first place in studying exactly how much time it will take to do work of various kinds on any building. Such subjects have to be carefully considered—as how long material has to be on the job before it is required; when the stonework and steelwork shall be sorted and stacked; when the approved shop drawings should be provided to contractor by the architect; at what date the various stages of the building should be completed. It is estimated by those who have been studying the subject, that in spite of the special difficulties in this country resulting from out-of-date building by-laws and the laws of Ancient Lights, that scheduling would reduce the ultimate costs of building from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., without in any way affecting labour charges or profits. Probably at technical schools the problem of progress scheduling will be part of a course of advanced lectures in quanti surveying, and it is hoped that the Offi of Works, the London County Counc and other public bodies will provide fr their records definite data on which base these lectures.



Stone Sculpture Group for the County Fire Office, Piccadilly Circus.
Mr. Hermon Cawthra, Sculptor.
[The group, which is 15 ft. long and 12 ft. high, will be placed at a height of 100 ft.]



Model of Memorial Fountain, Star a Garter Home, Richmond, Surrey.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

Society of Master Glass Painters.

There is much of inter for the reader in the Ap number of the Journal this Society, which inclu a variety of themes deal with subjects of importance to all c versant with the art of stained gl Mr. J. A. Knowles, who has a happy w of contributing much good humour a accuracy of information in his a quarian studies, gossips pleasantly on gl painters' advertisements, and refers passing to a handbill issued by J Constable, R.A., giving the prices for landscapes. Henry Gyles, of Y (1645-1709), appears to have been the f glass painter to issue an advertisem William Peckitt (1752) informs us that executes "Scripture pieces for chu windows, arms in heraldry, &c., in neatest and liveliest manner." All t it is agreeable to learn, and diverts from the superstitions that invest a thing ancient in glass with superhu virtues to the detriment of work in g executed at the present day. T Society aims to protect the interests both the individual worker and the c as a whole, and its Journal includes m useful information—antiquarian, scien and artistic—on this attractive them

A Visit to "The Star and Garter" Home, Richmond.

Last Saturday week this War Memorial Home disabled soldiers, erec on the splendid site o looking the Thames on summit of Richmond Hill, was vis by a representative and apprecia company organised by the Art Commi of the R.I.B.A. The hon. archit

Edwin Cooper, conducted the rs over the buildings, and explained of the structural details, including the beautiful memorial chapel hed to the home, with a separate nce for its grounds. The mortuary l close by is extremely well situated, ully equipped and decorated. From point of view, the grouping of the ngs is most satisfactorily managed, ner seen from the Park or from looking up from the river. Before g, at conclusion of the tea provided e authorities, a vote of thanks was sed to Sir Edwin Cooper for his esy in attending to meet the party explain the building. Mr. Maurice lams, at the request of the company, took this motion and signed the rs' book on their behalf as a record of the occasion. Sir Edwin Cooper, in responding, paid a warm tribute to the Governors and builders and to the able services of his clerk of the works.

Sunlight.

The importance of sunlight, and more especially of the admission of ultra-violet rays through our windows and smoke fogs, is daily being insisted upon. The trouble at present is that the cost of glass that permits the passage of these rays is inordinately high and beyond the reach of the ordinary man, who has to pay more for his house already than he can afford. We hope that no effort will be spared in the attempt to reduce the cost of such glass as, under present conditions it is impossible to look for its general use in home, school, and factory. There appears to be little doubt that, with the elimination of smoke, fog, and the common glass that intercepts ultra-violet light, we should enormously improve the public health and resistance to disease.



(*See page* 640.)



Wood Statuette—Breton Mother.

The late F. Derwent Wood, R.A., Sculptor,

Notes on Exhibitions: The French Gallery.

The French Gallery in Pall Mall is interesting as usual. One sometimes wonders how it is that we find so much coldness in the greens of French landscape art. It is often a coldness that is somehow rather raw; not the coldness in the charming little landscape by Sir C. J. Holmes of mountains under snow (56), which is a charming bit of colour. In the "Fontainebleau" (1), by Corot, we find the usual grey-green (a delightful little picture), but in such pictures as Nos. 2 and 11, vivid as they are, the coldness of the colour has a something of rawness in it, and is a great contrast to the rich effect of Corot's "Cours d'eau au Rives Boisées" (4). This is a masterpiece of its kind, with a breadth of soft, rich green foliage in contrast with a pearly blue sky. The "Pastorale," by Jacque (6), has a wonderfully vivid effect of light, and probably with rather less insistence of detail in the foreground would have been finer still. Sir J. Lavery's "Sidi-bu-Said" (38) is a delightful passage in grey, and Fantin Latour's, "Les Pêches" (53) is a most delightful study of fruit. One of the really poetic things in the Exhibition is the "Evening," by M. de Bock. It seems hardly credible that Corot should have painted the flower piece (20); it is certainly lacking in colour value.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

The Chelsea Borough Council have appointed Mr. Archibald S. Soutar, L.R.I.B.A., of 8, King William-street, Strand, as architect in connection with the Council's proposed scheme for the improvement of the World's End Passage Area.

We are informed that Mr. Arthur Edwards has been joined in partnership by his son, and that they will practise in future as Messrs. Arthur Edwards & Son, at a new address, King's Court, 115, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Telephone No.: Central 943.

Mr. Ernest Fiander Etchells' Estate.

Mr. William Edward Ernest Fiander Etchells, of Franciscan-road, Tooting, S.W., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. (net personalty £977), left £1,476.

Sir Luke Fildes' Estate.

Sir Samuel Luke Fildes, R.A., of Melbury-road, Kensington, who died in February, aged 83 years, left estate of the value of £69,029, with net personalty £68,572.

Stadium at Blackpool.

The Blackpool Corporation has granted to Mr. C. B. Cochran a site of 700 ft. square on which to erect a stadium capable of accommodating 100,000 people on the new promenade at South Shore.

Swedish Sculpture.

Owing to the interest aroused by the exhibition of works by the Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles, at the National Gallery, Millbank, it has been decided that the exhibition shall remain open until 6 p.m. on Sunday, May 1.

Accident to Architect.

While making an inspection on a scaffold at the top of a new building in Piccadilly on Wednesday Mr. E. Crutchley, a young architect on the staff of Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie, fell 40 ft. to the pavement and broke both his legs and injured his ribs.

Structural Engineers' Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers will take place at the Piccadilly Hotel on May 16, with the Right Hon. Lord Carson, P.C., K.C., as principal guest. It is expected that over five hundred members will attend.

The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture.

Intimation has just been received that His Majesty the King has approved the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., in recognition of the merit of his work as an architect. The Medal will be presented to Sir Herbert Baker at the banquet of the R.I.B.A. on June 23.

L.C.C. and Prince's-square, Kennington.

The L.C.C. have granted £500 towards the buying of Prince's-square, Kennington Park-road, S.E.—one of the few open spaces in the district. Recently it has been threatened with destruction. The owners of the square, it is understood, have just reduced the price to £2,000, and with the £500 offered by the L.C.C., it is hoped that it may be possible to preserve the square as a playground.

Birmingham Extensions.

The Birmingham City Council has sanctioned the erection of a new central fire station on an island site at the junction of New Corporation-street and Aston-street, the cost of which, inclusive of demolishing the present buildings on the site, re-housing tenants and providing fresh offices for the Corporation Weights and Measures Department, will not exceed £200,000.

Free State War Memorial Dispute.

In the Irish Free State Senate leave was given on the application of Senator Jameson to withdraw the Merrion-square (Dublin) Bill, 1927. The promoters of the measure, he said, had accepted the inevitable, and had taken counsel as to what steps would now have to be adopted to satisfy their legal liabilities to their subscribers. The Bill, which provided for the erection of a national war memorial in Merrion-square, was rejected by the Dail at the instanec of the Free State Government.

Architectural Association Arrangements.

An Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture is being arranged by the Association to be held in the hall of the Art Workers' Guild, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The exhibition will be opened on May 23 by His Excellency, Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig (Danish Minister in London), and will remain open to the public for two weeks.

The Excursion for 1927 will be held during the second two weeks in September, and arrangements are being made to visit Salzburg, Vienna, and Prague. Full details will be given later, but it would be of material assistance if members wishing to join the excursion would enter their names provisionally as scon as possible.

Obituary.

Mr. Hugh Gavin, a well-known Forfarshire architect, has died at Arbroath, 68 years of age. Coming from Malta, where his father was an instructor in navigation, Mr. Gavin was educated at Stirling, and qualifying as an architect, he became a member of the firm of Messrs. Croll & Gavin, Dundee, later having charge of their branch in Arbroath, where in 1891 he set up in business on his own account. He built up an extensive business, and executed many important contracts in Montrose, Arbroath, and other parts of Forfarshire.

We regret to announce the death at Newcastle, in his seventy-fifth year, of Mr. John W. Rounthwaite, formerly a well-known north-country architect, who had practised at Sunderland, Shotley Bridge, and Newcastle.

Houses for Disabled Men.

The British Legion are about to start upon a scheme for erecting houses in various parts of England and Wales to be occupied by disabled and ex-Service men. Already a substantial sum of money has been allotted for this purpose. The country has been divided into 11 areas for administration, and the houses will be erected in groups according to local needs. The whole of the organisation of the scheme is being carried out by the headquarters of the British Legion, and the architects are Messrs. Thomas & Wood, who were formerly Housing Commissioners of the Ministry of Health. Sites are now being acquired, according to the *Times*, and a start will be made as soon as possible. It is hoped that a number of houses will be completed and let at a very low rent before October 1, and the remainder will be erected without delay after that date.

The Wren Society.

The fourth (1927) Volume of the Society is now in preparation and will be issued to subscribers early in June. This volume is entirely devoted to Hampton Court Palace, and Her Majesty Queen Mary has graciously consented to accept the special dedication of the book in recognition of the life and work of Queen Mary II (1689-1694). The drawings of Sir Christopher Wren and Grinling Gibbons, reproduced for the first time in this volume, are of exceptional interest and relate to the miniature Versailles that was intended even more than to the Palace as actually built. The drawings fill fifty-one collotype plates and include a series of authenticated designs for fireplaces by Grinling Gibbons. The text comprises some seventy pages of Accounts, Letters and Official Documents for the publication of which special leave has been obtained. These papers are of great interest in showing the difficulties and pin-pricks that Wren was constantly beset with, and throw a light on the architect's relations with his official staff. As it is expected that the issue will quickly go out of print, early application should be made for this work, which can be obtained in return for the annual subscription to the Society of a guinea. The hon. secretary of the Wren Society is Mr. H. Duncan Hendry, F.R.I.B.A., of 53, Doughty-street, to whom all correspondence and applications for membership should be addressed.

COMPETITION NE

Private Houses Competition, Strode P Estate, Herne, Kent.

Three prizes of free sites, value £350, and £50, are offered for the best desig private houses at costs of £1,500, £800, and respectively, to be erected on the prize-wi sites. Particulars may be obtained on ap tion to the Secretary, Estate Office, Strode Herne, Kent.

Professor Charles Gourlay Memorial Sche

A meeting of the Committee for this sc was held in the Royal Technical Co Glasgow, on the 16th March, Mr. A. C A.R.I.B.A., presiding. The secretary rep that the sum of £87 had been subscribed to and that further contributions pract assured the sum of £100 being realised. Stockdale, Director of the College, expr the opinion that the time had now arrived the Committee might definitely move in matter of the memorial. A time limit t raising of the funds should be set as soo the definite scheme for the memorial cou settled.

Meantime it was unanimously agreed Messrs. A. Cullen and W. J. Smith be in to co-operate to prepare a design for memorial headstone and medallion, tog with the estimated cost for submission t next meeting of Committee, to be held i College on March 31st. By that time hoped many more subscriptions will have received. The Committee desire all students and friends of the late Prof Gourlay to have the full opportunity privilege of subscribing.

Rural Industries Exhibition.

The Rural Industries Sub-Committee Hertfordshire County Council, acting in junction with the Herts and Beds Di Committee of the National Master Fa and Blacksmiths' Association, announ Rural Industries Exhibition to be held a Hertfordshire Agricultural Society's Hatfield Park, on Thursday, June 9. E are invited in all or any of the c set out in the schedule from all memb the Herts and Beds Branch of the N.M.F B.A., or any other farrier or smith, wheel or saddler residing in the Administrative C of Hertford. The entry fee is 1s. for exhibit, payable at the time of entry. E must be sent on a special form to Mr. A. Herts Institute of Agriculture, Oakland Albans, from whom full particulars are c able. The last day for receiving entr May 21. The Worshipful Company of smiths offer a special prize, value £2 2s a medal, for the best exhibit of hand ham iron-work in the Smith's Section. prizes, value £1 10s., £1 and 10s., will be in each class, and a diploma will be aw for each exhibit which is of sufficient whether allotted a prize or not. S Section: Class 1, Agricultural implem part of an agricultural implement. C Wrought-iron gate or panel of fencing. C Scroll work. Any of the following arti Bracket or frame-work suitable for trad lantern, &c.; brackets for door porch. labra, gas or electric light fittings. C Door fittings. Any two of the follow Door hinges and hooks (plain or scr exceeding 30 in. in length, knockers, lett handles or latches, bell pulls, bolts, or o scraper. Class 5, Fire dogs, fire baske iron rests, set of fire irons, trivets, fire umbrella stands, log tongs, &c. Class fancy or decorative iron-work, not me above (*e.g.*, church furniture and weather vanes, sconces, candlesticks, forks, &c.). Class 7, Any plain iron-w mentioned above (*e.g.*, window frames brackets, fagotting bills, garden impleme Class 8, Any of the articles specified in C to 7 inclusive, made of wrought ir acetylene welded. Class 9, Any article iron, repaired by aceytlene welding. T also sections for wheelwrights' w saddlery.



Memorial Fountain, Star and Garter Home, Richmond, Surrey.

Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Acquisition of Chiswick House and Grounds.

Sir,—I notice in your issue of the 1st instant a letter by Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., with reference to Chiswick House, and although Mr. Adams commands my respect as an architect I am bound to challenge the statements set out in his letter. It is interesting to note that Mr. Adams was one of those who, in 1918, helped to defeat the proposals of the Brentford Gas Company to obtain powers to acquire a large portion of the Duke's Meadows for the erection thereon of gasworks, and it makes one wonder with what poison he has been inoculated that Mr. Adams should now advocate the spoliation of the Duke's Meadows, against which he fought in 1918.

Mr. Adams is silent as to the offer made by the Barnes District Council to contribute something in the neighbourhood of £15,000 towards the cost of the acquisition of Chiswick House provided the Chiswick Council does not part with forty-five acres of Duke's Meadows for the erection thereon of the proposed generating station. Had Mr. Adams attended or read the account of the proceedings at the local inquiry, held by the Minister of Health, in October last, with regard to the Chiswick Council's application for an amendment of its Town-planning Scheme, he would have been aware of the terms of the offer made by the Barnes Council.

For his enlightenment, and also that of others, I may state that the proposal was that instead of exchanging Chiswick House for the forty-five acres of the Duke's Meadows the Chiswick Council should retain the forty-five acres required for the power station and continue to receive the sum of £1,500 per acre which is being paid by the Concrete Aggregates, Ltd., in respect of the sand and gravel from thirty acres of the site. The capital value of £1,500 multiplied by thirty is £45,000, and the suggestion of the Barnes Council was that this capital sum should be applied towards the purchase of Chiswick House, and that the Barnes Council would furnish the balance of £15,000, or such other sum as the Minister of Health should decide might be necessary.

In addition grants could probably be obtained from the London County Council and the County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey as was the case when the Marble Hill Estate at Twickenham was purchased for the public in order to preserve the view from Richmond Hill. By this means Chiswick would be able to acquire Chiswick House and retain the Duke's Meadows without having their amenities spoilt by the power station. This offer has never been seriously considered by the Chiswick Council, but was contemptuously declined at the local inquiry without its having been submitted to the decision of the ratepayers. I have made inquiry within the last few days, and have ascertained that the Barnes Council's offer is still open and will be renewed. This strikes at the root of Mr. Adams's argument that consent should be given to the erection of the super power station.

As to the various inaccuracies in his letter, I must point out that Chiswick House need not become a building estate, as the Duke of Devonshire, in the letter referred to at the local inquiry, has given the Chiswick Council the first opportunity of purchase, and this can be done in the manner indicated.

Mr. Adams's suggestion that the total area of Chiswick House and Duke's Meadows, 244 acres, would have to be maintained out of the rates is obviously inaccurate, as the sports grounds belonging to the clubs, the Civil Service and Fuller, Smith & Turner, are maintained by those clubs themselves. The Chiswick Polish Company are the freeholders of eighteen acres of the Duke's Meadows, and on a large portion of this they have laid out and maintain a sports ground for their staff. It is only on the northern portion of these eighteen acres that their factory will be erected. This factory will only contain one chimney for the boiler-house, and Mr. Adams's suggestions that the polish factory and the generating station are to balance each other is ludicrous. The proposed generating station is to have thirty chimneys, each over 100 ft. high, and with its buildings, coal parks, and railway sidings, and dock is to cover forty-five acres. The suggestion that the railway embankment would materially screen the power station from observation was shown by expert evidence at the local inquiry to be without foundation.

With regard to the last paragraph of his letter, Mr. Adams seems to suggest that Chiswick House grounds should become the home of athletic sports and pastimes, but with the exception of the existing cricket ground at Chiswick House the grounds are not suitable for use as a sports ground, and, as I stated in evidence at the local inquiry, Chiswick House grounds should be used as a park and not as playing fields.

H. N. Sherwin White.

KENT'S COLLIERY BUILDINGS

It is already possible to foresee the future of the new colliery villages that are rapidly being built in East Kent. A recent visit to Aylesham revealed a new town springing into life, and it is expected that the 400 houses now in course of erection will be completed by the end of this year. These houses are being admirably arranged on both sides of the valley. A broad boulevard is to run up the centre, leading from a railway station and civic buildings to a church at the further end. The houses are being well constructed by the Dorman Long Housing Company. Of those that are now being built, 50 per cent. have parlours as well as living rooms. All have three bedrooms with the exception of 48 brick houses. Special attention has been given to devising different types in order to avoid monotony. There is no standardisation. Half the houses are to be built in concrete and half in brick. Combinations of blocks of the different designs give eighteen types.

This new town is being erected by a public utility society. The Chairman is Mr. H. E. H. Rice, who has done so much for development in Kent, and half of the members are representative of the Eastry District Council and half of the Pearson-Dorman Long Company, All the houses are to be let. On the site, special attention is being given to providing amenities for the colliers and their families. Some 48 acres of ground have been reserved for playing fields and children's playgrounds. Here sports pavilions will be erected, and already the company have appointed Major Owen to take charge of the social and recreational work. There will be a large Institute with a stage for dramatic and operatic performances, a shopping centre, and sites have been reserved for the school and for a hotel.

The houses are built for the most part on a steel frame, and one inch of compressed cork has been fixed as a lining to the walls. Experience is showing the utility of this cork, which helps to keep the houses warm in winter and insulates the walls so that not so much noise can be heard from adjoining houses. None of the houses at Aylesham is yet occupied, and those miners who are now working down the Snowdown pit are for the most part housed at Woolage. This is a small hamlet one mile away from the pit, set in an area that teems with game of all kind, but this happy state of affairs is not likely to last for long! The houses face south with a delightful view across the country-side of Kent towards the sea. This pit was taken over in 1924 as a going concern, and since then has been entirely re-equipped with head-frames and electrical winding. The depth has been increased from 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and the men are now working in dry seams.

In conversation with some of the tenants of the houses we learnt that many of the men come from Derbyshire. In fact, every family in one road had migrated last year, during the period of difficulties in the coal industry, from Derbyshire to Kent. Usually the husband had gone on ahead in order to discover whether he could be taken on in the Kentish coalfields and then whether he liked new surroundings. Apparently they found a country unspoilt and congenial and sent for their families. As compared with South Lancashire, the absence of cinder heaps is very noticeable, and it is hoped that all the six collieries now being developed will cause comparatively little nuisance to the surrounding country, for all are to be electrically operated throughout, and thus there will be no smoke.

The difficulties of establishing new villages on out-of-the-way sites is, of course, very great. To an outside observer, however, it was strange at Aylesham to see some four hundred houses being constructed without roads, or, at any rate, foundations for roads, having been first laid down. In consequence, much of the ground was deep in mud, and much time and unnecessary expense must be incurred in bringing the necessary materials to the site and much inconvenience caused to the building trade operatives in reaching their work. No doubt the architects, Messrs. Abercrombie, Archibald, and Martindale, are by now fully aware of the difficulties that are being caused by the houses being built before the roads.

Another criticism was freely voiced by some tenants. They complained of the design of the houses with the bathroom upstairs instead of downstairs. One woman said that a bathroom upstairs was quite out of place in a miner's cottage. Her husband and her two lodgers carried muck and coal-dust that they had collected down the pit up the stairs and into the bathroom, and it was impossible to prevent the dirt getting into the bedrooms. It is intended in time to instal pit-head baths, but the English collier is conservative by temperament and prefers to take his bath in his own home.

The villages are well sited. In one case although only a few minutes' walk from the pits, the machinery is quite hidden out of sight by an intervening slope of the hill. At Aylesham only the tops of the machinery were visible. Thus the villages are likely to retain a rural aspect for many a year to come, provided the estates are properly managed.

City Livery Club's New Home.

The City Livery Club, whose members are drawn exclusively from the ancient City of London Guilds, has acquired the lease of part of the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral. The house was built by Wren about 1712, at a cost of £5,000; to-day the building and site are estimated to be worth twenty times that amount. Formerly the clergy summoned to Convocation met and robed in the house and went across in procession to the Cathedral to attend a service in Latin before proceeding to Westminster. The building, says the *Times*, has dignity and simplicity. The ground floor has a large square panelled entrance hall, paved with plain white marble slabs. There are deep-set doors and windows in the thickness of its walls. A fine old table in the hall is as old as the house and is reputed to have been constructed from timber saved from old St. Paul's after the Great Fire. On the right of the hall is the apartment now used by the bank. A wide shallow staircase has beautiful wrought-iron supports to the handrails. The chapter room is on the first floor, looking out to the Cathedral and is remarkable for its dark old wainscoting and panelled walls. On the second floor is a spacious room with white panelled walls and deep windows, and a series of smaller rooms possessing the panelling and features of the Queen Anne period. In 1865 extensive alterations were made to adapt the house as a residence for the Archdeacon of London, and from that date until 1920 it was in the occupation of successive holders of that office.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—XV

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

Costs of Building.

BUILDINGS cost about twice as much as land in good residential parts of New York. The following tables show costs of two apartment houses:—

Factory Apartment House in Chicago, 1925.

	Percentages.
Wrecking	·40
Excavation	·60
Piling	2·10
Concrete, Foundations, Structural Frames, Floors	20·15
Masonry	3·55
Partitions	5·05
Cut Stone	3·00
Carpentry	14·60
Lath and Plaster	6·65
Ornamental Iron	3·00
Fire Escape	·75
Sheet Metal	·80
Roofing	·09
Glazing	·70
Smoke Stack	·40
Marble	·80
Tile	3·45
Plumbing	8·45
Heating	4·00
Ventilation	·50
Electric Wiring	2·50
Elevators	3·00
Pipe covering	·70
Painting and Decoration	3·12
Hardware	·70
Screens	·30
Weather Strips	·36
Refrigerators and Machines	1·40
Ranges	·40
Lighting Fixtures	1·60
Shades	·27
Clothes Dryers	·25
Furnishing and Landscape	·50
Sundries	5.86
	100·00

Apartment House, Park-avenue, N.Y., 15 Stories, 1925.

	Per ft. cube.
Total Cost of Buildings	$·65
Foundations—Rock excavation at $5·3½ per ft. cub.	·07 or more
Steelwork	·08
Flooring and roofing	·075
Heating equipment—2 boilers, 2 hot-water tanks, radiator and pipes	·02
Plumbing equipment—Roof tank, drains, pipes and fittings	·03
Electric light fittings and equipment	·012
Elevators and equipment—4 at $4,000 each, 4 cars at $500 each	·03
Refrigerators—45 at $100 each	·005
Gas ranges—45 at $100 each or less	·005
Stairways—$100 per flight floor to floor, 1,500 per stair, including walls	·07
Exterior walls—Face bricks at $40 p.m.; yellow bricks at $35 p.m.; common bricks at $20 p.m.; tiles, 8 in. by 12 in. by 12 in, 10 ft. 2	·11
Partition walls—Tiles, 3 in. by 12 in. by 12 in., at 8 ft. 2; blocks, plaster, 3 in. by 12 in. by 36 in., at 5 ft. 2	·053
Alltrim (joinery) and kalamine, and finishing	·09
Total	$·65
Or, per cubic ft.	2s. 7½d.

The financial problems in the building of a block of flats, while they are not his immediate concern, must be readily grasped by the American architect if he is to satisfy his client. Sometimes it is necessary for him to work out "Financial Studies" of the building he designs, and even sometimes he will raise the loans and organise all the financing for his client. Indeed, the readiness of many architects in recent years to undertake this part of the work as well as the designing and erecting has tended to raise the status of the profession considerably in the eyes of American business men. Architects will now range themselves alongside financiers, real estate operators, and builders, and speak of their success in building enterprises; how they have operated so many schemes for the building of "apartment houses" and commercial buildings, and how they have had very few or no failures. They will speak of the ideals and the principles on which they have worked; how they have studied economical and financial factors and reduced them to definite quantities, and how they have recognised the dominance of the financial issue in all their schemes. They will speak of the "science of real estate values" or the "science of economics" which they are evolving. One prominent architect says: "The 'science of economics' is the American contribution to architecture. This is where the future lies. The plan and elevation are related to this æsthetically. The job must pay to be in relation to demand. The science has just started in America but has not penetrated to England."

They have certainly been in a position to arrive at real estate values, and to some extent they have done so, and they have certainly arrived at some standard values which are useful to themselves. It must be recognised, however, that their success is partially due to the rapid growth of their country during the last 20 years, and to the fact that the demand for commercial and flat buildings has been greater than the supply. Would-be tenants have been anxious to obtain accommodation, and building enterprises have had a good chance of success even in the hands of very unscientific organisers.

Under normal conditions of a settled district, where supply and demand are at equal level, the landowner sells for the price his land is worth; rent rates for a new building are practically determined by the other rents in the district, and the cost of building is fairly definite. This means that every new building only succeeds by drawing tenants from older ones. Up till now circumstances have been very kind to the speculators in America, providing them with very favourable opportunities, so that many successes have been possible. It is believed by some, however, that a crash may come soon, when there will be a glut on the market.

In the meantime there is no reason why a "science of economics" should not be developed, not only in U.S.A. but in England too. However, any attempt beyond the few notes given to provide information on the subject or to describe how the "financial study" is prepared is considered beyond the scope of these articles.

Co-operative Schemes.

A "Co-operative Apartment Building" is a block of flats managed co-operatively by the various occupants. In the first place a building corporation is formed by a syndicate, which contributes the initial capital and starts the scheme. Tenant owners, as stock purchasers, come into the corporation and buy out the original holders.

The idea has become popular during the last few years, and quite a number of large buildings are being run this way. Payments for stock purchased are made by the new owners as the building progresses. The scheme from the syndicate's point of view is just like an ordinary building enterprise, with 30 per cent. initial capital, except as regards risk. The syndicate may not be able to find a sufficient number of stockholders to justify going on with it. Then they can sell the land again, and possibly at a price to cover expense; and possibly not.

The maintenance costs for a tenant owner are 80 per cent. of what would be the rental value. This 20 per cent. saving eventually balances the original price of stock. The tenant is also saving money because the cost of his personal service is lower than it would be in a private house. He has control of his flat too.

Tenants in New York have been known to buy stock "on paper" by paying 30 per cent. of the value of the flat before building has commenced. It is said that in one case all the flats of a building were so sold thirteen months before they were ready for occupation. It is owing to this state of affairs that a syndicate can carry through an enterprise with very small initial capital.



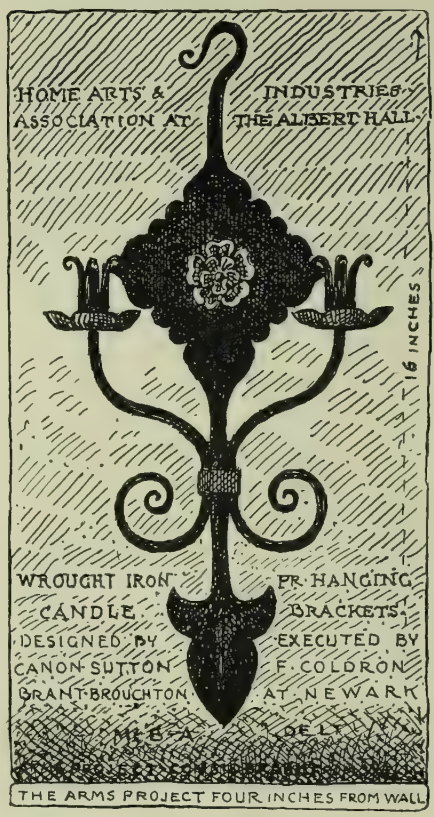
Old Bench End, St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, South Wales.

CONSISTENT DESIGN IN WROUGHT IRON AND METAL WORK

The recent conferences held at Conduit Street between architects and artificers to further a more intimate and active development of the allied arts contributing to building must be followed up by initiative, co-ordination and practical application. The question of Parliamentary registration concerns professional status, presumably instituted in the public interest although not necessarily insuring the production of good architecture. Without questioning the necessity of such a measure, it is manifest that the main consideration concerns material advantages rather than artistic advance, which is apt to become subordinated by mere business efficiency. Members more immediately concerned with the art side of their craft will do well to let no opportunity pass to keep alive the determination of our conferences to augment a co-operative spirit between the executants and the designers in all the details of decorative work incidental to architecture. In no branch is this partnership more needed than in the application of metal work, particularly in both cast and wrought-iron.

Professor Lethaby's suggestive articles lately published in *The Builder* usefully emphasized the consistent employment of cast iron. The more recent illustration of the restored wrought-iron railings round the de Loutherbourg tomb at Chiswick, designed by Sir John Soane in 1812, induced a brief correspondence arising from the fact that Soane employed a composite construction, using partly cast iron with brass roses attached to his wrought-iron fencing.

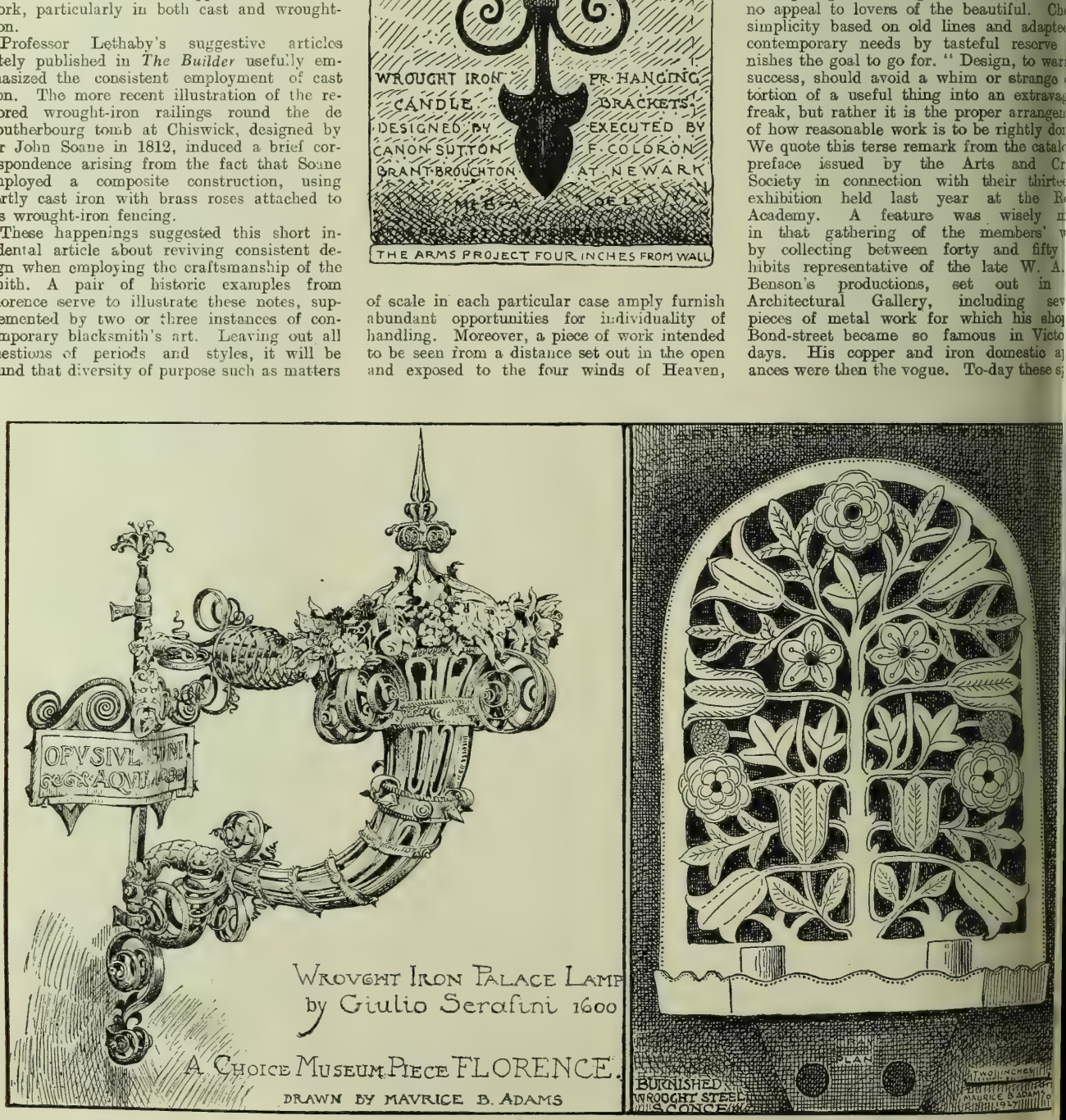
These happenings suggested this short incidental article about reviving consistent design when employing the craftsmanship of the smith. A pair of historic examples from Florence serve to illustrate these notes, supplemented by two or three instances of contemporary blacksmith's art. Leaving out all questions of periods and styles, it will be found that diversity of purpose such as matters



of scale in each particular case amply furnish abundant opportunities for individuality of handling. Moreover, a piece of work intended to be seen from a distance set out in the open and exposed to the four winds of Heaven, must be conceived on different lines from signs placed under cover and so seen close hand. Environment in all cases is of utmost consequence, while an appropriate c racter is essential either for a palace or a tage, a church or a municipal building.

Questions of cost, commonly the start point, ultimately are found to be of second import to the enthusiast engaged in cra manship. The employer, claiming to be authority in these matters, more than o creates a difficulty by being obsessed by dilections for periodic styles, refusing to mire anything not copied from the anti Such people are not willing to agree that mechanical or commercial reproductions, cuted under existing conditions, can n compare with a real piece of vital art or less based upon a sense of traditional sp Only such initiative capability can giv sense of real pleasure and furnish contin delight. An accomplished work of art is best investment.

On the other hand, the hope of turning something frankly novel and absolutely to date," generally results in a transi failure, tiring speedily, looking out of p by possessing no grip. Fakes are incap of inspiring an intelligent interest, and n no appeal to lovers of the beautiful. Ch simplicity based on old lines and adapte contemporary needs by tasteful reserve nishes the goal to go for. " Design, to war success, should avoid a whim or strange tortion of a useful thing into an extravag freak, but rather it is the proper arrange of how reasonable work is to be rightly do We quote this terse remark from the catal preface issued by the Arts and Cr Society in connection with their thirte exhibition held last year at the R Academy. A feature was wisely in that gathering of the members' by collecting between forty and fifty hibits representative of the late W. A. Benson's productions, set out in Architectural Gallery, including sev pieces of metal work for which his sho Bond-street became so famous in Victo days. His copper and iron domestic a ances were then the vogue. To-day these s





rought-iron Gates, Lowder Memorial aptistery, St. Peter's, London Docks.
. MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ns, treated as curios, seem to have lost ir stimulating charm, looking already old-hioned and odd.

Welby Pugin, the pioneer of applied design, omulgated with much the same insistence (in 1, when his "True Principles" and Contrasts" were published) similar dis-minations as to the need of consistent de-n in the application of cast-iron as con-sted with products from the forge and vil. He not unfairly depicted a specimen cast-iron railings done in the modern Gothic le, and compared it with a drawing of a diæval wrought-iron fence. For his pur-se this served, no doubt, but the contrast uld have been more justly effective by illus-ting a truly legitimate application of cast-n had Pugin given a detail of the pleasing randah fronts carried out under the influence John Nash during the days associated with Regency. Still existing in Marine Square Kemptown, close to the sea, they have suf-ed little from continued exposure. The few ought-iron fences remaining near by along Grand Parade at Brighton have during same period become so rusted that their erest has gone, and their use will soon be led by ruin.

In this relation to John Nash's influence at ighton by his erection of the Royal Pavilion l the use of cast-iron, it may be pertinent refer to the conversion, many years since the writer, when an art gallery, museum l public library transformed the Prince gent's stables into a modern institution. e Oriental style of this singular seaside ace, with its cusped and elaborated fenes-tion, was not easily adapted to an altered . The walls of the stables overlooking the dens were relieved by false windows as a ral treatment. These had to be opened up l utilized for lighting the new library ms. Cast-iron furnished the solution of the blem structurally employed as mullions, ped heads and transoms, glazed with plate ss. Masonry was impossible, and concrete s not developed as it has been since. The rounds of the existing work fixed the scale. l cast-iron facilitated the use of the Moorish racter imposed by the conditions. Inside premises the art gallery fronts and other ails were carried out for similar reasons cast-iron, the work being done in a local ndry, under the supervision of the archi-, who acknowledges the help derived from en Jones's "Grammar of Ornament," at t time recently published and still reckoned tandard work for reference.

n making a choice for illustration of masterpieces in wrought-iron, earlier periods than the nineteenth century must be depended on, and naturally preference both abroad and at home is given to the days of the Early Renaissance, going back to the triumphs of Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1570) in Italy, and his successor, Giulio Serafini, who, about 1600, produced some of the most exquisite wrought-iron imaginable, like his Palace Lamp, preserved in the National Museum at Florence. We give a drawing showing this choice example of unsurpassed skill, both in execution and design. The work of John Conway, Huntingdon Shaw, and Jean Tijou in England was somewhat later, like the splendid gates from Chiswick House (the production of Warren, the smith who did similar work for the colleges at Cambridge). They are now set up in Piccadilly, bordering on the Green Park, and were bought by the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund from the Duke of Devonshire, who had the gates set up at Devonshire House in 1897.

The silhouette given on page 635 shows the finial lion crowning the Palazzo of the Podesta at Florence, which is much earlier than either of the previously referred to examples, and obviously belongs to an entirely different category. The scale is masterful, and so well adapted to its position as here seen in mid-air from an aircraft photograph showing the Duomo of Florence and Giotto's Campanile in outline, suggesting relatively the proportionate sizes. The tower of the Palazzo Vecchio rises 330 ft. high and was built by Arnolofo di Cambio. The Via de Leoni on the east of this Palace commemorates the lions once kept in Florence by the authorities, partly in honour of William of Scotland.

The elevational sketch of an extremely well-handled and very simple wrought-iron hanging candle bracket shows the design of a gifted amateur, the Rev. Canon Sutton, who, although not mentioned in the "National Biography," must have been a talented man capable of producing so restrained and consistent an article in cottage use, so naive and direct in its design. F. Coldron, a Newark blacksmith, executed this pair of brackets, the only difference between the two being their hook reversed. The writer bought them from the Home Arts and Industries Association Exhibition held years ago at the Royal Albert Hall (somewhere in the eighties), when a vice-president of that enterprising society, started by its president, the late Lord Brownlow. The arms of the brackets curve outward and project four inches.

The most attractive and excellently designed burnished steel sconce of which a detail is reduced from a full-size drawing, was acquired from one of the exhibitions of the Arts and Crafts Society. Its interest, being free of ephemeral fashion, remains distinctive as a masterly example of the work done by the late Ernest Gimson, of Cirencester, Glos. The precise shapings and relative values of the perforations thus carefully delineated exhibit the crisp character of this wrought work so consistently produced. The steel plate was lacquered, and has kept its colour well. It would be difficult to find a better piece of patterning among work done at the present time anywhere of a like sort.

The wrought-iron garden gate at Rusper, Sussex, was executed by Messrs. Jones & Willis from the architect's full sizes.

The photograph reproduced on this page shows a pair of wrought-iron gates from the Lowder Memorial Baptistery adjoining the narthex of the church of St. Peter, London Docks, E. They are not intended to be exposed to the open air and serve to prevent intrusion into the Baptistery, the church being open usually all day. A circulation of air is thus insured at all times. The work was carried out from full size details by Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., the architect who completed the adjacent Clergy House and erected this Baptistery. Messrs. Hart, Son & Peard were the craftsmen, who also did the rather unusually elaborate bracket and gearing for lifting the oak spire-like font cover, executed by Messrs. Farmer & Brindley.



Entrance Gate, "Little Benhams," Rusper, Sussex.
MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Urban Developments in East Kent.

The numerous developments which are taking place in East Kent in connection with the exploitation of the new coalfields were recently described by Professor Patrick Abercrombie in a paper which he read at the R.I.B.A., a report of which was given in our last issue. This paper should be studied in connection with the illustrations given this week, which include a bird's-eye view and elevations of the new village of Aylesham (Professor Abercrombie in association with Messrs. W. J. Archibald and C. J. F. Martindale, architects) and a perspective view of a new inn at Chislet, for which Mr. G. J. Skipper is the architect. An article on the new colliery buildings in Kent is given on page 638.

The Star and Garter Home, Richmond.

We illustrate this week some new views of the Star and Garter Home, at Richmond, *apropos* of a visit to the building by the R.I.B.A., some account of which is given in a note on page 634.

The building was also illustrated and described in our issue for January 30, 1925. Sir Edwin Cooper is the hon. architect.

The Kendrick Girls' School, Reading.

This new school, which was opened by Her Grace, the Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., M.P., on April 1, and which we illustrate this week, is named after John Kendrick, a wealthy clothier who resided in Reading towards the end of the sixteenth century. By his will, dated December 29, 1624, he bequeathed seven thousand five hundred pounds to the Mayor and Burgesses to purchase "a fair plot of ground within the town of Reading, and thereupon to build a strong house of brick . . . for setting the poor to work therein." After a period of success in which the art of clothmaking was carried on, the institution drifted into chaos, and in 1703 the looms were removed. A long period of mismanagement then ensued, culminating in 1849 in the wresting from the Reading Corporation of the major portion of the endowment. The portion left was then diverted to educational purposes by the Charity Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Act, and this property forms the endowment of the Kendrick Boys' and Girls' Schools, for the latter of which these new buildings are designed.

The site on which this school is being erected was the garden of Sidmouth House, part of the ancient estates of the Corporation, and is approached from the London-road. The site is almost a level one and the subsoil practically all gravel. The new buildings are arranged four blocks, in three of which the rooms are devoted to the ordinary subjects of a school curriculum; the fourth or central block contains the main assembly hall and gymnasium. The buildings are one story only, except the central portion of the southern block, which is two stories in height to emphasise the principal entrance. The classrooms are grouped around two quadrangles which will be levelled and sown with grass; open cloisters form the only means of communication. All rooms are fitted with French casements, opening on to the cloisters, which in suitable weather may be thrown open, thus converting the building into an open air school. The southern and western blocks are mainly devoted to classrooms, the eastern block to science rooms, the south-east corner of south block to a large botanical laboratory, and the central block to the assembly hall, gymnasium and changing rooms. Provision is made for 308 girls, but the plan is so arranged that further class rooms for about 100 girls may be added.

The buildings are heated by low pressure hot water, the boiler being placed in a basement so arranged that approach is possible from road level in Sidmouth-street. The various rooms, both in the new building and Sidmouth House, are fitted with radiators and efficient circulation is obtained by means of turbo-accelerators. Ventilation is natural, ample opening lights being arranged on each side of all apartments. The lighting is by electricity.

An attempt has been made to erect a simple, yet dignified building in plain local bricks giving emphasis to the principal entrance by Bath stone dressings. Internally the whole of the walling, except in assembly hall, is left with fair brick face coloured in quiet tone distemper. The assembly hall has a glazed brick skirting with deal panelling above to level of window cills, above which the walls are plastered. The cloak rooms, &c., have a glazed brick dado. The assembly hall has a pitch pine wood block floor, the gymnasium a teak floor, and other rooms ordinary deal boarding laid on breeze concrete. The general building contractors are Messrs. Malcolm & Leonard Fitt, of Reading; the clerk of works, Mr. C. H. Lanfear; and the school has been designed by Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Messrs. Chas. Smith & Sons, architects, Reading.

Cottage at Wimereux, P. de C., France.

This cottage, erected for Captain Geo. H. Burnet, of Elrick, stands on rising ground overlooking the sea. The work was carried out by a firm of French builders, Messrs. J. Varlet et Fils, of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The walls are built with Marquise stone, rough cast above the base, the half timbering being of French oak, and the roof is covered with Beauvais hand-made brown tiles similar to our English tiles. Internally the walls are plastered and papered. There was some difficulty at first with the workmen in understanding the English form of fireplace and flues, but after careful explanation this was surmounted. The casement windows are of English pattern, and it was necessary to send over casement window fittings. Leaded lights were also sent over and created a great interest. The cost of the building was about £900 sterling, and worked out at about 7½d. per cubic foot.

Mr. John B. Mendham, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

House in Coombe-lane, New Malden, Surrey.

The facing bricks of this house are of a varied tawny orange colour with deep red dressings and moulded reveals and mullions to the windows. The sashes are steel, and the glass is in lead lights. The front door and hood are in oak, and the weather-boarding to the gable on the south front and elsewhere is in roughly sawn elm, barked. The interior joinery is in Columbian pine, treated with colour and finished with a satin surface. The floors are of Tasmanian oak. The north front faces the road. Messrs. Snelling & Rayment were the contractors, and Mr. Albert W. Moore, F.R.I.B.A., was the architect.

MEETINGS

Friday, *April* 22.

London Society.—Professor A. E. Richar on "London Street Architecture." At John-street, W.C.2. 5 p.m.

Saturday, *April* 23.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, Technical Assistants.—Visit to Southwark Ca dral. 2.30 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engi —Eastern District Meeting, at Ipswich. a.m.

Monday, *April* 25.

Architectural Association.—Professor S. Adshead on "Regional Planning." 7 p.m

London Society.—Visit to Girls' Village H Barkingside. 3 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. J. W. T. W on "Measurement of Light (1)." 8 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Di sion on "The Development of Rapid Harde Cements." 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *April* 26.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Ex tion of Modern British Architecture. 3.30

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Mr. L Short on "Inspection and Testing of Steel Cement." At Chamber of Commerce, mingham. 7 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Discussion "Bridge Foundations on Transported Cha with Notes on Piled and Monolith Foundati by Mr. J. Paterson Porter. 6 p.m.

Wednesday, *April* 27.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—An General Meeting of the Association of Lon Students.

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. G. E. Keay "Fire Waste." 8 p.m.

National Housing and Town Planning Cou —Annual Conferences of Local Authoritie England and Wales. At Town Hall, M chester. 11 a.m.

Thursday, *April* 28.

The Institution of Structural Engineers. Debate by Professor J. Husband and Ewart S. Andrews. 8 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (York Branch).—Mr. A. J. Hodgkinson on "Pre Concrete Construction." At Leeds.

Institution of Municipal and County Engi —North Wales District Meeting, At Aber 11.30 a.m.

Friday, *April* 29.

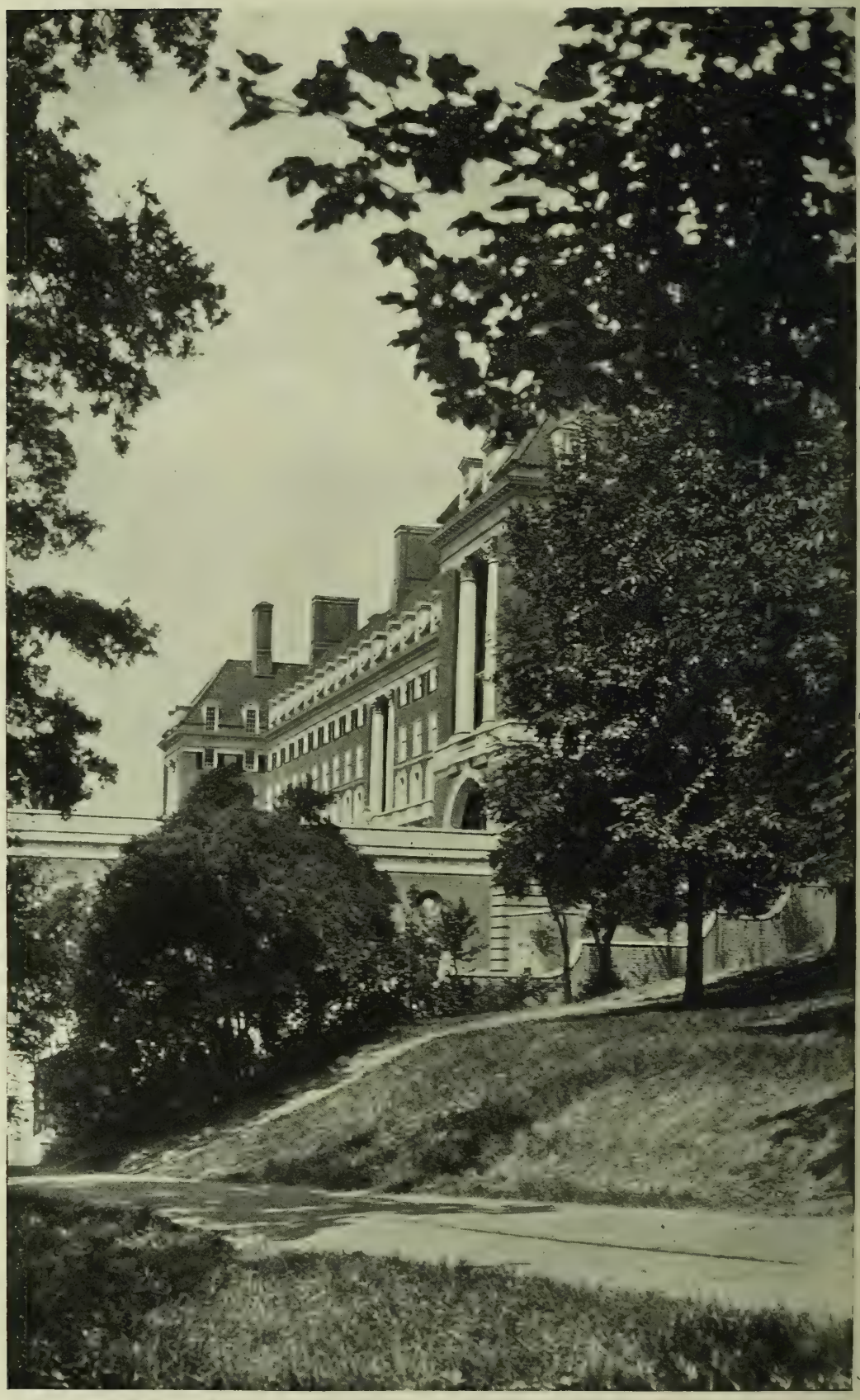
University of London.—Professor J. Vogel on "Development of Ornament in Ir Art (1)." At School of Oriental Stu Finsbury-circus, E.C.2. 5.30 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Professor S Adshead on "Replanning Bloomsb 6 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Discussion "The Housing (Rural Workers) Act," Messrs. C. E. Tangye, H. B. Mapleton, and Redfern. At Guildhall, Exeter. 2 p.m.

Suggested New City Street.

A committee of the City of London poration has been considering a suggesti make a new street from Giltspur-stre Aldersgate-street in order to relieve the in Newgate-street and Cheapside. The posal has been made by a private meml the Corporation, and the engineer has esti the cost at £500,000. The street would from St. Sepulchre's Church, cross the Office yard, and open land the property Bartholomew's Hospital. It would then King Edward-street and run along the side of Postman's Park. The proposal present in the suggestion stage, and the mittee has not yet agreed to submit it Court of Common Council.



The Star and Garter Home, Richmond, Surrey

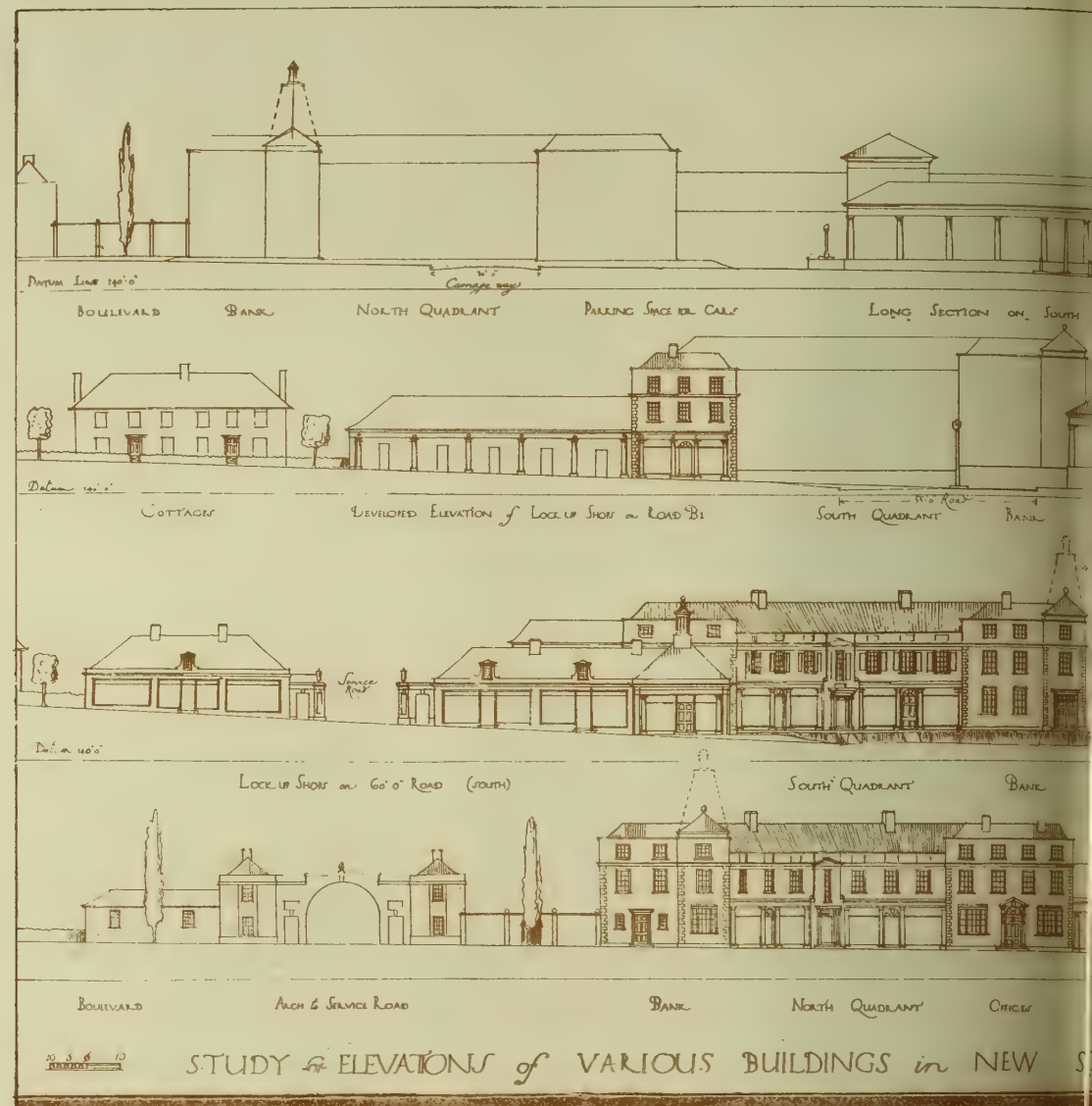
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.



STAR & GARTER HOME, RICHMOND: THE COWDRAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



STAR & GARTER HOME, RICHMOND: THE COWDRAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



STUDY of ELEVATIONS of VARIOUS BUILDINGS in NEW S



Professor Patrick Abercrombie, in



SHOWING LEVELS and ROADS at AYLESHAM Scale: 16'0" to one Inch.

Abercrombie Archibald & Martindale



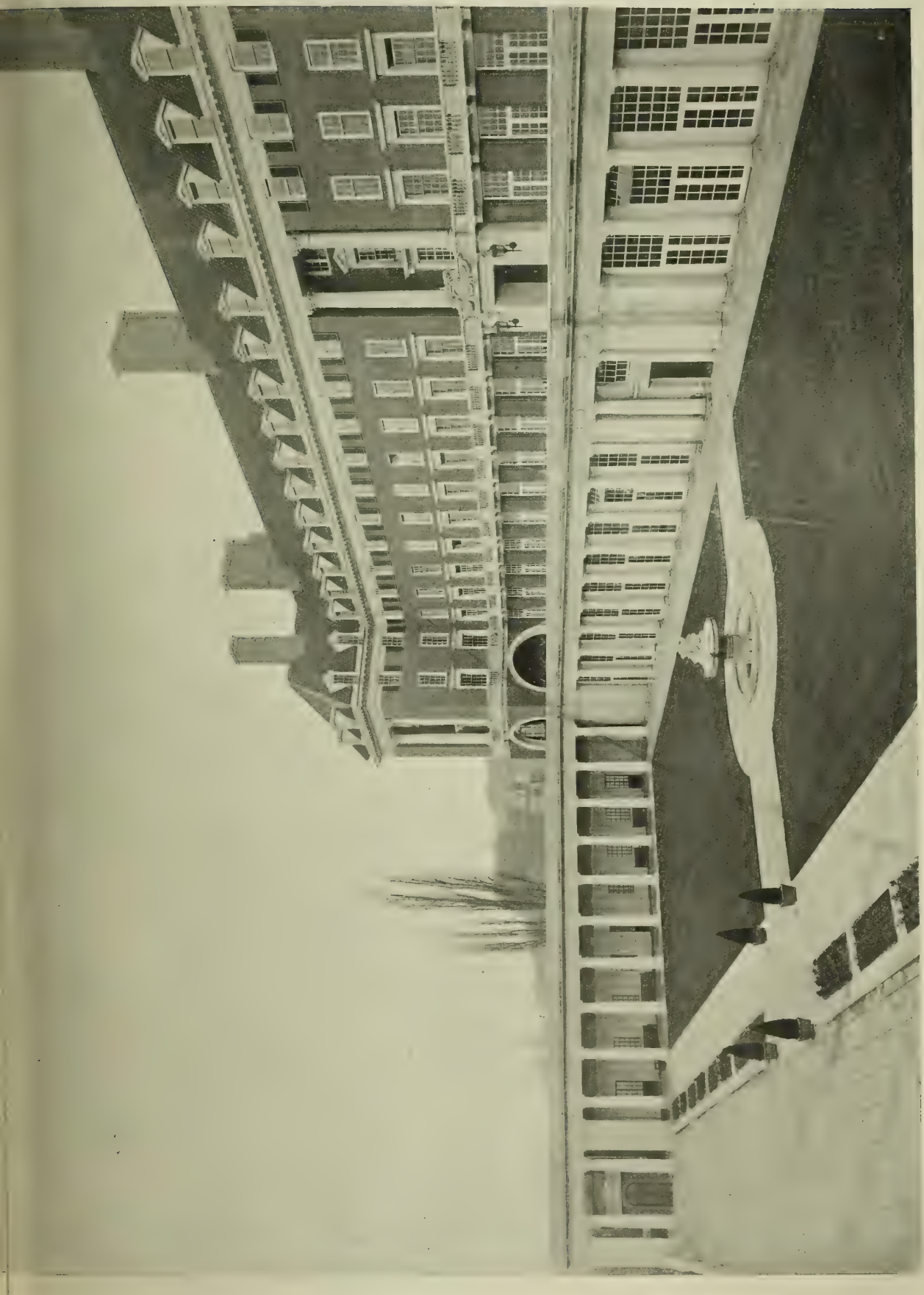
AGE, KENT.

J. Archibald & C. J. F. Martindale. Architects.



The Star and Garter Home, Richmond, Surrey: The Cowdray Memorial Chapel.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

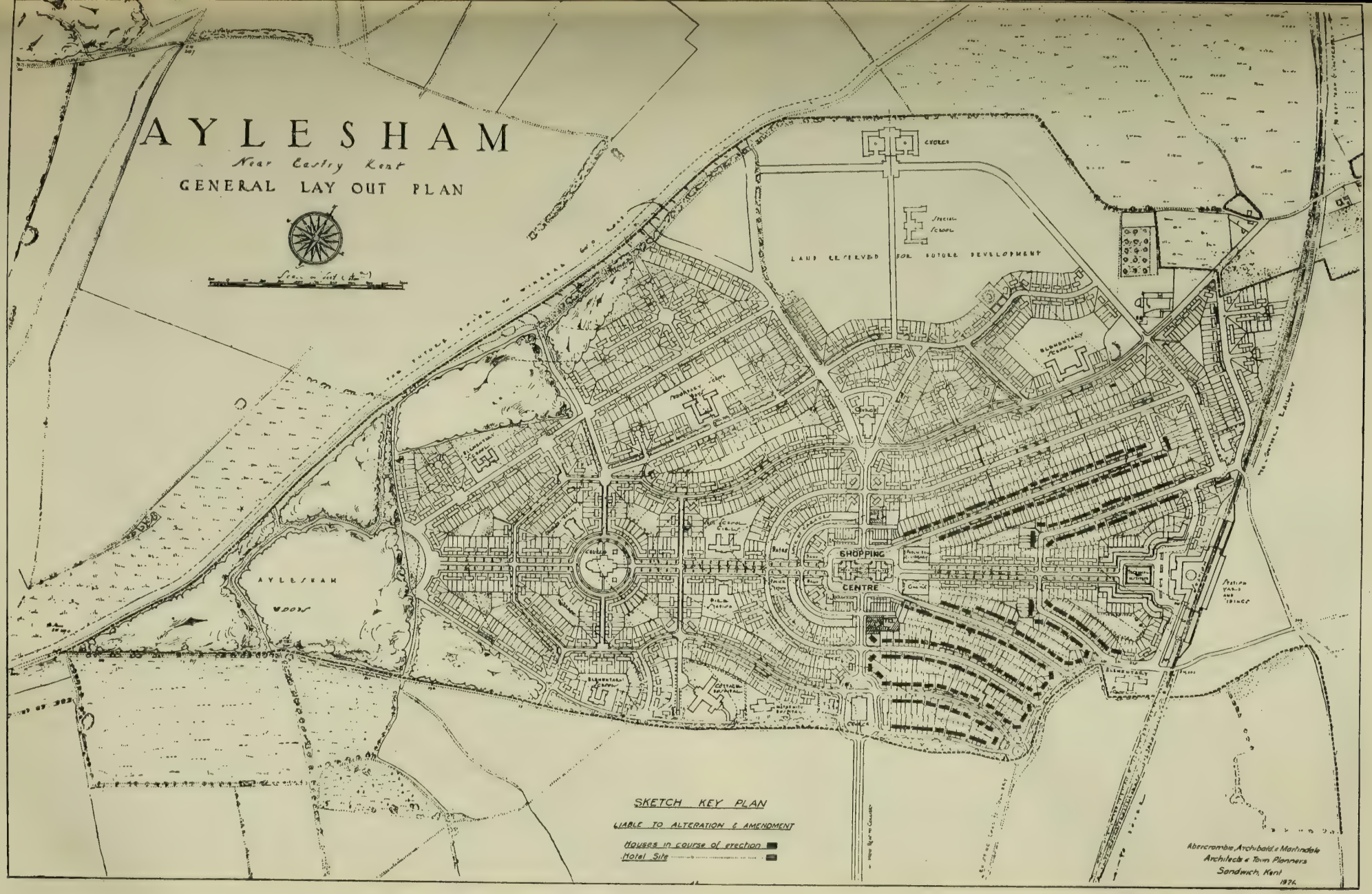


The Star and Garter Home, Richmond, Surrey.

Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



Miners' Inn, Chislet Colliery Village, Kent.



General Lay-out Plan of Aylesham Colliery Village, near Eastry, Kent. MESSRS. ABERCROMBIE, ARCHIBALD & MARTINDALE, Architects.



The Cloisters.



The School Hall.

The Kendrick Girls' School, Reading.

Messrs. Charles Smith & Son (Mr. Harry Huit, F.R.I.B.A.), Architects.

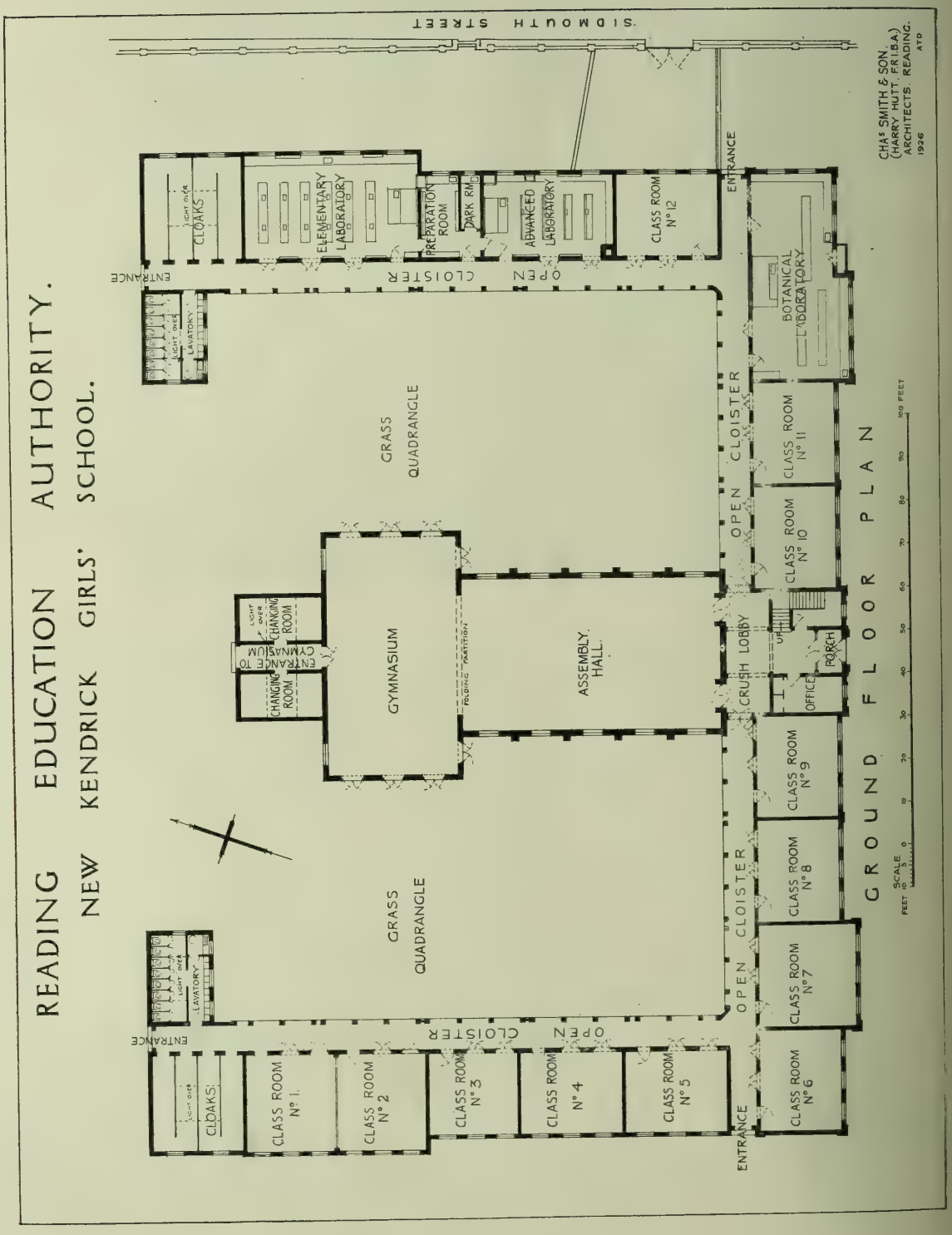


THE MAIN ENTRANCE.



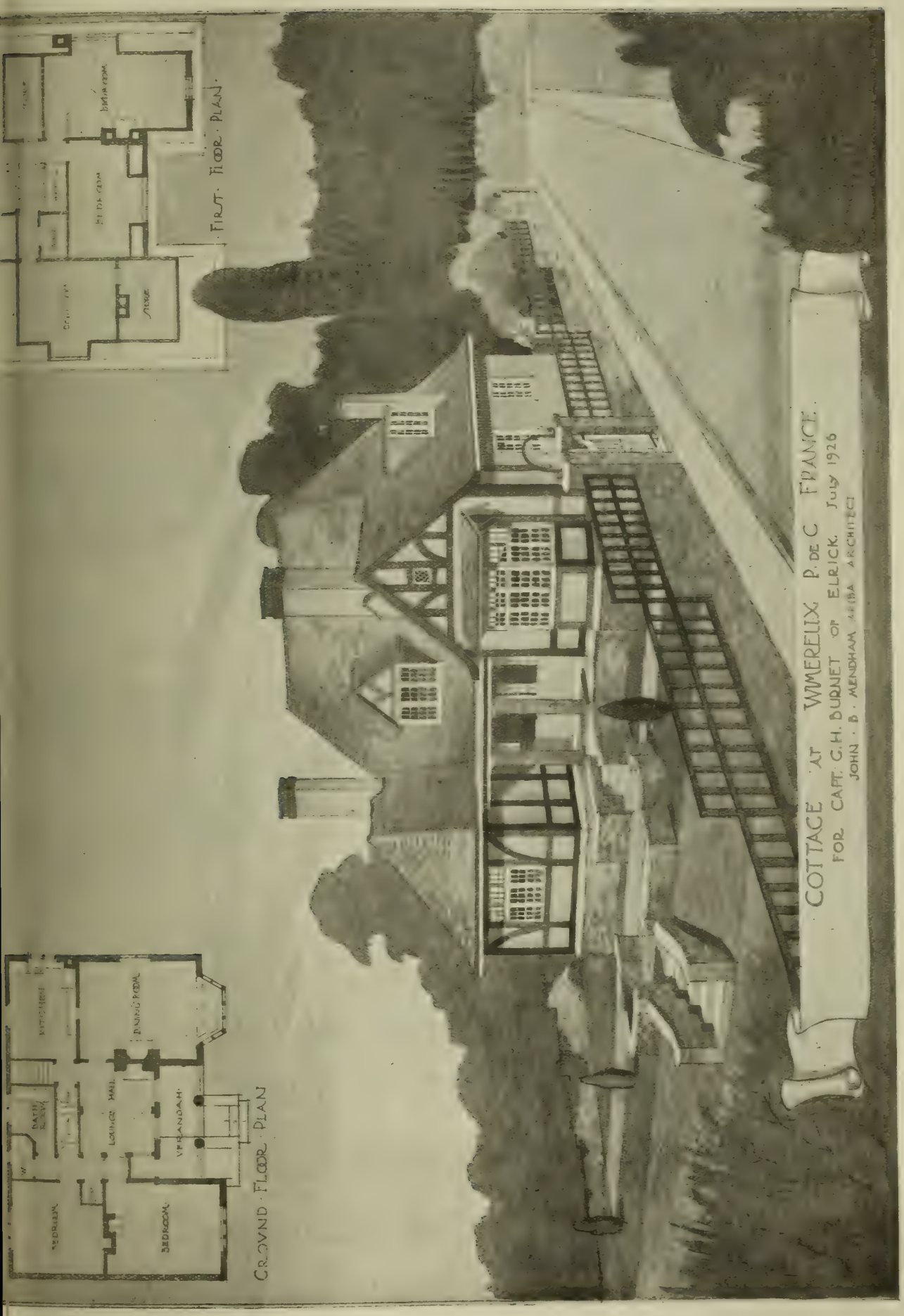
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

The Kendrick Girls' School, Reading. MESSRS. CHARLES SMITH & SON (MR. HARRY HUTT, F.R.I.B.A.), Architects.



The Kendrick Girls' School, Reading.

Messrs. Charles Smith & Son (Mr. Harry Hutt, F.R.I.B.A.), Architects.



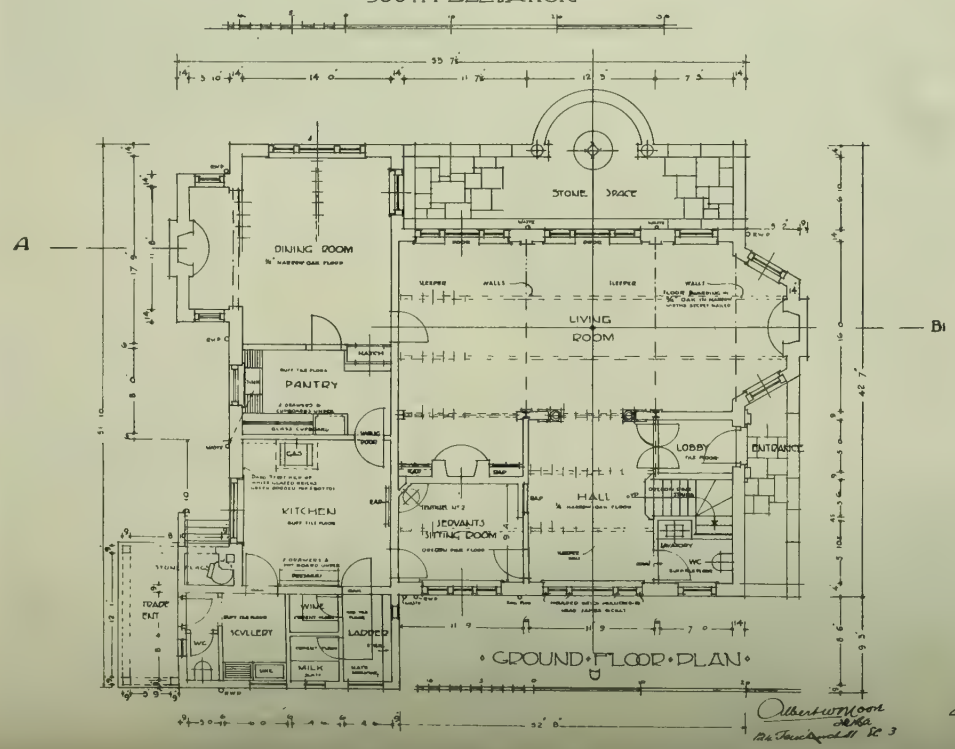
Cottage at Wimereux, Pas de Calais, France. Mr. John B. Mendham, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



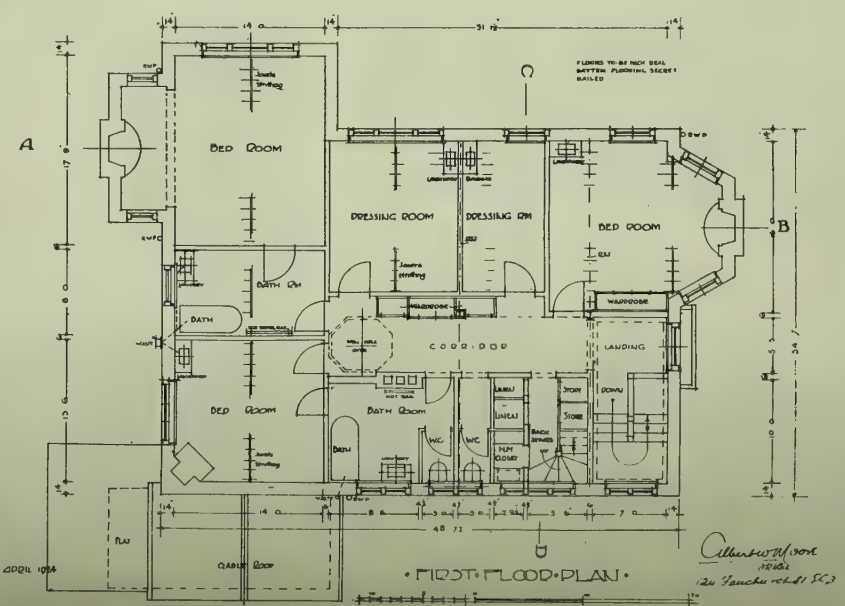
SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

House in Coombe-lane, New Malden, Surrey. Mr. Albert W. Moore, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

PARTHENON STUDIES

By W. R. LETHABY

III.—Athens and London, 1800-1830.

British enthusiasm in the study of Greek reached the highest point of its curve in the y years of the nineteenth century. Clarke, iwell, Gell, Leake were working in Greece 1801-2. In 1802 the architects, William kins and R. Smirke, were in Athens. R. Cockerell followed with J. Foster in 0. Large collections of drawings were ight back, many or most of which seem to e been lost. A few of Smirke's drawings in the British Museum; an account of kerell's work is given in the *Hellenic rnal*, Vol. XXIX. Foster, just mentioned, ame an architect at Liverpool, but I cannot out what fate befell his drawings. There I believe, at the Museum a report on the ple at Bassæ, illustrated by his sketches. records of Greek study, see F. W. Has- in British School at Athens, Annual, III.)

ny complete account of the work of these n in Athens cannot be attempted here. My pose is to bring out, so far as may be pos- e, such observations in recording or eluci- ing the Parthenon as may have been first independently made by these and other tish students.

Clarke gives an excellent account of the nderful prospect from the Parthenon. The Acropolis of Corinth is so conspicuous n within the nave that the portal of the ple seems to have been contrived for ding the eye of the spectator to that point. e sea resembled a shining lake surrounded mountains." (Compare the similar view ough the Propylæum given in last part.) He noted of the Parthenon. "This building its entire state was lighted only by lamps. ong the remains of sculpture in the western iment the artists [of Lord Elgin] had ob- ved not only the traces of paint with which statues had been anciently covered but also gilding. . . It was usual to gild the hair statues which represented deities."

Gilded bronze had been attached to the lptures, "little bits of the bronze itself the matori had found in the work." Of the topes he observed "A person putting his nd behind the figures may perceive the ished surface."

He gave a delightful description of "Helios," the east front while it was yet in the row angle of the pediment. "To a specta- from below it seemed to be struggling to rst forth from an abyss."

Dodwell has some remarks on the use of our. He noticed the traces on the entabla- e of "shields, helmets, and other pieces of nour, probably those taken away by chares." He gives the first good drawing an antefix from the eaves of the temple, and ems to have been the earliest to remark that e lions' heads near the four corners of the ilding were not set on square but looked out- rds diagonally. Dodwell noticed some red our between the joints of the columns of the opylæum (being part of the testing for close ating). Gell has left a great number of topo- phical drawings and sketches now in the nt Room of the Museum Among these are spects from the west pediment of the rthenon to the east and the west; a drawing the temple which shows the marble beams the west portico; and a slight sketch of the nale figure in the right-hand angle of the st pediment.

Wilkins, in his book on Athens, published in 6, mentioned the entasis of the columns l gave an excellent general account of the struction of the temple. He argued inst Stuart's idea that the temple had n hypæthral. Light was only admitted to cella through the great doorway.

Wilkins wrote an excellent and sensible ay on the origins of Greek architecture, ich closely agrees with modern theories. ndles of canes or reeds bound together first gested in Egypt the idea of sculptured or ed support. The reeds grow tapering, and ce the bundle and the column also tapered. The Greek word *rabdosis* which signifies reeding, is found in the Erechtheum accounts applied to the fluting of columns.

In a later essay on the sculptures, Wilkins called attention to the fact that the reclining figure of the eastern pediment, still usually called "Theseus," was very like the Dionysos on the monument of Lysikrates, and he suggested this name for the Parthenon statue.

Michaelis says that Cockerell in 1810 measured the columns to determine the exact entasis which had already been observed by Wilkins. "This entasis is a slight expansion of the outlines which, in the columns of the Parthenon having a diameter in the lowest drum of 1.90 metre, amounts only to 17 millimetres on each side and is of vast importance in giving life to the outline."

Cockerell knew of the limestone patch on the central axis of the marble paving of the cella, and understood it to mark the site of the pedestal of the great gold and ivory statue. His restoration of the plan of the cella with its internal columns, given in Bröndsted's work, 1826, and in *Museum Marbles*, 1830, agrees with the data given by Woods as mentioned next. Cockerell supposed that there were only 16 internal columns, but this, as now known, is too few. Unfortunately he resumed and rehabilitated the theory of lighting the temple through an opening in the roof.

In 1816 the fourth volume of *The Antiquities of Athens*, ably edited by Joseph Woods, was published. Woods included engravings of the Nointel drawings, and compared the sculptures with them. He thus settled the place of three large fragments of figures in the western pediment on the left of Poseidon (our right). "There are fragments of what I suppose to be the three following figures. The first [now Iris] has a metal girdle; the second [now Amphitrite] has a broad girdle marked on the stone, no part of the thigh is exposed, but it is broken off scarcely below the place marked in the drawing as the junction of the garment; of the third there is nothing remaining but the lap and what seems to be the leg of a child in her right arm."

In this same year appeared Visconti's account of the sculptures in which we have seen the figure of Iris was mistakenly assigned to the east pediment; of course the foreign scholar had to be accepted, and Woods' correct identification was neglected until after nearly a century it was forced back on the Museum authorities by foreign scholars. One of our main failings in these questions seems to be holding on to lost causes and not knowing when points are proven.

Woods visited Athens in 1818. In the British Museum collection of his papers (Add. 22152-3) are several accurate drawings made by him. One is a careful study of the roofing system of the Parthenon. This shows the construction next to the lower angles of the pediments. There was an antefix over every triglyph and one between each of these divisions; the antefixæ were detached and did not correspond to the marble tiles, of which there were three to every two of the antifixæ. Another drawing is a valuable plan of the paving of the temple. Although a large part of the cella was still occupied by a Turkish mosque "the rough limestone" area which was covered by the basis of the great statue of Athena is indicated; so are the positions of internal columns. "The stones coloured yellow are 14 or 15 inches thick; the others from 8 to 9. All seem to be bedded on rough masonry or on the native rock." This plan is dated February, 1818.

That these drawings were the work of Woods is confirmed by the account of the paving of the Parthenon given in his *Letters of an Architect*, 1828. He was in Athens from February to May, 1818, and met there Lusieri and Fauvel. We have seen that the floor area had been cleared by Lord Elgin's agents. As Woods does not claim to have observed the evidence for the situation of the statue and columns for the first time, the discovery must have been made when Elgin's party uncovered the white marble floor. Woods says that there were four blocks of stone 5 ft. 8 in. square in the floor of the opisthodomus on which columns had stood. "The cella floor was covered by marble slabs 8 in. thick. A course of thicker stones 4 ft. wide and 14 in. thick formed a basis for internal colonnades. It is this course and the four large stones in the opisthodomus which are coloured yellow on the plan. Within this course in the cella, about 15 ft. from the walls, the central portion was sunk a little. At one angle of this series of slabs [the thicker course] are faint traces of a column about 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter; and we may ascertain that the [normal ?] distance from centre to centre was about 11 ft. 6 in., while in the other intervals [next the angles ?] the space from centre to centre was 12 ft. 11 in." As remarked in regard to Cockerell's plan, such a spacing of the columns is much too great, but the record of the traces of an angle column is valuable. It is sketched on the plan at the N.W. corner. "Within the sinking of the pavement already mentioned we find again the 8-in. marble paving, but in one part slabs of limestone occupy its place. These are supposed to have supported the statue of the goddess." The exact position of one angle of this limestone space is indicated on the plan; the rest was covered by the mosque. Hence it was that in Cockerell's plan the statue base, while shown in the right place, is more square than its proper form. The pivot holes and quadrants for the double doors at the west are shown on the plan, and in the cella behind the statue basis in the centre of the transverse row of columns is a group of four holes in which some object must have been fixed. In restored plans a column occupies this position.

According to Woods' *Letters* "The ceiling of the pronaos and posticum was formed by marble joists supporting slabs which contained lacunaria, but in the lateral peristyle these slabs were laid from wall to wall without joists."

On the exterior he noted the traces of the shields once on the architrave. "There is occasionally a slight green circular stain produced by the edges of the shields. They were about 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Under each triglyph are holes by which the bronze letters of an inscription were fixed." Everyone agrees that the shields were bronze, but the evidence of the green stain is important. The traces were noted of external painting and gilding. The spaces between the columns of the pronaos were filled with a metal grating on a marble cill. The doorway was 16½ ft. wide without any frame. "We may conclude that this part was of metal as in the Propylæa." On the floor were indents which had probably been filled with metal plates for the opening of the doors. The pivot holes were clear of the walls. Evidence for bronze door frames in the Propylaea is given in detail. The general account of Athenian buildings is full and informing. Altogether this is a delightful book. Woods also wrote *An Essay on Modern Theories of Taste*, 1808.

For the plan of the cella see also the second edition of Stuart's *Antiquities*, edited by Kinnard (1825-30, II, p. 39).

The first Synopsis of the Museum Sculptures was published in 1817. Taylor Combe, the editor, was, I believe, the first to give the names Helios and Selene to the chariot groups formerly known as Hyperion and Night.

In 1817-18 H. W. Williams made some excellent landscape views of Athens, which were engraved and issued in a really beautiful volume—the originals are, I believe, in the Print Room of the British Museum. Inwood was working on the Acropolis, specially studying the Erechtheum about this time. In 1818

Athens was visited by the architect, G. L. Taylor, who is said to be the author of some excellent water-colour drawings of the Parthenon and panoramic views of the city, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. In an autobiography published many years later it appears that Taylor was only in Athens a short time, and he does not speak of having made any careful drawings. I therefore feel some doubt as to the authorship of these excellent drawings, although one of them bears the date 1818.

The exquisitely minute restored reproductions of the frieze by Henning, which he is said to have carved in slate, was begun about 1820. Cockerell spoke of it as "a beautiful restoration." Interesting references to it may be found in *The Builder*, 1877.

The Rev. E. J. Burrow, in a little volume on the sculptures, dated 1837, of which, however, there was, I believe, an earlier edition, compared the composition of the central group of the west pediment with the coin of Athens, where Athena and Poseidon stand on either side of an olive tree, and he suggested that probably such a tree rose in the centre of the pediment. He seems to have been the first to mention in connection with the east pediment the relief of Zeus and Hephaistos, illustrated by Winckelmann. He gave good descriptions of the figures and noticed "the profusion with which ornaments, most probably gilt bronze, were lavished." He brought out the arguments for the sculptures being accepted as the works of Pheidias.

Donaldson (1795-1885) studied in Greece about 1820 and did some work on the Parthenon. According to Penrose it was Donaldson who first observed the inclination of the axes of the columns of the peristyle. He brought back some of the glass beads from the capitals of the Erechtheum and scales of colouring matter. A book of his drawings is in the Institute Library.

With him may be mentioned Wolf, another architect, who worked on the Parthenon and left a very interesting collection of drawings, also at the Institute; these are largely of constructive details.

The illumination of the structure and sculpture by gay colour and gilding was established by a long series of observations some of which, such as the descriptions of Dodwell and Woods, have already been mentioned. An important contribution was made by Lewis Vulliamy, working in Greece from 1818 to 1821, who published an engraving of the painted pattern on the cornice of the pediment. "The cymatium of the raking cornice of the Parthenon has been conjectured to have been painted, but no one has before discovered or made known any of the ornament. This specimen is drawn from two fragments, one of which was a piece of the angle; the painting was much obliterated, but enough remained for one part to supply what was wanting in the other." It seems to have been Vulliamy's discovery which was referred to by an American visitor to Athens in 1835. "I clambered up to the very apex of the pediment and, lying down, leaned over and saw under the frieze [?] the acanthus leaf [?] delicately and beautifully painted on the marble, and, being protected, still retaining its colouring. It was out of sight from below and had been discovered by the enthusiasm of a young English artist." (J. L. Stevens' *Incidents*, etc.) In 1826 Angell and Harris published an account of their discoveries in Sicily with some records of colour decoration. The bright glitter of the temple as it was when new born from the brain of Pheidias was well suggested by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, who visited Athens in 1833. "From the parts still standing and fragments on the ground the architect will restore the temple in its original beauty, symmetry and colour. The meander winding beneath the cornice [of the cella], the honeysuckle ornament sprouting below the pediment, the shattered plate-band of a triglyph which he lights upon tinted with azure, and the guttæ of the same hue, looking like real raindrops, will furnish him with sufficient elements." C. H. Bracebridge, writing from Athens in 1836, told Wordsworth of archaic fragments recently found by excavation. "Remains of painted figures and heads, and especially fragments of columns, triglyphs, and capitals which still retain their original colours, blue, red and the brightest ultramarine. The capital in the Theseum and vestiges about the Erechtheum show that the temples were in part coloured, but no proof has been given before the discovery of these primitive Attic remains that bright and highly contrasted colours were used generally on marble edifices."

This overwhelming evidence of the liberal use of colour was for a long time ignored or recognised with pain as rather scandalous. About 1830 a committee was appointed to inquire into the evidence, and their interesting illustrated report is printed in an early volume of the sessional papers of the Institute. The use of colour had to be proved against the tastes and opinions of learned men. The editor of the small second edition of Stuart's *Antiquities* (1841) writes: "There is a circumstance recently ascertained to its full extent which gives contradiction to our notions concerning the purity of Grecian taste and its antipathy to coarseness. The Greeks *painted their temples* not merely in subdued but with glaring colours, reds and blues and yellows. Nay, there is a shrewd suspicion that the sculptures were painted like the figurehead of a man-of-war. And unluckily the evidence for these incredibilities is exasperatingly clear; the statements of the German architects employed by King Otho, and the details given by Mr. Bracebridge leave no doubt of the facts. Still, we have doubts respecting the date of the practice. We cannot believe that the architects of the best days of Greece would select the purest materials in the prospect of a mask of tawdry colour. Neither is it probable that if this vile practice had existed in olden time, no hint of it should occur in Pausanias or Vitruvius. That Ictinus, to say nothing of Pheidias, practised these atrocities while Pericles approved can only be believed—*quia impossibile est.*

Major, afterwards Colonel, William Martin Leake, sent on a military mission to Turkey early in the century, began a thorough exploration of Greece. Leake had a special genius as well as indefatigable zeal for topographical research. He was associated with Hamilton in bringing the Elgin marbles to England. Born 1777, elected to the Dilettanti Society in 1814, he died 1860.

Leake, in 1821 first opened the way to the full explanation of the sculptures of the west pediment by showing that the spectator figures behind the chariot of Athena were Cecrops and his daughters. In 1841 he extended the scheme and proposed to put figures in the two "gaps," one on the left-hand side, the other on the right. He observed of the metopes that the Centaur subjects were only on the south side; for the rest "the fabulous wars of the Athenians supplied part of the subjects."

He was the first to identify the six gods who form the group on the left of the centre of the east front.

His work in regard to the west pediment has hardly yet been absorbed. His demonstration in regard to the group of gods (partly founded, as we saw, on the observations of the veterinary surgeon that a pair were not twins and that another had his foot against a staff) was long resisted. In Vaux's *Handbook*, 1851, we are told of the figures which Leake ten years before had shown must be Hermes and Dionysos: "The two young men were Castor and Pollux. The nearer one has been conjectured to be Mercury on the ground that the figures are of different ages." The spear staff of the other figure is not even mentioned, and its old name is maintained. Furtwängler named the figures as Leake had done, but so late as 1903 Dr. Murray was still undecided. He continued to suppose, however, that Hephaistos had a "club foot," an idea that goes back to Stuart's misunderstanding of another figure. I refer to these points as examples of our conservatism; Dr. Murray was really a very able man who did much for the department under his charge. In the *Guide* 1908 Leake's identifications of 1841 were adopted by way of Furtwängler.

An account of the Parthenon and its sculptures appeared in a volume of *Marbles* issued in 1830, which was edited Cockerell. It was followed by volumes the Metopes (1835) and the Frieze (18 by Hawkins. These were all illustrated admirable engravings from drawings by bould, which were entirely exquisite in tender truth. After a century of change impossible to discern the least fault in subtle essence—expression. Being an off work they have not been appreciated as they are—about the most perfect illustr books ever produced in England. The vol of 1830 was illustrated with a plan elevations by Cockerell. The plan already been mentioned. The restoration the sculptures in both pediments have ha been improved. Athena is near the ce of the east pediment, as an important st ing figure, but this had already been gested by Elgin's party as shown by a d ing in the Museum.

Cockerell, or more probably Corbo established the existence of a second chari that of Poseidon—in the west gable. " necessity to counterbalance the Car of tory [Athena's] is apparent; and the va space indicated in the drawing of C clearly shows that such a one once existe The charioteer on this side was Amphit and her car was accompanied by "a fe who assists to guide the horses"—tha the figure we now know as Iris.

It was recognised that, as Stuart had s the left-hand gap in the western pedi between the reclining male and Cecrops w require a figure to fill it and one was inse in the restoration. This conclusion was resisted, but it was taken up again by L wängler, who also adopted Leake's view there must have been a figure in the r hand gap as well.

Corbould's original drawings are f nately preserved in the Print Room, amongst them are one or two which never engraved. Hawkins wrote of the a "To his close examination of the sculp and to his just discrimination of their va merits, the author feels much indebted many illustrative remarks." It was pro Corbould who first suggested that Pos had a chariot similar to that of Athena i other half of the pediment. Westm (1831), having mentioned the latter, go to say: "This group was evidently bal by the chariot of Neptune [Poseidon], is not possible to account for so gre space without it; and Mr. Corbould, has examined Carrey's drawings wit greatest attention, finds it [the hypothesis ported by the two figures which next app One of these was "Amphitrite" (see *Elgin Marbles*, 1833). Cockerell is he mentioned, and in a restored west view temple made by Cockerell and engra H. W. Williams's *Select Views in* 1829, the second chariot does not a Of the east pediment Westmacott point that the startled female could not be Iris goddess being always represented with

Hawkins himself brought out the fac the girls in the middle of the east carried stools instead of baskets, as ha viously been said. The frieze, he bel was sculptured in place. The w metopes had reference to the Athenia tory at Marathon.

One would have thought that so soon had been pointed out that the girls stools that would have been settled, Vaux's *Handbook*, 1851, we are told they bore "unascertained objects, appa stools. In the procession maidens stools, but these occupied a subor position. We should rather expect to fi Canephoroi." A good example this of guity rather than of bold denial or, still, frank acceptance.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

he annual general meeting of this society was on April 12. The following officers and ncil were elected for the year 1927–28:— ident, Mr. J. Stuart Syme, L.R.I.B.A.; -Presidents, Mr. W. S. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. G. D. bron, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. Pollard, L.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Auditors, Mr. Reid, L.R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. G. Highmoor, ; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Jackson, I.B.A. Council: Mr. H. Andrew, I.B.A., Mr. W. E. Wiscomb, Mr. A. B. eigh, Mr. J. M. Dossor, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. J. h, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. R. Kirby, L.R.I.B.A., L. Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. Leckenby, I.B.A., Mr. S. Needham, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. ard, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. Porteous, Mr. J. E. , L.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. Snowden, L.R.I.B.A., A. N. Thorpe, Mr. T. W. Whipp, A.R.I.B.A., S. Wilkinson, A.F.C., F.R.I.B.A.

he prizes awarded by the Society were pre- ed as follows:—

easured Drawings Prize: Mr. S. A. Suggett, borough; Mr. R. A. Pratt, Scarborough.

ize for Measured Drawings of an Old Bridge rchitectural Interest: Mr. H. R. Stott, York.

. Munby's Prize for the Best Essay on Local y of Stone: Mr. J. G. Davies, York.

he Society has a membership of 110, including members.

he retiring President in his address referred he activities of the Society during the past on, and spoke with satisfaction of the large ease in membership during recent years.

he new President expressed the gratitude of members to Mr. Dossor for his untiring ts in promoting the interests of the society the welfare of the profession during his of office, and for the very able manner in h the latter had conducted the affairs of the ty. He also spoke with pleasure of the y co-operation which existed between the bers from York and Hull. In referring to Registration Bill now before Parliament, he essed the opinion that the arguments in ort of the claims of the profession are swerable and that nothing of any serious ht had yet been advanced against these s by those who had set themselves in sition to them.

he new President, Mr. J. Stuart Syme, I.B.A., is a partner in the firm of Messrs. ley & Rutherford, of York.]

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS', VEYORS' AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS.

number of members of the A.A.S.T.A. d the works of Messrs. Siemens Bros. Woolwich-road on Saturday afternoon, th inst. Mr. Southey, architect to Messrs. ns Bros., conducted the party through the shops. Before the tour commenced an photograph of the works was shown to the rs to enable them to appreciate the growth works since 1865. Commencing with the workshop, the various processes of cable- g were inspected. In the more modern shops the difference in construction was ent, the floors all being constructed in rein- l concrete and finished with composition ng, and the increase of window area was notable feature. In the latter workshops onstruction of the various parts for the new natic exchanges was found to be of great st. The visit was concluded with tea, at Mr. Weeble, on behalf of the A.A.S.T.A., ed Messrs. Siemens Bros. and Mr. Southey eir courtesy in allowing and conducting the Mr. Metcalfe seconded the vote of thanks Mr. Southey replied.

HE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS.

forty-third Annual General Meeting of stitute of Builders was held on Wednesday, 30. The accounts and balance sheet for ear ended December 31, 1926, showed satisfactory position. The report of the Council outlined the progress that has been made with the Institute's educational policy, and referred to the increasing desire of students to present themselves for the Institute's examinations. The scheme of medal awards for the encouragement of the study of general building industry subjects had been revived for the past year. The Council acknowledged the receipt of donations to the library fund, which, together with a grant from the Institute's funds, will be expended upon the purchase of books to form the nucleus of a technical reference library for the industry. Other sections of the report dealt with the Institute's activities overseas, and the activities of the Licentiate Discussion Club.

The following officers for the year 1927–28 were elected:—

President, Mr. S. Guy Sapcote, F.I.O.B. (Birmingham).

Vice-President, Mr. R. A. Costain, F.I.O.B. (Liverpool).

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Forsdike, F.I.O.B. (Sheffield).

The following members were elected to the Council:—Mr. G. Gee, F.I.O.B. (Derby); Mr. F. G. Hodges, F.I.O.B. (Burton-on-Trent); Mr. E. W. King, F.I.O.B. (Newport, Mon.); Mr. G. H. Parker, F.I.O.B. (London); Mr. R. L. Roberts, M.A., F.I.O.B. (London); Mr. B. C. Aldous, A.I.O.B. (London); Mr. J. H. Barker, A.I.O.B. (Hitchin); Mr. H. R. Middleton, A.I.O.B. (Yarmouth).

Mr. Sapcote, upon taking the chair, thanked the members for their expression of confidence in him, and dealt briefly with the programme before the Council and the status of the Institute in the industry.

The Council's report upon the Architects (Registration) Bill and their decisions were discussed, as was also the Institute's Benevolent Fund.

South Wales Branch.

At the annual meeting of the South Wales Branch of the Institute the following officers for the year 1927–28 were elected:—

Chairman, Mr. I. J. Chorley, F.I.O.B.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. W. T. Rendell, A.I.O.B.

Hon. Auditor, Mr. W. F. Bibson, A.I.O.B.

The report outlined the activities of the branch for the past year, which included the arrangement, in conjunction with the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch), of an interesting series of lectures. The Institute's medal awards to the schools for the encouragement of general building industry subjects have been augmented by the award of special prizes to students of the Cardiff, Newport and Swansea Technical Colleges, as well as prizes for studies in the building crafts. The report referred also to the work of Mr. A. E. Jenkins, F.I.O.B., who, as chairman of the branch during the past year, rendered invaluable services to the Institute and its activities in South Wales.

Visits to Works in Progress.

Through the courtesy of a number of London contractors the Institute has been able to arrange, for the benefit of the students of the Building Classes of the Acton and Chiswick Polytechnic, an interesting series of visits to works in progress. These visits have a great educational value, and are much appreciated by the staff and the students. A few instructional hours spent by students on a building site are invaluable, since examples of modern building methods and the uses of new building materials cannot readily be demonstrated in the lecture room.

The Delphi Excavations.

Further archæological discoveries are reported from Delphi, where a marble head of the Emperor Marco Avrilios, together with an important fourth-century inscription and a quantity of pottery, have been found. The inscription and pottery, it is stated, probably belong to the Treasury of the Athenians.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The London County Council at a recent meeting dealt in detail with certain estimates which had already been approved in bulk. The principal capital requirements submitted had reference to improvements, main drainage, and mental hospitals. The estimate of the Improvements Committee (£1,050,000) included £100,000 for the reconstruction of Waterloo Bridge and £100,000 for Lambeth Bridge. Mr. E. G. Culpin moved an amendment asking the Council to vote £100 for an inquiry into the London Building Acts and the position of district surveyors. He said the consolidation of the London Building Acts was necessary. It was difficult for builders and architects to find what was expected of them, while the Building Acts Committee itself found questions which were raised very difficult to decide. The office of district surveyor was an anachronism. It was paid by fees, and in one case a district surveyor over a term of years obtained an average yearly income of over £5,000. District surveyors should be under control of the Council and should be paid salaries.

Mr. W. Ray, while expressing sympathy with the objects of the amendment, said the time was not opportune for such an inquiry.

The Council rejected the amendment. Mr. C. A. G. Manning asked for an allocation of £500 for the promotion of legislation to prevent the London squares from being built upon. He said successive Councils had been deeply interested in the matter, and an Act was secured which protected many squares. That Act did not go far enough. The time had now come when all the squares should be protected.

Mr. Ray replied that a resolution would be placed on the next agenda of the Council asking the Government to set up an inquiry, in order to secure that information not in the possession of the Council should be obtained.

Mr. Herbert Morrison said the Council had already spent three years on inquiry, and the facts were well known. Mr. John Scurr had drafted a Bill which provided that the squares should not be built upon.

Mr. Manning declined to withdraw the amendment, which was lost on a division.

Sir Percy Simmons informed Mr. J. D. Gilbert that tenders in connection with the works on the Lambeth Bridge approach had been invited, and were due. He also said that two blocks of land, having an area of about 79,000 ft., at Kingsway and Aldwych, had been available for building for about 20 years. The Council's yearly rent roll from sites already let on the area of the improvement was about £105,000. Arrangements for letting a site for offices for the Indian Government had been completed and the Committee had other negotiations in hand.

Remains of Early London.

The committee in charge of the Museum of the Corporation of London (Guildhall Museum), have recently started a scheme for the effective survey of the ancient structural remains of early London as they are revealed by modern building operations. The Councils of the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Institute of British Architects, together with the authorities of the British Museum and the London Museum, have all readily given their support to the project, and already the work is taking definite shape. Briefly the scheme is to record on a large-scale map of the City of London the details and measurements of all authenticated discoveries as they occur, before the requirements of modern building improvements obliterate these relics of the past. It is hoped, too, that in time it will be possible to transfer to this plan the vast amount of valuable information on this subject scattered (and often forgotten) in the various archæological publications of the last fifty years. The plan will become in time the most valuable storehouse for knowledge of the site of Roman London.

BOOK REVIEWS

Artifex; or, The Future of Craftsmanship. By John Gloag. (Kegan Paul.) 2s. 6d. nett.

In this little volume on "The Future of Craftsmanship" Mr. Gloag's sub-title is an apt one. The book is one of the "To-day and To-morrow" series. In congratulating the author we are congratulating the publishers on a welcome addition to a list of about three dozen pamphlets with similarly interesting titles, such as Daedalus, Narcissus, Thrasymachus, &c. The description "pamphlets" is the publisher's own; but are they correct in their suggestion that it is "a revival of a form of literature which has been in disuse for 200 years"? Surely John Ruskin has not been dead so long as all that, and did he not append to his pamphlets such titles as "Deucalion," "Proserpina," "Ariadne Florentina," &c., &c.—not to mention that remarkable and long series of letters (or pamphlets) to working-men, "Fors Clavigera," whose title alone was anathema to many? But granted Ruskin's was not the age of the great pamphleteers, perhaps an Addison or a Steele may be reincarnated in our own day.

"Artifex" is a virile sermon on morality in the arts and crafts—where we were, where we are, and where we may be (or not be) in the great to-morrow. We do not commend the book to any reader, be he master or mechanician in craft-production, who may wish to avoid the unpleasantness of home truths. A book that can afford a few exciting hours to a, perhaps, jaded reviewer may well afford many reflective hours and a wholesome stimulus to any serious student of the arts and crafts. It would be easy enough to quote a dozen and, indeed, we have marked more than a dozen of the author's pregnant thoughts; but one or two will suffice. He tells us how in mediæval times "Craftsmanship under the care of the Church and Guilds marches from triumph to triumph. The buildings of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries remain to remind us of a time when there were so many able craftsmen and the knowledge of building and working wood, stone and metal, of carving and painting, was so widespread, so commonplace, that no great names stand out to be identified with this building or that. There was a great common art." And so he carries us through the advances, the checks and the retrogressions from the free expression of art through the people, by the people, and for the people down to the decadent days of machine-craft in the 19th century. The author is constructive in his theories and sufficiently optimistic to see light ahead. It is all a matter of education on sound lines and in right directions. "The education of craftsmen must be directed to make hand-craft and machine-craft compatible." . . . "Unless the great mass of people is taught how to think, and, consequently, how to criticise, technical education will be handicapped, for although it may improve craftsmanship, it cannot create the demand for well-made things that must sustain good craftsmanship." In short, the consumer as well as the producer must be educated, for unless the great mass of people is taught how to think there can be no healthy demand for "good workmanship in the commonplace things of everyday life."

Design and Construction of Formwork for Concrete Structures. By A. E. Wynn, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. London: Concrete Publications, Ltd. Price 20s. net.

We give elsewhere in this issue some useful notes on "Formwork for Beam and Girder Floors," extracted from this volume, the publication of which marks a definite step in modern construction in that for the first time it gives in one volume a complete treatise on the design and erection of shuttering for every type of construction. This is the only book printed in the English language dealing exhaustively with the subject, and it is fortunate that an engineer of such wide experience, both at home and abroad, of all kinds of constructional work should have written it.

The volume comprises 320 pages, and includes no less than 219 drawings and photographs of shuttering for different purposes. A feature of the book is the series of tables from which may be seen at a glance the sizes of timber necessary for different purposes. An idea of the simple manner in which this is set out will be gathered from Table 1, reproduced on this page, which shows the maximum span of floor sheathing for various thicknesses of slab, from which one may see at a glance the size of timber necessary for slabs of different thicknesses across varying spans.

This treatment is carried out in connection with wall forms for various heights of wall; column forms for columns from 6 ft. to 30 ft. in height; safe loads on posts from 4 ft. to 20 ft.; spacing of floor joists for various spans and thicknesses of slab; maximum concentrated loads carried by ledgers and wales for various spans and spacing of loads; spacing of column yokes for various sizes and heights of column; maximum spacing of wales and wall ties for various sizes of studs and heights of wall, &c.

The first chapter is devoted to a discussion of form building in general, after which the theory of formwork design is thoroughly dealt with in simple language. Chapter V gives designs for 19 purposes, including simple slabs for varying spans; beam and girder construction; flat slab construction; columns; walls; stairs, &c.; while the following chapters deal in detail with the design of shuttering for different purposes. In each case clearly drawn diagrams are given, together with photographs where they are necessary to illustrate the design.

A valuable feature of each design is data for costing, from which the cost of the shuttering for any purpose may be readily calculated.

The book may be thoroughly recommended to engineers and builders interested in reinforced concrete construction and the casing of steelwork, and should be particularly valuable to foremen engaged in the carrying out of such work. The designs and data included in the book rescue formwork from haphazard guesswork; from the information given the exact scantlings necessary for every purpose can be ascertained, with a consequent saving in material and the elimination of the risk of collapse through faulty design or erection.

The Arithmetic of Building. By Chas. G. Dobson. "Lockwood's Trade Manuals." (London: Crosby Lockwood & Son.)

This little work of about 90 pp. deals with the calculations which have to be made in a builders' office relating to the work done by the excavator, bricklayer, mason, carpenter, slater, tiler, &c., in ordinary building w The work involves no special difficulty; in f seldom goes beyond the "first four si rules" of arithmetic, but there are cer peculiarities of treatment that have grown the trade treatment of the subject that begin need to learn, and the author's little work do this. Duodecimal calculations are scar known outside the building trades, and difficult to explain why this method has retained so long. For instance, take example given on page 5, where the are required of a rectangle (?) 6 ft. 9 in. by 4 and this is given as :—

$6' 9'' \times 4$ in. $= 6' 9'' \times \frac{1}{3}' = 2' 3'$ su

By duodecimals the process would be—

6 ft. 9 in.
4

2 ft. 3 ft. 0 in.

and this result is the same as above.

By ordinary arithmetic one would pro thus :—

$$(6 \text{ ft. } 9 \text{ in.}) \times (4 \text{ in.}) = (6\tfrac{3}{4} \text{ ft.} \times \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ ft.})$$
$$= \frac{27}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{4} = 2\tfrac{1}{4} \text{ sq. ft.}$$

In the first method one is multiplying in by feet (!), whereas strictly it is impossibl mix different units together without obtai anomalies. One square (or super) foot cont obviously 144 square (or super) inches, yet result is given (accepted and understood 3 in. super, whereas it is 36 sq. inches!—a different matter. The author writes (fee inches gives "ins. sup." in area) and so exp this mix-up of units. There are many exce suggestions and explanations given by author, which will assist the student of "B ing calculations," but it is questionable if is any gain in departing from the usual met of arithmetic.

British Waterworks Year Book and Dire with Statistical Tables, 1926. Publishe the British Waterworks Associa General Editor, G. P. Warner T Secretary to the Association, 173, Rose avenue, London, E.C.1. First issue, £1 1s.

The British Waterworks Association issued a Waterworks Year Book and Dire with statistical tables, which contains a of information relating to waterworks u takings in Great Britain and a few o British waterworks beyond seas. The b in three parts—(I) directory, (II) stati tables, and (III) general information. directory part gives in alphabetical orde names of undertakings with particulars date of establishment, names of chief off special Acts and limits of supply, the s of supply and the character of the Domestic charges, charges for metered and supplies, and miscellaneous charges, inc bulk supplies, and public water rate, it are also given. The statistical tables f particulars (in Table I) as to sources of s extent of catchment area, storage or subs reservoirs, wells and springs, and engine The third table contains further details supply from all sources, whether by gravi pumping or otherwise, including bulk su The miscellaneous information contains l the Ministry of Health Advisory Commit Water Supplies, the Executive Committe the Standing Committee on Water Regu of the British Waterworks Associatio Council of the Institution of Water En and of the Water Companies Associatio Members of the Joint Industrial Coun the Waterworks Undertakings Industry the District Councils and a number o cellaneous societies concerned with terested in water supply. The compila so much information and its subsequent a ment represents a great deal of work, a B.W.A. and Mr. Warner Terry deser fullest praise for the lucid manner in they have carried out their task. The r a handbook which will be of incal assistance to water engineers, surveyo all connected with waterworks undertak

Live Load = 75 lbs. sq. ft.

$M = w l^2/10$

$l = 10 \cdot 25 \sqrt[4]{d^3/w}$

$D = 1/8''$

TABLE. I.

MAXIMUM SPAN OF FLOOR SHEATHING FOR VARIOUS THICKNESSES OF SLAB

Thickness of Slab	Thickness of Sheathing			
	1"	1¼"	1½"	2"
3"	32½ ins.	39½ ins.	46 ins.	59 ins.
4"	31½	38	45	57½
5"	31	37½	44	56
6"	30	36½	43	55
7"	29½	36	42	54
8"	29	35	41½	53
9"	28½	34½	41	52
10"	28	34	40	51½
11"	27½	33½	39½	50½
12"	27	33	39	50

From "Design and Construction of Formwork for Concrete Structures," by Mr. A. E. Wynn. (*See page* 658.)

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XV

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

ESCAPE FROM FIRE (*continued*).

The following are the general requirements of the L.C.C. in regard to applications in respect of the means of escape in case of fire to be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Acts. These regulations, however, are not to be taken as binding upon the Council, but only as a general guide, as each case is considered and dealt with upon its merits.

Applications.

Applications for the Council's certificate in respect of the means of escape from new buildings and applications with proposals to meet the Council's requirements in respect of the means of escape from existing buildings, or for exemptions from any of the provisions of the Acts, should state:—

(*a*) The Act and section of the Act under which application is made.

(*b*) The number of persons for whom sleeping accommodation is provided and the number of persons occupying or employed on, or intended to be occupied or employed on, the various floors of the premises, specifying approximately the number of males and of females.

(*c*) The trade (if any) carried on, or to be carried on, on each floor, with particulars of machinery, &c.

(*d*) In the case of existing buildings, the date of erection of the building.

(*e*) The name and address of the owner and the occupier (if any).

(*f*) Particulars of the occupation or proposed occupation of the building. If in different occupations, particulars with regard to each part should be furnished.

Plans Required.

Applications should be accompanied by all necessary plans, sections and elevations, drawn to an $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{4}$ in. scale ($\frac{1}{8}$ in. scale preferred), and by a block plan to a small scale, showing the premises and the surrounding buildings and thoroughfares, such block plan to have the north point indicated. These plans should show (as far as may be necessary for the purpose of the application), the means of escape proposed to be provided.

Means of Escape.

At least one enclosed and protected staircase and exit is required, and in addition an alternative means of escape from each floor by one of the following means:—

(*a*) Another enclosed and protected staircase and exit in the same building.

(*b*) A suitable staircase in another block, to which access is given by door openings in the party or division walls, or by external communication.

(*c*) External gangways or balconies, affording access to adjoining or adjacent buildings.

(*d*) An external iron staircase.

(*e*) Any other suitable arrangement which will, in the opinion of the Council, secure the desired object, having regard to the circumstances of any particular case. No arrangement which is not permanently fixed in position, or which requires manipulation in part or in whole in order that it may be used in case of emergency, can be accepted.

Where two or more means of escape from any floor are provided, they should be placed as far as is reasonably practicable from each other so as to be approachable from any part of the floor area independently of any one fire risk on that floor.

(*f*) In all cases where considered necessary by the Council, some means of escape from the roof of the building to the roof of the adjoining premises should be provided.

(*g*) In small premises and in some cases where it is possible to provide a staircase in a central position, one enclosed staircase may be accepted provided the premises are not used for the storage or manufacture of inflammable or explosive materials.

Maintenance.—Means of escape to be kept in good repair, &c.

Details of Construction.

(1) Enclosed and Protected Staircases.

A.—Internal incombustible staircases:—

(*a*) The staircases including landings, lobbies, and passages from one flight to another, should be enclosed by walls, not less than 9 in. thick, the outer edge of the steps and landings being properly supported.

(*b*) The staircases should be ceiled with iron and concrete where they are not carried up above the roof or where they are carried up above the roof and are liable to attack by fire from an adjoining structure.

(*c*) The staircases, including the flooring in the lobbies, approach, passageways, &c., should be constructed of incombustible materials with solid square or spandril steps, which should be supported at both ends on brickwork. The steps and landings should not be less than 6 in. thick.

(*d*) Spandril steps, where used, should be of the following thickness:—

(i) For staircases 3 ft. 6 in. wide, not less than 3 in. thick in the smallest part.

(ii) For staircases 4 ft. 6 in. wide, not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick in the smallest part.

B.—Internal fire-resisting staircases.

(*a*) The staircases, including the treads, strings, carriages, landings, joists and floors, should be constructed of oak, teak, jarrah, karri, or other hard timber of not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. finished thickness (no fir or pine must be used), and the enclosure to the staircase should be a solid partition of incombustible or fire-resisting material at least 3 in. thick, carried up through the thickness of the floors.

(*b*) The ceilings and soffits of the staircases and landings, if any, should be of plaster or cement.

(*c*) A suitable balustrade should be provided where necessary to the outer strings of the staircases.

External Iron Staircases.

(*a*) Staircases, including the strings, bearers, and supports, should be of iron, and constructed throughout upon dead bearings, to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

(*b*) The steps and landings should be constructed of solid or perforated iron plates (if perforated plates be used no perforation should exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across each way).

(*c*) The risers should be of iron, either solid or of a close pattern.

(*d*) Where an iron staircase is in general use, the treads and landings should be finished with a surface of approved non-slippery material as distinguished from perforated iron or chequered iron plates.

(*e*) All windows and similar openings by or near any such staircase should be glazed with fire-resisting glass, and where necessary the sashes and frames should be fixed.

(*f*) A balustrade of a close pattern at a suitable height should be provided on each side of the flights and around the landings. If balusters are used, they should be not more than 6 in. apart.

(*g*) The staircases should deliver into the outer air at the ground level, into a public way or thoroughfare, or some large open space.

Generally as to Staircases.

(*a*) Internal staircases should, where practicable, be placed next to an outer wall, and be so arranged that persons enter them from any floor level in the direction of the descent.

(*b*) Internal staircases should be properly lighted and ventilated by windows, or, in exceptional cases, by other effective means.

(*c*) The treads of the staircases should be not less than 10 in. wide, and clear of nosings, and the risers not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

(*d*) Staircases should be provided with handrails fixed on both sides thereof, and continued around the landings and chased into the end of newel walls where these occur.

(*e*) Where the doorways or staircases may be used as means of escape by not more than 200 persons, they should be not less than 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

(*f*) Where the doorways or staircases may be used as means of escape by more than 200 persons or by more than 100 persons on any one floor they should not be less than 4 ft. 6 in. wide.

(*g*) The doorways for access to, and exit from, the staircases should in all cases be of the width in the clear mentioned above when the doors are open.

(*h*) All doorways leading to staircases should, where necessary, be recessed. The recesses should be constructed throughout of fire-resisting materials, and be fitted with doors of fire-resisting materials (oak, teak, &c., not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. finished thickness) in two folds hung so as to open in the direction of the exit or to swing both ways clear of the steps, landings, passageways and footways. Such doors must be fitted with springs, weights or other approved appliances to close them after use. The frames of the doors shall be bedded solid to the walls or partitions.

(*i*) Staircases should be arranged in straight flights without winders; each flight should consist of not more than 15 steps; landings should be provided at top and bottom of each flight; the steps and landings should be of the full width of the staircases.

(*j*) Landing space not less than 2 ft. 6 in. wide should be provided between the steps of the flights and the escape doorways leading to and from the staircases.

(*k*) All supports to internal fire-resisting staircases and their enclosures should be of fire-resisting materials, and all iron work supporting internal staircases and their enclosures should be protected by plastering or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating not less than 2 in. in thickness.

(*l*) Doors at the head of staircases affording access to the roof should be glazed in the upper panels with ordinary glass.

External Iron Gangways and Balconies.

(*a*) These gangways and balconies should be supported on dead bearings and be provided with solid floors of incombustible materials; if perforated iron flooring is used, perforations are not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

(*b*) A suitable balustrade, not less than 3 ft. 6 in. high, should be provided to these gangways and balconies.

Enclosure and Position of Lifts.

In cases where a lift will in the opinion of the Council, endanger the means of escape, the following requirements should be observed:—

(*a*) Lifts, excepting passenger lifts in staircase wells, should not be placed near escape staircases.

(*b*) In buildings with fire-resisting floors, lifts should be enclosed with incombustible materials and fire-resisting doors. When the shaft of the lift is carried up to the roof it should be continued through the roof and, if covered, thin glass should be used, protected on the outside with strong wire guards.

(*c*) In other buildings where there are large floors undivided by partitions, fixtures, &c., lifts, if placed as far as practicable from the staircases, exits, &c., may be enclosed with fire-resisting materials to a height of 4 ft. above each floor level and above this with stout wire-mesh guard.

Buildings Used for the Storage of Inflammable Liquid.

(*a*) Rooms in which inflammable liquid is stored should be separated from other parts of the building by brick walls and fire-resisting floors and ceilings.

(*b*) Doorways for access to such rooms should be fitted with self-closing, fire-resisting or iron doors.

(*c*) Adequate ventilation should be provided.

(*d*) Living rooms, workshops or workrooms constructed over, or communicating directly with, any part of a building used for the storage of inflammable liquid, should be provided with exit doorways giving access to some safe position, as far as practicable from the storage, and with doors hung to open in the direction of exit with only such fastenings as can be easily and immediately opened from the inside.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Rain-Excluding Device.

SIR,—Can you tell me of any patent device on the market to prevent rain from coming in through casement windows when closed?

J. M.

Penalty Clause.

[REPLY TO "SPEED-UP," APRIL 15.]

SIR,—Any order for extra work, given by an employer or his architect, impliedly extends the time for completion of the contract work; unless the contract specially stipulates that time is an essential factor and no extension is to be allowed for extra works.

Now, although an architect has no implied power to order extras or vary the work on his own authority, yet most contracts nowadays give him express power to do so; and in using this power he is strictly limited by the terms of the contract. Provided he acts within the scope of his authority in ordering variations involving extra work on a contract which is to be completed by a certain day, under a penalty for liquidated damages, and completion is necessarily delayed thereby, then the penalty for delay is not recoverable. [See Dodd *v.* Churton (1897), 1 Q.B. 562], and Creswell on Building Contracts.

LAW.

"Cement Stucco."

[REPLY TO "A. B. C.," MARCH 25]

SIR,—For at least two generations in the United States, stucco has been a term applied to all outdoor rough cast work on the walls of buildings. We have stucco made with Portland cement, that is known as "cement-stucco," as distinguished from lime stucco and stucco made with magnesia. Your correspondent states that in Aberdeen the word stucco is used exclusively for plaster-of-paris. This was, many years ago, the only stucco that was known, but custom has now decreed, in America at least, that all plastering work, except ornamental plastering, upon the exterior of houses is stucco.

ERNEST MCCULLOUGH,
Editor of the *Building Age and National Builder.*

New York.

Multi-coloured Rustic Slates.

[REPLY TO "NERVOUS," APRIL 8.]

SIR,—As a general rule, consignments of slates of the above description vary so much in thickness that it is inadvisable to lay to a pitch flatter than the minimum in ordinary flat tile construction. It is rarely possible to inspect the consignment before the design of the roof is settled, so that it is wise to legislate for a minimum pitch of 40 deg., although the slates may turn out to be suitable for a slightly flatter pitch than this. The question of the exposed, or otherwise, position of the site must also influence the pitch to which these slates may safely be used.

LAP.

Returning Bills of Quantities.

[REPLY TO "IRREGULAR," APRIL 8.]

SIR,—I quite agree that the procedure described by your correspondent is unusual, although its fairness and legality seem to me to be above question. If all competing firms are called upon to send in their priced schedules with their tenders a certain amount of additional burdensome clerical work is entailed, but two nuisances are checkmated, viz., the "sporting" competitor, who sends in a spot figure which he piously hopes to be able to reconcile at leisure to an economic schedule; and the "courtesy" competitor who, rather than risk offending by refusing to tender, rings up his fellow-tradesmen and takes care to beat their figure respectably, with no hard work entailed. The first class are the men who are more often than not let down by their own guess and seek to make good by scamped work and inconsistent extras, to the discredit of their trade, and the second give a false colour to what may appear to be close tendering. Your correspondent may certainly detach the tender form and retain his schedule, but I should imagine his tender would be disqualified and I really do not see what he will gain by the procedure.

ABOVE BOARD.

Dampcourse.

[REPLY TO "THOMAS," APRIL 15.]

SIR,—I have recently inspected a number of old properties in a granite district, and have been amazed at the amount of damp appearing through the absence of a dampcourse. It is obvious that practically the whole of the absorption is by way of the mortar joints, and I consider that this indicates that however perfect the concrete blocks may be in a house of the construction described by your correspondent, the risk of porous joints is too great to render the omission of a dampcourse even a fair risk. The cost is, after all, so little in proportion to the cost of a house, that it is really not worth while considering.

SAFETY FIRST.

Oak Sills.

[REPLY TO "QUESTION," APRIL 15.]

SIR,—I always specify oak sills, where the woodwork is stained only, but to be given a coat of varnish after staining. This is a necessary and adequate surface protection, and costing very little.

SUNBURN.

Penalty Clause.

[REPLY TO "SPEED-UP," APRIL 15.]

SIR,—A variation will affect the time limit only if it involves additional work over and above that considered when the time limit was assessed, or if it brings about difficulties which could not be foreseen by the contractor in tendering. Each case of this sort would have to be judged on its merits. As regards a penalty, I have myself known, since the war, a penalty enforced and admitted, and also a bonus paid, both cases being jobs in which variations had been made.

JUDGMENT.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

PARLIAMENT adjourned on Thursday, April 14, to Tuesday, April 26.

The Mercantile Marine Memorial.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons have considered the Bill which confers powers on the Imperial War Graves Commission to erect a memorial on Tower Hill to the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine who lost their lives in the war. Mr. Gosling presided over the Committee.

Mr. H. F. Bidder stated that the Memorial was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and would be erected in a part of the gardens of Tower Hill. Those gardens had been held in trust since 1797, and there were various parties interested therein. The frontages and even the underground railway, whose tunnel ran under the gardens, were concerned, but all interests had been considered and general agreement obtained.

The Bill was ordered to be reported to the House, and has since been read the third time.

Duty on Translucent Pottery.

Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget, stated that the Safeguarding of Industry procedure in the present year had evolved a duty of 28s. per cwt. for five years on table ware of translucent and vitrified pottery. He made that proposal in accordance with the recommendation of the Majority Report of a committee duly appointed. The duty would become chargeable on April 19, and it was estimated to bring in revenue to the extent of £150,000 this year, rising to £200,000 in full year. That yield, although modest, ought not to be disdained, having regard to the financ situation.

Price of Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Short th the average prices of houses in contracts let local authorities, excluding the cost of la and development were, in May, 1926, £436 respect of non-parlour houses, and £495 parlour houses; the corresponding figures January, 1927, were £427 and £492.

The Royal Chapel at Windsor.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Fi Commissioner of Works if he would state wh was responsible for the heraldic advice giv when the Royal Chapel at Windsor was restore if he was aware that the yale which figured the heraldic decorations was now represent with both its horns sloping the same wa whereas the ancient design was for one ho to point forward and one horn to point bac wards; and whether, in the interests heraldic accuracy, he would take furth advice with a view to the necessary alteratio being made.

Captain King, who replied, said that th Chapel was under the jurisdiction of the Dea of Windsor, and the First Commissioner wa therefore, unable to take any action in th matter.

ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE*

"THE soul of England must not be sought the city, but in the countryside; the city is t working-place of the few, the many yearn for cottage and a plot of ground where the wi blows pure and the heavens are not masked a pall of gloom." Mr. Pulbrook is not the fi writer who has propounded this thesis; a possibly hundreds have said it more grandil quently, if not more forcibly. William Mor said many significant things about the lure the beloved Homeland, and our author quot him: "This is a little land, sirs, too much sh up within the narrow seas, as it seems, to ha much space for swelling and hugeness; the are no great wastes overwhelming in their drea ness, no great solitudes of forests, no terril untrodden mountain walls; all is measure mingled, varied, . . . it is neither prison n palace, but a decent home." And surely th sums up the reasons that the exile will halting give for his intense longing, aye, and workin for an ultimate return to that Homeland whi has "as many facets as a well-cut diamond . flashing all the colours of the rainbow in ma ways and at many angles, so that it is impossit to say which effect is most beautiful."

Are we all, each and severally, doing our b little or big, to keep this priceless herita unsullied? A few weeks ago our conscienc were stirred at the suggestion that Borrowdal road was to be made practicable for the supe motorist; and we may ask: Is a tar-m motor track a fair exchange for a glacier-wo moraine of a remote geological age? T author has much to say about "By-roads a Trackways" (Chapter XI), from prehisto cattle-ways to Roman roads and pilgrim-wa of mediæval times; and he appears to know about road lore. In looking at illustrati number 77, "A Byway in the Quantocks Triscombe," we try to imagine it brought up-t date for the motorist!

The green-covered book, with its 136 pages legible type and 126 delightful illustratio deals with the Homeland from Cumberland Cornwall and from Lincolnshire and the Norfo Broads to the Welsh Marches, its country stil wayside and market crosses, its meres, runni waters, ancient fords and bridges, water-mil windmills, cottages, barns, country inns, shepherds and their flocks. The author remin us of the intimate scenes which gripped us our youth—and youth has no age—in such fashion that they remain with us as precio memories whilst we forget the novels and pla we read and saw last year. If we have said t little about the book it is because it is so co pelling in suggestion.

* *The English Countryside.* By ERNEST E. PULBRO Second Edition. B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Large octa cloth gilt. 12s. net.

THE BUILDING TRADE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—I

The Report of the Committee appointed ider the chairmanship of Lord Blanesburgh to consider, in the light of experience gained the working of the Unemployment Scheme, hat changes in the Scheme, if any, ought to made" is an extremely important docuent, and the recommendations of the Comittee acquire increased weight from the fact at the Committee were unanimous in their ndings.

From a sentence in the Introduction to the eport it is at once made apparent that the ommittee were alive to the difficulties inlved: "From whatever standpoint it be rearded, the whole subject bristles with diffilties and demands careful consideration. It ises problems which affect in greater or less gree the morale of the community as a hole, as well as the well-being, peace of ind and self-respect of many millions of orkers."

From the Historical Review contained in the eport it is interesting to see that the genesis unemployment insurance is to be found the action of the Friendly Societies and rade Unions. In 1905 the former Societies, hich had adopted a scheme, represented ,000 members; but in 1904 Trade Unions, ith a membership of 950,000, were paying nemployment insurance, and although in me cases it was but represented by travelling lowances to members seeking work at a stance, in other cases the benefit was subantial, varying from £1 to 10s.

During the years 1896-1905 these eighty-one rade Unions had paid sums amounting to early £3,750,000, and it is interesting to d that the Trade Unions adopted a principle hich was closely followed in the first Unployment Insurance Act, 1911, viz., a aximum number of weeks for which benefit ght be allowed either continuously or within given year, and the imposition of a "waiting riod" before it commenced, during which e unemployed was expected to live on his n resources. These schemes also allowed thing for the dependants of married workers. d in this respect also the Act followed it.

The Report contains the following observaons upon the first Act of 1911: "The benefit as not based on need but on contract, and was too small in amount to offer any incement to idleness. The Act of 1911 in this oided pitfalls of a more generous scheme, t it would have been quite unequal to the ution of the unemployment problem in its ore recent developments. Its degree of equacy, however, when unemployment was v is remarkable."

The war period disturbs statistics; in the st place, unemployment was negligible, and " Out-of-Work Donation" covered much the ground that the Act, as enlarged by at of 1916, covered.

The Act of 1919 increased the benefits, but until the end of 1920 the fund s more than solvent, showing a favourle balance of £21,200,000; but then employment began rapidly to increase. We ust quote one passage here from the port, as it agrees with the opinion we pressed many years ago in these columns, at unexampled unemployment, a direct result the war, should have been dealt with by cial means and not have been dealt with der the Acts which were based on an uarial basis: "The existence of this ance, the result of very low rates of conbution, probably had a great deal to do h the course of the later developments of mployed insurance in this country. It is improbable that, but for this balance, the st increase in unemployment which comnced soon afterwards would have been dealt h as an abnormal phenomenon, and in some er way than by extensions amounting almost to a transformation of the original scheme of insurance."

We cannot linger over this very interesting historical portion of the Report, but it is interesting to note that when the benefits were increased by the Act of 1920, the actuarial percentage of unemployment was placed lower than what the actuary in 1911 has assumed to be the percentage, 8.6; but the economic position deteriorated so rapidly that in 1921 it was 14 per cent. in the insured industries. Dependants received benefit first under one of the Acts passed in 1921.

The Report then traces the history of the extended benefit known as "uncovenanted benefit," which undoubtedly accounted for the deficit of £15,300,000 at the end of the insurance year 1922-23, which, although it had fallen to £7,100,000 by May, 1926, as a result of the General Strike and Coal Dispute, in December last amounted to £21,600,000. We can conclude this brief notice of the historical part of the Report with the observation of the Committee in connection with schemes now prevalent in Europe: "In point of fact we believe there is no Scheme in existence comparable with the British Scheme."

Alleged Abuses.

The Committee paid special attention to the alleged abuses which had been made of the system, and their finding on this was: "It is true that a certain number of the 11,750,000 of insured persons have received relief to which they had no claim. But it is equally true that these cases are relatively few, and that result, we believe, is due to the vigilance with which the Ministry, while dealing fairly with the genuine claimant, guards against abuse."

In 1925 fraud was suspected in 11,413 cases, prosecutions followed in 1,964, convictions were obtained in 1,844, and in 468 terms of imprisonment were imposed.

The Principles of Unemployed Insurance.

The Committee commence this section of their Report with the very pertinent observation that it would be unfortunate if preoccupation with the task of ascertaining how best unemployment can be insured against were to weaken any concerted effort to get rid of unemployment itself, and it pays a tribute to the Employment Exchanges and the Employers' and Workers' Associations.

The Report points out that specialisation is the root cause of much unemployment, and in paragraph 47 will be found some detailed suggestions as to how unemployment might be diminished, which we cannot set out here, as the Committee considered them outside the terms of their reference, and they only express the views of some of the members, but we may note one or two paragraphs. For instance, some of the members were impressed with the success achieved by the specialised Employment Exchange at Tavistock-street for those engaged in the building trade, and considered similar Exchanges should be set up for other trades; whilst others advocated a system of training for the unemployed for other occupations on the lines of the experimental work in connection with the training of women for domestic service.

It appears from the Report that there was agreement amongst all the witnesses, and in the evidence collected, that an unemployment scheme must now be regarded as a permanent feature in the code of social legislation, a view endorsed by the Committee; it was also agreed that the scheme must be compulsory and that it should at least cover all the occupations at present included in it; but there was a sharp cleavage of opinion among the witnesses as to whether it should be contributory in the present sense like the Health Insurance and the Old Age and Widows' and Orphans' Pensions scheme. The Trade Union Congress contended that "Industry should be relieved of the burden of Unemployment Insurance, and that both on economic grounds and grounds of equity the charge involved in the maintenance of the unemployed should fall upon the general body of taxpayers." The National Confederation of Employers' Organisations contended that "the contributory principle is an essential feature of any scheme worthy of support." The Committee considered that this formulation of a non-contributory scheme would be outside the terms of reference, as the contributory principle is the essence of the existing system, and if they had been so attracted by a non-contributory scheme their only course would have been to have advocated the abandonment of the present scheme altogether, and not, as within the terms of reference, to consider changes within that scheme.

The Report states that the Trade Union Congress representatives, however, frankly expressed an admission that in existing circumstances a non-contributory scheme could not be secured, and assisted the Committee in considering how the present scheme could be improved.

The Committee point out that the two schools of thought are not limited to those who advocate a contributory scheme and those who do not, for there is besides a further fundamental line of cleavage amongst the supporters of the non-contributory principle; one school would have a scheme universal and non-contributory, but subject to conditions of benefit more stringent than those which can fairly be prescribed under a contributory scheme; but the other school would relax existing conditions of benefit and throw the duty of finding employment primarily upon the State. This latter scheme appears to have been entirely ruled out by the Committee as being contrary to the principle upon which unemployment insurance is founded and to amount to an out-of-work donation. But even if the principle of contribution is admitted, as the Report points out, there is a wide divergence of opinion on the administration of the scheme as to benefit. As to this, see the observations of the Committee at page 30 of the Report. We cannot enter into this question in detail, but can only give the principles laid down by the Committee for a contributory scheme; but before doing so we should like to make one observation on the value of contributory schemes. In an earlier part of the Report (page 12) it is stated in connection with the original institution of unemployment insurance by the Friendly Societies that "the experience of Friendly Societies showed that the vigilance of contributors was an effective check upon the malpractices of dishonest applicants for benefit." That is an important argument against non-contributory schemes, and the Trade Unions, in administering their sickness funds, we feel certain would admit this; the interest of contributors is a safeguard against the exploitation of public funds, in which no one receiving benefit has any interest and which becomes regarded as fair game for all.

(To be continued.)

Bricklaying Record.

William Mignes, of Wiskersley, near Rotherham, a foreman bricklayer, employed by a Sheffield firm, has established a world record it is stated by laying 1,121 bricks in an hour. The previous record was 879 laid by John Wood, of Scarborough. The bricks used by Mignes were old, and were a pound heavier and a quarter of an inch thicker than the ordinary new brick. He kept six labourers working at top speed.

FORMWORK FOR BEAM & GIRDER FLOORS

The following notes are from Mr. A. E. Wynn's book on "Design and Construction of Formwork for Concrete Structures," which is reviewed on p. 654 of this number:—

In beam and girder floor construction the unit method is always used—that is, the slab panels, and the beam and girder sides and bottoms are built up in advance to the correct size ready for erection, and often beam and girder boxes are built up complete. Timber sizes for the different parts will be practically the same for all jobs, except that the joist size may vary somewhat with the span. Before deciding on the joist to use, comparison for economy in material should be made between two or three different sizes. The standard sizes used for all ordinary buildings are as follows:—

For slab panels, 1in. by 6in. dressed to ⅞in. by 5½in., tongued and grooved.
For joists, 2in. by 6in., dressed or rough.
For beam ledgers, 1in. or 1½in. by 4in. or 6in. dressed to ⅞in. or 1¼in.
For cleats or battens, 1in., 1½in., or 2in. by 4in. dressed.
For beam and girder bottoms, 2in. plank dressed four sides.
For beam and girder sides, 1in. by 6in. dressed if only used once, and 1½in. by 6in. dressed if used more than once.
For posts 3in. or 4in. by 4in., dressed or rough.

In choosing between dressed and rough timber, faces coming in contact with the concrete should always be dressed, and it is customary to order material for slab sheathing, joists, beam sides and bottoms, to be dressed four sides. Beam bottoms may be dressed on one side only if thereby a single plank, or two planks together, will give just the required width of beam. Joists can be rough, but are harder to handle, and the ends will have to be sized to an even depth. Posts are generally rough, and are stronger than when dressed; but if they can be used elsewhere, as for studs, they should be dressed. If there is a basement wall to build, the timber can be used again in the floors, and should be ordered with that in mind; that is, it may be cheaper to use 3in. by 4in. or 2in. by 6in. studs in the wall and re-use them as posts or joists in the floor rather than order 2in. by 4in. studs and have no use for them afterwards.

The average size of a slab panel between beams and girders will be about 5ft. by 18ft. This can be built in one, two, or four sections, the size depending mainly on the facilities for handling from floor to floor. With a hoisting engine on the job one panel would be the most economical, but if they are to be handled by hand two or four panels per bay would be better. The panel will rest on the top of the beam and girder sides, and should be ½in. to 1in. less in width and length than the clear dimensions between the concrete. They will thus set only partly on the sides, allowing ¼in. to ½in. in clearance all around for "give" in the top of the sides—they will always give slightly under the pressure of the concrete—and so prevent the panel binding in the concrete, and hence being difficult or impossible to strip. The edges all around should be bevelled to 45 degrees.

The boards are nailed together with 1in. by 4in. battens, spaced the same distance apart as the joists will be, and so that they will be about midway between joists. The battens must be about 2in. shorter than the width of the panel. As panels are liable to swell if left long exposed to rain, to prevent buckling an end board is often left off until the last minute; or if two panels are placed side by side a narrow strip is left between them, afterwards filled in or covered with a strip of tin or heavy paper.

Another method of construction is to nail the boards direct to the joists, using them as battens. This will save material and labour, but it makes the panels heavier to handle, so should only be used when there is sufficient equipment to handle them. Each end board is nailed on lightly for easy stripping, since if they stick they will remain in place while the rest of the panel can be removed. Sometimes the length of the panel is made board-width, short each end, and these boards nailed on lightly to a joist placed a board-width away from the girder, for the same purpose of easy stripping. One of the end boards is left off until last to allow for swelling and to provide an opening for cleaning out the forms. If the panels are to be used only once, unless it is desired to make them up in advance, loose boards can be used without battens.

The length of the joists will be the clear distance between beams less twice the beam side thickness less ¼in. The ends should be bevelled inwards at the bottom about ¼in., so that they can be easily stripped without binding. If rough joists are used the ends must be sized to an even depth to give a level slab. When they are nailed direct to the sheathing the length and bevel will be the same. The width of the plank for the beam and girder bottoms should preferably be the same as that of the beam so that cleats will be unnecessary; but, as the cost increases with the width, above about 10in. wide it is cheaper to use two planks nailed together with 1in. by 4in. cleats on the underside, 24in. to 30in. apart. The cleats must not be longer than the width of the bottom.

The length of the bottom will depend on whether it is to be carried on the column sheathing or blocked up from the yokes and butted against the sheathing. In the former case the length will be the clear span between the columns less ¼in. to ½in. clearance at each end, and the ends will be bevelled inwards at the top. In the latter case the ends will be square, and the length will be the clear span between columns less twice the column sheathing thickness. In the first case a little leeway in measurement is allowed, but in the latter measurement of the bottom must be accurate. The former method is generally used when the bottoms are to remain in place after the sides are stripped, and the latter when the sides and bottom are stripped together as a unit, as it gives a little more clearance after the columns are stripped. When the bottom is carried on the sheathing the column is a little easier to strip. When the beam bottoms are carried on the girders either construction may be used, and the length will be accordingly, the girder taking the place of the column.

The depth of the side girder will be measured from the under side of the slab sheathing to the bottom of the girder bottom. The side is usually made exactly this depth, but to save ripping a board, all full-width boards may be used and the side allowed to project below the bottom, in which case notches will have to be cut at the posts to allow the bottom to bear on the caps. The sides should never bear on the bottom, but always overlap. The length of the side will depend on the system of framing used. The best method is to make the length of the side equal to the clear span between columns less twice the thickness of the column sheathing less about 1½in. each end for clearance; that is, if the columns are 18in. square and 18ft. on centre, and the sheathing used is 1½in., the girder side will be 16ft. 0½in. long. The ends are bevelled outwards, and the 1½in. clearance is afterwards filled in with a bevelled batten, as mentioned later.

Another method is to make the length equal to the clear span less twice the sheathing thickness, or the ends of the sides will be flush with the column sheathing, and are covered with an independent bevel strip. Still another method is to carry the sides over the column sheathing, but stopping ¼in. to ½in. from the inside face and bevelling the ends inwards; in this case the length will be the clear span less ½in. to 1in. The latter two methods make the column sides less easy to strip and leave small fins on the concrete at the junction of side and bottom bevels unless the space is filled in. The first method will considered best practice, and the slightly ex labour cost will be more than saved when comes to stripping. The boards are nailed gether with battens 24in. to 30in. on cent the size depending on the depth, using 1in. 4in. battens up to 15in.; 1½in. by 4 in., fr 15in. to 24in.; 2in. by 4in., from 24in. 36in.; and 3in. by 4in. for greater dept The boards should be well clamped toget before nailing, to close up the joints. The e battens should be a few inches in from t ends.

The openings for the beams correspond the openings in column heads for the girde The width will be ½in. to 1in. wider than t width of the beam; the depth will be ½in. ½in. greater than the depth of the beam; a all edges will be bevelled inwards. If t beam bottom is carried on the sheathing, must be done anyway if there is not mu difference in depth between the beam a girder, the opening must be the depth of t beam plus beam bottom, and the bottom ed will be left square; and the width of the op ing will be that of the beam plus twice t beam side thickness. To support the bott a short piece of 2in. by 2in. or 4in. is nai under the opening in either case. Tempor cleats should be nailed across the openi until the sides are erected and braced.

If the beams are deep the openings w leave the girder sides weak, and they will liable to break when stripping. A g method of overcoming this is to build the s up to the underside of the beam bottoms a unit with the girder bottom, nailing them p manently together and stripping togeth The remaining portion of the sides is t built as separate units from column to bea and beam to beam, leaving 1½in. clearance each end if desired, and letting the batt project below the sheathing for lap. They built the same way as girder sides, prefera leaving 1½in. clearance each end as mention The connection to the girder is the same the connection of the girder to the colu They are nailed to the side battens at a d tance down equal to the depth of the joi They should stop off a few inches from ends of the sides. The top surface must level so that the joists will not have to wedged up or cut down to give a level fl For spans up to 6ft., 1in. by 4in. will be s ficient; for greater spans 1½in. material sho be used. Instead of a continuous ledger, 6 by 6in. blocks by 1½in. thick are often na on the beam sides at the spacing of the joi This will save some material, as waste can used and the joists will be easier to strip.

To the top of the post is spiked a cap of same size as the post and about 15in. to 1 longer than the width of the beam. The e of the cap are diagonally braced back to post by short pieces of 1in. by 4in. or 6in. opposite sides. The posts should be carefu cut off square at each end to obtain full b ing. The posts will rest on wedges, wh should be hardwood, 8in. to 10in. long, to 6in. wide, and tapering from 3in. down about ¼in. The wedges are generally pla on a 2in. by 8in. sill about 12in. long. bearing on soft ground, the size of the should be calculated to give a low pressure the soil, not exceeding 1 ton per square f The required length of post should be ne before ordering, as this is a place where th can be much waste. Spliced posts should e avoided; but they are sometimes necessa especially when a story height changes. T should have long cleats at the joint on all sides, well nailed, and the abutting ends the posts should be square. The posts f longer than 8ft., will have to be braced at e centre with 1in. by 6in. boards in both di tions, placed horizontally.

The diagram on p. 659 shows the assem forms, and methods of building the units making the connections. The different p being ready to erect, the carpenters sh work in three gangs, one placing bott another sides, and the last one joists and panels. The outside wall columns are first and plumbed, and on these are placed

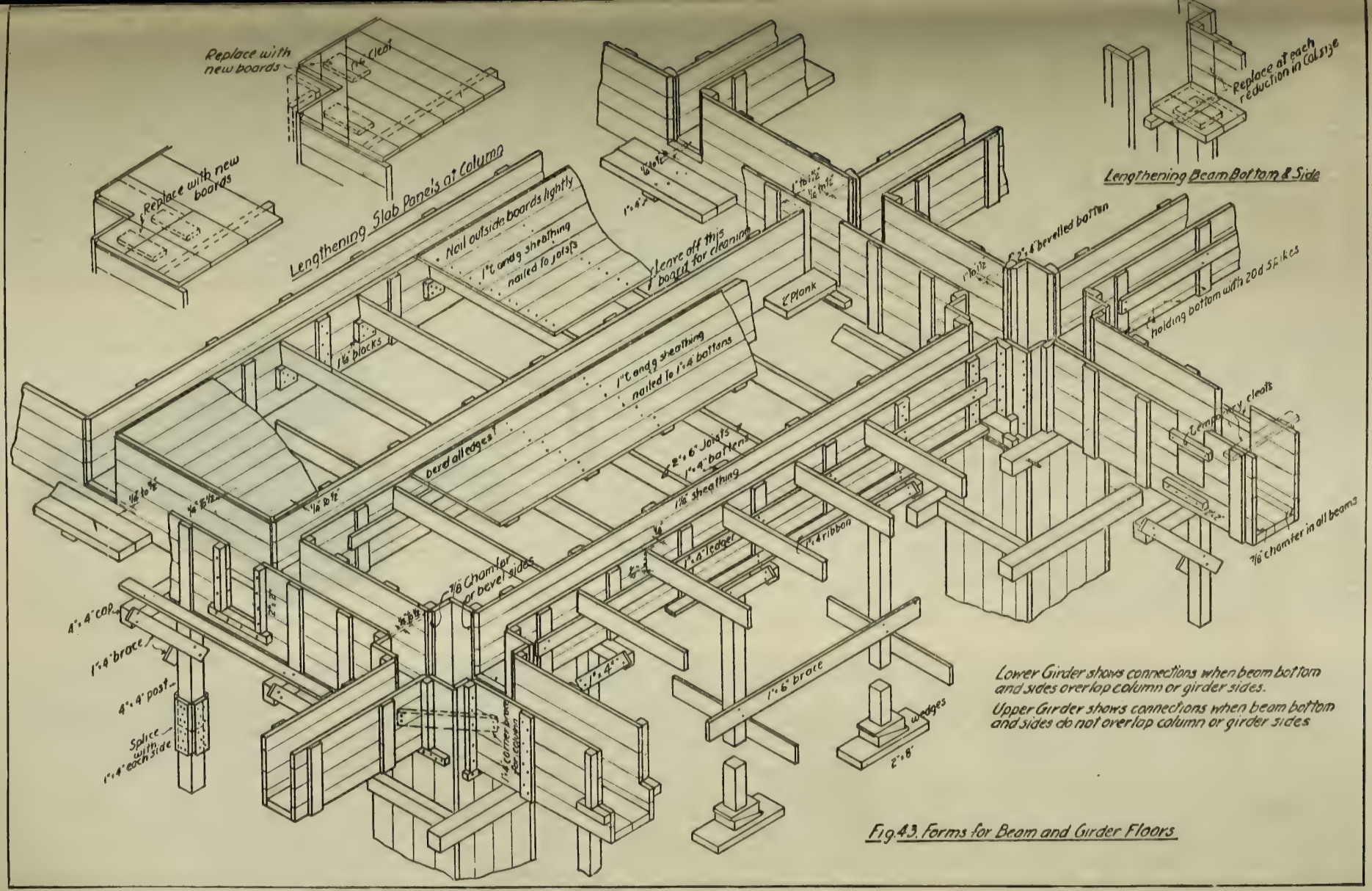


Fig. 43. Forms for Beam and Girder Floors.

Forms for Beam and Girder Floors.

From "Design and Construction of Formwork for Concrete Structures," by Mr. A. E. Wynn. (*See page* 658.)

beam bottoms all around the building, two corner columns being set first to give the line. This establishes definite points to work from, and the carpenters work in towards the centre of the building, setting next the first interior row of columns and placing the girder bottoms from these to the outside columns, then taking the next row, and so on.

One 20d. spike is placed in each end of the bottom and not driven home until the spacing of the columns has been checked with the tape. A shore is put under the centre, and a carpenter walks along the plank and drives a spike into it through the bottom, and then the remaining shores are placed and spiked. The sills and wedges are inserted under the posts —they should not be placed at the top—and the wedges are driven tight so that the bottom has a camber at the centre of about ¼in. in 10ft.; this is particularly necessary when shoring from the ground, as there will always be some settlement. If the girder bottom is not carried on the column sheathing, the top yoke should be placed at the right height to carry the bottom, and the beam bottom is blocked up from this yoke.

The girder sides are lifted into place and lightly nailed to the bottom to hold them in place, and braced across the top to prevent spreading. The beam bottoms between girders are next placed and shored up. It is important that all shores are placed plumb to avoid eccentric loading, and hence bending in the shore; this is particularly true of spliced shores. The beam sides are then placed, lightly nailed, and braced at the top: they should be set level. If 1½in. clearance has been left, 2in. by 4in. battens bevelled on one side are now inserted and nailed to the column or girder. They are put on now instead of when making the sides so that the bevel can be cut to suit the exact opening. The centre of the girder sides should be braced back to the beam sides.

If the joists are not nailed to the floor panels they are now laid on the ledgers at the required spacing, leaving them loose. When they are levelled up the floor panels are dropped into place; these are also not nailed down, except for one or two nails at the corners to hold them in place. The panels must be notched out and round the columns; this is more easily done in place than before. The lower edges of the beams and girders are usually covered with a ¾in. chamfer strip nailed to the bottoms.

The bottom of the sides must be held against the pressure of the concrete, and this is done in various ways. Beams up to 24in. total depth can be held by driving in a 20d. spike at each batten, and two intermediate ones driven into the bottom on the slant and in opposite directions, leaving the heads projecting for easy stripping. Without spiking the sides at all, the best method is to nail a 1in. by 4in. or 6in. ribbon on top of the shores on each side of the beam, and this will hold in any ordinary beam. Sometimes the side battens are carried below the beam and tied across with short pieces of 2in. by 4in. below the bottom. Bolts above or below the bottom are also used, particularly when heavy battens are required; and it may be necessary to use a bolt or wires half-way up the beam if it is very deep, as then the side becomes similar to a wall form, even perhaps requiring horizontal wales.

The last operation is to cross-brace the shores. Before commencing to pour, the wedges should be gone over and tightened up where necessary, and it is advisable to have a carpenter under the floor watching the forms, particularly the posts and wedges, all the time during concreting. Instead of erecting beams sides and bottoms separately, the beam boxes can be built as a unit; that is, sides and bottoms are nailed on the ground and erected and stripped together. One end of the box is up-ended to its position on the column, and the carpenters take the other end on their shoulders, and with the aid of a post raise it up on to the top yoke of the other column. There will be more weight to handle, though fewer pieces, and the fitting can be done more accurately. The sides are spiked to the bottom as explained before, and ribbons are not used unless the beam is over 24in. deep. The sides and bottom need not necessarily be stripped together, though they should be to use this method to the best advantage. It is generally economical for a one-story building, since the beams are light and the forms can be left in until they can all be stripped at the same time. In a multiple-story building, however, speed will generally require the sides to be stripped before the bottom, so they must be independent units and half the advantage of this method is lost.

Nailing the joists to the floor panels should be done where it is possible to handle the panels, because there will only be one unit to place instead of several. Isolated beams with no slabs must be held at the top as well as at the bottom, either by wood ties, bolts, or wires. It will be noticed that few nails are required during the erection; where they have to be withdrawn double-headed nails are an advantage. All these details are shown in the diagram on page 659.

Forthcoming Canadian Construction.

Construction contracts awarded in all the cities, towns, villages and rural districts throughout Canada during February, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., totalled 19,516,700 dollars (£3,903,000), compared with 16,771,800 dollars (£3,354,000) in January and 13,477,600 dollars (£2,695,000) in February, 1926. The total for the first two months of 1927, 36,288,500 dollars (£7,257,000), is an increase of 38.8 per cent. over the awards for the same period of 1926. This large increase so early in the year is attributable not only to the very favourable winter building season in some portions of the country, but also to the better tone for general business throughout the year. Contemplated new work, for which plans are being prepared has been reported in exceptionally large volume since the beginning of the year, the total for the year to date being 159,314,000 dollars (£31,862,000). This is more than double the total for the first two months of 1926, and is indicative of a construction year well above the average.



The National Federation President.
From a Caricature by Mr. A. J. Geary.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bury-street.—Premises.—Messrs. Thomas Edge, of Woolwich, are the builders for n premises now being erected on a site in Bur street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. The work is for t Co-operative Permanent Building Society, a the plans have been prepared by the Society own architects.

Carshalton.—Extensions.—The Metropolit Asylums Board recommend that, in the event the necessary sanction being forthcoming to t proposed extension of Queen Mary's Hospit for Children, at Carshalton, an architect appointed to prepare the plans and supervi the carrying out of the work.

Croydon. — Enlargement. — Enlargement including the addition of a balcony, are to made at the Palladium Cinema, North En Croydon. The architect is Mr. Bertie Crewe, 7 Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

Croydon.—Houses.—The Southern Fou dries, Ltd., are to erect 23 houses and 24 fla in a new street, north of Stafford-road.

Croydon.—Housing.—Messrs. G. & C. Parris have purchased land in Stafford-roa Croydon. This land is for housing purpos only.

Croydon.—Accommodation.—The Croyd County Borough Council has instructed t Borough Engineer to prepare plans and es mates for additional slipper baths at the Centr Baths.

Denmark-hill.—College.—Plans have be prepared by Mr. A. Gordon, L.R.I.B.A., Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, and Mr. G. J. Viner, L.R.I.B.A., 23, Knightrider-street, E. in collaboration with Sir Giles Gilbert Sco R.A., for a college on a site on Denmark-h S.E., as a memorial to General Booth for t Salvation Army.

Balham.—Alterations.—Messrs. W. Champion & Son, of Peckham Rye, S.E., are t general contractors for the structural alteratio and additions to 137–139, High-road, Balha Messrs. Young & Co., of 6, Queen Anne's-ga Westminster, are supplying the steelwork.

Harrow-road.—Rebuilding.—A scheme is hand for the rebuilding of the Prince of Wa Cinema, Harrow-road. The new building v afford seating accommodation for about 2,3 people. The cost is estimated at £100,000. J. Stanley Beard, 101, Baker-street, W.1, is architect.

Holborn. — Extensions. — Barclay's Ba Ltd., are extending their premises in Holbo E.C., and Messrs. J. Smith & Sons, builders. South Norwood, S.E., are carrying out the wo

Lea Bridge-road.—Redecorating.—The M House Cinema, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, is be redecorated for Mr. H. Pearl, of the Biogr Theatre, Wilton-road, S.W.1.

Mitcham-road.—Baths.—The Croydon Co cil have for some time had under considerat the provision of slipper baths and washho at Mitcham-road, and they have now direc the Borough Engineer to submit sketch pl and estimates for the works.

Victoria.—Cinema.—On the site runn through from Vauxhall Bridge-road to Wilt road a new cinema is now being erected. cost is estimated at about £90,000. The ar tect is Mr. E. A. Stone, 20, Berkeley-street, W

University College of Hull.

The organising board of the University lege of Hull have recently approved sketch plans of the initial buildings wh make provision for all likely needs for some years. In the first stage, one complete q rangular block on the eastern frontage wil erected to accommodate the departments physics, chemistry, zoology, and geogra a temporary library and a temporary asser hall and common rooms, a refectory, and o buildings needed by the staff and stude On the western part of the frontage to Cott ham-road three wings of a quadrangular buil will be erected to accommodate administra and a faculty of arts, as well as the depart of botany. It is expected that the wor drawings will be ready in a few weeks.

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The annual meeting of the National Joint uncil for the Building Industry was held at M.C.A. Building, Tottenham Court-road, ndon, W.1, on Thursday, March 24, Mr. E. Collier being in the chair.

We take the following extracts from a copy the official report which we have received :—

The report of the deputation appointed to nfer with the Scottish Regional Joint Com-ttee respecting the position created by the pressed intention of the Scottish Building ntractors' Association to reduce the rate of ges payable to labourers had been circulated, d the Vice-Chairman reported that subsequent the visit of the deputation to Edinburgh, Scottish Building Contractors' Association deavoured to enforce the proposed reduction the labourers' rate. This action was resisted the operatives withdrawing labour. Follow-prolonged negotiation it had now been eed that work shall be resumed on the *status* , the Industrial Court being asked to give opinion upon the following question :—

Should the National Agreement apply to the lding trade labourers affiliated to the National deration of Building Trades Operatives who employed by members of the Scottish ilding Contractors' Association in Glasgow d the West of Scotland ?

The position is that the members of the ttish Building Contractors' Association are paying the prescribed rate to labourers and half-penny increase to bricklayers.

On motion made and seconded the report of deputation was received and adopted, and General Purposes Committee was authorised arrange for the representation of the Council, required, at the hearing by the Industrial urt.

In the absence of the chairman of the Com-ssion (Mr. F. G. Hodges), Mr. Forsdike sented the report of the Grading Commission, d the adoption of the section dealing with the plication from the North Western Region for exceptional rate for No. 1 Area, was moved d carried.

The South Wales Region section of the ort was adopted, as well as the section of the ort relating to the Midland Region. A her point emphasised in the discussion was need for Regional Joint Committees to aust the possibilities of negotiation now n to them before referring matters to this ncil for decision. After serious considera-n the Commission agreed to refer back to the gional Joint Committee the whole position pecting the painters in the South Western gion. A communication was reported from secretaries, North Western R.J.C., stating t that R.J.C. had agreed to recommend hat the North Western No. 9 Area be re-ded from B1 to B on and from May 1, 1927, to A3 on and from July 1, 1927," and ing that this recommendation be submitted the Council for approval. The North stern No. 9 Area comprises Abergele, Bagillt, twys-y-Coed, Colwyn Bay, Conway, Denbigh, ywell, Llandudno, Mostyn, Prestatyn, hin, Rhyl, and St. Asaph. It was moved seconded that this recommendation be roved. Mr. Barron presented the report of General Purposes Committee and first moved adoption of the section dealing with the rences from the Eastern Counties Region, ch was carried. The section of the report ing with references from the South Western ion on points of order was next agreed.

he recommendations respecting the pro-d variations for application to the Bristol trict were then proposed, seconded, and ed. The adoption of the section of the ort dealing with the London Region was ied. The report in respect of the claim for ers' tool allowance set out that evidence for against the claim had been heard, which the mittee proposed to examine fully at the first opportunity and duly report the result. This report was received.

This concluded the consideration of the report of the General Purposes Committee, and the chairman observed that by the adoption of certain of the recommendations of the Committee the Council had given decisions of some importance, especially in this initial stage of dealing with regional proposals, as the decisions to contain principles for the guidance of members of the Council and of those who have to deal with notices in their own Regions. He suggested that these decisions should be tabulated in such a manner as to be readily accessible :—

Q.—Is it permissible, by means of a "Variation Amendment," to extend the schedule appended to National Working Rule 3 by adding thereto other classes of work ?

A.—Proposals to add other classes of work to the Schedule of Working Rule 3 may properly be considered by Regional Joint Committees as "Variation Amendments."

Q.—Are the following proposals capable of Regional initiation as "Variation Amendments," viz. :—

(*a*) A mutually-agreed scheme to cover payment for time lost over which the workman has no control;

(*b*) An allowance of 3s. per week for tool money to carpenters and joiners; and

(*c*) A mutually-agreed scheme to cover payment for Bank Holidays and one week during the summer period ?

A.—These proposals cannot properly form the subjects of "Variation Amendments," as their effect, if adopted, would be to introduce into the agreement provisions of a character entirely different from any now contained therein.

Q.—Is it competent for a Regional Joint Committee to recommend a variation of a national rule to apply only to part of its Region, the R.J.C. having decided to deal as a Regional unit with Variation Amendments ?

A.—A Regional Joint Committee, in the circumstances described, is entitled to recommend that a proposed Variation Amendment shall apply throughout its Region or to such particular Area within its Region as may be specified.

Submission : That the proposal to add other descriptions of work to the schedule contained in Working Rule 3 is not admissible as a "Variation" amendment, in view of the agreed definition that a "Variation" Amendment is one which proposes to vary a detail. It was submitted that this should be interpreted to mean that each particular item contained in the schedule of Rule 3 is a detail of the agreement, and that accordingly the application to Rule 3 of a "Variation" Amendment should be limited to varying these particular items.

Reply : The definition of a "Variation" Amendment, to which reference is made, follows immediately after the definition of a "Constitutional" Amendment as set out below :—

1. A "Constitutional Amendment" means one which proposes to alter the essence of this Constitution or any Agreement essential thereto as distinguished from—

2. A "Variation" which proposes to alter a detail thereof.

These definitions are complementary and accordingly they must be read together. When read together the word thereof, at the end of definition 2, refers to the Constitution and not to the detail of a particular agreement.

The essential part of the Agreement contained in Working Rule 3 is the provision for payment of extra wages to workmen engaged upon certain classes of work.

The schedule of operations for which extra wages is payable is, in its entirety, a detail which may be enlarged or diminished by means of variation amendments, always provided that any items added come within the description "Classes of Work."

The election of officers then took place. On motion made and seconded, Mr. W. E. Collier, who was heartily congratulated on his restoration to health, was unanimously re-elected chairman. Mr. Thomas Barron was unanimously re-elected vice-chairman. Messrs. A. G. White and R. Coppock were re-elected joint secretaries. Messrs. J. Davidson and A. G. Gossling were re-elected auditors. Mr. A. J. Lloyd was re-appointed clerk. Committees were appointed as follows :—Employers' representatives : Messrs. J. P. Cox, J. Davidson, A. J. Forsdike, J. C. Gilchrist, E. W. King, and F. Thorne. Operatives' representatives : Messrs. A. Gill, A. G. Gossling, I. Marks, W. Pickles, S. Sigsworth, and S. J. Wright. Employers' representatives : Messrs. J. H. Barker, J. P. Cox, A. J. Forsdike, F. G. Hodges, and E. W. King. Reserves : Messrs. F. Thorne and R. J. Wormell. Operatives' representatives : Messrs. J. A. Gibson, H. McPherson, S. Taylor, R. Wilson, and F. Wolstencroft. Reserves : Messrs. A. G. Gossling and F. Kennedy.

"THE APPRECIATION OF THE CRAFTS"

The Welsh Department of the Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.1, has issued a pamphlet (Form 1050, Wales) on the subject of a short introductory course in "The Appreciation of the Crafts" for Teachers in Wales, 1927. Extracts from the pamphlet are as follows :—The Welsh Department of the Board of Education has been impressed with the need for a greater recognition of the value of craftsmanship and good workmanship in everyday life in Wales. In order, therefore, that teachers in Wales, who can do so much to influence the common standard of judgment and appreciation, may see and study for themselves what is being done to-day by capable students and craftsmen, the Welsh Department of the Board of Education has made arrangements for a short introductory course in "The Appreciation of the Crafts" to be held in London at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.7, from August 2 to August 16, 1927. The course, which will have as its main object the demonstration of the bearing of good craftsmanship on daily life, is intended to give teachers an insight into the aims and methods of workers in woodwork, pottery, embroidery and lettering. There will also be introductory general talks on the appreciation of art to emphasise what it is that differentiates insincere and pretentious workmanship from work which derives its beauty from its sincerity and from the adaptation of the material to its fit purpose. It is hoped to make arrangements with the Rural Industries Bureau for teachers attending the course to be afforded opportunities of learning something of the work of this important organisation, which aims at giving information and advice to the rural workers or to persons wishing to engage in or to promote rural industries. The Bureau is prepared to give information and advice to inquiries as to various country trades and crafts, viz. :—Metal work, including blacksmithing and mechanical repair work; woodwork, including wheelwrighting and woodturning; underwood crafts; osier-growing, basket-making, and rush work; hand weaving and spinning, rug making; the utilisation of straw, peat, sawdust, and other waste products; book-binding, as an adjunct of school-work (on lines similar to those in operation, for many years, in some Cardiganshire schools). The course will be under the special direction of Dr. W. Williams, Divisional Inspector for Wales, who will be assisted by Mr. J. M. Holmes, Slade Diploma of Fine Art, together with an expert staff. Details of the course will be forwarded later to the teachers selected to attend.

TOWARDS A SCIENCE OF BUILDING

The work done by his Department was the subject on Thursday week of a lecture delivered by Dr. R. E. Stradling, Director of Building Research for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The lecture was delivered at the Institution of Structural Engineers, Upper Belgrave-street, London, S.W., and was illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. H. J. Deane (President of the Institution of Structural Engineers) was in the chair.

The lecturer said that the idea of experimentation in such an industry as building was not new; the history of the industry itself was one of experimentation; we thought of it as founded on traditional knowledge, but that knowledge had been built up by practical experience, which was really experimentation on a large scale. He expected most of those present knew the story of the old bridge at Pontypridd. That bridge was the work of William Edwards, a self-taught mason, who after being a shepherd on the hills drifted into the building of dry walls. From this he got on to more elaborate masonry, and to get further experience articled himself to some masons at Pontypridd. He made a name for himself, and at the period immediately before the building of railways, when there was a great development of roadmaking in this country, he found himself commissioned to put a bridge over the Taff at Pontypridd. He had, of course, received no training in theory to qualify him for the task, but set to work as a practical man. He built a bridge of three arches with piers in the stream, but when storms came and piled up débris against those piers that bridge was swept away. Then he built a second bridge consisting of a single arch. But that arch was very heavy at the haunches, and very thin at the crown, and when he had nearly completed the parapet walls the keystone was forced out and the bridge collapsed. The kind of instinct which develops in every structural engineer worth the name made Edwards feel that the haunches of his arch were too heavy. So when he started again he put three holes through each of the haunches, and thus he successfully completed a bridge which stands to this day. It was by methods such as those of Edwards that the pioneer had to work, and the object of such a Department as that of Building Research was to experiment on a small scale, bringing in the work of the mathematician, the physicist and the chemist, so that such large-scale experimentation should not be needed. Laboratory tests, however, were no good until they had been checked by practical experience. Of problems now being studied, those concerning the weathering of various materials constituted one of the most important groups, all the more important because so little was known on this subject. The endeavour was made to compare things by frost tests, chemical tests, and so on. The ideal was to be able to design for weathering conditions in the same way as an engineer could design for strength; but at present this was impossible, and it was not even certain that the tests now being applied had any real bearing on practical conditions. In this connection, three major problems were receiving attention: the development of accelerated weathering tests, the mixing of materials for concrete, etc., and the preservation of stone; and as regards the mixing of materials a certain amount of entirely new work had been done. Everybody realised that a rise in temperature meant expansion for the majority of materials: it was not generally known that an increase in moisture content produced a similar result. You might get simultaneous movements in a material due to both these causes. Associated with the expansion due to moisture was an extraordinary change in the physical properties of the material: one rather striking case was that of the Yorkshire sandstone, where the difference of strength might amount to 50 per cent., according to whether the material was absolutely dry or absolutely wet. Investigation had now shown that materials showing this moisture expansion were what the physical chemist called "jells," and the ascertainment of this fact was a real step forward in our knowledge of this type of material.

In a later part of his address the lecturer dealt with the research now being carried out along this line, saying that an instrument called the extensometer had been invented and made to test and measure the expansion or contraction of an object through absorption of moisture or evaporation. He explained the method by which this instrument worked, and said that with most things submitted to it, especially concretes, the first drying out was what mattered most.

Heating and ventilation were among the matters of which the lecturer spoke as being the subject of investigation at the Building Research Institution, and for this purpose a cottage had been built, he said, in the grounds where the experiments were carried on. For many years conductivity tests had been taken for special building materials, and most people had realised that those tests did not work out in practice. One reason for this was that it was very difficult in a laboratory to know what kind of heat transmission you were going to get in a hollow cavity wall. Another thing not known was the effect of changing surface on the outside, although it was known that this effect was very marked. Nor was the effect known of wind, rain, and so on. In a small wooden shed experiments were being made with thin roofing materials, and it had been demonstrated that when the roofing material was very thin it did not matter very much what the substance was. It might be iron or it might be asbestos, for heat did not go through very thin material by conduction but by radiation. To test the condensation of water on internal walls a little machine, specially invented and constructed, enabled a comparison to be made between different materials. It was interesting to know that a sheet of asbestos cement sheeting, if unpainted, would resist any tendency for water to condense upon it very well indeed; but a coat of some distempers now on the market, which had more oil in them than was usually realised, would cause condensation.

Among other things to which the lecturer alluded was the effect of indiscriminately placing building stones together. In one case he illustrated, where a building was of limestone in the upper stories and sandstone in the lower, the sandstone had disintegrated. Examination showed this was due to calcium sulphate which had come from the limestone.

Speaking of weathering, the lecturer said it was only now beginning to be realised that re-pointing might do more harm than good. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the mortar joints in a great many of our ancient buildings were very badly gone, and with the best will in the world the people responsible for repairing them re-pointed with hard cement mortar. But as a result the stone had now entirely decayed, whilst the mortar was left standing out. This was because water would get into a wall, had to get out again, and in getting out chose the easiest path, which before the re-pointing was through the old porous mortar. After a wall had been re-pointed with a material more impermeable than the stone, the easiest path was through the stone. For such purposes mortar should not be specified in terms of strength but in terms of relative rates of evaporation as compared with the material it was to be associated with.

Another thing of which the lecturer showed a photograph was a shed put up chiefly to allow panels to be exposed to the air so that tests could be carried out on them. One such panel, inside the building, was being used to carry out tests of painting on plaster. Another panel, outside the building, was for the exposure of water paints; and a third was to get rates of penetration for temperature or moisture in different types of build materials. An interesting and import matter now being investigated was that clinker concrete, and a machine had been vented and was being used to measure rate of expansion of clinker due to oxy absorption. One thing that had come but which was already known to a great m people in practice, was that the serious tro that clinker concrete gave was not always to sulphur. A failure when due to sulp took a fairly long time, and if the clinker been exposed for a considerable period heap there was not much fear of sulp The real trouble was with unburned coal, the curious thing was that it was not coal but only certain kinds that caused trouble. The Department were trying to down to which coals and why, but meanw houses were falling down.

Dr. W. N. Thomas, who was introduce the audience as second in command at Building Research Institution, added some marks on work being done there to ascer what effect freezing had on the weathe properties of building materials. He said in some countries frost had a very great e on the weathering properties of stone, br tiles, and materials of that kind. Theor ally, if the pore spaces of a stone were 90 per cent., the 10 per cent. which was was just sufficient for the ice to form wit disrupting the stone; but in actual pra about 80 per cent. was the figure, because water was not evenly distributed. If 80 per cent. of the pore space was filled material would stand the frost action rule; but if the proportion was more about 80 per cent. the material would g ally fail. This was rather different from usual expectation. It was generally sidered that if a material was very poro probably would not stand frost action, experiment showed that it did not matter much what the moisture absorption was vided the pore space was not filled more 80 per cent.

Mr. Andrews, who moved a vote of th to the lecturer, said we were not so def in what might be called the mathem analyses of building problems as in k ledge of the fundamental facts of the mate He was glad to see the Department attacking such problems in the way likely to be useful to practitioners. Di scientific investigation was undertake showed how necessary it was to cast preconceived ideas.

Major Petrie, in the course of some re supporting the resolution for a vote of th said there were three bridges near Cr similar to the one Edwards had bui Pontypridd, with exactly the same through the haunches. They had been across the old Croydon Canal, and spanned the railway not far from Croydon Station.

The vote of thanks was heartily acc and the proceedings terminated.

New Lambeth Bridge.

The chairman of the Improvements mittee of the London County Counci announced that work on the new La Bridge may be begun before the end year. It is also stated that before th bridge is removed a temporary foot brid be erected. The work on the new brid extend over two to three years from th of the contract.

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

Under plans just announced by Pr George Baker, of Yale University, Ame to take a million-dollar (£200,000) share international movement to rebuild and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at ford-upon-Avon. In all £500,000 will be so it is stated, throughout the world to co the plans of the new theatre and its ass dramatic school, festival company, m and library.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourers
berdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ccrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
freton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/0½
trincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2
shford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½
shington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/0½
shton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
anbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
arnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
arrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
asingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
edford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
erwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
exhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
irkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
irmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
olton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
radford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
radford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
raintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
righton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
romsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
romyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½	1/3½
urnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
uxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
anterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
atham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
elmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
eltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
esterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
horley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
acton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
olchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
anbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
ewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
omer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
arlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
eal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
enbigh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
erby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
evizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
ewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
oncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
orchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
orking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
overcourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
riffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
roitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
udley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
urham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
astbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
keter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
xmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
akenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
alix-towe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
olkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
rome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
loucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
odalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
osport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
antham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
eat Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
imsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
alifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
arrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
artlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
astings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
atfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
erne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
itchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
oddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
olt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
uddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
unstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
untingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
le of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
swich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
eighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
idderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ing's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
amington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 668.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:— Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A. Surveyor, S; Engineer, E; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

APR. 25.—**Ashford.**—CONVENIENCE.—At the War Memorial grounds, Station-rd., for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S., 5, North-st.

APR. 25.—**Barrow-in-Furness.**—BOXES.—Additional dressing boxes and lavatory accommodation at public baths, Abbey-rd., for Corporation. B.E.

APR. 25.—**Bingley**—BUILDING.—Police Station, for West Riding C.C. P. O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A.

APR. 25.—**Blofield.**—COTTAGES.—Thorpe St. Andrew, 20; Acle, 8; South Walsham, 4; Ranworth, 2; Hemblington, 4, for the R.D.C. G. J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., 7, London-st., Norwich.

APR. 25.—**Carmarthen.**—HOUSES.—26 non-parlour, on Morgan Arms housing estate, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

APR. 25.—**Crook.**—WAR MEMORIAL.—For the Crook War Memorial Committee. R. Hannant, hon. secretary, St. Mary's-av.

APR. 25.—**Durham.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS, &c.—Alterations and additions to Ledgate Council School; alterations and extensions to Sacriston Council School; erection of an electrical laboratory at Jarrow Secondary School, for the County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

APR. 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—**Erection and completion of school to accommodate 880 scholars at Blackhal Colliery new Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 340, Old Elvet Durham.**

APR. 25.—**High Spen. co. Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Alterations, extensions and general repairs to Council school. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

APR. 25.—**Keighley.**—LAVATORY.—In Cavendish-st., for T.C. W. H. & A. Sugden, A.'s, North-st.

APRIL 25.—**Kempton.**—FILTERS.—Construction of 24 reinforced concrete primary rapid filters, for the Metropolitan Water Board. Office of the Board, Chief Engineer's Department (Room 201), 173, Rosebery-ave., E.C.1.

APR. 25.—**Manchester.**—SANATORIUM.—For children, at Abergele, North Wales, for T.C. City A. Dep. £5 5s.

APR. 25.—**Meriden.**—HOUSES.—10 parlour and 10 non-parlour at Coleshill; same at Water Orton; 2 parlour and 4 non-parlour at Nether Whitacre; 6 parlour and 6 non-parlour at Castle Bromwich, for R.D.C. H. Pickering, S. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 25.—**Purley.**—FIRE STATION, &c.—Erection of, for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. E. C. King, C., Council Offices, Purley. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 25.—**Ruislip-Northwood.**—SHELTER.—Also dressing rooms at Northwood Recreation ground, for U.D.C. H. R. Metcalfe, E. and S.

APR. 26.—**Bedlington.**—HOUSES.—50 houses at Cambois, for Bedlingtonshire U.D.C. J. W. Pooley, S.

APR. 26.—**Blofield.**—COTTAGES.—Freethorpe two pairs, Hassingham pair, Lingwood pair, Postwick pair, Wickhampton pair, Tunstall pair, Reedham four pairs, for R.D.C. L. F. Beckwith, The Institution, Lingwood.

APR. 26.—**Cheshunt.**—DECORATING.—At 48 houses in Andrew's-la., Fairley Way, for U.D.C. J. E. Sharpe, E. and S.

APR. 26.—**Epsom.**—COTTAGES.—Pair at Waterworks, East-st., for U.D.C. A. C. Williams, A., Reids-buildings, Ashley-rd. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 26.—**Fishburn.**—HALL.—Assembly Hall, for Colliery Welfare Fund. W. A. Kellett, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Barnard Castle. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 26.—**Garforth.**—HOUSES.—10 scullery type on housing site, for U.D.C. C. Castelow, A.R.I.B.A., 10, Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 26.—**Goldthorpe.**—DWELLINGS, &c.—Erection of, for the Bolton-upon-Dearne U.D.C. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., A., Council Offices, Bolton-upon-Dearne. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 26.—**Goldthorpe.**—OFFICE.—Stores and office accommodation and construction of necessary sewer, at Goldthorpe sub-station, for Deane District Electricity Board. J. L. Hawksworth, C., Bolton-upon-Dearne.

APR. 26.—**Great Ouseburn.**—COTTAGES.—Four at Arkendale, 6 at Rufforth, 2 at Green Hammerton, for R.D.C. H. C. Paine, S.

APR. 26.—**Ilford.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of 100 houses on Horns-rd., housing estate, Barkingside, for T.C. H. Shaw, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 26.—**Leeds.**—PAVILIONS.—Pavilions and conveniences at (1) Meanwood Recreation ground; (2) Stanningley Recreation ground; and (3) rebuilding of garages and stables at Roundhay Park, for T.C. W. T. Lancashire, City E.

APR. 26.—**London.**—LIGHTING.—Electrical installation at Ring Cross estate, Islington, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

APR. 26.—**Maldon.**—PAINTING.—24 houses, Goldhanger-rd., Heybridge; 24 houses, Church-rd., Tolleshunt Knights; 14 houses, Mell-rd., Tollesbury; 9 houses, Kelvedon-rd., Wickham Bishops; and 8 houses, Colchester-rd., Great Totham, for R.D.C. Wm. Almond, S., 6, Market Hill.

APR. 26.—**Maldon.**—DWELLINGS.—Pair of semi-detached houses near The Brook, Tolleshunt Knights, for R.D.C. Wm. Almond, S., 6, Market-hill.

APR. 26.—**Wakefield.**—OFFICES.—County offices, Wood-st., for West Riding C.C. C.A.

APR. 26.—**Walthamstow.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions in formation of art rooms and science laboratories, also detached buildings for gymnasium, manual instruction and domestic subjects at Queen's-rd. Central schools, for E.C. H. Prosser, A. Dep. £1 1s

✱APR. 27.—**Bromley Common.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 40 cottages, in blocks of four and pairs, for the Borough. F. H. Norman, T.C., Municipal Offices. Bromley, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 27.—**Chipping Norton.**—HOUSES.—12 in Churchill-rd., for T.C. B.S. Dep. 10s.

✱APR. 27.—**Dartford.**—HALL AND INSTITUTE.—Erection of for the Parochial Church Council of the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, Dartford. Gerald E. Burgess, L.R.I.B.A., Station-approach, Dartford. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 27.—**Hove.**—GREENHOUSE.—At Hove Cemetery, Old Shoreham-rd., for T.C. B.S.

APR. 27.—**Kiveton Park.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Installation at 62 semi-detached houses at Harthill, for R.D.C. B. D. Thompson, A., 73, Bridge-st., Worksop.

APR. 27.—**Larne.**—ABATTOIR.—At Old Glenarm-rd., and water and sewerage extensions, for U.D.C. S., Victoria-st. Dep. £2.

APR. 27.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, PLUMBING AND BUILDER'S WORK.—At St. Marylebone Hospital, Rackham-st., W. 10, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Marylebone. Constantine & Vernon, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 82, Mortimer-st., W. 1. Dep. £1 Treasury Note.

APR. 27.—**Rathdown.**—REPAIRS.—To Kilgobbin Dispensary Residence, Sandyford, for B.G. P. H. McCarthy, Clerk's Office, Loughlinstown.

APR. 27.—**Somerset.**—SEWERS, &c.—Reconstructing an outfall at Easton-in-Gordano, and erecting a wall approximately 30 yds. in length on the bank of the River Avon about a quarter of a mile below Morgan's Pill; and (2) reconstruction Land Yeo outfall at Clevedon Pill, for Commission of Sewers. A. Powell, E., 10, Orchard-st., College Green, Bristol.

APR. 27.—**Southampton.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Of Fawley Council school, including three classrooms, cloakrooms, offices, &c., and redecoration of existing buildings, for C.C. A. L. Roberts, C.A., The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 28.—**Bosmere and Claydon.**—COTTAGES.—Ashfield 2, Barking 6, Battisford 4, Creeting Bottoms 6, Henley 6, Pettaugh 6, Stonham Aspal 2, Stonham Parva 4, Somersham 6, and Offton 6, for R.D.C. J. C. Anderson, Tudor House, Claydon, near Ipswich. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 28.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—96 at Parkhead housing scheme, for Corporation. J. Lindsay, T.C., City Chambers.

APR. 28.—**Hendon.**—HOUSES.—34 non-parlour, on Glebe-rd. site, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. and E.

APR. 28.—**Leeds.**—HOUSES.—118, for Corporation (68 on the Meanwood estate, and 50 on the York and Selby-rd. estate). W. T. Lancashire, City E., Municipal Buildings.

APR. 28.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Internal cleaning and painting works, provision of maple flooring and asbestos sheet ceilings in certain large wards, glazed partition across ward, &c., at hospital, East Dulwich-gr., S.E., for Southwark B.G. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, A.'s, 9, Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., W.1. Dep. £5.

APR. 28.—**Macclesfield.**—OFFICES.—In Castle-st., for Cheshire Building Society. Fredk. C. Sheldon, A., 7A, King Edward-st. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 28.—**Preston-under-Scaur.**—MEMORIAL HALL.—For Memorial Committee. H. Tomlins, Preston, Leyburn.

APR. 28.—**Rawdon.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating work required at The Mitchell Memorial Home, for Governors. Education Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

APR. 28.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—FLATS.—Erection of 22 flats, for the C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E., Municipal Buildings, Clarence-rd., Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

APR. 29.—**Alnwick.**—CONVENIENCE.—Wagonway, for U.D.C. J. T. Robson, Town S.

APR. 29.—**Torquay.**—SHEDS.—Stores, sheds and other buildings at Refuse Destructor site, Upton, for T.C. Water E. Dep. £2 2s.

APR. 30.—**Alnham.**—PAINTING, &c.—At Memorial Hall. J. Morrison, Hon. Sec.

APR. 30.—**Crowmarsh.**—RENOVATION.—To 6 houses at North Stoke, Oxon., for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C., 7, St. Martin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

APR. 30.—**Darlaston.**—ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Electric wiring and fittings required in new Infants' Department of Slater-st., Council school, and in the additional classrooms, laboratory, &c., in Salisbury-st. Central Council school, for Staffordshire E.C. Moffett, Rosher & Mann, Consulting Engineers, Union Chambers, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

APR. 30.—**Dumfries.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations at Kirkconnel Police Station, for C.C. J. Robson, County C., County Buildings, Dumfries.

✱APR. 30.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of Fishburn new Council school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

APR. 30.—**Edinburgh.**—HOUSES.—Prestonfield, houses; Prestonfield, 204 flatted houses; Featherh Corstorphine, 20 houses, for T.C. E. J. Mack A.R.I.B.A., City A.

APR. 30.—**Greenock.**—DEMOLITION.—Of portion Clyde Refinery, Drumfrochar-rd., for T.C. Water

APR. 30.—**London.**—REPAIRING AND PAINTIN Of the exteriors to various schools (the contractor be required to employ only men resident in West H on these works) for the County Borough of West H Education Committee. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B Architect to the Committee, 61, West Ham-la., St ford, E.15. Dep. £1.

APR. 30.—**Swaffham.**—HOUSES.—Six at Sab Toney, near Watton, for R.D.C. I. Shingles, C.

APR. 30.—**Wharfedale.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alt tions to casual wards at Institution, New Hall, Ot for B.G. O. Holmes, A., Boroughgate, Otley.

MAY 1.—**Crayford.**—HOUSES.—71 houses, and alt natively 23 houses, in Slade Green-rd., for U.D.C. Leary, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 2.—**Alnwick.**—PAINTING.—At Northumberl Hall, for U.D.C. J. T. Robson, Town S.

MAY 2.—**East Dereham.**—COTTAGES.—Three p in Crown-rd., for U.D.C. S.

MAY 2.—**Gosforth.**—STATION.—Small pump station, for U.D.C. Taylor & Wallin, E.'s, 47, Pilgr st., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £5.

MAY 2.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of blocks of working-class dwellings, comprising 88 fl at Wolcot-st., Somers Town, for the St. Pancras F. V. Creed, T.C., Town Hall, Pancras-rd, N.W Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 2.—**London.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRING WO —To the exteriors of the Receiving Homes for Childr Nos. 59, 61 & 63, Hornsey-rise, London, N. 19, for Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Ma Islington. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., Berkeley-rd., Crouch End, N.8. Dep. £2.

✱MAY 2.—**Wombwell.**—HOUSES.—Erection of type A houses on a site situate near to King's Wombwell. The scheme has been divided into th sections of 18, 20 and 28 houses respectively, tenders may be submitted for all or any of th sections for the U.D.C. D. H. Roberts, L.R.I.B Park-st., Wombwell. Dep. £2.

MAY 3.—**Barking.**—BUILDINGS.—(*a*) Refreshm pavilion, Longbridge Park; (*b*) electricity showro and offices, Ripple-rd., for U.D.C. C. J. Daws F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, East-st. 1 £5 each.

MAY 3.—**Bouleenshere.**—ENLARGEMENT.—National school, Co. Kerry, for Commissioners Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Pu Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAY 3.—**Flintshire.**—BOUNDARY WALLS.—At nah's Quay Police Station, for C.C. R. G. Whit L.R.I.B.A., C.A. and S., County Offices, Mold.

MAY 3.—**Liskeard.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also addit to Cottage Hospital. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B Midland Bank-chambers.

MAY 3.—**Sheffield.**—SORTING OFFICE.—For C missioner of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Bra King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 4.—**Carrick-on-Shannon.**—HOUSES.—8 for I Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Bicker Chief Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Tr Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 4.—**Derby.**—SECONDARY SCHOOL.—Erec of, for boys, on the Elm Tree House Estate, Uttox rd., Derby, for the Education Committee. Macphe & Richardson, Tenant-st., Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 4.—**Rainham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHAN For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. tracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commission

MAY 5.—**Beechwood.**—STATION.—For Commissi of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Offic Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAY 5.—**East Finchley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHA For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. tracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commission

MAY 6.—**London.**—PLUMBING WORK.—Fitting a fifty baths with alterations to sculleries at Flax terrace dwellings, Euston-rd., for the St. Pancras F. V. Creed, T.C., Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.

MAY 6.—**Mitcham.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPH EXCHANGE.—For Commissioners of H.M. Offic Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Lon S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the missioners.)

MAY 7.—**Milngavie.**—PLUMBING.—For 36 fl houses at Craigton-rd., for T.C. F. A. B. Pres L.R.I.B.A., 6, Buchanan-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 9.—**Moorthorpe.**—CHURCH, &c.—Holto Fox, Corporation-st., Dewsbury.

MAY 9.—**Thorne.**—HOUSES.—12 at Bearswood G Hatfield, and 8 at Low Levels, Hatfield, for R H. Plewes, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 10.—**Essex.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.— tion of at Laindon, for the Essex E.C. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 10.—**Wallingford.**—REDECORATION.—To h in Harwell-rd., Bicarage-rd., St. Peter's-rd. and St rd., Didcot, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C., Martin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

✱MAY 11.—**London.**—DEMOLITION WORK AND PAVING PATHS.—(*a*) Pulling down and clearing awa branch institution; (*b*) renewing tar-paving to for the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union. Curtis, Clerk, Union Offices, St. John's Hill, W worth, S.W.18.

MAY 12.—**Nelson.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary schoo Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Dep. £2.

IAY 12.—**Rowley Regis.**—HOUSES.—68 houses, ner with construction of roads, sewers, surface drains, fencing, &c., for U.D.C. W. F. Edwards, .B.A., 1, Newhall-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.
Y 14.—**Corwen.**—PAINTING, &C.—Zion Calvinistic ddist Chapel and committee rooms. E. Derby-

Y 16.—**Essex.**—PAVILION WARD.—At the Hospital ford Long Lane, near Grays, Essex, for the Orsett Hospital Board. Chas. M. Ansell, C. to the l, 11, Chadwell-rd., Grays, Essex. Dep. £5 5s.
Y 28.—**Huyton-with-Roby.**—CONVERSIONS. — Of dden privies and 28 pail closets to water-closets, D.C. R. J. Pritchard, Sanitary Inspector. Dep.

E 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—**Construction of a arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, ortuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.**
uxton.—HEADQUARTERS.—For Boy Scouts, The lands. C. Flint, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., The ant.
hinley.—BUILDINGS.—For Mr. Porritt. G. E. k & Son, A. and S., Royal Exchange-buildings, on.

MATERIALS, etc.

. 25.—**Beckenham.**—SLAG.—1,700 tons of tarred macadam, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
. 25.—**Edinburgh.**—TRADES.—For North Junc-chool premises, for E.C. J. Stewart, Executive r.
. 25.—**Farnborough.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For . J. E. Hargreaves, S.
. 25.—**South Mimms.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—.D.C. G. Simcox, S., Potters Bar.
. 25.—**Thame.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Robinson, S.
. 25.—**Soyland.**—SLAG.—230 tons of 2 in. and slag, also about 100 yds. of 12 in. by 8 in. best 140 yds. of 2½ in. best flags, 20 yds. of 8 in. best for U.D.C. W. Whitehead, S.
. 26.—**Manchester.**—GRANITE.—For Tramways nittee. H. Mattinson, General Manager and eer, 55, Piccadilly.
. 26.—**Rushden.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Madin, E. and S.
. 27.—**Argyll.**—BUILDER'S MATERIALS. — For l and Bute District Mental Hospital. C.
. 27.—**Holywood.**—STONES.—For U.D.C. J. S. e, S., 11, Wellington-pl., Belfast.
. 27.—**Southport.**—PIPES.—700 tons of cast-iron and socket pipes and specials, 15 in. in diameter, outhport, Birkdale and West Lancashire Water . C. Burton Ede, Engineer and Manager.
. 29. — **London.**— VARIOUS MATERIALS.— For B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.
Y 2.—**Wigtownshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T. H. M. Murray, S.
Y 4.—**Clacton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. Lewis, C.

INEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

. 25.—**Manchester.**— STEELWORK. — Structural ork for extension of Hyde-rd., car works, for T.C. Dep. £1 1s.
. 26.—**Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.**—EXTEN-Supplying and laying new water mains with valves, air valves, hydrants, and all other connec-about 2,240 yds. of 3 in. diam. cast-iron pipes; uilding of elevated reinforced concrete service ir, new pumping station, and dry well, the fixing machinery, &c., all connections with the existing mains, and all other works necessary to complete Water scheme, for R.D.C. G. Parker Pearson, llas-chambers, Chippenham. Dep. £2 2s.
. 27.—**Maidstone.**—SEWERAGE.—650 yds. of 6 in. vare pipe sewer, with manholes, inspection ers, &c., and the construction of engine house, chamber, settling tanks, filter bed, and other enant works, at Staplehurst, for R.D.C. T. A. dge, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
. 30.—**Coltness.**—SIDING.—Construction of a railway 1½ miles long single line siding accom-lon, 500 yds. long, and road of access 1½ miles o a new pit proposed to be sunk near Climpy , Wilsontown branch of the L.M. & S. Rly., tness Iron Co., Ltd. J. B. Brodie, 141, West -st., Glasgow. Dep. £5.
9.—**Upper Stour Valley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.— ng station at Hay Green, Lye, near Stourbridge, e at The Freehold, Quarry Bank; and also storm tanks; detritus tank at Whittington, near ridge, for Main Sewerage Board. Geo. Plant , E., 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £5.
9.—**Worcester.**—WATERWORKS.—Lining with ed concrete of the existing pure water tank at rcester Waterworks, for T.C. T. Caink, City E.
12.—**Southampton.** — WIDENING. — Dredging, ing and widening in western approach to South-Water in the Solent, for Harbour Board. J. A. -Jones, S. Dep. £1.
ofts.—ADDITIONS.—Two sedimentation tanks, ft. diam. percolating filters, two humus tanks, her incidental works, at sewage works, near nton, for U.D.C. F. Massie, Chartered Civil E., House, 47, Kirkgate, Wakefield. Dep. £5.

O, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

25.—**Alnwick.**—PIPES.—Providing and laying ds. of 3 in. and 3,798 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes, from Low Buston to Warkworth, with , and an open iron tank to hold 7,000 gallons, C. M. T. Wilson,
25.—**Battle.**—SEWERAGE.—Laying of about . of 15 in. stoneware sewer and construction of tanks and filters, for U.D.C. W. L. Bradley, bridge. Dep. £3 3s.

APR. 25.—**Beckenham.**—PAVING.—3,200 super yds. of artificial stone paving, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, S. Dep. £2.
APR. 25.—**Chertsey.**—DRAINS.—Road, footpaths and surface water drain, for U.D.C. F. W. Greig, S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 25.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Peaks-hill (part of) and Peaks-hill-rise, Purley, for U.D.C. R. Chart, S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 25.—**East Barnet.**—MAKING-UP.—Willenhall-av., The Drive, Lyonsdown-av., for U.D.C. H. York, E. and S.
APR. 25. — **Farnborough.** — STREET WORK. — In Osborne and Park-rds., for U.D.C. J. E. Hargreaves, S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 25.—**Giffnock.**—DRAINAGE.—1,770 yds. of main sewer, also pipes and contingent works, with alternative quotations for concrete and fireclay pipes, for First or Upper D.C. of Renfrew C.C. J. Gilchrist Bennett, C.E., 19, Waterloo-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 25.—**Glasgow.**—PAVING.—Carriageway of Great Western-rd., from Byers-rd., to Hyndland-rd., with bituminous paving, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.
APR. 25.—**Kempton.**—MAINS.—Cast-iron water main and connections from and to the filters, pumps and reservoirs at the Board's works, at Kempton Park, Hanworth, and across the Hanworth-Sunbury road, together with the construction of a concrete suction tank, and other contingent works, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
APR. 25.—**London.**—PAVING.—Wood block paving on reinforced concrete foundations in Old Kent-rd., S.E., Camberwell-rd., Queen's-rd., and Peckham Park-rd., and new concrete roadway in Honiton-st., Peckham, S.E. 15, for Camberwell B.C. W. Bell, B.E. and S.
APR. 25.—**Manchester.**—DRAINAGE.—Surface drainage work at Hyde-rd., tramcar depot, for T.C. City A. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 25.—**North Bromsgrove.**—SEWERS.—725 yds. lin. of 9 in. diameter earthenware pipe sewers, and 1,050 yds. lin. of 12 in. and 9 in. diameter earthenware surface water drains, for U.D.C. G. W. Booth, S. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 25.—**Nottingham.**—ROADWAYS.—At Bagthorpe Infirmary, for T.C. J. A. Battersby, C., 50, Shakespeare-st.
APR. 25.—**Wealdstone.**—SEWER.—Making-up and providing proper means for lighting Nibthwaite-rd. and a portion of Hamilton-rd., for U.D.C. H. Walker, S. Dep. £1.
APR. 26.—**Barnsley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Wharncliffe-st., back road between Coniston-rd. and Grasmere-rd., back road off Western-st., for C.B. B.E.
APR. 26.—**Enfield.**—MAKING-UP.—Glenville-av., for U.D.C. H. R. Crabb, S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 26.—**Great Yarmouth.**—PAVING.—650,000 creosoted deal blocks for paving roads, for C.B. S. P. Thompson, B.E.
APR. 26.—**Hambledon.**—MAIN.—Relaying about 860 yds. run of 2 in. water main at the old Gunpowder Works, Chilworth, for R.D.C. P. G. Williams, S.
APR. 26.—**Hornchurch.** — SEWERAGE. — Sewerage works at Wingletye-lane, comprising about 695 yds. 12 in. diameter, 495 yds. 9 in. diameter, and 425 yds. 6 in. diameter stoneware pipe sewers, with manholes and appurtenant works, for U.D.C. F. Alderson, S.
APR. 26.—**Plymouth.**—PIPES.—1,150 yds. 24 in. internal diameter, 2,450 yds. 18 in. internal diameter, 80 yds. 10 in. internal diameter, 200 yds. 9 in. internal diameter, 1,700 yds. 6 in. internal diameter, 93 yds. rectangular steel main, also valves, syphons, and specials, for Corporation. J. R. Bradshaw, Engineer and Manager, Gasworks.
APR. 26.—**Wood Green.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To James-gardens and Croxford-gardens, and sewerage in new road and Roundway, for U.D.C. C. H. Croxford, S. and E. Dep. £1 1s.
APR. 27.—**Friern Barnett.**—PAVING.—Repairs to wood block paving in Friern Barnet-rd., for U.D.C. J. Montague Gameson, E. and S.
APR. 27.—**Hendon.**—MAKING-UP.—Manor-way and Priory-way, Pinner; Hillside-drive and Mowbray-rd., Edgware, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.
APR. 27.—**Isle of Ely.**—ROAD.—Two lengths of reinforced concrete road, near Ely, for C.C. R. S. W. Perkins, C.S., Wisbech.
APR. 27. — **Wembley.** — MAKING-UP. — Eton-av., second portion, approximate length 234 yds., and Rosemead-av., approximate length 216 yds., for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. each.
APR. 28. — **Ealing.** — PAVING. — Improvement of Pope's-la. and Gunnersbury-la.; paving of various roads on Pope's-la. housing estate, and making-up Swyncombe-av., Ealing; Horsenden-av., Greenford; Highfield-av., Greenford; King's-av., Greenford; Evelyn-rd., Ealing, for T.C. W. R. Hicks, B.E. Dep. 10s. 6d. each.
APR. 28.—**Newquay.**—MAKING-UP.—Ennor's-rd., for U.D.C. J. H. Edmondson, S. Dep. £2 2s.
APR. 29.—**Guiseley.**—SEWERS.—Roads and sewers on Hawkhill site, for U.D.C. J. Battye, S.
APR. 30.—**Merioneth.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Widening, rounding-off corners and building of retaining wall on the Holyhead-rd., for C.C. Works are situated at four points between eastern boundary of county near Berwyn and Llidiart-y-parc (near Carrog Station) W. Owen-Jones, C.S., Dolgelly.
MAY 2.—**Wangford.**—ROADS.—Surface tarring with Tarvia (4 gallons to 1 yd. super) and dressing with granite chips about 35,000 sq. yds. of roadway, for R.D.C. S. W. Rix, C., Beccles.
MAY 3.—**Eton.**—REPAIRS.—Scarifying, rolling and coating with granite portions of roadway in Pocock's-la., for U.D.C. J. E. Hattersley, S.
MAY 4.—**Calcutta.**—PIPES.—**Supplying and laying steel and cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge pumping station, for Corporation. Constructional Engineer.**
MAY 7.—**Newbury.**—SEWER.—Laying 1,100 lin. yds. of 18 in. diameter cast-iron outfall sewer, with manholes and other works, for T.C. B.E. and S.
MAY 9.—**Coseley.**—SEWERS.—4,940 yds. of stoneware and cast-iron sewers, manholes and other appurtenant works, for U.D.C. Berrington & Son, E.'s, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton. Dep. £5 5s.
MAY 9.—**London.**—MAIN.—Laying and jointing 2,909 lin. yds. of 36 in. diameter cast-iron water main and connections, together with contingent works, from Albert-rd., St. Pancras, to Brecknock-rd., in Islington, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.
—**Haywards Heath.**— SEWERAGE WORK. — On Summer-hill estate. H. G. Turner, A., Perrymount-rd.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 636.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

APR. 26.—**Enfield.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, at St. James's Estate Rooms, freehold residential property, "Wildwoods," Crews Hill. Auctioneers, 20 St. James's-square, S.W.1.
✱APR. 26.—**Lowestoft.**—Catchpole & Richards will sell, by direction of R. A. Evans & Co., Ltd., on the premises at St. Leonard's-rd., Lowestoft, saw mill and joinery machinery and plant. Auctioneers, Elm Chambers (next to Central Station), Lowestoft.
✱APR. 26 AND 27.—**West Bromwich.**—**Perry & Phillips will sell on the premises, Sandwell Hall, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings.** Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth.
✱APR. 27.—**London.**—E. Fryett will sell, at the London Trade Sale Rooms, Ltd., 78 and 81, Fetter-la. (opposite Gamages), stock of wallpapers. Auctioneers as above.
MAY 3 AND 4. — **Yorkshire.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell, in conjunction with Wallis & Arnett, on the premises, Sedbury Park, Richmond, Yorkshire, part of a fourteenth-century building, originally the Saxon stronghold of Earl Eadwin, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, the fabric of the Mansion, &c. Auctioneers, Perry & Phillips, Ltd., High-street, Bridgnorth; and Wallis & Arnett, Croft, Darlington.
✱MAY 4 AND 5.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark will sell, without reserve, at Empire Exhibition, Wembley, timber, building materials, hut sections, &c., comprising 2,000 lots, Australian elm flooring, steel trusses, casement windows, &c. Auctioneer, 117, Victoria-st., S.W.1.
✱MAY 10, 11 AND 12.—**Uttoxeter.**—Messrs. Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell, on the premises, Calwich Abbey, Uttoxeter, fixtures and fittings, previous to demolition, of the Abbey, the historical stone-built "Handel's" Temple; after this the fabric of the Abbey will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.
MAY 31.—**Londcn.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, by order of the Trustees of Admiral F. Harrison-Smith, deceased, Edgware, freehold residential and building properties, "Moor House" and "Lymes Farm," Little Stanmore, near Edgware, the properties thereon, in all about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.
✱JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st. E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

Public Appointments.

APR. 30.—**Birmingham.**—SENIOR ASSISTANT.—Required in the Architect's Department. The appointment is temporary, but, subject to satisfactory service, will be for a period. Chief Education Offices, Education Offices, Margaret-st., Birmingham.
MAY 4.—**London.**—DISTRICT SURVEYOR.—For Chelsea and Deptford, required by the London County Council. Clerk to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
London. — CLERK OF WORKS. — Required by the Guardians of the City of London Union for general renovations, &c. Edward R. Woodward, Clerk to the Guardians, 61, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C. 1.

Fifteenth-Century Discovery at Cobham.

An interesting discovery, says the *Morning Post*, has been made by Major Benton Fletcher, of World's End, Cobham, at The Cedar House, close by the Old Mill at Cobham. This is a fifteenth-century hall, dated A.D. 1432, the same date as that of Church Stile House, near the Parish Church. Until recently it had a kitchen, larder, and pantry built inside it. When Major Fletcher bought the premises a brick wall ran across the centre of the hall, but this has now been taken down. The oak ceiling and original beams are still there, whilst across the roof are curved oak collars. There is also a beam of 20 ft., all one piece, across the tie. In another room is an old kitchen with an ancient open fireplace, across which is a spit and an 8 ft. wide chimney breast. The house is shaped like the letter H, with two wings, one of which is a new one, and built as nearly as possible on the old foundations. Outside is a real Gothic doorway, and the entrance gate from the roadway was taken from a house in Kent belonging to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the famous author and dramatist.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport: C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Allerton.—Building operations have commenced in connection with picture theatre. Owners, Bedford Cinemas, Ltd.

Appleton.—Appleton Estates are proposing to develop a portion of Broomfield Farm for building purposes.

Asaford.—Sir G. G. Scott has prepared plans for Catholic church in Ford Bridge-rd.

Batley.—Housing and Town Planning Committee has received £16,600 for 36 houses.

Birkby.—A sum of £500 has been promised to building fund of St. Cuthbert's Church, Birkby, Huddersfield.

Birmingham.—Hay Mills Picture House is to be reconstructed. Satchwell-Roberts, are the architects.

Blackburn.—T.C. passed plans: Four houses, Lammack-rd., J. H. Hargreaves; 4 bungalows, Arterial-rd., Pleckgate, Jas. Ashworth; vicarage, Burnley-rd., Rev. Jno. Parker; 4 houses, Beresford-rd., Hy. Thompson; 4 houses, Whalley New-rd., G. R. Clayton; shops, Whalley New-rd., Brownhill, Blackburn Amalgamated Co-operative Society, Ltd.; sub-station, Greenfield-st., Electricity Department.

Blackpool.—The plans prepared by Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., for a new cinema in Waterloo-rd., South Shore.

Bournemouth.—M.H. has held an inquiry into application of T.C. to borrow £6,625 in respect of alterations and additions to the Overstrand Cafe, Boscombe.

Braintree.—U.D.C. are to ask architect to prepare plans and invite tenders for an additional 56 houses on the Cressing-rd., estate.

Bristol.—Amended plans for cinema in Castle-st., with seating capacity of 2,250, has been passed by the local authorities. Owners, Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd.

Canvey Island.—Council are to construct a 4-miles reinforced concrete road across the island at a cost of £50,000.

Cardiff.—School Sites and Building Committee decided to ask engineer to prepare plans for school at Ely to accommodate 1,200 scholars, and not to cost more than £20,000.

Carnmoney.—First sod on site of war memorial hall in connection with parish of Carnmoney has been cut by Mrs. J. Seeds. Hall will provide seating accommodation for 300.

East Denton.—Northumberland E.C. propose school.

Englefield Green.—Parishioners of St. Cuthbert's are raising funds for church on a site that has been acquired.

Hove.—T. C. passed plans: E. J. Love, for D. S. Barclay, 6 houses and garages, Berriedale-av.; W. H. Overton, for B. Cook, 6 houses, Portland-rd.; Hunter & Bedford, for J. Cooper, 5 houses, Portland-villas; E. J. Love, for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., 6 houses, Brittany-rd.

Hull.—Super-cinema to be built on site of Grammar School playing fields, is to be known as Carlton Picture Theatre. Promoters, Hull Picture Playhouses, Ltd.

Kingsbury.—All Souls' College, Oxford, have given a site for erection of a church hall.

Leeds.—Capitol, Milanwood, is to be reconstructed.

Leicester.—Floral Hall Cinema, Belgrave Gate, is to be rebuilt for Leicester Palace Theatre Co., Ltd.

Limehurst.—R.D.C. has acquired premises at 202, Oldham-rd. for new rating offices.

Liverpool.—T.C. recommend, subject to approval of B.E., that plans prepared by Land Steward and Surveyor for public elementary school to be erected on the Pinehurst-rd. site, be adopted; also elementary school on the Strawberry-la. site.—E.C. are to be authorised to complete purchase of land in Wavertree, at corner of Mossits-la. and Woolton-rd., for public elementary school. Subject to approval of B.E., revised plans prepared by Land Steward and Surveyor for the two remaining sections of the Springwood (Allerton) Council school, be adopted.

London (Greenwich).—B.C. propose utilising a portion of Hospital cemetery site for maternity and child welfare centre, at £3,700.

Longdown.—B.G. are inviting tenders for extensions to provide accommodation for casuals.

Maltby.—B.E. has approved a site for secondary school.

Mexborough.—A site has been secured in Garden-st., upon which a super-cinema is to be built. J. J. Woffenden, Empire Picture Palace.

Middleton.—Licensing Justices have confirmed the authority for the removal of licence of "Hopwood Arms," Slattocks, to a site on the opposite side of road.

Nelson.—T.C. approved 50 houses on Marsden Hall estate, and application is to be made to M.H. for £25,000.—Town Hall and Estates Sub-Committee propose purchase of certain land adjoining Carr-rd. Wesleyan school in connection with extensions to Town Hall. B.S. is to obtain prices for ferro-concrete work required in widening railway bridge in Walton-lane.

Newcastle.—B.E. has given sanction to E.C. to purchase a site for Central Technical College, at £42,335.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Reconstruction, redecoration, &c., is to be carried out at Royal Electric Theatre, Groat Market. Proprietor, S. Rogers.

Nottingham.—Society of the Sacred Mission at Kelham propose alterations and extensions to buildings, including new studios and bathrooms. Plans by Curry & Thompson, 3, Market-pl.

Oldham.—C.B. passed plans: J. Whitehouse & Sons, 5 houses, Eric-st.; T. C. Lees, 8 houses and 3 garages, Keble-av., Miller-rd.; H. Partington, 9 houses, New-rd.; Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., amended plan of 3 shops and assembly hall, Manchester-rd., Hollinwood; H. Halliwell, 6 houses, Montgomery-st.; F. Thompson, 16 houses, Thurland-rd., and Tunstall-rd.; W. Makin, 30 houses (1 w.c. each), Merton-av.

Portsmouth.—T.C. passed plans: Brown & Fuller, 12 houses, Locarno-rd.; H. Townsend, 5 houses, Stubbington-av., North End; C. W. Stigant & Sons, 10 houses, Padwick-av., Cosham; Gammans & Coffin, 28 houses, Merthyr-av., Cosham; W. E. Ekers, 10 houses, Randolph-rd.; J. J. Canterbury, 4 houses, Kirby-rd.; E. Gibson, H. Williams, 7 houses, Winton-rd.; Jno. Croad, builder, owners, Hays Waterproof Glue Co., Ltd., factory, off Target-rd., Tipnor; E. & G. Dye, 8 houses, Stubbington-av.; J. C. Juniper, 4 houses, Ripley-gr.

Preston.—The Lancashire C.C. has approved purchase of site at Hesketh-la., Tarleton, for new school.

Ramsgate.—Harbour station is to be converted into a dance hall.

Rotherham.—Licensing Justices have confirmed the removal of the licence of the "White Hart" Inn, Church-st., to premises proposed to be erected on opposite side of thoroughfare.

Scarborough.—B.S. is to prepare plans for clubhouse on the golf course.

Sheffield.—Wesleyan authorities have in view erection of Sunday schools at Endcliffe and Woodseats, and extensions to their buildings at Millhouses and Totley Rise.—T.C. recommend that M.H. be asked to approve 158 houses on Longley estate.—Tenders for public abattoir and wholesale meat market in Cr Inn-rd., Park, are being invited.

Shepton Mallet.—R.D.C. has accepted ten for 20 houses at Emborough, at £10,150.

South Crosland.—U.D.C. considered tenders six houses on Crescent-rd. estate.

Stafford.—The new cinema to be built at H owen, for Mr. and Mrs. Bray, of Dudley. The archi S. Beech, Halesowen.

Surbiton.—U.D.C. propose extension of Co offices. The revised estimated cost of the sch including the architect's and quantity surveyor's is £5,800, which Council has approved.

Teddington.—A war memorial hospital is t built in Hampton-rd.

Thornton.—Congregationalists have in view tion of a larger building at Cleveleys. Christian Sci Society has purchased land in Victoria-rd., for me hall.

Uxbridge.—Plans for further 18 houses at Nor have been approved by R.D.C., and in order to exp matters the Council decided to ask A. & B. Hans undertake the erection.

Wakefield.—West Riding E.C. are proposin build school for 200 children at Swillington an enlarge Hatfield and Stamforth school to pr accommodation for a further 150 children.

Wath.—It is proposed to make extensions t Secondary School by the erection of addit buildings.

Westerhope.—Newburn T.C. are to seek sanctio erection of 88 houses.

West Lancashire.—R.D.C. has approved sc for 50 houses.

Willington.—U.D.C. has received sanction M.H. to 30 houses by direct labour.

Wilton.—T.C. has adopted scheme for 16 hous parlour type and 12 non-parlour type on part o Fair Ground. Application is to be made to M.H sanction.

FIRE.

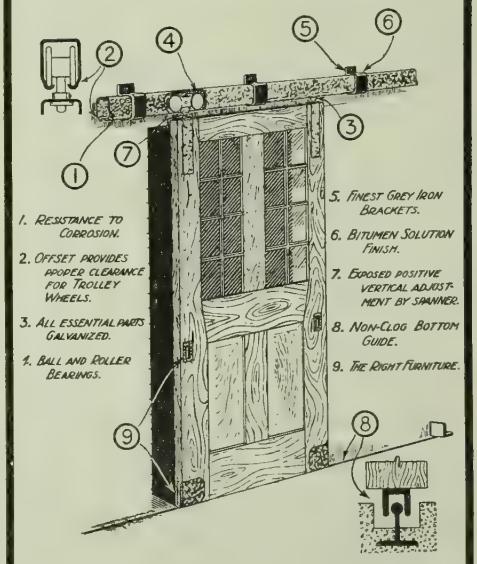
Bishop's Frome.—Damage estimated at over £3 has been caused to hop buildings belonging t Budge, at Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire.

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Swimming Bath, Rugby School.

Plans have been passed for an open sw ming bath at Rugby School, 200 ft. long 50 ft. wide. The bath will be laid ou the grounds of Southfield House in the cent, and the cost will be about £9,000, wards which the Governors have prom £1,000. The bath will, it is hoped, be r by the summer of next year.

Catterick Camp: Reconstructions.

The third contract for the reconstructio further portions of Catterick Camp, as a rison for regular army troops, has been tained by Messrs. Sir Lindsay Parkinso Son, contractors, of Blackpool, the am being given as £350,000. Previous cont for about the same amount were give Messrs. John Laing & Co., Ltd., and Me A. & S. Wheator (London) Ltd.

The Art of Bell-ringing in England

The Norfolk Guild of Ringers have brated their jubilee at Norwich. A luncheon to mark the event, the Dea Norwich said that the Guild of Ringer day represented an art which was wholly absolutely their own. Alone of the na of the world England rejoiced in bells bell-ringing such as was represented in guild. Bells were not unknown on the tinent, but carillon-ringing was very diff from peal-ringing, and it was one of many glories of our dear Motherland tha bells surpassed those of all other coun and that the art of change-ringing was very own. It was in the early part o seventeenth century that change-ringing distinct from round-ringing, was elabo into a science, and with the Restoratio 1660 came a perfect mania for new Ringing became a fashionable pastime societies for its practice were formed, but came a period of blackness and deadness. the coming of the new doctrine in the part of the nineteenth century that ri were Church officers, and that the art be consecrated, a steady improvement and nothing in the history of ringing was remarkable than the way ringers had ris the dignity of their position. In the of the country there were 40,000 me to-day.

Obituary.

The death has occurred, at Torquay, James Thomas Downing, formerly a well-l builder of Penzance. Mr. Downing w years of age.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.
er 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	
Stocks	4 5 6
nd Hard Stocks	3 19 6
er 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.	
tons. at	£ s. d.
ing's Cross	2 14 3
grooved for aster	2 16 3
Bullnose	3 8 3
Stourbridge Fire Brick :—	
¼in.	8 11 0
ED BRICKS—	
t White	
ory, and	
a lt Glazed	
retchers	21 10 0
ders	21 0 0
ns, Bull-se and 4½in.	
ats	28 0 0

	£ s. d.
Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
3in.	10 3 0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	31 0 0
D'ble Headers	27 0 0
One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Splays and Squints	28 10 0

cond Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard e. £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
" "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
nes Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Sand	13 9	" "
nes Sand	14 6	" "
Washed Sand	14 6	" "
Shingle for Ferro-nerete	12 9	" "
"	14 0	" "
Broken Brick	11 6	" "
Breeze	7 6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

r ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Portland Cement. British
ndard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.
ncrete per ton extra on above
r Cement (Waterproof)
an Cement
an Cement
le's Cement, White
" Pink
er, Coarse, Pink
" White
Fine
olite, Coarse
Finish
Stone Lime
k Lime
Ground Blue Lias Lime
per cwt.
ite Chippings
.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 6d. if returned in good condition within three nths carr. pd.
bridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

	0 10 0
	4 8 0
	8 15 0
	5 15 0
	5 15 0
	5 10 0
	3 0 0
	3 12 6
	5 12 0
	3 9 0
	3 17 0
	3 0 9
	3 0 9
	2 13 6
	2 2 6
	1 12 0

STONE.

STONE—delivered in railway trucks at s. d.
estbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or
ith Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube 2 10

LAND STONE—
own Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft.
verage, delivered in railway trucks at
Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth
Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park,
Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
. do delivered on road wagons at above
tations, per ft. cube 4 5½
ite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
TE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over
20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

ON-WOOD STONE—
livered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.
om blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0
two sides " 27 0
three or four sides " 32 0

STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
sawn two sides landings to sizes (under ft. super.) Per ft. super 5 6
rubbed two sides, ditto " 6 0
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 3½
to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs
ndom sizes) " 1 6½
to 2 in. ditto, ditto " 1 4

YORK—
elivered at any Goods Station, London.
led random blocks Per ft. cube 6 3
sawn two sides landing to sizes (under ft. super) Per ft. super 5 1½
ubbed two sides, ditto " 6 1½
awn two sides slabs (random sizes) " 2 10
ditto ditto " 2 1½
elf-faced random flags Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

ered in London Area in full van loads, per ft.
—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

s.	per stan.
11	£28 0
9	25 0
8	24 0
7	23 0
8	21 0
7	20 0
7	20 0

Inches.			per stan.
3	×	6	£21 0
3	×	11	25 0
2	×	11	25 0
3	×	9	24 0
2½	×	9	23 0
3	×	4½	22 0
3	×	4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	£27 0
1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-
⅞	22/-
1	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
¾	25/-
1¼	31/-
1½	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —	
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0	
Dry sq.-edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 5 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON.—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½in	10 15 0
⅝ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ¼"	Flanges Over ¼"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	3 %	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	1/1½d	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London: £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON—			
Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— good merchant quality	14 5 0	—	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	—	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	—	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	—	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	—	13 0 0
Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	—	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & O.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	—	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	—	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra. Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	—	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	—	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in. (Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)	19 0 0	..	20 0 0

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	5 0 0
Pipe in coils	35 10 0
Soil Pipe	38 10 0
Compo Pipe	39 10 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	25 0 0	—

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet	"	1 0
Thin	"	1 1
Copper nails	"	2 3
Copper wire	"	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	38/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.P.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
6 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon	0 2 11
" " " in barrels	0 3 1
" " " in drums	0 3 3
Boiled " " in barrels	0 3 3
" " " in drums	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	0 4 2
" in drums (10 gall.)	0 4 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	49 5 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 3 cwt. loose per ton delivered	68 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) per ton	41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 15 0
Filocol "	0 15 6
Size. XD Quality "	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*cont'd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½ l.	32 oz. fourths	6½
15 „ thirds	3½ l.	32 „ thirds	9½ l.
21 „ fourths ..	4 l.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3¸d.
21 „ thirds	4½ l.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths .	4½ l.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	6¾ l.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½ l.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½
½ Rough rolled	5⅞
Figured Rolled. Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½
Ditto, tinted	9½
Rolled Sheet	5½
White Rolled Cathedral	6½
Tinted Do.	7½

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled

VARNISHES &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 13 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

Slum Clearance in Glasgow.

A further slum clearance scheme has been prepared by the Corporation of Glasgow, and it is proposed to deal with 1,020 dwellings situated in eleven of the more congested wards. There will be an annual deficit of £17,000, of which 50 per cent. will be met by the Government by subsidy for slum clearances. The balance is equivalent to one-fifth of a penny on the Corporation health rate.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Renfrewshire.—WIDENING.—The County Council of Renfrew has approved the scheme for the widening and reconstruction of the bridge carrying the public road leading from Glasgow to Kilmarnock by Newton Mearns over the L.M.S. Railway, and widening and reconstruction on the northern side of the bridge carrying Church-road over the L.M. & S. Railway.

Kintore.—HOUSES.—The Town Council are to build two blocks of four houses each.

Aberdeen.—CINEMA.—The cinema which is now being erected on the site of the old Electric Theatre, Union-street, is to cost about £70,000.

Dundee.—CINEMA.—A new cinema of 1,200 capacity is to be erected on a site in Grays-lane, Lochee, by Mr. A. E. Bennall.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—A Sub-Committee of the Town Council has decided to recommend the Council to purchase Dundee Prison at the price offered by the Secretary of State for Scotland, at £15,000.

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS.—The Dean of Guild Court passed the following:—City, pavilion at bowling green, Balgreen-road; Juniper Green Bowling Club Trustees, club house at Lanark-road, Juniper Green; Messrs. M'Donald, Donaldson & Low, six houses at Craiglockhart-road; Royal Edinburgh Asylum for Insane, an outpatients' department at Jordan Burn Nursing Home, and a porch at West House, Morningside.

Hamilton.—HOUSES.—The Dean of Guild Court passed plans for the erection of 118 houses at Low Waters to supply accommodation for dispossessed tenants of uninhabitable houses in the burgh.

West Calder.—EXTENSION.—The Midlothian Education Authority has approved a recommendation of the Building Committee in connection with the extension of West Calder Roman Catholic Schools, which is estimated at £4,800. The Superintendent of Works been instructed to proceed with the prepara of plans and specifications. He has also instructed to prepare sketches for the exten of West Calder High and Bonnyrigg School

Hamilton.—HOUSES.—Plans have been pa for 66 houses at Linhouse and 14 at Yews.

Inverness.—HOUSES.—The Town Council shortly embark upon another scheme for houses.

Kinghorn.—HOUSING.—The Housing C mittee has reported that the total cost of 40 new houses to be built at Baliolfield wi £15,729.

Prestwick.—HOUSES.—The Town Council agreed to proceed with the erection of additional houses, 40 houses to be erected Glenburn, and 36 at the Waterloo-road site

Kirkcaldy.—HOUSING.—The Fife Council approved the scheme for the erection of houses at £120,000.

Criagewan.—SHELTER.—The Peter Feuars' Managers have reported that the of the shelter and tea-room to be erected be £1,114 18s.

Tarbert.—IMPROVEMENTS.—Every availa piece of ground suitable for curing station been acquired for the proposed improvem It is proposed to erect a new breast running in a westerly direction from the n west point of the original stone quay, an reclaim the space between this and the exi wall. Besides thus providing greater ac modation for herring curers, berthing faci will be improved.

Glasgow.—SLUMS.—Details of an exte slum clearance scheme to be carried out b Corporation involve 1,019 houses. The la area included in the scheme is the quadr formed by Main-street, Franklin-street, ford-street, and Reid-street, in the Brid district, where it is proposed to clear the ex buildings and at a later date to build hous the site. The estimated cost of the sche about £480,000.

Ayr Water Scheme.

It has been intimated at an Ayr Town C meeting that arrangements had been with the L.M. & S. Railway, and wit Ayrshire Electricity Board, to withdraw opposition to the Ayr Burgh Water which seeks power to obtain an addi supply of water for the burgh from Loch R at an estimated cost of £250,000. This the County Council as the only oppone the Order, and negotiations are proc with them to give them the supply of that they desire.

New Housing Scheme at Airdire.

At a meeting of Airdrie Town Council stated that the Board of Health had ap of the Council's purchase of the lands of hall, and of the lay-out and type plans new slum clearance housing scheme for th tion of 160 flatted houses (120 of three ments and 40 of two apartments). Offer accepted for the building of the first inst of these houses, which worked out at £353 per house, and the second instalment worked out at £320 15s. 4d. per house.

Cathcart Castle.

Following the recommendation of thei committee on Parks, &c., Glasgow Corp have decided to accept the offer by A. J. & A. Graham, on behalf of Earl Ca to sell to the Corporation ground, extend 18,633 acres or thereby, adjoining the Park, together with Cathcart mansion and offices and the adjoining historical C Castle, at the price of £2,300 subject to conditions.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/4
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 663

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
igging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
dd if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
dd for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
anking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

ortland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
dd if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
dd if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
dd if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
dd if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
dd for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
educed brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
dd if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
dd if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
dd if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

xtra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

eat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

xtra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
ir external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
xed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
ubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

mp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
tting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
tting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
lf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
gle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

rk stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
rk stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
th stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
tland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

lsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
l rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
t centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
tres for arches	,,	1	6
ter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
l-edges shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,		49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-		
lded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
l for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
l-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1⅛ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
r-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
r-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	49	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	48	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Monday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*

† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

BARNSLEY.—Panelling in connection with the renovation of the church and chapel at the Barnsley Cemetery, for the T.C.:—

*W. Goodyear & Son £266

BARNSTAPLE.—Twenty-two houses on Mill-road and Pottington-road sites, for the T.C.:—

Block A—*Morrish & Son..... £3,360
Block B—*W. Slee & Son 2,477
Block C—*J. Cater & Son..... 3,296

BIRMINGHAM.—Branch Library at Ward End, for the City Council:—

*W. & J. Webb £12,323

BIRKENHEAD.—Electric sub-station on land in Woodchurch-road, Prenton, and Plymyard estate, Eastham, for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

*A. Fleming, Neston—
Plymyard estate £787
Prenton 833

BIRMINGHAM.—Erection of Robin Hood Cinema, to accommodate 1,800 persons. Mr. H. E. Farmer, architect, 57, Colmore-row:—

*Hyde & Sons, Birmingham.

BOCKING.—Rebuilding the Convent bridge, No. 41, Bocking, for the Essex C.C.:—

*A. J. Arnold, Chelmsford..... £12,049

BOLTON.—Alterations to the Gas Offices for providing additional showroom accommodation, for the T.C.:—

*J. & N. Dickinson (1922), Ltd.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Fencing of Pugs Hole, for the T.C.:—

Wm. Greatrix & Sons ..... —
Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd. .. —
Thos. Blackburn & Sons, Ltd. .. —
J. Caslake ..... —
Hill & Smith, Ltd. ..... —
T. W. Palmer & Co. ..... —
*J. L. & E. Pearce, Ltd..... £944 15 9

BRIGHTON.—Erection of extensions to the Nurses' Home building, for the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton:—

Estimate No. 1.				Estimate No. 2.				Total.
£17,805	10	0	..	£10,116	10	0	....	£27,922
12,952	0	0	..	7,181	0	0	....	20,133
12,144	0	0	..	7,086	0	0	....	19,230
11,982	0	0	..	6,831	0	0	....	18,813
11,995	0	0	..	6,743	0	0	....	18,738
12,167	0	0	..	6,567	0	0	....	18,734
12,013	0	0	..	6,635	0	0	....	18,648
11,689	0	0	..	6,816	0	0	....	18,505
11,700	2	7	..	6,627	17	5	....	18,328
11,540	0	0	..	6,690	0	0	....	18,230
11,456	0	0	..	6,623	0	0	....	18,079
11,449	0	0	..	6,550	0	0	....	17,999
11,348	0	0	..	6,497	0	0	....	17,845
11,300	0	0	..	6,350	0	0	....	17,650
11,142	0	0	..	6,231	0	0	....	17,373
10,820	5	3	..	6,397	17	9	....	17,218
10,575	0	0	..	6,080	0	0	....	16,655
10,233	0	0	..	5,882	0	0	....	16,115

Architects, W. Pooley & Son, Burgess Hill
P. W. Gladstone & Co., Brighton
W. Brown & Sons, Brighton
Norman & Burt, Burgess Hill
T. J. Braybon & Son, Brighton
F. T. Wilson & Sons, Brighton
Saunders, Brighton
Patching & Son, Ltd., Brighton
Limpus & Son, Hove
Packham, Sons, & Palmer, Brighton
J. Barnes & Sons, Brighton
Rowland Bros., Horsham
F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing
Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton
G. Lynn & Sons, Brighton
The Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley
*J. W. Woolnough, Ltd., Eastbourne

BRAY.—81 houses, for U.D.C.:—

‡McLaughlin & Harvey..... £34,244
‡Van Kampen Klaswinhel..... 29,234

BROWNHILLS.—54 non-parlour type houses at Norton East-road and Brownhills-road, Norton Canes, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. S. Harrison, architect and surveyor:—

*W. J. Edwards (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.

BUCKHAVEN AND METHIL.—Iron fencing and gates for 388 houses now nearing completion, for the T.C. Mr. T. L. Brown, Burgh Engineer:—

Gibson & Rowan, Coatbridge.. £1,600 18 6
A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow 1,363 14 10
G. Fraser, Leven, Fife..... 1,323 15 6
Wm. Wardlaw & Sons, Windygates 1,323 7 0
G. Henderson, Windygates.. 1,291 8 1
*Wm. Gratrix & Son, Manchester 1,207 4 5

BURNLEY.—Houses to be erected under the Finsley Gate re-housing scheme, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor:—

14 houses—
*Lambert & Clough £2,560 1 5
14 houses—
*Thompson & Co. (Concrete), Ltd. 2,639 9 8

BURY.—Sixteen houses on the Grove-park site, for the T.C.:—

*A. R. Plummer (eight)..... £3,597 0
*H. F. Sewell (eight) 3,701 10

CADISHEAD.—Extensions to the north end of the existing institute of St. Mary's, Partington, for the Parochial Church Council. Messrs. J. Bowden & Co., architects, 14, Ridgefield:—

*Brew Bros., Cadishead.

CHEADLE AND GATLEY.—Painting on sites at Oak-road, Cheadle; Finney-lane, Stockport Etchells; Wood-lane, Cheadle Hulme; Adswood-road, Cheadle Hulme, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Fothergill, surveyor:—

*Kingham & France, Widdington.

CLITHEROE.—Bank at Market-place, for Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Dew & Ingham, architects, Hyde:—

*J. Bleazard & Sons, Clitheroe.

DAVENTRY.—Eight non-parlour and four parlour houses at Byfield, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. B. Williams, architect, Moot Hall:—

*W. D. Webster, Guisborough.

DEWSBURY.—Reconstruction of Ravensthorpe Sewage Works, for the T.C.:—

*S. Johnson & Son (Mirfield), Ltd. £58,153 12 9

DUKINFIELD.—112 houses on the Clarendon Fields Estate, for the U.D.C. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall:—

6 houses—*J. Hinchcliffe, Dukinfield.
99 houses—*J. Gerrard & Sons, Manchester.
7 houses—*F. Woolley, Ashton-under-Lyne.

EAST KERRIER, &c.—Twelve houses in district, for the R.D.C.:—

*C. Williams, Constantine £5,630

EDINBURGH.—Demolition, excavations, and upfilling, retaining walls, and drainage, &c., to premises in Bathgate-park, for the Scottish Motor Traction Co., Ltd. Mr. G. Fraser, consulting engineer, 13, Rutland-square:—

*R. Bruce & Son, Edinburgh..... £7,710

EMLEY-MOOR.—Twelve houses at Churchill Housing estate, for the U.D.C.:—

Masons—
*J. S. Bramley & Sons £2,520 0 0
Joiners—
*J. S. Bramley & Sons 1,152 0 0
Plumber—
*G. Ellis 566 3 10
Plasterer—
*J. Exley 491 12 0
Painters—
*Haigh & Lawton 121 10 0
Slaters—
*W. E. Jowett & Sons 345 0 0

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EVESHAM.—Bathroom at the isolation block, the B.G. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, Union Offices:—

Building—
D. Churchley, Evesham..... £155 10 0
W. White, Hampton, Evesham.. 152 10 0
*C. J. Knott, Evesham..... 112 0 0

Heating—
W. Haines, Chipping Campden, Glos. 245 6 0
D. W. Knott, Evesham..... 217 0 0
C. J. Knott, Evesham..... 194 0 0
W. White, Hampton, Evesham.. 157 0 0
*Averill & Son, Evesham..... 144 3 9

EXETER.—Extensions to library, for the Council. Mr. J. Bennett, City Architect, 2, Southern West:—

*Stephens & Son, Ltd. £40,748

GILDERSOME.—Eight houses on the Vicar site, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Wilby, surveyor:—

Builder—*F. Turner, Morley.
Plumber—*H. Sykes, Morley.
Slaters—*G. W. Rogerson, Ltd., Morley.
Joiner—*A. Schofield, Gildersome.
Plasterer—*F. Robinson, Gomersal.
Painter—*R. Robinson, Bradford.

GOSFORTH.—Five dwelling houses in flats Santon-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. Nels engineer and surveyor:—

W. Hale, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne £4,280 0
G. Robertson & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne 3,936 10
*W. Spitch, Gosforth..... 3,795 0

GREYABBEY.—Alterations to P.E. School, the Down County Regional E.C. Mr. C. J. L architect, 11, Chichester-street, Belfast:—

R. Brown, Newtownards.
J. Smyth, Newtownards.
Houston & Graham, Belfast.
Cairns Bros., Belfast.
J. G. Connor, Belfast.
J. S. Lawther, Belfast.
John Hannah & Co., Newtownards.
H. McMaster, Kircubbin.
*R. Harris, Crossgar.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Co-operative stores at houses, for the C.W.S., Ltd.:—

*S. Johnson (Mirfield), Ltd.

HUNTLY.—Houses, for the T.C.:—

Mason—
Two blocks of eight houses, *Morrison, Lip Drummond, Huntly.
Two blocks, *A. & J. Loggie, Huntly.

Carpenter—
One block, *G. Milne & Son, Forgue.
Two blocks, *James M Kay & Son, Huntly.
One block, *A. Shewan, Huntly.

Slater—
*J. Cown, Huntly, four blocks.

Plasterer—
*George M'Kay, Huntly, two blocks.

Plumber—
*R. Douglas, Huntly, four blocks.

Painter—
*R. Mitchell & Son, Huntly, four blocks.

KILLYLEAGH.—Conversion of premises Masonic Hall. Mr. C. J. Love, architect, 11, Chiche street, Belfast:—

Building—
J. Faulkner, Killyleagh.
J. S. Lawther, Belfast.
Sawrey & Kennedy, Bangor.
Sloan Bros., Carryduff.
Cairns Bros., Belfast.
J. Anderson, Saintfield.
*R. Harris, Crossgar.

Electrical Work —
R. J. Ferguson, Belfast.
Sawrey & Kennedy, Bangor.
Stanley Johnston, Belfast.
G. F. Vulcanizing Co., Belfast.
John Somerville, Belfast.
Robert Harris, Crossgar.
The Coolmore Electrical Works, Belf
*F. Guy, Belfast.

Painting—
R. I. Chambers, Downpatrick.
Sawrey & Kennedy, Bangor.
H. Smyth, Belfast.
Breathwait & Sons, Belfast.
James McDowell, Ballynahinch.
Robert Harris, Crossgar.
W. Scott, Belfast.
*R. Rodgers, Killyleagh.

KIRKCALDY.—Thirty-six three-apartment and 12 two-apartment houses on land adj Massereene-road, and 68 three-apartment house 20 two-apartment houses on land adjoining street, for the T.C. Mr. G. Duffus, Burgh Sur 10, Tolbooth-street:—

*R. Terras, Junr., East Wemyss £51,167 16

LANGPORT.—Houses, for the R.D.C.:—

Barrington—*J. V. Baker, Broadway, Ilminster (six houses) £2,4
Beercrocombe—*J. V. Baker (four houses)..... 1,6
Compton Dundon—*H. G. Wagland, Somerton (two houses) 7
Curry Rivel—*J. Dyer & Sons, Curry Rivel (four houses)..... 1,6
High Ham—*H. & W. Davis, Middlezoy (six houses) 2,4

LEEDS.—Caretaker's cottage at the Bramley for the T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engin
*Cooper & Silversides, Leeds.... £768 17

LEICESTER.—Sedimentation tanks, weir chamber, &c., in connection with the new sewage disposal scheme, for the T.C. :—

*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough	£7,540 0 2

LISKEARD.—Sixteen houses, for the R.D.C. :—

Falland—four houses :

*T. Angear, Looe	£1,450

South Hill—two houses :

*J. H. Dingle, Kelly Bray	750

St. Dominic—eight houses :

*— Dingle	2,960

Broadoak—two houses :

*Symons Bros., Liskeard	0

LIVERPOOL.—Temporary school on the Mossptsane site, Wavertree, for the T.C. :—

Foundations, drains, &c.—

*C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd.	£867

Portable building—

*Spiers, Ltd.	1,131

LIVERPOOL.—Demolition of three cottages and an existing boundary wall, and erection of a new boundary wall in Burrows-lane, Prescot, for the T.C. Borough Water Engineer :—

*Tyson's (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool	£112

LIVERPOOL.—Laundry at the Adelphi Midland Hotel, for the L.M. & S. Railway :—

*Hughes & Stirling, Bootle, Liverpool.	

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs at the Western Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

H. Thornton & Co.	£1,143 18 0
Wm. Hussey	989 0 0
W. J. Marston & Son	950 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	880 0 0
Blyth, Ltd.	870 0 0
J. Lewis & Son	842 12 11
J. Dennis	798 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son	782 0 0
E. Proctor & Sons	729 0 0
L. Kazak	700 0 0
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	697 0 0
P. Miller & Son	686 12 0
A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley	686 0 0
W. Harris	673 0 0
J. S. Fenn	670 0 0
Hammond & Barr	611 0 0
‡A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	495 18 4

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Public convenience at Blackheath Village, for the Lewisham B.C. :—

Walker, Clinging & Co.	£748 12
*Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	694 0

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting at the Southern Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

J. W. Ellingham	£1,536
W. Harris, Ltd.	1,494
E. Proctor & Sons	1,317
D. C. Bowyer	1,290
J. Hocking & Co.	1,264
L. Kazak	1,254
‡P. Miller & Son	1,122

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Alterations to entrance, at the Downs Hospital for Children, for the M.A.B. :—

Handen, Ltd.	£477 10
R. E. Archer & Co., Ltd.	340 0
J. Crewdson	247 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	232 0
‡Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	199 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the South-Eastern Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

J. Crewdson, Horley	£1,597 0 0
D. C. Bowyer, Belvedere	1,150 0 0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	1,063 0 0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden	1,017 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	855 0 0
F. Firth, Shipley	759 17 6
J. Lewis & Son, London Wall	751 9 2
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Paddington	742 0 0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	702 0 0
L. Kazak, Hampstead	685 0 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., Brixton	637 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd., North Woolwich	615 0 0
A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	614 18 10
J. S. Fenn, Woolwich	587 18 0
‡E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	583 0 0

LONDON.—Cleaning and painting at the West Wharf, for the M.A.B. :—

Blyth, Ltd.	£460 0 0
W. J. Marston & Son	432 15 0
H. Thornton & Co.	280 0 0
J. Darch, Ltd.	251 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	237 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	233 0 0
J. Dennis	229 12 6
White & Johnson	215 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd.	203 0 0
‡P. Miller & Son	165 15 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—External painting, &c., at the Hackney Casual Ward, for the M.A.B. :—

J. Lewis & Son	£551 10 3
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	332 0 0
A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	316 13 7
J. Hocking & Co.	293 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	267 0 0
‡W. Harris, Ltd.	236 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting, and repairs at the Grove Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

W. Harris, Ltd., North Woolwich	£2,469 0
Wm. Hussey, Westminster	2,340 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	2,225 0
J. Crewdson, Horley	2,174 0
F. Firth, Shipley	1,939 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Paddington	1,882 0
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	1,830 0
A. Black & Son, Lewisham	1,810 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., Brixton	1,800 0
J. S. Scott, Woolwich	1,786 18
A. H. Inns, Ltd., Holborn	1,777 0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	1,691 0
L. Kazak, London	1,690 0
‡A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	1,617 12

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the South-Western Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

A. Logan	£1,499 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	1,395 0
J. Hocking & Co.	1,297 0
A. Black & Son	1,200 0
W. Hussey	1,150 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,142 0
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	1,137 0
P. Miller & Son	889 10
E. Proctor & Sons	889 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.	861 0
W. Harris, Ltd.	857 0
‡T. Carrington & Co., Ltd.	720 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Park Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	£995 0 0
E. Proctor & Sons	889 0 0
A. Black & Son	874 0 0
J. Hocking & Co.	856 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	842 0 0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	788 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd.	754 0 0
F. Firth, Shipley	710 17 6
P. Miller & Son	692 0 0
‡J. H. Sutch & Sons	640 0 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Erection of new elementary schools at Sephas-street, Mile End, and Wellington-road, Bow, for the L.C.C. :—

	Amount for Cephas-street school.	Percentage on or off for Wellington-road school.
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	£42,250 0 0..	—
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	42,170 0 0..	Plus 1 per cent.
L. H. & R. Roberts	41,994 0 0..	Plus 2½ per cent.
Griggs & Son	41,236 0 0..	—
A. Monk	40,760 0 0..	—
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	40,711 0 0..	—
Galbraith Bros., Ltd	40,490 0 0..	—
Chessums, Ltd.	40,309 0 0..	Plus 2 per cent.
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	39,974 0 0..	—
W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.	39,725 0 0..	—
J. Garrett & Son,	39,690 0 0..	Less ½ per cent.
Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd.	39,315 0 0..	—
F. & T. Thorne	37,999 9 9..	Less ½ per cent.
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	37,279 0 0..	—
*A. E. Symes	37,176 0 0..	—
Architect's estimate	37,936 0 0..	—

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Structural steelwork for the enlargement of Woolmore-street school, Poplar, for the L.C.C. :—

C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	£4,336 0
F. & T. Thorne	4,224 0
Vigor & Co. (Poplar), Ltd.	4,856 0
Baker, Hammond & Laver, Ltd.	3,842 0
Griggs & Son	3,675 0
A. E. Symes	3,560 0
W. J. Clemens	3,498 10
G. B. Farrar & Co.	3,495 0
R. Woollaston & Co.	3,464 0
*W. Simms	3,318 0
Architect's estimate	3,570 0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Provision and fixing of heating apparatus at Holloway School, Islington, for the L.C.C. :—

Sidney W. Gibson & Co. (Dartford), Ltd.	£1,515 0
Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd.	1,360 0
Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd.	1,330 0
The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,309 0
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	1,263 0
J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd.	1,240 0
The Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd.	1,215 0
Bilbie, Hobson & Co.	1,123 15
National Heating Co., Ltd.	1,107 0
*Central Heating, Ltd.	1,049 0

(All of London.)

The architect's comparable estimate, £1,295.

LONDON.—Alterations at the Camden Town fire station, for the L.C.C. :—

Whitbys, Ltd.	£1,650
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	1,605
J. C. Mather & Son	1,524
Sims & Russell	1,246
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,242
Stevens & Son	1,238
*J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	1,180

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Modernising of the St. Hubert's school, Hammersmith, for the L.C.C. :—

Humphreys, Ltd.	£5,247 0 0
H. A. Murphy & Co.	4,903 0 0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	4,900 0 0
F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd.	4,747 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	4,622 0 0
A. & F. Polden, Ltd.	4,563 0 0
G. N. Watts, Ltd.	4,540 0 0
B. Colley & Sons, Ltd.	4,433 10 2
W. H. Cooper & Son	4,388 0 0
Lole & Co., Ltd.	4,372 0 0
White & Johnson	4,347 16 2
*Triggs & Co.	3,994 0 0

(All of London.)

The architect's comparable estimate, £4,443.

LONDON.—Pavilion at the running track, Finsbury-park, for the L.C.C. :—

Whitbys, Ltd.	£1,699 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	1,525 0 0
Runham, Brown & Sons	1,496 0 0
Byfield & Co.	1,383 0 0
T. Brown & Son	1,372 0 0
W. Bickerton	1,300 0 0
S. Shaw	1,269 0 0
Stevens & Sons	1,246 0 0
R. P. Thrum	1,225 10 0
A. C. Mackinlay	1,215 0 0
C. & F. Bryen	1,194 0 0
Nox, Ltd.	1,177 0 0
Grant, Hook & Co.	1,133 11 11
*Marchant, Hirst & Co.	1,119 0 0
Smart & Smart, Ltd.	1,042 0 0

(All of London.)

The comparable estimate of the chief officer, £1,200.

MANCHESTER.—Conveniences in Ten Acres-lane Recreation Ground, for the T.C. :—

*Critchlow & Barton, Manchester.	

MANCHESTER.—Adaptation of premises at Baden-street, Higher Ardwick, for the Patent Knitting Co., Ltd. Mr. J. Percival, architect, Commercial Buildings, Blackfriars-street :—

*T. Mottershead, Manchester.	

MANCHESTER.—Alterations to the premises of Messrs. A. K. Dyson & Co., 86, George-street. Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., architects 24, Brazennose-street :—

*R. Carlyle & Co., Ltd., Manchester.	

Steelwork—

C. J. Townsend, Manchester.	

Lifts—

Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Manchester.	

MANCHESTER.—Office block at Cross-street and Chapel-walks, for the Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd. Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, F.R.I.B.A., 48, Brown-street, architect :—

*Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Ancoats.	

MANCHESTER.—Additions to premises of J. F. Campbell & Co., Ltd., 151-155, Stratford-rd., Hulme :—

*Peace & Norquoy, Ltd., Ancoats.	

MANCHESTER.—Alterations to premises at 420-430 Oldham-rd., for the Deans and Canons of Manchester. J. Bury, Son & Stephenson, 8, John Dalton-st., architects :—

*John Hall, Oldham-road.	

NEWCASTLE.—Cinema in Westgate-road. Messrs. Percy L. Browne & Son, architects, Pearl Buildings, Northumberland-street :—

*J. & W. Lowry, Newcastle.	

NORTHAMPTON.—Alterations to the Horse Repository to provide accommodation for store pigs, for the C.B. :—

*W. E. Cockerill	£248 11 2

PAISLEY.—Cinema in Queen-street, for the Star Cinema (Paisley), Ltd. Messrs. Gardiner & Glen, 164, Bath-street, Glasgow :—

*C. Johnson, Paisley.	

PERTHSHIRE.—Reconstruction of part of the main North-road, from Dalnamein south to Calbruar, a distance of fully 7½ miles, for the D.C. of C.C. :—

*Jack & Co., Ltd., Glasgow	£49,667

POOLE.—Twenty houses at Hamworthy, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—

Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	£9,597
J. Francis, Bournemouth	9,100
Dacombe & Rabbetts, Parkstone	8,690
K. Wilson, Parkstone	8,200
Grant & Rigler, Poole	8,180
Bartlett & Wiffen, Parkstone	7,950
*J. H. Wilson & Sons, Parkstone	7,900

REIGATE.—Painting, &c., Council houses in Knighton-road, for the T.C. :—

E. W. Matthews & Co.	£525 3 0
F. G. Lawrence	509 1 3
W. C. Brown	451 0 0
W. A. Pearce	339 0 0
Gorringe & Son	297 18 0
*J. W. Slator	219 12 0

ST. HELENS (I.W.).—Twenty-two houses at Oakfield, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. Pursey, surveyor :—

*Sadler & Co., London	£9,800

ST. HELENS.—Ten semi-detached houses at Nettlestone, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. Pursey, surveyor:—

*Sadler & Co., London	£5,568

ST. HELENS.—606 houses in various districts, for the Corporation. Mr. A. W. Bradley, Borough and Water Engineer :—

*A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds. (Subject to M.H. approval.)	

SHARDLOW.—Sewerage; also sewage disposal works at Chaddesden, near Derby. The works comprise about 2¾ miles of stoneware pipes, with manholes and other appurtenant works; also the construction of purification works, consisting of tanks, bacterial filters, &c., for the R.D.C. Messrs. Elliott & Brown, Chartered Civil Engineers, Burton Buildings, Parliament-street, Nottingham. Quantities by the engineers:—

C. Furbank & Son, Howden-le-Wear	£16,650	0	0
Muirhead, McDonald, Wilson, Birmingham	13,745	11	3
A. H. Price & Co., Nottingham	10,636	3	4
H. Middleton, Liss	10,090	4	10
H. H. Barry, Radcliffe-on-Trent	10,000	0	0
Ward & Tetley, Bradford	9,986	1	6
Currall, Lewis & Martin, Ltd., Birmingham	9,956	8	0
F. Perks & Jon, Long Eaton	9,759	0	0
Provincial Construction Co., Kiveton Park	9,500	0	0
H. Sewell, Ilkeston	£9,330	0	0
J. E. Jervis, Ltd., Long Eaton	9,240	0	0
J. & J. Warner, Ltd., Mickleover	9,080	0	0
G. F. Tomlinson, Derby	9,000	0	0
A. Earnshaw & Son, Ilkeston	9,000	0	0
J. Bentley & Co., Bradford	8,757	6	0
*E. Somerfield & Sons, West Bridgford	7,993	10	0

SHEFFIELD.—Alterations to Cutlers' Hall. Mr. A. E. Turnell, 82, Riverdale-road, architect:—

General contractors—
*D. O'Neill & Son, Sheffield.

Steelwork—
*Thos. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.

STEYNING EAST.—Two houses at Poynings, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. W. Warr, architect and surveyor:—

A. Baigent, Henfield	£1,150
W. H. Forder, Brighton	1,150
Harrison & Whettingstall, Portslade	1,150

SOUTH MOLTON.—New bridge at Bradford, Witheridge, for the R.D.C.:—

*Fothergill Bros., Ltd., Exeter £1,913

STORRINGTON.—Rebuilding branch bank premises, for Lloyds' Bank, Ltd. Mr. L. J. Redgrave Cripps, architect, Cleveland House, Worthing:—

W. Dean & Son, Storrington	£1,902
Snewin & Son, Worthing	1,764
†F. Sandell & Son, Worthing	1,681

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.—182 houses on the Colly-lane site, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Entwisle, engineer and surveyor:—

*G. Moss, Ltd., Leigh—48 houses.
*P. Hamer, Ltd., Swinton—36 houses.
*Musker Bros., Swinton—34 houses.
*G. Farnworth, Worsley—26 houses.

TORQUAY.—Eighty-two houses on the Windmill-hill estate, for the T.C.:—

*Universal Housing Co., Ltd. £38,540

WAKEFIELD.—Roof to the main building of Union House, for the B.G. Mr. W. Harold Watson, F.R.I.B.A., Barstow-square:—

*S. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.... £3,220
(Subject to sanction of M.H.)

WAKEFIELD.—Temporary pavilion and bungalow at the City Fever Hospital, for the T.C.:—

*G. Crooks & Sons, Ltd.

WHITEFIELD.—Thirty-eight houses off Nipper-lane, Whitefield; also drains, paths and fences, road and sewer work in connection with same, for the U.D.C. Messrs. E. J. Beatty & Son, architects, Deansgate House, 274, Deansgate, Manchester. Quantities by the architects:—

*E. & S. Street, Farnworth.

WINCHESTER.—40 houses at Battery Hill, for the T.C. Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. V. Anderson, City Engineer, architects:—

Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	£26,059
W. T. Fennell & Co., Winchester	21,364
Wise & Landsell, Ltd., Winchester	20,720
*E. H. White & Sons, Eastleigh	19,836

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Fifty parlour-type hou at the Oxbarn Estate, for the T.C.:—

*A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton £25,550

WOLVERHAMPTON.—New cold stores and ab toirs, for the T.C.:—

*H. Willcock & Co., Ltd. £44,500

YORK.—Forty-four houses on the Tang Hall esta for the City Council:—

*Sabin & Young £17,318



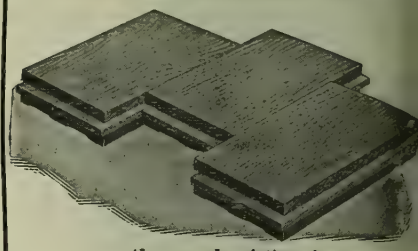
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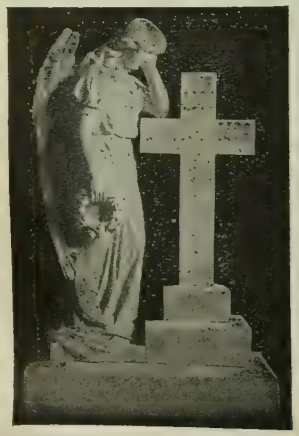


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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXII.—No. 4395. APRIL 29, 1927.

TREELESS TRACKS

RECENT comments in the daily press strike a fresh warning concerning the activities of the "arbiter of our destinies," who, it would seem, sits "with a survey map and a ruler," directing from afar the transformation of rural roads. It is perfectly true there is a new kind of beauty in the wonderful efficiency ie new roads; it is true, as *The Times* points out, that the roads "suggest power and purpose; and power and purpose their charm no less than the gentle, casual air of the old s." But there is little consolation in the suggestion that e steely surface" of a new road "can take on lovely irs," and "reflects trees and clouds almost like water," n, as a Surrey sufferer laments, "there will be no trees lett flect." It is the same story in Essex, the same story else- e: "there will be no trees!" With an ever increasing oughness, the countryside is being denuded of its verdure. s beside the country highway make way for a curbed path. s and hedges in country lanes follow suit, first at the corners, along the stretch of straightened road.

our idea of beauty so changed that we can find pleasure in efficiency for practical, material ends? A soulless lence is surely no very noble aim. Can we contemplate equanimity the prospect of a treeless England where no sing? Dare we welcome visions of a time when roads have ne completely standardised, completely straightened, and letely cleared of all trees? Will a time come when field woodland has all been claimed for houses and factories ieroplane parks?

e Memorandum concerning the projected Regional planning ment in Scotland contains a convenient but unfortunately guous little phrase. "Of course," we read, "it is intended great care shall be taken not to spoil the beauty of the ands in the process of industrial development." But ulous care has not always been a matter "of course" ilar development in English beauty spots, rather has it he result of more or less accidental interference by private is anxious to prevent thoughtless and shortsighted dis- ment. There is, indeed, no fundamental exaggeration in ar expressed that "they may soon do for the Highlands they have done for Bournemouth, leaving a few straggling which you can go and see as trees."

, to go and see a tree, as something out of the ordinary, hing artificially or accidentally preserved, and therefore ue as a spectacle, may be added ere long to the list of le goals for the motorist sated with expeditions, such as suggests, to scenes of crime or mystery or mishap. It is e to learn that church authorities in one of London's ds" have deliberately cut down some fine woodland trees e they overshadow a dahlia bed; but it is a lesser sin he wanton outrages, the "heedless vandalism," which e straight treeless tracks in rural districts.

en speed was a new joy the ten mile straight road near g offered added delight to the ardent motorist. Speed, it is not a business necessity, is now no longer a bracing y but an obsession. The motor tour and charabanc ad their origin in two distinct but allied motives. First the delightful novelty of travelling, no matter whither, automobile vehicle. Then came the increased and read desire to travel and see things and places of beauty er special interest. Increased facilities for travel by ncouraged the wish to do so. The strain of highly x urban and suburban life increased the desire to get o quiet and refreshing natural surroundings. But now d is defeated by its own attainment.

There is a poignant irony in a certain current advertisement for motor cars, in which a pretty little picture illustrates a tree-lined road, innocent of footways, unless the grassy margin bordering the woodland can be so called. The road bends sharply to approach a typical English country village, and again to cross an ancient stone bridge. Tucked into the first angle is the village church, with a shallow porch reached by steps direct from the roadway. Nestling in the other angle is a snug little thatched cottage, its apple tree overhanging the rise in the road where the bridge begins. This is the kind of rural beauty spot that the world on wheels is pursuing. Yet the picture might cause a "road improver" much disquiet until the portrait were proved untrue. That bridge is obviously the first thing to attend to. The thatched cottage at the corner is a menace to traffic, for it makes it necessary to slow down in order to see what may be coming through the village. Down with the cottage, and its poplars behind. Both are a source of inconvenience. Ah! yes; that charming little church, so confiding at the wayside corner. Just set the porch back a little lest the churchgoers, lingering at their after-church gossip, impede the Sunday traffic. The churchyard yews, the hedge and the elms must be cleared away, and the corner rounded off for the convenience of people in frenzied search of the quiet beauties of the countryside. Now that you have cut down the hedge, and cut off the corner, and cut down the yews and the elms, why not join the straightened portion of the road at the new iron bridge to where a line extended thence meets the main road? Hack away the hedge, hew down those wayside willows by the little pond, tear up the turf, burn the brushwood. In a few short weeks you may reach with increased speed this place of quiet that your soul craves.

But do not expect the sound of the blackbird in Spring, for his habitat is a hedge, and a trim fence is to him no fair substitute; in autumn do not look for the red glow of fruit in the orchard, for the fruit trees have given place to an iron standard supporting a highly coloured admonition to eat more apples; do not inhale in happy anticipation the wet fragrance of autumn leaves, for the trees that bore them have vanished, and the goal that the tired townsman envisaged has gone for ever. True, there may be a village pump—a petrol pump. It is a curious anomaly that while tree-planting is a recognised branch among the subsidiary arts and sciences concerned with town planning there appears to be no organised or recognised idea that the preservation of ancient trees in country districts is as vital to the maintenance of "amenities" there, as are any of the factors in the planning of a town. It is true that a town planning expert advocates that "main roads, where they pass through villages, should be obstructed with trees . . . so that it should be impossible for a motor vehicle to thread its way through a village, or market town, at more than a crawl." But the trees here are mentioned in association with monuments and lamps, and are by inference specially planted new trees.

Thought and action are being urged concerning the use of building materials appropriate to the surrounding scenery and the soil from which they spring. But if our country roads become treeless tracks it will matter little what the hand of man perpetrates: he may blindly erect beautiful half-timbered dwellings in a district denuded of oaks.

Only a timely and courageous resolve to take the needful step backwards can place modern man once more upon a sane and happy *via media*, where, in a phrase aptly applied recently to another problem of progress, he may succeed in "protecting himself from his own inventions."

H

NOTES

Royal Academy Election.

The election of Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as an Associate of the Royal Academy will, we are sure, give considerable pleasure to Mr. Dawber's friends and those who are familiar with his architectural work, as well as to members of the Institute as a whole. Though Mr. Dawber's practice has by no means been confined to domestic architecture, he is perhaps best known as being responsible for some of our best modern domestic work, and when it is remembered that he has been designing houses for many years past of the charm and character of those we publish this week from the Exhibition of Architecture now being held in the rooms of the R.I.B.A., it is surprising that the honour has not been conferred upon him before—at least it would be surprising if we did not know that there are other architects who are certainly entitled to the honour, whose claims appear to be ignored time after time. We are accustomed to this slight of Art in the Honours Lists published by the Government from time to time, and we are not altogether surprised, for we hardly expect a real appreciation of Art from those responsible, but it is a different matter with the Royal Academy of Art, from whom we should expect a ready recognition of the claims of our best artists to distinction for their Art and for their Art alone.

The R.A. Exhibition.

The number of exhibits in the architectural gallery at the R.A. seems small—about 177, and quite a good space is occupied by mounts, needless skies and unsuccessful competitive work. Two needlessly large models are exhibited of great new buildings which will probably fit into their allotted sites quite agreeably, but which are hardly captivating exhibits as here shown. The designs in the gallery suggest, on the whole, a fairly steady hold on tradition except in commercial street design, which continues to show ingenuity and vitality. The hanging of the designs has probably caused some trouble, for the result is not very happy, and there can hardly be said to be anything which captures the imagination. As usual, several excellent subjects have been rejected, and the ever-recurring question arises as to what principles guide the selection, or whether there are any at all! We can hardly understand why it should be necessary to hang subjects which are utterly unworthy of public exhibition. There are a few adequate and pleasing illustrations of buildings, but the tendency to exaggerated effects still remains. Perhaps a more cultured and refined expression will come some day. There is only one absentee architectural member of the Academy this year, Mr. E. S. Prior. Mr. Tapper has three exhibits. Sir Reginald Blomfield three. Sir Edwin Lutyens one. Sir Giles Scott two. Sir R. Lorimer one. Sir Herbert Baker one. Sir J. Burnet two and Mr. Curtis Green six.

Notable Omissions.

Knowing something of the quality and importance of much of the work which is being done at the present time, one finds it difficult to account for the absence of representation of some at least of the best examples. For instance, the latest and one of the best of our new theatres might have been exhibited and we wonder why we do not find in this exhibition some drawings of Sir Edwin Cooper's excellent work which we have illustrated from time to time in our pages. It is to be regretted that Sir Edwin has not for some years sent to the exhibition. Other instances, of course, might be given, and we can only regret that more effort is not made to make the exhibition more representative.

Rejections at the R.A.

Each year as the season comes round, the usual complaints are forthcoming in regard to the rejection of pictures by the Royal Academy. When so many thousands come under review in so short a sp of time, it is hardly possible that jus can be done in all cases. We do not thi however, it is altogether reasonable artists who submit their work to tribunal to complain if, unfortunat they are not accepted. These h aggregations of pictures at the Acade are in themselves open to some quest and it is more possible to criticise position of an institution which leads such centralisation and dependence. dependence of the artist in this way not altogether healthy, and the freed of art from such institutional contro more to be desired than any access of its strength. The arts function when free from control.

The Illustration of Architecture.

Are we going somewhat the other extreme now, the artistic representat of architecture at Academy and other pla so that the representation seems more importance than its subje This query is suggested by the comm on the Institute Exhibition of Archi ture. It is, we suppose, gener assumed that the object of the exhibit the Architectural Gallery at the R. is chiefly to interest the general pu and that the gallery is certainly no be considered as mainly an appea architects themselves. If this is s is surely right that every reason effort should be made to place architectural designs in an attra and pleasing form. But this is no say that the means should take the of the end. We do certainly think the right balance is often very wro overthrown, and that the represent of architecture in far too many leaves the true architectural badly out of account. There is no to make the illustration of a bui ineffective because it does not m proclaim the draughtsman's skill. probably the increasing vogue for col drawings has led to a very unfair misguided sense of values.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

A House at Witney, Oxfordshire. Model.

Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

Portmeirion Holiday Village.

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, Architect.

There is some justice in the point made by an art critic that the exhibition of the work of English artists now being held under the Duveen scheme, has missed the opportunity of re- the more especially English ristics in what is shown. artists either trained in Paris, ving a decided Continental in- in their work, are not as likely iliate French approval as work more evidence of native de- English art suffers from a litanism that is really not its t point; rather a loss which suffered from want of stability wn traditions. English art has glorious qualities deriving its from racial characteristics from the French, who are more be attracted by these than by imitations of their own outlook. Unfortunately, the governing impulse of those who have so much of the direction of these affairs is towards these Continental influences, but we shall be more likely to secure the attention and the encouragement of France when we hold more independently to our own traditions.

British Architects' Conference

The Annual Conference of British Architects, postponed in 1926 on account of the General Strike, will take place in London from June 20 to 25, inclusive. All members of the R.I.B.A., the Architectural Association, and the Allied Societies in Great Britain, Ireland and overseas are invited to take part in the Conference. It is hoped that many ladies will be present, as guests of members, at all the events contained in the programme. Non-London members are urgently recommended to make arrangements for their accommodation in London during the Conference week at the earliest possible time. In the height of the London season the hotels are liable to be very full. The Executive Committee remind London members of this welcome opportunity of offering private hospitality to their friends from the provinces who will be coming to London for the Conference week. So much generous hospitality has been extended in the past to London members attending the Conferences in the provincial centres that this opportunity of returning it will no douot be warmly welcomed, and it is hoped that members will lose no time in writing to their friends in the provinces on the subject. A complete programme of the Conference, giving all particulars required by those who propose to attend, will be issued in the near future. No doubt the organisers will be glad to know at the earliest possible moment the names of those who will be attending, for the difficulties of arranging a meeting on so large a scale must be considerable.

The Future of London.

One of the best papers which has been read before the London Society was that by Professor Richardson on Friday last on modern street architecture, for it was pertinent to the special aim for which the London Society was founded, and it struck a note of some real insight and imagination as to the future. All railways banished to within five miles of the centre of the city—no wheeled traffic within half a mile of the Royal Exchange—real direction and restriction of traffic—moving footpaths—the city freed from warehouses and given over to offices—these are items in the Professor's suggested reforms. It is really a very serious problem as to what is to happen for the future of London. If we could possibly be wise in time, if we could visualise the future with its possibilities for good and ill, we might still be in time to save London from its terrible congestion and perhaps build up something fine and noble out of its present chaos of old and new.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

Portmeirion Holiday Village. Model.

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, Architect.

GENERAL NEWS

Surveyor's Estate.

Mr. Robert Bruce, of Wraylands, South Cave, Yorks, land agent and surveyor (net personalty £3,642), left £11,431.

Surveyor's Retirement.

Mr. Norman Scorgie, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor of Hackney, is retiring after 49 years' service.

Engineer's Estate.

Sir Whately Eliot, M.Inst.C.E., of Inglewood-road, Hampstead, N.W., who died on December 3, aged 85, left estate of the gross value of £11,878.

The Preservation of Ancient Cottages.

The Mercers' Company have contributed £100 and the Carpenters' Company £52 10s. to the Royal Society of Arts Fund for the Preservation of Ancient Cottages.

An Artist's Retirement.

Sir Ernest Benn recently gave a luncheon at the Waldorf Hotel, London, in honour of Mr. William Baldock, who is retiring from the staff of Benn Brothers after 43 years' service as an artist.

A New Californian Bridge.

It is proposed that a bridge should be built across San Pablo Bay, California, at a cost of 12,000,000 dollars (£2,400,000). It would be 14,600 ft. long, with a carriageway of 30 ft., and a clearance for shipping of 135 ft.

New Garden City at Derby.

A firm of Derby builders are, we understand, building 160 houses at Breadsall, three miles from Derby, and intend to let the whole of the dwellings to specially selected tenants. The houses are being erected on garden-city lines.

Restoration of Rheims Cathedral.

The restored cathedral of Rheims is to be opened again as a place of worship on May 26. A solemn Mass of Thanksgiving is to be celebrated by Cardinal Lucon, and among those present will be delegates of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the British and Danish committees, through whose medium contributions have been made for the restoration of the building.

Development of Windsor Forest.

A scheme has been submitted by the Commissioners of Crown Lands for the development of part of Windsor Great Forest by building and also by laying-out two 18-hole golf courses. There are also, it is understood, about 1,200 acres capable of building development as a high-class residential estate, which since the war have been lying derelict owing to the expense that would be incurred by replanting.

Painting the Opening of Canberra.

The Commonwealth Government, so it is understood, is commissioning Mr. M'Innes and Mr. Harold Power, two of the foremost Australian artists, to paint two pictures of the opening of the new capital at Canberra by the Duke of York. One picture will depict the scene inside the King's Hall, and the other the ceremony in front of Parliament House. Mr. Power was late official artist to the Australian Imperial Forces.

Altrincham Spire in Danger of Falling.

The spire of St. Margaret's, Altrincham, is in such a dangerous condition that restoration has become urgently necessary, and it is estimated that the rebuilding may cost quite £5,000. Numerous fractures were found in the stonework, and in the opinion of the architect, Mr. H. C. Killinder, of Liverpool, the whole of the spire will have to be dismantled before rebuilding can be safely undertaken.

Arab Architecture in Madrid.

An Arabian monument dating back, it is understood, to the eleventh century, has been discovered in Madrid. Whilst studying the ancient parish church of San Nicolas Professor Elias Tormo noticed what appeared to him to be Arabian bricks in the walls of the narrow stairway leading to the top of the church tower. Further investigations showed that a part of the tower had been built into a previously existing building of Arabian or Moorish origin. At length a platform or balcony was uncovered, this proving to be identical with that used by the muezzin of the mosque in proclaiming the summons to prayer to the Mussulmans.

A Saxon Church.

Excavations (according to the *Times*) have recently been made at Deerhurst Priory Church, which dates from Saxon times and is situated at the extreme north-west corner of Gloucestershire, two miles south of Tewkesbury. The plan of the present church comprises a western tower, a nave, and north and south aisles. The original plan included an apsidal presbytery, a choir flanked by chapels, and an oblong nave with a western tower. The site of the apse and its side chambers, which were previously overbuilt by farm buildings, was recently acquired, enclosed, and vested in trustees, and the site excavated by Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. The precise plan of the eastern arm of the church has been definitely determined, and other investigations made. All the indications go to show that the foundations and the superstructure are of one build. The additions, still Saxon in date, to the original fabric of cross form were two square-ended chambers opening out of the side chapels and flanking the apse; and west of each chapel another, which overlapped the nave and incidentally disproves the possibility of aisles. The minor investigations included the excavation of the area west of the tower, but not a single stone was discovered to suggest the existence of a baptistery or other buildings at the point.

The Oldest Building in Oxford.

Excavations undertaken during the last few days in the "Mob" quadrangle at Merton College, following a re-examination of early documents, have had some interesting results. The excavations were made with the object of locating the site of the old church of St. John the Baptist. The church is believed to have been either a Norman or a Saxon building. It was old and ruinous in 1265, and is known to have stood somewhere near the present college chapel. Both the church and its "anchorhold," or anchorite's cell, are more than once mentioned in documents of the college. The documents connected with the earlier buildings of the college have recently been re-examined and one or two new documents have come to light. From these it seemed probable that the north wing of the "Mob" quadrangle was constructed in 1306 on the site, or a portion of the site, of the old church, and the excavations were undertaken in order to test this hypothesis.

A trench was dug in the north-east corner of the quadrangle and the foundations laid bare. The north wing, says the *Times*, was found to rest on what seemed to be two sets of foundations, going 6 ft. below the present ground level, but the widening of the trench yielded a still more interesting discovery. Immediately south of the north wall of the quadrangle were found the remains of a stone-built chamber of uncertain character and purpose. The chamber goes to a depth of some 6 ft. below the surface. Three walls of it survive, each of a height of about 3 ft. The original height can only be conjectured. Of the three walls, two, which run parallel to one another, are six feet in length. The third wall, which backs the other two on the south, is about four feet in length (measured internally). The wall of the quadrangle runs almost due east and west. As the long walls of the chamber run towards the wall of the quadrangle at an angle of about 45 deg., it seems clear from the orientation that the chamber can hardly have formed a part of the church. The conjecture that the chamber is the old anchorhold is only provisional, and further excavation may throw new light upon its character.

COMPETITION NE

Royal Society of Arts' Industrial Des Competition.

By permission of the Board of Gover the Imperial Institute, this year's Society of Arts' Competition of Industri signs will be held in the Indian Pavilion Imperial Institute, South Kensington. Full particulars of the scholarships and offered can be obtained from the Secret the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, Application for forms of entry, labels, a structions must be sent to the Secretary Society between May 2 and May 15. designs entered for the competition m forwarded to the Imperial Institute be June 20 and June 22, and after the ju which takes place in July, the accepte signs will be on view there during the of August.

"Stepney Housing Association."

A "Stepney Housing Association" ha formed for the purpose of improving th housing conditions without the wholes molition contemplated under the H Act, 1925. The Association consists of lords, tenants, and others interested problem and is entirely voluntary. M Victor Kerr, L.R.I.B.A., M I.Struc.E been appointed honorary architect.

Mont Saint Michel.

It is estimated that every year Mont Michel, the famous rocky islet off the mandy coast, is visited by 400,000 p Hitherto, the arrangements for their re have been of a somewhat primitive cha but it is the intention of the authori make a fashionable beach on the coast the island with the remains of the Bene monastery. The committee is headed Guerite, the chief architect of historical ments of Versailles. The scheme incl marine wall; a large 300-room hotel in Norman style; and a casino with g together with horse, automobile and bo vice to the beauty spots. A sum of 60,000,000 francs is to be spent on the

Municipal Technical College, Rother

The Education Committee of the Borough of Rotherham propose (as announced in *The Builder* for Ap to erect a technical college and sc art on a site in Howard-street, and architects to submit designs for t posed buildings in accordance wi published instructions. Professor Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., is the a Premiums of £200, £100 and £50 awarded. Competitors desiring planation of the conditions must their questions in writing to the S for Education, Education Offices, I Buildings, Rotherham, not late June 22nd, 1927. All questions submitted to the assessor, and his will be sent as soon as possible competitors, and will form part conditions and instructions. A pla site is supplied with the conditions structions. This plan clearly sh levels of the ground and the positi depths of sewers. The architectur ment is left to the discretion of t petitors, but due consideration given to the practical requirement building, which it is desired to e the sum of £60,000. Provision sh made in the design for future ex and the plans should indicate in wh ner such future extensions might vided, but such possible extension not affect the present proposals, wh be planned as a complete scheme cations for the conditions must before April 30th, to the Secretary cation.



The Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, S.W.

Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., was in the chair at the Royal Institute of British Architects, 10, Conduit-street, W., on Tuesday, when the Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, P.C., O.B.E., First Commissioner of Works, formally declared the exhibition open.

The Chairman, in calling upon Lord Peel to speak, said that he had to convey the regrets of the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., F.S.A., that he was unable to be there owing to his presence in Italy.

Lord Peel said that one of the reasons why he had been asked to open the exhibition was that he was not an architect. He thought that perhaps it was better that the job should fall upon a layman. The object of the exhibition was the promotion of knowledge of the art of architecture. The present show was the first of a series of exhibitions of models, photographs and drawings of modern British architecture. It was not intended as a competitor to the Royal Academy, and anyone could send to it. Goodness was the only test. The Institute had held exhibitions of American and Swedish architecture, and it was hoped to follow with exhibitions of the architecture of other nations. The object was to educate —or more kindly to enlighten—the public in architectural art. On the other side, it was intended to arouse public opinion against bad architecture. He divided the public into three classes. First, those that had knowledge; secondly, the class that were absolutely insensible, and lastly, the class who were not insensible but were largely unaware of architectural values. It was the object of the exhibition to help this last class.

He thought that appreciation of beautiful architecture was growing in this country, as judged from the interest taken in ancient buildings.

Speaking of the Office of Works, the speaker said that it would be pardoned to him if he said that in his department they had for years been trying to introduce beauty, dignity and feeling into such homely buildings as post offices, telephone exchanges, etc., not only in the more important towns, but in the lesser. In the words of Thucydides, "We are lovers of beauty, but we practice economy." The Office of Works were happy in their association with the members of the R.I.B.A., and he thanked them for their co-operation.

Application of science to building had led to the exclusion of æsthetics. But it would take away very largely from the value of Architecture if she could not successfully meet this difficulty that commerce had set her. Another point was the great peril to the countryside that the habit of leaving towns for the countryside had brought, through the haphazard erection of bungalows, etc. From those evils he looked towards the R.I.B.A. to deliver them. He would declare the exhibition open.

The Chairman then thanked Lord Peel for his remarks, which they had followed with great interest, saying that he had spoken of everything that architects really loved. The proceedings then terminated.

NOTES ON THE EXHIBITION.

A pleasantly hung exhibition of some 233 frames and ten interesting models should provide opportunity for some more or less agreeable reflection on modern architecture. It is mainly an exhibition of comparatively small buildings, and a great deal of it is doubtless already known to our readers, but it is a collection of work which inevitably commands some careful attention. We must confess that it is in the smaller buildings that the architects show the most marked success. Amongst the larger works Sir Edwin Cooper's (78) The Star and Garter, Richmond; Messrs. Mewès and Davis' (115) Westminster Bank, Threadneedle Street; Mr. Moberly's (120) Warrington Training College; and Messrs. Ashley and Newman's (121) Masonic Peace Memorial are the most noticeable. It is curious that architects are not better versed in the art of presentment of their buildings. A photograph can be produced so as to give a more or less sympathetic representation of a building, but there are photographs here which, partly through a wrong point of view and partly by unfortunate emphasis, do much to discount the value of the design. As an example one may note 156, a clever, bright photograph of Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson's Westminster Hospital. We think the architects have done wonders in giving a little more character to what was a very hopeless building, but the illustration seems to us to obscure rather than emphasise the excellent character of their work. Compare the effects of Nos. 150 and 152, hung side by side. In the latter we have a view which has not only some charm of tone, but a favourable emphasis of a good bit of building design. In the former we have as dull a show as could have been produced. No. 191 is quite a picture, but No. 151 does not, we are sure, suggest what is probably in its setting quite a pleasant little house. One of the most interesting frames is that of the interior of Hay's Wharf, which consists of daintily drawn view, sections, and elevations of Mr. Goodhart Rendel's designs. Amongst the more striking drawings are elevations of Kensington Cemetery Chapel, by Messrs. Knapp-Fisher, Powell and Russell (148); Messrs. Aston Webb and Son's excellent Malvern College Memorial Reading Room (202); the Ulster Parliament Hall, by Mr. Arnold Thornely (80); Messrs. Mewès and Davis' Westminster Bank (83); a street frontage, the extension of College of Surgeons, Mr. E. C. Frere (85); a charming grey drawing of a house by Mr. Hepworth (13); a good water-colour view of a house by Mr. W. T. Benslyn (15); two excellently tinted interiors (No. 52) of Church of St. Alphage, Hendon, by Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon-Spain, and No. 57, Gorton Church, by Mr. W. J. Tapper, A.R.A.; and a nicely toned interior of the staircase at Hay's Wharf, by Mr. H. Goodhart-Rendel. A good deal of domestic work is shown which would take long to particularise, but we may note a nicely proportioned cottage group (42) by Messrs. Powys and MacGregor; two good houses (38 and 40), by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A.; No. 23, a good quiet garden front, by Messrs. Baillie Scott and Beresford; a bungalow at Leek (19), by Messrs. Longden and Venables; No. 100, a photograph of a house at Holmbury St. Mary, by Mr. Oliver Hill; 182, a very pleasing pair of cottages, by F. Frank Hawkes; and No. 180, Manor Cottage, by Messrs. Hornblower and Thorp.

Ecclesiastical work is not very strikingly represented. A little water-colour shows a characteristic Church at Hubli, Bombay, by Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge. The list of others is as follows:—The First Church of Christ Scientist, Southport, by W. Braxton Sinclair (No. 3); Church of St. Michael and St. George, Castleton, and Church of St. Mary, Nunthorpe, by Messrs. Temple Moore and Moore (No. 8); St. Peter's Chapel, Horsham, by Mr. J. Ernest Franck (No. 12); Eton College Memorial Chapel, by Messrs. Wratten and Godfrey (No. 20); Church at Ruislip, by Mr. A. S. G. Butler (No. 21); Holy Trinity Church Hall, Hounslow, by Mr. Cyril A. Farey (No. 22); Eleventh Church of Christ Scientist, by Mr. Oswald P. Milne (No. 26); New Church, Beddington, by Mr. H. P. Burke Downing (No. 56) St. Columba's Church, Scarborough, by Messrs. Temple, Moore and Moore (No. 62); St. Dunstan's Church, Woking, by Messrs. E. Goldie and Son and G. R. G. Topham (No. 69); Straits Chinese Presbyterian Church, Singapore, by M C. T. Murray (No. 94); Parish C Methil, Fife, by Mr. R. Fairlie, A. (No. 105); St. Paul's Church, East H Mr. Chas. Spooner (No. 106); St. An Church, Walthamstow (Altar, etc. Messrs. Hoare and Wheeler (No. 107); Weigh House Church Reredos, by M E. Henderson (No. 119); Font Cover Mary's, Hadleigh, by Mr. Chas. S (No. 125); Church of St. George, Cros Major H. C. Corlette (No. 132); Chu the English Martyrs, Sparkhill, Birmi by Messrs. Sandy and Norris (No. Second Church of Christ Scientist, (by Sir John Burnet, R.A. and Partner 140 and 142); Church of St. John, Ro by Messrs. Sandy and Norris (No. Church of St. Paul, Ashby, by Majo lette (No. 178); St. Michael's Church screen, Camberley, by Mr. E. E. B. C (No. 184); Eleventh Church of Christ tist (interior by Mr. Oswald P. Milne 185); Church of St. Francis, Barry, T. Alwyn Lloyd (No. 186); Second Ch Christ Scientist (rostrum and screen), John Burnet and Partners (Nos. 187 an St. Andrew's Church, Ilford, by Sir H Baker, A.R.A. (No. 189); Holy Church Hall, Hounslow, by Mr. C Farey (No. 191).

Of other subjects, a good photograph the new entrance hall (Merchant Tayl Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.—a pleasa nified piece. Sir Reginald's other co tion shows the Rest House for mi Hucknall, a very nicely proportioned b as seen through the entrance gates. G. Newton is fortunate in his photog the upper level of the Marlborough Memorial Hall, which has an agreeabl of space and dignity. There are sever exhibits grouped round here—the e church by Major Corlette, a good, d bit from the Friends' House in Eustor by Mr. H. Lidbetter, and the new Fore Gallery at Millbank, by Messrs. R Walker and Jenkins; Messrs. Adshe Ramsey's Worthing Pier Pavilion (is shown in a thin water-colour which hardly does justice to the this is certainly a point of view will be obtained, but if it is it surely might be more pleasant ployed. An effective photograph shows a good result in an altered ol by Messrs. Hayward and Maynard. sparkling photographs of the Unive Al il Beit, Bagdad, by Mr. J. M. suggest a clever treatment of an orien ject. The new College rooms for Christi, Oxford, promise well—a goo water-colour view; and the same may of a little chapel at Horsham (No. 12 Ernest Franck.

OBITUARY

Mr. Frederick Ernest Crutchley, A.

It is with regret that we record th of Mr. Frederick Ernest Cr A.R.I.B.A., who died early on T morning of last week in Charing Cr pital, after a fall from premises in Street, Piccadilly, the day before Crutchley, who was 38 years of age, ing school worked during 1905 un Taliesin Rees, and then for the ne years took the architectural certifica at Liverpool University, obtaining a certificate. From 1909 to 1911, he w assistant to Messrs. Adams and Hold ing them to take up a post with Mr. Flockhart, from whom he went, to Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and In the years 1911-1913, he attended classes at the University of London. been described by one who knew h careful and painstaking draughtsma man of great personal charm of man was admitted an Associate of the in 1920.



The Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, S.W.: Auditorium

Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

AMERICAN APARTMENT HOUSES.—XVI

By F. E. BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

The transient condition which pertains to American life also pertains to buildings. Works which last more than fifty years are often unnecessary and sometimes unwanted. If a building functions for 20 years in the capacity for which it was built, the owners are reasonably satisfied. The problem is to construct so that the building may be readily changed for use in another way.

Certain fundamental conditions have an important bearing on plans. Daylight in New York is more intense, owing to the greater elevation of the sun; shadows cast by buildings are not so long; the atmosphere is much drier than in England, and it is comparatively free from smoke. As a result, corridors and internal lobbies, lighted only by borrowed lights, are tolerated, and the absence of ventilating lobbies to the bathrooms and toilettes is not considered objectionable.

The standard of living is another factor reflected in the planning. Generally speaking, this standard can be said to be twice as high as that of Europe. This fact and the dryness of the atmosphere account for the greater demand for bathrooms than in England. For the same reasons, among others, the highest floors of an apartment building are considered more desirable than the lower ones. Ideas of natural lighting, ventilation, heating, equipment of the kitchen and food storage, again differ from the English ideas mainly because of the difference of climate.

Owing to the similarity of buildings and the concise building laws, the method by which plans are worked out is much the same. Starting, in the first place, with this idea assumed, I particularly asked architects the question, "How do you approach the problem of planning a typical floor?" Some architects were not quite sure how they did it, but some, on the other hand, were quite certain. From the notes I made I was able to arrive at an average method adopted. This is it:—

Planning the Typical Floor.

1. Consider the locality and the kind of accommodation required.
2. Roughly determine the number of rooms per lot of 25 ft. by 100 ft. Average is 5½; maximum, 7.
3. Lay down the shape of the block. The factors which decide the main outline of this block are:—
   (*a*) Height of the building.
   (*b*) Location and size of yards and courts.
   (*c*) Location of building plot—either on corner of a street and avenue or an inside lot on the street.
4. Determine the number of flats and their rough division.
5. Divide each flat into three portions—living, sleeping and service—so that each one communicates with the other two.
6. Lay down stairways. Each apartment must have two stairway exits—one with natural light. It is economical to have the other with natural light also.
7. Lay down lifts.
8. Lay down kitchens.
9. Lay down dining-rooms. (They are least important for daylight.)
10. Lay down living-rooms.
11. Lay down bedrooms. Give them south aspect as far as possible.
12. Lay down baths, pantries, foyers, maids' rooms, etc. Maids' portion of the house must have complete separation from the masters'.
13. The steelwork design comes after the planning. Just put the stanchions in the corners of the rooms.
14. Make alternative plans and compare total floor space provided by each.
15. If the plan is an unsymmetrical shape, make the block plan symmetrical to the nearest actual form, design the apartments, and then twist the whole thing back to the original block plan.

A plan largely depends on the disposition of lifts, and the tendency is to place them together. A good plan for a large number of small flats is feasible if proper light can be obtained in the public hall leading from stairs and lift to these apartments. One lift should not serve more than four flats on one floor. A good plan, like every other kind of good plan, will always look simple and will need very little or no explanation. Difficulties in planning increase with the decrease in size of the flats and with the increase of the number of flats per floor. Rarely more than 75 per cent. of ground is ever covered on corner lots, as it is found beyond that the dark areas become excessive.

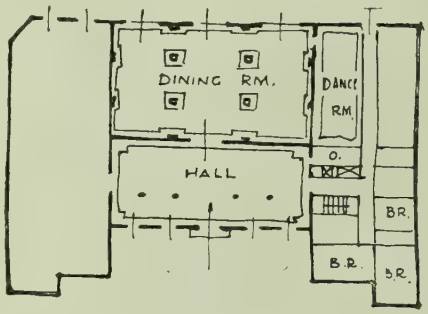
As a last note, I should like to draw attention to the Sheraton Apartment Hotel, Boston, Mass., which is illustrated this week. The architects are Messrs. Strickland, Blodget and Law, of Boston. Although this building is not a block of flats, but an apartment hotel, there are many points of value about it for the designer of flats to notice, and it is in many ways a very good example of the sort of thing, I think, we might reasonably have in England were t laws but revised to make it possible. T elevation and the interior decoration are e cellently designed, and the architec admitted their indebtedness to Mr. Ramse book, "Late Georgian Houses," in prepari them.

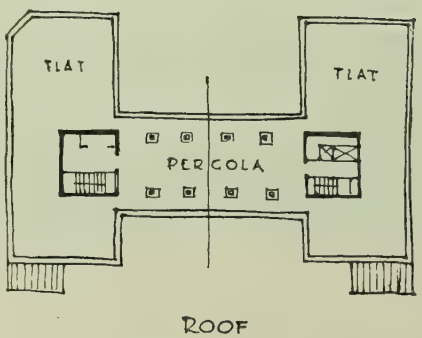
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References.—The author will gladly furn any further information which he posses on the subject of these articles or show wo ing drawings of works executed in Amer to anybody who communicates with him 26, Eaton Terrace, Sloane Square, S.W.1.

(*Concluded.*)







The "Sheraton," Boston, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professi and other matters of interest to our readers, it must understood that we do not necessarily endorse the rema of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will expr their views as briefly as possible.]

Acquisition of Chiswick House and Groun

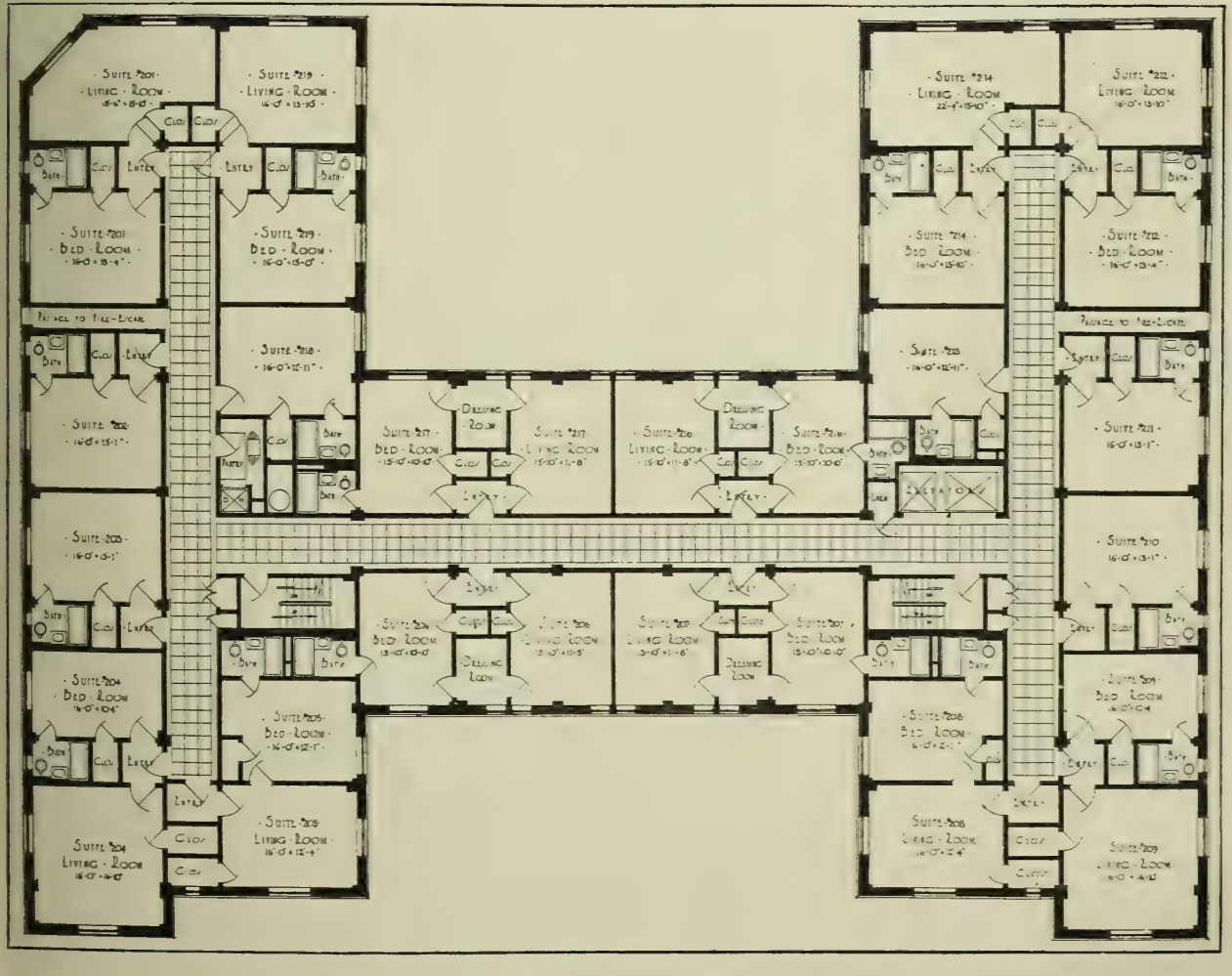
Sir,—I welcome the challenge which H. N. Sherwin-White, of Grove-park, valiantly published in your last issue, beca an opportunity is afforded me to furnish furt facts which will enable your readers to ju the rightness of the conclusions expressed my letter in "The Builder" of the 1st in It is true that nine years ago I did my b to frustrate the erection of vast gasworks on Duke's Meadows skirting the Thames. I not in the least desirous of seeing an elec city generating station added to the railw line and soapworks coming in the near futu on the other side. All factories are objecti able, but in this case the position has vas changed owing to the chance of obtaining Ch wick House and its splendid gardens. T site in question is incomparable, out of t way and relatively unimportant.

Your correspondent wonders what pois has inoculated me since I so successfully fou the Gas Company in 1918; moreover, my s gestions now, he says, are ludicrous. The f lowing particulars will conclusively show abortive scheme advocated by my crit backed by his Grove Park neighbours. Th seem to overlook the fact that residents the abouts only form a small part of the 50,(population of Chiswick. Their Barnes s porters, by way of the bridge can almost imm diately reach the sports grounds and play fields on the Duke's Meadows, whereas majority of Chiswick people have to trave long journey by bus or walk miles to en what they have paid for. The community Grove Park suffers from no such disabili being close by. The gardens and park-l grounds in which Chiswick House stands situated in the centre of the parish and, already explained, are readily reached from High-road.

No one for a moment supposes that Chisw can secure this magnificent property nothing. The position, briefly, is this: T Chiswick Council have an agreement with firm, the effect of which is that as rega 30 acres of the Duke's Meadows land, company is under contract on paying sum of £1,500 per acre as they take the la to remove the sand and gravel over a per of 15 years, and hand back the land to Council properly filled up with suitable ma rial, when it will be the Council's work lay out the land as playing-fields. The r agreement with the Electricity Autho provides for the authority taking their acres, subject to the existing agreement w the firm in question, which in effect me that the authority have to make terms w the firm in respect of about 30 acres wh overlap the electricity lands. On these te the Electricity Authority will hand o Chiswick House, as I have previou explained.

Mr. Sherwin-White contends, in accorda with the Barnes idea, that the Chisw Council are losing £45,000, that being sum they otherwise would have obtained a





The "Sheraton" Apartment Hotel, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. STRICKLAND, BLODGET & LAW, Architects.

I

later date from the firm in respect to 30 acres. Those who argue thus say in effect: "Retain your land and get your £45,000, and Barnes, or some other body, possibly the county, will find the remaining £15,000 to buy Chiswick House." Barnes, however, does not appear to have yet made any such definite proposal, and in the meantime the purchase money has gone up to £65,000.

The fallacy of Mr. Sherwin-White's proposal is that while the £65,000 needed to secure Chiswick House is wanted at once, the £45,000 would arrive gradually over a period of twelve years, coming in deferred payments, totally ignoring meanwhile the question of the existing mortgage on the lands. This explanation amply justifies my letter ignoring this unworkable alternative previously discarded. My answer is that I described correctly the best solution of the problem as at present advised. The Chiswick Civic Association, among others, wrote to congratulate me upon my impartial communication published to support the Chiswick Council proposals and the wise intention to accept forthwith the Duke of Devonshire's preferential offer for the acquisition of Chiswick House and grounds. That alone is the object which I have in view, and the more the project is discussed the more unanimous will be the verdict in favour of the Council's programme.

MAURICE B. ADAMS.

Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.4.

Inferior Housing Design.

SIR,—Your editorial declaims against our inveterate civic untidiness—chiefly in the matter of hoardings and petrol pumps—and calls upon every architect to protest against these things, but how are such protests to be made effective? The mass of the people who constitute "public opinion" are quite indifferent, and the civic authorities are often themselves offenders.

It seems amazing, for instance, that a well-known country Corporation, possessing a rich architectural heritage, could be content to leave the design of its new houses to the tender mercies of any builder who would undertake to erect them at a low enough price, yet such is the case, and that is not all of the deplorable story. The local newspapers report that, being unable to secure suitable plans and tenders for more than a few out of the total number of houses required, the Town Council evolved designs which, upon being submitted to the Ministry of Health, failed to satisfy even the minimum standard of that Department, and were, in consequence, rejected.

If, as is urged, local authorities are vested with powers to adjudicate upon questions of design, what can be hoped for from those bodies which exhibit a lamentable failure to keep their own houses in order? This is a matter upon which you may well give a lead, for it seems hopeless to found Societies and pass Acts of Parliament to preserve picturesque old cottages if, for every one so preserved, dozens of vulgar, pretentious cottages are put up at the instance of those who should be concerned to raise and not debase the currency of architecture.

"LIRIBUS."

Peterborough Cathedral Restorations.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have promised to give another £1,000 to Peterborough Cathedral Restoration Fund, to be paid by instalments as the work proceeds.

New A.R.A.'s.

Mr. Henry Rushbury (engraver) and Mr. E. Guy Dawber (architect) have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts. Mr. Rushbury was born in 1889 at Harborne, near Birmingham, and is best known outside the range of connoisseurs by the drawings and paintings he did in war-time for the Imperial War Museum. An account of Mr. Guy Dawber's work and career is given in a note on page 674.

THE CARLTON THEATRE HAYMARKET

This theatre, which was opened on Wednesday last, and which we illustrate this week, is somewhat reminiscent in its foyer and lobbies of the work of the brothers Adam. The size of the site called for exceptional planning on the part of the architect, since vestibule, theatre, 49-foot stage and dressing-room block had all to be compressed into the site-depth. A feature of the theatre is that it has no gallery. There is a royal dress circle, and above it the balcony tier, at the back of which is a parterre. The seating in all parts is luxurious, and a perfect view on to the stage can be obtained from any seat in the house. There are slightly under 1,200 seats, all of which are centred to the centre of the stage. The acoustics of the theatre are well-nigh perfect, it being possible to converse in normal-speaking tones from the top seat of the balcony to the stage. A notable feature of this theatre is the ventilation. This has been carried out on a new system, the intakes being at the top and the exhausts being placed round the theatre at ground level. By this system it is possible, we believe, to control temperatures almost to a degree. There is also a most efficient refrigeration system. By means of these systems the normal temperatures and humidity may be maintained.

The stage lighting is novel and up to date. There is also a Schwabe cyclorama installation.

The decoration is rich, and designed for comfort. This is specially noticeable in the Royal Circle, where there are but four rows of seats—all deep and padded well-seats—with 3 ft. 6 in. space between each row, thus ensuring adequate leg-room. The general treatment of foyers and vestibule is in pale gold flecked with silver, and this is carried on in the auditorium, which is panelled in dark oak colouring, giving added warmth and intimacy. The seating is in maroon, which provides relief to the pale cream stage-opening. There is an attractive and yet unostentatious frieze round the theatre, while the electric light chandeliers, wall-lights, etc., are the work of various French designers.

The theatre, as a whole, is a notable achievement in the combination of comfort, style and utility. Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, in association with Mr. S. Beverley. They have received the co-operation of Major C. H. Bell, O.B.E., consulting engineer. A tribute to Messrs. Arthur Vigor, Ltd., of 25, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, who carried out the general contract, is the fact that the theatre was built in the record time of 12 months. Among the principal sub-contracts were :—

Steelwork : Moreland Hayne and Co., Ltd.; Stone: Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Co.; Lifts: Waygood-Otis, Ltd.; Asphalte: F. Faldo and Co., Ltd.; Electrical Work: General Electric Co., Ltd., and Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.; Marble Work: Fenning and Co., Ltd.; Interior Decorations: G. Jackson and Sons, Ltd.; Metal Lathing: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.; Wood Block Floors: Acmé Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd.; Concrete Staircases: F. Bradford and Co., Ltd.; Air Conditioning: Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd.; Fire Sprinklers: Mather and Platt, Ltd.; Vacuum Cleaners: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd.; Furnishing: Waring and Gillow, Ltd.; Ironwork: Comyn, Ching and Co., Ltd.; Heating: Young, Austen and Young.

A War Memorial.

The unveiling and dedication of Messrs. Waygood-Otis's, Ltd., memorial to those of their employees who gave their lives in the Great War, took place at their Falmouth-road works on April 2. The dedication service was conducted by the Lord Bishop of Woolwich.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *April* 29.

Town Planning Institute.—Professor S. Adshead on "Replanning Bloomsbury" 6 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Discussion "The Housing (Rural Workers) Act," Messrs. C. E. Tangye, H. B. Mapleton, a A. J. Redfern. At Guildhall, Exet 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, *April* 30.

Institution of Structural Engineers (Sou Western Counties Branch). — Annu General Meeting, Dinner and Dance, Devonport.

London Society.—Visit to Foyle's Bo Stores, 121, Charing Cross-road, W.C 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, *May* 2.

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. J. W. Walsh on "Measurement of Light (2) 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, *May* 3.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Mr. Forrest on "Some Recent Services Metallurgy to Engineering." 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 4.

Association of Architects, Surveyors a Technical Assistants.—Visit to Mess: Walker and Parker's Lead Mills, 63, B vedere-road, S.E. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers.—M F. Wilkinson on "House Refuse Collecti and Disposal." 6 p.m.

Builders' Clerks' Benevolent Institutio —Annual Dinner at King's Hall, Holbo Restaurant, W.C. 6.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, *May* 5.

National Housing and Town Planni Council.—Annual Conferences of Lo Authorities in England and Wales. Town Hall, Leeds. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, *May* 6.

Institution of Structural Engineers Joint Meeting with the Societe Ingenieurs Civils de France. Monsieur Trocquer, Past Minister for Public Wo (France), on "Engineering Features of Channel Tunnel." (In French.) 6 p.m.

London Society.—Annual Dinner, at Ho Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C 7.45 p.m.

April 29; *May* 3 *and* 5.

University of London.—Professor J. Vogel on "Development of Ornament Indian Art." At School of Orien Studies, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2. 5.30 p

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN-PLANNI ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Garden Cities and To Planning Association, now on a tour in South of England, visited Southampton Monday last. In the morning local hous schemes were inspected, and on Wednesda tour was made of the Southampton Docks the site of the proposed extension works by invitation of Mr. G. R. Newcombe, the dep docks and marine manager of the South Railway. On Monday evening a discussion the "Commercial Development of the Ha shire Coast" was opened by Mr. B. Townroe, who stated that the Southern R way had made Southampton a great port a national asset. A docks extension and reclamation scheme was now being carr out at an estimated cost of over £13,000.(These extensions of the western shores mi well revolutionise the coast of Hampshire, would inevitably bring about considerable dustrial developments. Southampton was ticularly rich in the beauty of its surroundir and that the Corporation and the local C Society recognised that wise planning essential. Among the questions that had be considered was the control of the grow industrial area. By proper planning the factories and warehouses could be so pla that they would be convenient to the do The mistakes made in London, where ev day innumerable lorries carried raw mater from the docks to factories miles away, m well be avoided.

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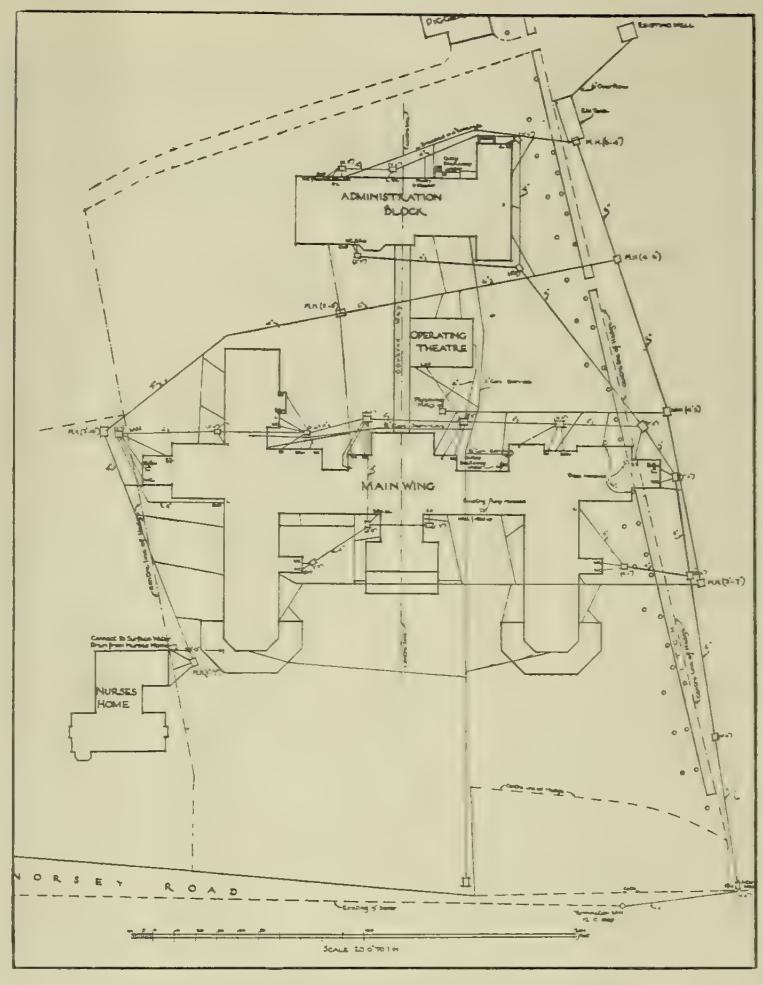
ILLUSTRATIONS

St. John's Church, Rochdale, Lancs.

is church stands in an open site immely opposite Rochdale Station, on one r of the main square. The general contion is of concrete stanchions carried dly up from the massed foundations under four piers supporting the dome. These hions form a monolithic mass over the span of the dome, which is carried on four entives. The thickness of the dome at the is 4½ in. only, increasing to 5 in. at the ch. The building is faced with local ed brick, small size, with white mortar ing and Empire Portland stone dress- The structural part of the work was ed out under the supervision of Mr. G. ard Geen, A.M.Inst.C.E., of London, also acted in the capacity of consultant neer for this portion of the work. The cost of the building was just over 000, which represents a very low cost cubic foot.

e architect responsible for the design erection of the work was Mr. E. Bower is, F.R.I.B.A., of the firm of Messrs. Hill, y and Norris, of London, Stafford and chester.

e general contractors for the site work, dations, brickwork and general finish- were Messrs. R. and T. Howarth, of dale, and the following were sub-conors :—Couzens and Akers, Ltd., Birham, heating; H. Pratt, Ltd., Birming- electric light; Jos. F. Ebner, wood floors; J. H. Walker, West Bromwich, ed lights and stained glass windows; J. Gibbons, Wolverhampton, door furniture, boundary railings, etc.; the Empire Store Co., London, stone dressings; J. Ashton-Floyd, Manchester, architectural carving.



New Infirmary, Billericay Union Workhouse : Site and Drainage Plan.

Temple Bar Telephone Exchange.

This building stands on a site in a part of Russell-street, Covent-garden, which is so situated that an obtuse bend occurs in an awkward position in the frontage. The building has been designed to include shops for letting, and has a certain amount of space on the upper floors which is surplus to immediate requirements, but will be let for the present. The treatment of the elevation in four similar groups of windows having the central window in each group emphasised by flanking columns on corbels—one such group being on one side of the bend and the other three on the other—developed from considerations as to the form of frontage and the narrowness of the street.

The general contractors were Messrs. A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., 74, Earl's Court-road, W.8, who completed the job, we understand, in three months under contract time. The materials used are red bricks supplied by Messrs. S. E. Collier, Ltd., Reading, the bricks being of the narrow form, built five courses to the foot, combined with Portland stone worked by Mr. C. W. Courtney, of Putney Bridge. The steel casements were supplied by Messrs. Williams & Williams, of Chester, and the cast-iron balconies and gate to the yard entrance by the Birmingham Guild, Ltd. The steel frame was carried out by Messrs. Dorman Long & Co.

The architect was Mr. John H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A., of H.M. Office of Works.



New Infirmary, Billericay Union Workhouse : Administration Block.
Mr. Hugo Bird, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Other Illustrations.

We publish this week reproductions of a number of the exhibits at the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture, now being held at 9, Conduit-street, of which a notice is given on page 678. The subjects include "Stowell Hill," a characteristic house by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A.; St. Andrew's Church, Ilford, by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.; and some illustrations of models, given on our Notes pages. We also include some subjects from the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition.

The Carlton Theatre.

A description of this new theatre, of which Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, is given on page 682.

Billericay Union Hospital.

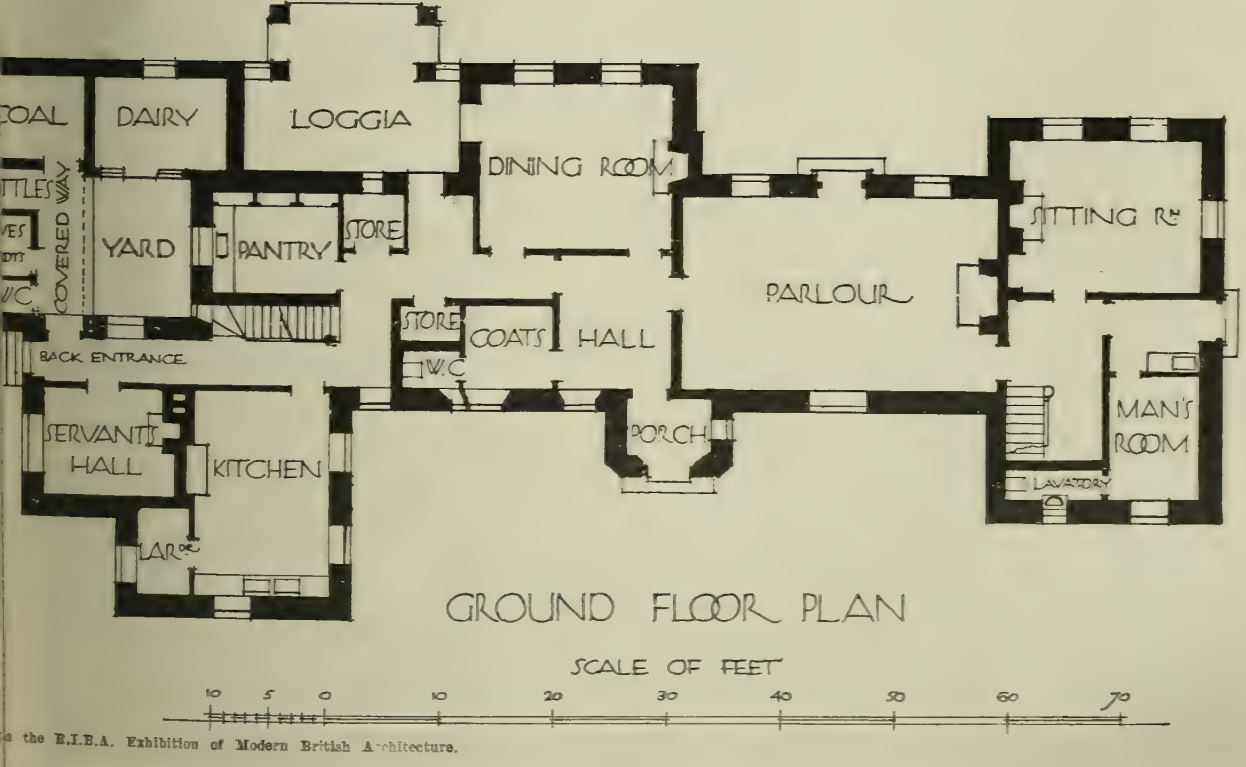
A description of this work is given on page 700.

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The Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, S.W.: The Foyer





to the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

"Stowell Hill," Templecombe.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

"Stowell Hill," Templecombe.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

St. Andrew's Church, Ilford.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

St. Andrew's Church, Ilford: The Apse.

SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

St. Andrew's Church, Ilford : The Chancel.

Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

St. John's Church, Rochdale.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Hill, Sandy & Norris), Architect.



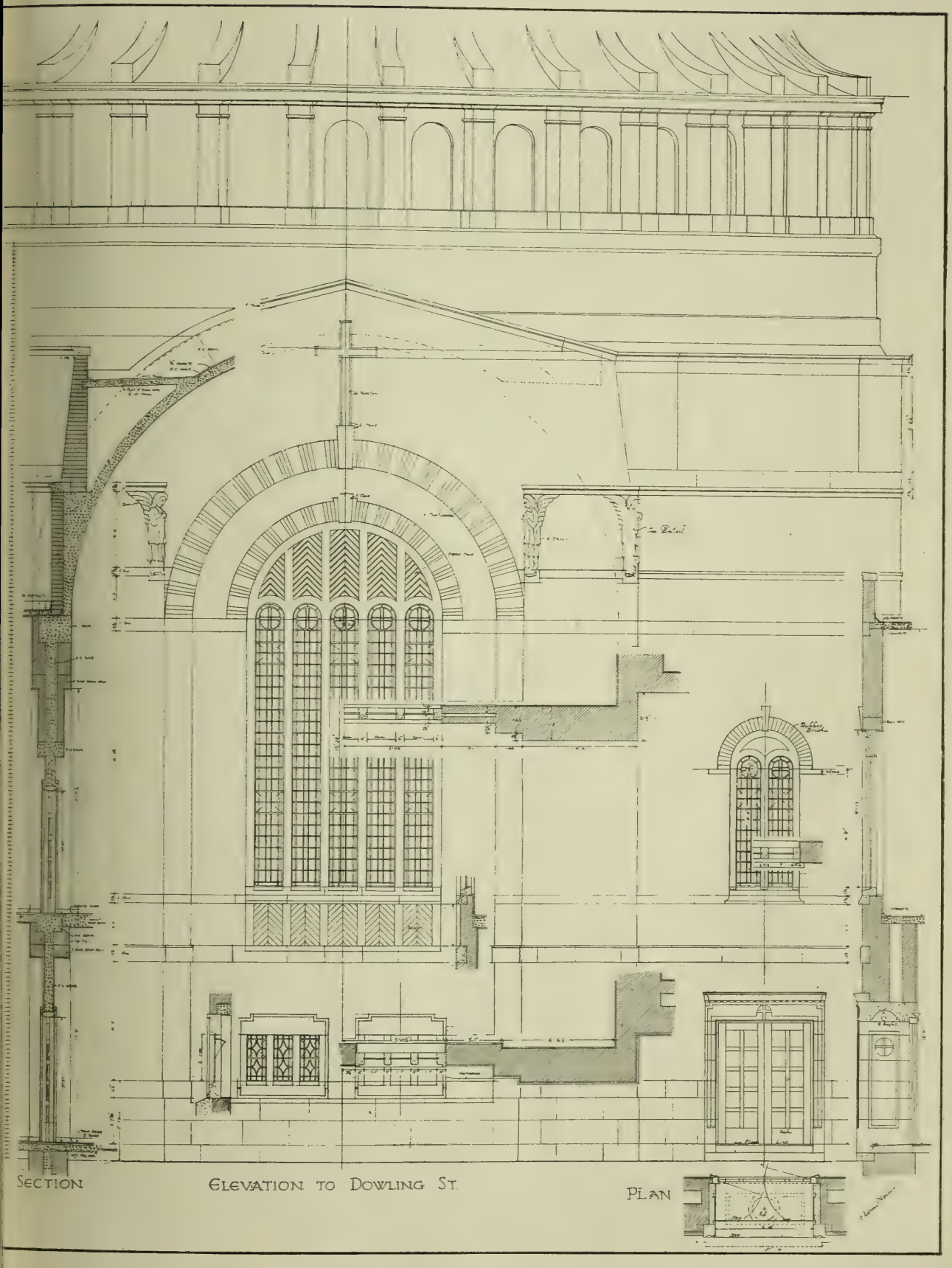
St. John's Church, Rochdale: Interior View from Entrance Porch.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Hill, Sandy & Norris), Architect



St. John's Church, Rochdale ; View of Sanctuary.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Hill, Sandy & Norris), Architect.



St. John's Church, Rochdale.

Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Hill, Sandy & Norris), Architect.

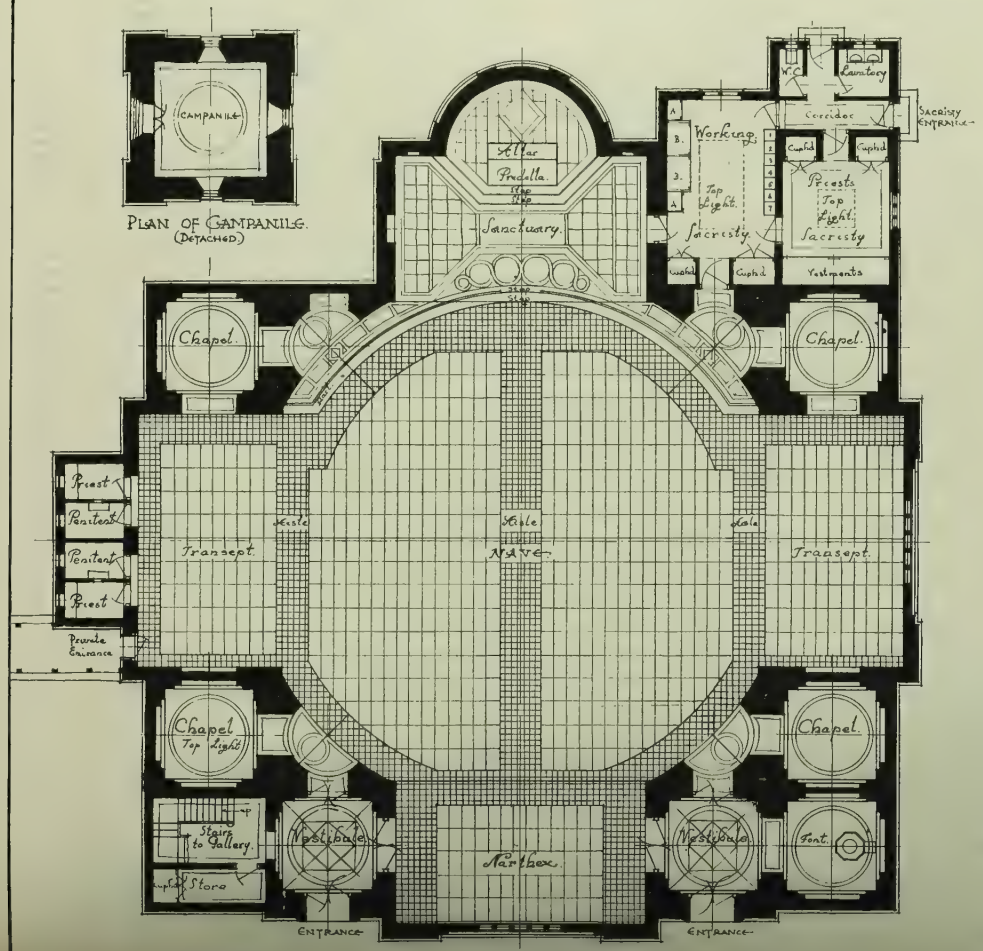
SKETCH PLAN & ELEVATION OF PROPOSED NEW CHURCH

ST JOHNS CHURCH ROCHDALE.

FOR THE VERY REV CANON H. CHIPP R.D.

HILL SANDY AND NORRIS ARCHITECTS MANCHESTER BIRMINGHAM & STAFFORD.

The Domes and General Construction will be carried out in Ferro Concrete with an infilling of brickwork. The Interior to be finished with Plain Plaster run with a wooden Float. The Exterior Facing to be 2½" Wire Cut bricks with dressings where shewn of Empire Portland Stone. Diameter of Dome is Sixty eight Feet.





JANUARY 1923

St. John's Church, Rochdale.



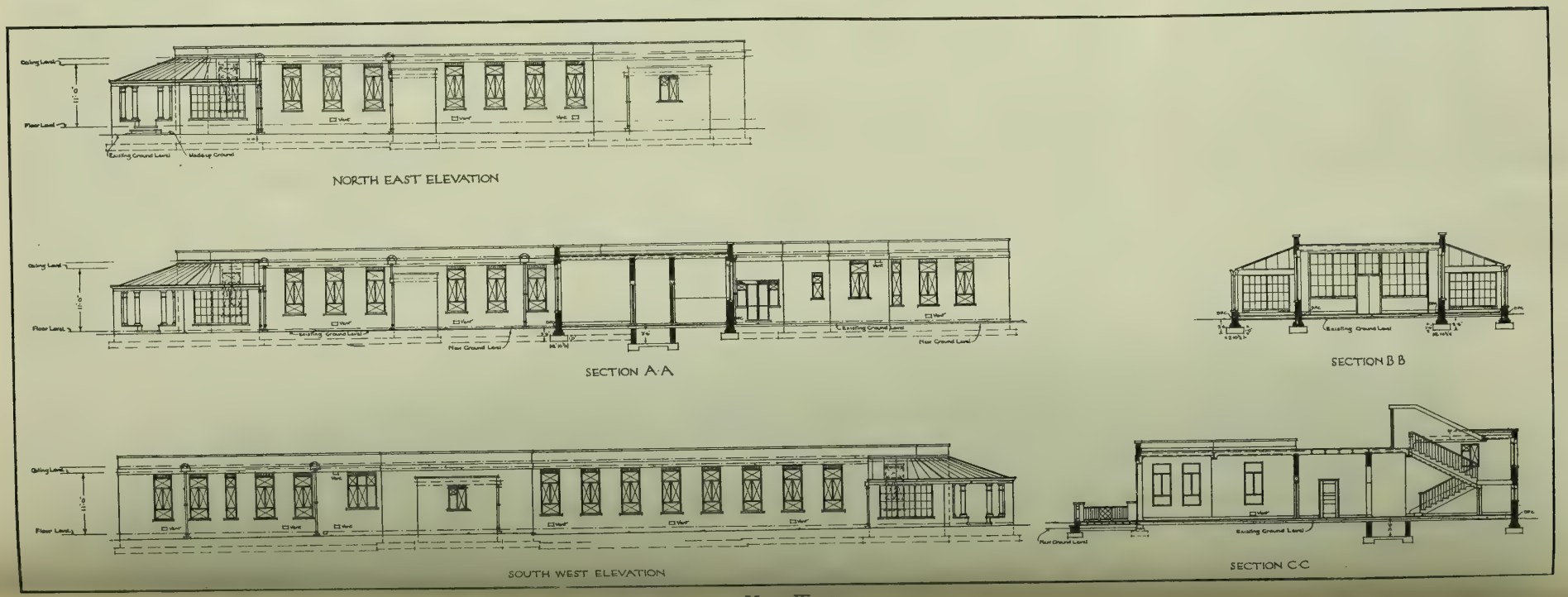


From the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition.

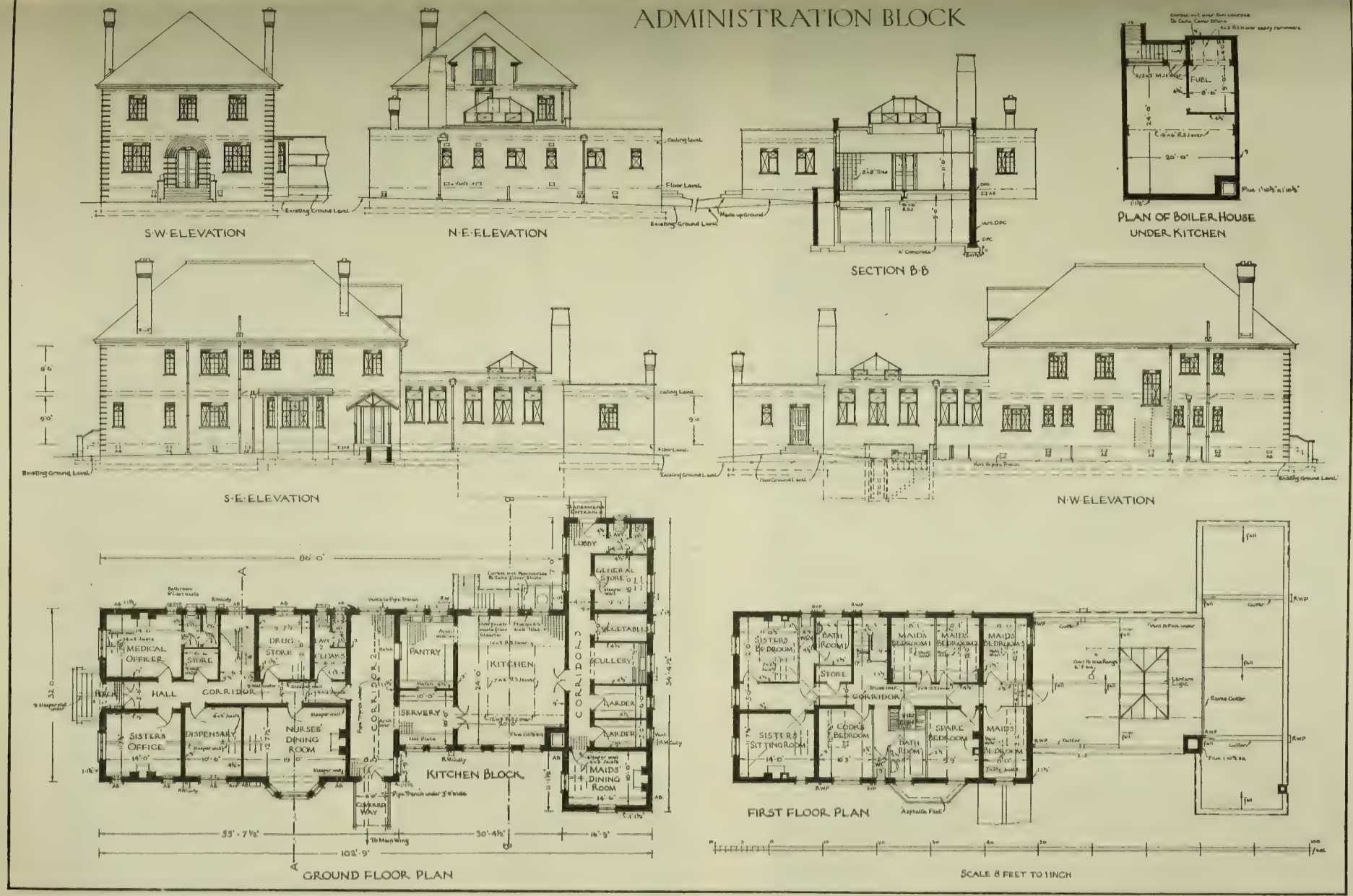
"Balmadies," Colinton. Mr. Matthew M. Ochterlony, Architect.



MAIN WING, SOUTH FRONT.



MAIN WING.



New Infirmary, Billericay Union Workhouse: Administration Block.

Mr. Hugo R. Bird, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



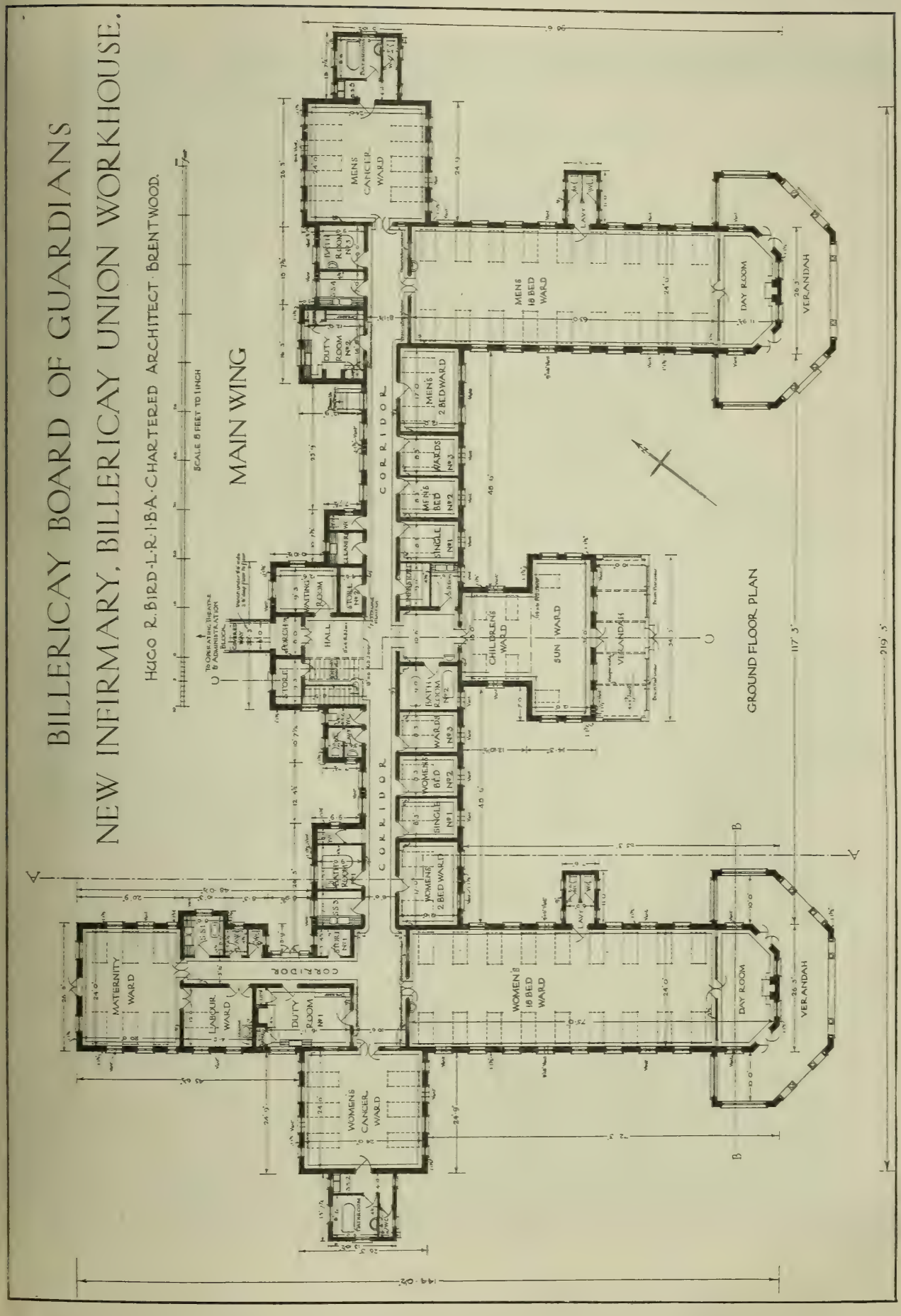
Eighteen-Bed Women's Ward.



Maternity Ward.

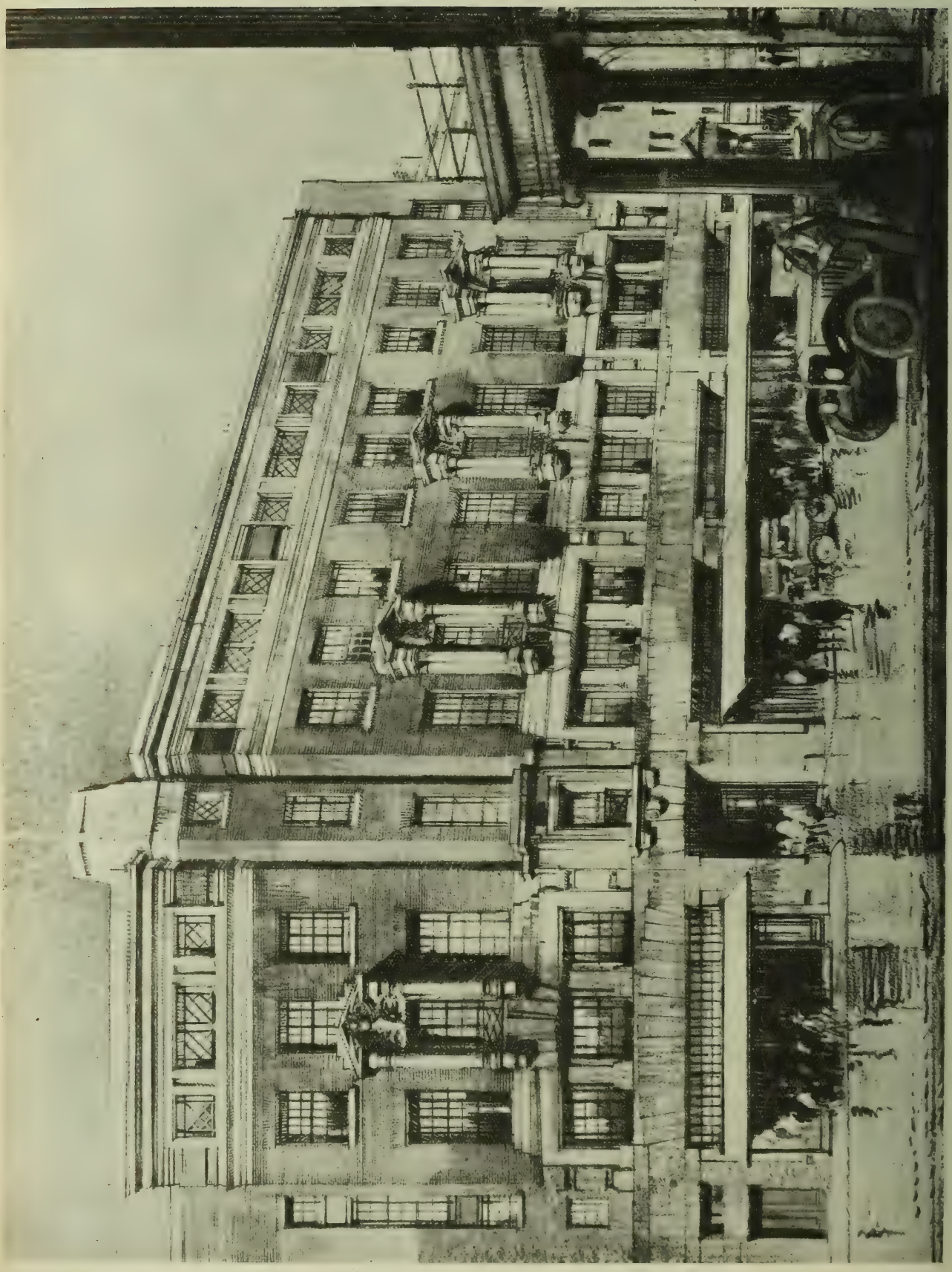
New Infirmary, Billericay Union Workhouse.

Mr. Hugo R. Bird, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Infirmary, Billericay Union Workhouse.

Mr. Hugo R. Bird, L.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Temple Bar Telephone Exchange, Russell Street, Covent Garden.

From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

RCHITECTURE AT THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY

By BENVENUTO BRUNELLESCHI.

othing great or true in building to have been invented in the sense lfully designed. Beauty seems to be t as happiness to conduct—it should by the way, it will not yield itself rect attacks."—Lethaby.

eauty is not a question of taste, but ertainable fact."—Sir Edwin Lutyens.

itus considered that "Morality, and se moves in a circle." This is in a true of architecture, and the begin- and end of the circle might be termed principles. Post war economies have d this age back to first principles, and dly there are signs that our national tecture is rising to a purer and higher through adversity. We hear much among laymen of the decadence of the tecture and art of our age, but is the in keeping in touch with the modern tion as expressed in the finest works r age? Does he realise that we have thedral, one third of which is already which will exceed St. Paul's, by one in area, and will be the fourth largest h in the world when it is finished? he examined and considered our great ess premises and stores which rival andeur and design the great works of n and Renaissance times?

e place of honour in the architectural at the Royal Scottish Academy is this year to Messrs. Sir John Burnet, am, Anderson, Probst and White's ing of the central entrance to Messrs. idge and Co.'s premises in Oxford t, London. This fine drawing by Gordon Holt dwarfs everything else in oom. The drawing is 7 ft. 6 in. long ft. high, and is to a scale of eight feet he inch. The design, of a typical etesque Renaissance type, shows a age to Oxford Street of over 500 ft., a roof line about 115 ft. above street The centre block rises to a height out 160 ft., and from this block a tower, over 50 ft. square, rises to a t of over 400 ft. A Composite Renais- order runs through the first, second third floors, and is about 40 ft. high. fourth floor is contained in the en- ture. The fifth and sixth floors are ack with roof garden in front. The n is symmetrical on the vertical axis. the scale is well preserved throughout vhole composition.

lging by this design one might be ed for thinking that this is indeed the n age of commerce. While eclectic in l the composition and arrangement of is essentially modern. The archi- are to be congratulated on their fear- handling of big stuff, and Mr. Gordon has done full justice to the design is thoroughly realised draughtsman- and his skilful handling of the sepia chrome washes in which the drawing ndered. It is unlikely that the great will ever be built, and in any case doubtful if it in any way expresses the of the building. It suggests rather town hall of a great Renaissance The tower is finished with a pyramid roof which supports a quadriga o. At a height of 400 ft. would this ise or effective? The upper stage of ower is surrounded by an Ionic colon- and figures. Would these figures be uch value at this height? There is sculpture throughout the design h is happily placed, and adds much e beauty and completeness of the work. truly a great achievement, and ranks as a sample of modern commercial tecture

erpool Cathedral, by Sir Giles Gilbert , is illustrated by three drawings; ex- r view showing proposed tower; ior, view of choir; and exterior, show- ing completed scheme. In these three drawings Mr. T. Raffles Davison, with all his usual care and fidelity, gives us a realistic representation of what has been done and what is yet to do. The first two drawings are in pen tinted work, and the general view in pen and wash. This great cathedral marks a new phase in the ecclesiastical work of this country, and when we remember that Sir Giles won this commission in open competition at the age of 21, we need hear no further talk of the decadence of the architecture of our time. 70 years of Gothic revivals preceded it, and these 70 years were not wasted if they prepared the way for this masterpiece. In Liverpool Cathedral we see Gothic set out on Classic lines. It differs entirely from all past Gothic work in that it does not present that multitude of flying buttresses and pinnacles with which most mediæval examples are adorned. Like Lincoln it stands high and clear above the town and in the simplicity of its mass it possesses an almost classic-like appearance. Its importance in the religious life of the country may be realised when it is remembered that since the Reformation only two other cathedrals have been built for the Anglican Church. It is in no sense mere imitative Gothic either in orientation, plan or detail, but in it we seem to find that unity between architecture and the crafts which made mediæval times so notable, and without which nothing truly great can be achieved. Added to this the words of Mr. Manning Robertson may explain the rest. "The Gothic impulse is not to be recaptured by fakes of mediæval details; it is found again in personal contribution to the glory of God in the spirit of devotion." Liverpool Cathedral differs from mediæval churches mainly in this that the west front will not be the most important feature, but the great entrance porches on either side under the great tower. It will be 619 ft. long and 197 ft. wide when completed, and the central tower will rise to a height of over 300 ft. It will be an achievement without parallel in the history of architecture if this great building is completed in the lifetime of the designer.

Sir Robert Lorimer shows many of the full-sized cartoons for stone carving and bronze work for the Scottish National War Memorial. These drawings further dwarf everything in the architectural room. It is somewhat unfortunate that there is no scale drawing of the Memorial showing the relative position of these various details. Seven cartoons in charcoal, designed for carved stone panels, give allegorical representations of Saturn, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Moon, Jupiter,



From the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition.

Building Designed for the Mathematical Department of the Einstein Institute, University of Jerusalem.

By Mr. F. C. Mears, with Professor Patrick Geddes and Mr. B. Chaikin, F.R.I.B.A.

and Mars. The figures are composed in masterly lines and super-imposed on a circular background. They are obviously designed for stone carving, and at a height their simple and vigorous lines should be most effective. They were designed and drawn by Dr. D. Strachan. The five large cartoons by Mr. Morris Meredith Williams show a continuous frieze of modern soldiers with a wreath panel in the centre composed of thorn and laurel and a vertical sword. These are to be reproduced in bronze. All branches of the fighting and auxiliary forces are shown with aeroplane, tank, machine guns and other implements of war. Nurses and V.A.D.s mingle with the procession.

Although lacking the joyous rhythm of the work of Donatello, there is great skill and accomplishment shown in the arrangement and disposition of this multitude of figures, and in the bronze it will gain much by being rendered in terms of planes instead of outline. The realistic representation of modern figures in sculpture and decoration is now being achieved with considerable success by some of our best sculptors, and from a historical point of view must be allowed as justifiable. Obviously such work, if properly carried out, expresses the history and spirit of our own time in a way that no mere symbolic or allegorical work could do. Mr. Meredith Williams is to be congratulated on the unity and interest he has achieved in solving this most difficult problem.

The Bank of England reconstruction by Sir Herbert Baker is illustrated by a water-colour by Mr. P. Hepworth, which is artistic but somewhat sketchy. The difficulties of this problem of reconstruction are apparent in the somewhat detached condition of the circular composite portico at the angle of the building. The upper floors are set back on both fronts in a manner which gives a lack of unity to the design. No plan is shown, but we may assume that this treatment has been necessary to provide sufficient light for the ground floor.

Devonshire House is illustrated by a clever crayon drawing by Mr. J. D. M. Harvey. Messrs. T. Hastings and C. H. Reilly, the architects, seem to have been influenced to some extent by modern American types. The general effect is massive and scholarly.

Mr. James R. Millar shows a water-colour of dining-halls and open-air tea-garden at Bournville, a simple and finely proportioned building in red brick. The general lay-out, with pavilions, is interesting. The drawing by Mr. Cyril A. Farey is in his usual clean, business-like, and distinctive manner.

Mr. Curtis Green shows a perspective of his branch Bank of South America at Bahia. An angle Ionic order runs through the first and second floor. The order seems somewhat heavy to carry nothing but the entablature over.

Messrs. Keppie and Henderson are represented by a design for a new building at Glasgow Cross. A simple and effective Renaissance treatment, with an Ionic order running through the second and third story of the circular angle treatment, surmounted by a dome. This fine pen drawing is unsigned, but is somewhat like the work of Mr. Macgibbon.

The new church, Riddrie, for the Parish of St. Enoch, Hogganfield, is another exhibit by the same firm. The church is solidly designed, with interesting tracery. The composition of the entrance front is interesting. The tower, with small lead spire, is detached from the main block somewhat after the manner of certain churches in East Anglia.

Sir Robert Lorimer shows plan, elevations and sections of the alterations and additions to Castle Fraser, a typical Aberdeenshire castle, with large round tower and buildings surrounding a courtyard.

Mr. H. O. Tarbolton shows photographs of the Chapel of the Resurrection, Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, and details of carved screen woodwork from St. John's Episcopal Church, Greenock. In the former the stone tracery seems rather large in scale, but the calvary is a fine piece of work by Mr. Alfred F. Hardiman. The woodwork in the latter is finely designed and notable in craftsmanship.

"Fullarton" and "Overburn," at Colinton, are two small country houses by Mr. M. M. Ochterlony. They are cleverly planned, and are illustrated by two dainty pen perspectives. "Balmadies," also at Colinton, is a larger country house by Mr M. M. Ochterlony. It is Scotch in type and nicely grouped.

The Institute of Mathematics at the University of Jerusalem, by Mr. F. C. Mears, is illustrated by a delicate water-colour. It is somewhat Romanesque in feeling, and shows Mr. Mears' originality in the handling of detail.

Sir Herbert Baker shows his Memorial to Indian Missing at Neuve Chapelle. The plan shows a flattened circle with two pavilions on the main axis and a column. The names of the missing are place the inside of half the circle, while front half is of open stone trellis wo

Mr. A. N. Paterson shows his design the roundels in coloured cement at Aquarium of the Edinburgh Zoo. The cleverly designed and good colour, but gest rather mosaic or cloisonné than ce

The Red Lion Inn, by Mr. T. Ai Swan, shows a country inn at Dalk The ground story is of stone and the story harled. With modern design Swan has caught something of the q mediæval quality, and it is altogeth happy treatment of a street corner. lion in red cement in the gable is tinctive, and the wrought-iron sign ad the charm of the whole.

Mr. Marshall Mackenzie shows a p perspective of King's College Hall at deen University. The drawing is some feeble, though conscientious, and does do justice to the design.

Mr. C. D. Carus Wilson shows a p graph of his City of Sheffield War M rial. It is of the pedestal and pole



From the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition.

Organ Screen, First Church of Christ Scientist, Edinburgh.

MR. FRANK C. MEARS, Architect.

pedestal is octagonal, with swags and lds of a Renaissance type. Four bronze iers with reversed arms stand above pedestal, which is surmounted by a pole with crown at the top.

Ir. James M'Lachlan shows the accepted gn for new church for Morningside gregationalists at Edinburgh. It is strated by plan, elevations, and sections pencil and daintily coloured. The de- is of a Romanesque type, with a small, ewhat Italian-like belfry. It is a clever scholarly treatment of a problem where has been the usual troublesome factor. t. David's U.F. Church at Kirkintilloch, strated by photographs, is by Messrs. ey Waddell, and Young. The chancel ns overlit and the tracery rather heavy, le the roof treatment is too light in e for the rest of the detail. Most lern Gothic suffers from the lack of ney to carry out the roof as it should done with heavy principles or single or ble hammer-beams. This exhibit we in the Royal Glasgow Institute last r.

he extension to Monkton Parish Church the same firm suffers to some extent by scale of the detail being somewhat large the general scale of the interior. In e cases this defect leads to a quaint ginality, but it is always a risky experi- nt when dealing with otherwise pure les.

Miss Margaret Chilton shows a scale draw- of a double lancet window from the estory of the U.F. Church at Fountain- -road, Edinburgh. It is well composed, mirable in colour, and the figures are ated with Miss Chilton's usual facile terity. She also shows a full-sized oured cartoon for medallion window in Leonard's Church, St. Andrews, which real stained glass in treatment and ries with great effect.

Mr. John R. Sutherland shows a huge wing of the pedigree of Swinton of that dating back to 1336. It is a careful and orious piece of work carried out with at success, and shows Mr. Sutherland's le and comprehensive knowledge of aldry.

Mr. Frank Mears, in a photograph, shows organ screen for the First Church of rist. Scientist, Edinburgh. In it Mr. rs has successfully combined Romanesque l Gothic motifs, preserving the scale and ance in a most charming manner. The ttish Veterans' Cottages at Callander otographs), by Messrs. Stewart and erson, is a fine group based on good ttish domestic lines, and shows this firm's derstanding of the best in national work this kind.

Mr. C. d'O. P. Jackson, sculptor, shows a up of memorial panels, all exhibiting the ndness of his craftsmanship.

Mr. T. A. Swan, in his "Rockfield," he Dingle," and "Dalveen," shows three tographs of small country houses at vidson's Mains, Edinburgh, cleverly com- ed and admirable in treatment. Miss rgaret Chilton, in her scale drawing of lancet windows for Mayfield Parish rch, Edinburgh, combines figure work and aldry most successfully. The scale and ur are excellent. Mr. James A. Morris ws a table-topped tomb of the early 18th tury type. The carving and lettering are ly executed by Mr. A. Carrick.

Mr. C. D. Carus Wilson shows a model a Cenotaph, with an altar table in front, sarcophagus on top. The long vertical s of the composition rather break up simplicity of the design. Two winged res with swords stand at each end of altar table. While scholarly in detail, lacks religious inspiration. A memorial ne in granite by Dr. Douglas Strachan the memory of his father and mother is able for the vigour, simplicity and direct- s of its design and execution. The sub- , which seems to be the Adoration of the gs, seems rather unusual for a private morial. The Virgin and Child are seated the right with three figures, one kneeling and two standing on the left in an attitude of adoration. The modern-like floral canopy which is too large in scale, detracts from the dignity and beauty of an otherwise charming composition. Mr. F. W. Hardie, the sculptor, is to be congratulated on the great feeling and sureness of touch with which he has carried out this piece of work. It is a little gem in the completeness of its execution and feeling.

Mr. J. A. O. Allan shows a bird's-eye watercolour of the Intermediate School at Torry, Aberdeen. It is a one-story building of the latest type of school planning, and shows his cleverness in handling such problems.

Mr. Andrew A. MacCulloch shows a careful pen drawing of detail of stone balcony at Moray House, Cannongate, Edinburgh (1618-28), a typical example of the work of that period in Edinburgh.

Mr. R. Cantley Robertson's design for stained glass of "The Carrying Away to the Tomb" is well designed and harmonious in colour.

Mr. Leslie G. Thomson shows a crayon drawing of the front elevation of a small house at Colinton of the modern suburban type.

It is to be regretted that Sir George Washington Browne, the president, is unrepresented. Mr. John Kinross, Dr. Kelly, Mr. J. B. Dunn, and Reginald Fairlie, members and associates of the Academy, are also unrepresented. We miss also several other regular exhibitors. Whatever the reason, it seems unfortunate that the annual Scottish exhibition should have to depend so largely from contributions from the South. Scottish architects have played their part well in contributing to the evolution of British architecture, and there are many notable young designers and draughtsmen in Scotland. It would be well if the Royal Scottish Academy would devise some method for encouraging these men to work for and support the annual show of the Academy. With men like Burnet and Lorimer in the van, Scotland need not fear the future of architecture.

This exhibition proves that, given sufficient money, modern architects can hold their own with the work of the past. True, education has reduced most things to-day to a matter of intellectual adroitness, but here and there we find distinct evidence of true inspiration and a real understanding of the fact that mere utility is not the end of the architect's business. The vision of beauty for ever gleams on the horizon.

The following notes apply to two of the subjects reproduced with this article.

Building designed for the Mathematical Department of the Einstein Institute, University of Jerusalem.—This design follows Palestinian tradition, and makes use of the hard local limestones which may be had in a variety of colours. The buildings are to stand on the crest of Mount Scopus, northward from the Mount of Olives, and the arcade on the right affords a view towards the plateau of Moab and the trough of the Dead Sea, which lies some 4,000 ft. below the level of the site. The panel over the entrance doorway is based on a decorative development of the Pythagorean Theorem. The building has been designed by Mr. F. C. Mears in association with Prof. Patrick Geddes and Mr. B Chaikin, F.R.I.B.A., of Jerusalem.

Organ Screen in the First Church of Christ Scientist, Edinburgh.—This screen has been placed in a recess provided by Prof. Ramsay Traquair, who designed this church a few years before the war. The simple and spacious character of the interior called for a flat treatment which should suggest a screen rather than a case, and for the same reason large exposed pipes were avoided. The work was carried out in home-grown oak by Messrs. Nathaniel Grieve, and the carving was executed by Mr. T. Good, both of Edinburgh. The architect was Mr. F. C. Mears.

St Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. A. G. White, secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, has forwarded to Canon S. A. Alexander, treasurer of St. Paul's, a contribution to the Cathedral Preservation Fund of £485 12s. 2d., stating that the bulk of it comes from the North-Western district, where the Manchester members took up the matter with enthusiasm. A legacy of £500 has also been received by the fund under the will of the late Miss Frances Mead.



From the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition.

The Red Lion Inn, Dalkeith.

Mr. T. Aikman Swan, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (President), occupied the chair at a meeting of the Architectural Association on Monday evening.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed. The nomination of one new member was announced, and Messrs. V. C. T. Hayes, M. Campbell Jones, I. H. L. King, and A. S. Killby were elected members.

House List, 1927-8.

The Council's proposed House List for the Session 1927-28 was then announced, as follows:—

President.—Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. W. H. Ansell, and F. Winton Newman.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. L. S. Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Librarian.—Mr. C. H. James, A.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Editor A.A. Journal.—Mr. A. H. Moberly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Past President.—Mr. J. Alan Slater.

Ordinary Members of Council.—Messrs. L. H. Bucknell, A. S. G. Butler, G. R. Dawbarn, F. C. Eden, A. Trystan Edwards, Cyril A. Farey, W. R. F. Fisher, C. Lovett Gill, P. D. Hepworth, A. W. Kenyon, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, E. J. T. Lutyens, The Hon. H. A. Parkington, Lionel Pearson, S. C. Ramsey, T. S. Tait, C. S. White, G. G. Wornum.

Regional Planning.

Professor S. D. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A., then gave an address on regional and town planning, illustrated with lantern slides of diagrams and maps of a number of the most important schemes. In the course of his remarks, he said, in his opinion, the architects of this country did not take sufficient interest in town planning and less in regional planning. For some reason or other, it seemed so much easier for that kind of work to be carried out by the officials of local authorities, but it was probably merely an accident that architects were not more freely engaged on that kind of work. It should be the object of bodies such as the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association to endeavour to get more closely associated with the great work that was being done at the present time of mapping the country into regions, and in planning those regions, as guides for the lesser and more intimate town-planning schemes that were rapidly becoming obligatory throughout England. He would like to dwell on the necessity for architectural assistance in the subject, for although architects were responsible for all that was above ground, the sites of housing schemes and public buildings were invariably decided by the engineers, who, quite rightly, made the roads and sewers and did all the work in connection with the sanitation and preliminary organisation in connection with town building.

The history of regional planning dated from the Public Health Act of 1875, which was the result of the rapid development of industrial towns on insanitary lines. Towns that developed under this Act had the characteristic that their outer fringes were all exactly alike, with street after street of straight rows of small houses, as at Salford, Wandsworth and elsewhere; the planning was all on the gridiron system, and all the houses were plain boxes with lids on. After forty years of this type of development it began to be realised that life was becoming very much standardised, with the result that there came about a complete change of method as exemplified in the early garden cities. The public then became interested in the subject of town planning, and places like Letchworth came into being. An endeavour was made to get towns to comply with natural conditions, and so the Town Planning Act of 1909 came into force. The general idea of that Act was to give greater variety and interest to small areas of development, to prevent standardised streets, and to get some of the interesting features and peculiarities of a district marked on the new method of planning. An endeavour was made to obtain a local communal interest. But before long it was found that these town planning schemes would not suffice without some broader control, as they were under the direction of many different local authorities, and would not always fit in with the development on right lines of larger areas. It was realised that the schemes were too small, and that something would have to be done to dovetail them together. It was for this reason that plans of a regional nature were being prepared.

Regional planning was of particular interest to industrial areas, such as the South Wales coalfields, which were intimately connected with Cardiff. Such a district was ideal for regional planning. It contained 20 or 30 local authorities, each of which would work in a disconnected manner unless there were a regional scheme covering the whole area, so that each individual local authority could see what would be best for the area as a whole and ensure that their separate schemes were related to each other. To-day there were 47 regional planning committees, each preparing plans for areas varying from 20 to 500 square miles. Altogether about one-fifth of the country was being regionally planned at the present time, or about 10,000 square miles. When the regional plans had been made the local authorities in the areas would combine as the executive authority for the whole of the region and make their statutory town plans.

It was found that industrial cities were not always situated in the best position for the kind of industry carried on in them, and this was largely because of the alteration in the source of power. Sheffield was a typical example. Sheffield commenced to grind knives because it had seven streams running through it. But as the city progressed, instead of using water power it took coal from Derbyshire and used steam. Cutlery was a light industry, but the introduction of steam power enabled Sheffield to deal with heavy steel industries, but it was not well situated for such work. In his opinion, the Chesterfield area would in the future take a great deal of the heavy industry from towns like Sheffield, because Chesterfield was better situated for carrying on heavy industry at the pit's mouth. Heavy industries would always go where there was coal, and lighter industries where there was a cheap supply of electricity. For 200 years it had been a question as to whether coal should go to iron or iron to coal, but the tendency nowadays was for iron always to go to coal.

To provide adequately for road transport great arterial roads were being made throughout the country. These roads had aroused a considerable amount of criticism from the general public, and bringing town-planning into disrepute where they passed through agricultural areas. But such criticisms were not fair, because these roads were not town planning, for town planning should not be injurious to anything that was of value, either economically or æsthetically, to the country. It was simply carelessness and ignorance that was causing so much damage in many areas. And it was a mistake to say that every wide road was ugly. In the first place these roads were either just completed or in the process of construction, and nothing looked more untidy than something in the making. They must be given a chance, for one would not be in a position to judge them for several years. There were parts of the new road from Dartford to Rochester, where the woodlands had been cut through, where really grand scenery had been revealed. In forty years' time many of the new wide arterial roads would be magnificent landscapes and a great inspiration to those who used them. But much more interest should be taken in the architectural set of these roads. So far as possible t should be direct, but there should alw be a feeling of submission to the natural f ures of the country.

In proposing a vote of thanks to lecturer, Mr. G. L. Pepler said quite a nun of regional plans had now be comple most of them illustrated with plans, m and diagrams. First and foremost purpose of regional planning was to see all land was put to its most productive in the interest in the community as a wh with due regard to health and ameni When one saw some of the uses to w unsuitable sites were put, one realised importance of the subject. The g advantage of the work of regional plan was that instead of things just happenin in the past, they now got bodies of together who were deliberating, with ex assistance, on the formation of a polic development. If they got no further i the awakening of a sense of responsib in the general public and members of l authorities they would have gone a way in the right direction. In the w of regional planning he did not think sphere of the architect was particul obvious, but there was no doubt the ar tectural point of view was of great portance; an architect had a habi envisaging all the needs of his client be he began to prepare plans, and that as essential in regional planning.

Dr. I. G. Gibbon seconded the mo and explained the necessity for thorou studying the sociological side of the prol if the best results were to be obta from town or regional planning. H ever well architects planned their hou schemes, with as many rounded or ob streets as they wished, they were in long run likely to prove futile or eve hindrance if the planner was not a stu of sociology who could with some degre accuracy discern the trend of future velopment. In all these schemes it unwise to attempt to start compl afresh; the best results were obtaine building on, or guiding rightly, exi development. Site planning was cl allied to town planning, and here thought was a fruitful field for the a tect. He thought the profession sh give much more attention to the que of site planning, of which some lament examples were to be seen in hou schemes and public buildings.

Mr. W. H. Ansell referred to the re case of the abandonment of a schem the Sevenoaks district following criticisms of local residents. He gested that, as a rule, too little atte was paid to local feelings, and that planners were apt to imagine they learnt all there was to know about a trict after passing through it in a m car at 30 miles an hour.

Mr. Harding Thompson said he ag that there was nothing more magni than a fine wide, straight road going thr rolling country, such as were to be see the Pas de Calais, but it had to be rem bered that in this island the landscape on a smaller scale, and such roads not so suitable.

Mr. Edward Unwin criticised the dency to make the new roads as lev possible by cuttings and other means. modern car, he said, had altered all of road transport, and now motor could easily travel up gradients of 1 at 30 miles an hour, there was no n sity for spending money on cutting avoid a gradient.

Mr. Gilbert Jenkins referred to remarks that had been made on archi and site planning, and pointed out th was a rare event for an architect to any voice in the matter of sites. Wh the design were submitted in compet or not, the site was invariably defi fixed before the architect was engage all, and in competitions any suggestion improving the site would rule out the petitor altogether.

LEGAL SECTION.

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES.

The Law Relating to Estate Agents.

must draw attention to a most import-ecision affecting Estate Agents in the case ppel *v.* Wheeler, reported in the current Reports (1927, 1 K.B. 577). The plain-as the owner of a block of flats, and on 28 he called upon the defendants and in-d them that he desired to sell the block ts for £6,500, but that probably he would t £6,000. The defendants had some time this valued the property at £7,000. On ing these instructions, the defendants d themselves in communication with a er of persons, amongst them being a Daniel, one of the tenants of the flats who lay 29 asked for particulars, but on that hey received an offer from a Mr. Essam rchase for £6,150 subject to contract. Atkins, a partner in the defendants' firm, this offer, which was in writing, to the tiff, who expressed satisfaction at the nt of the offer and the promptitude with it had been obtained and accepted "sub-to contract." This acceptance was put iting the same day, May 29, and on the day Mr. Essam wrote enclosing the de-by cheque and asking that the draft con-should be sent as soon as possible.

May 30 Mr. Atkins informed the tiff that he was sending copies of the offer cceptance to the respective solicitors, and he had received a cheque for £615, and efendants wrote to Mr. Essam accepting, ct to contract, the offer of £6,150, and also communicated with the plaintiff's tors informing them of the offer, and ac-nce subject to contract, and asking them rward the draft contract as soon as pos-

. Daniels, the tenant of one of the flats, om particulars had been sent on May 29, away from home and only found them on eturn on June 2, when he got into com-cation with the defendants and was in-d that the property had been sold "sub-o contract," but on June 3 he went to see Atkins and made an offer for £6,750. It re that complications begin. Mr. Atkins rently thinking that the plaintiff had lly contracted to sell the property did not unicate this offer to him, but telephoned r. Essam asking him if he would accept ofit of £600 on his deal. Finally, the was fixed at £6,950, a commission being d on. On June 8 the contract between plaintiff and Essam was signed, and on 20 the contract of sale by Essam to al was signed.

e plaintiff brought this action against the dants for breach of duty. He alleged that ne 8 (the date the contract was signed) hrough the agency of the defendants, d to sell the block of flats to Essam for 0—that before that date, namely on 2, the defendants had obtained from l an offer to buy the property for £6,950, id not disclose this offer to the plaintiff was their duty to do, but resold the pro-as agents of Essam to Daniel for £6,950, by the plaintiff lost £800, and he claimed sum with interest. The defendants coun-imed £149 15s., their commission on 0.

e Court below had held that all obligation e part of the defendants to find or en-ur to find another purchaser ceased on 30, when the plaintiff accepted the offer ject to contract," and allowed the de-nts to send the copy of the written ac-nce to Essam's solicitors, and judgment been entered for the defendants on the and counterclaim.

plaintiff appealed, and the Court of al has now laid down very clearly the principles that apply; but the Court was careful to state that the defendants had acted in perfect good faith in this matter, but under a misapprehension of their legal position. The position adopted by the defendants was that as soon as they had introduced Mr. Essam, who was a willing purchaser, and the plaintiff had accepted his offer, they had completed their obligation as agents and earned their commission, although the acceptance of the offer was "subject to contract."

The Court laid down that it was now plainly established that where a person accepts an offer subject to contract it means that the matter remains in negotiation (Chillingworth *v.* Esche (1924, 1 Ch. 97; *The Builder*, December 28, 1923), and this being so the duty of agents does not terminate until the contracts are exchanged between the parties. It was explained this did not mean that the agents were compelled to look out for other purchasers, for if the transaction goes through then they have earned their commission; but it does leave them under obligation to communicate to their principal any offer larger or more satisfactory, and various examples were given by the Court as to the duties owed by agents to the vendor, their principal, in this intervening period between acceptance "subject to contract," and the exchange of the final contracts. Different examples were given by the three members of the Court, but we quote the following passage from the judgment of Lord Justice Sargant: "To my mind it is quite clear as regards time that when agents are employed to find a purchaser for property their position as agents cannot definitely end at any time short (at the earliest) of the time when a definite binding contract is entered into and exchanged; and that if in the interval they receive information—whether, as in this case, from someone with whom they had originally communicated on behalf of their principal or from some outside source—which tends to show that the value of the property was greater than had been supposed, or is otherwise of a nature to influence materially the judgment of their principal in going on with or ceasing to go on with the contract which was being originally negotiated, they are bound to communicate that information to their principal, and if they do not do so they are guilty of a breach of their duty as agents."

The question of damages was left to the Court of Appeal, and the Court held that the damages were represented by the difference between the sum received by the plaintiff (£6,150) and Mr. Daniel's first offer (£6,750), that is £600. The Court further held that in a case like this, where the agents had acted in good faith but had made a bona-fide mistake, although that mistake amounted to a breach of duty for which they were liable in damages, this did not disentitle them from claiming commission, and the judgment of the Court below on the counterclaim must stand.

Landlord and Tenant: A Question as to Insurance.

An action of an unusual nature is reported in the case O-Cedar Limited *v.* Slough Trading Company, Limited (*Weekly Notes*, April 9). The plaintiffs were lessees of part of a building demised to them by the defendants for a term of 21 years at a rent of £3,700 per annum, and it was agreed that the plaintiffs should pay "as additional rent" an amount equal to that which the defendants might expend in insuring the premises against fire, and such amount was made recoverable by distress. By a covenant in the lease the lessees were not to carry on or permit upon the premises any noxious or offensive trade or business or to do or suffer anything which would render any increased or extra premium payable for the insurance of the demised premises or other premises adjacent thereto against fire, or which would make void or voidable any policy for such insurance. The lessors by covenant were to insure adequately and keep insured the demised premises against fire. The plaintiffs, acting as agents for the defendants, had effected insurances on the premises occupied by them and their contents at premiums averaging 3s. 5d. per cent., but on March 24, 1925, the defendants had let the remaining portion of the building to another tenant, a woodworker and maker of aeronautical parts and motor bodies, on a lease materially the same in its terms as that of the plaintiffs. In the following September, this having come to the knowledge of the assurers, they raised the rate for insurance to one guinea per cent. for the remainder of the currency of the policy, and refused after that to renew. The plaintiffs, after considerable trouble, effected insurances at 19s. 2d. per cent. It was found as a fact by the Court that this rise in premium was due to the letting of the remaining portion of the premises as a woodworking factory. This action was based on the alleged breach of an implied covenant by the landlord not to do anything to render an increased insurance premium payable in respect of the demised premises, and not to derogate from their grant, and the plaintiffs claimed the difference between the average premiums of 3s. 5d. and 19s. 2d.

The Court held that the action failed, for when a lessor put his lessee under an obligation not to use the demised premises in such a manner as to render an increased premium payable for insurance, it did not follow that the lessor was under a correlative obligation not to use the remainder of his land in the prohibited manner. But the Court pointed out that if the action of the defendants had rendered it commercially impossible to insure the premises at all, different considerations might have applied, but here the Court was being asked to extend the principle that a lessor must not derogate from his own grant beyond anything to which it had previously been applied. In this case the Court found that the lessors had only done something on their adjoining property not unreasonable in itself or unbusinesslike and which had not affected the demised property physically or rendered it less easy to carry on in the demised property the business for which it was demised, although it had rendered it more expensive to carry on the business.

Workmen's Compensation.

The case, Lewis *v.* Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., at present only briefly reported in the *Times* of April 9, appears one which should be immediately noted. A workman who had sustained injury by accident resulting in the loss of an arm in 1904 had subsequently been given light work by his employers and would have continued able to continue this work, but in September, 1924, owing to industrial conditions, the pit in which he worked had been closed down, and he made a claim for compensation. The arbitrator appears to have refused to award compensation on the ground that the employment would have terminated in any event. The Court of Appeal remitted the case to have compensation awarded, as the compensation relates to the incapacity of the workman from the effects of the accident and is calculated according to conditions in the normal labour market, but does not depend on abnormal circumstances. We draw attention to the case, as we understand other cases depend upon the decision, but we shall have occasion to refer to it again when the decisions given in the Court of Appeal are fully reported.

INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—ED.

Diameter of Drainpipes.

SIR,—A proposed building has a roof area of 10,550 sq. ft., from which the surface water will discharge into two drains, one at each end of the building. Eighteen 3½-in. internal diameter R.W. pipes will carry the water from roof into the drains, so that each drain will have nine 3½-in. internal diameter pipes discharging into it. The length of each drain will be approximately 210 ft., with five manholes in each. The drains are connected at the fifth manhole, at which point another 4-in. diameter drain discharges matter from eight w.c.'s, eight lavatory basins and four urinal stalls; in addition, the drain will have to carry a certain amount of surface water from the ground about the building—from this point (fifth manhole) onwards one drainpipe will carry all the matter to the main sewer. I shall be extremely obliged if some experienced readers will give their opinions as to what internal diameter drain pipes should be used.

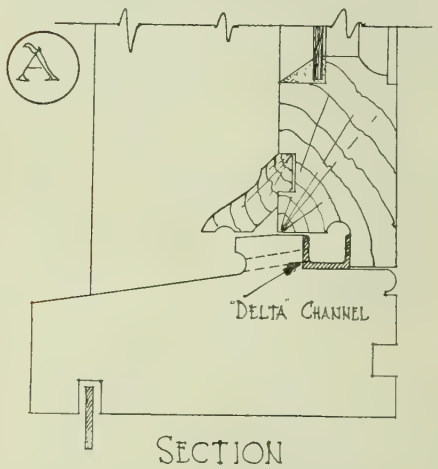
URGENT.

Rain-Excluding Device.

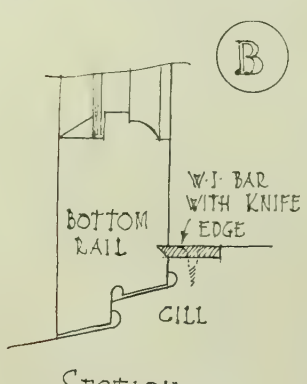
[REPLY TO "J. M.," APRIL 22.]

SIR,—The sketch "A" shows the construction that I have used with complete success for wood casements opening inwards, and these are the most difficult type to make weatherproof. Some years ago I had to deal with a number of casement windows to an exceptionally exposed building on the south coast. These opened outwards, and in spite of careful construction did not keep out the rain. The trouble was overcome by fitting to the frame some wrought-iron strips with edges bevelled and filed sharp so that they bit into the bottom rails and stiles of the casements as shown in sketch "B." It seems a rather brutal remedy, but it was certainly effective. The sharp edge of the iron bar makes its own groove, so that there is no doubt of its being a good fit.

L. E. WALKER.



SECTION



SECTION

Squash Racquets Court.

SIR,—Could any reader give the dimensions, marking, floor and wall materials, and other particulars for a squash racquets court, or reference to a publication containing this information?

"RECREATION."

Architects' Fees for Subsidy Houses.

SIR,—What are the general fees charged by architects for preparing plans and brief detailed specifications for subsidy houses? Generally supplying two copies on linen and two copies of the specification for and obtaining the approval of the local authority; also for supplying a copy of the specification and two blue prints to the client or builder. There is no supervision undertaken by the architect. Except for making a survey of the site, there are no ½-in. details or other drawings supplied.

SUBSIFEE.

BILLERICAY UNION NEW HOSPITAL

In the planning of these buildings the first consideration has been to place the wards so that they may obtain the maximum of sunshine and be as bright and cheerful as possible; a further influence has been the desire to keep down as far as practicable the permanent staff required to run the hospital and to avoid loss of energy. Consideration had also to be given to the fact that the hospital must be self-contained and capable of future extension.

The new buildings comprise three blocks:—(a) Administration block. (b) Operating theatre. (c) Main wing (the hospital). The administration block comprises accommodation for the doctor, sister, dispensary, drug store, nurses' dining room, sister's apartments, and maids' bedrooms. A kitchen with pantry, service, scullery, larders, store and a maids' dining room are provided, with in the basement a boiler house. The kitchen is fully equipped with gas cooking apparatus, consisting of ovens, boilers, steamer, hot plates, etc. In the roof space storage is provided for 2,000 gallons of water in four cisterns, 1,000 gallons for water from the mains of the Southend Waterworks Co. for cold services throughout the buildings, 1,000 gallons for storage of water from the mains of the Southend Waterworks Co. treated by a plant supplied by the United Water Softeners to reduce the action on the pipes of the hot water domestic services. The administration block is linked up with the main wing by a covered way, and centrally situated between the administrations block and the main wing is the operating theatre, containing anæsthetic room, sterilising room and the theatre.

The main wing provides for 70 beds, all on one floor level, divided into the following groups:—(a) Thirty-six beds for women, comprising: one ward for 18 beds, one ward for six beds, one ward for two beds, three wards for one bed each, labour ward, maternity ward for six beds. (b) Twenty-nine beds for men, comprising: one ward for 13 beds, one ward for six beds, one ward for two beds, three wards for one bed each.

In the centre of this wing is provided a sun ward for children with six beds and an open verandah attached. At the end of each of the 18-bed wards is a day room opening on to a glazed covered verandah, facing due south, with screened protection during inclement weather. A duty room is provided each made and female unit, with, in addition, the necessary stores, bath, slop sinks, sanitary annexes, etc. A staircase is situated in the centre of this block for future enlargement by a second floor, and to be used at the present for access to the roof for open-air treatment.

The elevations rely upon the texture of brickwork and the proportion of the wi openings to give a simple and dignified e and are of fireproof construction, with crete floors and roof, the latter covered asphalt. The floors of all wards corridors are of pitch pine with Carter skirting, and in the bath rooms, sani annexes, etc., the floors and dadoes ar the same material. The ward doors mahogany without panels or mouldings, in every way hygienic. The buildings heated by low pressure hot water, firep having been entirely eliminated in the wing, and the hot water domestic ser are supplied from calorifiers in the b house, all service mains being carrie ducts under the covered way and corridor. Duplicate boilers are provide each system, to guard against b down and to provide for perio cleaning, while provision has also made for future extensions. Arti light is provided by electricity generate the new engine house, which plant also vides light for the entire existing build The soil drains provide for future exten and are connected with the public sew Norsey-road. The rain water from all buildings is taken to an underground voir capable of holding 8,000 gallons, which the rain water is pumped by tricity to the laundry; provision is also so that the water in the existing well ad ing can also be pumped to the laundry. new buildings have necessitated ce alterations and additions to the exi buildings of the institution. A new e house has been erected providing accomm tion for the generating plant and batt and the laundry has been extended to vide additional machinery. At the entrance the existing buildings have converted to provide for a gatekeeper's and, adjoining, a mortuary and post-mo room are provided.

The general contractor was Mr. J. Go of Chelmsford, who carried out the v from the designs of Mr. Hugo R. L.R.I.B.A., of Brentwood. Mr. W. Rai was clerk of works.

The following sub-contractors were gaged upon the works:—Fawcett Constr Co., Ltd., concrete roofs; J. Weeks an (Chelsea), hot water, heating and don supplies; The Crittall Manufacturing Ltd., steel casements; Carter and Co., and mosaic floors, etc.; Rippers, Ltd., pital doors; Jos. F. Ebner, wood block ing; Ellis and Ward, electrical installa Benham and Sons, Ltd., cooking appa Sadgrove and Co., Ltd., furniture; Surgical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., su supplies; Nesbit and Evans, Ltd., bed bedding; James Hill and Co., ironmon The British Challenge Glazing Co., glazing.

LAW REPORT

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before Mr. Justice Salter and Mr. Justice A

Architect's Action for Balance of Fe

IN this case the defendant, Mr. A. F. appealed from a decision of the official r in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Lidbetter, tect, on the question of fees due upon a Mr. Holman Gregory appeared for the app and Mr. Joy, K.C., for the respondent.

At the conclusion of the argument evidence Mr. Justice Salter said there wo judgment for the defendant on the claim the counter-claim as to responsibility m back to the official referee to be dealt with appeal would be allowed with costs.

Mr. Justice Acton concurred. A s execution with the view to an appeal was r

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—I.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

INTRODUCTORY.

The law of fixtures is an important part of the law relating to property, its importance having made it customary to consider it as a special subject in itself. When applied to property with fixtures of outstanding value, its operation often occasions disputes involving large sums of money. These disputes are mainly between landlord and tenant, and relate to the right to ownership of fixtures, and, in many instances, to liability for repair or dis-repair of the same. Recent decisions of the Courts have tended to enlarge the rights of the tenant.

Disputes as to fixtures also arise, on the death of a tenant in fee simple, between persons entitled to his land and the next of kin of the tenant in fee simple or other persons entitled to his personal property.

Here, the general presumption is that all chattels attached to the soil are part of the land; now questions on this point are not likely to arise in future, since the Law of Property Act, 1925, enacts that both real and personal property shall descend in the same way; all the old rules of succession on intestacy are abolished; the heir-at-law is disestablished and disendowed; and, on a person dying intestate, both his real and personal estate is to be held by a personal representative upon trust for sale, *i.e.*, it vests in the administrator appointed by the Probate authorities.

Upon the death of a tenant for life, the questions as to fixtures arise as between his executors and the remainderman entitled to the land. Here it is presumed that the tenant for life did not intend to make a present of the chattels to the remainderman.

Meaning of the Term "Fixtures."

The term "fixtures" is an ambiguous one. To the lay mind the term would appear to apply solely to personal chattels annexed to land. Technically, fixtures are articles of a *personal* nature which have been affixed to land. The old common law rule was that everything which was affixed to the land became the possession of the owner of the land. "*Quidquid plantatur solo, solo cedit.*" If the rule that fixtures form part of the freehold were invariable, it would have the effect of entitling the reversioner of land to all fixtures left on the land by the previous tenant.

Actually, so many exceptions to the above rule have been introduced that two distinct classes of fixtures are recognised: (1) "Tenant's fixtures," or chattels, which, though fixed to the soil, may be removed by the tenant; and (2) "landlord's fixtures," or those chattels which pass to the owner of the land at the expiration of the tenancy. "Tenant's fixtures" again are divisible according to their nature into (*a*) trade fixtures, *i.e.*, articles erected by the tenant solely for the purposes of trade or manufacture, such as engines, cisterns, plants and trees planted by nurserymen, &c.; and (*b*) ornamental fixtures or articles put up for domestic use as ornament, such as bookcases, marble chimney pieces, dog grates, tapestries, &c.

In a lease of a house the term "fixture" means something which is affixed to the premises after the structure of the house is completed. It does not include things which form part of the original structure itself.

"Tenant's fixtures," while fixed, are part of the freehold, but subject to the tenant's right to sever them during the term and so reconvert them into chattels. (See Horwick *v.* Symond, 1915, 84 L.J., K.B. 1083, C.A.)

"Landlord's fixtures," broadly speaking, comprise those which are on the premises at the time of the letting and which are usually enumerated in the lease and demised with the premises; but, in addition, this term covers all those chattels which have been so affixed by way of and intended as addition to the original structure, and were so affixed either by the landlord, or, if by the tenant, under circumstances in which they were not intended to be removable by the latter. (See Boswell *v.* Crucible Steel Co., 1925, 1 K.B. 119, C.A.)

Agricultural fixtures, or those erected by a tenant of an agricultural holding, and ecclesiastical fixtures, or those erected by the incumbent of a benefice, are subject to special rules and statutory provisions—the former under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, and the latter under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure, 1923.

The general rule, previously referred to, that chattels, when attached to the soil, are fixtures, may be modified by proving that any such were not annexed for permanent use with, or for the improvement of, the land; but that they were fixed and "steadied" for the purpose of the tenant's temporary enjoyment of them as chattels; and that they, therefore, remain movable chattels.

Questions to be Considered.

In determining whether any item annexed is removable at will or not much depends on the circumstances under which each chattel or fixture was introduced, and the motive of the person fixing it; also on whether the removal is in accordance with any prevailing practice or custom recognised in the locality. The cases go to show that the right of removal in respect to fixtures put up for ornament or domestic use is more limited than that regarding those put up for trade purposes. These questions are suggestive of many points of law, and in further articles these matters will be considered in the light of recent cases, together with the liabilities of landlord and tenant in the event of the whole or part destruction of fixtures, and other allied questions.

The decision of what are fixtures is finally a question of law for the judge to decide. Usually no question of fact arises for decision by a jury.

It is thought that some setting forth of the rights of individuals in respect to fixtures cannot fail to be of interest and use to our readers.

Bridge Building in America.

Work has just commenced on the largest concrete highway bridge yet undertaken in the States, which will be completed in the record time of one year. This huge structure, five miles in length—ten times as long as the Lea Valley Viaduct, England's latest comparable scheme—will be built across Lake Pontchartrain, linking up New Orleans with the Mississippi Gulf coast. The structure, we understand, will contain two bascule drawbridges, one 150 ft. long and the other 110 ft. The viaduct will be an arched-beam concrete structure, 30 ft. wide between curbs, having 35 ft. spans supported on reinforced concrete piles. The roadway, designed for three lines of vehicular traffic, will be 15 ft. above mean water level. There will be a handrail along each side of the bridge, but no sidewalks for pedestrians. The project is being carried out by private enterprise at an estimated cost of £1,140,000, and there will be toll rates of approximately 5s. for each car and driver and 6d. for each additional passenger.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

(*continued from last week's issue*).

The principles laid down by Lord Blanesburgh's Committee for a contributory scheme were as follows:—

(1) The worker's contribution must be moderate in amount. It should never normally exceed 5d. a week, and supplemented by the contribution of his employer and the State should secure him an insurance sufficient in the great majority of cases to save him during inevitable unemployment from recourse to public assistance.

(2) The extent of benefit promised must not tempt the insured contributor to improvidence when in receipt of good pay.

(3) The scheme should provide benefits definitely less in amount than the general labourer's rate of wage, so that there may be no temptation to prefer benefit to work.

(4) It must not interfere unduly with the mobility of labour in this country.

(5) It must not deter from emigration those who would be benefited by a life overseas.

(6) Subject to these conditions the scheme should be made as attractive in its benefits to the insured contributor as, on a strictly actuarial basis, it is possible to make it.

It is with these principles in view that the Committee proceeded to outline

A Permanent Unemployment Scheme.

(1) *Unemployment Fund.*—There should be an Unemployment Fund subscribed in equal proportions by employers, employed, and the State of amounts actuarially certified to be sufficient to enable the outgoings in benefit and administration to be met over a trade cycle.

(2) *Scope.*—The classes of persons to which the scheme is to apply should be substantially the same as under the present system. It should be compulsory upon them and their employers.

(3) *Rates of Benefit.*—There should be paid from the unemployment fund benefits at the following weekly rates:—

	s
Men	1
Women	1
Adult dependants (not more than one for any insured contributor)	
Dependant children under the age of 14	
Young men aged 18 to 21	1
Young women aged 18 to 21	
Boys aged 16 to 18	
Girls aged 16 to 18	

(4) *Conditions for Receipt of Benefit.*—A claimant for unemployment benefit should be entitled to it subject to a waiting period of six days, provided

(*a*) that at least 30 contributions have been paid in the previous two years in respect of him;

(*b*) that he is genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment and is capable of and available for work.

(*c*) That he is free from the disqualifications for benefit; showing particularly (i) that he has not left work voluntarily without just cause or been dismissed for misconduct; (ii) that he is not affected by the trade dispute disqualification.

In the case of juveniles the payment should also be conditional on attendance at an approved course of instruction, where such instruction is available (the Committee lay great stress on this).

(5) *Contributions.*—Men 5d., women 3½d., young men aged 18 to 21 4d., young women aged 18 to 21 3d., boys aged 16 to 18 2½d., girls 16 to 18 2d.

For the purpose of extinguishing the

debt on the existing scheme when it is wound up the following additions should be made to the above contributions, these additions to cease as soon as the debt is liquidated:—Men 1d., women ½d., young men 18 to 21 1d., young women 18 to 21 ½d., boys 16 to 18 ½d., girls 16 to 18 ½d.

(6) *Administration.*—The scheme should be administered by the Ministry of Labour through the medium of the Employment Exchanges. Decisions on claims to benefit should be subject to an appeal to the Courts of Referees and in certain cases to the umpire. Where benefit has been paid for a lengthy period the claim should be specially reviewed by the Court of Referees. The cost of administration should be a charge on the fund save that if it exceeds in any year one-eighth of the contributions the balance should as at present be paid by the Exchequer.

The Report contains many pages explaining the above recommendations, and the reasons on which they are based, but our space only allows us to notice one or two points.

In the first place, the Committee point out that where the degrees of risk vary, as is the case now unemployment insurance is so extended to varying categories of workers, there are drawbacks in applying a flat rate of contribution, but that the Committee had reluctantly been compelled to recognise that the flat rate was an unavoidable feature of any workable compulsory scheme of contributory unemployment insurance, and any legitimate grievance on this head is redressed to an extent by the contributions of the other two parties. Mention is made in the above recommendations as to the form of the proposed scheme, to a trade cycle, and in the explanation which follows it will be seen this is a period of 10 to 15 years.

The scheme is based on an actuarial basis and "extended benefit" is to disappear. It is to be observed that the payment of benefit is continuous.

This appears to be one of the most serious questions raised in the Report. The main condition, as will be seen from the recommendations we have set out above, is that the claimant "is genuinely seeking work," but divergent views were expressed by witnesses as to the test to be applied to show that a person is "genuine." The Report states that the Employers' Confederation considered that an automatic test should be applied as well as one more immediately based on the good faith of the claimant—that is to say, very much on the principle now applied the receipt of benefit should be confined to a certain period in a longer period, and further be limited to an amount which would never exceed a fixed relation to the individual's own contributions.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress, on the other hand, held the view that the length of unemployment in the particular case is irrelevant so long as the person is really genuine and can show that he is still in the insured field. The Committee chose a middle course, but not, it is explained, by way of compromise, in the recommendations which we have set out above, considering that those recommendations will ensure claimants being in the insurance field, and that persons seeking to obtain benefit in preference to employment will be excluded by the second condition that they are not "genuinely seeking work."

The Report contains (page 47) a summary, which does not purport to be complete, of the considerations to be taken into account as to whether a claimant fulfils the conditions. Regard may be had to the periods of time during which he has been unemployed; his qualifications, experience, or training in a particular occupation; his record of previous employments; his prospects of becoming re-employed in his previous or in his usual occupation; his efforts to obtain employment which there was a reasonable chance of his obtaining having regard to the usual means of obtaining it.

But here it is necessary also to note another recommendation of the Committee, which is that section 7 of the Act of 1920 should be modified in such a way that a claimant should only be entitled to decline employment in his own trade and district at wages and on conditions less advantageous than those which he habitually obtained or might reasonably expect, for a reasonable period of unemployment, after which if there is no prospect of his obtaining employment in his own trade within a reasonable time he will be expected to seek suitable employment in some other trade.

A further check is provided by another recommendation of the Committee that when an insured contributor has received unemployment benefit for 13 weeks within a period of six months, the case should be examined by a Court of Referees, and the Committee think that this will prove more efficient than any automatic tests. The Court of Referees would have power if they recommended the continuance of benefit to specify a period, in which case they would again examine the case at the end of that period.

This subject of the continuity of unemployment benefit without a fixed relation to the contributions of the individual is certain to evoke much discussion, and we make the following observations apart from the Report. The provision which we have last referred to does afford a check somewhat akin to that which can be exercised by arbitrators under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as it brings the matter under review; but under the latter Act there is also power to vary the amount of compensation, and in cases where there is a conflict of medical evidence this power has proved beneficial. A slight reduction in the weekly payment has often encouraged a man to overcome the suffering of returning to work after a long period of inactivity; suffering acute in the case of strong men as adhesions have to be broken, in returning to work.

Much has been done by social legislation rightly to alleviate the hardships of the working-classes, but each such measure must tend to lessen the spirit of self-dependence. Where an allowance is made without work for a length of time any person of any class who does not possess a natural inclination for work may prefer to lessen his standard of living and continue idle, and this may be a gradual process, hardly perceptible to himself. Seventeen shillings a week will hardly enable a man to live without work in a condition he would desire to continue, but two men combining can live in one room on 34s. a week, and when benefit is as universal as it is at present this is a possibility to be faced.

A man may have paid his 30 contributions when casually employed on a special job, but with no record of employment behind that.

Without some relation between the contribution and the benefit, and continuity of benefit, it must be remembered that the claimant in his efforts to obtain employment is in a different position to those who are outside insurance altogether, who have that great incentive to make every exertion to obtain employment of some kind to avoid, the danger of starving, or the even greater horror of being supported by the ratepayers.

We have been strong advocates of the principle of unemployment insurance from its first introduction, but we think it must be confessed that with the exigencies of the times since 1921 and the introduction of "extended benefit" it is more than doubtful whether it has not tended to sap initiative.

The above is only a very imperfect summary of some of the matters dealt with in this very interesting and instructive Report, but in the present article we can do little more than glance at it, and we must defer to a second article a notice of the subsidiary problems dealt with in Part II, which include the important subject of Trade Dispute Disqualification.

Obituary.

The death has occurred at Exmouth of Mr. William Hooper, son of the late Mr. H. H. Hooper, painter and decorator, and the youngest of four brothers engaged in the local building trade.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Balham High-road.—Rebuilding.—A scheme is being proposed for the alterations to the Balham Picture House, 174, Balham High-road, S.W. The seating capacity will be increased to over 2,000. The sum of about £25,000 is involved. The architect is Mr. Clifford Aish, 22, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2. The building contract has not been let yet.

Edgware-road.—Cinema.—A further development has taken place in connection with the "Regal" Cinema, which is to be erected on a site at the corner of Marble Arch and Edgware-road, W.1. Messrs. C. H. Abrahams, of Wedmore-street, N., have secured the contract for the demolition of the buildings on the site. The building contract has not yet been signed.

Hackney.—School.—On the site of the old Upton House Industrial School, Hackney, the London County Council propose erecting a central school for boys, and an open-air school for about 130 children.

Houndsditch.—Building.—The City Corporation has approved an application by Messrs. Stone & Drew, architects, 12, newcourt, W.C.2, for consent to the erection of a building at Nos. 49/52, Houndsditch.

Merton.—Hospital.—A sum of £20,000 is to be spent on extensions to the Nelson Hospital, Merton, S.W. Mr. Thomas, Hill-road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, has prepared the plans.

Merton.—Houses.—The Triangular Construction Company have secured the contract for the erection of 100 houses for the Merton and Morden Urban District Council. The houses are to be erected on the Whatley-avenue and Cannon Hill-lane sites, the price of the accepted tender being £48,000. Mr. G. Jerran, engineer to the Council, prepared the plans.

Newgate-street.—Premises.—Messrs. Griggs & Son, of Westminster, S.W.1, are erecting new premises on a site at the corner of Newgate-street and Ivy-lane, E.C. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, architects, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Notting Hill-gate.—Reconstruction.—The Notting Hill-gate, W.11, Metropolitan Railway station is being reconstructed to the plans of the Chief Engineer to the Railway Company. The builders are Messrs. W. J. Maddison, Ltd., 124, Minories, E.1.

St. Pancras.—Flats.—The Borough Council of St. Pancras are to erect 88 flats at Wolcot-street, Somers Town. Messrs. Waggett & Bradford, 12, Regent-street, S.W.1, are the quantity surveyors. Tenders are now being invited.

Southwark.—Accommodation.—At a cost of £21,000, the Southwark Board of Guardians are to provide accommodation for nurses, at the East Dulwich-grove Institute. Messrs. Saxon Snell & Phillips, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.1, are the architects.

Stepney.—Dwelling.—The London County Council are inviting tenders for the erection of four blocks of dwellings on the Wapping Estate, Stepney. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared the plans for the scheme.

Tooting.—Cinema.—A new cinema is to be built on a site in the Upper Tooting-road, a few hundred yards from the "Broadway" Tube Station. The new building will seat over 2,500 persons, and plans also include the addition of a Palais de Danse with a floor to accommodate 1,000 people. The scheme will cost about £90,000. Messrs. Ernest Long & Co., 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, are the solicitors to the purchasers of the site.

West Ham.—Power Station.—Messrs. Wm. Blay, Ltd., of Dowgate-hill, E.C., are the general contractors for the new boiler houses now being erected for the Electricity Works. Messrs. Young and Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., are supplying the constructional steelwork. Mr. H. de Colleville, of 48, Bedford-row, W.C.1, is the consulting engineer.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourer
...lare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ncham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ord (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...gton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...n-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...am	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...staple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/2
...w-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...gstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...rd	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...rd	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
...ick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...ill	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
...nhead	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...p Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...kburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...rpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...nemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...ford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
...ntree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...twood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
...gwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...ington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
...nton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...ol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...sgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
...yard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
...gay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
...ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...n-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...on	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
...bridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...erbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ile	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...nam	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...nsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...enham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
...er	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...erfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ey	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...cester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
...on	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...ester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...ntry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...brook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
...e	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
...er	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...igh	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...es	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
...bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...aster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...nester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
...ing	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...rcourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...eld	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
...wich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
...ey	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
...am	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...bourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...m.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...er	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
...outh	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...nham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...stowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...stone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...e	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...op	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
...ming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
...ort	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...ham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
...Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...by	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...ax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...enden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...gate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...epools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...ngs	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ld	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...esford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
...ord	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ord	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...tin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...esdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
...	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
...ersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...anton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
...ngdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
...ch	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ring	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
...erminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
...s Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
...ster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
...ington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers	Slaters	Plumbers	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/2
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 708.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

MAY 2.—**Alnwick.**—PAINTING.—At Northumberland Hall, for U.D.C. J. T. Robson, Town S.

MAY 2.—**Chorley.**—HOUSES.—Coppull: eight houses. Whittle-le-Woods: four houses, for R.D.C. W. Cotterill, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 2.—**East Dereham.**—COTTAGES.—Three pairs in Crown-rd., for U.D.C. S.

MAY 2.—**Gosforth.**—STATION.—Small pumping station, for U.D.C. Taylor & Wallin, E.'s, 47, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £5.

MAY 2.—**Hull.**—DWELLINGS.—12, New George-st., for T.C. City A.

MAY 2.—**Kilkenny.**—CREAMERY.—Auxiliary Creamery at Crettyard, for Castlecomer Co-operative, Ltd. T. Hayes, Secretary.

MAY 2.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of four blocks of working-class dwellings, comprising 88 flats, at Wolcot-st., Somers Town, for the St. Pancras B.C. F. V. Creed, T.C., Town Hall, Pancras-rd, N.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 2.—**London.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRING WORKS.—To the exteriors of the Receiving Homes for Children, Nos. 59, 61 & 63, Hornsey-rise, London, N. 19, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., 23, Berkeley-rd., Crouch End, N.8. Dep. £2.

MAY 2.—**Poole.**—EXTENSIONS.—Male casual ward at Institution, for B.G. A. J. H. Pearce, C., 217, High-st.

MAY 2.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Conversion of lodge into golf club house, Belfairs, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B.E. Dep. £2.

MAY 2.—**Wombwell.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 66 type A houses on a site situate near to King's-rd. Wombwell. The scheme has been divided into three sections of 18, 20 and 28 houses respectively, and tenders may be submitted for all or any of these sections for the U.D.C. D. H. Roberts, L.R.I.B.A., Park-st., Wombwell. Dep. £2.

MAY 3.—**Barking.**—BUILDINGS.—(*a*) Refreshment pavilion, Longbridge Park; (*b*) electricity showroom and offices, Ripple-rd., for U.D.C. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, East-st. Dep. £5 each.

MAY 3.—**Bouleenshere.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Of National school, Co. Kerry, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAY 3.—**Chesterfield.**—HOUSES.—50, on St. Augustine's housing estate, for T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 3.—**Flintshire.**—BOUNDARY WALLS.—At Connah's Quay Police Station, for C.C. R. G. Whitley, L.R.I.B.A., C.A. and S., County Offices, Mold.

MAY 3.—**Liskeard.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also additions to Cottage Hospital. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., Midland Bank-chambers.

MAY 3.—**Pontypridd.**—HOUSES.—50 non-parlour on Duffryn Lower site, Rhydfelen, for U.D.C. W. E. Lowe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 3.—**Seghill.**—HOUSES.—75 for U.D.C. J. W., Cuthbertson, C., 40, Bridge-st., Blyth.

MAY 3.—**Sheffield.**—SORTING OFFICE.—For Commissioner of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 3.—**Tipperary.**—SCHOOL.—At Thurles, for County Joint Technical Committee. V. Kelly A., 4, Grafton-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 4.—**Ballater.**—ADDITIONS.—To the house "Darroch Learg," Ballater. Tawse & Allan, A.S., 10, Bon-Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

MAY 4.—**Blandford.**—REPAIRS.—Roofs at Institution, Salisbury-rd., for B.G. E. Bird, F.R.I.B.A., 11, Portland-st., Southampton. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 4.—**Carrick-on-Shannon.**—HOUSES.—8 for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Bickerson, Chief Clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 4.—**Derby.**—SECONDARY SCHOOL.—Erection of, for boys, on the Elm Tree House Estate, Uttoxeter-rd., Derby, for the Education Committee. Macpherson & Richardson, Tenant-st., Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 4.—**Rainham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE—For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

MAY 5.—**Beechwood.**—STATION.—For Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAY 5.—**Chelmsford.**—COTTAGES.—Four, at Pleshey for R.D.C. James Dewhirst, E. and S., Waterloo-lane.

MAY 5.—**East Finchley.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 5.—**Millbank.**—STABLES.—Lorry shed and stables at Millbank, Berryden, for Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Tawse & Allan, A.'s, 10, Bon-Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

MAY 6.—**Colchester.**—REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.—For Engineer District in the Eastern Command. G. W. Denison, Lt.-Col., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th, Div. & East Anglican Area. Royal Engineer Offices, Flagstaff-rd., Colchester.

MAY 6.—**London.**—PLUMBING WORK.—Fitting about fifty baths with alterations to sculleries at Flaxman-terrace dwellings, Euston-rd., for the St. Pancras B.C. F. V. Creed, T.C., Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1.

MAY 6.—**Mitcham.**—POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—For Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 6.—**Nottingham.**—HOUSES.—63, on Greenwood-rd., 25 on the island sites in Fraser-rd., and Bunbury-st., The Meadows, for T.C. T. C. Howitt, A., 58-59, Long-row. Dep. £1.

MAY 6.—**Paignton.**—HALL.—Lecture hall at Preston. Bridgman and Bridgman, A's, 1, Palace-av., Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 6.—**Stratford-upon-Avon.**—HOUSES.—12 non-parlour, at Knight's-lane, Tiddington, for T.C. B.S.

✱MAY 6.—**Uxbridge.**—REMOVING EARTH AND ROOTS OF TREES.—Owner, Park Lodge Estate, Uxbridge.

✱MAY 7.—**Dovercourt, Essex.**—NEW PREMISES.—Erection of, for the Harwich, Dovercourt and Parkeston Co-operative Society, Ltd. Harold Hooper & Garrard, A.A.R.I.B.A., 13, Queen-st., Ipswich.

MAY 7.—**Frome.**—HOUSES.—48, at Keyford, for U.D.C. P. B. Rigg, A., Cork-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 7.—**Henley.**—HOUSES.—Four almshouses in Vicarage-rd., for Burgis Trust. F. C. Wren, A., Town Hall.

MAY 7.—**Manchester.**—BUILDING.—Adjacent to Canal bridge, Broadheath for T.C. Engineer, Waterworks. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 7.—**Milngavie.**—PLUMBING.—For 36 flatted houses at Craigton-rd., for T.C. F. A. B. Preston, L.R.I.B.A., 6, Buchanan-st. Dep. £1 1s.

✱MAY 7.—**Radford.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—Erection of, for the City of Coventry. Director of Education, Council House, Coventry. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 9.—**Glamorgan.**—IMPROVEMENTS. New school at Rhiwbina, near Cardiff; teacher's house at Rhydri, near Caerphily; mining institute at Bridgend; levelling playgrounds, retaining walls, playshed, etc., at Rhiwfawr council school, near Ystalyfera, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, Secretary of E.C., Cardiff.

✱MAY 9.—**Goole.**—BAND STAND.—Erection of, for the U.D.C. J. H. Castle, Town Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Goole.

MAY 9.—**Hexham.**—HOUSES.—40 of flatted type, on Chare Way-lane site, for U.D.C. Knowles, Oliver and Leeson, A's.

MAY 9.—**Moorthorpe.**—CHURCH, &c.—Holton & Fox, Corporation-st., Dewsbury.

MAY 9. **Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—12, at Humbledon estate, and 10 at Clanny-st., for C.B. B.E. Dep. £2 2s. each.

MAY 9.—**Thorne.**—HOUSES.—12 at Bearswood Green, Hatfield, and 8 at Low Levels, Hatfield, for R.D.C. H. Plewes, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 10.—**Askern.**—HOUSES.—For West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAY 10.—**Darton.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Darton Kexborough New School, for West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAY 10.—**Essex.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—Erection of at Laindon, for the Essex E.C. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

✱MAY 10.—**Great Stambridge.**—ENLARGEMENT.—Council School for the Essex C.C. County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. F. H. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-st.

MAY 10.—**Liverpool.**—HOUSE.—At Llanforda, near Oswestry, for Corporation. The Water Engineer, 55, Dale-st., Liverpool.

MAY 10.—**Wallingford.**—REDECORATION.—To houses in Harwell-rd., Bicarage-rd., St. Peter's-rd. and South-rd., Didcot, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C., 7, St. Martin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

MAY 11.—**Bethany.**—CHAPEL.—Taking down of existing buildings and the erection of a new Calvinistic methodist chapel (Bethany), vestry and other contingent works, Ammanford. J. Owen Parry, F.S.I., etc., A., Arcade-chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 11.—**Devon.**—RENOVATIONS.—To Council schools, for the C.C.: Bradford, Brattonfleming, Chivelstone: East Prawle, Chudleigh, Dawlish West: Cockwood, Ermington, Great Torrington, Highampton, Inwardleigh, Kingston, Molland, Moretonhampstead: Greenhill, Moretonhampstead: Pound-st., Ringmore, Teignmouth: Shaldon, West Down. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

MAY 11.—**London.**—DEMOLITION WORK AND TAR-PAVING PATHS.—(*a*) Pulling down and clearing away the branch institution; (*b*) renewing tar-paving to paths for the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union. F. J. Curtis, Clerk, Union Offices, St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

MAY 12.—**Litherland.**—SCHOOL.—For 600 pupils for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson,, C.A., F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep £2.

MAY 12.—**Nelson.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school, Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Dep. £2.

MAY 12.—**Rowley Regis.**—HOUSES.—68 hou together with construction of roads, sewers, sur water drains, fencing, &c., for U.D.C. W. F. Edwa L.R.I.B.A., 1, Newhall-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2

MAY 14.—**Corwen.**—PAINTING, &c.—Zion Calvin Methodist Chapel and committee rooms. E. De shire.

MAY 14.—**Wilton.**—HOUSES.—16 parlour and non-parlour type on part of Wilton Fair Grou also for making of roads, sewers and the laying of and water mains, for T.C. Bothams & Brown, Chipper-lane, Salisbury. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 16.—**Essex.**—PAVILION WARD.—At the Hos in Stifford Long Lane, near Grays, Essex, for the Or Joint Hospital Board. Chas. M. Ansell, C. to Board, 11, Chadwell-rd., Grays, Essex. Dep. £5 5

MAY 16.—**Macmerry.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterat to Public school for East Lothain E.C. R. and A Smith, 44, Queen-st., Edinburgh, surveyors.

MAY 16.—**Newry.**—COTTAGES.—Forty, at Pound for U.D.C. C. Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1.

MAY 16.—**Penistone.**—PAINTING.—External an ternal painting, paperhanging and whitewashing, Governors. Clerk.

✱MAY 17.—**Addiscombe.**—TELEPHONE EXCHA —Erection of for the Commissioners of Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Cha st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques pay to the Commissioners.)

MAY 17.—**Farsley.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterat at Farsley Frances-st. infants' school, for West Ri E.C. E. H. Steel, Yorkshire Penny Bank-chamb Shipley.

✱MAY 17.—**Ripon.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIO The Mechanics' Institute, for the Commissione His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Ch st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques pay to the Commissioners.)

MAY 17.—**Thorne.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Thorne new school, for West Riding, E.C. Educa Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

✱MAY 18.—**North Finchley, N.**—BRANCH P OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection o the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Cont Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners

✱MAY 19.—**Fulham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHA —Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Maj Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Lo S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the missioners.

✱MAY 19.—**Woolwich Road.**—NEW NU QUARTERS.—Erection of, at the Greenwich and ford Institution. Louis Jacob, F.S.I., Qua Surveyor, 58, Gordon-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £3.

✱MAY 20.—**Retford.**—EXTENSIONS.—To Ran State Institution for the Commissioners of His Maj Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Lo S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 30.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Four block L.C.C. at Wapping estate, Stepney. Archite the Council, County Hall (Room No. 3), Westmi Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction naval arsenal on the south bank of the river T for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embas

✱—**Pocklington.**—ASSEMBLY HALL.—Erectio at Pocklington School. Crickmer & Foxle Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2. Dep. £2 2s

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse de tor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Cons Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

—**Buxton.**—COTTAGES.—At Haslin, Harpur F for Buxton Lime Firms Co., Ltd. G. E. Garli Son, Estate Dept., Buxton Lime Firms Co., Ltd.

—**Durrington.**—HOUSES.—Wiring installatio 30 for electric Light Co., Ltd. S. N. Bigwood, Secr Midland Bank-chambers, Salisbury.

—**Lancaster.**—IMPROVEMENT.—Shops in Chea for Corporation. F. Hill, B.S.

—**Penistone,**—SHED.—Open shed with Belfas 120 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, 8 ft. high to eave District Gas Co. Manager, Gasworks, Penistor

—**St. Albans.**—COTTAGES.—Twelve non-p at Redbourn, near St. Albans, for R.D.C. & Ross, L. & A.R.I.B.A, 32, St. Peter's-st. £2 2s.

—**Sharlston.**—HOUSE.—Apply School Farm Sharlstone.

—**Treforest.**—ADDITIONS.—To Calvary B Church. J. H. Davies, A. and S., 67, Taff-st., P pridd. Dep. £1 1s.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAY 2.—**Wigtownshire.**—ROAD MATERIALS C.C. T. H. M. Murray, S.

MAY 2.—**Huyton-with-Roby.**—MACADAM.—65 for U.D.C. F. Finister, S.

MAY 3.—**Glasgow.**—BUILDERS' MATERIALS Corporation Tramways' Dept. J. Lindsay,

MAY 3.—**London.**—CASTINGS.—Also other iro for Islington B.C. B.E.

MAY 4.—**Clacton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For G. T. Lewis, C.

MAY 4.—**Leeds.**—SETTS.—4,500 tons of paving setts, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Hig Engineer, 155, Kirkstall-rd.

MAY 7.—**Glasgow.**—MATERIALS.—Materials jobbing work, for Parks Dept. J. Lindsay, T.C

MAY 7.—**Warrington.**—PIPES.—7,100 yards o nominal diameter steel water pipes, for C.B. Waterworks Engineer.

MAY 9.—**Barton-upon-Irwell.**—HIGHWAY MA &c.—For R.D.C. E. L. Leeming, S.

MAY 10.—**Droylsden.**—ROAD MATERIAL U.D.C.S.

AY 10.—**Richmond** (Surrey).—LIME, etc.—For n Sewerage Board. W. Fairley, Engineer, West l-rd., Kew Gardens.

AY 11.—**Littlehampton.**—PIPES.—Seventy-two foot lengths of 4-in. verticaly cast S & S cast-water pipes, one 3-in. tee with 4-in. socket branch, 4-in. to 3-in. tee with flanged branch, for U.D.C. Shelley, C.

AY 12.—**Inverness.**—CEMENT, ETC.—For District lum. R. Gilbert, C., 20, Church-st.

GINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AY 9.—**Blackpool.**—BRIDGE.—Reinforced concrete dge over L.M. and S. Railway at Harrowside, for F. Wood, B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

AY 9.—**Belthy.**—REPAIRS.—New concrete valve er with C.I. cylinder lining; removal of existing outlet tower; removal of C.I. pipes, etc., from ting tower and outlet culvert; providing and ng new C.I. pipes, valves, etc., in new tower and ting culvert; extension of overflow weir; raising ankment, due to settlement, with renewal and statement of pitching; provision of new outlet supply pipes; and other work, for Thirsk District ter Co., Ltd. Edw. Wilson Dixon, East-parade, ds.

AY 9.—**Upper Stour Valley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—mping station at Hay Green, Lye, near Stourbridge, one at The Freehold, Quarry Bank; and also storm er tanks; detritus tank at Whittington, near urbridge, for Main Sewerage Board. Geo. Plant ley, E., 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £5.

AY 9.—**Worcester.**—WATERWORKS.—Lining with forced concrete of the existing pure water tank at Worcester Waterworks, for T.C. T. Caink, City E.

AY 11.—**Surrey.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Lower rne bridge, on Shottermill-Farnham main road, C.C. W. P. Robinson, C.S., Kingston-on-Thames. . £5 5s.

AY 12.—**Southampton.**—WIDENING.—Dredging, pening and widening in western approach to South-pton Water in the Solent, for Harbour Board. J. A. pert-Jones, S. Dep. £1.

AY 17.—**Rochdale.**—EXTENSIONS.—Reinforced crete and brickwork to an existing bridge over the hdale Canal at Manchester-rd., Castleton, for C.B. I. Morgan, B.S. Dep. £2.

AY 17.—**Goole.**—SEWER.—100,7 lineal yds. of salt-zed ware and concrete pipe sewer, from 8 in. to 15 in. meter, together with manholes and other works, mping station, and 750 lineal yds. of cast-iron ng main, 5 in. diameter, at Swinefleet, for R.D.C. J. Silcocks, E., 25, Victoria-st., S.W. 1. Dep. £5.

AY 24.—**Mountgarrett.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—ntgarrett Bridge in reinforced concrete, with a l opening span, and for contingent works, for ige Committee. T. Drew, Secretary to County ncil and Bridge Committee, Kilkenny. Dep. £5 5s

OAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

AY 2.—**Beckenham.**—FENCING.—40 rods of cleft fencing at Hospital Meadow, adjoining Croydon-rd., reation ground, and 65 rods of wired cleft chestnut cing and gates at allotment land, Kent House-rd., U.D.C. Dep. £1.

AY 2.—**Hendon.**—MAKING UP.—Uphill-rd., Mill l, for U.D.C. A. I. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5

AY 2.—**Kingsbury.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Widening of ection about 225 lineal yards of Wood-lane, and viding and laying approximately 943 super yards of ficial stone paving in Tudor-gdns., for U.D.C. N. Newport, E. and S., Kingsbury-rd., Kingsbury, V. 9. Dep. £1 1s.

AY 2.—**Littlehampton.**—MAINS.—Work at St. as-rd. Waterworks, in connection with the running new 10-in. gravitation main from the storage , for U.D.C. J. Richardson, E.

AY 2.—**Steyning West.**—SEWERAGE.—9 in. stone-e pipe sewers, together with manholes, venitlating ts and other contingent works in Lancing for .C. C. H. Wright, E., Bank Lodge, Western-rd., reham-by-Sea.

AY 2.—**Wangford.**—ROADS.—Surface tarring with ria (4 gallons to 1 yd. super) and dressing with ite chips about 35,000 sq. yds. of roadway, for .C. S. W. Rix, C., Beccles.

AY 3.—**Acton.**—PIPE.—3 in. steam pipe line at Destructor, Wales Farm-rd., for the T.C. B.E.

AY 3.—**Et n.**—REPAIRS.—Scarifying, rolling and ing with granite portions of roadway in Pocock's-for U.D.C. J. E. Hattersley, S.

AY 3.—**Middleton.**—SEWER.—Laying a main r in Heywood new road from the Heywood-dleton boundary to Langley-lane, Hebers, for B.E.

AY 4.—**Acton.**—MAKING UP.—Cecil-rd., and East-s-rd., with reinforced concrete or tarmacadam, T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

AY 4.—**Acton.**—SEWERS.—90 yds. of 12 in. and 9in. ieter sewers, and constructing manhole, for T.C.

AY 4.—**Birmingham.**—WIDENING.—Also recon-ction of part of Ravenhurst-rd., Harborne, includ-foul and surface water sewers, for T.C. H. H. phries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

AY 4.—**Calcutta.**—PIPES.—Supplying and laying and cast-iron pipes in trenches at Watgunge ping station, for Corporation. Constructional neer.

AY 4.—**Dublin.**—PAVING.—Laying of, approxi-ely 3,600 yds. super of creosoted deal paving ks, for C.B. J. J. Murphy, T.C.

AY 4.—**Leeds.**—PAVING.—Kerbing, paving, con-ng and tar macadamising carriage-way in Broad-Holling Park-estate (Easterly-rd.); Lacock-place); Saville-mount; Parkfield-mount (part); onton-place; Toronto-place (part); Calgary; e, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways En-er. Dep. £1 1s. each.

MAY 4.—**Merton and Morden.**—MAKING-UP.—Arthur rd., Motspur Park (approximately 153 yds. in length); Kingsway, Motspur-park (approximately 137 yds. in length); Tennyson-av., Motspur Park (approximately 475 yds. in length), for U.D.C. G. Jerram, S. Dep. £1 each.

MAY 5.—**Wanstead.**—MAKING-UP.—Richmond-rd., and Lake House-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S.

MAY 7.—**Manchester.**—SURFACING.—Tarmacadam and concreting various rds. on Moston (Broadway) housing estate, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 7.—**Newbury.**—SEWER.—Laying 1,100 lin. yds. of 18 in. diameter cast-iron outfall sewer, with manholes and other works, for T.C. B.E. and S.

MAY 9.—**Coseley.**—SEWERS.—4,940 yds. of stone-ware and cast-iron sewers, manholes and other appur-tenant works, for U.D.C. Berrington & Son, E.'s, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 9.—**Edinburgh.**—SEWERS.—Fireclay pipe sewers at West Saughton, for T.C. B.E.

MAY 9.—**Edmonton.**—MAKING-UP.—Ashwell-grove-Cowper-rd., and Queen Anne's-grove, for U.D.C. C. Brown, S. and E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 9.—**London.**—MAIN.—Laying and jointing 2,909 lin. yds. of 36 in. diameter cast-iron water main and connections, together with contingent works, from Albert-rd., St. Pancras, to Brecknock-rd., in Islington, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

MAY 9.—**Whitstable.**—MAKING-UP.—Gragstone-rd. (part of), Tankerton; Pier-av. (part of); Manor-rd. (part of); Ellis-rd., for U.D.C. J. Dunn, S. and Water E. Dep £2.

MAY 10—**Kerry.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—On the Listowe-Ballybunion-rd., for C.C.

MAY 11.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—1,170 yds. of brick and concrete sewers and culverts, 490 yds. of concrete tube sewers, and 1,900 yds. of stoneware pipe sewers, at Acocks-green, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

MAY 12.—**London.**—MAKING-UP.—Builders' roads on Bloomfield Housing estate, West Norwood, for Lambeth B.C.

MAY 28.—**Huyton-with-Roby.**—CONVERSIONS.—Of 36 midden privies and 28 pail closets to water-closets, for U.D.C. R. J. Pritchard, Sanitary Inspector. Dep. £2.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News* 673.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

MAY 3 AND 4.—**Yorkshire.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell, in conjunction with Wallis & Arnett, on the premises, Sedbury Park, Richmond, Yorkshire, part of a fourteenth-century building, originally the Saxon stronghold of Earl Eadwin, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, the fabric of the Mansion, &c. Auctioneers, Perry & Phillips, Ltd., High-street, Bridgnorth; and Wallis & Arnett, Croft, Darlington.

✱MAY 4 AND 5.—**Wembley.**—F. H. Clark will sell, without reserve, at Empire Exhibition, Wembley, timber, building materials, hut sections, &c., comprising 2,000 lots, Australian elm flooring, steel trusses, casement windows, &c. Auctioneer, 117, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

✱MAY 10, 11 AND 12.—**Uttoxeter.**—Messrs. Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell, on the premises, Calwich Abbey, Uttoxeter, fixtures and fittings, previous to demolition, of the Abbey, the historical stone-built "Handel's" Temple; after this the fabric of the Abbey will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.

MAY 31.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, by order of the Trustees of Admiral F. Harrison-Smith, deceased, Edgware, freehold residential and building properties, "Moor House" and "Lymes Farm," Little Stanmore, near Edgware, the properties thereon, in all about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W. 1.

✱JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st. E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

Public Appointments.

MAY 4.—**London.**—DISTRICT SURVEYOR.—For Chelsea and Deptford, required by the London County Council. Clerk to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1.

London. — CLERK OF WORKS. — Required by the Guardians of the City of London Union for general renovations, &c. Edward R. Woodward, Clerk to the Guardians, 61, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C. 1.

✱MAY 14. — **Cardiff.** — Instructor required by Education Committee. for the Technical College. J. J. Jackson, Director of Education, City Hall, Cardiff.

✱MAY 14.—**Exeter.**—CLERK OF WORKS required by the City of Exeter. H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk.

✱—**Tanganyika.**—INSPECTORS OF WORKS (3) required by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory for a tour of 20-30 months' service with possible extension. Apply at once. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Quoting M/15071.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS.*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to Building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ABRAM.—The U.D.C. propose to erect a further 50 houses on land, Tetley-st., and Church mission, Bamfurlong.

ADDISCOMBE.—At £3,000, the authorities of St. Mary's Church propose erecting a tower or steeple.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—U.D.C. has before them scheme for public swimming baths, by Miners' Welfare Association.

BALLYMONEY.—R.D.C. accepted a tender for 31 double cottages at £597 for each double cottage.

BARKING TOWN.—U.D.C. are proposing to erect an infectious diseases hospital on a site at Upney.—Engineer is to prepare amended plans and estimate for erection on Vicarage Field of a grand-stand.

BATH.—Miss Violet E. Wills has given £18,000 to build up and endow a nursing home in connection with Partis College, in memory of her mother.

BEXHILL.—T.C. passed plans: Eight semi-detached houses, Collington-lane, by J. H. Lye, for J. Barber; bungalow, Colebrooke-rd., Mr. P. Johnstone, J. Schofield; 4 houses, Barnhorn-lane, by Matthews & Co., for G. E. Matthews; tennis pavilion, Dorset-rd., by G. H. Gray, for The Rt. Hon. Earl De La Warr.

BIRMINGHAM.—T.C. recommend, subject to sanction of M.H., to sell to the Diocesan Authorities a site for a church on the Pyps Hayes estate.—Council propose leasing to W. H. Broad a site fronting to Vicarage-rd., and Millbrook-rd., for seven retail shops with dwelling accommodation.—Also propose leasing to Salvation Army 570 sq. yards of land fronting to Alum Rock-rd., for hall.—Council has approved transfer to E.C. of a piece of land on Witton Lodge estate for extension of Hastings-rd., Council school.—Electric lighting is to be installed in Yardley-rd., sanatorium.—Council has approved proposal that a new central fire station be erected on island site at junction of New Corporation-st., and Aston-st.,—Subject to approval of B.E. and M.H., the E.C. are to erect third block of new Council School at Hastings-rd., Perry Common, at £20,500.—Piece of land in Duke-st. has been acquired for site for electric sub-station.—Subject to sanction of M.H., the Estates Committee are to sell to the Bishop's Commission a site for a church on Witton Lodge estate.—Land forming part of Sparkhill Recreation ground has been required as a site for public baths.—Council has authorised and instructed plans to be prepared for modern suite of baths at Sparkhill, and to obtain tenders.—Subject to approval of B.E. and M.H., the E.C. are to arrange for installation of heating apparatus at Icknield-st. Council school, at £2,,050.—T.C. recommend that subject to approval of B.E. and M.H. shelters at playing fields at Birches Green, Erdington, and Pebble Mill, Selly Park, be erected at £4,150.—Subject to approval, land at Rednal be transfered as a site for school extension.—E.C. are to purchase land required as approach roads to the site for the proposed open-air school at Erdington—Extensions are to be carried out at Witton Babies' Hospital at cost of £996.—A sum of £15,000 has been allocated for purposes of Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre at General Hospital.—Application for a music, singing, and dancing licence for Piccadilly Cafe, Piccadilly Arcade, New-st., has been adjourned, and architect is to amend plans.—Application was made by G. F. McDonald for approval of a scheme for picture house in Taunton-rd., Balsall Heath. This has been approved.—B.G. propose £3,300 on alterations and adaptations to make Lordswood, Harborne, suitable for use as a nursery.—W. Butler & Co., Ltd., have granted licence to build a public house for Featherstone and Hilton Housing Estates. Plans by W. A. Hutchins.

BLACKPOOL.—C.B. resolved: That application be made to M.H. for £1,000, for pavilion at the Boys' Secondary school.—Council recommend application to M.H. for £40,000 for 78 houses at Bispham.—Plans have been approved for lavatory accommodation and temporary passenger shelter in Talbot-rd., and Council resolved that tenders be obtained.—B.S. is to prepare estimate of extensions and alterations, if carried out on the present site, at Sanatorium.—Tenders are to be invited for new steel frame building in Rigby-rd., to form a central tram and bus stores.—Plans passed: new streets, Preston Old-rd., Hall Estate Building Co., Ltd.; 8 houses, Rookwood-av., G. Hodgson & Sons, Ltd.; 3 houses, Ilford-rd., A. J. Waterhouse; 5 houses, Abbey-rd., Slater & Parkinson; 26 houses, Goldsboro'-av., Hall Estate Building Co., Ltd.; 4 houses, Abbeyville, J. Midgley; 42 houses, Boardman-av., —, Hawksworth; 16 houses, Higham-rd., J. Greenwood; Golf club house, North Shore Golf Course, Blackpool North Shore Golf Club; transformer chambers, near main road, near Caunce-st., near Hawes Side-lane, Corporation; cinema theatre, Waterloo-rd., A. Hall; 3 houses, Garton-av., J. T. Whiteley.

BOGNOR.—U.D.C. has instructed S. to prepare plans for more houses on remaining portion of Collyer estate.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

BRADFORD.—T.C. has resolved that the scheme for extension of Valley-rd. power station buildings on land recently purchased, the installation of a 25,000 kw. turbo-generator complete with condensing plant, etc., and provision of cooling water pond and two cooling towers at £224,605, be approved; that application be made to Electricity Commissioners for borrowing; and the Engineer be instructed to prepare specifications, and obtain tenders.—Council has approved recommendation of Alec Dickinson, to erect on land belonging to him at Harrogate-rd., Eccleshill, 46 semi-detached houses.—Council has approved proposal for utilising for provision of additional garage accommodation certain lands at Thornton-rd., and Tumbling Hill-st., and has given instructions for plans and estimates to be prepared.—Conveniences at Heaton Woods are to cost £309.—City A. is to report approximate estimate of cost of erecting buildings on the area bounded by Bridge-st., Hall Ings and Leeds-road.—The Council has accepted offer of Wm. Whitaker & Co., Ltd., for (1) to pull down the existing licensed premises known as Blue Lion Hotel, in Manchester-rd., and Croft-st.; (2) to build public house on a site belonging to them and adjoining existing premises.—Greenhill Wesleyan Church are proposing to erect Sunday schools on graveyard site. B. Dobson, architect, Rushtol Works, Thornbury, Bradford.

BUDE.—U.D.C. resolved to proceed with tea rooms and shelters at £2,100, and to invite tenders.

CAHERCIVEEN.—Minister for Local Government has intimated that he is prepared to recommend grant to Kerry C.C. for reconstruction of Cahirciveen bridge.

CHEADLE.—U.D.C. recommend 26 houses on land at Oak-rd., Finney-lane and Woods-lane.

CHESTER.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £724 for alterations and additions to 104 and 106, Northgate-st.—City Council are to make application to M.H. to borrow £3,518 for extensions at Isolation Hospital.—Formal sanction of M.H. has been received to borrowing £8,520 for 16 houses upon land fronting Devonshire place.—City S. submitted lay-out plans of 26 houses at Hoole-lane, and Council resolved that (1) the lay-out be approved and submitted for approval of M.H., and City S. be instructed to invite tenders and application be made to the M.H. for sanction to borrow.

CHESTERFIELD.—Scarsdale Brewery Co., Ltd., proposing to erect hotels at the junction of Hawsley-av. and Newbolt-rd. Plans by Wilcockson & Cutts, 12, Saltergate.—Primitive Methodist Church are proposing to erect chapel at Gravelstones. Architect, W. A. Derbyshire, Glumangate.

COVENTRY.—E.C. are proposing to build school at Radford. Plans by G. & I. Steane, Hay-la., Coventry. It will provide accommodation for over 1,000 children, at £35,000.

CRAGSHEAD.—J. W. F. Phillipson, architect, Lloyd's Bank-chambers, West-st., Gateshead, is preparing plans for cinema on a central site. The cost will be £6,000.

CROYDON.—C.B. are proposing to purchase land with frontage to County-rd., from Clapham College Governors. Site is large enough for 16 houses.—Council recommend erection of a parish hall on a site at rear of Shirley Garden Cottage, Wickham-rd., also church, hall and manse on a site at corner of Shirley-rd. and Wickham-rd.

DARLINGTON.—A P.M. church is to be erected at Pierremont.—Labour Party proposing to build labour hall

DERBY.—Confirmation has been given at the annual meeting of Derbyshire Hospital for Women to proposal to proceed with erection of hospital in Friargate, containing beds, with provision for extension to 60 or 70 beds. The cost being £36,913.—Board has considered accommodation for extension of nurses' home.

DEWSBURY.—E.C. received sanction from B.E. for elementary school at Ravensthorpe, at £24,000. Plans by B.S. Tenders are to be invited.

DUBLIN.—Plans approved by City Architect. Cork-st., 10 houses, Margaret Huxley Public Utility Society, Ltd.; Upper Drumcondra-rd., 6 houses, J. J. Flanagan.

EALING.—T.C. passed plans for houses: 9, Ealing, Cottage Dwellings, Ltd., in Church-gdns.; 8, Taylor and Ware, in Northfield-av.; 4, W. H. Read and Co., in Courtfield-gdns.; 4, W. Atkinson, in Gunnersbury-la.; one each, F. R. Gamble, in Elm-av., W. S. Grice, in Edgehill-rd.; 8, A. Newark, in Clitherow-av.; 6, W. T. Pugh, in Montague-av.; 4, Taylor and Ware, in Niagara-av.; and one each, P. F. Dalton, in Shakespeare-rd, H. C. Pyrke and Co., in Park View-rd., and A. J. Gozzett, in Studland-rd.; 12 each, H. W. Pain and Son and Scott & Co., and seven by Thomson and Constable, Windmill-la., Greenford.

DUNGARVAN.—Council decided to remove market house and build a neater structure.

EDGWARE.—Plans for enlargement of Parish Church at £12,000 are being considered.

FEATHERSTONE.—M.H. has sanctioned borrowing by Council of £37,200, for 86 houses at Purston.

FINCHLEY.—Enlargement of Parish Church is proposed at £7,500.

FLEETWOOD.—M.H. agreed to borrowing by Council of £2,650 for a cafe on foreshore, and £1,550 for completion of North Colonade at the open air baths.

FULWELL.—Vicar of St. Michael and St. George Church has appointed H. Gibbons, F.R.I.B.A., as architect for reredos in church. Boulton's, of Cheltenham, will undertake the structural portions. The estimated cost is £2,000.

KILKENNY.—County Board of Health approved plans of J. Gibbons, for improvements at County Sanatorium at £372.

KINGSBRIDGE.—R.D.C. decided to erect six cottages at Thurlestone and six at Stokenham.

LANCASTER.—Seventy-two houses at £338 each are being built for T.C.

LEAVESDEN.—M.H. approved for M.A.B. scheme for modernisation of Mental Hospital relating to provision of garage.

LEEDS.—City E. submitted estimate of cost of public conveniences adjoining the Public Library at Compton-rd., and T.C. resolved that estimate be approved, tenders be invited, subject to M.H. approval.—Application is to be made to M.H. for £768 17s. 4d., for caretaker's cottage at Bramley Fall.—Council has approved Sir Reginald Blomfield's amended design of buildings to be erected on site at corner of Guildford-st. and Cookridge-st., proposed to be transferred to the Leeds Permanent Building Society.—Plans passed A. Kellett, 4 houses, Lower Wortley-rd.; F. Reddyhoff, & Son, 14 houses, Potternewton-cresnt., Scott Hall-rd.; A. Gibbs & Son, 6 houses, Park Spring-gardens, Bramley; J. Ambler, 4 houses, Gipton Wood-rd., Harehills; A. Roddy & Sons, 6 houses, Barkly-rd., Beeston; Park & Birch, 4 houses, St. Anne's-drive; Headingley; Mark Bristow, 18 houses, Stainbeck-rd., E. Todd, 22 houses, Marsden-av., and grove, Beeston; F. Rawnsley, 5 houses, Sunnyside-rd., Swinnow-rd., Bramley; A. E. Collett, 12 houses, Lincroft estate, Broad-lane, Bramley; J. W. Dufton & Sons, Ltd., 4; houses, Swinnow-av., Bramley; J. Pullan & Sons, Ltd., 32 houses, Firth-av., and grove, and Theodore-st., Beeston.

LETTERKENNY.—Secretary of Donegal C.C. has written to Donegal Board of Health stating that Council has sanctioned proposals of Board to proceed and invite tenders in connection with a fever hospital. The Local Government Ministry has approved amended plans of works of improvement at Glenties Hospital.

LINTHWAITE.—U.D.C. decided to purchase land at Myrtle Grove for building purposes.

LIVERPOOL.—Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., are to erect offices at 18, Chapel-st. Architects, T. Wainwright & Sons, 11, Lord-st.

LONDON.—M.A.B. recommend approval to re-organisation, at £2,125, subject to sanction of M.H., of the kitchen arrangements at the South-Western Hospital.—M.H. approved following for Board: Verandah at the Eastern Hospital; enlargement of the office accommodation at High Wood Hospital for Children at £185; alteration and extension of laundry at The Hostel; £3,273 on extension of covered yard at South-Western ambulance station; £4,722 on provision of a lecture room, laboratory and recreation hall at Joyce Green Hospital; £709 on disinfector house and installation of disinfector at Goldie Leigh Homes.

LONDON (BATTERSEA).—B.C. recommend £1,685 for various repairs on housing estates.—Council has received L.C.C. sanction to borrowing £10,200 for 18 tenements on Latchmere-rd. site.

LONDON (CITY).—Corporation recommend another story at Guildhall School of Music to provide improved restaurant accommodation, two additional class rooms and a dancing class room, at £7,500.

LONDON (FINSBURY).—Finsbury Central Foundation School proposes to buy for £13,000 the leases of the Technical College to enlarge the boys' school.

LONDON (HENDON).—M.A.B. received M.H. approval to provision of additional accommodation for storing steam coal at Colindale Hospital.

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—A Roman Catholic elementary school costing £17,500 is to be built in Somers Town.

LONDON (STEPNEY).—B.C. recommend to make application to L.C.C. for loan of £10,000 for buildings on Brunton Wharf site.

LOUTH.—T.C. recommend borrowing £25,000 for 57 houses on Newmarket site, from M.H.

LOWESTOFT.—M.H. has approved application of C.B. to erection of 34 houses on Blackheath-rd. housing site by direct labour.

MANSFIELD.—Managers of Brunt's School are proposing to erect new domestic science block. Plans by Vallance and Westwick, White Hart-chambers.

MERTON AND MORDEN.—U.D.C. are to make application to M.H., for borrowing £52,022, for 100 houses.—The Wimbledon Electrical Engineer is proposing to erect a sub-station building at junction of Henfield-rd., and Wilton-gv.—M.H. has held an inquiry into Council's application for sanction to borrow £111,500 in connection with proposed low level relief sewer.

MOLESEYS.—U.D.C. are to purchase sites in Green, la., for housing:—Approval of acceptance of tenders of Wheatley & Sons for £21,206, and of the Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., for £8,320, had been received.

NEWCASTLE.—Corporation passed plans for picture hall at junction of Westgate-rd. and Gowland-av., for H. T. and W. A. Smelt, builders.—Byker Parish Church propose to erect a parish hall at £10,500.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—W. H. Smith & Co. are to erect garage for which the plans have been prepared by Marshall & Tweedy, F.R.I.B.A., 54, Grey-st.—J. W. Taylor & Son, architects, St. John's-st., have a scheme in hand for warehouse for Nausembaum & Son.

NORTH HARROW.—A new Wesleyan Church is to be built.

NORTH TIPPERARY.—County Board of Health is to spend £474 on repairs to 194 cottages.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—North Eastern Area Committee of British Legion decided to erect 12 houses.

NOTTINGHAM.—With object of accommodating stock at Grove Farm, Lenton, Nottingham, the Prince of Wales is to acquire another 80 acres of grass land.—Thraves & Dawson, architects, are preparing plans for cinema

OLDHAM.—C. T. Taylor Roberts & Bowman, architects, 10, Clegg-st., Oldham, are preparing plans for Sunday school in Pitt-st.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans and estimates prepared by H. Worth, engineer, for coast defence at Westward Ho! have been before the Northam U.D.C. The total estimated cost, including the provision of a rubble bank, is £11,052.

PLYMPTON.—R.D.C. received M.H. sanction to £58,598 for 40 houses at Yealmpton, 34 at Plympton, and 38 at Honicknowle.

PRESTON.—Trustees of Guttridge Memorial School are proposing to erect chapel. G. E. Bolshaw, 106, Lord-st., Southport, architect. Scheme is estimated to cost £7,000.—Markets Committee recommends that a claf ring and lairage be provided at Cattle Market, at £1,250.

ROTHERHAM.—E.C. approved site in Cranworth-rd., for school clinic and maternity and child welfare clinic.

ROYTON.—D.C. has plans for tramways shelter and public conveniences at junction of Oldham-rd., and Broadway. The estimated cost is £1,000.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—A Convent for Carmelit is to be built, at a cost of about £20,000. T. Ennion, of Reading, is the builder and arc

SEDGEFIELD.—Plans have been approved for tive Methodist Church at Broom. The archit Thos. W. T. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., Stockt Tees. Estimated cost is about £6,000.

SHAFTESBURY.—R.D.C. passed plans for h 8, Shaftesbury-rd.; 2, Tomlins-la., for Co 2 Queen-st., for Mere Co-operative Society Victoria-st., for E. Spinney; 4, Shorts Green, combe, for C. Prideaux.

SHEFFIELD.—Acquisition of suitable site for for nursery school on site off Denby-st.—Gre Wesleyans are raising funds for building Sunday s at Wadsley is under consideration. E.C. has

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: 4 h Sandringham-rd., D. W. Mayers; 4 houses, Hild drive, Wm. Hurst; five houses and 2 garages, D way, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea Estates Ltd.; 5 houses, Central av., F. Cook; 4 h Castleton-rd., C. Wingrave, Junr.; 7 garages, Cre rd., A. Kind & Co.; 8 houses, Cavendish- Fairfax-drive, Chas. Neil; 7 garages, Marguerite- R. F. Harrison; 12 houses, Brunswick-rd., Pilgrim; 16 garages, Tunbridge-rd., J. C. Brut

STAFFORD.—Church, to accommodate 550 pers to be built in parish of St. John's, estimated being £10,000.

STOWMARKET.—U.D.C. are to make applicati M.H. for £9,800 for 20 houses on Beech site.

SWADLINCOTE.—U.D.C. approved architect's and lay-out for 60 houses on combined sites off G Wood-rd. The scheme is to cost £30,517.— passed: 20 houses, in Medway-rd., Swadlincote S. Whitaker.

SWANSEA.—B.E. has approved plans submitte managers for improving and enlarging St. David's School.—Jones, Clarke & Jenkins are to re their premises in York-st.—Plans passed: 3 ho Parcyduc, Morriston, Walters & Johns; 16 houses, fell Park estate, Jones Bros.; 4 houses, Grenfell estate, J. R. Banfield & Son; 27 houses, Grenfell estate, Jones Bros.; 20 houses, Grenfell Park es J. R. Banfield & Son; 4 houses, Caereithen, Fforest Wyman and Evans.

WALLASEY.—Management of the Victoria Ce Hospital have appointed Rees and Holt, F.R.I. 64, Rodney-st., Liverpool, to prepare plans extension scheme, which is estimated to cost £20

WARRINGTON.—Preliminary plans of elemer school, to be erected, Bewsey area, have been appr for submission to B.E.

WARWICK.—R.D.C. passed plans: 6 houses, mere-av., Albany Building Co.; 4 houses, Wainb av., Newton & Johnson; 12 houses on Lime estate, S. Sutton; 4 houses, Tile Hill-lane, A. Fen

WEXFORD.—C.C. are seeking sanction to £5,0 converting portion of Wexford Jail into a Co Courthouse.

WHITWOOD.—U.D.C. agreed upon site for Riding C.C. to erect school.

WIGAN.—Funds are being raised by congrega of New Wesleyan Church, Newtown, for extensi church and building of new schools, estimated to £8,000.—L. Barmish, F.R.I.B.A., Liverpool, has pared plans for Reredoo for installation at St. Ma Newtown.

WILLESDEN.—U.D.C. recommend flats on front to Bridge-rd., and Brentfield-rd., subject to M.H B.E. sanctioning application. Plans passed: hospital wards, Harleston-rd., Miskin & Son Willesden General Hospital; ten houses, Circular-rd., Neasden, A. J. Chambers. for Bros; electricity transformer house, North Cir rd., Cricklewood, A. W. Blake, for U.D.C.

WOMBWELL.—Scheme is being discussed wi view to provision of memorial chapel in Parish Ch

Suspended Ceilings.

The Self-Sentering Expanded Metal Ltd., of 112, Cannon-street, E.C.4, issued a small handbook dealing with construction of suspended ceilings, w will prove of interest to architects and structors. This type of ceiling, wh flat or vaulted, is being increasingly in modern practice, either as a mean securing a particular architectural e or from a purely utilitarian stand Among the contracts recently obtained by firm are those for pavilions at Lord's Cr Ground, air-sheds at Croydon, the Ele Church of Christ Scientist and the A Cinema, both illustrated recently in **Builder** publications, and Messrs. Lever I factories in Buenos Aires.

Building Returns for March.

Returns from local authorities in 140 principal urban areas in Great Britain (e the London County Council area), with a population of 15,898,000, show that in M 1927, plans were passed for buildings estimated cost of £5,036,900, as compared £6,048,500 in February, 1927, and £6,5 in March, 1926. Of the total for March, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,053,400 tories and workshops for £391,100; offices, warehouses and other business pre for £486,700; and other buildings and tions and alterations for £1,105,700.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two ends	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Blaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	" "
Thames Sand	14 6	" "
Best Washed Sand	14 6	" "
1 in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	" "
½ in. "	14 0	" "
½ in. Broken Brick	11 6	" "
Pan Breeze	7 6	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 5 lbs. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	5 12 0
Mirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime per cwt.	2 13 6
Hair "	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½

Do. do delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

PORTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides "	27 0
Sawn three or four sides "	32 0

PORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

1 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super.) Per ft. super	5 6
1 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
1 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
1 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto "	1 4

PORTLAND YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Rappled random blocks Per ft. cube	5 3
1 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
1 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
1 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 10
1 in. ditto ditto "	2 1½
1 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
3 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
3 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
3 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
3 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1½	31/-
1	22/-	1¾	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	¾	16/6
1¼	31/-	¼	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

Inches.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾ × 2		2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4	to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
Ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work "	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅝ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Angles and Nozzles. Gutters.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½ 1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½ 1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6 1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½ 1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½ 1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/3 1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8 1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½ 1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½ 1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½ 1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. "	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. "	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. "	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. "	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. "	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. "	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. "	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. "	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. " "	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. " "	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. " "	8 6	13 2	21 0

Gaasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON— Common Bars	13 0 0	to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	—	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	—	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	—	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	—	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	—	13 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	—	14 5 0
" " " 24 g.	14 5 0	..	15 5 0
" " " 26 g.	16 5 0	..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, O.R. & O.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0	..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	—	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	..	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	—	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	—	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	..	" "

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c

	£ s. d.
(Delivered in London.)	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	35 0 0
Pipe in coils	35 10 0
Soil Pipe	38 10 0
Compo Pipe	39 10 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	25 0 0	—

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet	"	1 0
Thin	"	1 1
Copper nails	"	2 3
Copper wire	"	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/-	per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	96/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-	per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-	"

TIN—English Ingots. 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumbers 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil,	in pipes per gallon	0 2 11
" " "	in barrels "	0 3 1
" " "	in drums "	0 3 3
Boiled " "	in barrels "	0 3 3
" " "	in drums "	0 3 6
Turpentine	in barrels "	0 4 2
"	in drums (10 gall.) "	0 4 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		49 5 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polaco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. loose per ton delivered		68 15 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	41 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 1s 0
Filocol	"	0 15 6
Size, XD Quality	firkin	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2¾ l.	32 oz. fourths	6¾ l.
15 „ thirds	3¾ l.	32 „ thirds	9¼ l.
21 „ fourths ..	4 l.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz...	3½d.
21 „ thirds	4¾ l.	„ „ 21 „ ..	5½d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½ l.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¾d., 21 oz.	9½d.
26 „ thirds	6¾ l.	En'lled 15 oz. 5½d., 21 oz.	7½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½ l.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½ l.
½ Rough rolled	5½ l.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White..	6½
Ditto, tinted	9½
Rolled Sheet	5½
White Rolled Cathedral	6½
Tinted Do.	7½

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto.....	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto.....	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper.....	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak.....	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

Gas Stoves and Geysers.

Messrs. The Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., of 60–62, Oxford-street, W.1, have issued two new catalogues, one referring to their gas cookers and the other dealing with their latest types of geysers. Special features of the "Davis" geysers are interlocking taps and the "Davis" automatic valve which prevents gas coming through to the burner before the water enters the geyser. The body of any "Davis" sealed type bath geyser may be lifted off the base, so that the burner may readily be cleaned without disconnecting gas, water or condensation. This type of geyser with its attractive finish should be popular. The catalogue will gladly be sent upon application to the company.

Friction Grip Pivots.

We are advised that the special friction grip pivots used exclusively for the windows of the new L.C.C. Secondary School, Sutherland-grove, Putney, illustrated in "The Builder" for April 15, were supplied by the manufacturers, Messrs. Samuel Parkes & Co., Ltd., Pretoria Works, Willenhall. Windows fitted with these friction pivots, ensure good ventilation, and the makers will be pleased to send particulars to anyone interested.

Electrical Exhibition, People's Palace, E.1.

Messrs. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of woodworking machinery, of Canal Works, Halifax, whose London Offices and showrooms are at 119–121, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2, are showing at Stand No. 4 of this Exhibition, held from April 29 to May 7, a display of a representative selection of modern woodworking machinery, especially suitable for builders, contractors, and others who require the costs of wood-working operations to be reduced to a minimum. Their "Premier" combined hand and roller feed planing, thicknessing, moulding, &c., machine (AF), is on show as are also several others of their machines.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Falkirk.—Garage.—The Dean of Guild Court has approved the erection of a new garage at Callendar-road at an estimated cost of £1,900 for Mr. J. M. Millar, of Falkirk.

Motherwell.—Buildings.—The Motherwell and Wishaw Dean of Guild Court has passed the following plans:—Alterations and additions to the Burgh Weighhouse in Clyde-street at £230; railway siding at the gas-works for the Corporation at £5,165.

Paisley.—Building.—The Dean of Guild Court passed the following linings:—Distillers' Company (Ltd.), office at distillery in Sausel-street, Paisley; and Messrs. J. Y. Keanie, two semi-detached cottages at Lanfine-road.

Stirling.—Housing.—The Town Council has reported that the Scottish Board of Health have intimated their approval of the erection of 96 houses.

Galashiels.—Housing.—The Town Council has received the Scottish Board of Health approval to borrow £10,800 for the erection of 24 houses, forming the fourth development of the Tweed-road housing scheme.

Dumbarton.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court have passed plans for 96 houses for the Town Council.

Irvine.—Building.—The Town Council has decided to convert the old lifeboat shed at Irvine shore into a bathing station and refreshment room.

Edinburgh. — Extensions. — The Parish Council has approved the recommendation of the Works Committee to proceed with a scheme providing for the alteration and extension of the nurses' accommodation at Craiglockhart Poorhouse, at a cost of £4,860.

Forres.—Cinema.—A local syndicate is to build a new cinema, estimated to cost £5,000.

Stirling.—Buildings.—The Prison Commissioners for Scotland have approved of the plans submitted by the Town Council for the erection of new police buildings adjoining Allan's School in Spittal-street.

Grangemouth.—Houses.—The Town Council has agreed to proceed with the erection of 12 houses, also two blocks of four h each. Plans are also to be prepare 48 houses.

Dalbeattie.—Housing.—The Town Co has received the approval of the Boar Health for a new housing scheme to pr twelve dwellings.

New Scottish Highway.

A section near the eastern end of Glasgow-Edinburgh road, which forms pa a national scheme to relieve unemploy has now been completed, and was open April 21 by Sir Henry Maybury. The sec which is about a mile and a half long, f a by-pass between the road connecting Gla and Edinburgh via Airdrie and Bathgate the Queensferry-Edinburgh road. With completion of a further section a valu thoroughfare leading direct to the nort districts of Edinburgh and to Leith wil available for traffic.

Building Trade in North-East of Scotlan

In resigning the presidency of the N East of Scotland Master Carpenters' Joiners' Association—a position he has during the fourteen years of its existence the recent annual meeting in the Imp Hotel, Aberdeen, Mr. John Buchan, form of Monymusk, made an appeal for gr unity among the members. For several y be said, there had been a considera amount of apathy among some of the mem It weakened the influence of the Associa and tended to dispel the unity and good fe which the Association had done so muc create and foster in its early days. It c not be said that trade had improved du the past year. The cost of all buil materials was still too high to give a stim to speculation. The Rent Restriction had been a drag on the wheels of their ind for the past seven years, and one feared it would continue for some time yet.

Mr. William Frain, of Hazlehead, Aber was elected president for the ensuing year

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for er that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers Masons', Bricklayer Plasterers
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dumfries	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William.....	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/3
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall.....	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District	1/8-1/10	1/8 1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England Wales are given on page 703.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
n clay	,, ,,	1	0
every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
n underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
n floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
n beams	,, ,,	3	9
ggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton ks	per rod	32	0	0
n stocks	,,	7	10	0
n Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
n Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
r facing in English or Flemish bond for y 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the mon bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
t struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
ly to the price of ordinary brickwork :— ernal in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
stocks	,, ,,	1	9
and gauged jointed in putty camber or nental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
urse in double course of slates breaking and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
rdinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
kitchener, including forming flues, &c., all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d
horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
arter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
arter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
let	per foot run	0	3
and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
ne templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
ne sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
ne and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
6 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
0 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
4 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
ed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors, and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
gh close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
ering for concrete floor, in- ng struts or hangers	,,	50	0
o beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
or arches	,,	1	6
oards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
s shot	per sq.		44/6	53/-	60/6
ongued and grooved	,,		49/-	57/6	65/-
atchings	,,	45/-	51/-		
skirting, including backings					
ounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super.	1	10
Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
d frames with 1 in. inner and outer gs, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in res, double hung, double hung with pul- lines and weights; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
l square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
el Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
l moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
el Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 i.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and	
Casement stays	1/2	making good	19/-
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	49	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	48	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add sawn lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	per yard sup.	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21 oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26 oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛ in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

BRIDGEND DOLOMITE & QUARRIES, LTD. (219,739). Registered February 18. 57, James-street, Cardiff. Quarry owners, miners, and stone merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £8,000.

J. & C. BOYLE, LTD. (219,758). Registered February 18. Brick manufacturer. Nominal capital, £17,500.

H. PENELOPE YOUNG, LTD. (219,755). Registered February 18. Contractors, builders' merchants, manure and fertiliser merchants and manufacturers, &c. Nominal capital, £250.

PERA PROPERTIES, CO., LTD. (219,765). Registered February 18. 39, Lombard-street, E.C. Buildings of any tenure elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, to prepare building sites, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

FREDERICK SAGE & CO. (SOUTH AFRICA), LTD. (219,822). Registered February 21. 62, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. Builders and decorators, constructors, decorators and ornamentors of shops, &c., in South Africa. Nominal capital £10,000.

SOUTHLANDS ESTATES, LTD. (219.813). Registered February 21. 50, Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2. To acquire freehold, leasehold or other property, and to carry on the business of builders, architects and surveyors, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

JACQUES, LTD. (219,824). Registered February 21. 5, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1. Builders, contractors, plumbers, carriers and house agents, &c. Nominal capital, £1,250.

WOOLTON PICTURE HOUSE CO., LTD. (219,934). Registered February 25. Rigby's Buildings, 21, Dale street, Liverpool. To erect a cinematograph theatre, or other buildings, &c. Nominal capital, £6,500.

YORKSHIRE SUGAR CO., LTD. (219,984). Registered February 28. 8, Frederick's-place, E.C. 2. For the purchase of certain lands, contracts and options, and the benefit of negotiations, and with Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons, for the construction of a sugar factory. Nominal capital, £275,000.

CARLYON ESTATE, LTD. (219,946). Registered February 26. Cross-lane, St. Austell. To acquire the Tregrehan Estate in the parishes of St. Blazey, St. Austell, Creed, and elsewhere in Cornwall; and to turn the same to account by preparing building sites and making roads, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

HINCHCLIFF, HINCKS & BURNELL, LTD. (219,940). Registered February 26. Artists in stained glass. Nominal capital, £500.

BRIGHT HOMES, LTD. (219,936). Registered February 26. Paperhangers, decorators, painters, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

BARING ESTATES, LTD. (219,957). Registered February 28. 5, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C. 1. Develop a certain piece of land at Rainham, Essex, to lay out land for building purposes, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

HAUGHTON HALL ESTATE CO., LTD. (219,965). Registered February 28. Sun Chambers, 32-34, Kennedy-street, Manchester. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

BUILDERS' MERCHANTS (LEEDS), LTD. (219,959). Registered February 28. 385, York-road, Leeds. Nominal capital, £2,000.

HILLHEAD QUARRIES, LTD. (219,888). Registered February 24. Quarry proprietors. Nominal capital, £20,000.

FIRMACRETE, LTD. (219,853). Registered February 23. Manor-place, Manor-street, Braintree. Concrete slab, brick, block, and tile manufacturers. Nominal capital, £5,000.

ALLARD, JUNR., LTD. (219,771). Registered February 19. Watford Goods Station, L.M. & S.R., Watford, Herts. Slaters, tilers, and builders, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

SMITH & ALLCOCK, LTD. (219,870). Registered February 23. 471, Chester-road, Old Trafford, Manchester. Builders, plumbers, and builders' merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £3,500.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Monday evening.

* **Denotes *accepted*.**

† **Denotes *provisionally accepted*.**

‡ **Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.**

§ **Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.**

AMESBURY.—For (*a*) Bulford, 8 houses; and (*b*) Winterbourne Gunner, 16, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. G. Vincent, surveyor.

†(*b*) Wise & Lansdell (Salisbury), Ltd. Salisbury £6,640
†(*a*) A. G. Smith, Durrington... ... £3,440

BALROTHERY.—Two cottages for the Rural District Council:—
*G. Rankin £590

BEDFORD.—New butchery shop in Queen's Park, for the Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. W. G. Hull, architect, 12, Ashburnham-rd. :—

Jacobs & Burton	£890
Chas. Negus, Ltd.	880
S. Foster, Ltd.	880
Warton & Goodship	874
*F. Dickens	868

BRADFORD.—Reconditio i g of warehouse block in Manor-row. Messrs. Saml. Jackson & Sons, architects:—
*Thos. Obank & Sons, Ltd.

BARNSLEY.—Shopping premises in Racecommon-rd. Mr. F. Hirkinshaw, architect, 30, Pogmoor-rd. :—
*Beaumont & Marshall, Barnsley.

BARROW - IN - FURNESS.—Alterations to "Infield," for the Governors of the Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home. Mr. H. T. Fowler, 6, Cornwallis-street.

Bricklayer—
*Moody & Thompson, Barrow.
Joiner—
*A. Fletcher, Barrow.
Plasterers—
*Jas. Walker & Sons, Barrow.
Plumbers and painters—
*William Ramsay, Ltd., Barrow.
Heating engineers—
*W. F. Spencer, Oldham.
Electrician—
*James Johnson, Barrow.
(All accepted).

BASFORD.—Secondary school at Highbury-rd., for the Notts E.C. Mr. L. Maggs, County Architect.
*H. James, Ju ., Mansfield..... £43,897

BEDFORD.—Cottages for the R.D.C. Mr. F. R. Chapman, Surveyor.

(6 at Stagsden.)

Messrs. Hillion Bros., Marston, Beds.	£3,600	0	0
H. Bowler, Bedford	3,062	0	0
P. Mann, Wilstead, Beds.	3,027	14	6
Messrs. Freshwater, Bedford	2 952	0	0
Clayson & Son, Harrold Beds.	2,795	0	0
G. B. Warren, Turvey, Beds.	2,767	0	0
*Rbt. Jeakings, Bedford	2,442	0	0

(4 at Wymington).

Clayson & Son, Harrold Beds.	1,820	0	0
R. Merriott, Rushden	1,775	0	0
T. Swindall & Son, Rushden	1,710	0	0
*W. Packwood & Son, Rushden	1,585	0	0

BEESTON.—42 houses, for the U.D.C.
*H. R. Hofton..... £15,960

BELFAST.—Extension of buildings at the Harbour Electrical Power Station:—
*I. Copeland & Sons, Belfast..... £12,535

BIRMINGHAM.—Extensions to the premises in Basford-st., for the Midland Electric Co., Ltd. Mr. H. S. Scott, architect, 115, Colmore-row, Birmingham:
*G. Webb & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

BLACKPOOL.—Demolition of Scansby Villa Hawes Side lane, and for the erection of three houses on the site, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor.
*E. Wright.

BLACKPOOL.—For (*a*) 28 houses at Bispham, and (*b*) 50 houses at Bispham, for the C.B.
*(*a*) Hawksworth, Ltd.
*(*b*) Hibbert & Sons, Ltd.

BLACKPOOL.—Construction of sidings at the Gas Works, for the T.C.
T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.

BLACKPOOL.—Alterations to premises in Caunce-st., for the Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. W. Wade, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Bank Chambers, St. Annes-on-Sea:—
*W. H. Parker & Son, St. Annes-on-Sea.

BRADFORD.—Transformer chamber building at Haworth road, for the T.C.
*W. Garnett & Co., Thackley.

BRECON.—For work at St. Mary's Church, Brecon. Mr. W. D. Caroe, architect:—
Retiling of the roof—
*Williams Bros, Brecon.
Interior work (including new paving and choir stalls)
*B. Jenkins, Brecon.

BUCKIE.—Houses for the T.C.
Carpenters—
*A Hendry & Son.
Slaters—
*J. Barclay & Son.
Plasterer—
*P. Glass.
Plumber work—
*J. and T. Campbell and J. Barcla
Painters—
R. Duncan and Son.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Four blocks on the Grove Fark housing site, for the T Beaumont, Borough Surveyor.

*H. F. Sewell, BurySt. Edmunds (8 houses).	£3,641 3,701
*A. R. Plummer, Bury St. Edmunds ..... (8 houses).....	3,597 3,729

DUBLIN.—Chapel at Crooksling Sana accommodate 280 persons, for the City Comm
*J. Dowling ..... £

DUBLIN.—Extension of motor garage Motor Engineering Section of the Technical Bolton-st. for the City Commissioners:—

J. Dowling & Co.	£550
T. Murphy	483
Clifton & Cooper	477
Thos. Mackey & Sons	475
Geo. P. Walsh & Sons	456
*P. J. Watchorn & Sons	450
J. Townley	325

FENTON.—For 17 houses at Park-r Perry, Knypersley.

*Copland & Hancock Harrisea-head, Staffs. (1).	£450
*Lycett & Pickin, Fenton, Staffs. (14)	6,000
*Green & Bolton, Cheadle, Staffs. (2)	1,000

GLASGOW,—2,500 houses, for the Corp
‡John M'Donald (Contractors) (Ltd.)
‡Balshagray Building Co. (1,000).
‡Cowieson's (Ltd.) (500).

GLASGOW.—Painter work at Bridgeto for the T.C.
*M'Kenzie & M'Arthur..... £172

GREENOCK.—36 houses at Sharer's Port Glasgow-road, for the T.C.
Brick—
*J. & R. Kirk, Greenock.
Joiner—
*A. MeDougall, Partick.
Glazier—
*M. Tytler & Sons, Greenock.
Slater, etc.—
D. Phillips & Son, Greenock.
Plasterer—
*D. H. McKellar, Glasgow.
Painter—
P. Mackie, Port Glasgow.
Electric.—
L. R. J. Sinclair, Glasgow.
Iron gas mains.—
*J. Steele, Port Glasgow.

GREENOCK.—Electric lighting of 48 course of erection at John Wilson-street a street, for the T.C.
*J. Baird & Coy., Glasgow.

HAILSHAM.—For (*a*) 6 houses at G Herstmonceux and (*b*) 8 houses at Dan Linfield, for the R.D.C.
*(*a*) Exors of the late T. Rich, Hailshan
*(*b*) F. Bristow, Linfield.....

HANWELL.—Public convenience at th for the Ealing T.C.:—
*Everitt & Co., Croydon.....

HAWKINGE.—Cemetery chapel, for the T.C. A. E. Nichols, Borough Engineer.
*R. Webster, Folkestone .....

HEADINGTON.—New Sewage Disposa age works at Shotover Cleve, for Mr. H. Mr. Geo. W. Chilvers, Consulting Engineer field-gardens, Chiswick, W. 4.

Jacobs, A., Highfield	
Denny Bros., Buckingham	
Burgess, E. H., London	
*Coppock & Sons, Headington	

HUDDERSFIELD.—Extension of th Moor Institution, for the B.G. Messrs. J & Sons, architects, 3, Market-st.:—
Mason—
Bailey & Stott.
Joiner—
Wrigley & Beaumont.
Plumber—
Crowther & Shaw.
Plasterer and Slater—
T. B. Tunnacliffe.
Painter—
W. & P. Holroyd.
Concreter—
E. H. White
Electrician—
Robt. Turner.
Tiling—
Craven Dunnill & Co., Ltd.
Steelwork—
Sunderland Bros.
All of Huddersfield.

KIRKCALDY.—Widening of road and bridge over railway at Lochore, Fifeshire, for the D.C. of Fife C.C. Mr. Anthony Walker, District Road Surveyor, Hunter-street.

T. Millar & Sons, Dumfermline	£4,469 19 6
Adam Duncan, Glasgow	4,434 15 2
Jas. Ritchie, Dunfermline	4,254 15 0
R. J. Morrison, Kirkcaldy	4,173 19 6
*Jack, Son & Co., Ltd. Glasgow	4,160 2 11

LEEDS.—Supply and delivery of wrought-iron ornamental and unclimbable fencing to Compton-rd. "Rest and Reading Garden," for the T.C. :—

*J. Haigh £184 16 6

LEEDS.—Canteen and extensions to works for Messrs. Schweppes, Ltd., at Whitehall-rd. Messrs. A. & J. Neill, architects :—

*J. T. Wright & Son.

LEEDS.—Painting various buildings at Roundhay Park and Canal Gardens, for the T.C. :—

*T. Kendall & Son £156 8 5

LEWES.—Conversion of 60 High-street, into a shop. Mr. H. Smith, architect, 6, Glendor-road, Hove.

*Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer.

LIVERPOOL.—Cinema in Allerton-rd. Mr. A. E. Shennan, architect, 35, Dale-st. :—

*J. Rimmer, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Tenders accepted for March, by H.M. Office of Works.

Building Works : Aldershot Employment Exchange (later) : Ernest Mathews & Co., London, W.C. Beckenham Telephone Exchange—erection : A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. Concrete steps, etc. : Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. ; glazier : A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E. ; pavior : Carter & Co (London), Ltd., London, S.E. plasterer : G. Fletcher, London W. ; plumber : W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, S.W. : slater : Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. : steelwork : Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. : stonework : C. W. Courtenay, London, S.W. W.I. work : T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W., Bordesley Green, Birmingham, Postmen's Office—erection : J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Bridlington P.O., etc.—erection : Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York ; joiner, etc. : R. T. Snaith & Sons, Ltd., Darlington. Bury Employment Exchange—steelwork erection : Holden & Co., Bury. Chepstow—maintenance work : W. A. Hobbs. Chepstow. Christleton, Chester, Telephone Exchange—erection : T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester. Coatbridge Employment Exchange—joiner, etc. : Greig & Allan, Bellshill ; painter : G. Law, Bellshill ; plasterer : A. Dunn, Bellshill ; plumber : S. Lander, Coddington ; steelwork : Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Cricklewood Telephone Exchange, N.W.—Patent stone : Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Durham P.O., etc.—steelwork : The Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Edgware, Middx., Telephone Exchange—pre-cast concrete work : Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Gateshead-on-Tyne, Lambton Terrace Telephone Exchange—alterations, etc. : S. Buy, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Grantham, Harrowby Camp Hospital—roof treatment : Rudd & Son, Ltd., Grantham. Greenock Employment Exchange—erection : John Taylor, Clydebank ; glazier : James P. McPhie, Glasgow ; painter : J. Taylor, Clydebank plasterer : J. & H. Williamson, Clydebank ; plumber : George Munro, Glasgow ; steelwork : Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Heaton Moor, Stockport, Telephone Exchange—artificial stone : Simpson Bros., & Co., Manchester : asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. ; painter : Ashton & Townsend, Stockport ; plasterer : John Blower, Stockport ; plumber : R. Bardsley & Sons, Stockport ; steelwork : Ed. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Hollinwood, H.M. Stationery Office—drainage : S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., Oldham. "Kensington" Telephone Exchange, S.W.—glazier : A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E. ; plasterer : G. Fletcher, London, W. Marlborough House, S.W.—roofing of yard : W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Mersham Telephone Exchange—tiler : J. Young, Ltd., Croydon. "Metropolitan" Telephone Exchange, E.C.—roof asphalte : The Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.—ventilation duct work : F. Braby & Co., Ltd. London, N.W. Middlesbrough Employment Exchange—bituminous roofing : Vulcanite, Ltd., Wigan ; joiner : Dean Bros., Middlesbrough ; plasterer : Crabtree & Pearson, Middlesbrough ; plumber : Baker Bros., Middlesbrough. Molesey Telephone Exchange—asphalter : The Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. Neath P.O., etc.—Asphalter : La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C. "Oval" Telephone Exchange, S.E.—artificial stonework : Emerson & Morris, Ltd., Brentford. Plymouth Waterguard offices—alterations, etc. : Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Southend Main Telephone Exchange—reconstructed stonework : The Croft Granite, Brick and concrete Co., Ltd., Leicester. Stanningley, Leeds, Employment Exchange—asphalter : Northern Asphalt Roofing Works Co., Ltd , Leeds ; painter : P. Haley Leeds ; plumber : F. L. Armitage, Leeds ; slater : Wm. Atkinson & Son, Ltd., Leeds ; steelwork : S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds. Sutton Telephone Exchange—asphalter : Permanite, Ltd., London, E. Tavistock Telephone Repeater Station—asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. ; slater : Henry Ede & Son, Ltd., Plymouth. Totnes P.O.—asphalter : Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C. ; steelwork : Blight & White, Ltd., Plymouth. Walsend Telephone Exchange—asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—painter, etc. : J. G. Cole, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; steelwork : Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Wateringbury, Maidstone, Telephone Exchange—erection : G. Pearce & Sons, Maidstone. Windermere, Westmorland, Telephone Exchange—alterations, etc. Joseph Braithwaite & Son, Windermere—*Engineering services* Marlborough House, S.W.—boilers : The Brightside Foundry Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E. ; wiring : H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. "Metropolitan" Telephone Exchange, E.C.—heating, etc. : J. Coombe & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Princes Risborough Laboratory—wiring, etc. : electrical installations, Ltd., London, E.C. South Kensington, S.W. Science Museum—heating, etc. : J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Teddington, National Physical Laboratory—transformers : The British Electrical Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes.

LONDON.—Plumbing work in connection with "A" block of the Vallance-road housing site, of the Stepney B.C.

*W. Cowen, London £869 15 7

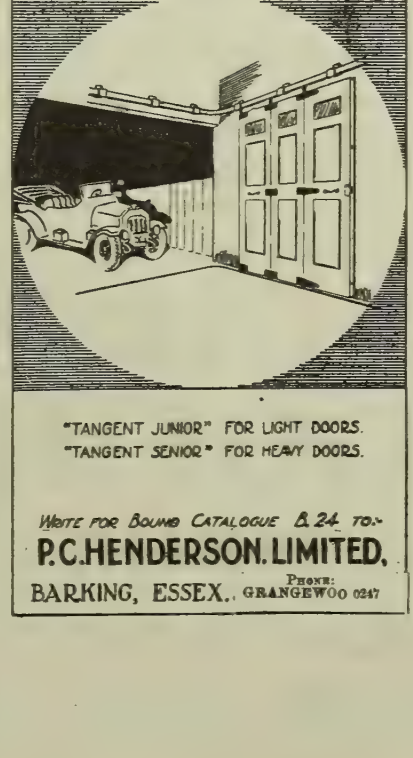
ST. NEOTS.—16 houses of the Cambridge road site, for the U.D.C.

	Non-prlr. wood case-type.	Non.prlr. steel casements.	Non.prlr. steel windows.
Allen and Co., Brampton	£995	£795	£805 10
W. W. Baxter, St. Neots	972	717	*702 2
	(two pairs at £1,404 4.)		
Barber, Peterborough	894	860	843
Bellamy & Brittain, St. Neots	—	746 4	750 13
Evans & Son, St. Neots	983	*684 2	689 2
	(two pairs at £1,368 4)		
Meek, Welwyn Garden City	980	720	720
Pettit, Ramsey	1,650	—	—
Sir Wm. Prescott, London	*869	*724	724
	(two pairs at £1,738 and £1,448)		
Smith & Son	1,118	920	920
Wrycroft & Son, St. Neots	1,055	878	878

LONDON.—For (a) 38 houses in Cannon Hill-lane, and (b) 62 in Wheatley-avenue, for the Merton and Morden U.D.C. Mr. G. Jerram, engineer.

Bessant Brown, Ltd.	£25,820	0	0	£42,176	0	0
R. J. Thomas	23,064	0	0	40,178	0	0
F. F. Foster & Co.	22,754	0	0	37,204	0	0
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd.	22,586	0	0	37,186	0	6
W. T. Green	21,538	0	0	35,008	0	0
Durnsfords, Ltd.	21,433	17	0	34,839	15	0
Burnand & Pickett	19 777	0	0	32,880	0	0
Langbridge & Co.	19,710	0	0	32,405	0	0
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd.	19,666	0	0	31,944	0	0
F. & A. Bayntun	19,264	0	0	31,249	0	0
Clarke & Tickner	19,300	0	0	31,152	0	0
C. H. Gibson, Ltd.	18,337	0	0	31,106	0	0
F. H. Doel	18,430	0	0	30,194	0	0
H. Parker	18,214	0	0	30,319	0	0
Walter Jones & Sons	18,470	0	0	30,040	0	0
*Triangular Construction Co.	18,079	0	0	29,920	0	0
Universal Housing Co.	17,784	0	0	29,732	0	0
Omega Housing Co.	31,204	6	0	—		

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for March :—*Building Works and Services* : Ripon (erection of T.A. Camp) : F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Portsmouth (artificers' works) : Cortis & Hankins, Drayton. Edinburgh, Redford Barracks (resurface Cavalry parade ground) : Stark & Dobbie, Glasgow. *Installations* : Inverness, Cameron Barracks (electric lighting) : Watson & Dundas, Glasgow. Aldershot (heating Government House) : H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., London.



LONDON.—Repairing fifteen old houses, 9 to 37, Highbury Station-road forming part of the Laycock-street site, for the Islington B.C.

G. B. Boorman & Son	£924 10 0
Hooper & Hooper	894 10 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.	860 0 0
Yeomans & Richardson	847 0 0
R. J. Russell	830 0 0
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	824 0 0
Wm. Bolt	790 0 0
Randall & Sons	763 0 0
John C. Mather & Son	735 0 0
A. Cheetham	699 0 0
Geo. Bennett & Son	652 0 0
J. Johnson	642 0 0
Crawley & Co.	584 10 5
*S. Shaw	507 0 0
Architect's estimate	750 0 0

(All of London).

LOUTH.—57 houses on the Newmarket site, for the T.C.

*Tuxworth & Son (19)	£7,847 0 0
*Ingram Bros. (19)	7,524 0 0
*C. H. Paul (19)	7,486 5 0

LONDON.—Lock-up shops are to be erected adjoining the Bush Hill Park station. Messrs. S. Parkes & Brown, surveyors.

Groves & Son, Tottenham	£1,896 10 0
Henry Knight & Son, Tottenham	1,887 0 0
J. & J. Deane, of Leyton	1,540 0 0

LONDON.—Decoration work at the Dulwich Liberal and Radical Club, 108, Lordship-lane, S.E.

*F. Woolaston, London £43 13 0

MANCHESTER.—Church of St. Crispin, at Willbraham Estate, Moss Side, for Rev. J. Balleine. Messrs. T. Worthington & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 178, Oxford-road :—

*W. Thorpe & Sons, Cornbrook.

MANCHESTER.—Premises at the corner of Kingsway and Slade-la., Levenshulme, for the District Bank, Ltd. Mr. Francis Jones, architect, 178, Oxford-rd. :—

General contractors—
George Macfarlane & Sons, Ltd.
Bricklayers—
Peter Hodkinson, Ltd.
Plumber—
Mr. Oakley.
All of Manchester.

MANNINGTREE.—12 houses in Colchester-rd. :—

*Sage & Wix.

MANSFIELD.—113 houses at the Ravensdale Housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*R. Moore £49,393

MILNROW.—30 non-parlour type houses on the Two Bridges-road site, Newhey, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. Travis, architect, Union Bank Chambers, Rochdale.

W. H. Ashworth & Son, Rochdale.
J. Rangeley, Rochdale.
James Mann, Ltd., Newhey.
Dryland & Preston, Littleborough.
W. & E. Coyer, Newhey.
J. H. Kershaw, Rochdale.
*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

NORTHAMPTON.—Building at Mersers-row. Messrs. Home & Knight, A.R.I.B.A., architects, 27, Russell-sq., W.C.1. :—

*T. Higgs, Northampton.

OBAN.—Four blocks of houses of flatted type—four in each block, at Soroba-road, for the the T.C. Mr. D. Galloway, Burgh Surveyor.

*D. Carmichael, Lochgilphead (Excavator & brickwork).	£2,481 6 0
*D. MacTavish, Connel (Joiner work.)	1,711 18 8
*Anderson & Lisbet, Oban (Plumber work).	782 10 0
*Murdoch MacDonald, Oban (Plaster and cement work)	729 0 0
*A. J. MacDonald, Oban	613 11 0
*J. Jamieson, Oban (Roughcast). (Slater work—2 blocks each.)	616 0 0
*J. W. Oliver & Son, Oban (Painter work) ...	120 0 0

PENDLETON.—Weaving shed at Orchard-street. for Sir Elkanah Armitage & Co., Ltd. Messrs. Potts & Hemmings, 34, Victoria-buildings, architects :—

*W. Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Salford.

PORTSMOUTH.—Rebuilding of Messrs. Lloyds Bank branch at Cosham. Messrs. G. C. Vernon-Inkpen & Rogers, Chartered Architects, 40, Commercial-rd. Quantities by the architects :—

H. G. Hellyer, Cosham	£4,900 6 0
J. Harding, Southsea	3,776 0 0
S. Salter, Southsea	3,692 0 0
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	3,497 0 0
F. Corke & Co., Southsea	3,477 0 0
F. J. Privett, Southsea	3,456 0 0
*E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	3,383 0 0

RADCLIFFE.—Electricity showroom, at Deansgate, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. E. Wrigley, surveyor.

*Thos. Kenny & Son, Bury ...£1,152 10 0

RETFORD.—Foundations for a new cinema. Messrs. J. Thraves and Dawson, architects, 12, Victoria-street, Nottingham.

*R. Richmond & Sons, Retford.

ROCK.—15 houses at Callow Hill, for the R.D.C. :—

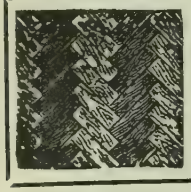
*A. P. Moseley.

ROYTON.—Erection of the Dr. Kershaw Hospital. Mr; S. Moss, architect, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester :—

*Whitworth, Whittaker & Co., Ltd., Oldham.

SHEFFIELD.—For (1) alterations to switchboard gallery and erection of new switchroom at Blackburn Meadows Power Station; (2) sewage installation at Neepsend Generating Station; (3) transformer sub-station in Trippet-lane; (4) transformer sub-station in Staniforth-road, Darnall, for the T.C. Mr. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer.

*T. Roper & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield;	(1)	£802	16	6
	(2)	£1,024	8	0
	(3)	£1,491	0	10
	(4)	£578	5	11



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SHEFFIELD.—Twenty houses on the Longley estate, for the T.C. :—

*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd.

SHEPTON MALLET. — Ten pairs houses on a site near Binegar Green, Emborough, for the R.D.C Mr. T. Melhuish, architect.

Coles Bros., Ltd. Bath	£10,844 10s.	Sect. 1 & 2.
G. Plummer, Radstock ...	£10,576	,,
Channing & Osmond, Burnham	£5,400	5 pairs.
†H. Parfitt, Stoke St. Michael	£5,130	Section 1.
	£5,370	Section 2.
†J. Gooledge, Chilcompton	£5,175	Section 2.
Mr. C. G. Tovey, Midsomer Norton	£4,975	Section 1.

SLIGO.—Thirty sanitary conveniences in the artisans' dwelling for the Corporation :—

*Mr. Laugan, Sligo £356

STOCKPORT.—Reconstruction of the Crown Inn Great Moor. Messrs. Wrathmell & Blackshaw, architects :—

*M. Lane, Stockport.

STOCKSBRIDGE.—Additions and alterations to Council offices, for the U.D.C., near Sheffield. Mr. H. M. Aitchison, engineer and surveyor.

*D. Brearley & Sons, Sheffield..... £3,913

TENDRING.—Twelve cottages, at Lawford, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. G. Vincent-Brown, architect, Dovercourt Bay.

*J. R. Sage & Son, Wix £4,500

THORNABY.—Sixty-nine non-parlour type houses on the Thornaby-road estate, for the T.C. :—

*Stephen Coates, Ltd., Middlesbrough £26,565

WALSALL.—Twenty houses in West-street and twelve flats in Leamore-lane, for the T.C. :—

*J. R. Deacon..... £13,030

WALSALL.—203 houses on the Ida-road site, for the T.C. :—

*W. Kendrick & Sons, Walsall £83,221

WALSALL.—Rebuilding of the Watering Trough Inn, for the Walsall Brewery Co. Messrs. Scott & Clark, architects, Regent-chambers, Wednesbury :—

*Lacey Bros., Kidderminster.

WALTON-LE-DALE.—Development of Collins-road, Bamber Bridge, and erection of 20 houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. Jas. Leigh, surveyor, Council Offices, Bamber Bridge, near Preston :—

*Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., Leyland.

WORTHING.—Two cottages at Cote-hill reservoir, for the T.C.

*G. W. Still, Shoreham-by-Sea..... £1,100

WORTLEY.—Engine house, ambulance house and workshop, for the R.D.C. Borough Surveyor, Council Offices :—

*G. Marlow & Sons, Hillsborough, near Sheffield.

WORSLEY.—50 houses at Walkden, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Howard, Borough Surveyor :—

*J. L. Owen & Sons, Walkden.

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YORK.—New school on the Tang Hall estate, for the E.C. :—

W. Bellerby, York (all trades) £22,830 14 4
Electrical installation‡ A. E. White, York, £568.

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. CXXXII.—No. 4396. MAY 6, 1927.

CORPORATE INFLUENCE

MR. JOHN A. KNOWLES has recently been investigating the truth concerning the Mediæval Gilds, and his paper on the "Artistic Craft Gilds of the Middle Ages," published in the R.I.B.A. *Journal* of February 19, must have come as a shock to a good ny architects and others who hold the conventional and venient beliefs concerning artistic life during the Gothic od. Truth too often lies as an unseen sediment beneath yer of invention and romance, and few can have read this er without a feeling of disillusionment. When we wish to e a name to a group of artistically impelled workers, each king for a negligible remuneration in the cause of the art oves, we call it "The ——— Guild," and are satisfied that are relighting a candle that burned brightly during the Middle s. Mr. Knowles's researches indicate that our picture of diæval artistic life is of our own manufacture, steeped in the ance and glamour due to the passage of time. The mediæval appears in reality to have been a trade union, run, when ged in comparison with modern standards, on decidedly rior lines, where the masters ruled the roost and spent their enuity in preventing the workers from increasing their earn-. The municipalities were compelled to devote a good deal ime to framing regulations in order to prevent the gild nbers from cheating the public. Thus the municipality of k, for the public protection, had to enact that no stained s above the value of half a mark (6s. 8d.) should leave the until it had been inspected, to see that "therein be noo cyt unto the King's peple." Religion was, it appears, too n merely a pretext used by the masters to squeeze the lic and by the men to try to increase their wages.

This exposure of the methods of the Middle Ages is perhaps, holesome corrective to our present-day pessimism, but it intensifies the mystery of mediæval corporate achievement rchitecture. The fabric account rolls of cathedrals show that the more refined work was executed, not by gilds, but by pendent workers and craftsmen living in the towns, owning r own shops, and employing their own apprentices, who gave ice, did the work, and sent and fixed it exactly as we do to-. The gilds apparently no more traded for profit than does R.I.B.A., and consequently there could have been no such g as "participation in a division of profits"—a conception is now almost universally accepted. But if the curren efs concerning the gilds and their homely artistic zeal bear e relation to fact, they represent, at least, a high ideal on our , and if they could be put into practice to-day on a large e, and combined with a corporate appreciation of architec-l significance, they might well constitute a step towards ther great period of building.

A sense of corporate emulation is unquestionably being uraged through the rapid development of our architectural ols, and this carries consequences greater than can be sured in terms of improved qualifications. If the ideal ate office was capable of supplying the ideal apprenticeship, ired by the personality of the chief, and guided by practice, such a system was inimical to a corporate movement of itecture as a whole. The schools alone appear to be capable ntroducing an element of social intercourse, and hence e exchange of ideas between different generations and, with advent of the woman student, wives and daughters can be vn into the circle, thus widening the domain of architectural ght more effectually than might appear at first sight. The element, the opportunity for foreign travel, where staff and students, old and young, mix naturally, all tend to generate a corporate spirit that must exert a profound influence on future work and outlook. The corporate spirit of the Middle Ages dictated uniformity—the domination of one, and only one, style, but under modern conditions it would appear to tend rather towards diversity, but always with the consciousness of a mass opinion and sentiment in the background. In such an atmosphere, criticism must become accentuated and, while there is the danger that some of the newer experiments may result in failure, yet we shall at least be sure of escaping eventually from servitude to accurate reproduction and the "Pompier," which we might translate "Shepherd's Pie," architecture, where old *motifs* are faithfully repeated in grandiose but lifeless juxtaposition. If the corporate influence of the schools introduces a levelling up in design, material, and detail, it will be all to the good, although, so far as one can see, it is almost impossible that we can again give a corporate contribution of the kind left by the Greek and Mediæval civilisations.

One of the most hopeful signs is the constantly increasing amount of space devoted to architecture in the general Press. Some thirty years ago it was the fashion for the literary man to cultivate an acquaintance with painting, and this cultural move has now been extended to embrace architecture. Such outside recognition was no doubt materially assisted by the considerable number of pioneers within the profession and a few well-known literary names, but it had its origin in the absolute necessity of awakening a sense of public responsibility if the beauty of our country and our heritage of fine building were not to be lost altogether. Indeed the present movement could have been foretold even in pre-war days. The war, and the liberation of thought that followed it, merely precipitated a corporate movement that was inevitable. It was inconceivable that England could lag behind the continent at a time when international intercourse had become closer than ever and when modern inventions had brought us into intimate contact with all that was going on elsewhere.

It is impossible to exaggerate the influence upon architecture of modern travelling facilities, of the drawings now available, showing in detail every new building throughout the world, and of the architectural photograph. In many ways, photography is the most remarkable of all our modern inventions, and although we now take it as a matter of course, to the Londoner of three hundred years ago it would probably appear as magical as wireless and the aeroplane. All that we can hope for in the immediate architectural future is a reintroduction of vitality into our designs and an avoidance of the errors peculiar to the last century. Industry and science advanced too fast for the arts to keep up with them, and in trying to force new conditions into old frameworks it appeared impossible to serve the two types of frame; either one cleaved to Gothic and despised the classical, or one worshipped the classical and condemned the mediæval. We have achieved something already if we have learned to appreciate and revere both but to serve neither. In the future one hopes to see a growing corporate spirit expressed in a critical camaraderie that will pleasantly ridicule the affected and scorch the definitely inane, but let us hope that it will have enough of adventure behind it to encourage legitimate experiment and so create a scope for the development of original talent. The rigid discipline which, by its criticism or conventionality, makes individualism sterile is no friend to the art it professes to serve, and it carried the seeds of its own destruction.

P

NOTES

Architectural Quality. We have endeavoured on another page to give a general idea of the contents of the architectural gallery at the Royal Academy, but we are fully conscious how nearly impossible it is to offer anything in the way of useful criticism. We think we could give some useful hints to students of what to avoid by reference to the exhibited works, even by highly accredited architects. In distinction of emphasis, pleasing proportion, and unity of design we find some large and important buildings singularly at fault, and we can only hope that those who are to be our architects of the future will find means of learning what are the prime essentials of good architecture. We fear that it is chiefly in the smaller subjects in this exhibition that the lesson may be found, such as Nos. 1338, 1312, 1287, 1265 and 1239. It would be amazingly instructive to those who have the future of architecture in their hands if anyone really alive to all the great essentials of fine art could point out to them and correct the failures of Academy subjects by a broad analysis on the blackboard.

Models. In view of the two large models in the Architectural Gallery at the R.A., where space is very limited, and the small and interesting models now in the Architectural Exhibition at the R.I.B.A., it will occur to most people that the facts might well have been reversed. The models at the Institute are very good and are such as would give general pleasure to the public. But the severely architectural qualities of the models at the Academy and their great size render them unsuitable for the R.A. We suppose the model of the Midland Bank's new head office in the Poultry is about the largest ever shown at the R.A. The architects, Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, F.F.R.I.B.A., with Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A., might have been wiser to be content with a drawing, for we suppose the upper stories of the building will hardly be seen from the street, and this has apparently been in the architects' minds, for the upper recessed portion has little or no concern with the lower part of the building.

Good and bad Architecture. Knowing something of the difficulty of obtaining a concensus of opinion as to what is good or bad in Art, we should still like to emphasize our contention that large and important modern works ought not to be rejected by the R.A. if they are reasonably well illustrated. When architects take the trouble and expense of preparing drawings for the R.A. they may fairly look for some clarity of outlook and judgment in regard to their work, and they are justly critical when they find fairly good and often quite important work rejected, whilst subjects are accepted which are quite unworthy of an Academy exhibition. We have in our mind exceedingly good work which has either not been sent to the Academy or has been sent and rejected and we consider this is detrimental to the better understanding and appreciation of architectural art by the public. We are quite aware that we are speaking of an Academy of Art, but if they raise a high standard for acceptance should they not reject much they now accept? If they are reasonably clear as to what is good or bad, how is it that they accept all they do?

The Society [of Master Glass] Painters. The meeting held recently in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild, when Mr. Campbell Dodgson spoke on "Early German Woodcuts in relation to Stained Glass," was of considerable interest. Illustrating his address with numerous woodcuts and o designs of ancient character, the lect pointed out certain similarities of tr ment which suggested the influenc these early woodcuts on stained g design. The lecturer raised the po whether it might not be concluded stained glass design derived most f this source, so much is there in com between them. It may seem a somew academic issue as to which was the in regard to this influence on one or other, and the point of importance more in the use made of such influe whichever way bestowed. The g artist absorbs what he derives f others, until it all becomes part of h self, born again in time, for there is such plagiarist as the great man demands the whole world for his pa mony. The interest in such consid tions as those raised by Mr. Dodg are not lessened from the fact that for art of stained glass there is nothing n important than that the artist should freed from them at the present time. do not appreciate any longer the end reminiscences and imitations of outw treatment and archaic manner, but l for the first hand inspiration of life vision to-day. The ecclesiastical tradi of art lingers only as a survival, acting dead hand on art obstructive of gen feeling and freedom to expression.

The Value of Traditional Influences. The value of these influe are in no way however t disregarded, and there every advantage, used ri ly, in acquaintance with best examples of earlier periods. Bu order to inspire our own work, we h to learn through it that all art w endures has the quality of first-hand perience and vision, depending on its contribution, not on its likeness to w has gone before. To cut ourselve from the past is no less impossible undesirable, but appreciation lies emulating its noble spirit not in borro



A Terra-cotta Filling Station in America.
Messrs. Cody, Hicks and Davidson, Architects.

e forms through which this found xpression. We have our own message nd interpretation, and only through the roper, disciplined emergence of this as rt, truly related to the past, while at the me time securing in its character the romise of permanence and value, can we e said to have an art at all.

onserving our Streets.

THE interest now being shown in the conservation of the character and permanence of the older streets and houses in London comes a time when the absence of this spirit nd the consequent destruction entailed rough disregard of it is very well nderstood. It is, however, not easy to cide how far this conservation can be cured, or how far it is desirable. Build-g has to meet the requirements of our vn time, which entails difference, and e cannot expect that streets can remain ways secured from the changes time ings along with it. At the same time, ry much depends on the character of e demands made and the power of the chitect to exercise his judgment as to nat changes are inevitable and how they ould be carried out. It is unfortunately e case to-day that premises often aim being a sort of advertisement of the rticular business interests concerned d do not include in the outlook of those sponsible for them the obligations to e community and public interests ich should prevail over private ncerns. We see examples of this many of our streets, squares and open aces. As an instance, we may refer to e new stone-fronted building recently rust into the middle of the older and aracteristic architecture in one of our eets. How this sort of violation can remedied it is not easy to see, as it ends more on public spirit and hitectural appreciation than in any slative enactments. Our wish must hat London should come first, and that at we renew, or alter, in the past litions of buildings, should be governed this better spirit.

ractical ectures for chitects.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to inform us that the Board of Architectural Education are considering very favourably the proposals to arrange a es of lectures for practising architects wing the relation of modern science rchitectural practice. The need for a lectures was shown at the demonstra- that was given by Professor E. G. er, Professor of Engineering at Uni- ity College, London, on the use of natic rays for recording the stress on els of building structures. This series ctures will have two main objectives : first to revive forgotten knowledge, second to acquire modern knowledge. felt that the strain of modern pro- onal life makes it difficult for practis- architects to obtain data on the nce of building science. Among the ects of the lectures that it is hoped rrange in the near future will be : Strength of Materials, (2) Materials, their use and nature, (3) Design in Steel, Concrete, Timber, etc., (4) Heating, Lighting and Ventilation, (5) Gas and Electric Installations, (6) Building Acts and By-Laws, (7) Light and Air and other Easements.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

"The Centaur" Relief (working model for Sunken Panel to be carved in wood over mantelpiece).

BY MR. WILLIAM C. H. KING, Sculptor.

New Thoroughfares.

WE quote the following from Professor Richardson's interesting paper read last week before the London Society. "Because of the fettering of tradition, the obsolescent building clauses of the Act, the iniquitous rulings of the laws of ancient lights, and the lack of unity in street designs, nothing resulted except quarrelling with the older and more satisfactory values which were out of date. New buildings, such as Adelaide House, Bush House, Devonshire House and some of the recent office buildings in the City proved the limits to which the treatment of Portland stone attached to the steel skeletons could be taken. Those buildings had merit, but they were piecemeal contributions to ancient London. The effect of new main thoroughfares would be to link up the existing squares and open spaces and to reveal the majesty of the historic buildings, many of which could not be properly seen to-day. The new streets would provide scope for comprehensive design. There would be room for imaginative designs. For example, blocks of retail stores could be schemed with roofways and flying bridges connecting the blocks. There would be shops at three levels and batteries of lifts at intervals. The upper ways would call for extra policing, but they would all be closed at night. Had both sides of Regent-street been planned on these lines, a species of Uffizi Gallery would have resulted, giving London one of the finest open shopping arcades in the world.

Filling Stations.

WE recently referred to the filling stations for cars which are springing up on all sides and the somewhat vulgar effect which so many have. In some cases these affairs strike a lively and not altogether unpleasant note at our road sides, but we could wish that some good artistic control were available for such things. The example we illustrate from America may go to the other extreme in giving an effect of almost monumental dignity, but the means of clothing simple useful things like this with some agreeable artistry ought to be within our reach. It is in the handling of such simple affairs of everyday life that we are so lacking nowadays in our artistic capacity.

Colonial City Developments.

THE wider outlook towards the future, which is steadily developing amongst municipal authorities to-day, is evidenced in far-away Auckland by the careful report which has been prepared for the council of that city. So far as one can gather, the expert advice which has led up to the report is sound and well justified. The ultimate convenience as well as the dignity of this growing city appear to have been well considered, though time alone can show whether the scheme in view may not err on the side of timidity, costly though it appears. We may be fairly sure that in such a great city as London it is very unlikely that a forecast of the future will lead to sufficiently bold and adequate schemes. Failing the mischances of revolution and war, it is hardly likely we can fully realise the potential future of London. Even in Auckland it is possible that the idealist and dreamer of to-day will be proved to have been the most practical theorist for the future.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. James D. Morton, P.A.S.I., quantity surveyor, has removed from 3, Cable-street, to Wellington-buildings, The Strand, Liverpool. Telephone : Bank 745.

The Rowand Anderson Scholarship Award

The Rowand Anderson Scholarship for this year has been awarded by the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland as follows :—1st prize (medal and £100), Mr. Frederick R. Wylie, 2, St. Mary's-place, Glasgow; 2nd prize (£20), Mr. A. Gordon Lorimer, 212, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Bequest to a Church.

Miss Ethel Annie Worthington Cranmer, of Buckingham-place, Brighton, who died on February 21, left, amongst other bequests, "£500 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Mary's Church, Upper Rock-gardens, Brighton, for carving one of the panels in the wall of the sanctuary by the side of the reredos with an appropriate subject, if possible to be the "Visit of the Magi," but if this cannot be done, then the said sum is to be used in some other way for adding beauty to the interior of the church."

Research Scholarships in Technology.

The Manchester Municipal College of Technology gives notice that a limited number of Research Scholarships in Technology (each of a value not exceeding £100) will be awarded in July, 1927. These Scholarships are tenable during the academic year 1927-8 in the Manchester Municipal College of Technology (Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester). Applications must be received on or before July 6, 1927. Forms of application and all information may be obtained by written application to the Registrar of the College. Research may be undertaken in any, amongst others, of the following departments :—Mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, municipal and sanitary engineering, and applied chemistry.

Obituary.
Sir T. Duncan Rhind, A.R.I.B.A.

The death has occurred at Brighton of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Duncan Rhind, A.R.I.B.A., who was for many years an architect in Edinburgh. He had been ill for some time. A son of the late Mr. John Rhind, A.R.S.A., sculptor, he was born at Edinburgh in 1871. He served his apprenticeship as an architect in the office of the late Mr. Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., and was afterwards for a time in a London office. On returning to Edinburgh he became a partner of the firm of Messrs. Paterson and Rhind, and after the death of Mr. Paterson he carried on business on his own account. His elder brother is Mr. W. Birnie Rhind, R.S.A., sculptor.

Old London Illustrated.

The Right Honourable Viscount Astor presided at a lantern lecture delivered recently at the Cliveden Estate Recreation Hall by Mr. Herbert A. Cox (author of "Old London Illustrated"). The lecture was illustrated not only by the drawings of London in the time of Henry VIII by the late H. W. Brewer, but also by three valuable models: (1) Old London Bridge, (2) the Mill Lock Arch discovered in 1921, (3) London's First Waterworks, founded in 1582, all of which are the property of *The Builder*.

His lordship said that when he saw the picturesque character of Old London he wished he had lived in those days, but as he listened to the description of London's first water supply, obtained direct from the river, he came to the conclusion he was glad he lived in these days of pure water.

The lecturer dealt fully with Old London Bridge and Old St. Paul's Cathedral, and also took his audience to the Tower of London, Aldgate and Cheapside.

Architect's Estate : A Bequest to the R.I.B.A.

Mr. Charles William Hunt, A.R.I.B.A., of 132, Station-road, Ilkeston, architect and surveyor, left estate of the gross value of £7,999. Among his bequests were £500 to the Royal Institute of British Architects, the income to be expended in the purchase of book prizes or medals for persons of British nationality under the age of 30 years who each year, in the opinion of the Institute, submit the best plans, drawings, or designs in connection with housing or town-planning or similar purposes. Subject to the payment of some other legacies and bequests, he left "the residue of the property in equal shares, if it does not exceed £2,000, for the vicar and churchwardens of Burwell, Cambridge shire, and the Royal Institute of British Architects for like objects as mentioned above, but if it exceeds that amount any surplus shall be paid to the priest and Building Committee of the Catholic Church of St. Thomas and St. Mary, Ilkeston, for embellishing the High Altar in the said church."

Strode Park Estate House Design Competition.

The Strode Park Estate offers to the competitor submitting the best design for a private house on this estate, near Herne Bay, Kent, prizes as follows :—On Group A.—Main Road.—Minimum cost of house £1,500, a prize of a site with 100 feet frontage 300 feet deep, value £350. On Group B. District Roads.—Minimum cost of house £800, a prize of a site with 50 feet frontage, 250 feet deep, value £100. On Group D. East of Suggested Road.—Minimum cost of house £450. A prize of a site with a frontage of 50 feet and a minimum depth of 200 feet, value £50. Designs, consisting of plans of each floor, front and back elevations, sections and lay-out plan, with a general description of the construction, to be delivered to the Secretary, Estate Office, Strode Park, Herne, Kent, from whom full particulars may be obtained, by June 30, 1927, with an estimate of the total cost. One condition of the competition is that each competitor will have to undertake to erect and complete before December 31, 1927, upon the prize plot a house in accordance with the prize-winning design, conforming with the local by-laws.

Rome Scholarship and Henry Jarvis Studentship, 1928.

Conditions and details—obtainable from Mr. Evelyn Shaw, Office of the British School at Rome, 1, Lowther Gardens, S.W.7—are now available of this scheme of competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1928, offered by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and for the Henry Jarvis Studentship, offered by the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Rome Scholarship will be of the value of £250 per annum, and will be tenable at the British School at Rome for a maximum period of three years. Candidates must be British subjects and less than 30 years of age on July 1, 1928. The Jarvis Studentship will be of the value of £250 per annum, and will be ordinarily tenable at the British School at Rome for two years. This Studentship will be confined to candidates who are, or who in the opinion of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects are eligible to become, Students or Associates of the R.I.B.A., but otherwise the conditions for the two awards will be the same. The competition, which will be conducted by the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, will be in two stages, viz. : A preliminary competition open to approved candidates and a final competition open to selected and approved candidates. Application to compete in this competition must be made on the prescribed form to the Honorary General Secretary, British School at Rome, 1, Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7, not later than October 15, 1927.

COMPETITION NEW

Birmingham Civic Centre.

The sending-in date for this competitio June 30th, not May 16th as we have pr ously stated. Mr. H. V. Lanches F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., is the assessor. signs have to be sent to Mr. H. Humphries, M.Inst.C.E., M.T.P.I., Engineer and Surveyor, the Council Ho Birmingham.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Lay-out and architectural treatment of approaches to the Palais de Justice, Brussels. Apply M. Le Conservateur du Palais de Justice, Brussels. International competition. No premiums offered, but successful competitor to be remunerated on Belgian scale.	Mar. 18 .. Jun
Grammar School, Bradford, for 1,000 boys. Premiums: £300, £200, and £100. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.BA., assessor. Apply Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Dep. £1 1s. ..	Feb. 18 and Mar. 4 .. —
Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships for Mural Painting. Two Minor Scholarships of £125 a year each, and one Major Scholarship of £250 a year. Candidates must not be over 25 and 27 years of age for the respective Scholarships on December 31 preceding the competition. Apply Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge, 42, Tite-street S.W.3	June 11 . J
Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Competition open to architects of the British Isles and America. To be held in two sections: first, Sketch Designs, from which six will be selected, and the authors each paid £100 towards cost of preparing more detailed schemes, which will form second part of competition. Selected architect will be paid in accordance with R.I.B.A. schedule of charges. Apply Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit, £1 1s. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert.	Ju (F Jan. 14 .. Dec
University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums: £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115-116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.	Jan. 14 .. A
Cemetery Chapel, Reading, for Corporation. Open to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums: 50 and 25 guineas. Apply Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit, £2 2s. Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., Assessor, 13, Ashburn-gardens, London, S.W.7, to whom designs have to be sent.	April 15..
Private Houses, Strode Park Estate, Herne, Kent. Three prizes of free sites, value £350, £100 and £50 offered for best designs for private houses to cost £1,500, £800 and £450 respectively, and to be erected on prize-winning sites. Apply, Secretary, Estate Office, Strode Park, Herne, Kent.	April 22..

Memorial Windows at Oxford.

Viscount Cave, the Lord Chancellor, unveil, on May 17, in the Old Ashm Oxford, memoral windows to Elias Ash Sir Christopher Wren, and Dr. Robert the first Custos. The Royal Institu British Architects is giving the Wren wi



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

Proposed Catholic Church, Ashford, Middlesex.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ARCHITECTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

If we could have an Academy exhibition which was truly representative of the best architecture of the time, it would perhaps be quite as interesting to the public as the kind of exhibition they do get, and it might afford some real encouragement to architectural art. That many studies of architecture are not accepted solely on their merits is evident enough unless we are to form a very low estimate of the judgment of the Hanging Committee. We can hardly believe that those who from year to year are responsible for what is accepted and rejected take a quite fair view of their responsibility. During a long experience, we have endeavoured to discover whether any fair principle of action has guided their judgment, and we must confess that only in two or three instances have we felt that a sound and equitable judgment has been exercised. It has generally been known either before or after the exhibition with whom lay the chief responsibility, and we believe it is undoubtedly true that the fairest and most satisfactory selections have been made by the late Alfred Waterhouse, not to mention one or two living men. We do not venture to do more than offer, with all respect, a few suggestions as to how we think a more satisfactory way might be found to deal with architectural subjects at the Academy. There is first the question whether everything good should be accepted and everything bad rejected. As to the rejection of what would be generally considered bad work, there would be few exceptions. Large and important works even if "bad," should sometimes be hung, and all bad works of inferior importance absolutely rejected, even though of a convenient size or attractively set forth. Good works would all be accepted unless of insufficient importance or value for public exhibition. If some such general rule as this was observed, the present and many former exhibitions would have been largely altered. But when this has been said, we have to remember the personal preferences of the Hanging Committee which will account for the varying definitions of what is good or bad in any work of art. Some excellent examples of modern Gothic would never have been exhibited but for the hanging by Pearson or Bodley or Jackson, and this leads to the suggestion that the Selection Committee should include those of the most divergent views. Having decided that everything bad should be rejected, except where it is of special importance, the Academy would have cleared itself of any possible reproach that it sets no high standard of accomplishment and confers no honour by its acceptances.

Obviously, the next consideration is the quality of representation of the various works sent in, for the Academy aims to appeal to the general public and to put before them exhibits of genuine attraction. There is no need, however, for architects to resort to the exhibition of merely pretty pictures, and they do not belittle the dignity and gravity of their art if they essay to render their designs in as near approach to the real results as built. It is not even necessary that colour should be used, for monotone often suggests colour. But no gorgeousness of colour on paper is likely to overstate the brilliance of a theatre interior or a ballroom, and it is in this respect that we find nothing but pleasure in the brilliant colour interiors of Mr. Robert Atkinson or Sir Edwin Lutyens, or the colour section of Mr. Dixon-Spain. In some respects we may prefer the delicate tone and colour effects by Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, but such things are perhaps too dainty and refined to be popular. As an example of general articulation of the facts of a design we could hardly have anything better than the gay drawing by Walcot, or the fine design for the Masonic Memorial Building by Messrs Louis de Soissons and G. G. Wornum (in 1245). If the same artist had treated Sir Aston Webb and Son's Army and Navy Stores (in 1297) just in the same way the breadth and dignity of the design would have been far better realised. To take another example of representation, how telling is the sketch of Mr. Mervyn Macartney's Sovereign's Throne, in St. Paul's Cathedral (1287); the real and telling effect of the admirable design is apparent to all.

In the Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas at Gorton (1265) Mr. Walter Tapper is fortunate in the real and broad effect of the colour view by Mr. Farey, and one is almost inclined to think on seeing this design that it is not absolutely necessary for Mr. Tapper to work in pure Gothic. Mr. Curtis Green exhibits six beautiful drawings (though perhaps four would have been enough!) of broadly treated, dignified work, and here the representation of the work seems quite right even for a popular gallery. Then in the view of the Piccadilly end of the Quadrant one may realise the truthfulness of expression of Sir Reginald Blomfield's able control of the lower end of Regent-street, wherein he has carried on the Norman Shaw tradition, so that all round about this part of Piccadilly-circus we shall have something of a real unity and dignity of effect. The accepted design for the Masonic Memorial Building in Gt. Queen-street (1313) by Messrs. Ashley and Newman, might have been more convincing perhaps if seen differently from this view, for the general elevation, which is balanced and good, does not fit in quite pleasingly with the angle tower.

The Lloyds Bank view (1260), by Sir John Burnet and Partners, is effectively illustrated in a charcoal or pencil sketch by Mr T. S. Tait which we have illustrated. This shows how satisfactory a fine pencil sketch on a large scale may be. Mr. Guy Dawber's Foord Almshouses, Rochester, are shown in a pleasant colour view (1306), and will we think be certain to be one of his most successful works. King Feisul's new palace at Bagdad is tellingly shown in a coloured view (1307). Mr. Ja's. M. Wilson, the architect, has cleverly treated this with a good oriental feeling. The Courtyard view of Messrs. Richardson and Gill's University College (1312) is another graphic illustration of agreeable design. The admirable design for the Leeds University, by Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge, is hardly done justice to, though it is clearly sketched in two pen views (1233) and (1241). One of the best drawings in the gallery is that of the Chantry Bridge at Rotherham (1296), in which Sir Reginald Blomfield has presented something of the interest and charm of old works. Another well illustrated subject is the excellent group of L.C.C. buildings on the Kennings estate by Mr. G. Topham Forrest.

We have referred above to several of the more noticeable subjects, and ch in reference to the way in w they have received their illustr exposition. This by no means hausts the lists of exhibits w call for mention. There is, for inst the banking hall in the new b ing at Doncaster (1238) for the West ster Bank by Messrs. Brierley and Ru ford, illustrated in colour, with y toned walls and red columns, whic a whole, is probably much darker in than here suggested. The same a tects, in collaboration with Messrs. Boardman and Son, of Norwich, hav exterior coloured view of a bank bui at Norwich (1266): it would perha easier to be more original than to a better bank building. There is unacceptable change from tradit types in the St. Katherine Colman H by Mr. E. G. W. Souster (façad Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp), a m chrome elevation (1389) showing clever treatment of roof and details. tinted view (1382) of the new o which are being built for the Lo Electric Railways at Queen Anne's has a somewhat laboured and h effect. The large model abov elucidates the scheme by the a tects, Messrs. Adams, Holden and son. The plan, which has ways radi from a central block, will probably a better effect of light and air than with interior courts. It is all uncon misingly square and severe, but will some picturesque values, probably, u the wonderful effects of a London a sphere. One of the most intere drawings is the coloured view (1399) well-designed group of flats on the hall estate, Clapham, by Messrs. I Soissons and G. G. Wornum. The iecting brick balcony above the se floor is an effective feature, and the a tuation of features in the whole fro quite pleasing. Photographs and e tions of the Egyptian State Telegraph Telephone building at Cairo, by Maurice Lyon, fill a good-sized frame the result is somewhat dull. Two t elevations show Mr. Arnold Mitch two designs for Messrs. Cook's buil in Berkeley-street, and suggest economy has been too rigidly exer in the executed work. The new Phy Laboratory at Teddington, by Mr. A. Llewellyn, is unfortunate in its illustrations (1254-5). When the new mises in Henrietta-street (1246) Messrs. Gibson and Gordon are pleted, Messrs. Debenham will have of the finest stores in London. It pity that the point of view for the tion of Messrs. Stagg and Russell's mises in Leicester Square (1244) was taken so as to show what is one o most successful efforts in Londo brighten our street architecture. general colour effect with the brig coloured porcelain ends is excellent. architects, Messrs. Whinney, Son. Austen Hall, are to be congratulate their success. The delicate tinted (1240) hardly does justice to Messrs. head and Ramsey's Worthing Pavil

Amongst the larger buildings are Middlesex Hospital by Mr. Alner W. a tinted view of the courtyard (1234)— School of Pathology, Cambridge Un sity by Mr. Edward Warren, a tinted of a comfortable looking red brick b ing (1261)—illustrations of the R College, Singapore, by Messrs. Farey Dawbarn, effective coloured views Northern Parliament House, Belfast Mr. Arnold Thornely, a good traditi type of Renaissance (1274)—Unive





Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



OYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

Lloyds Bank, Richmond.

MR. HORACE FIELD, F.R.I.B.A., Architect,

College, Dublin, by Mr. Rudolph M. Butler, a quiet grey drawing in a Greek type of well-balanced Renaissance (1291) – Stratton House, Piccadilly, by Mr. W. Curtis Green, a square-proportioned front which shows the difficulty of design for flats with small heights for rooms (1302)—Secondary School for Girls at Gravesend, by Mr. Wilfrid H. Robinson, a quite nice red brick building (1303)—Stuart House, Cambridge, a Georgian building, by Messrs. Geo. Hubbard and Son (1304)—a perspective sketch (1305) of a corner of the Bournemouth Pavilion, by Messrs. Home and Knight—new school at Cooden, a good school building, by Messrs. Kieffer and Fleming (1320)—proposed school Seymour Place (1403), by E. B. Webber—an entrance for the Woolwich War Memorial Hospital, by Messrs. Pite, Son and Fairweather, not very well shown (1375)—Coulsdon and Purley Municipal Buildings (1379) by Messrs Nicholls and Hughes—the Missionary Guest Houses, Selly Oak, a pen sketch nicely illustrating an excellent building by Prof. Beresford Pite (1384)—new offices at Manchester, a rather imposing pile (1393), by Mr. Henry S. Fairhurst. The Rhodes House, Oxford, by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., is an interesting design, but the clever perspective view rather fogs the design than helps to explain it (1288).

Amongst the exhibits of domestic work we miss some of the more interesting examples of other years, though there are a number which help to uphold the credit of our domestic art. We are not surprised to find one of the best things, a charming little water colour of a gabled house (1239) by Messrs Baillie Scott and Beresford, hung so that it cannot be seen with comfort, and is liable to be overlooked altogether. Such an excellent subject, and where the design and its representation are so really in sympathy, is something of a rarity; the drawing alone would be worth showing as an example of water-colour drawing, but its charm does not come between us and the design of the house, but really expresses it. An unusual subject nowadays is the Gothic hall of Nymans at Handcross, Sussex, by Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., the interior (1321) and the exterior (1326): it is rather pleasant to find a desire for our characteristic English Gothic still alive. The House at Hawkhurst (1249) is the only house design by Mr. E. Guy Dawber. Amongst other domestic work will be noted 1311, by Mr. Eadred J. T. Lutyens, 1228 by Mr. P. D. Hepworth, 1236 by Mr. Maufe, 1248 by Messrs Pite, Son and Fairweather, 1252 by Mr. Poulter, 1256 by Messrs. Lowry and Woodhouse, 1259 by Mr. Oliver Hill, 1283 by Mr. H. Lidbetter, 1290 and 1300 by Mr. C. G. Blomfield, 1315 by Mr. Wontner-Smith, 1323 by Prof. Beresford Pite (a subject that is good enough to be an old design), 1328 by Messrs. Forsyth and Maule, 1380 by Mr. Arnold Mitchell, 1317 by Mr. Harding Thompson (a pleasant group of village buildings).

The ecclesiastical work includes an interesting subject by Sir Giles Scott in his Catholic Church at Ashford, exterior and interior (1329 and 1338): the interior suggests the side walls incline inwards at the top, or is this a hint from Mr. Goodyear? The lofty narrow nave may be taken as a symbol of aspiration, and we should certainly call it a worshipful interior. Sir Robt. Lorimer's Stowe Chapel is well illustrated (1237), and will have a certain dignity, but we prefer his exceedingly able Gothic work to this.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1927

BY T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.

An examination of the sculpture at the Royal Academy this year leaves the impression that real vitality is at last appearing in the plastic art of this country. In no recent year has the work exhibited shown so diverse a character, such differences of technique and finish, nor have there been examples of so many different materials, each handled in a way which suggests real appreciation of its qualities. This applies to the purely imaginative group, to monumental work and to portraiture, while the number of pieces in which the sculptor appears to be satisfied with the achievement of moderate skill in technique without imagination or originality has appreciably decreased.

It is unfortunate that in such a year the Royal Academy authorities should have set out the rooms in a manner which is devoid of any real attempt at proper display. This particularly applies to the Lecture Room, where the arrangement is so bad that it can hardly be dignified by any suggestion that it has been consciously "arranged." There is no attempt at grouping, the walls are left in a bare and unfinished condition, and, generally speaking, the least possible assistance has been given to the men who have achieved the distinction of becoming exhibitors. This deplorable result indicates the need for giving much more scope to the architect and sculptor members of the R.A. Council, amongst whom it must be possible to find a man who can give reasonal arrangement to a very fine collection of sculpture.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

"Chanson Triste" Relief.

BY ALFRED BUXTON.

There is a considerable amount of work in which the figure and drapery have been conventionalised to a degree which makes the result that of an architectural character, and, therefore, of particular interest to architects. In the Central Hall there is "The Balance," a model of a figure for the National Provincial Bank of England at Cardiff. It is the work of J. A. Stevenson, and is executed in green bronze of an extremely attractive colour and a very fine patina. It represents a draped female figure holding a balance of Egyptian character horizontally across the breast. It has the atmosphere of Greek work, yet secures the effect of modernity, and justifies description as a work of great interest and considerable power, and should look extremely attractive in the right type of architectural setting.

A work of a totally different character is the "Little Apple," a group in stone by Henry A. Poole. This is a three-quarter length of a woman clasping a small child closely to her. The drapery is treated in flat planes and emphasises the general swing of the group, focusing attention in an excellent manner, and giving quite exceptional balance to the whole. There is a fine sense of handling in the method of finish, and the conception is both original and interesting.

In "Man and Woman," a group in stone by Charles Wheeler, there is an example in the ultra modern manner of the male and female torso, treating the outlines and the general modelling of the sculpture in such a way that they immediately arrest attention and strike a note which is new and not unattractive Again the material is very ably handled and well expressed in the finished work.

In the same architectural category must be placed Reid Dick's "The Child," although it is actually a statuette and not, therefore, presumably intended for an architectural setting. It is executed in stone, exhibited in a side view showing a particularly well-balanced composition where the treatment of the general lines of the figure and of the drapery are excellent examples of imaginative composition.

It is difficult to see why space was given to the large "Recumbent Effigy" in marble, monument to Henry Cust at Belton, which has no composition, no architectural character, and is finished in a particularly unpleasant type of gold having nothing to recommend it in colour, texture, or any other quality.

Of the lighter works the large group by Chas. S. Jagger called "Garden Group" is worthy of attention. It represents a satyr on a pedestal with a girl standing in front holding up her lips for a kiss. There is a spontaneous atmosphere of youth about this group which is altogether excellent, and is extremely suitable for garden work. It has managed to achieve wonderfully vigorous vitality, and seems to have completely captured the spirit of "joie de vivre."

Many other works are worth notice; there is "King Robert of Sicily," by George H. Paulin, a seated male figure in white marble with a monkey on its knee, which is very finely conceived and well modelled and achieves a large amount of interest both in subject and treatment. "The Return from the Chase," by Chas. L. J. Doman, is a green bronze garden figure of very good colour treated decorative and suitable manner. half figure of Chas. Jagger by Lady Forres is good in composition, ge handling, texture and colour, but its ness to the sitter might have improved. The garden figure in Ha Wood stone, by Thomas J. Clapperto a fine piece of carving in simple pla

The statue to be erected at Llandu the late Archdeacon Buckley must b of the finest works of Sir W. Gosc John. It is vigorous and character well modelled, and in addition to its fine qualities achieves distinction being executed in bronze with a cu whitish green finish, achieving original and very satisfying effect. standard of the setting equals that o figure, this monument should be a fine piece of work. "The Thrall," Hermon Cawthra, is a well mod figure of sculpturesque effect, displa conscientious workmanship. It is cuted in dark green bronze.

There are many good "heads," var from the purely naturalistic treatme extremely conventional handling. best of these are "Joan," by Albert "The Levite," a powerful exampl modelling in concrete, by F. Doyle Jo "Lola," a bust by W. Reid I Beatrice," by Cecil Gunthorp; "A by E. Whitney-Smith, and a portrait by M. J. Morahan.

There are also a number of statu which have a considerable amou interest, while particular attention sh be given to the "Mask," in g pottery, by Gilbert Bayes. It is very in colour and in general treatment, has distinction and attraction r achieved in glazed ware. Mr. Ba statuette, "England," is also a wo real accomplishment.

There are only a few reliefs in



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

Bronze Statuette, "1926."

BY ALLAN HOWES.



Academy Exhibition, 1927.

"Before Battle."

By S. W. Ward Willis.

's exhibition. One particularly rous composition, however, is a cir- r panel called "Centaur," by Wm. H. King. This appears rather to be cised" than "relieved," but is ertheless a fine and vigorous piece of k.

here are also several pieces of wood ing which have an attraction of their , whether they are cut as separate es of wood or whether they are elled in such a way that they retain ething of the general outline of the . As examples of this work, mention t be made of the "Tawny Owl," by ed H. Wilkinson, "Thomas Didymus," Harold J. Youngman, and a small e called "Boy with Melon," by lerick E. C. Gardner.

CORRESPONDENCE

le we are glad to publish letters on professional her matters of interest to our readers, it must be tood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks respondents, who will oblige us if they will express iews as briefly as possible.]

The Royal Academy.

,—Your reference in last week's issue HE Builder to the honour somewhat y bestowed upon Mr. Guy Dawber, s how inappreciative the Royal Academy e. As a well-known Academician once ked: "The house beautiful is the goal ir ambitions." This pertinent saying be true of those artists who have shot bolt, but it does not apply to those who believe in their powers. The fact ns, however, that architecture, the ss of the arts, suffers from inadequate entation within the charmed and ive circle. It might be argued that honours, more feathers, implies greater nsibility, but all the same there are irds outside the cage not unwilling to nside. The Royal Academy, an enth-century institution, in no way ents the vast circle of artistic endeavour esent in this country. Meanwhile, the jeth century is advancing towards ful middle age; new ideas and new ds are slowly ousting conservative ions, which latter are beautifully tic, yet banefully harmful. The micians are apt in their longevity to the claims of their juniors, and stand- ecure on their limited plot seek to e the efforts of others. Is it not some- anomalous that 10,000 practising archi- tects should have but ten representatives at the Royal Academy. No one in Scotland believes any of the members of this Knighthood of Art to be a man in a thousand. As you hinted in your notes, there are at least a score of British architects whose work merits recognition before they leave this world for the next. Angus Maconichie.

Glasgow, N.B.

Architecture at the Royal Scottish Academy.

Sir,—Your reviewer says with reference to the designs for the coloured cement roundels at the Aquarium that "they suggest rather mosaic or cloisonne than cement." The process is, in fact, exactly that of the latter if champleve be substituted for cloisonne. The Atlas white cement ground is first laid down over the whole surface, the main masses of the design are then cut out and filled with the same material in different colours, leaving the intervening lines and spaces of white to contour and outline the pattern. The remark is a small one to cavil at, but this explanation seems to be due in justice to Mr. Thos. Beattie, the craftsman who some time ago introduced and has now developed with extremely satisfactory results this method of decoration.

The Designer.

The Registration Bill and Engineers.

Sir,—The letter in *The Builder* of April 15th under this title is interesting, since it is one more illustration of the long way certain architectural assistants and official architects have yet to travel before admitting the obvious remedy for their grievances. It is illogical for such members to talk of being overlooked and over-ridden by engineers, etc., of being "loyal subscribing members" of professional institutes such as the R.I.B.A., and ignore the fact that by holding aloof from the organised salaried section of their colleagues they are preventing such organisation from winning them a status commensuate with their work and abilities. Do they expect those members of the R.I.B.A. or any other such body, and employers such as local authorities, etc., an important part of whose interests is opposed to those architectural assistants, to win for them the rights your correspondent desires? He is lacking in knowledge of human nature if he thinks they will do so. Architectural assistants, like all other sections of the community, will have to organise as such, and by dogged perseverance and pluck win the rights and privileges they so ardently desire. A start in this direction has been made, and the progress of the Association I refer to has been remarkable.

Salaried Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Portrait Head :—Mr. Albert J. Thomas.

By Allan Howes.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

"Before Battle."

By S. W. Ward Willis.

MEETINGS

Friday, *May* 6.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Joint Meeting with the Société des Ingenieurs Civils de France. Monsieur Le Trocquer, Past Minister for Public Works (France), on "Engineering Features of the Channel Tunnel." (In French.) 6 p.m.

London Society.—Annual Dinner, at Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2. 7.45 p.m.

Saturday, *May* 7.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Visit to buildings in course of erection in Glasgow.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South Eastern District Meeting, at Dover. 11 a.m.

Monday, *May* 9.

Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. J. W. T. Walsh on "Measurement of Light (3)." 8 p.m.

Surveyors' Institution.—Discussion on "The Practical Application of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925," by Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *May* 10.

University Lectures.—Mr. W. H. McLean on "National Regional and Town Development Planning." University, Gower-street, W.C.1. 5.30 p.m.

National Housing and Town Planning Council.—Annual Conferences of Local Authorities in England and Wales. At Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 11 a.m.

Wednesday, *May* 11.

Royal Archæological Institute.—Mr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler on "London and its Vikings: New Materials." 5 p.m.

Thursday, *May* 12.

Society of Antiquaries.—8.30 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers.—Mr. A. G. Pugsley on "Some Problems in the Design of Steel Roof Truss Members." 8 p.m.

Friday, *May* 13.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Metropolitan District Meeting. 92, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Proposed Catholic Church, Ashford, Middlesex.

This church is to be built upon an open and level site. The design is Romanesque in character. The walls will be faced externally with Dutch bricks, and plastered internally with dressings of brown Hornton stone. There will be an open timber roof, decorated in colour. This roof will be covered externally with special Italian tiles. The church will consist of nave and sanctuary of lofty proportions, with transepts forming chapels. Over the southern chapel will rise the tower. The nave will have aisles, which will be used for processional purposes only and not for seating. There will be a gallery over the western bay of the nave. The main entrance will be by a porch at the south-west angle of the building. This porch will balance the baptistry at the north-west corner. A distinctive feature of the interior will be the unusual height of the sanctuary floor above the nave floor, an arrangement which will enable the sacristies to be accommodated under the sanctuary.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

The Army and Navy Stores.

Owing to the fact that this building is being remodelled in sections, and not rebuilt, the old window spacings and floor levels have had to be retained. This has naturally affected the design, the first section of which is now being carried out in red brick and Portland stone. The total length of the frontage is 341 feet, and the height 80 feet to the top of the cornice. The plain frieze under the cornice, upon the effect of which the design largely depends, masks the restaurant, stock rooms, etc., all of which can be top lighted. Messrs. Dove Brothers are the contractors for the present sections, and Mr. F. Comport the clerk-of-works.

Sir Aston Webb and Son are the architects.

New Premises—Fenchurch-street, E.C.

This building, now in course of erection, occupies the site on which formerly stood the Church of St. Katherine Coleman. It is designed for the purpose of letting as offices. The two principal elevations are being carried out in hand-made brick with wide joints, the dressings being in artificial stone. The roof is to be covered with hand-made sand-faced Roman tiles. The windows are to be in deal painted. The general contractors for the work are Messrs. Minters, of Putney, and the models for the stone enrichments are being prepared by Mr. P. G. Bentham, of Gunter-grove, Fulham, S.W.

The architect for the building owner is Mr. E. G. W. Souster, F.R.I.B.A., of 3, St. James's-street, S.W.1, but the two principal facades shown in the drawing have been designed by Mr. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A. (Collcutt and Hamp), of 120, Wigmore-street, W.1, as consulting architect.

Department of Anthropology, University College.

The proposed Department of Anthropology, plans of which are in preparation, is intended to form an extensive adjunct to University College. The new buildings have been schemed to provide accommodation for the following departments—zoology, psychology, archæology and anthropology; in fact, they will form a branch of the college which will accommodate all research that pertains to the history of mankind. The plan is a quadrangle, the chief features being the five theatres at the ground level, two on either side and the central one for general use On the first floor are grouped the museums and libraries.

Messrs. Richardson and Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., are the architects.

New Headquarters, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

The new building for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., now in the course of erection, will occupy a fan-shaped site with frontages to Cornhill and Lombard-street, of 146 ft. and 198 ft. respectively, and will house both the Head Office department and the City Office. The accommodation, apart from the basements, will be provided in eight stories above the street level, the ground floor and the mezzanine floor immediately above being devoted to the City Office, the remainder being allocated to the Head Office. The structure will be of steel-framed construction, and the main fronts are to be faced with Portland stone with granite plinths, window jambs, and keystones to the ground floor arcaded story. The entrance doors are to be of bronze enclosed in a marble surround, and the infilling of the arched window openings will also be of bronze. The banking hall on the ground floor, which is planned on an axial line equidistant from both sloping fronts, will be finished with marble wall linings, columns, floor and counter, the latter enclosed with metal grilles. The contractors for the work are Messrs. Trollope and Colls.

The architects are Sir John Burnet and Partners and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons, and Smithers, with Dr. Oscar Faber acting as structural engineer. (Other views of this building were given in our issue for January 14, 1927.)

New Underground Railway Offices, Westminster.

The plan of these new buildings is cruciform. The central hall, lifts, staircases and lavatories will occupy the central tower, the wings being given up to office space. The booking hall of St. James' Park station will occupy the ground floor of the north wing. The building will be of steel-framed construction, faced throughout with Portland stone. A feature in the plans is the absence of internal lighting areas.

Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, F F.R.I.B.A., are the architects.

Lloyds Bank, Richmond.

This building has a Portland stone front elevation, with 2 in. red brick facings. The floors are of steel and concrete. The flats are of Ferrocrete cement-concrete and steel filler joists. There is a tiled roof to front and asphalt flats at the rear. The main contractors are Messrs. E. A. Roome and Co., Ltd., Crown Works, Urswick Road, Hackney, E.9, and the following are sub-contractors: Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., heating and ventilation; Duncan, Watson and Co., electric lighting and bells; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., iron casements; Ratner Safe Co., Ltd., Bromley-by-Bow, strong room door and fittings; Young and Co., steelwork; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough, Lifts.

The architect is Horace Field, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Gower Street. W.C.1.

New Boys' Hostel—Lord Wandsworth Orphanage.

This institution is an agricultural college for orphan boys. The new building in course of erection provides accommodation for 40 boys, with rooms for matron and master and staff. The walls are being faced with Messrs. Collier's multi-coloured bri and the roofs covered with sand-faced h made tiles, by Messrs. Ames and Fir The stonework to the entrance is in D ing stone. The drawing shows the r entrance only, but the building is an ex sive one, having four separate wings, containing dormitories, one cubicles and other for the service staff.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B is the architect.

Hyam, Malmesbury, Wilts.

Hyam Park Farm, near Malmesbury, typical Wiltshire stone farmhouse, stabling, cow-houses, barn and walled yard. The house has already been alt and improved, and now further exten and adaptations are being undertaken to plete its transformation into a small cou house. The old stockyard and cow-h are being converted into hunting sta and the open yard and cow byres eventually become a garden court wit cloistered walk.

Messrs. Forsyth and Maule, FF.R.I.B are the architects.

New Premises at Doncaster for th Westminster Bank, Ltd.

These important banking premises, which an exterior view and description published in THE BUILDER on May 22, 1 are now approaching completion. The b ing hall, of which a view is now publis consists of a large central area, 90 ft. l 45 ft. wide and 45 ft. high. In this s are arranged the counters, desks, etc. which the business of the bank is conduc On each of the principal sides is an a separated from the central area by a co nade. The ceiling and other decora features are of fibrous plaster, and the p are finished in Parian cement. The f is of Nabresina marble, with cappings plinth of Belgian fossil. The counters desks will be constructed of mahogany, the floor covered with rubber paving.

The general contractors are Messrs. J Wright and Sons, of Leeds, and the fol ing are sub-contractors: G. and A. Br decorative plaster work; Fenning and marble work; Waring, Withers and C wick, electrical installation; Waygood- bullion lift; Wm. Bellerby, Ltd., Y counter and other fittings; Northern Ru Co., of Retford, rubber paving; N. F. I say and Co., Newcastle and London, br book racks and light standards for desk

The architects are Messrs. Brierley Rutherford, of York.

The Chantry Bridge, Rotherham.

The new bridge at Rotherham has planned to obviate the difficult cro afforded by the mediæval bridge, while a same time preserving the old Chantry Ch unaltered. It was therefore decided to r part of the old bridge adjoining the Cha as a footway, connected with the new br The new bridge is in one span of a 94 feet, in reinforced concrete, 60 feet between parapets. The latter are in s to harmonise with the old stonework, the face of reinforced concrete (of a brown colour) is finished with a fine gr face. The new bridge, and alterations to old bridge, have been designed by Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Litt.D., in laboration with Mr. Vincent Tu A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer Rotherham.

Masonic Peace Memorial.

The commission for this work was in competition by Messrs. Ashley and N man, whose premiated design was i trated in our issue for June 4, 1926, w a review of the competition was also gi

Rhodes House, Oxford.

This building is now in course of erec from the designs of Sir Herbert Ba A.R.A., architect, and the builders Messrs. Martin, Ltd., of Northampton. a later date we hope to illustrate this portant building more adequately.

Stratton House, Piccadilly.

Stratton House will have an exten frontage to Piccadilly, and an unobstruc

(*Continued on page 732.*)





Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Department of Anthropology, University College, London: Vestibule and Courtyard.

Messrs. Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A, Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

MR. E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.





ST KATHERINE COLEMAN HOUSE FENCHURCH STREET E.C.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Mr. E. G. W. Souster, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
Façade by Messrs. Collcutt & Hamp, F.R.I.B.A.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

PROPOSED NEW FRONT FOR THE .
Sir Aston Webb, PP.R.



RTIVE SOCIETY, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.
Webb, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

MESSRS. FORSYTH & MAULE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

Head Office, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cornhill and Lombard Street, E.C. : Banking



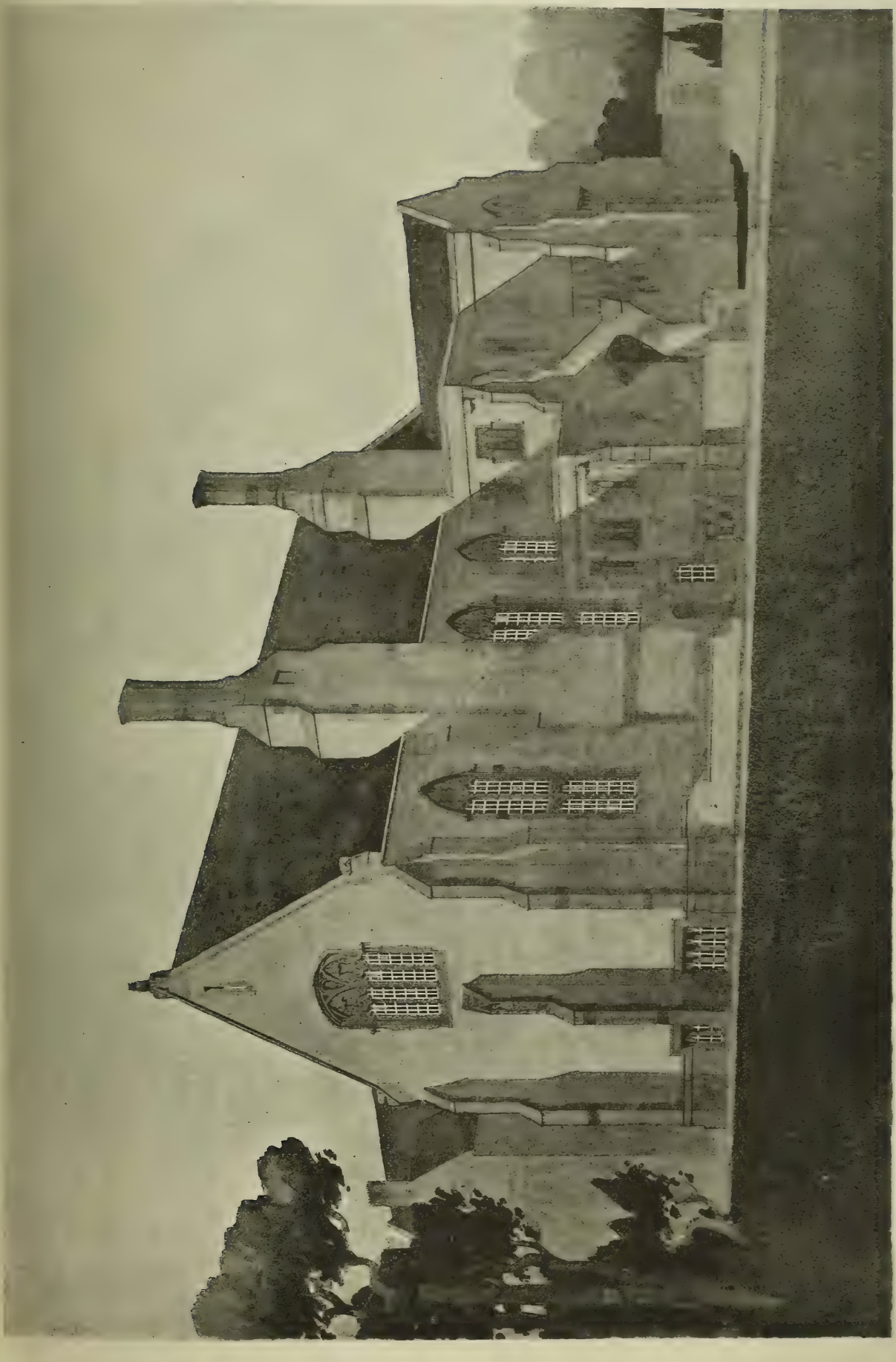
R.A., & Partners, and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers, Associated Architects.



ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

New Premises at Doncaster for the Westminster Bank, Ltd. : Banking Hall

MESSRS. BRIERLEY & RUTHERFORD, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

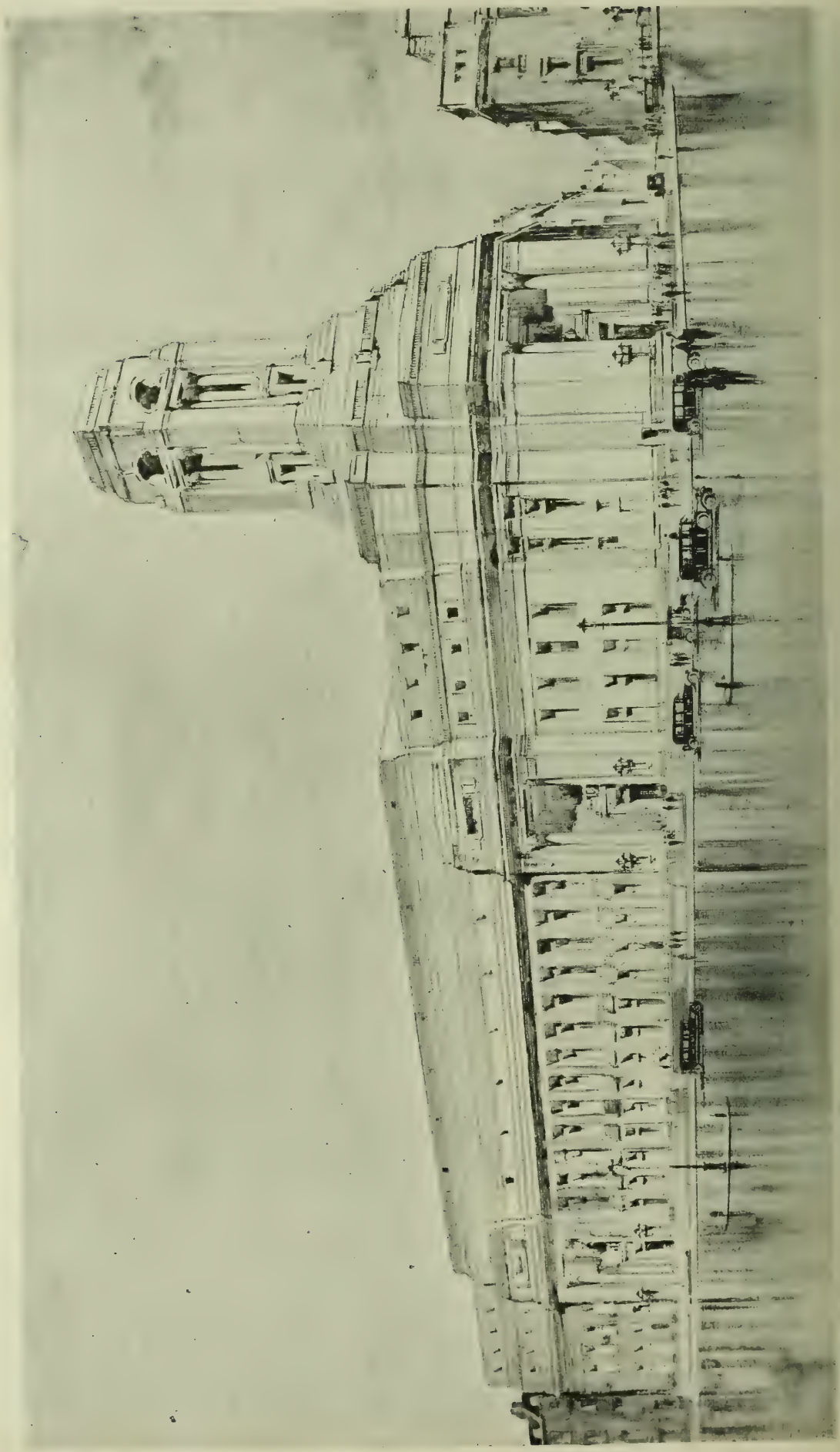
Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas, Gorton, Manchester

MR. WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Reconstruction of the Chantry Bridge, Rotherham. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect, in collaboration with Mr. Vincent Turner, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.



Masonic Peace Memorial, Great Queen Street, London.

Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, F.F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

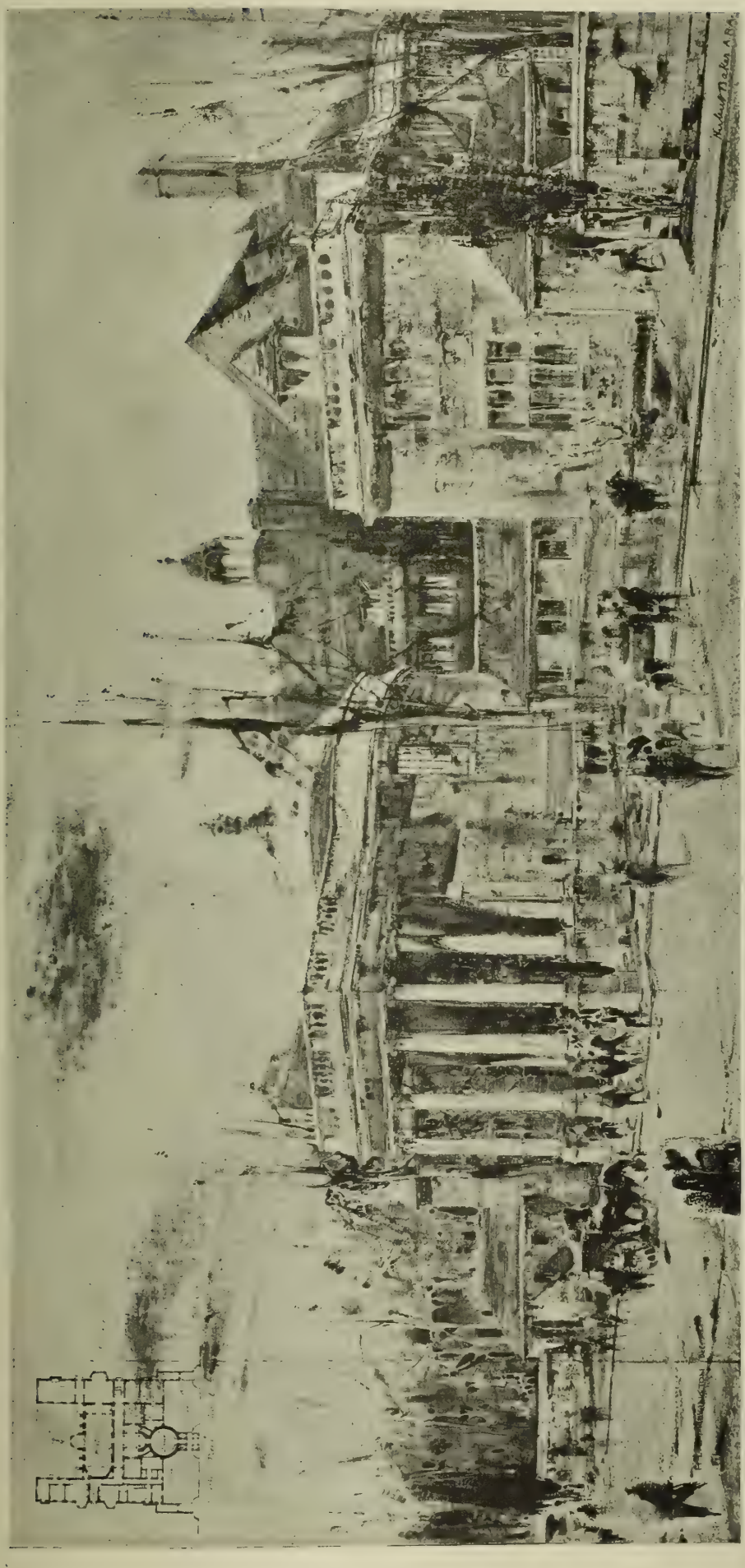
Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

PROPOSED CATHOLIC CHURCH, ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.

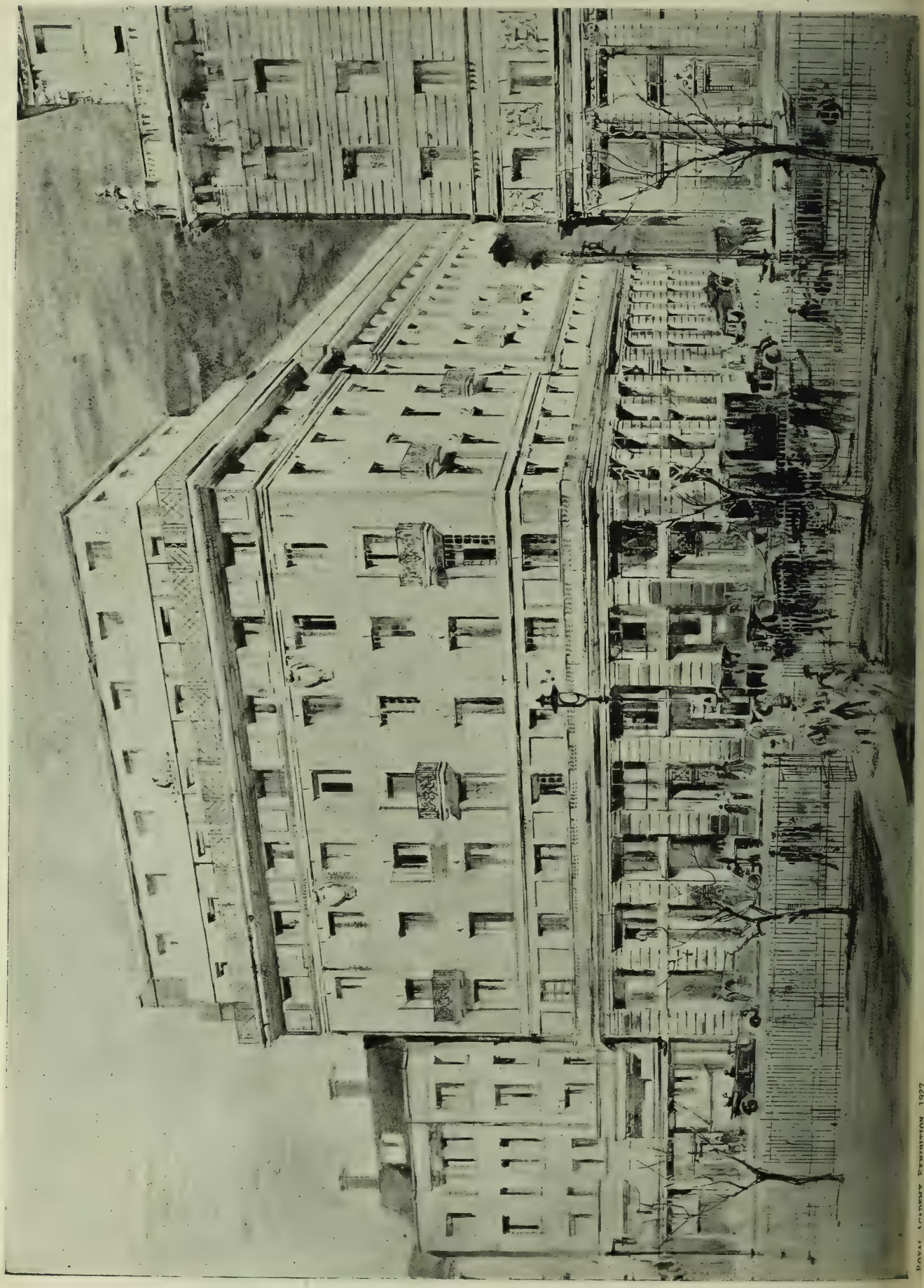
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect.

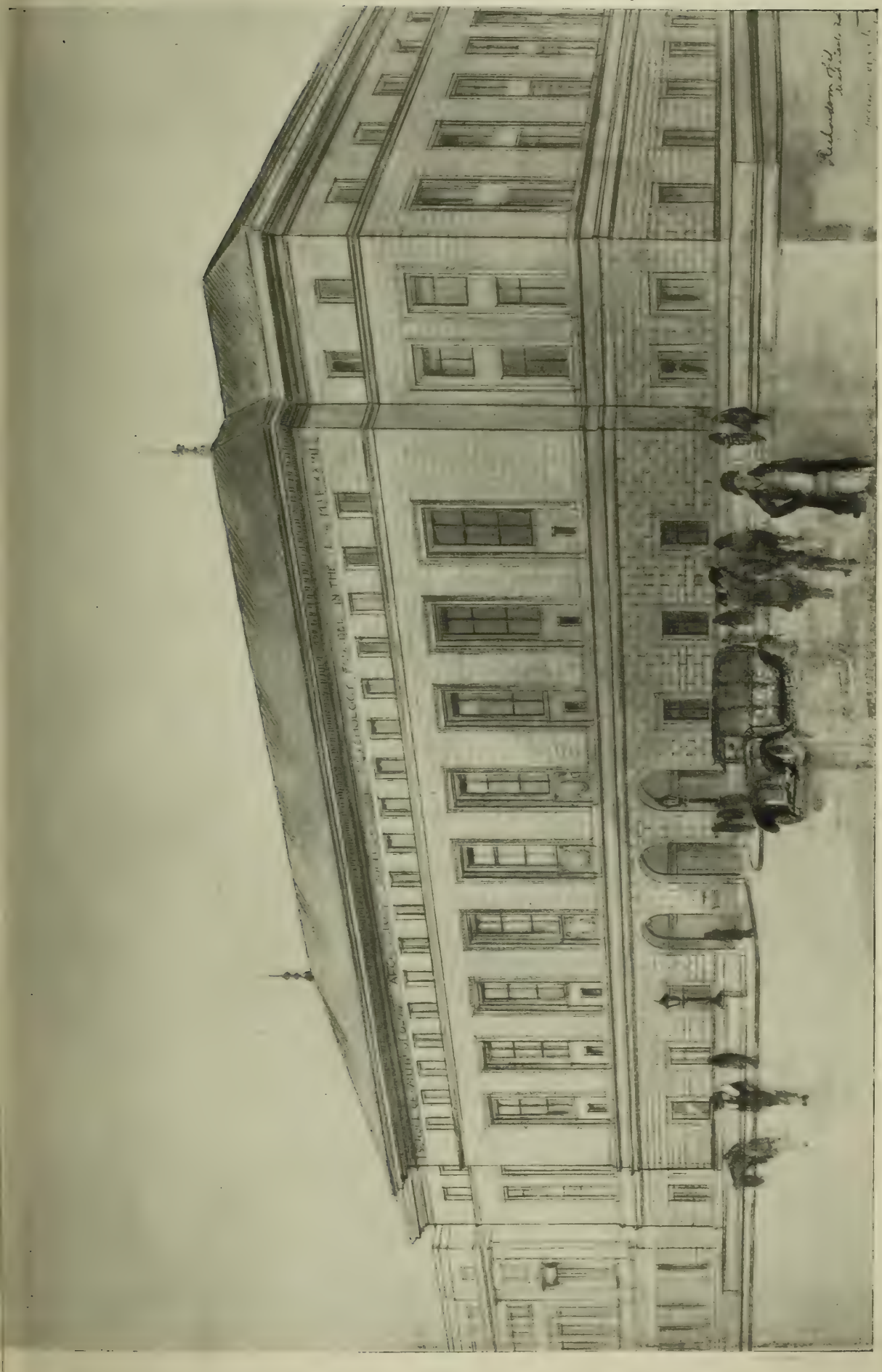


Rhodes House, Oxford.

SIR HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

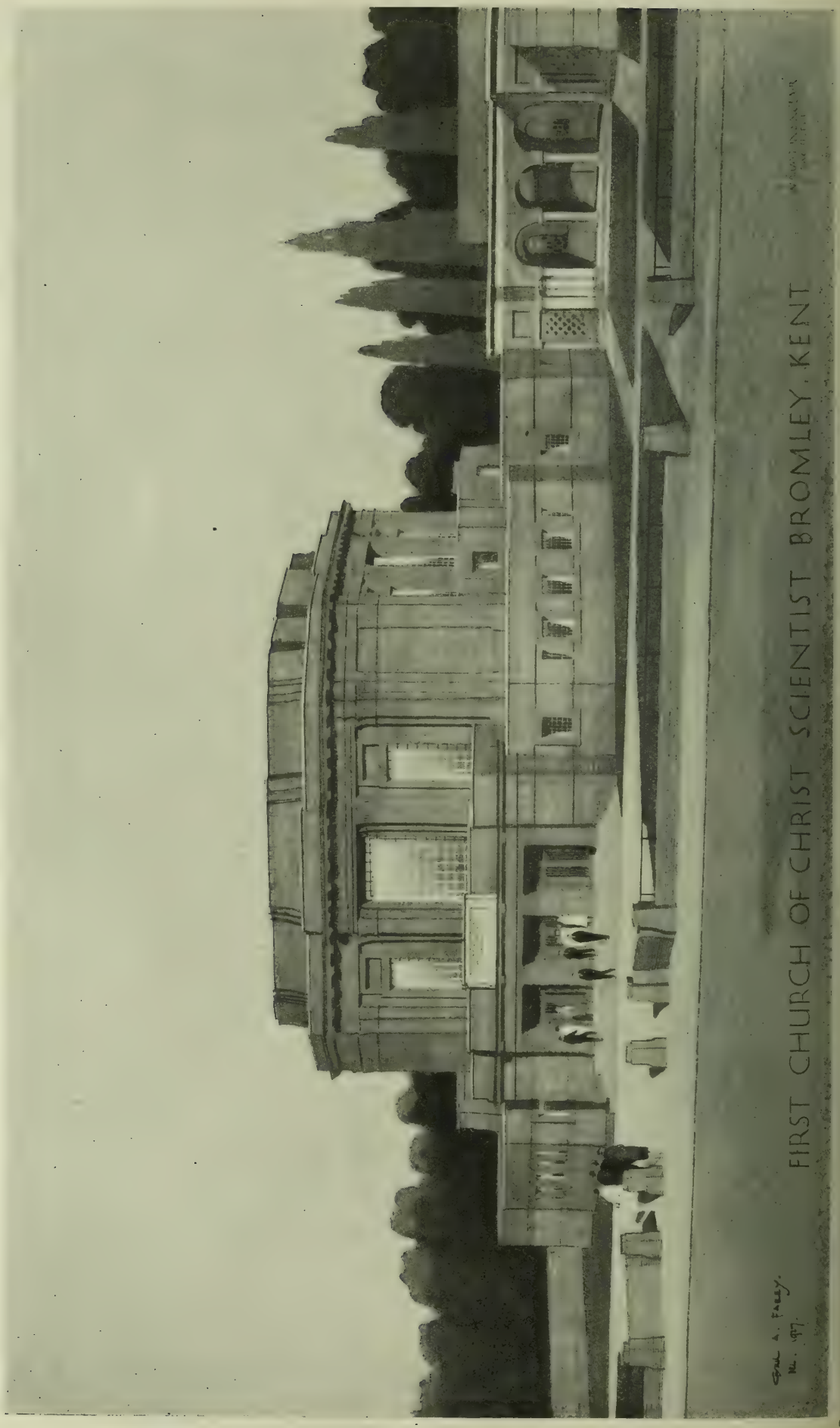
ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.





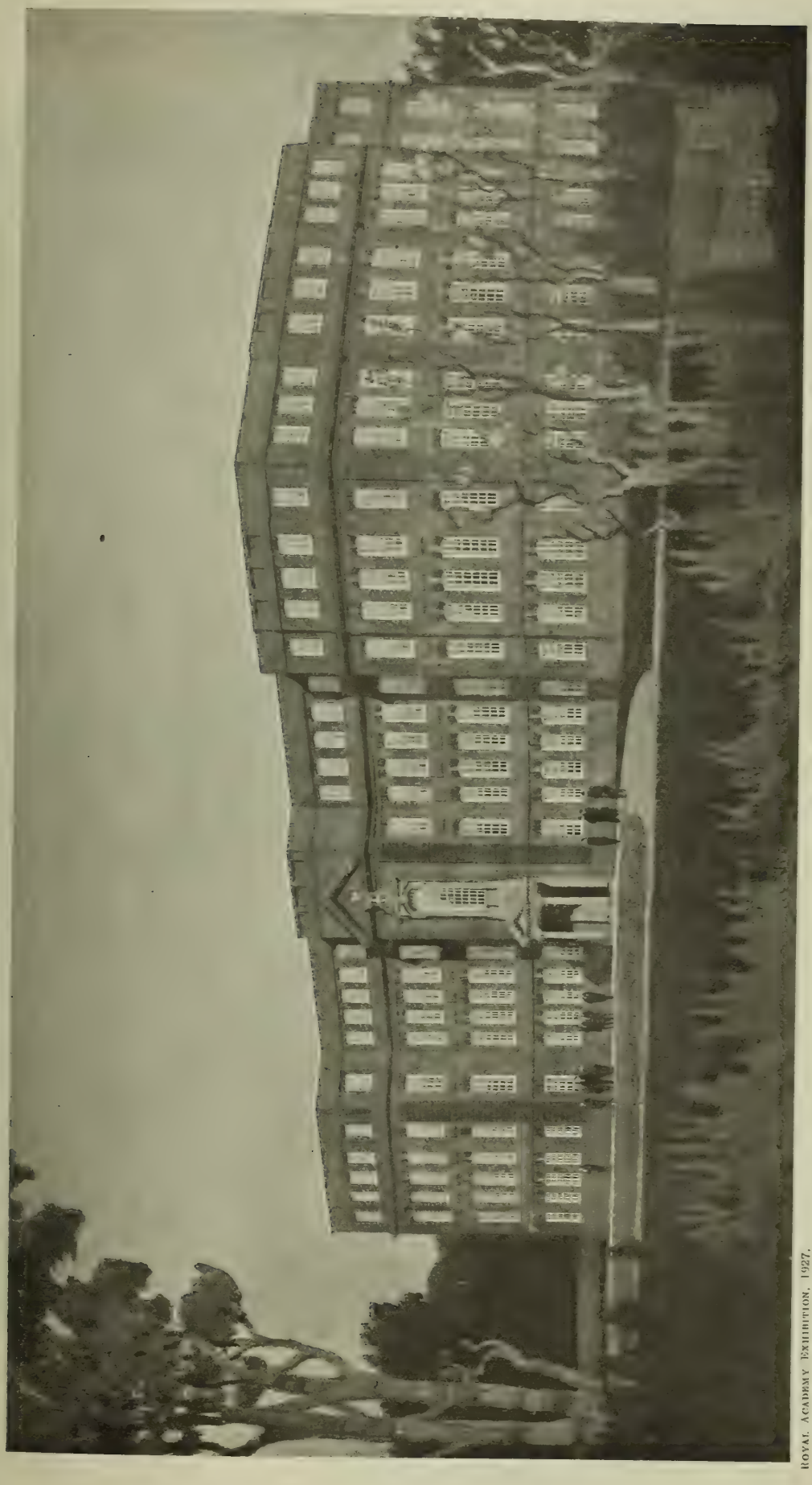
Department of Anthropology, University College, London.

Messrs. Richardson & Gill, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



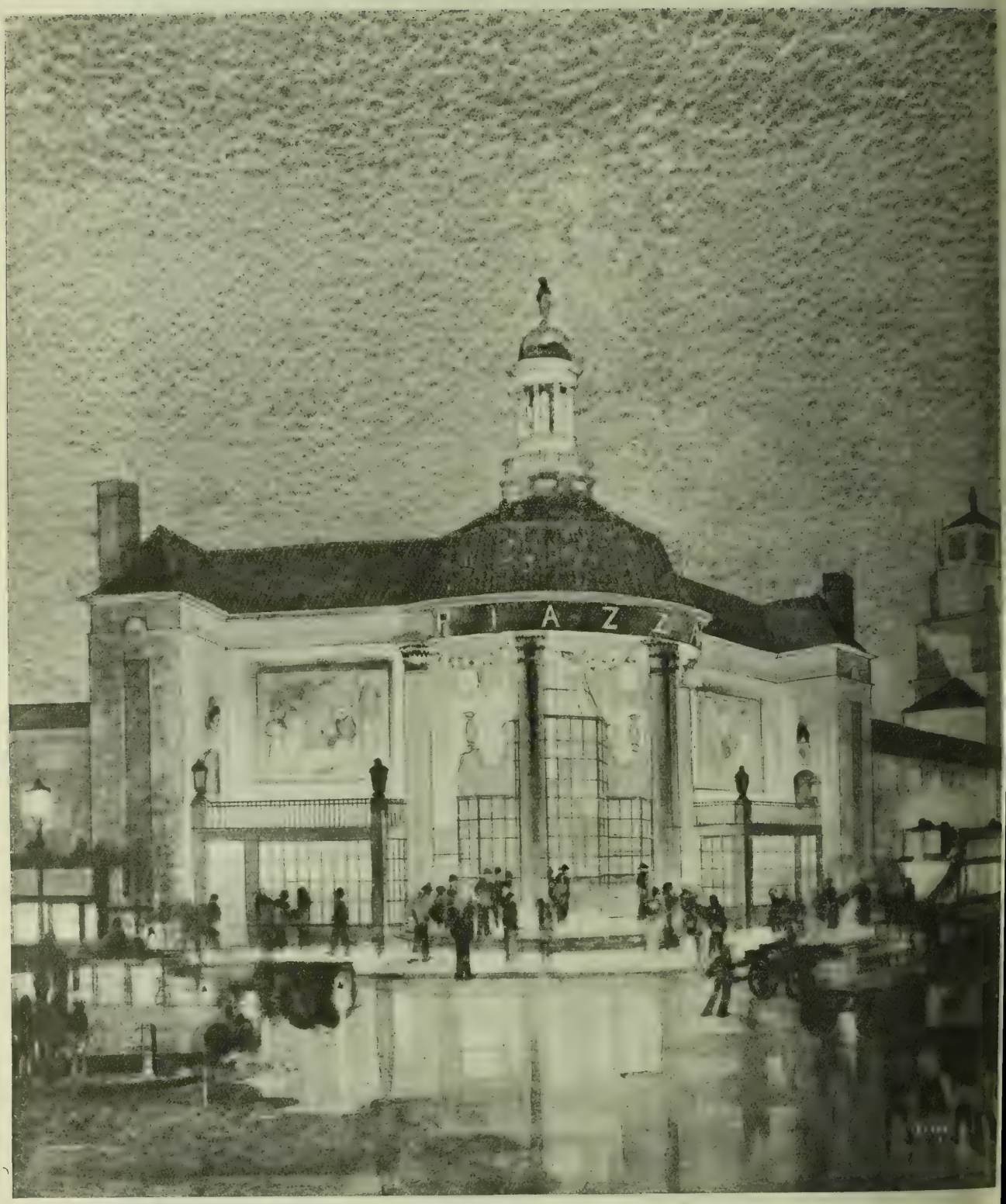
Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New School of Pathology, Cambridge University.
Mr. E. P. Warren, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

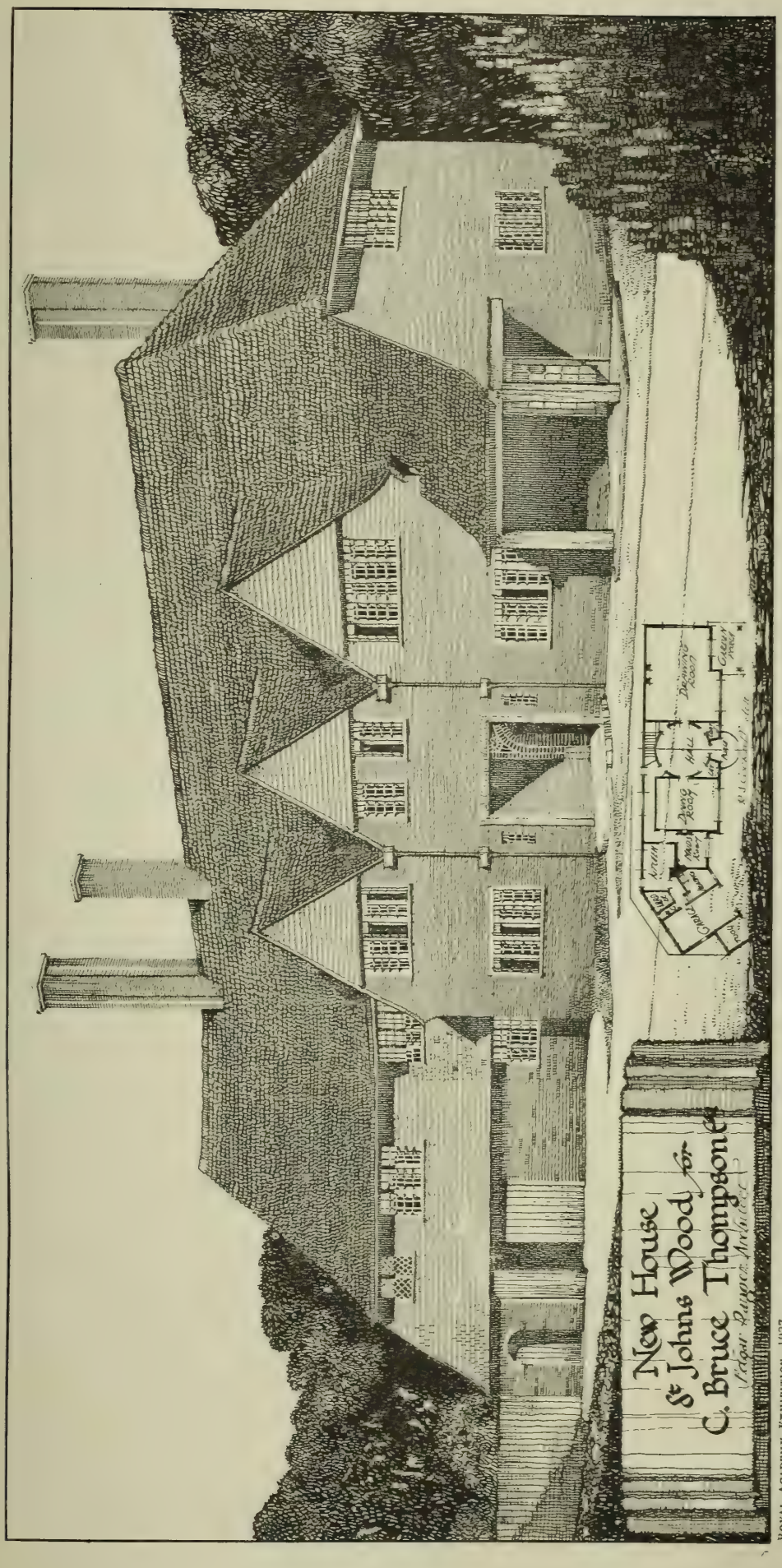
ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Cinema at Fulham

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, Architect.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927

Mr. Edgar Ranger, Architect.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from p.* 722.)

view over the Green Park looking south, the east front to Stratton-street and the west overlooking Bolton-street. The ground floor will be used for banking and business purposes, and the whole of the upper floors will be built as flats having large airy rooms, many of them with balconies and with an unusual number of bed and bath rooms. The plant for heating, hot and cold water supply, etc., will be arranged in a sub-basement. The flats will be built of fireproof construction throughout, with central heating on the panel system, in addition to open fireplaces and electric fires, and the modern systems of gas and electric cooking arrangements. The elevations of the building will be in Portland stone.

Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., is the architect, and the builders Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bromley.

The site for this church is a corner one, and the building is situated so that it will be seen from all sides. The plan adopted is semi-octagonal, with small wings on the cardinal sides. The whole of the administrative offices, cloakrooms, foyers, etc., are provided around the audience hall and to be treated externally as a base for the main structure. The Sunday-school wing is a subordinate feature, to form an anti-climax to the design. The audience hall provides seating for 500 persons and the Sunday-school for 250 children, with five classrooms. The chief building material is 2 in. hand-made bricks, in multi-coloured greys and light reds. The design depends entirely for its interest on the handling and treatment of the brick work, and all the classical details are worked out with tiles and brick courses to provide the necessary proportions of the various features. The roof is a flat, of concrete, steel and asphalt, and the interior is finished with a plaster star-shaped panel ceiling. The floor of the audience hall has a slight slope of 1 in 15 towards the platform, and is to be covered with cork parquet flooring. French stone of the Hopton Wood variety is to be employed for the main entrance steps and approach, and for dados, skirtings and entrance furnishings. The contractors carrying out the work are Messrs. T. H. Adamson and Sons, of Putney, and the complete contract of the church building without the Sunday-school amounts to £18,045.

Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

School of Pathology, Cambridge.

This building is now being erected on a site in Tennis Court Road, for the University of Cambridge, the architect being Mr. Edward Warren, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Its purpose is essentially scientific, and accommodation is provided on the ground floor for research rooms, chemical laboratory, X-ray room, micro-photography, cold store, centrifuges, instrument room, etc., a classroom, also boiler room, fuel stores and lavatories; the centre bay contains the staircase, and an electric goods lift is provided. On the first floor a large classroom occupies the whole of the north-west wing; the centre block contains research and other rooms, while the north-east wing contains both a small and a large lecture theatre and a museum. The second and third floors contain research rooms and other specialist departments, the library being on the second floor. The external walls are faced with Messrs. S. and E. Collier's selected dark "Old English" hand-made facing bricks $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick. The entire main cornice is of specially moulded brickwork, together with the cills and plinth. The rusticated quoins and arches, etc., are picked out in selected red coloured brickwork. The stonework to the several features, such as entrance doorways, keystones to arches over windows, parapet coping, etc., is in Clipsham stone. The building is covered with an asphalt flat, upon which are various skylights for lighting and ventilation. The floors and staircase are of reinforced concrete throughout. The general contractors are Messrs. Coulson and Son, of Cambridge, and the following are sub-contractors: Diespeker and Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete; A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., steelwork; John H. Fye, metal casements; Penrose Lifts, Ltd., lift; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., heating and hot water supplies.

Cinema at Fulham.

This cinema is designed to hold 2,000 persons. It is fan-shaped on plan, so as to secure the maximum number superior (*i.e.*, far-back) seats. There will be practically no modelled ornament inside, but "atmospheric" decoration, as in certain recent American examples. The materials will be brindled facing bricks, "tapidorous" dressings and columns, and dark-blue glazed pantiles. There will be a great gilt-barred window in the porch with green and magenta curtains within and lemon-coloured lighting in the foyer.

Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis is the architect.

Other Illustrations.

We also illustrate this week the following R.A. drawings:—Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas, Gorton, Manchester (Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., architect), and New House at St. John's Wood (Mr. Edgar Ranger, architect).

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

LEEDS AND WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The 51st annual meeting of this society was held recently at Leeds. The society has a membership of 258, including honorary members. The following officers and Council were elected for the session 1927-28:—

President: Col. Albert E. Kirk, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents: Victor Bain, A.R.I.B.A., F. L. Charlton, A.R.I.B.A.

Hon Treasurer: Wm. Whitehead. A.R.I.B.A

Hon. Librarian: F. W. H. Allison, A.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Secretary and Representative R.I.B.A. Council: T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.

Members of Council: Douglas Bowman. Norman Culley, F.R.I.B.A., J. E. Stocks, J. F. Walsh, F.R.I.B.A., G. H. Foggitt, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., Joseph Addison, M.C., A.R.I.B.A.

MIDLAND TOWN-PLANNING COUNCIL.

At the annual meeting of the Midland Joint Town-Planning Advisory Council, at the Birmingham Council House, on April 28, Alderman Talbot (Birmingham) was re-elected chairman and Mr. H. H. Humphries, honorary surveyor. The report of the General Purposes Committee was presented by Alderman Kenrick (West Bromwich), and approved. Councillor Brassington submitted the joint report of the Regional Survey and Arterial Roads Committees, which was approved, and the report of the Finance Committee was also adopted. A report was received in relation to the railway bridge over Alvechurch-road, near Barnt Green Station. Correspondence has taken place with the L.M. and S. Railway Company, the Ministry of Transport, and other authorities, with a view to the provision of a bridge of greater span, but the negotiations have not succeeded, and the bridge is now being reconstructed in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Company's Bill, namely, 25 feet in span. Indicating suitable lines of arterial roads of the future within the regional area, the committee mentions adaptations of existing main, secondary, and district roads from Coventry to Stourbridge, Coventry to Worcester, Leicester to Worcester, East Birmingham to Leicester.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION O ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

The Lord Mayor presided at the Mans House over the 50th annual meeting of Society for the Protection of Ancient Bu ings.

Lord Crawford, in moving the adopt of the report, said that the meeting ma a special occasion, for it was their 5 anniversary. The principles upon which society was founded were based on exp ence and common-sense and on those g ideals which must appeal to all who proud of their native land and its achi ments. Half a century ago destructio our English buildings was proceeding an appalling speed. They had only to at topographical maps and prints of t period to realise what a wealth of old struction the country possessed of wh we were now deprived. Then, too, the pair of old buildings, when necessary, carried out in a most careless and perf tory fashion. They were injured, soph cated, disfigured and destroyed in the cess. It was always thought justifiable make a forgery of some original style order to make a new building coalesce harmonise with the old. We were faced with many of the dangers and culties which prevailed then.

For 50 years the society had been pr ing its aims with great activity, and c look back over the period with a sens satisfaction that principles laid down ha century ago were now accepted all over country and, indeed, all over Europe well. We had led the world in the of repair and conservation. It was uni sally recognised that, where a building disrepair was to be strengthened in c that it might continue to fulfil its mis for future ages, the work, when carried on the principles laid down by the soci was better done here than anywhere in Europe. He could say with confid that the methods of the Office of W were in the direction of sacrificing not of old work.

Sir Hugh Bell seconded the motion, w was carried unanimously.

The Lord Mayor said London posse little to show for its 2,000 years of kn history. There was still a part of the Ro wall built in the fourth century, but the long succession of buildings betv that time and the Great Fire in 1666 t was an inadequate representation—only Tower, St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, the crypt of Bow Church. In the l part of the last century ten of Wi churches were destroyed. That others, cently threatened, had been saved was that the ideals of the society were inc ingly acceptable to public opinion.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (IRELAND.

The Architectural Association of Irel meeting on April 25 at 8, Merrion-sq Dublin, had before it the report for session 1926-1927, which stated that record of the year's work was very s factory, and that 21 new members had elected during the session, making a of 155. The Downes Bronze Medal awarded to Captain Henderson, and Architectural Association Prize to Mr Carberry.

Mr. Sedgwick Keatinge, in the cours his valedictory address, said that there one thing that he would like to sa those architects who had pupils in offices who were attending the studio the lectures at the National University, that was that this system of training stu was the best method by far that the A tectural Association of Ireland had taker However, to be a success the students attend at the University regularly, an asked the members to make it possibl their apprentices to leave their offices at hours laid down in the programme, not for the good of the student but for the of the Architectural Association. If numbers were not kept up at the Unive the old class system would have to be sumed.

wing are notes from the minutes of ncil for April 11th:—

Royal Gold Medal.—The Council tormed that the King had approved ard of the Royal Gold Medal to Sir t Baker, A.R.A.

Registration Bill.—The result of the on the Second Reading of the ation Bill in the House of Commons mally reported to the Council, who a very hearty vote of thanks to Sir t Kinloch-Cooke and the chairman embers of the Registration Com-

Preservation of Old Bridges.—On ommendation of the Art Standing tee a grant of £100 was made to the . Special Bridges Fund

on "The Moorish Architecture of Africa."—It was decided to invite thur J. Davis to read a paper on Moorish Architecture of North this session.

Bath Corporation Act, 1925.—It was to print Clause 128 of the Bath tion Act, known as the "Bath " in the journal for the information bers.

al Service for Art in Westminster —It was decided to give the cordial of the Institute to the arrange- nade by the Royal Academy for the of an annual service for art at nster Abbey.

of Danish Architects.—Permission use of the galleries was granted to hitectural Association for the dance eld on May 27th, in honour of the architects visiting England. It was ided to invite the Danish architects the President and Council at the on of Modern British Architecture.

ination Results.—The Board of tural Education reported the fol- results:—

Special Examination. Singapore: ed, 1; passed, 1; relegated, 0.
Intermediate and Final Examina- Cape Town: The Intermediate ation: Examined, 5; passed, 3; l, 2. The Final Examination: ed, 2; passed, 2; relegated, 0.

f Examinations recognised for the nership.—It was decided to make and geography alternative subjects list of subjects required to be by the certificates recognised for bationership.

School of Architecture. Leicester f Arts and Crafts.—Recognition for n from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate tion, under the usual conditions, nted to this school for its three ll-time day course.

ictory Scholarship, 1926-1927 *Com*—It was decided to grant a Cer- f Honourable Mention to the author of the drawings submitted under the motto "Sea."

Presentation of Prizes at the R.I.B.A.—It was decided to institute certificates to be presented to the following prize-winners at the annual presentation of prizes:—R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Student (British School at Rome). R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholars. R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholar at Cambridge University School of Architecture. R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Student at the Architectural Association. R.I.B.A. (Howard Colls) Travelling Student at the Architectural Association. R.I.B.A. Donaldson Medallist at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.

The Arthur Cates Prize.—It was decided to approve the proposal of the Charity Commissioners that the amended scheme for the Arthur Cates Prize should provide for the offer of an annual prize for the Promotion of the Study of Architecture, more especially in relation to the application of geometry to vaulting, etc. (*i.e.*, the object especially indicated by the founder), with a proviso that if in any year (either owing to absence of competitors or the fact that no work of sufficient merit is submitted) no prize is awarded, then the following year the prize shall be offered in connection with some other architectural subject, *e.g.*, town planning. The scheme would further provide that the income of the charity unexpended in any year should be added to the capital endowment, so that the value of the annual prize might ultimately be augmented.

The R.I.B.A. (Henry Saxon Snell) Prize.—It was decided to amalgamate the R.I.B.A. (Henry Saxon Snell) Prize with that offered by the Architectural Association, and to institute a Henry Saxon Snell Scholarship, to be offered every third year, and administered by a Joint Committee of the R.I.B.A. and the Architectural Association, the income of the two funds being amalgamated for the purpose of providing the Scholarship Fund. The Council of the Architectural Association have agreed to this proposal.

Constitution of the Board of Architectural Education.—The officers of the Board of Architectural Education for the ensuing session were appointed as follows:—Chairman, Mr. Henry M. Fletcher; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, Chairman of Examinations Committee; Mr. Howard Robertson, Chairman of Schools Committee; Mr. Robert Atkinson, Chairman of Prizes and Scholarships Committee; Mr. W. H. Ansell, Hon. Secretary.

It was decided that the two Past-Chairmen serving immediately prior to the present Chairman should be ex-officio members of the Board.

The Victory Scholarship Medal.—It was decided to institute a medal, to be awarded with the Victory Scholarship, in commemoration of members of the Society of Architects who fell in the War. A selection of esquisse designs for the medal has been obtained from the recognised Schools of Architecture, and that prepared by Mr. E. B. O'Rorke, of the Architectural Association School of Architecture, has been selected as most suitable. The generous offer of a former member of the Society of Architects to defray the cost of making the dies for the medal has been accepted.

Lectures on Architecture for Workers in the Building Trades.—The Board reported that in accordance with the suggestion approved by the Council on April 19th, 1926, they have held two series of lectures on architecture for workers in the building trades. During the discussions the following points were brought out:—

(1) That more interest would be taken by the craftsmen in the buildings upon which they were engaged if models of the proposed buildings were placed upon the works for their inspection while the buildings were in progress, and that complete plans and drawings might be available in order that the men could see how the work they were doing fitted into the whole structure.
(2) That craftsmen should be given more liberty to use their discretion in the execution of their particular crafts.
(3) That the architect and craftsman should get into closer personal touch with each other.
(4) That architects might take building apprentices over their works while in progress, and at completion.

It was decided to approve the recommendation of the Board that steps should be taken to bring the above desires to the notice of all practising architects.

Committee on Standard Methods of Testing Small Clear Specimens of Timber.—Mr. E. H. Evans, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on a new committee set up by the British Engineering Standards Association, to undertake the standardisation of methods of testing small clear specimens of timber.

London Building Acts Committee.—Mr. Louis D. Blanc, L.R.I.B.A., was appointed as an additional member of the London Building Acts Committee

Forms for the Appointment of Arbitrators.—On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, it was decided to adopt, for future use, two forms for the appointment of arbitrators, one form to be used when the dispute is a general one, and no agreement has been made for submission to arbitration, and the other form when the dispute arises under a building contract wherein there is a submission to arbitration.

R.I.B.A. Scale of Charges.—It was decided, on the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, that in future a loose slip should be inserted in each copy of the Scale of Charges sent out by the Institute, intimating that members are advised to take the earliest opportunity of bringing the scale to the notice of their clients

Studentship.—The following were elected students of the R.I.B.A.:—Billiards, Harold (Leeds College of Art); Buchanan, James Wardrop (A.A.); Egan, John Edward (Passed Intermediate Examination); Fridjhon, Clement Raymond (Passed Intermediate Examination); Hunt, Henry Arthur (Northern Poly.); Lipp, Alexander (Glasgow School of Architecture); Lloyd, William Raymond (A.A.); McNeil, Patrick (Glasgow School of Architecture); Murray, James Mackie (Edinburgh College of Art); Roxburgh, Charles Wallace (Passed Intermediate Examination); Solomon, David Bowen (University of Liverpool); Westendarp, Rudolf Theodore (A.A.).

Resignation.—The following resignation was accepted with regret:—A. Ernest Lacey, L.R.I.B.A.

Applications for Election as Subscribers.—Two applications were approved.

Applications for Election as Licentiates under Section III. (f) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.—Three applications were approved.

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee announce that they have received a contribution of ten guineas from the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

The Willett Memorial.

At a recent meeting of the committee of the Willett Memorial Fund, it was reported that of the £12,000 which the committee set out to raise for the purchase of 87 acres of Petts Wood, Chislehurst, as a memorial to Mr. William Willett, the originator of "summer time," about £10,000 has now been obtained. The title deeds are to be handed over to the Public Trustee by Lord Camden on Saturday, May 21.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY EXHIBITION

SCULPTURE

By BENVENUTO BRUNELLESCHI.

"It has been well said that no art can be classic which has not been barbaric. The movement of every school of art seems to be through a regular curve."—Lethaby.

"Something is due to the demands of the spirit after the material ones have been satisfied."—H. V. Lanchester.

The sculpture hall at the Royal Scottish Academy is again largely an attractively arranged show of busts, heads and statuettes. There are only five works of any size. With the exception of the work at the Scottish National War Memorial there seems to be little collaboration at present in Scotland between the architect and the sculptor.

This is unfortunate; to be regretted, but easily explained. Economy is the cry of the day, and architects have no choice but to cut out most of the embellishments which in former times were usually and naturally introduced into any work of public or ecclesiastical importance. Again, the system of training our sculptors in great art schools, with substantial travelling scholarships as a reward of industry, has brought about a professional status for the sculptor which has led to his being recognised as an independent artist rather than a collaborating craftsman. It is the trend of this age, and is more or less affecting all walks of life. Freedom of expression is right and good, but in any great combination of the arts in one building, nothing but chaos and confusion can result unless the underlying theme and general composition is controlled by one master mind. This is the more essential to-day when intellect and education have taken the place of tradition and inspiration.

Mr. D. H. Banner in a recent article in the "19th Century Magazine," on "The Decadence of Modern Sculpture," says some interesting and arresting things. One of which is worth quoting. "Modern sculpture absorbs the energies of few men, and not the whole mind of those: it is looked at by few; our feelings turn elsewhere more naturally." It is a laborious art, and only men of the soundest physique could long stand the strain of doing anything but busts and statuettes.

The place of honour in the sculpture hall at the Royal Scottish Academy is occupied by Mr. Alfred F. Hardiman's figure of "Peace," a large draped female figure in bronze. It is treated with an almost Assyrian or Egyptian-like severity and its distinct architectonic qualities give it an impressiveness which is so often lacking in the usual anatomically accurate rendering of the studio model. The symmetric treatment of the drapery and general pose emphasises this quality and the careful and scholarly modelling give this figure a feeling of being designed rather than posed, which is the outstanding requirement for all really fine sculpture. The hands are half uplifted, and the right holds the spray of a palm branch. The head and face are not of the naturalistic order, but may stand for some abstract ideal type of the artist's own. Whether we like the type or not it is justified on the grounds that a mere portrait head of a more or less handsome model would introduce the sensuous element which would lessen the value of the figure as a symbolic representation of "Peace."

"The Spirit of the Streams," by Mr. Gilbert Bayes, is a large female nude which is pleasing in its decorative lines. The figure is half kneeling on the left knee and half sitting with a water lily in the left hand. The lines of two kneeling deer form a decorative background to the right and left, but the decorative and realistic motifs are rather conflicting. In this figure the sensuous element in the face is justified by the title of the subject. It is well modelled and thoroughly realised.

"The Unfolding of Spring," by the same artist, is a large female figure in high relief in marble. It is compactly composed and well designed. She kneels on her left knee, and the head is resting on the right hand which is placed on the right knee. The small frieze of figures carved on the base is classical in feeling, but lacks delicacy of finish, and the scale does not harmonise with the main figure. The introduction of two scales in a work of this nature is a difficult problem, and in modern work rarely achieves the success found in classic and renaissance work.

"Me," by Mr. Percy Portsmouth, is a large nude male. It certainly expresses egotism in the most vulgar sense. He stands with legs apart and arms folded, and his face depicts the smug self-satisfaction of a victorious prize-fighter. The muscular development is somewhat excessive, and the whole aspect bacchanalian.

"King Robert of Sicily," by Mr. G. H. Paulin, is a large nude seated figure with a monkey on his left knee. The figure is well-modelled, but hardly expresses its title in type or treatment.

"Pastoral," by Mr. W. Reid Dick, is one of the most beautiful works in the exhibition. It is a female head carved in Hopton wood stone. It is finely posed and subtly carved, and so restful when seen alongside the swallow's nest technique of some of the other busts.

The "Lily of the Valley," by Mr. P. Macgillivray, is also a female bust of outstanding quality. The pose and subtlety of expression is exquisite and show this artist at his best as a sculptor of noble and charming women. His "Portrait of an Artist" is also a vigorous and fine piece of male portraiture. "Eos," by the same artist, is a nude female statuette seated with left leg over the right.

"The Joy Ride," by Miss Erica Lee, is a spirited and finely balanced group of two young boys playing. One struggling to keep his balance on a mat and the other pulling. It is well composed and accomplished in modelling.

"The Head of Christ," in bronze, by Mr. Alfred F. Hardiman, is tragic in treatment, but unmistakable in subject.

"The Awakening," by Mr. Charles L. Hartwell, is a delicately modelled female nude statuette in bronze.

"The Fox and the Toad," by Miss P. M. Bone, shows a vigorously modelled group for garden sculpture in lead. It possesses those distinctly architectural qualities which we always find in this able animal sculptor's work.

"The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.," by Mr. Jacob Epstein, is a bust of the massive type and of the swallow's nest technique. While being unmistakable as a portrait, it possesses little evidence of insight into the psychology of the sitter. The grim determination of the features lack any trace of culture or intellect.

"A Ghetto Jew" and portrait bust of Mr. J. B. Fergusson, by Mr. Benno Schotz, show great advance in this able artist's technique, and as character studies are excellent.

The late Mr. Fanindra Bose, the clever young Indian Associate, who was trained in Edinburgh and whose work was so notable for its thoroughness and the quality of its finish, is represented by two statuette groups of "Huntsman and Hound" and "The Hunter" in bronze, and a portrait bust in plaster.

Sir W. Goscombe John shows "Evelyn," a bronze female bust finely posed and modelled with subtlety and po charm.

Mr. W. Reid Dick's "Ann" is a de treated study in bronze of a child's

Mr. E. M. Alexander, in his "Tiger" statuette, has achieved a distinction. It is handled in a simple manner, and is no mere tam of a dweller in a Zoo. The lines silhouette are almost Assyrian-like sense of decoration. Mr. Alexande great gift for the handling of anima father, Mr. Robert Alexander, a brother, the late Mr. Edwin Alexand notable as fine painters of animal

"The Autumn Dance," bronze, C. W. Dyson-Smith, is a cleverly statuette of a nude female dancer.

"An Old Salt," by Mr. William is a cleverly modelled head of an ol The character is well preserved in its swallow's nest technique.

"Jane," by Mr. Alfred F. Hardi somewhat weird but subtle.

"Field-Marshal the Earl Rober Mr. John Tweed, is a good portrai

"Cleopatra and the Priest Harn by Mr. Arthur G. Walker, a smal in white marble, has caught somet the Egyptian atmosphere.

"Illusion," bronze statuette by Mr Dyson-Smith, is a finely balance female with a ball of crystal.

Mr. H. S. Gamley is represente portrait bust of Mr. James L. LL.D., of Toronto.

Miss H. Armour has a carved woo called "A Mood," not unlike a self

Mr. A. Carrick shows his portrait lion of the late Lord Pentland, and portrait medallion called "Roy," showing skilful and searching unders of character.

Mr. Birnie Rhind shows a statu "A Miner" and a portrait bust of Daughter of Mrs. J. P. Lees."

"The Boy Scout," bronze statu Sir W. Goscombe John, is well po realistically treated.

Out of 72 exhibits in the sculptu 30 are heads and busts, and most others are of the drawing-room s type. We may assume that the market for this kind of sculpture, is to be regretted that the cleavage architecture seems to widen as the past. No one can very well be bla in the world of art it must be admit what is in a sense inevitable. In effort is of little avail, for, as Letha "We are helpless as individuals wit tide of custom." We are in a measu whelmed by the spirit of our ag socially and economically is over us. In sculpture and painting, as tecture, our life is being reflec crystallised, and posterity will re truly and clearly as we read Pompeii, Mesopotamia, Egypt or t cities to-day.

If the general interest of the people could be awakened, somethi great might be done, for we have m men who might rise to unknown if truly great opportunities were The great mistake so far as war w were concerned was that they wer through before the mind of the na settled down after the war, and t controlled by people who knew about sculpture except the phot kind, with its petrified soldiers a tion wreaths. The money was fritte in little local tombstones, when have been gathered together to counties. The human mind seems little from the lessons of history like opportunity will never occur this generation. One thing is nothing great can ever be acc without a fearless courage and understanding of the relation bet visible and the invisible.

NCIENT HINDU ARCHITECTURE IN JAVA

2.—THE TEMPLES AT KALASAN AND SARI.

By W. ROBERT FORAN, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., etc.

URING the ninth and tenth centuries there a settlement of Hindu priests on the Pramn plains, due east of Djokjakarta, and the s of their extensive temple-city now lie tered all over the plains of Prambanan and gedug. They are to-day little more than s, sometimes even meriting the description ubbish-heaps. Moreover, much that half-a-ury ago was seen, described and greatly velled at by early travellers in Java, has rely disappeared. These relics of past skill rchitecture, even seen in the present day, give a notion of the former magnificence his great temple-city, of the highly deped artistic sense of its ancient architects, of the extent of the area occupied by the city. The ruins cover an area of about miles in breadth and nearly eight miles ength. It seems certain that these buildwere commenced during the ninth and h centuries, when the Kingdom of Mataram rished in Central Java; but, most probably, construction work was suspended in the half of the tenth century, and many of monuments obviously were never com-ed.

he temple ruins on the Prambanan Plains far more interesting than those to be found in existence on the Sorogedug Plains, and are somewhat better preserved. On the gedug Plains scarcely anything remains reby one can judge their former splendour general design; for the most part, one can just distinguish the spot where formerly emples had their being.

is not really known what was the cause e decline of the ancient Hindu Kingdom in ral Java, but a connection doubtless exists een that catastrophe and the fact that the les were abandoned before actual comple-

This was certainly the fate of the Pramn group of temples, for instance; for at Prambanan temple, about which more , it is only too patent that the ornamen-n scheme was never carried to its con-on according to the original design of the itects.

Earthquakes have caused these temples on the Prambanan and Sorogedug Plains to tumble down in confused masses of masonry. Without using either cement or mortar, the Hindu architects piled the heavy blocks of stone one upon the other; projections on the stones, fitting into grooves and cavities in the neighbouring ones, had to serve as a binding expedient. With the employment of such a crude method in building, naturally the cohesion of the slabs of stone was easily broken by an earthquake, and the resulting rubble was not unlike the contents of a gigantic "box of bricks" all promiscuously thrown together. Furthermore, the tropical vegetation, which soon commenced to batten upon the forsaken sanctuaries, performed its part in the work of devastation and wrenched apart what little had been spared by the frequent earthquakes. A large portion of such buildings as still stood erect was destroyed in the great earthquake of 1867; and, finally, came man to complete the work of destruction commenced by Nature and the elements. The ruins, which to a layman's eye were nothing but heaps of stones, were regarded in the light of quarries from which everyone was free to take materials for use on building construction of every sort and description.

In this manner, among other notable instances, a whole village at Prambanan was ringed round with a stone wall built of blocks of stone carried away from the adjacent ruins of temples. Not only the Javanese, but Europeans, have plundered these ruins and materially assisted in their disappearance; even the Dutch Government has not been guiltless in this matter. Such temples as still remain standing above ground have been despoiled almost entirely of their statues and other ornamentation, which have been dragged away by thoughtless individuals to adorn their private houses or gardens. The origin of the majority of these looted statues is no longer known. When one reads the glowing description left to us by travellers in Java prior to the great earthquake in 1867, even when one remembers what Yzerman beheld on the Prambanan Plains in 1887, and sees these ruins as they stand now, it is absolutely impossible to avoid the sad conclusion that the modern development and the present flourishing condition of Java, even within the past half century have been fatal to the valuable relics of the art of ancient Java. One can but express the hope that, now the general public is more and more perceiving the great value of these historic monuments, the days of ruthless vandalism are doomed; but, alas! this belated realisation cannot replace that which has been lost irretrievably to the present and future generations. And so it is that one is forced to trust largely to imagination to fill in the gaps of the architectural designs employed by the Hindu architects of these temples.



South Facade of Kalasan.



View of Sari showing exterior ornamentation and Windows of Upper Chamber.

The first ruin seen on the road out from Djokjakarta is the most westerly situated of them all, that of *Tjandi* (temple) Kalasan. This ruin dates back to the earliest period of Hindu architecture, although it is not neces-

sarily the oldest temple in Central Java. There being no trace of other buildings which were erected possibly at an earlier date, it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to how and from what beginnings Hindu architecture developed itself in Java. In *Tjandi* Kalasan, however, their art had pretty well reached its full development. This ruined temple is considered to be among the most beautiful buildings that the Hindu craftsmen wrought in Java. It is generally believed that it was built a little prior to the Borobudur Temple—perhaps a quarter of a century earlier; and this, according to modern historical knowledge, would date it about the end of the eighth century.

Tjandi Kalasan is designed in the form of a Greek cross with projecting angles; and it contains one large central chamber and four smaller rooms, of which only the eastern one is joined to the main temple-chamber. No statues are left standing in any of these rooms. The temple itself stands upon a sub-base, which supports the foot of the temple proper after the fashion of a terrace. Little is now to be seen of this sub-base; part of it is broken away, and part is hidden and lost to view under the ground, as, in the course of the centuries since it was built, the bottom has been raised. This sub-base had the same twenty-angled form as the actual foot of the temple. The unoccupied outer edge of the sub-base made it possible for people to walk round the temple, and it measured about fifteen feet in width and must have had a parapet in its original design. Four flights of steps, one on each face of the building, led up to this encircling free space. The temple had four doorways, to each of which a stairway led; and each doorway gave admittance to a side-chamber.

On the south façade, the ornamentations are still in existence; but most of the others have suffered severely through various causes.



Part of Exterior Wall of Tjandi Sari, showing rich Ornamentation and Win

On both sides of the richly decorated entrance on the south side are two small niches wherein a Bodhisattwa figure is excellently chiselled in relief. In the large niches of the side surfaces there stood originally other Bodhisattwa statues, for their pedestals still can be seen. An attempt is being made to restore this and other temples in the neighbourhood, and many of the fallen slabs of masonry and carved stone figures are being collected and repaired with a view to replacement on the monument; but it looks a pretty hopeless task.

Upon the cube of the temple, which carries a richly ornamented frieze and a cornice with handsome antefixtures, stands the roof which is crowned with a dagob of which only the socle is now in existence. The roof formerly had three stories, separated from the body of the temple and from one another by a profiled base, and each with its own cornice. Taking a horizontal section, the lowest story also follows the twenty-angled form of the building and is decorated with niches wherein once sat Dhyani-Buddhas upon lotus-leaf cushions. There are now only three of these statues in existence. In the second story, the roof takes an eight-angled form, each side containing a niche with a Dhyani-Buddha, and on either side of the niche is a panel whereon was carved a standing figure, —probably a Bodhisattwa. The top story again had eight niches, in which also were seated Dhyani-Buddhas. Only one of these figures, however, remains in place, and the others have all disappeared. All three of these stories were crowned with garlands of dagobs.

A very short walking distance from *Tjandi* Kalasan is to be found the ruins of *Tjandi* Sari. Actually, it is very doubtful if this was ever a temple or intended as such; it is much more probable that it served, in part at any rate, as a dwelling for the priests of the *Tjandi* Kalasan. It is a one-story building, once comprising six chambers, of which there were three in the lower space and three in the upper. The floor of the upper rooms has entire appeared. The entrance is in the façade, and gives access to the centre lower chambers. The latter is connecte the side-chambers, each of which ha windows. The entrance was reached stone stairway, now entirely disapp which led up from a terrace. There wa also an encircling parapet, as at Ka which apparently had a parapet in its o design. No exploration of this terrace h taken place.

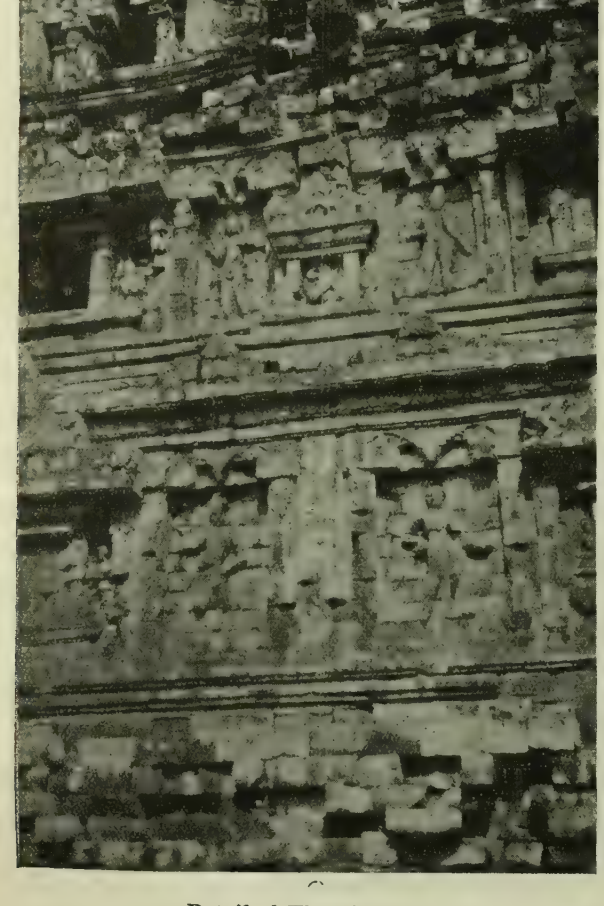
The three lower chambers all exhibit on the back wall of former altars, whic built up against them but are now away. There are also niches which probably served to hold lamps. By a way, which has long since disappeare of the former character of which there a indications, one came to the upper cha It seems most improbable that these chambers could have been intended, or for any other purposes but living-rooms priests.

The eastern façade had a vestibule b to it, which has now entirely disapp The doorway between this vestibule a central chamber is now in the entranc the casual eye, the building appears t had a second story; but that is really o parapet wall, decorated with niches, crowns the façade of the first story. this wall rose the roof, which was ornar with dagobs; while the niches in the p were similarly adorned.

Of all the pitiful ruins of Hindu ar ture on the Prambanan Plains, *Tjandi* easily one of the best preserved; and evident, even to-day, that in early times very richly ornamented on its exterio special, one finds crowned window openi the façade, some of them being sham with panels on either side containing figures in relief.

It is generally thought that this b served as a monastery for *Tjandi* Kalasa there is a great deal to be said in fav this hypothesis. *Tjandi* Sari very ob was not intended as a real temple, such understand by the term, but has man cations that it was more used as a dw However, it has never been establish finitely that there were no other mor buildings nearer to Kalasan. In any *Tjandi* Sari was so small that it coul have accommodated a few monks. I we presume that the lower space was a tuary, it is still highly probable that o guardians lived above it in the chamber.

But if these two ruined temples ar deplorable state, those still further Prambanan are even worse.



Detail of Tjandi Sari.

TEMPORARY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING SHORING—I

By G. A. GARDNER, M.I.Struct.E., Assoc.I.E.E., &c.

timber construction may perhaps be re-
as temporary in that its life under general
s limited, but the structures contemplated
title of this series of articles are those
rily constructed as a provisional measure
nection with work of a more permanent
ter. The permanence of wood itself under
able conditions can be very great, and two
e witnesses to this lie on the writer's table,
, a fragment of oak from a fourteenth-
y structure and a fragment from one
piles which supported and protected
rs of Old London Bridge, dating back to
irteenth century. These are, however,
ratively young; and examples of sound
n piling have been found over a thousand
old and some deeply-buried pieces, esti-
to be of a very much greater age.

types of temporary timber construction
rily associated with building works are:
nd Raking Shores; Trestles and Towers
umerous purposes; Crane Gantries;
s and Gangways; Temporary Ends and
Enclosures; Formwork for mass and rein-
concrete, &c. These various construc-
may range from simple assemblages of
s with nailed or dogged joints to carefully-
ed examples of carpentry of considerable
ude; and the whole group may be con-
to take a place intermediate between
y pole scaffolding on the one hand and
ermanent or finished timber structures on
ner.

skill of the scaffolder must be acknow-
in passing, especially when it is remem-
that he practises his craft without, as a
much as a conscious smattering of the
tary laws of structural mechanics. His
res have been tested by usage, but when
ft-times slender factor of safety is unex-
y encroached upon, collapse and regret-
oss of life have occurred. Has not the
rived when every master labourer should



—Switchback Railway Structure at the Wembley Exhibition.

and something of the theory underlying
ft he practises?

upper dividing line between temporary
manent timber structures is not a hard-
t one, and the more elaborate types of
ary construction may embody many of
nements of more permanent work. The
ve switchback structures at the late
y Exhibition were examples of more
ed temporary work; and two views of
these erections, in which the design was supervised by the writer, are given in Figures 1 and 2. More permanent structures are exemplified in the large Water-Cooling Towers erected in connection with steam-electric generating plants; in long-span "Belfast" roof trusses, &c.; but the most noteworthy examples of bold timber construction are to be found in the huge Howe bridge trusses (William Howe, 1840) still employed on the American railroads. Some of these have clear spans of 200 ft. and are 45 ft. in depth with bottom chords, composed, for example, of four 10 in. by 20 in. sections of Oregon Pine.

The nature of the joints and connections in temporary timber structures, *i.e.*, whether nailed or bolted, is generally dependent upon the character of the work, both as regards strength and stability and the time for which the erection is required to serve; but whilst a considerable degree of arbitrary choice may be allowed, the real criteria are: structural sufficiency, and economy in materials and fabrication. Tables will be given for the strength of nailed and bolted connections in a later article. To cite a typical instance governing this question of joints and connections, a tall temporary timber trestle-way may be briefly considered. Here the lateral bracing forming the trestles will generally require to be bolted through the uprights in order safely to resist the overturning force of the wind acting upon the structure itself and any load being transported over the gangway, but the longitudinal sway bracing between the trestles may in many cases develop a sufficient resistance through nailed joints only. In some instances, however, although nailed longitudinal members might be adequate as sway bracing, the slenderness of the uprights would perhaps necessitate the provision of horizontal rails *bolted* to the uprights and stayed at intervals by bolted bracings forming stiffening towers between pairs of trestles. These matters may all be decided by the structural specialist with a sufficient degree of certainty for practical purposes.

The consideration of joints and connections opens up the general question of the basis of design for temporary timber structures; and as regards the *strength* of timber framework with the simple type of lapped joint extensively used in temporary work, it is often the case that connections cannot be made to have a potential value equal to that of the members themselves. This will readily be perceived in the case of braces acting in tension, where the ultimate bearing resistance of the bolted connection to the contiguous timbers may be very much less than the ultimate tensile strength of the brace—this is in the very nature of things, although the trouble may be lessened by careful design, whilst, conversely, it may be—and often is—aggravated. The writer noticed quite recently a temporary unloading bunk in which some 5 in. by 11 in. braces were attached to the uprights by a few 6 in. nails; although in that case it was an incompatibility worse in appearance than in effect, since of course a much smaller size would have sufficed for the braces. Where a timber framing can be constructed with steel rods to take the tensile forces, the joint sufficiency is generally more easily provided, since the timber compression members can usually be arranged to take a direct endwise bearing against other parts of the framing, as, for example, in the combination roof trusses of iron and wood built about the end of the last century; but in purely temporary construction the use of tie rods does not appear to be justified as a rule, except in work of considerable magnitude where the forces to be met are heavy.

Any temporary timber erection which is called upon to function structurally and is outside the category of a mere fence or hoarding should at some time or other before being sanctioned for service come under the approval of one sufficiently versed in structural mechanics to judge or ascertain its sufficiency; and it may perhaps be said that in all but trivial cases safety with economy would be best ensured if the structure were designed beforehand rather than merely erected in accordance with the dictates of practical judgment.

This does not, as a rule, imply a tedious process of calculation, and in many cases a simple computation of loads and forces, and reference to tables of safe carrying capacities, is all that is necessary. It may be pardonable in this connection tersely to re-state the case for theoretical investigation which has been ably put by several writers in the past:—Theory does not consist in the mere employment of algebraical symbols but in the exercise of *reason*, and theory is continually necessary in that problems constantly arise beyond the stage where precedent and experience will carry us. Everybody, in fact, employs theory—*i.e.*,



Fig. 2.—Detail of Switchback Railway Structure at the Wembley Exhibition.

reasoning—of some kind, and the desideratum is that their theory be sensibly complete, bold, and practical rather than crude and indecisive. It is not too much to say that the lives of building operatives are sometimes sacrificed to the theory that "Theory" is pedantic and unnecessary in connection with temporary timber erections.

In the design of timber structures the first necessity is to compute the loads and forces with reasonable accuracy, and in the case of dead shoring, for example, to consider carefully the contingency of the wedging operations (if any) tending to pick up more load than the minimum possible under purely static conditions. There is a tendency to shelve this elementary task of computing the weights in detail, and to relegate the matter to the "say" category—say, so many tons: a process which is only justifiable when an emergency decision has to be made on the spot in connection with the prevention of an imminent collapse. In the case of towers and trestles the force of the wind is often the chief load to consider, and in instances where Building Code wind pressures are enforced a somewhat extravagant use of material usually results. It is regrettable that in London and other industrial centres no systematic records have been taken of wind-pressures, and that very little is known as to the actual intensities common in "built-up" situations. In the past, building code legislators in a desire to make their regulations fool-proof have erred on the heavy side. In the writer's opinion a reasonable basis to design on, however, is to consider the effect of the wind as equivalent to a horizontal pressure of 25 lb. per sq. ft. at a height of 100 ft. from the ground level, with a reduction varying according to some plausible rule down to a value of

5 lbs. per sq. ft. at the ground. In seeking to plot a graph showing such values a parabolic curve naturally suggests itself and gives rise to the simple formula $p = (2\sqrt{h}) + 5$, where p is the pressure in lbs. per sq. ft. and h the number of feet in height from the ground. A copy of the graph is given in Fig. 3.

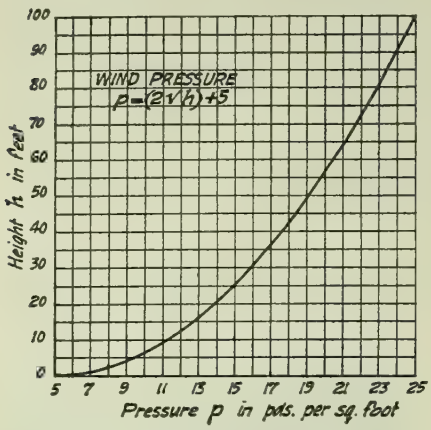


FIG. 3.—WIND PRESSURE GRAPH

For heights considerably above 100 ft. special considerations may be necessary; and for sloping surfaces the reduction coefficients given in Duchemin's formula (*see* structural text-books and steel contractor's hand-books) are considered satisfactory. If the temporary structures contemplated in these articles are designed for the above pressures with the customary factors of safety, a sufficient margin of strength and stability will be embodied to meet the contingency of squalls, and in situations where there is a definite sheltering effect from surrounding structures lower pressures may be chosen—*e.g.*, $p = (1{\cdot}5\sqrt{h}) + 3$. In the case of open framework the wind influence on the leeward members must be allowed for, and as a general rule not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ p. should be taken over their projected area, with the full value of p if they are situated remote from the windward surfaces. For members of circular section only 0.6 of the projected area need be reckoned. Remember, it is considered that the wind may blow at any horizontal angle to the structure; and the writer has come across some important errors as a result of a designer thoughtlessly reckoning on the pressure being only normal to the drawing paper!

In leaving these brief remarks on wind-pressure, let it be borne in mind that there are numerous scattered references to the subject in technical literature (dealing with negative pressure, *i.e.*, suction, the force of gusts, &c.), which will well repay a careful perusal and comparison; and that, moreover, the values suggested above do not purport to lay down a law for the force of the wind at varying heights, but merely give a satisfactory equivalent designing basis for temporary timber structures under the general run of conditions met with in this country.

The question of "live" loads and the effects of impact must be dealt with, and here again a considerable amount of speculation is inevitable unless the somewhat crude and extravagant practice of always doubling the dead load is to be followed. The effect of impact due to the bump of wheels over rail joints, the clumsy dumping of a load from a crane, the vibration due to machinery, and such like, may be considered as distinct from the effect of an increase in stress due to the time rate of application of a load applied without impact. The rapid running of a motor lorry over a smooth asphalte road finish to a bridge deck will, in itself, cause elastic vibrations in the supporting structure, with a sympathetic increase in stress, quite apart from the impact or blow which might result from a wheel passing over an obstacle, such as a large stone. In practice, the total estimated effect of any kinetic or "live" loading is generally considered under the heading "impact," and fairly reliable estimates have been established in connection with the design of railroad and highway bridges, but in the miscellaneous cases which have to be considered in temporary timberwork it is difficult to lay down hard-and fast rules—the force of a blow on a buffer frame at the end of an elevated truck-way, and the racking effect on a tower due to the unbalanced revolutions of sundry belt pullies, causing alternating stresses, are cases met with. It is more accurate to deal with the effects of kinetic loading by compensating stress reductions when stipulating the allowable design stresses to be used in a structure as a whole or in parts of it—for instance, the cross bearers of a temporary truck-way would be designed to a lower stress than the main beams or trusses—and it is even more accurate still to estimate and calculate the kinetic stress effects due to the combinations of dead and "live" loading, and to so design the structure that the materials will not be stressed beyond a fixed limit. These refinements are not, however, as a rule justified in temporary timber construction, even of considerable magnitude, but a structural specialist may have occasion to employ them when being called upon to make a pronouncement as to the probable sufficiency of a structure already built.

A few approximate values may be suggested as a guide:—

Type of Structure.	Part of Structure.	Equivalent Static Load as percentage of Actual Load.
Contractor's Railway-Gantry, or Loco. Crane Track.	Track Joists.	200 %
	Longitdl. Beams.	150 %
	Posts.	125 %
Platform for slowly moving Lorries.	Cross Joists.	150 %
	Longitdl. Beams.	125 %
Block and Tackle Hoist.	Beam.	175 %
Travelling Crane.	Track Beams.	133⅓ %

A later article will deal with questions affecting the design of component parts of structures, *i.e.*, posts, beams, braces, joints, &c., and the remaining item to be considered now is the location of the structure as governing the stress basis for design.

If the timber is to be erected in a wet situation where fibre saturation of the wood may obtain as a fairly constant condition, *e.g.*, in the case of jetties and water-cooling towers, lower unit stresses are sometimes stipulated as compared with cases where seasoned timber is to be employed in dry locations; and moreover, the increased weight of the saturated wood may be of sufficient importance to be reckoned with in some instances. Laboratory tests show a well-defined increase in strength as a result of the drying out of small clear green specimens, but in large structural timbers this would be offset by splits and checks caused during the drying, and only a low percentage increase can be reckoned on. Tables of Working Stresses and matters relevant thereto will be dealt with in the next article.

(To be continued.)

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDA

The House reassembled, after the Ea Recess, on Tuesday, April 26.

The Architects' Bill.

The following members have been pointed to form the Select Committee to sider the Architects' (Registration) Bil Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. Gard Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Mr. Lindley, Murdoch Macdonald, Colonel Moore, Frederick Rice, Mr. Tasker, Mr. Vi Captain Wallace, and Dr. Watts. committee has power to send for pers documents, and records, and three is t the quorum.

The first meeting of the Committee, on Tuesday, was private. The Commi elected Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke as chairm and decided on their mode of procedure.

The Pottery Duty.

The House of Commons, by 242 vote 142, has passed the Budget resolu imposing a duty of 28s. per cwt. on impo transculent and vitrified pottery.

Rural Housing.

Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Healt he would state how many rural dist councils had been appointed the authori to work the Housing (Rural Workers') out of the 220 councils which applied t so appointed; and on what grounds applications from those councils granted and refused, respectively?

Mr. Chamberlain said that the g majority of those applications were u consideration by the appropriate Co Councils with whom he had been consul as prescribed in the Act. Applications been rejected in 49 cases where the Co Council had made, or were making, a sch which would cover the whole of the adm trative county. Approval was being g in 22 cases where the County Council not themselves at present proposing to c out a scheme, and were of opinion that work might properly be entrusted to District Councils concerned.

Building Material Prices.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. R. M son that he had not yet received the sp report of the inter-departmental comm upon prices of building materials as to reasons why, despite lower fuel costs, prices of bricks, glazed ware and other b ing materials were still higher than be the coal stoppage.

Architectural Assistants.

Mr. E. Brown asked the Secretary Air whether consideration was being g to regrading certain posts of architect and engineering assistants and draughts in his department; whether he was a that the establishment branch of the Ministry had refused to consult with organised body representative of the inter of the ex-Service staff involved; and whe he could now give an assurance that in such regrading consultation would be with this body before any final decision come to so as to ensure ex-Service m interests.

Sir S. Hoare said that the answer to first part of the question was in the affi tive. The adoption of the title "draug man" or "architectural assistant" wa professional and not an ex-Service quest and any negotiations were appropria conducted with the professional associa concerned through the medium of the Whitley Council. The Air Ministry was fully aware of the wishes of the staff affec which had been put forward not only through Whitley channels but also in a special memorial.

THE LONDON SOCIETY.

MODERN STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Arthur Keen, V.-P. R.I.B.A., took e chair at a meeting of the London ociety, held at the Royal Society of Arts, delphi, on Friday week last, when Pro-ssor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., read a per on this subject.

The lecturer said that towards the end the nineteenth century, people began to alarmed at the chaotic appearance of the reets. By 1870 there had been spasmodic tempts to depart from the Gothic revival, ch as the efforts of Eden Nesfield, Nor-an Shaw, and others. There were also tempts to transplant the Parisian style, proaches to the American manner, and esh advances towards the historical otives of Europe. Steelwork had become specialised science; on the other hand, inforced concrete was looked upon with prehension. This was, indeed, a period wavering. In commercial quarters there is a growing distrust of the quasi-mestic character, which, for fifty years, id invaded offices and stores. By the year 10 the French influence of 1900 had pene-ated every architect's office in London, id about this time English architects be-n to turn their affections towards merica. When the new Selfridge building as completed, people lost their balance. ere, at long last, was a style suited to mmerce. The delay in completing ingsway and Aldwych allowed London chitects to show what they could do on milar lines. A new scale was introduced. ie issue, still obscure, had been further mplicated by Norman Shaw's building Regent Street. It was seen that by mparison with American examplars, the w English Classic was provincial in aracter. Then followed many abortive tempts to produce magnificence at the pense of uniformity. Apart from certain ildings, both Kingsway and Regent Street ight be named streets of good intentions. ut it could at least be extenuated that English architects had failed as a body produce a high standard for civic archi-cture, they had to their credit the revival a domestic expression, which was un-ualled in the world. The main argument his paper, said the lecturer, was to prove at architecture at all periods of history id taken its impulse from some dominant ctor of social life. In the past it ex-ressed religion, autocracy, and private terprise. The nineteenth century was e period of compromise between the old nservative traditions and the rising tide industry. The present was the great ge of business, all else was of secondary nportance. Architects and those who took t interest in building did not anticipate at commercial buildings would ultimately ve character to the whole of architectural terprise. Heaven forfend! But it was vious that if the main impulse was to ntinue to be of a commercial nature, ere was the resistance from whence the ief architectural expression for towns ould have to be derived.

London could be divided into districts, ther commercial or residential. The sub-visions included banks, offices, warehouses, ores, shops, places of amusement, railway ations, flats and streets of small houses. here were the main shopping centres and ie main business centres, namely, the City id the West End. All the other parishes itside the City and West End boundaries flected the inner dispositions in a lesser ay. Latterly London proper had deve-ped inner movements which tended to dis-ibute the old activities further afield.

The City of London, no bigger than it as in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was ediæval in formation; it had its narrow reets, courts and alleys, it clung to its heapside and its river thoroughfare, hames Street. The rebuilding after the Great Fire settled the divisioning of the narrow sites, many of which still repeated the ancient spacing. But the inner move-ment of London, already referred to as being of recent occurrence, had had the effect of spoiling the old values and demar-cations. The result was that London to-day particularly in its street architecture, pre-sented the appearance of a hobbledehoy.

From 1840 to 1890 the lack of an ordered plan for the Metropolis was not criticised. In spite of the increase of population Victorian London of the late period went on grading and segregating its people. There was a de-cided liking among the middle classes for emancipation from the closed, packed streets, and from this there resulted the taste for living in the rural districts near London which could be reached daily from town.

All this fondness for domesticity was bound to affect commercial architecture. Combined with lack of vision for anything approaching the Metropolitan idea, there remained the craze for congregating in crowds and the alluring attractions of town life which for a century and a half had been attracting a great proportion of the rural population.

The frenzied seeking for a modern expres-sion for commercial architecture was as bad as the exploitation of historical mannerisms. Even the development of ferro-concrete or the theory of a more logical manifestation of building facts would do little to help im-prove the face of London. There might well result, if the root cause was ignored, a worse depression than was the case to-day. The truth lay deeper, it was bound up with the replanning of London on grand lines. The proposed new bridges across the Thames opened up the prospect of new main thorough-fares, north and south, of a scale to improve the Metropolis for all time. At present London was an invertebrate mass; it needed a new series of wide thoroughfares, while im-proving and retaining the old. To be brief, the need of London was a new structural formation. If this were only partially realised, then would ensue enlightenment re-garding the factories, which would be gradu-ally regrouped between Barking and Tilbury, in connection with the vast Port of London. In relation to that new factory area dormi-tory villages would be established for the workers on the uplands of Essex. The City would be gradually freed from warehouses and given over entirely to offices. All wheeled traffic within half a mile of the Royal Exchange would be prohibited, the streets near unto the heart of the City being served by moving ways at the centre roofed by canopies. The Victorian suburbs would be gradually rebuilt on ordered lines. There would be one or two new main inner avenues completely encircling the City, the West End, and on the Surrey and Kent side, Ken-nington and Greenwich. Attempts would be made to zone the shopping centres and every encouragement given to group similar inter-ests. The existing terminal stations could be moved to points five miles from Charing Cross and linked the one with the other by a ceinture railway. Perhaps in a hundred years coal would be converted into electricity and power at the pit head. The main theory seemed to point to the elimination of un-necessary traffic within London, not the en-couragement of more. Give London the new main thoroughfares she so urgently requires and commercial architecture must improve in direct ratio. The tendencies of commercial architecture at the moment were towards expressing the character of the various pri-vate enterprises in terms of direct statement. Because of the fettering of tradition, the obsolescent building clauses of the Act, the iniquitous rulings of the laws of ancient lights, and the lack of unity in street de-signs, nothing resulted except quarrelling with the older and more satisfactory values which were out of date. New buildings, such as Adelaide House, Bush House, Devon-shire House and some of the recent office buildings in the City, proved the limits to which the treatment of Portland stone at-tached to the steel skeletons could be taken. Those buildings had merit, but they were piecemeal contributions to ancient London. The effect of new main thoroughfares would be to link up the existing squares and open spaces and to reveal the majesty of the historic buildings, many of which could not be properly seen to-day. The new streets would provide scope for comprehensive de-sign. There would be room for imagina tive designs. For example, blocks of retail stores could be schemed with roofways and flying bridges connecting the blocks. There would be shops at three levels and batteries of lifts at intervals. The upper ways would call for extra policing, but they would all be closed at night. Had both sides of Regent-street been planned on these lines, a species of Uffizi Gallery would have re-sulted, giving London one of the finest open shopping arcades in the world. Such ideas would at first be confined to the great shopping centres. As the new streets were rebuilt the effect of uniformity would serve as a contrast to the ragged effect of the older streets, and even if the narrow sites had to be retained a general height line could be determined and strictly adhered to. The next issue was that of material. We were to-day, said the lecturer, confronted with two oppos-ing factors, steel skeleton construction and veneers of Portland stone or brick. No matter which sort of compromise was effected in design treatment, the two factors did not answer the requirements of commercial archi-tecture. Portland stone was a magnificent material for official buildings, for churches and monuments, but it was sadly out of place when awkwardly attached to steel as a species of plating.

Commercial architecture should be re-garded as the dominant expression of City life. Of its very nature, commercial work, within certain specific limits, did not depend on historical conventions for its expression. It was the one form of building which ad-mitted of a divergence from tradition and one which ultimately would react on the whole cycle of practice. The lecturer said that he was not among those who advocated the wholesale use of ferro concrete. He was aware of the possibilities of that system of construction and knew of its limitations. But the possibilities were not to be lightly put aside. First there was the stimulus which must accrue to design from its reasonable use—a new material inevitably affected the design of buildings—and secondly there was the sure knowledge that that material would gradually clear the architectural atmosphere from the fog of styles.

The next point was associated with the arrangement of facades. Building owners and architects were still slaves to the fetish of large shop windows. The aim should be to encourage customers to enter the buildings, not to congest the pavements and to collect crowds to stare at a confusing display of goods. In the case of small shops there was some excuse, but none where the large stores were concerned. The chaos in the streets to-day was the result of the high pressure of modern civilisation, the pursuit of false ideals and greed. To conclude, new streets were required; these would bring forth a newer system of comprehensive frontages and gradually some settlement would be arrived at regarding zoning of interests, construc-tion, materials and expression. The issue was bound up with the ideal adjustment of commercial interests. There was scope for many committees, and finally control of civic amenities must be vested in one official body advised by a panel of experts.

Professor Richardson then concluded his lecture with a provocative and highly enter-taining criticism of slides depicting examples of modern London and Continental architec-ture, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was heartily accorded.

ARTICLED PUPILAGE OR COLLEGE TRAINING

DISCUSSION BY STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

The Institution of Structural Engineers varied from their ordinary programme last Thursday, when in place of a scientific or technical subject, they discussed the question of what was the best method of training for their profession. Mr. H. J. Deane (President) occupied the chair. There was a resolution before the meeting in the following terms:—"That the system of education of structural engineers by articled pupilage is contrary to the best interests of the student, and should be superseded by education in recognised engineering schools."

Professor J. Husband, M.Eng., M.Inst.C.E., affirmed this, and Mr. Ewart S. Andrews, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., led the opposition.

Professor Husband said the articled pupil and principal signed an agreement by which the principal was bound to instruct according to the best of his ability. The principal might be a local practitioner with a staff of one or two assistants, and in such a case the pupil would be in almost daily contact with his principal, or with a reasonably efficient assistant, and would probably be engaged in a considerable variety of work. But he might be articled with a large firm or municipality, and depend for any valid instruction upon the good will and knowledge of his immediate associates. In such a case the knowledge might be present, but the good will was frequently lacking, and the pupil was often relegated for long periods to monotonous and unimportant detail work. Between the two extremes were many gradations, but where the pupil received a reasonable amount of instruction such instruction would necessarily be of the kind most quickly translatable into commercial value. Hence he acquired a habit of routine, and was able to contribute usefully to the day's work; but was often ignorant of fundamental principles which, if not acquired in youth, would probably never be mastered in later years. A middle course was frequently adopted, by which the pupil was allowed a certain amount of time in which to attend classes; and if a suitable institution was available within reasonable distance, the principal was thus relieved of much responsibility; but part-time students did not work so well as whole-time students, and could not derive so much advantage from the courses. As to the material from which the average articled pupil was drawn, the premium was a consideration with the principal, and frequently caused the acceptance of a pupil of inferior capacity. Moreover, having paid a premium, the pupil considered himself a privileged person in such matters as holidays and amenity to discipline. He came from a fairly well-to-do class, was seldom proficient in the fundamental knowledge essential to a successful engineering career, and was not likely to obtain that knowledge in the office. If he had a natural aptitude he might become a neat draughtsman; and he might (but probably would not) attempt to make up leeway by attendance at evening classes. The average youth, if he was not dependent for his livelihood on his own unaided efforts, was more concerned with pleasure than with work; but if the pupil was conscientious and industrious he would acquire the rudiments of his profession as practiced in his particular office. Thus, if the principal was a mediocre general practitioner, the pupil would be a copy of a type tending rather to stagnation. The best interests of the pupil were the acquisition of a sound working knowledge of his profession, such as would enable him, without loss of time, to command a reasonable remuneration in return for his services as assistant, with the ultimate aim of reaching the status of principal. But if real progress was to be made, there must be added to this the vital necessity of keeping in touch with innovations, improved methods of construction, and the particular knowledge bearing on his line of work. These could best be acquired in an institution. The weak point of the engineering schools was that there was a great lack of co-ordination between their prescribed courses of engineering training, and in comparatively few schools was there any attempt to provide a really sound course of engineering training, from the point of view of the practical engineer. Almost all the schools urged the students too much in the direction of research. There was too much mathematics. The application of higher mathematics to structural problems was to-day carried to excess. Compared with the articled pupil the school-trained man would approach his problems with a greater grasp of their latent difficulties. He might not be so expert in taking out quantities or preparing an estimate, but these were matters which he would quickly assimilate. He would have an advantage in surveying and, unless spoiled by excessive mathematics, would prove the more valuable assistant.

Mr. Ewart S. Andrews said Professor Husband had pointed out that when a pupil started the principal entered into a legal undertaking to give the pupil a training in the knowledge and art of his profession. The college authorities gave no such undertaking. It was not necessarily true that the pupil who came to be articled was ignorant of fundamental principles, and any principal would prefer to start with a pupil who was a graduate of a university. The ideal was to have both methods of training, but that was not usually possible. The problem was, given a parent or guardian with, say, five hundred pounds to spend on the training of a boy who wanted to enter the engineering profession, should that boy be sent to a school or articled to a good practising engineer? It must not be assumed that if the boy went to a school it would be the best, nor if he was articled was it sure to be to a poor practitioner. As to the articled pupil coming from a well-to-do class, this applied also to the engineering graduate. Professor Husband had set out the real danger of the engineering school, the giving of too much mathematics: many students—most of those who had the capacity to be good engineers—lacked the capacity to understand mathematics well; and generally the brilliant mathematician did not make a first-class engineer. If he (the speaker) had to place a boy, and could only choose between one course or another, he was convinced by his experience since leaving college that he would article the pupil to an engineering practitioner. Professor Husband had said that very few graduates of engineering schools failed to obtain a salaried post immediately after leaving college. That had not been his (the speaker's) experience; it was true certain official posts were open to university graduates, but most men who had gone through engineering schools, and had not been able to afford to follow this up by a pupilage, had found themselves at a very grave disadvantage. The engineering school gave a training which developed the student's mind, and would be of immense value to him later on, but it did not prepare him to be a practising engineer. The students were never given any training in the actual practice of the bread and butter work of the engineer. There ought to be training alongside the practical work in the office, and it was the duty of the principal to see that the pupil obtained this.

In a discussion which followed there was a decided preference for Professor Husband's point of view rather than that of Mr. Andrews. The general feeling seemed to be that there should be first college training and afterwards articled pupilag One speaker who advocated pupilag thought this should be accompanied l evening classes. Another thought the should be a scheme of part-time day class which could be attended by articled pupil The chairman pointed out that a studen if engaged on practical work while stud ing theory, would get a more realistic gra of that theory; also that besides the tec nical side of engineering there were su questions to be understood as that of wh constituted a contract.

Mr. Andrews, in the course of a rep to the discussion, pointed out that the was not before the meeting any questi of college training plus articled pupilag The question was whether one of the methods was better than the other. Pr fessor Husband agreed that a young m at the end of his college course was n an engineer. As to articled pupilage pl evening classes, it would take six yea hard work at evening classes to learn much as in a two years' full-day course.

MOCK AUCTIONS

A Bill was recently introduced into Parli ment to prohibit the holding of mock au tions. We have not seen the Bill, b according to the statement made by its intr ducer when it was granted a first reading, imposes a penalty for wilful misdescription f the purposes of sale of the origin or the quali and substance of the goods, and if the vend is an auctioneer it renders him ineligible hold a licence for 12 months after convictio The introducer stated that there we "rigged" sales where country houses we filled with inferior articles which were adv tised as if they were the property of the la owner, and in one such case a pair of vas the real value of which was £3 10s. were so for £85. The words "origin of the goods appear to have been inserted to meet su cases, but it may be a question whether penalty can be imposed, not for a misdescri tion of the goods themselves, or an asserti as to their value, but simply on a statemer false though it may be, as to their ownersh The public must show some discrimination f itself in purchasing goods.

Under the criminal law, as it stands at pr sent, holders of mock auctions are liable conviction in certain ways. Thus the holde of auctions with sham bidders who pretend be real bidders for the purpose of selling goo at prices grossly above their worth are liab to be indicted for conspiracy (Reg. *v.* Lew 11 Cox 404), whilst compelling a pers under duress to pay for a lot which has, to t knowledge of the person making the dema not been bid for by the person placed und duress, may amount to larceny (Reg. *v.* M grath, L.R. 1 C.C.R. 205). The cases t Bill is aimed at might appear to come und "false pretences," but there appears to a difficulty in framing an indictment becau of the well-known principle that "indefin praise upon a matter of indefinite opinion ca not be made the ground of an indictment f false pretences" (Reg. *v.* Bryan, 26 L. (M.C.) 90).

The Bill, it was stated, was promoted the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers a Landed Property Agents after consultati with the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' I stitute, and has general support, and certainly is time that the practices aimed should be brought within a clearly defined pr hibition directed to secure certain conviction such cases, for the uncertainty of being ab to prove a false pretence has no doubt pr vented prosecutions being undertaken private individuals, but great care will ha to be taken when the Bill is in Committee see that it is framed in such a manner as attain its object, and the advice of expe criminal lawyers should be obtained on th part of the measure which relates to the fa pretence. A penalty by itself also appea inadequate, and in gross cases imprisonme should be imposed.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XVI

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

ESCAPE FROM FIRE—L.C.C REGULATIONS (*continued*).

General.

) Proper guard rails should be provided
ne routes of escape on roofs, etc., and
d skylights, lantern lights and ventilat-
owls on the roofs of projecting shops.
) Clear gangways should be kept up to
between all staircases, gangways and
on all floors.
) All escape doors should be made so as
pen in the direction of exit or to swing
ways, clear of steps, landings, passage-
, etc.
) All doors usable as means of escape
both sides should swing both ways and
ept free from all fastenings.
) All such doors must, if required to be
ided with fastenings during the time
ons are upon the premises, be fitted
ng such time with automatic bolts only.
In buildings other than residential
lings a portion of the upper panels of all
esisting doors usable as means of escape
ld be glazed with transparent fire-resist-
glazing, and it is suggested that a
on of the upper panels of all other
cipal exit doors should be glazed with
glass, the glass to be at such a height
ill enable persons approaching the doors
pposite directions to see each other.
) Windows on the floors above the
nd floor facing the public way, street,
oughfare, or open space should be made
pen easily at sill level to a sufficient
ht and width to allow a full-grown
on through in case of need.
) Windows and doors affording access
external escape staircases, balconies,
ges, etc., should be marked on the inside
rge letters, "Exit in case of fire."

ote.—Section 7 of the Act of 1905 requires
uate means of escape from every new
ding (excepting a dwelling house occu-
as such by not more than one family)
h such building is a high building (60
or more high), or where more than 20
ons are housed or employed. Plans, etc.,
to be furnished to the Council showing
proposed means of escape, and it will be
d that generally the Council will agree
ny reasonable scheme, and the L.C.C.
als will render any assistance possible
ormulating such scheme.

should be noted that in paragraph 3 of
ion 7 that the fire risk, etc., shall not
ncreased. The Council have power to
tion increased areas of floor space, etc.,
rided that the conditions relating to
ns of escape and number of persons
loyed, etc., are complied with, but should
e conditions not be carried out, then the
ncil can refuse to issue a certificate, as
the recent case of a large building in
ent-street.

s with new buildings, any existing build-
(excepting a dwelling house occupied as
by not more than one family) which is
e than 60 ft. high, or where more than
eople are housed or employed, must be
rided with alternate means of escape is
uired by the Council. In this case the
ncil serve a notice upon the owner or
upier stating their requirements, but any
onable alternative means submitted by
owner, etc., will generally be agreed to
he Council.

such notices the L.C.C. usually try to
ide for all possible contingencies, but it
ften possible, when discussed with the
ials, to modify or even omit some of the
irements.

some factories there is a tendency to
ruct some of the exits on the ground
with goods, etc. A guard rail on the
le some 4 feet or so from the doors, or
r means, should be provided to prevent
obstruction.

A building, the upper part of which was used as a factory and the lower stories let to tenants, it was held that the whole building was not a factory, and that the owner could not be compelled to erect a staircase through the lower stories if by doing so he committed a trespass. (Q.B. 1900, 82 L.T. 195.)

Where the owner of a factory had received notice from the Council to provide means of escape from fire, which, if carried out, would have involved an act of trespass on other premises, it was held that the notice served was not final and that the magistrate ought not to convict for refusal to comply. (K.B. 1901, 17 T.L.R. 504.)

The Council must specify the works required for the protection of each factory separately where there are two separate factories in the same building, not being a tenement factory belonging to the same owner. (Ch. 1902, 87 L.T. 578.)

Under Section 149 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the expression "tenement factory" means a factory where mechanical power is supplied to different parts of the same building occupied by different persons for the purpose of any manufacturing process or handicraft in such manner that those parts constitute in law separate factories, and for the provisions of this Act with respect to tenement factories all buildings situate within the same close or curtilage shall be treated as one building. In the foregoing decision, as the mechanical power was not supplied from the same source, the two factories did not constitute one "tenement factory."

Premises occupied by three different persons in different parts, of which two parts constituted in law separate factories, it was held that as the mechanical power was not supplied from a common source, but was produced and used in the respective factories, the premises containing the two factories could not constitute a "tenement factory" within this section. (K.B. 1904, 91 L.T. 344.)

In small buildings one staircase will prove sufficient provided means of escape to adjoining roofs, etc., are provided. Where external iron staircases are used they must have dead bearings and not be cantilevered from the walls. If the staircase is to be used as a means of escape only, the treads can be 10 in. wide and the risers 7½ in. high, but if the staircase is to be used for general purposes it should be made easy going, *i.e.*, 10 in. tread by 6 in. rise, etc. Exit doors must open outwards, and the full width required should be between the doors and not the frames.

It might happen that an external iron escape staircase would land into or adjacent to a public thoroughfare or place. As this would probably be a means of entry to the premises by unauthorised persons, the lower flight can be hinged and balanced so that persons descending would cause the lower flight to slowly descend and be automatically locked in position.

The softest of internal wood staircases in old buildings can be rendered fire-resisting by means of Lewis dovetail sheeting and cement or plaster. This sheeting being solid and not perforated affords the same protection to the wood staircase as the plain sheets do to the metal and wood fire-resisting doors.

Preservation of Ancient Bridges.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have made a grant of £100 to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to assist the Society in their efforts to obtain the necessary particulars of old bridges which are worthy of preservation.

BOOK REVIEWS

English Decorative Plasterwork of the Renaissance. By M. JOURDAIN. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Medium quarto, cloth. £1 10s. net.

The man painting the house-front of a past P.R.A.'s house greeted the great man as a brother of the brush; it is all a matter of degree, and so with plasterwork. To be a plasterer sounds uninspiring enough—you can ascertain his standard wage from week to week quite easily—but there are plasterers and plasterers to-day even as there were in the heyday of the Renaissance.

As a mere picture-book of beautiful things Miss Jourdain's volume on the plasterwork of the Renaissance would appeal to a wide circle of readers, but it will appeal more directly to architectural students and practitioners as a fine exposition of all that is best in the decorative plasterwork for which England has been so justly noted from Tudor to Georgian days. Bearing in mind Miss Jourdain's two great works on decoration and furniture work in England of the early Renaissance and the late eighteenth century, we naturally expect something of outstanding quality in this new venture; and we are not disappointed. Miss Jourdain is a diligent worker, an enthusiast in any subject she undertakes, and a facile writer.

If the "plastique art—the graceful fretting of roofs" was introduced into England by Italian craftsmen in the reign of Henry VIII and largely carried on by imported craftsmen, we can well believe that the craft secrets were soon bequeathed to native workers. Such names as Astari, Bagutti, Enzer and Franchini appear in records of the later Renaissance of the eighteenth century, and they were working side by side with the Jacksons, Sherwoods, Groves, and Mansfields of native stock. The few names recorded of the early Renaissance are generally English and the artistry of the plasterer developed mainly on English lines, just as in the case of the furniture and other adornments of the home. Take, for instance, figures 48 and 49, details from the Oak Room, and Long Gallery at Burton Agnes, Yorkshire (*c.* 1601–1610). These scrolling designs of flowering honeysuckle and wild rose hit the happy medium betwixt nature and convention—rather inclining to the former—and must surely have been designed by some sturdy Englishman with an innate knowledge of the countryside flowers and a special love for his national floral emblem; perhaps he was John Cobbe, who in 1601 was paid for "frettishing" the ceilings of Saint John's College, Cambridge, or Richard Dungan, the King's plasterer, who fretted the ceiling of James I's bedroom at Knole; that is as may be, but the Burton Agnes ceilings have practically disappeared, and Miss Jourdain has done us the service of unearthing C. J. Richardson's drawings and descriptions of them as they were in 1838. The modern decorator might with advantage adopt or adapt some of these comparatively simple early Stuart designs, even if he could not accomplish the tender fragilities at Melton Constable, Norfolk (Figs. 118 and 119), dated by the plasterer 1687. The very date is suggestive, but Miss Jourdain does not suggest that the models for the moulds in which these life-like birds, fruit and flowers were cast were carved by Grinling Gibbon. The specialist may discover evidences to the contrary, but they are as tender in treatment as the carved wooden swags which frame the doorways at Hampton Court Palace.

The moulds were the plasterer's stock-in-trade, and there is evidence, as shown by the authoress, that there were guilds of plasterers; in Devonshire we find the same or similar *motifs* at Barnstaple and North Molton, and again at Bradninch and Bradfield, indicating a local centre of the craft or work done by one family or guild. John Heath, who was employed by Henry VIII at Hampton Court, left to his second son Laurence "my moulds and moulded work that I served the King withal," showing that the moulds were a possession of value, indeed the craftsman's working capital.

Miss Jourdain takes us right through the art

of the plasterer or ornamental modeller from the fretted ceilings of Hampton Court (*c.* 1525–35)—simple geometrical schemes suggested by the Gothic joiners' flat timber ceilings with carved bosses—to the elaborate pictorial confections and sculptural hunting scenes that we find at Hardwick Hall, in 1597, to the school of Inigo Jones, the French influence of the early eighteenth century and the Palladians, and so on to the refinements in plaster treatment of walls and ceilings of Adam and the post-Palladian architects.

The book contains 115 plates from specially taken photographs in addition to a large number of measured and sectional drawings. These, together with text, in a format which does credit to the publishers, constitute a volume attractive to the connoisseur in arts and a valuable asset to the practitioner in these days of a revival in the art of plastic decoration.

The Art and Craft of Garden Making. By Thomas H. Mawson and E. Prentice Mawson. 5th edition. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) £3 15s. net.

The man or woman who, given the opportunity, has not planted a garden has lived in vain. Shakespeare's plays are redolent of English flowers and flower gardens, and some happy descendant of Faunus and Sterculus planted, in the last century or earlier, at Brockwell Park, S.E., a walled garden in which every flower mentioned by Shakespeare grows. The Mawson great folio on the "Art and Craft of Garden Making" ran to four editions before the war, and the fifth edition, rearranged and considerably enlarged, brings the whole matter up to date. There was a continuous flow of gardening literature from the Press in the decade ante 1914, and with a settled peace long may the reflow continue. The addition of the garden of the Peace Palace at The Hague to this new edition is a happy touch. Mr. Mawson is a gardening expert of twenty-five years standing, a fellow of the Linnean Society, and late lecturer on Landscape Design at the University of Liverpool. In conjunction with his son, Mr. E. Prentice Mawson, he is responsible for a considerable list of books and lectures on town-planning and allied subjects doubtless quite familiar to our readers. This book of gardens and gardening should prove a welcome addition to any library of general literature and an invaluable asset to the working library of any gardening enthusiast, amateur or professional. Architecture and landscape gardening are closely co-related and, as this book may claim to be the most complete compendium of garden design to date, it will make a special appeal to architects and builders. The 424 pages, properly indexed, include 514 plans, sketches and photographs, together with five fine full-page plates in colour. The twenty chapters commence with the historical side of the subject and finish with "Hardy perennials for Beds, Borders, &c."; and in between is all one could wish to know of site-treatment, lodges, gateways, gates, fences, drives, avenues, greenhouses, conservatories, herbaceous gardens, pergolas, water gardens, rock and bog gardens, lily ponds, and bathing pools, lawns and landscape effects, and indeed everything that goes to the making of a garden, small or great, from the garden of the cottage and semi-detached villa to the grounds of a mansion. The illustrations, both pictorial and diagrammatic, are both delightful and useful. The book as a whole is encyclopædic in matter if not in actual form, concise, practically informative, and very readable.

Acreage and Other Conversion Tables. By A. E. Gayer, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., Principal of North London School of Surveying, Hampstead. Second Edition.

This is a card folding up into 9 in. by 3½ in. (pocket size), and when opened out contains in tabular form the necessary material for facilitating the conversion of square feet into acres, roods, and perches, links into feet, and feet into links, &c., and within its limits, where a large amount of computation has to be done, will save much time, with possibly a gain in accuracy.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREA

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit queries on paper of a size easily filed, and writt legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—

Squash Racquets Court.

[Replies to "Recreation," April 29.]

Sir,—The regulation size of squash courts is 31 ft. by 21 ft The front wall is about 18 ft. and the back wall 7 ft. The building is of brick with the inside faced to a smooth surface in cement. The entrance door and frame must be perfectly flush, including hinges and locks. The floor is formed with granolithic on a solid concrete foundation. A "tell-tale" board in hardwood is fixed on the front wall 1 ft. 9 in. above the floor. If "Recreation" will commmunicate through *The Builder* with the writer he will be pleased to give further particulars.

Public Schools.

Sir,—The net sizes internally must be 32 ft. long, 21 ft. wide and 15 ft. high to springing of roof. The roof should be arranged so that the daylight lighting is close to the springing; artificial light is by four or six specially shaped metal shades throwing the light away from the players but evenly illuminating the court. The back of the court should be solid 12 ft. high, and is usually arranged with a gallery above that height. In the back wall the only opening at floor level is a narrow door for access, being formed in teak painted white, and absolutely flush, including ironmongery, with the face of the plaster. It sometimes has a pocket for balls arranged in it. Some courts are without a door and arranged with a rope ladder from the gallery.

Ventilation is arranged in the gable ends above the springing of the roof and by large air bricks in the end play wall at floor level, as condensation on the surface of the walls is the great problem, and to avoid this the walls are plastered with a special non-sweating plaster, which finishes white and does not require painting; the back wall need only be plastered 7 ft. high. The floor is usually covered with 1¼ in. maple in long lengths and 4 in. widths on battens in concrete, and is painted white. The end play wall is fitted with a framed play board 1 ft. 7 in. high, the full width of the court at floor level, and 6 ft. from floor level. The 2 in. service line is painted on this wall. The lines on the floor are painted in red and consist of a 2 in. line across the court 14 ft. from the back of the court, and from this a central line to the back of the court; outside the cross line in the angles next the flank walls "service boxes" 5 ft. 3 in. square are formed by similar lines.

Gilbert H. Lovegrove, F.R.I.B.A.

Rain-Excluding Device.

[Reply to J. M., April 22.]

Sir,—I know of no patent device for the purpose required, but I believe that the application of metal striking slips as supplied for steel casements when hung direct to wood frames without containing metal frames, would be likely to answer the purpose very well, and I suggest your correspondent should get in touch with a good firm of metal window manufacturers. I have myself used a strip of curtain brass to exclude driving weather from a transome, and this has proved very satisfactory. We cut it the full width into the rebate on either side, and bedded it in red lead.

Architect.

Contract Question.

Sir,—A certain contract has been let after a tender had been accepted and the schedule of prices deposited. It has been discovered that the contractor has made a mistake of £100 in his addition, so that his schedule prices are actually higher than can be totalled to the contract figure. On what basis should the variations be adjusted? The contract stipulates that they will be measured and priced at the rate quoted in schedule of prices deposited within days of the signing of the contractor, the contractor appears to have some for claiming his figures as a basis. I very much in doubt upon the question should be glad of advice. Plea

London Building Acts.

Sir,—Would you be good enough to me whether there is a simple digest of L.B.A. for quick reference? I mean thing a little less exhaustive than Ban Fletcher's excellent work. You

[Perhaps Mr. Milnes Emerson's art now appearing in *The Builder* will b service to our correspondent.—Ed.]

Green Pantiles.

Sir,—Would it be safe to make us glazed pantiles of green colour from potteries that produce this material should the clay be of any particular vari A certain local firm has offered to although they have not previously such things, and as their price is cons ably lower than I have had elsewhere, wondering whether there is a "sa somewhere. Colou

Pine Sawdust Packing.

Sir,—We have to erect a range of ke which it is proposed should be constru of timber framing covered each side cement asbestos sheets, and the voids tween filled with pine sawdust ti rammed. We are given to understand if moisture reaches the sawdust it wil liable to ignite by spontaneous combus Pine sawdust is considered vermin p hence its choice for the purpose. information on this subject would be a ciated. Reade

Polish for Choir Stalls.

Sir,—I should be glad if any of readers could tell me the best and chea way to wax up some oak choir stalls f polish surface so as not to alter shade. They have simply been oiled in past and this oil keeps gradually wor to the surface.

A. J. V

Diameter of Drain Pipes.

[Reply to "Urgent," April 29.]

Sir,—I believe that the majority standard rules for sizes of drain pipes excessive, and it appears that the numbe 3½ in. pipes arranged in this building far more than actually required, so tha is not they that will govern the siz the drain, but the actual roof area. I recently constructed a block of build in which there is a roof area of a 5,700 sq. ft., and in which there ar W.C.s, 22 baths and wash basins and sinks. The outlet drain is 6 in. diam and proves quite adequate for all calls upon it. I have had it examined du storm weather and have never found running full bore. I consider that if correspondent provides a 6 in. drain each half of the building and a 9 in. their junction onwards, there is no fea to its capacity. Asse

Architects' Fees for Subsidy Houses

[Reply to "Subsifee," April 29.]

Sir,—The services described are ha covered by the R.I.B.A. scale, and hardly be assessed upon the cost of house. In such a case the fee charged w have to be assessed upon the amount labour involved, and upon the standing the architect, and in most cases one £10 10s. would probably be near the mar

Unattracte

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—II.

r W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

What are Fixtures?

ES are divisible into two classes; hose which when once implanted in l become "part of the soil" and irre- e, except with the consent of the d; and, secondly, those which a is entitled to sever during his tenancy, ich, until they are severed, form part freehold; and, if the tenant does not them, remain, after the end of his , fixtures for all time. (See Crossley s, Ltd. *v.* Lee, 1908, 1 K.B. 86).

etermining whether or not a chattel come a fixture, the intention of the affixing it to the soil is only material as it can be presumed from the manner ee of the annexation to the freehold. obson v. Gorringe, 1897, 1 Ch. 182; sby *v.* Shaw, 1888, 19 L.R., Ir. 307.) general rule that when chattels are d to the soil they become fixtures e set aside in some cases by showing ch items were not annexed for the *ent* improvement of the land, but for rpose of temporary enjoyment as chat- hus, chairs set up by the lessees of a and screwed to the floor, for better d enjoyment of the audience, are not s; but if they were placed there by sor they, of course, would be.

cles merely resting on the ground alone, they may have become in course of mbedded in the ground by their own , or through a weight being placed hem, or, again, articles merely resting k chambers (as, for instance, a weigh- achine) are all removable if they are tached or cemented in any way to a or stone foundation; and if it is s that the intention of the party them was not to make them part of alty. Thus blocks of stone, or blocks crete and the like, forming a drystone ry wall, and without any cement or to the joints, remain part of the nd irremovable; but similar blocks of or concrete stacked in the form of a n a stonemason's yard for convenient remain chattels. So, too, posts and ut up by a tenant remain chattels, as ood or iron hurdles moved from day , or from season to season, and not as a permanent fence. Also a barn on pattens or blocks of timber, but not o the soil, is removable as a chattel.

term "fixture" does not include such as windows, or other like things, when orm part of the structure itself. In Bos- Crucible Steel Co. (1925), 1 K.B., 119 the frontage of business premises d at the corner of two streets con- mainly of plate-glass windows, not to open, but fixed in steel beadings; he lessees had covenanted to keep the thereof, including all landlord's fix- in good repair. The lessor claimed he lessee damages for non-replacement tain of the windows which had been . It was held, on appeal, that the "landlord's fixtures" applies to chat- hich are brought by the landlord to emises and *affixed* to the structure, not form part thereof. In this case, indows formed part of the structure of ilding, and consequently were not re- le by the lessees, the defendants in tion.

The Intention.

we have just said, if the intention of ant when placing a chattel on the es is that it shall remain permanently premises, it is treated as being per- tly attached to the freehold and irre- le. It need not necessarily always re- in the same position. If suitable, it can be taken down and re-erected on the same premises in another position for convenience. But, in general, it may be stated that the decision of the court will always depend on the evidence; that is, on the special circumstances and the intention of the party who himself fixed the chattel in question on another's land.

Constructive and Indirect Annexation.

An article may be attached to the freehold by "indirect annexation." That is, it may become a fixture by being attached to something which, in its turn, is fastened to the freehold so as to form part of it. Thus, where a tenant had erected a verandah, the lower part of which was attached to posts fixed in the ground, it was held the tenant could not remove it.

In general essential accessories or adjuncts to fixtures, whether in themselves movable or not, are governed by the same rules as are those fixtures themselves; and if there is an article which in itself is removable, and yet forms an essential part of an article that is a fixture, it is also a fixture by what is termed constructive annexation, such, for instance, as a detachable part of a machine, the key of a fitted wardrobe, and a millstone (even if removed for repair) forming part of a machine which is a fixture. If a machine is kept in position by its own weight only, and not fixed in any way, except that it is attached to and driven by a fixed mechanism, of which it does not form an essential part, and if the removal of the machine itself would cause some slight damage to the building, it has been held that such a machine is not a fixture. But in Monti *v.* Barnes (1901), 1 K.B. 205, when a mortgagor of a freehold dwelling-house, after executing the mortgage, removed certain fixed grates from that house and substituted for them an equal number of dog grates in the fireplace openings, which merely rested by their own weight, it was held that the true inference was that the intention had been to substitute the dog grates for the fixed grates for the improvement of the property, and that they were therefore fixtures.

Degree of Attachment.

The two principles governing, as between heirs and executors, the degree of attachment were fully considered in Leigh *v.* Taylor (1902), A.C. 157, when it was stated (1) that if something has been made part of the house it must necessarily go to the heir, because the house goes to the heir; (2) that, on the other hand, when it is something which, although it may be attached in some manner or another to the walls of the house, yet, having regard to the nature of the thing itself and the purpose of its being placed there, as not intended to form part of the realty, but as only a means of enjoyment while the person fixing it is temporarily there, then it is removable and goes to the executor. In the case quoted the question was whether certain valuable tapestries introduced by a life tenant to a house for the purpose of ornament, and further affixed to the walls thereof for the better enjoyment of them as chattels, and which tapestries could be removed without

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON APRIL 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	April 1 1927. £ s. d.	May 1 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	35 10 0	33 10 0	—	4.22
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 3½	0 0 2¾	—	21.43
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4	—	10.11
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 5	0 0 4½	—	10.00
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 1	0 3 1	—	—
Turpentine	0 4 3	0 4 2	—	1.96
Ground English White Lead	49 5 0	48 0 0	—	2.03
White Lead Paint	68 15 0	67 10 0	—	1.82
Red Lead	41 0 0	39 10 0	—	3.70

doing any structural injury, had nevertheless been so affixed to the walls as to become part of the structure or were still merely chattels passing on the death of the tenant for life to the executor. It was held that they were removable by the executor. But in *re* Whaley (1908), 1 Ch. 615, the last case was stated to have a distinct character. Here a testator had, in his lifetime, bought a house, in which the *former owner* had fitted and decorated the dining-room as a perfect specimen of Elizabethan furnishing, with tapestries fixed to the walls, being nailed upon wooden frames which were kept in their place by the mouldings of an oak dado and frieze above, fastened to the wall by screws. Also there was a picture, painted on wood, of Queen Elizabeth attributed to Zucchero similarly fixed and bought with the house. It was held that the picture and tapestries were fixtures, having been fixed as part of a general scheme of decoration, and not for their better enjoyment as individual chattels; and that they passed, under the devise of the house, to the devisee and not to others under a gift of chattels. Later, in *re* Lord Chesterfield's Estates (1911), 1 Ch. 237, this last ruling was followed; for here it was held that the executor of a deceased owner in fee has no right to remove from the inheritance more than that which, really and properly considered, was not fixed to it in a definite way. Here carvings were fixed to the walls of various rooms, by means of nails or pegs driven through them into stiles built into the walls, and it was held that they being fixed, in a definite way, to the inheritance so as to form part of the house, they remained part of the house and were fixtures. Generally tapestries, pictures in panels, frames filled with satin and attached to the walls, statues, figures, vases and stone garden seats placed and being essentially part of the property, or of the architectural design of the buildings or grounds, and fashioned in whatever manner, remain part of the premises, and are fixtures, but pier glasses and pictures, not in panels and not forming part of the building, are not fixtures. (See D'Eyncourt *v.* Gregory, 1866, L.R. 3 Eq. 382.)

In Pole-Carew *v.* Western Counties and General Manure Co. (1920), 2 Ch. 97 C.A., the company leased premises upon which, at their own expense, they erected ordinary buildings for their manure manufacture; and also a complete plant for making sulphuric acid on the "chamber process," consisting of pyrites burners, four reactive chambers, and two towers, known as a "Glover tower" and "Gay-Lussac tower." Three of the chambers were of great size. It was held that the chambers and the towers must, having regard to all the circumstances, be regarded as integral portions of one composite building permanently annexed to the freehold, and not as chattels or as tenants' fixtures.

A Belt of Parkland round Newcastle.

A comprenensive scheme for preserving an unbroken belt of parks, moor, and pathway round Newcastle is, we understand, shortly to be submitted to the city council. Under the scheme, which has been prepared by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society, the sylvan belt would be drawn in the form of a curve from Scotswood (Denton Dene) round the Town Moor to Heaton (Ouseburn Vale).

Big London Property Deal.

A sum of nearly £700,000 was the purchase price in a big London real estate deal involving several blocks of flats which has just been completed. A new company has been formed to take over the properties, which include Oakwood-court, Kensington; North-court, Westminster; 2, Weymouth-street, W.; St. Ermins, Westminster, the well-known block of buildings adjacent to St. James's Park, covering about an acre of ground, and Grafton House, Tottenham Court-road. The total rental of these properties amounts to over £106,000 per annum.

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE CENTRA VALUATION COMMITTEE

The Report containing the representations of the Central Valuation Committee constituted under section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, to formulate principles for the assistance or guidance of Rating Authorities, Assessment Committees and County Valuation Committees, is an important document requiring careful consideration. It commences with an introductory statement explaining the constitution and functions of the Committee and the existing system of valuation and the changes to be effected under the Act which lead up to the resolutions they have passed. It is an interesting sketch, but except for quoting the following figures we pass to the resolutions themselves.

There are at present Overseers for 14,000 separate parishes and Union Assessment Committees for 600 poor-law unions. In 1926 the gross value recorded in parochial valuation lists amounted in April to £377,619,000. In the years 1913-14 the sums raised by local authorities from local rates was £71,276,000, the Government grants amounting to £22,617,000. In the year 1924-25 the amount raised from the rates was £142,000,000 and the Government grants £82,300,000. These figures total £224,300,000, 64 per cent. being derived from the rates and 36 per cent. from the Government.

These figures give some idea of the growth of local expenditure, the amount from the rates having been doubled in the eleven years, whilst the Government grants have all but quadrupled, and we may well ask when is a halt to be called in local expenditure, for the above total exceeds the pre-war National Budget by more than 24 millions.

The Resolutions.

The first resolution recommended that in each administrative county the County Valuation Committee should call a conference of the Assessment Committees and (or) the Rating Authorities with a view to determining in which areas the preparation of the new valuation lists should be commenced so as to come in force on April 1, 1928, and which shall be deferred to April 1, 1929.

And it was recommended that in coming to a decision on this matter the authorities concerned should have regard to the work to be done with the staffs available, and particularly to (*a*) the fact that the new provisions in the Act with respect to the rating of machinery and the exemption from rates of three-quarters of the net annual value of agricultural buildings will take effect in any rating area from the date on which the first new valuation list for the area comes into force; and (*b*) to the desirability of securing, so far as may be practicable, that the valuation lists for all rating areas within a poor law union shall come into force on the same date in order that the union common charges may be charged throughout the union on a uniform basis. A note to this recommendation calls attention to the fact that the County Rate Basis will not be superseded by the new valuation lists until April 1, 1929 (see the Act, Schedule vii, para. (10)).

The second resolution is of much more importance to the general public. After calling attention to the definition of "gross value" in section 68 of the Act, the Committee express the following opinions, which we number as in the Report.

(4) That the definition means that all properties valued for rating purposes must be valued upon the basis of their value *at the time of assessment* and not upon the basis of their value at any earlier time.

(5) That while recognising that since 1914 there has been a general rise in the rental value of property, including that of a residential character, the Committee is of opinion (*a*) that it would not be possible to apply to any particular class of property any flat rate of percentage representing that increase throughout England and Wales; (*b*) that the several districts differ so much in char from each other as to make it futile to deavour to lay down a percentage of inc for any one district which it would be fa apply without modification to another dist and (*c*) that rental value is governed by su and demand.

Following upon the above opinions t follows the recommendation that the pr level or standard of rental value for each of property will best be ascertained after sideration of the returns which Ra Authorities are required to obtain under tion 40, subsection (1), of the Act from occupier, owner or lessee of *every* here ment, and that when for each district level or standard of rental value has bee ascertained the assessments (gross or net all hereditaments of a similar kind in the trict, which may fairly be estimated to h approximately the same annual value, sh be made to conform to the standard, whe the property be actually let on rental or h the occupation of the owner.

(6) That in fixing assessments, exce purchase prices paid, or excessive rentals tained, should be disregarded in so far as point to an annual rental above the an value of similar properties estimated in cordance with resolutions (3) and (4). (R lution 3 only referred the Rating Authoritie the definition of "gross value" containe the Act.)

(7) That as excessive rents should be regarded, so also in assessing properties rents of which have not been raised to extent of the general level prevailing, actual rent paid should be ignored and property assessed uniformly with other sim property.

(8) That it is recognised that some landl in various parts of the country have not creased the rents of their properties to amount which the Rating Authority might pect a tenant to be prepared to pay, but not in the discretion of the Rating Auth to assess such properties at an amount l than that at which neighbouring properti the same kind are assessed.

The only criticism which it appears t can be passed upon these recommenda (apart from any direction as to inspectio properties) does not affect the work of the mittee, but apply to the conditions preva in the country at the time this measure has made to come into operation. The whole of the recommendations is contained in graph (5) (*c*), "Rental value is governe supply and demand," and we ask ours how can supply and demand come operation when a large number of prope remain subject to Rent Restriction? laws of supply and demand as regards ce kinds of house property have been suspe ever since 1914, and the restriction has steadily extended until it culminated in by the inclusion of houses of the *standard or rateable value* not exceeding £105 in Metropolitan Police District and Cit London, and elsewhere £78. The supp those houses has therefore been limited the demand for similar houses has been s lated, and if, as the Committee suggest level or standard rental value has to be upon the returns made in respect of hereditament, where is the normal standa be found? Within the limits of Rent Re tion there has been no free market at all supply has been limited by the retentio protected tenants, so that the demand has forced up for houses of that character, a is difficult to see how in such circumst any normal rental values within those can be found. With a very large prop of the houses tied as to rent, the questi to what are "excessive prices" or "exc rents" cannot be based on supply and de —it must be more or less guesswork before such a measure as the Valuatio

as brought into force we cannot but think hat the Rent Restriction Acts should have een repealed for a considerable period or that easure deferred.

There is also the further point that the time s ill-chosen when a large proportion of the opulation is still unhoused, and when some 00,000 more houses are still required. Rental alue, as the Committee observe, should be overned by supply and demand, but surely hat should be normal supply and demand and ot a demand based on a lack of supply, conitions which make for excessive prices and entals.

Weekly and Monthly Tenancies.

As regards properties let on weekly and monthly tenancies which include rates it is ecommended that care shall be taken in conerting the tenancy into a hypothetical yearly enancy for the purpose of arriving at the gross value to be entered in the valuation list, o make an appropriate deduction in respect of hose rates (including any water rate, which is usual tenant's rate and is paid by the owner), and it is suggested it would be useful f the amount of the appropriate deduction were calculated for each 3d. of inclusive rent and were set out in a table or tables—regard, however, being had to the fact that the appropriate deduction will differ in different areas in so far as the amounts in the £ of the rates are different.

Short-Term Agreements and Leases.

In the case of properties held on agreements and leases for a comparatively short term, for which a gross value has to be entered in the valuation lists, it is suggested that (*a*) where the agreement was made or the lease granted not more than three years before the date of assessment, or, if made or granted before, could have been determined by notice given within that period; (*b*) no premium or other like consideration has been paid by the tenant; and (*c*) no improvements to the hereditament have been effected by the tenant, the following practice should *as a general rule* be followed in arriving at the gross value:—(i) Where the landlord undertakes or is liable for both internal and external repairs and insurance, the annual rent reserved under the agreement or lease should be taken as representing the gross value; (ii) where the tenant undertakes or is liable for internal repairs only, the annual rent reserved under the agreement or lease plus 5 per cent. of such rent should so be taken; (iii) where the tenant undertakes or is liable for both internal and external repairs, the annual rent reserved plus 10 per cent. shall so be taken.

In the case of all other agreements or leases for a comparatively short term the annual rent (if any) reserved under the lease should be reviewed in order to arrive at the gross value, and in such review regard should be had (*a*) to the date on which the agreement or lease was granted; (*b*) any premium which has been paid in a lump sum or which has to be paid from time to time or any other like consideration; (*c*) the extent to which the tenant undertakes or is liable for the maintenance of the hereditament; (*d*) any improvements to the hereditament effected by the tenant; (*e*) the annual rents paid for similar property in the neighbourhood; and (*f*) any other circumstances which may affect the gross value.

Freeholds and Long Leaseholds.

As regards freeholds and long leaseholds, the recommendations are (*a*) that where property is the freehold of the occupier or held by him on long lease, and where in either case the property might fairly be let upon a yearly tenancy, the rent which a yearly tenant might reasonably be expected to pay (if regard were had to the rents paid for similar properties actually let upon yearly tenancies) should be taken as representing the gross value; (*b*) that in dealing with properties of a kind that are rarely, if ever, let from year to year and to which the ordinary tests of rent paid, or comparable rents paid in the district, cannot be applied; (i) recourse may be had to interest on effective capital value as prima facie evidence of, or as a guide to answering the question as to, what rent a tenant may reasonably be expected to pay; but as so many considerations arise when deciding the percentage to be applied to the effective capital value it is not desirable to lay down any fixed percentage applicable throughout the country; (ii) in applying the views expressed in the foregoing paragraph due regard should be had to the age condition and present suitability of the hereditament for the purpose for which it is used, and the whole of the circumstances and conditions under which the owner has become the occupier should be taken into consideration.

Flats, etc., with Service.

In the case of flats, etc., let at rentals which include services, it is recommended that no standard rate of allowance for the cost of those services should be laid down, but the amount should be determined according to the merits and circumstances of each case.

The above is only a brief summary of some of the recommendations of the Committee, and the Report deals with many other subjects such as buildings let in self-contained flats, buildings let in lodgings, and apartments, farms, etc.

TIMBER SEASONING

The Movement of Moisture with Reference to Timber Seasoning. (H. M. Stationery Office.) Price 1s. 6d. net.

This is the first technical paper of the Forest Products Research Branch of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, by S. T. C. Stillwell, B.Sc., and is published under the Director of this branch, Mr. R. S. Pearson, C.I.E., F.L.S. The author's aim has been to investigate what actually occurs in timber during the process of evaporation of moisture, about which little is actually known, and as reliable data is likely materially to influence our views upon the commercial processes used in seasoning, the experiments should have a wide interest. The work undertaken is described in some thirty pages illustrated by diagrams, curves and formulæ. A series of experiments is described to show the rate of flow of moisture under defined conditions through plugs of timber of various kinds cut in various directions, from which it appears that the movement of moisture takes place in two ways: a movement in the wood substance itself, and a diffusion across the contained air spaces. The writer endeavours to establish a relation between flow of moisture and vapour pressure. The experiments are not concluded, and we look forward to a further publication which may put the results a little more within the grasp of the layman and the commercial man responsible for timber seasoning; a subject to-day of the greatest importance having regard to the prevalent use of immature soft woods.

Batsford's New Catalogue.

We have received a copy of Messrs. B. T. Batsford's comprehensive new catalogue of illustrated books on Architecture, Decorative and Fine Arts, Building, Social Life, Gardens, etc. The covers are decorated with reproductions of two charming water-colour drawings depicting street scenes in the eighteenth century, by Mr. C. H. B. Quennell. Copies of the catalogue may be obtained on application to 94, High Holborn, London.

"The Centre of the West."

We have received an attractive guide to Yeovil which has lately been issued by the Yeovil and District Chamber of Trade. Containing full information of the interesting country around this town, and illustrated by many delightful photographs, the guide has been written, we understand, by Mr. R. T. Warbis, of Messrs. Peders, Ltd., the makers of the Petter Industrial and Marine Oil Engine.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—II.

In our first notice of the Report of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Blanesburgh, on Unemployment Insurance, we summarised the main recommendations put forward for a permanent Unemployment Insurance Scheme contained in the First Part of the Report, but the Second Part deals with what the Committee describe as subsidiary matters, but which they consider both of interest and importance. Having regard to the length of our first notice of this interesting Report, we cannot here touch upon more than a few of the questions dealt with in this part of the Report, but we set out the headings in full, as some of our readers may desire full information on some of these subjects and will see where they are dealt with in the Report. The headings are:—

I The scope of Unemployment Insurance in relation to—

(*a*) Contracting out (pars. 102-110).

(*b*) The excluded industries, *viz.*, agriculture, private domestic service, the permanent employment with the railway companies and of the local authorities (pars. 111–116).

(*c*) Certain minor matters (pars. 117–123).

II. The Waiting Period and the Continuity Rule (pars. 124–129).

III. The Trade Dispute disqualification (pars. 130–140).

IV. Dependants who should be recognised for the dependants' allowances (pars. 141–147).

V. The administration of State Benefit by Trade Unions and other Associations of workers (pars. 148–158).

VI. The effect of part-time work on benefit (pars. 159–161).

VII. Unemployment of disabled ex-Service Men (pars. 162–164).

VIII. Payment of surrender value to women contributors on marriage (pars. 165–166).

IX. Employer's statements as to the reasons for leaving work (pars. 167–169).

X. Use of Unemployment Fund for the creation of work (pars. 170–176).

XI. Co-ordination of Unemployment and Poor Law statistics (par. 177).

Contracting Out.

As regards contracting out, it is sufficient to say that the Committee did not favour it, and they found that the experience of the past few years had all but extinguished any desire for further contracting out, but to meet certain industries which considered they could frame a distribution of benefits more appropriate to the needs of their industry, it was suggested that the Minister in any case in which he was satisfied that the variation will in no way tend to the prejudice of the fund should have power to vary, within the scheme, the rules governing the distribution of benefit, in particular the rules as to the recognition of unemployment and partial unemployment in the interest of particular industries or other classes of insured persons.

The Excluded Industries.

As regards the excluded industries, the Committee recommended that agriculture and private domestic servants should continue to be excluded from the scheme. As regards the railway employees already excluded, the Committee indicated that on the principle that exclusion should only take place where the risk of unemployment is nil, they would have recommended their inclusion, but as they are excluded and the Trade Union Congress General Council did not urge their inclusion, the Committee acquiesced in the retention of the *status quo*, but considered this subject might require reconsideration in the future.

The Committee concurred in the exclusion of permanent employees of local authorities, and also found that the remaining exceptions and exemptions laid down in the Act of 1920 called for no change.

Minor Matters.

One or two matters of importance appear among the "Minor Matters" dealt with in

the Report. In the first place, it is suggested by the Committee that where the conditions of an industry, or section of an industry, are such that persons following it are normally not engaged in insurable work long enough to enable them to fulfil the condition of 30 contributions within two years, if such workers can show that in two successive years they have been unable for the above reasons to secure as much as a yearly average of 15 contributions, they should be entitled to claim exemption. But in making this recommendation in order to guard against any tendency on the part of employers to prefer exempted employees, the Report states that, if in accordance with the principles of the 1920 Act, the employers' contributions in such circumstances would not be refunded, this must continue as it is.

The Committee regarded with sympathy a proposal put forward by the Master Painters' Associations of England and Wales and of Scotland that contributions should not be payable in respect of apprentices except in the last year of their apprenticeship, but felt constrained to reject it.

The observations contained in the Report on the cases where insured contributors temporarily take uninsured work should be read with care. As regards those who temporaily go abroad, the Committee decided that nothing could be done, but as regards those undertaking uninsured work at home as a temporary measure, the Report points out that, if a person refuses uninsured work that is suitable for him, in any case he loses his unemployment benefit, but so long as that uninsured work is merely temporary he does not lose benefit if after it he becomes unemployed. The whole question turns on the question whether the change of employment is temporary or whether it had assumed a permanent nature. If a person, after a spell of uninsured work, can still show he has 30 stamps since the beginning of the previous two years, under the proposed scheme it will not be ineligible for benefit.

As regards outworkers, the Committee came to the conclusion they could not at present be included in the scheme.

This exhausts the "Minor Matters" referred to in the Report.

The Waiting Period.

As regards the waiting period and the continuity Rules, the Committee suggested no change. The "waiting period" is essential to the scheme and the continuity rules at present are (1) any three days of unemployment, whether consecutive or not, within a period of six consecutive days, are treated as a continuous period of unemployment, and (2) any two such continuous periods separated by a period of not more than six weeks are treated as one continuous period of unemployment. The Report points out that the rules are based on the principle that unemployed benefit should be paid to anyone who is unemployed at least half the time, but there are cases, where under the rules, it is possible for a person to be unemployed only two days each week, and yet qualify for the receipt of benefit for those two days. As the Committee decided that no change was necessary in the rules, it is unnecessary to consider the various suggestions laid before them, but it is interesting to note that it was estimated that a shortening of the waiting period to three days would involve additional annual expenditure of about £3,000,000, whilst to increase the six weeks "bridge" to three months would involve an increase of some £500,000 in the year.

The Trade Dispute Disqualification.

One of the most interesting sections of this Part of the Report is that which deals with the Trade Dispute Disqualification. To follow the recommendations of the Committee on this subject it is necessary to set out the two sections of the Act which at present represent the law. Section 8 subsection (1) of the Act of 1920, which substantially followed section 87 of the Act of 1911, provides "An insured contributor who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the factory, workshop or other premises at which he was employed shall be disqualified for receiving unemployed benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues, except in a case where he has, during the stoppage of work become *bona fide* employed elsewhere in the occupation which he usually follows or has become regularly engaged in some other occupation. Where separate branches of work which are commonly carried on as separate businesses in separate premises are in any case carried on in separate departments on the same premises, each of those departments shall for the purposes of this provision, be deemed to be a separate factory or workshop or separate premises as the case may be."

As the Report states, ever since 1911 there were complaints that the above provision excluded from benefit workers employed at an establishment where a trade dispute occurred in which they had no concern, as was the case in 1919, when a strike occurred of moulders, and the labourers connected with that employment were thrown out of work, although the labourers in no sense participated in that dispute and had no interest at all in its failure or success.

After a good deal of discussion and an attempt at an agreed clause between employers and workmen in 1924, the following amending section was passed (section 4 subsection (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924):—"Subsection (1) of section 8 of the principal Act shall not apply in any case in which the insured contributor proves that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work, and that he does not belong to a class or grade of workers members of which are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute, or that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement existing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties."

In passing, we must observe that a clause proposed by Sir John Simon appears to us far preferable to the above subsection; it was as follows: "Subsection (1) of section 8 of the principal Act shall not apply in any case in which the insured contributor can prove that neither he nor the trade union to which he belongs is participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage," but the use of the term "trade union" was objected to and this clause was dropped.

The Committee recognised that this subsection can never take an entirely satisfactory form and they instanced one case showing this. The section does not disqualify a man actually unemployed at the date when a stoppage at his old works or in his industry takes place. The stoppage may have been organised by his own trade union and he may even have inspired it, and yet remain entitled to benefit, whilst his fellow trade unionists actually employed at the date of the stoppage, even those opposed to the stoppage, will lose all benefit. The Report suggests that such cases should in the interests of fairness be solved on some other principle than that now in force and suggests an examination of the question by the Minister in consultation with representatives of employers and employed, but the Committee did make one concrete suggestion on this part of the section which relates to "grades and classes," apparently inspired by the case of certain deputy and safety men in the recent coal stoppage. Men of these grades or classes were held disentitled to benefit everywhere, by reason of the fact that in some districts members of the grade or class were members of the Miners' Union affiliated to the Miners' Federation, and as such were participating in or financing the dispute. The suggestion of the Committee was that subsection (1) of section 4 of the Act of 1924 should be amended by limiting the reference to "grade and class" to the particular premises in which the insured contributor is employed, thus bringing the subsection in line with subsection (1) section 8 of the Act of 1920. Another important recommendation of the Committee relates to the final portion of subsection 1 of section 4 of the Act of 1924, which relates to cases where an employer has contravened a "group" or national agreement. The Committee recommend the repeal of this provision altogether. The reasoning offered in evidence against it may be summarised as follows: The merits of the dispute are involved, a question too remote or too difficult for unemployment insurance to concern itself with. It discourages long agreements, and tends to disturb industrial stability in consequence; Courts of Referees and the Umpire are not set up to interpret industrial agreements; it discriminates against the employer with no corresponding discrimination against the employees, for although when an employer breaks an agreement his workers can obtain benefit on the other hand, when the workers break an agreement, though they themselves are disqualified, the employer may be unable to fill their places, since the vacancies are "due to trade dispute" and may be refused, under the law, by other workers with impunity.

The Committee considered that collective bargaining and the authority and usefulness of associations both of employers and workers would be strengthened by its omission.

Dependents' Allowances.

The Committee recommended some minor changes in respect of the classes of dependents entitled to benefit, but in the main that the present classes should be retained. These are (1) a married man in respect of his wife who is living with him or who is wholly or mainly maintained by him; (2) an unmarried person or widower or widow in respect of a female person who (*a*) is residing with him or her for the purpose of having the care of his or her dependent children, and (*b*) is maintained by him or her; (3) to an unmarried man or widower in respect of a female person who is and has been living with him as his wife; (4) to a married woman in respect of an invalid husband who is prevented by physical or mental infirmity from supporting himself and is being maintained wholly or mainly by his wife; (5) to an unmarried person (not being a person entitled to dependent's benefit otherwise than in respect of dependent children) who has living with him and is wholly or mainly maintaining his widowed mother; (6) to a man or woman in respect of each dependent child who is wholly or mainly maintained at his or her cost.

The principal alteration recommended by the Committee is in relation to the third of the above classes, as it is suggested that in such unions as there described no benefit shall be given where there are no children. In class (5) it is also suggested that dependent mothers who are unmarried and widowed step-mothers should be included, provided they were really dependent on the claimant.

Also where both the claimant parents are dependent upon him and the father is permanently disabled and unable to work, it is recommended that a payment should be allowed in respect of the mother, and the Committee expressed a hope that where the claimant whose wife is incapacitated, *e.g.*, in a lunatic asylum, or who has deserted her husband, has a housekeeper to look after the children, the latter should be included. In all the above cases dependency for at least six months before the claim must be essential, and only one adult dependent is allowed in respect of any claimant. Before leaving this subject we may point out that as regards the rates of benefit which we set out in our last article the effect of the changes recommended is that an adult male claimant with a wife or other adult dependent has his benefit increased by 1s., while a single man without dependents has his benefit reduced by a like amount.

The Effect of Part-Time Work on Benefit.

We cannot in our space go through all the subjects the headings of which we give at the beginning of this article, but in conclusion we must allude to some observations contained in the Report on the effect of part-time work on benefit. Representations were made to the Committee that hardship occurs where unemployed persons who prefer work to idleness accept

employment offered to them only to find they have disqualified themselves for fit, and perhaps are worse off than if they refused work. The Report states this is in two ways: (1) Where a man obtains inuing part-time work; and (2) where the es of work he obtains are casual and short. position at present is as follows: If a man previously taken part-time work with inuity as well as his regular employment, e loses his regular work he can still draw fit and continue the part-time work pro- d his earnings must not exceed £1 a week, s. 4d. a day. If, however, before becoming nployed he only did his regular work, but s up part-time work on becoming unem- ed. then he will lose his benefit. The mittee recommend that a change shall be le in this matter to the effect that a man l not lose his benefit if the work which he s is really work which is commonly carried as a subsidiary occupation and does not g him in more than £1 a week or 3s. 4d. ay; that is to say, the necessity of his ing done the part-time work together with lar work before losing his regular work is ensed with. As regards the second case re the pieces of work a man obtains are ial and short the Committee could make recommendation, but they pointed out that cases must be few, as except in the sub- ary occupations, dealt with above, earnings ss than a days' benefit are not common. Ve have endeavoured to give some idea of main features of this very important ort, and we think from what we have said nust be apparent that it is full of interest requires careful study.

Building in Belfast.

he Belfast Co-operative Society is about to struct a large garage, which will house 100 ors when completed, and is to be modern and o-date in every respect. Other extensions contemplated to follow.

Census of England and Wales.

he General Report on the Census of gland and Wales, 1921, published by H.M. tionery Office, price 5s., completes the series official volumes which have been issued in pect of the 1921 Census. It provides a eral commentary upon the census statistics deals with the country as a whole in much same way as the Report issued with each nty volume dealt with the local figures, ugh on a necessarily larger scale. It also races those subjects of national interest ich could not be included in the county es The principal subject headings are as lows:—Population: numbers, growth and tribution: Housing; Sexes, Ages and rital Condition; Occupations and Indus- s; Birthplace and Nationality; Depend- y, Orphanhood and Fertility; Welsh nguage; Workplaces—in relation to dence.

Housing accommodation is discussed from ious points of view. Attention is called to fact that, notwithstanding the house rtage, the total number of rooms available habitation is greater in relation to the ulation than it was in 1911. At the same e, families are, on the whole, smaller than y were ten years ago, and since small nilies are able to command a higher ndard of housing than the larger, they have orbed a greater share of the available house m than they had in 1911. It is largely to s change and to the uneven distribution of ommodation throughout the country that present situation is due. The proportion of ulation living under the overcrowded ditions of more than two persons per room increased from 9.1 per cent. in 1911 to per cent. in 1921 for the country at large; Northumberland and Durham, however, as ch as 30 per cent. of the population are ced in the overcrowded category, while in ndon the proportion is as high as 16 per t.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Croydon.—Exchange.—On a site at Addiscombe, H.M.O.W. are about to erect a new telephone exchange. Tenders are now being invited.

Fulham.—Exchange.—H.M.O.W. are inviting tenders for the erection of a telephone exchange in Fulham.

Goodmayes.—The Trustees of the Congregational Church have signed a contract with Messrs. H. Knight & Sons, 16, Bruce-grove, Tottenham, N., for a new church, to be erected from the designs of Messrs. George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., architects, 121, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Gray's Inn-road.—Clinic.—A new medical clinic, which is estimated to cost £300,000, is to be constructed next to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

Hendon.—Library.—The Urban District Council has approved plans for the erection of a new library in Central Hendon, estimated to cost £17,000.

Lewisham.—Conversion.—The Hippodrome, Lewisham, is to be converted into a cinema.

Marylebone Road.—Extensions.—The committee of the Queen Charlotte's Hospital are appealing for £250,000 for various extension works. A new block of buildings adjacent to the existing hospital, containing special wards, is to be erected. An isolation flat of 25 beds, for puerperal fever cases, is to be provided, together with modern wards, fully equipped, for another 75 beds; single private rooms, and completely equipped pathological laboratories.

Stepney.—School.—The London County Council are about to erect an open-air school for tuberculous children in Stepney-green.

Tooting.—Premises.—A commencement has been made on the new drapery and footwear departments, Upper Tooting-road, S.W., for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs Matt. T. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., are to erect the steelwork; Messrs. Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., supplying terra-cotta facings. The general building work is by the Society's works department Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, A.R.I.B.A., 148, Powis-street, Woolwich, is the architect.

Westbourne-street. — Premises. — Messrs. C. Rickards, Ltd., have obtained the consent of the Paddington Borough Council to the erection of a building over Westbourne-street-mews, W.2.

West Ham.—Flats.—The West Ham Borough Council are to invite tenders for the building of 270 flats on their Manor-road housing site

Westminster. — Warehouse. — Messrs. Roberson's, Ltd., of 217, Knightsbridge, are building new premises in Rochester-row and Vincent-square, S.W.1, to the designs of their architect, Mr. W. Railton. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W., are supplying the steel-framed construction for the building.

Woolwich. — Alterations. — Premises in New-road, Woolwich, and George-street, Woolwich, are being altered for the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Walthamstow.—Houses.—The Warner Estate, Ltd., have entered into a contract for the erection of 400 houses on their town planned estate. The builders are the Law Land Building Department, Ltd., Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Woolwich.—School.—Messrs. Triggs and Co., builders, of Lambourn Works, Mackay Road, Clapham, have secured the contract for erection of an open-air school, on a site between 66 and 82, Fort Road, Woolwich. The work is for the London County Council.

CLINKER ASPHALT PLANT AT BRIGHTON

On Friday last a large party of municipal engineers, Press representatives and others, at the invitation of Messrs. Millars' Machinery Co., Ltd., paid a visit to the refuse destructor works of the Brighton Corporation, at Hollingdean, for the purpose of inspecting the new clinker asphalt plant which has just been laid down there by the company. The party were conducted around the works by Mr. David Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who explained that the Brighton Corporation had adopted the method of destruction of refuse by combustion, as being in every respect preferable to any alternative method of disposal, such as dumping. Under the guidance of Mr. Edwards, the whole process of disposal was witnessed by the visitors, from the arrival of the refuse in the wagons to its transformation into asphalt by means of the recently-installed plant. The sequence of operations is briefly as follows: The refuse, which contains a high proportion of paper and metal, is fed to the combustion chamber through holes in the floor of the furnace house. The metal constituents are afterwards separated and compressed into rectangular cakes, each weighing about half-a-hundredweight, in which form they are sold at a present price of about 18s. a ton. The clinker is then conveyed to the crushing and mixing plant, and finally made into asphalt.

The lay-out of the plant, consisting of Millars' standard units, was designed to meet the requirements of the City Engineer and Surveyor to deal with clinker having a very high percentage of metal, such as iron nails and strips, broken domestic utensils, tins, etc. Much of this metal content is only partially fused when passing through the destructor and is difficult to extract. The clinker is delivered in large pieces to the plant. The whole equipment of the plant falls into two sections: (a) Crushing, separating, screening, grading and storage section; (b) a drying, heating and mixing section for the manufacture of asphalt from the prepared clinker. The whole plant is conveniently arranged so that the hot asphalt can be delivered directly into lorries standing on the road in the destructor works, while at the same time the screened and graded raw material can be loaded into lorries standing on the higher road on the opposite side of the plant.

The separating of the iron from the crushed clinker in the crushing and grading section of the plant, owing to the high percentage of iron in the clinker, required special treatment. To ensure the highest possible efficiency two separators are fitted, one at the feed inlet of the screen and one at the discharge from the screen to deal with the rejects. The magnetic separator is operated by a special controller, and takes out approximately 70 per cent. of the iron from the clinker.

The second section of the plant for drying, heating and mixing the graded clinker embraces a standard drying, heating and mixing plant mounted at such a height as to discharge directly into lorries standing on the road.

Each of the two sections of the whole plant is arranged for independent driving. The crushing and grading section being driven by a 45 b.h.p. steam engine, while the drying, heating and asphalt section of the plant is driven by a 25 b.h.p. engine.

Following the inspection of the plant, luncheon was taken at the Old Ship Hotel, after which there were some short speeches. Mr. James White, LL.D., chairman of Millars' Machinery Co., Ltd., proposed the toast of "The Corporation of Brighton," and the Mayor, Councillor R. Major, replied.

Mr. David Edwards, called upon for a speech, said that the Brighton Corporation, in their clinker asphalt plant at the destructor works, had an asset of real value. He estimated that with it he could carry out road works at half the cost of operations at contract price.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¾
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2¾
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½	1/3½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¾
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/9½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9¼	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/3¼
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/3¼
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3¼
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¾
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1¾
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1¼
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/3¼
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1¼
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1¼
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¾
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 754.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk dvertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information nposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any r; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and leposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

e date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names se willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom ce where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained

owing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District yor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County ect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

LDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

9.—**Edinburgh.**—GARAGE.—Structural steelwork ed for garage in Bathgate-park, for Scottish Traction Co. G. Fraser, Consulting E., 13 ad-sq.

9.—**Erpingham.**—COTTAGES.—East Runton, 4; 2; Baconsthorpe, 2; Felbrigg, 2, for R.D.C. S.

9.—**Evesham.**—HOUSES.—Eight at Rous Lench, D.C. R. J. Atkinson, S. Dep. £2 2s.

9.—**Glamorgan.**—IMPROVEMENTS. New school iwbina, near Cardiff; teacher's house at Rhydri, Caerphily; mining institute at Bridgend; ng playgrounds, retaining walls, playshed, t Rhiwfawr council school, near Ystalyfera, for T. Mansel Franklen, Secretary of E.C., Cardiff.

9.—**Glasgow.**—INSTALLATION.—Electric light donald school, Paisley-rd., Cardonald; Wellfield , Edgefauld-rd., Springburn; Yoker school, arton-rd., Yoker, for E.C. J. Clark, Director of ation.

9.—**Goole.**—BANDSTAND.—Erection of, for .D.C. J. H. Castle, Town Surveyor, Municipal s, Goole.

9.—**Hexham.**—HOUSES.—40 of flatted type, on Way-lane site, for U.D.C. Knowles, Oliver and n, A's.

9.—**Moorthorpe.**—CHURCH, &c.—Holton & Corporation-st., Dewsbury.

9.—**Solihull.**—HOUSES.—Non-parlour type., as s:—Elmdon, 4, Damson-la.; Balsall, 12, Meer- or R.D.C. C. H. Cook, C. Dep. £1 1s. each.

9. **Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—12, at Humbledon , and 10 at Clanny-st., for C.B. B.E. Dep. each.

9.—**Thorne.**—HOUSES.—12 at Bearswood Green, ld, and 8 at Low Levels, Hatfield, for R.D.C. ewes, A. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

9.—**Thorne.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Poor Institution for B.G. G. H. Newborn, C.

10.—**Askern**—HOUSES.—For West Riding E.C. ation Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

10.—**Darton.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Dar- Kexborough New School, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

10.—**Essex.**—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—Erec- of at Laindon, for the Essex E.C. Jno. t, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old , Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

10.—**Gildersome.**—PAINTING.—Exterior of e and caretaker's house at Gildersome Baptist el. J. Whitley, Moorhead.

10.—**Great Stambridge.** — ENLARGEMENT.— cil School for the Essex C.C. County Architect, gfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-st.

10.—**Liverpool.**—HOUSE.—At Llanforda, near stry, for Corporation. The Water Engineer, Dale-st., Liverpool.

10. — **London.** — CONVERTING. — Portion of ing at institution in High-rd., Leytonstone, into a Children's Church, for Bethnal Green B.G. Faulkner Jones, C., Guardians' Administrative es, Bishops-rd., E. 2. Dep. £2 2s.

10. — **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — FENCING. — ught-iron fencing to 462 houses on Cowgate ing estate, and 230 houses on Walker housing e, for T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market.

10.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—INSTALLATION.— ric lighting to 100 houses on High Heaton estate, ouses Walker-rd., for T.C. Housing Architect, Cloth Market. Dep. £1 1s.

10. — **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — PAINTING.— rnally 98 houses on Walker housing estate, and houses on Pendower housing estate, for T.C. sing Architect, 18, Cloth Market.

10.—**Penistone.** — EXTENSION. — To "Bella a," Hartcliff, for P. G. Wadsworth. T. H. mhall, A.R.I.B.A., A. & S., Midland Bank- nbers, Market-hill, Barnsley.

10.—**Saddleworth.** —ADDITIONS.—Two addi- al class-rooms at Saddleworth Uppermill Council ol, for West Riding E.C. Education Department nty Hall, Wakefield.

10.—**Wallingford.**—REDECORATION.—To houses arwell-rd., Bicarage-rd., St. Peter's-rd. and South- Didcot, for R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, C., 7, St. tin's-st., Wallingford, Berks.

10.—**Wolverhampton.**—BUILDING.—Maternity septic block at Wolverhampton and District pital for Women. Brook Kitchen, F.R.I.B.A., 2, ank House, S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

11.—**Bethany.**—CHAPEL.—Taking down of ting buildings and the erection of a new Calvinistic odist chapel (Bethany), vestry and other con- ent works, Ammanford. J. Owen Parry, F.S.I., A., Arcade-chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

11.—**Bromsgrove.**—COTTAGES.—28, at Broad- Sidemoor, for U.D.C. G. H. Gadd & Son, A.'s n Hall-chambers.

MAY 11.—**Colchester.**—Offices.—Sanitary block and offices at the new generating station, Hythe, for T.C. H. Collins, B.E. and S.

MAY 11.—**Devon.**—RENOVATIONS.—To Council schools, for the C.C.: Bradford, Brattonfleming, Chivelstone: East Prawle, Chudleigh, Dawlish West: Cockwood, Ermington, Great Torrington, Highampton, Inwardleigh, Kingston, Molland, Moretonhampstead: Greenhill, Moretonhampstead: Pound-st., Ringmore, Teignmouth: Shaldon, West Down. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

MAY 11.—**Dewsbury.**—WALL.—Masons' work required in erection of wall near Highfield estate, Halifax-rd., for C.B. H. Dearden, A.R.I.B.A., B.S.

MAY 11.—**Llanbister.**—SCHOOL.—For about 80 children and teacher's house, at Llanbister, Radnorshire, for C.C. T. W. Wishlade, C.S., Llandrindod Wells.

MAY 11.—**London.**—DEMOLITION WORK AND TARPAVING PATHS.—(*a*) Pulling down and clearing away the branch institution; (*b*) renewing tar-paving to paths for the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union. F. J. Curtis, Clerk, Union Offices, St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

★MAY 11.—**Radnor.**—SCHOOL AND HOUSE.—Erection of a school (for about 80 children) and teacher's house at Llanbister, Radnorshire, for the County Education Committee. T. W. Wishlade, County Surveyor, Llandrindod Wells.

MAY 12.—**Glasgow.**—HEATING.—Heating system at Scotstoun school, Moray-av., Scotstoun, for E.C. J. Clark, Director of Education. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 12.—**Lindsey.**—SCHOOL.—At Scunthorpe and Frodingham, for County E.C. Scorer and Gamble, architects, Bank Street-chambers, Lincoln. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 12.—**Litherland.**—SCHOOL.—For 600 pupils for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson,, C.A., F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep £2.

MAY 12.—**London.**—PAINTING.—External and repairs to roofs, &c., at Council's Public baths, Kennington-rd., also painting railings at Lambeth Cemetery, Blackshaw-rd., Tooting, for Lambeth B.C. O. Cattlin, B.E.

★MAY 12.—**London.**—ROADS.—Works in connection with the making up of the existing builders roads on the Council's Broomfield housing estate, West Norwood, for the Lambeth Borough Council. Osmond Cattlin, M.Inst.C.E., (Chartered Civil Engineer) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Brixton-hill, S.W.2. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 12.—**Nelson.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school, for Lancashire E.C. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston. Dep. £2.

MAY 12.—**Rowley Regis.**—HOUSES.—68 houses, together with construction of roads, sewers, surface water drains, fencing, &c., for U.D.C. W. F. Edwards, L.R.I.B.A., 1, Newhall-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 13.—**Kingsbridge.**—HOUSES.—Six, at Thurlestone and six at Stokenham, for R.D.C. N. Harris, S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 13.—**Redruth.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal and repairs to certain portions of West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital. L. Winn, L.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, Truro.

MAY 13.—**Rowley Regis.**—HOUSES.—22 parlour and 58 non-parlour, on Stile House Farm Housing estate, for U.D.C. D. Wright, C.

★MAY 13.—**Shrewsbury.**—ALTERATIONS to Council schools, namely:—Melverley; Wellington, Constitutional-hill; Wentnor, Stiperstones, for Salop C.C. The Secretary, Education Dept., County Buildings, Shrewsbury. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 14.—**Balfour.**—RENEWAL.—Part of steading roofs, etc., at farm of Mains of Balfour, Aboyne, for Estate. Cochran & Macpherson, Advocates, 152 Union-st., Aberdeen.

MAY 14.—**Buxton.**—PAINTING.—External and internal and decoration of hot baths, St. Ann's Well, natural baths, etc., for T.C. F. Langley, B.E.

MAY 14.—**Carlisle.**—COTTAGE.—At Corporation Waterworks, Castle Carrock, for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City S., 18, Fisher-st.

MAY 14.—Corwen.—PAINTING, &C.—Zion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel and committee rooms. E. Derbyshire.

★MAY 14.—**Kingsomborne.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 10 cottages, for the Stockbridge R.D.C. H. S. Sawyer, Queen Anne Chambers, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 14.—**Preston.**—EXTENSION.—Ribble Power Station buildings, for C.B. J. A. Robertson, Consulting E., Brazennose House, 20, Brazzennose-st. Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 14.—**Salford.**—INSTALLATION.—Electrical at Drinkwater-park hospital, Prestwich, for C.B. Medical Officer of Health, 143, Regent-rd.

MAY 14.—**Salford.**—BUILDINGS.—Two static transformer sub-station buildings in Prestwich and Pendleton for C.B. City Electrical E. Electricity Works, Frederick-rd. Pendleton.

MAY 14.—**Wilton.**—HOUSES.—16 parlour and 12 non-parlour type on part of Wilton Fair Ground; also for making of roads, sewers and the laying of gas and water mains, for T.C. Bothams & Brown, As. Chipper-lane, Salisbury. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 16.—**Arva.**—CHURCH.—At Arva, Co. Cavan, William H. Byrne & Son, architects, 20, Suffolk-st., Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 16.—**Birkenhead.**—DISTRICT FIRE STATION, DRILL TOWER and 8 FIREMEN'S HOUSES on land fronting Laird-st. for C.B., C. Brownridge B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 16.—**Essex.**—PAVILION WARD.—At the Hospital in Stifford Long Lane, near Grays, Essex, for the Orsett, Joint Hospital Board. Chas. M. Ansell, C. to the Board, 11, Chadwell-rd., Grays, Essex. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 16.—**Macmerry.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Public school for East Lothain E.C. R. and A. K. Smith, 44, Queen-st., Edinburgh, surveyors.

MAY 16.—**Newry.**—COTTAGES.—Forty, at Pound-rd., for U.D.C. C. Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1.

MAY 16.—**Penistone.**—PAINTING.—External and internal painting, paperhanging and whitewashing, for Governors. Clerk.

MAY 17.—**Addiscombe.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★MAY 17.—**Carshalton.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 parlour, 72 non-parlour and 28 in two lettings, for the U.D.C. Hugh Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A., 1, Imperial Buildings, East Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 17.—**Colwyn Bay.**—DWELLINGS.—Thirty-two, at Berthyglyd-rd., Llysfaen, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 17.—**Farsley.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alteration, at Farsley Frances-st., infants' school, for West Riding E.C. E. H. Steel, Yorkshire Penny Bank-chambers, Shipley.

MAY 17.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—FRONTS.—Shop fronts to 13 combined shops and houses, in course of erection at corner of Stephenson-rd., and Benton-rd., on High Heaton housing estate, for T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 17.—**Pontypridd.**—HOUSES.—50 non-parlour on Duffryn Lower site, Rhydfelen, for U.D.C. W. E Lowe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 17.—**Ripon.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS—The Mechanics' Institute, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 17.—**Thomastown.**—RESTORATION.—Building for Garda Siochana at Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAY 17.—**Thorne.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Thorne new school, for West Riding, E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAY 18.—**Birkenhead.**—ROOM.—Bus waiting room on land situated in Oakenholt-rd., Moreton, for C.B. C. Brownridge, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 18.—**North Finchley, N.**—BRANCH POST-OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 19.—**Fulham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.

MAY 19.—**Woolwich Road.**—NEW NURSES' QUARTERS.—Erection of, at the Greenwich and Deptford Institution. Louis Jacob, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor, 58, Gordon-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £3.

MAY 20.—**Retford.**—EXTENSIONS.—To Rampton State Institution for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 21.—**Nobber.**—SCHOOL.—At Nobber. L. Lenehan, C.C., Nobber, County Meath.

MAY 23.—**Canterbury.**—SCHOOL.—Practical Instruction Materials for Boys. T.C.

MAY 24.—**Stratford.**—EXTENSION of "Maryland" Telephone Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★MAY 25.—**Birmingham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

★MAY 25.—**Ramsgate.**—FENCING AND GATES.—Supply and erection of, for the Corporation. The Borough Engineer, 2nd Floor, Albion House, Ramsgate

★MAY 26.—**Primrose Hill.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 27.—**Stirling.**—HOUSES.—96 at Bannockburn rd., for T.C. A. H. Goudie, B.E. Dep. £1.

MAY 30.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Four blocks for L.C.C. at Wapping estate, Stepney. Architect to the Council, County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

MAY 31.—**Leytonstone.**—CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—Converting portion of a building at their institution into a children's church, for the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians. The Clerk, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 1.—**Belfast.**—EXTENSIONS.—Goods shed on west side of Dufferin Dock, for Harbour Commissioners. T. S. Gilbert, E.

JUNE 10.—**Cardiff.**—HEATING.—Central heating of Gladstone Council school by low pressure heating installation, for E.C. J. J. Jackson, Director of Education.

JUNE 28.—Portugal.—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

—**Acaster Malbis.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also repairs to Council school, for West Riding E.C. W. Hague, Education Office, Selby.

—**Bardsey.**—TRADES.—Plasterers' and tilers' work at house. Atkinson, builder, Woodlesford, nr. Leeds.

—**Darton.**—CLUB.—Ex-Servicemen's club in Station-rd., Darton. W. Wrigley, A.A.R.I.B.A., 2, King-st., Wakefield.

—**Doncaster.**—CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK. In connection with installation of generating machinery at Power Station in Grey Friars'-rd., for C.B. S. R. Windle, B. Electrical E.

—**Forres.**—CINEMA.—R. Carruthers-Ballantyne & Taylor, architects, Inverness.

—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.** — DEMOLITION. — Pulling down of buildings in Liverpool-st., and Prudhoe-st., insanitary areas, for T.C. City Estate and Property Surveyor.

—**New Shaldston.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Heating apparatus, at Council school. P. Beaumont, Divisional Clerk, W.R. Education Offices, 8, St. John's North, Wakefield.

—**Saltash.** — REDECORATING. — St. Stephens-by-Saltash Parish Church. W. S. Rashleigh, Stoketon, Saltash.

MATERIALS, etc.

MAY 7.—**Manchester.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. City Engineer.

MAY 9.—**Barton-upon-Irwell.**—HIGHWAY MATERIALS, &C.—For R.D.C. E. L. Leeming, S.

MAY 9.—**Plymouth.**—PIPES.—3,000 yards 4-inch cast-iron pipes for C.B. F. Howarth, Water E.

MAY 9.—**Worsborough.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. T. Shield, S.

MAY 10.—**Droylsden.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For U.D.C. S.

MAY 10.—**Govan.**—BUILDER'S MATERIALS ETC. For P.C. and District Board of Control. A. Baillie, Inspector and Clerk, 7 and 8, Carlton-pl., Glasgow.

MAY 10.—**Richmond (Surrey).**—LIME, etc.—For Main Sewerage Board. W. Fairley, engineer, West Hall-rd., Kew Gardens.

MAY 11.—**Finedon.**—GRANITE, etc.—For U.D.C. A. E. Lloyd, S.

MAY 11.—**Higham Ferrers.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—For T.C. A. E. Lloyd, B.S.

MAY 11.—**Littlehampton.**— PIPES.—Seventy-two nine foot lengths of 4-in. vertically cast S & S cast-iron water pipes, one 3-in. tee with 4-in. socket branch, one 4-in. to 3-in. tee with flanged branch, for U.D.C. A. Shelley, C.

MAY 12.—**Belfast.**—BUILDER'S MATERIALS. For C.B. Engineer and Manager, Gas Works.

MAY 12.—**Inverness.**—CEMENT, ETC.—For District Asylum. R. Gilbert, C., 20, Church-st.

MAY 16.—**Ashborne.**—PIPES.—300 tons of cast-iron regular pipes and specials of 7 in. and 3 in. diameter, for U.D.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £2.

MAY 16.—**Farnworth.**—GRANITE.—For U.D.C. F. Ashton, S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAY 9.—**Blackpool.**—BRIDGE.—Reinforced concrete bridge over L.M. and S. Railway at Harrowside, for C.B. F. Wood, B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 9.—**Boltby.**—REPAIRS.—New concrete valve tower with C.I. cylinder lining; removal of existing C.I. outlet tower; removal of C.I. pipes, etc., from existing tower and outlet culvert; providing and fixing new C.I. pipes, valves, etc., in new tower and existing culvert; extension of overflow weir; raising embankment, due to settlement, with renewal and reinstatement of pitching; provision of new outlet and supply pipes; and other work, for Thirsk District Water Co., Ltd. Edw. Wilson Dixon, East-parade, Leeds.

MAY 9.—**Upper Stour Valley.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Pumping station at Hay Green, Lye, near Stourbridge, and one at The Freehold, Quarry Bank; and also storm water tanks; detritus tank at Whittington, near Stourbridge, for Main Sewerage Board. Geo. Plant Deeley, E., 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £5.

MAY 9.—**Worcester.**—WATERWORKS.—Lining with reinforced concrete of the existing pure water tank at the Worcester Waterworks, for T.C. T. Caink, City E.

MAY 11.—**Surrey.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of Lower Bourne bridge, on Shottermill-Farnham main road, for C.C. W. P. Robinson, C.S., Kingston-on-Thames. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 12.—**Salford.**—STEELWORK.—Steel roof for T.C. Gas Engineer, Gas Offices, Bloom-st.

MAY 12.—**Southampton.** — WIDENING. — Dredging, deepening and widening in western approach to Southampton Water in the Solent, for Harbour Board. J. A. Rupert-Jones, S. Dep. £1.

MAY 12. — **Southend-on-Sea.** — SEWERAGE.—Constructional alterations to the sewage purification works at Prittlewell, and for laying 200 yds. of 33 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, 23 yds. of 12 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, and 45 yds. of 12in. diameter concrete tubes, together with construction of other works, for C.B. Dodd and Watson, E.'s, County Chambers, Corporation-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2.

MAY 14.—**Brownhills.**—WIDENING.—Also rebuilding Anchor Canal-bridge, on Old Chester-rd., for Staffordshire C.C. J. Moncur, C.S. Strafford.

MAY 16.—**Derby.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstruction of bridge over Cuttle Brook, Swarkeston, and approaches thereto, on Derby-Melbourne main road, for Derbyshire C.C. J. W. Horton, C.S., St. Mary's Gate. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 16.—**Mid-Glamorgan.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of the following works:—Filter house at Nantymoel, and provision and laying of a line of pipes between Llanblethian and Llantwit Major comprising about 2,000 yards of 7-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, 5,650 yards of 6-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, together with appurtenant works and fittings; also provision and laying of lines of pipes between Bridgend and Laleston, comprising about 1,300 yards of 7-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, 2,800 yards of 6-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, 1,300 yards of 4-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, together with appurtenant works and fittings, for Water Board. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 17.—**Rochdale.**— EXTENSIONS. — Reinforced concrete and brickwork to an existing bridge over the Rochdale Canal at Manchester-rd., Castleton, for C.B. S. H. Morgan, B.S. Dep. £2.

MAY 17.—**Goole.**—SEWER.—1,007 lineal yds. of salt-glazed ware and concrete pipe sewer, from 8 in. to 15 in. diameter, together with manholes and other works, pumping station, and 750 lineal yds. of cast-iron rising main, 5 in. diameter, at Swinefleet, for R.D.C. E. J. Silcocks, E., 25, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

MAY 18.—**Leamington Spa.**—TANKS.—Laying 800 yds., of 24 in. cast-iron rising main; construction of approach road and roads through the works; sedimentation tanks in mass concrete; fourteen circular filter beds; three inverted pyramidal humus tanks; sludge drying beds and slag and clinker ash media; cast-iron distribution pipes and sludge drain stoneware collecting pipes; main effluent carrier and outfall chamber to Tach brook, etc., for the T.C. S. C. Eagles, Consulting Engineer, 71, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5.

MAY 18.—**Leamington Spa.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alteration of sewers, construction of screening and detritus chambers, reconstruction in engine house and storm water overflow tank at outfall and pumping station, for T.C. S. C. Eagles, engineer, 71, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5.

MAY 19.—**Hatfield.**—ADDITIONS.—Storm-water tank, three percolating filters, humus tanks, and appurtenant works at Mill Green, for R.D.C. H. T. Sidwell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 24.—**Mountgarrett.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Mountgarrett Bridge in reinforced concrete, with a steel opening span, and for contingent works, for Bridge Committee. T. Drew, Secretary to County Council and Bridge Committee, Kilkenny. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 30.—**Halifax.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of embankments, &c., for the formation of reservoirs with ancillary works in the Gorple Valley, for C.B. G. H. Hill and Sons, civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

MAY 9.—**Bromsgrove.**—SEWERAGE WORKS.—Hagley for R.D.C. S. Dep. £2.

MAY 9.—**Coseley.**—SEWERS.—4,940 yds. of stoneware and cast-iron sewers, manholes and other appurtenant works, for U.D.C. Berrington & Son, E.'s, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-st., Wolverhampton. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 9. — **Edinburgh.** — SEWERS. — Fireclay pipe sewers at West Saughton, for T.C. B.E.

MAY 9.—**Edmonton.**—MAKING-UP.—Ashwell-grove, Cowper-rd., and Queen Anne's-grove, for U.D.C. C. Brown, S. and E. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 9.—**Glasgow.**—SEWER.—12 in. and 18 in. pipe sewer in Auchenairn-rd., from Springburn-rd., Westwards, for the T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

MAY 9.—**London.**—MAIN.—Laying and jointing 2,909 lin. yds. of 36 in. diameter cast-iron water main and connections, together with contingent works, from Albert-rd., St. Pancras, to Brecknock-rd., in Islington, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

MAY 9.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Sewering, draining, paving (concrete), flagging (artificial flags), etc.: Johnson-st., Openshaw, from Dalamore-st., a point 29 yards; Cheeryble-st., Openshaw, from Ashton Old-rd., to Toxteth-st.; Sewering, draining, paving (rock asphalt), flagging (artificial flags), etc.: Hawarden-av., (Clarendon-rd.), Whalley-range; draining, paving (rock asphalt), flagging (artificial flags), etc.: Greenwalk (Wood-rd.), Whalley-range; Ellesmere-rd., South (Wilbraham-rd.), Chorlton-c.-Hardy; draining, Paving (concrete), etc.: passage behind 2-46, Claude-rd., 1-13, Beech-rd., and 1-41, Reynard-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy; passage behind 19–23, Cambriad-st., and adjoining 2, Upper Cyrus-st., and 1, Adswood-st., Ancoats; draining and flagging (artificial flags), passage adjoining 27, Adswood-st., Ancoats, for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

MAY 9.—**Whitstable.**— MAKING-UP.—Gragstone-rd., (part of), Tankerton; Pier-av. (part of); Manor-rd., (part of); Ellis-rd., for U.D.C. J. Dunn, S. and Water E. Dep. £2.

MAY 10—**Altrincham.**—MAKING UP.—S. Mark's-av., for U.D.C. S.

MAY 10—**Kerry.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—On the Listowe-Ballybunion-rd., for C.C.

MAY 10.—**Kildare.**—REPAIRS.—Naas-Monasterevan-rd., surfacing approximately 38,000 square yards in tar bitumen macadam; Naas-Carlaw-rd., strengthening and surfacing in tar bitumen grouting, approximately 70,000 square yards; Naas-Carlow-rd., tar spraying 96,800 square yards approximately; Kill-cullen-Athy-rd., tar spraying 92,400 square yards in different lengths, for C.C. C.S.

MAY 11.—**Birmingham.**—SEWER.—1,170 yds., of brick and concrete sewers and culverts, 490 yds., of concrete tube sewers, and 1,900 yds., of stoneware pipe sewers, at Acocks-green, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

MAY 11.—**Deal.**—FOOTPATHS.—(1) making of footpaths and roadways, approximating 1,550 sup. yards; (2) building of boundary and retaining walls, approximating 4 rods and 26 cubic yards respectively, for Burial Board. Secretary.

MAY 11.—**London.**—PIPES.—Steel tanks, pipes, &c., in connection with works at Kempton for M.W.B. Chief Engineer.

MAY 12.—**London.**—MAKING-UP.—Builders' roads on Bloomfield Housing estate, West Norwood, for Lambeth B.C.

MAY 14.—**Doncaster.**—ROADS.—On Warmsworth-rd. (south), site, for C.B. R. E. Ford, Housing Surveyor, 3, Priory-place.

MAY 14.—**Glasgow.**—SEWERS.—Roads and sewers at Balmore, Possilpark, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

MAY 14.—**Hal...**—MAKING-UP.—Crescent-rd. (part of), for U.D.C. T. Blagburn, S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 17.—**Doncaster.**—SEWERAGE.—400 lin. yds. of 3 ft. by 2 ft. egg-shaped sewers and 932 lin. yds. of circular sewers, varying in diameter from 27 in., to 12 in., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E., 2, Priory-pl. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 18.—**Turton.**—WIDENING. Chapeltown near Bromley Cross Station, for a length of about lineal yards, for U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, Bromley Cross, near Bolton.

MAY 19.—**Thornton.**—MAKING UP.—West-from Holmfield-av., to Bourne-rd., for U.D.C. Fenton, S.

MAY 20.—**Belfast.**—SEWER.—430 lineal yard reinforced concrete outlet sewer divided by diaphr walls into three culverts, with junction chamber branches, all to be constructed in Cofferdam thr tidal lands in Belfast Lough, for C.B. W. H. Step and Sons, Chartered Surveyors, 13, Donegall-sq., N Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 20.—**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—MAKING U Corbin's-la., Beechwood-av., Beechwood-gdns., U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, E. and S. Dep. £1.

MAY 21.—**St. Mellons.**—WATER SUPPLY.—La 350 yds., of 9in., cast-iron and steel water mains bet Llanedarne bridge and Cross-Llechan, together appurtenant works and fittings, for R.D.C. Thom Morgan & Partners, Civil Engineers, Pontyp Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 23.—**Ashborne.**—PIPES.—Laying of a 3½ miles of 7 in. and 3 in. cast-iron pipes and spe together with valves, hydrants, meters, &c., at Rod for U.D.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, E.s 25, Vict st., Westminster. Dep. £3.

MAY 23.—**London.**—EXTENSION.—1,137 lin. f 5 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. brick and brick and con sewer in Balham High-rd., with two side entra and ventilators; the construction of a weir cha and the supply and fixing of a timber flap in an exi chamber, in Wandsworth, for L.C.C. Chief Engi Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

MAY 23.—**London.**—SEWER.—Construction tunnel, partly in compressed air, of about 3,140 lin of 5 ft. internal diameter cast-iron sewer from Sp Bank-rd. to Thornford-rd.; construction of a tum bay, six side entrances and ventilators, &c., in Lewi for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall Sp gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £10.

MAY 25.—**Halstead.**—DRAINAGE.—Constructio about one mile of stoneware and cast-iron sewe 9 inch and 7 inch diameter, together with man and other appurtenances, and for the constructio a pumping station and about one-third of a mi 7 inch diameter cast-iron rising main, 2 settle tanks, effluent carriers, effluent pipe, fencing, and works at Earls Colne, for R.D.C. John Taylor & S E.'s, Caxton House, S.W. 1. Dep. £5.

MAY 28.—**Huyton-with-Roby.**—CONVERSIONS.— 36 midden privies and 28 pail closets to water-clo for U.D.C. R. J. Pritchard, Sanitary Inspector. £2.

MAY 30.—**Heywood.**—SEWERING.—18 in. dian concrete pipe sewer in Middleton-rd., from the exi sewer in Charles-st., Hopwood for a distance of lineal yards in tunnelling, together with manhole contingent works for T.C. B.S.

—**Howth.**—EXTENSION.—180 ft. of 3 in. mains at Claremount, also broken stone, pebble chippings, for U.D.C. F. Higginbotham, S.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 716.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, e

MAY 10, 11 AND 12.—**Uttoxeter.**—Messrs. Per Phillips, Ltd., will sell, on the premises, Calwich Ab Uttoxeter, fixtures and fittings, previous to demoli of the Abbey, the historical stone-built "Hande Temple; after this the fabric of the Abbey will be for demolition. Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth

★MAY 11.—**Belvedere, Kent.**—F. H. Clark will without reserve at the Government Depot, Cra Manorway, huts, timber and building mate Auctioneers, 117, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

★MAY 24, 25 AND 26.—**Durham.**—Perry & Phi Ltd., will sell on the premises, Streatham Castle, Darlington, Co. Durham, the whole of the interior exterior fixtures and fittings previous to demoliti the fifteenth century castle; also the fabric of castle will afterwards be sold for demolition (exce portion of the old rubble interior and exterior as clearly marked on Plan). Auctioneers, High Bridgnorth.

MAY 31.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell order of the Trustees of Admiral F. Harrison-Sn deceased, Edgware, freehold residential and buil properties, "Moor House" and "Lymes Fa Little Stanmore, near Edgware, the properties ther in all about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's S.W. 1.

★MAY 31.—**London.**—Thurgood, Martin & will sell (unless previously sold privately) at London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E Freehold building land, corner block at Streat 3 roods, 26 perches. Auctioneers, 27, Chancery-W.C.2.

JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distan Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in ex comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers Chancery-la., W.C.2.

Public Appointments.

MAY 14. — **Cardiff.** — Instructor required Education Committee. for the Technical Col J. J. Jackson, Director of Education, City Cardiff.

MAY 14.—**Exeter.**—CLERK OF WORKS required the City of Exeter. H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk

★—**Nigeria.**—ARCHITECTS (2).—Required by Government of Nigeria for two tours of not less 12 nor more than 18 months' service. Apply at Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, minster, S.W.1. Quoting M/15334.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

259,360.—R. J. Rodd: Show and display ands.
242,267.—Soc. Bournisien Beau et Cie: Safes strong-rooms.
244,720.—Soc. Bournisien Beau et Cie: Safes strong-rooms.
254,677.—Superheater Co.: Furnace wall nstructions.
248,732.—Ardeltwerke Ges.: Cranes.
259,456.—J. Kenny: Moulding apparatus.
259,472.—A. R. Barnes and A. Barnes: anels and like hinged members.
259,486.—H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., and H. D. ope: Metal-framed windows.
259,503.—G. E. Heyl: Making cement.
259,506.—K. M. Johansson: Lathing.
259,510.—L. Krause: Device for reducing the tlet velocity of a jet of concrete or mortar.
259,626.—A. M. Kobiolke: Apparatus for the struction of insect pests.
259,628.—L. W. Blanchard: Securing metal eets.
259,635.—G. O. Case: Artificial stone.
259,636.—G. O. Case: Mineralising fibrous aterials.
259,656.—J. C. Berry: Brick-making achine.
259,705.—J. Bailie: Walls.
259,706.—J. H. M. Marshall: Building-abs.
259,504.—G. J. Fink: Cementitious com-sitions.
259,757.—F. H. Riddle: Ceramic bodies.
259,760.—M. Glauser: Surveying instru-ents.
259,761.—J. Harden and H. T. Tillquist: ethod of applying non-corrosive coatings.
259,805.—S. E. Sieurin.—Fire-proof bricks.
259,826.—G. E. Heyl: Wall coverings.
259,832.—K. T. Patterson and L. H. odgins: Bricks.
259,645.—E. V. Backlund: Wall-building nit.
260,031.—D. De Ros and F. Barton: Artifi-al stones.
260,033.—H. H. Bennett: Gulleys.
260,128.—E. Mornement J. N. C. Ray and ornement & Ray, Ltd.: Excavators.
260,131.—L. F. Loucks and H. Gillett: uilding construction.
260,171.—H. O. Keay: Abrasive cement.
261,072.—J. W. Waller and C. Walker: oncrete blocks.
261,073.—C. Walker and J. W. Waller: ining of shafts.
261,114.—C. Chappat: Block paving.
261,162.—J. H. Lupton: Expanding metal ud.
261,168.—G. M. V. Reed: Joints.
261,174.—S. Wilkinson and J. Wilkinson: lanufacture of saggars, blocks or slabs.
261,179.—E. Ainley and H. Ainley: Cutting one.
261,180.—E. James: Locking devices.
261,211.—E. O. Stubbings: Crushing achines.
247,952.—W. Klinke: Ferro-concrete floors.
261,260.—F. Morton: Paving-blocks.
251,967.—E. Van Bavegem: Concrete build-ng construction.
252,021.—J. R. Joya: Pavements.
261,283.—A. W. Clarke: Flooring.
261,285.—J. Boyd: Metallic building con-truction.
260,074.—T. N. Backhouse and H. Oliver: lanufacture of bricks.
260,313.—J. Melandri and Spun Concrete onstruction Co.: Building blocks.
260,340.—F. A. Wilson: Roofing tiles.
250,894.—Atlas Powder Co.: Varnishes.
260,372.—R. M. Mitchell and D. A. Stewart: Slab walls.
240,161.—E. E. Lanhoffer: Burning cement.
260,420.—F. H. Allman-Ward: Sliding oors.
260,427.—J. Melandri and Spun Concrete onstruction Co.: Fibre and cement composi-ion.

* All these applications are now in the staging which opposition to the grant of patents upon them may be made.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

CASWELL, CRANES & ERECTION, LTD. (220,106). Registered March 5. 53, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Crane manufacturers, builders, contractors, bridge builders, constructional engineers and erectors, &c. Nominal capital, £10,000.

F. & R. LEWIS (1927), LTD. (220,036). Registered March 3. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES (PAIGNTON), LTD. (220,030). Registered March 3. The Stores, Churchward-road, Paignton, Devon. Builders' merchant. Nominal capital, £6,000.

D. A. C. STUDIO, LTD. (219,961). Registered February 28. 95, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Proprietors of decorative art studios, dealers in artists' and painters' colours and materials, &c. Nominal capital, £100.

ELWORTHY & Co., LTD. (220,015). Registered March 2. Builders, builders' contractors and merchants, and road material contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

SANDERSTEAD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (220,023). Registered March 2. To acquire any lands or buildings in England or elsewhere; to lay out and prepare the same for building purposes, &c. Nominal capital, £300.

PONDAC, LTD. (219,944). Registered February 26. Builders and decorators, general merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £1,500.

VICTORIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. (220,508). Registered March 21. To acquire lands, buildings, shops and any real or personal property; to erect and repair buildings, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

CHARLES FREDERICK, LTD. (220,420). Registered March 18. 24, Park-place, Liverpool. Builders. Nominal capital, £6,000.

RADCLIFFE BRICK CO., LTD. (220,525). Registered March 21. Brick makers. Nominal capital, £2,000.

D. A. ABLETT & SONS, LTD. (220,535). Registered March 22. Sovereign-road Sawmills, Wigan. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £5,000.

J. J. UDALL'S BUILDING CO., LTD. (220,435). Registered March 18. 36, Carlton-place, Southampton. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

BOLESWORTH TRUST CO. (220,419). Registered March 18. To acquire, develop and turn to account any estates, lands and buildings, tenements and other property; to acquire certain estates in Cheshire and Manchester; and to carry on the business of builders and farmers, &c. Nominal capital, £300,000.

OWENS & BAKER, LTD. (220,288). Registered March 12. Erw Fair, Abersoch, Carnarvonshire. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £1,500.

GAVIN BROTHERS, LTD. (220,321). Registered March 14. Builders, contractors and decorators. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WILLIAM THOMAS BREEN & Co., LTD. (220,275). Registered March 12. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

C. W. SCOTT, LTD. (220,297). Registered March 14. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £10,000.

T. SHEPLEY & Co., LTD. (220,312). Registered March 14. Painter and decorator. Nominal capital, £1,200.

"REDALON," LTD. (220,242). Registered March 11. Regent House, Regent-street, W.1. Building material manufacturers, engineers and financiers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

J. CHEERS & Co., LTD. (220,236). Registered March 11. Builders, &c. Nominal capital, £250.

R. CLIFTON (ESTATES), LTD. (220,209). Registered March 10. Builders and contractors, auctioneers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WHITE BLANCHARD & Co., LTD. (220,218). Registered March 10. 42, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1. Heating, ventilating and general engineers, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

TRADE NEWS

The Carlton Theatre.

In connection with the description of this building given in our last issue, Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., architect, we are informed that Messrs. Allensor, Ltd., were the sub-contractors for the joinery, including that for the stage.

Second-hand Scientific Apparatus.

The April catalogue of Messrs. C. Baker, of 244, High Holborn, W.C., contains details of a wide selection of good and reliable second-hand surveying and other instruments. Messrs. Baker have several first-class theodolites on hand at present, together with sets of drawing instruments, to be sold at advantageous prices. They have also an extensive collection of levels, mining dials, circumferentors, etc. The catalogue will be sent gladly upon request.

Modern Building Construction.

Under this heading, an interesting booklet has been produced by the Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., of East Molesey, Surrey. This firm's system of building contruction deals with the use of concrete, and, we are given to understand, eliminates the many disadvantages of the wet systems of building with shuttering. It permits of making, on the actual building site, building units of standard sizes and shapes which, it is claimed, produce a far more adaptable system of building than is possible with bricks, masonry or wet concrete.

Terra-cotta Faience.

Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., are proceeding immediately with the erection of another large restaurant in London. This is to be built on the site of the old Oxford Theatre of Varieties, and the contract for the faience for the main facades, amounting to more than £10,000, has been placed with the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd. The material to be used is similar to that recently supplied by the same firm for the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly.

An Interesting Jubilee.

On May 1 Mr. Cornelius Koning, of Amsterdam, celebrated his jubilee as agent in Holland for the North British Rubber Co., Ltd. Although Mr. Koning has handled the whole range of "North British" products, he has done pioneer work in the introduction of rubber flooring into Holland. Within six months of the invention and manufacture of "Paraflor" rubber carpeting by the North British Rubber Co., he had sold quantities of this material to the value of £10,000. The directors of the North British Rubber Co., at their board meeting on Wednesday, April 27, passed a special minute of congratulation and appreciation, and in forwarding copy of this minute to Mr. Koning, accompanied it with a gold cigar case, suitably inscribed.

Gaze's Co-Partners' Dinner.

Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., gave a dinner to their employee shareholders on April 23, at the "Griffin" Hotel, at Kingston-on-Thames. Mr. W. H. Gaze, by whom the firm was founded in 1885, in proposing the toast of "Our Co-Partners," remarked that it was very gratifying to see so many co-partners present. In explaining how the co-partnership came about, he said that in the year 1909, the directors seriously considered the advisability of forming their then business into a limited liability company, with a co-partnership scheme of employees' shares, so that their staff should share with them such profits as they hoped to make. In the following year, 1910, they gave birth to this company, and had gone on year by year until they had built up the business they had to-day, which was a very successful undertaking. In the first year, 1910, they numbered about 5,637 co-partnership shares: to-day they were 191,000. During dinner the company was entertained with musical items, and later with a most enjoyable concert party.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

AXMINSTER.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction for £5,121 in respect of houses in Willhayne-la.

BATH.—City E. is to carry out by direct labour outside painting to further number of houses at Englishcombe-pk., at £400.

BEDFORD.—T.C. passed plans for 14 garages, Denmark-st., by E. H. C. Inskip for F. Ruff.—R.D.C. are to build 6 non and 6 parlour houses, at Cotton End.

BEESTON.—U.D.C. are to make application to M.H. for £18,000 for 42 more houses.—Council are considering erection of a school on Lenton Abbey estate.

BIRMINGHAM.—E.C. recommend, subject to approval of B.E. and M.H., third block of new Council School at Billesley at £12,055.

BOLTON.—Board of Education approved site of proposed Castle Hill Council School, to cost £2,058.

BRAMHOPE.—Parish Church is in need of church hall, and the Vicar has been in communication with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Church Building Society, the diocesan surveyor, and the architect regarding the matter. A plot of land has been promised for a building.

BROCKLEY.—Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., are to erect branch at Brockley. Society's works department will carry out the work to the plans of Mr. T. W. Ackroyd, A.R.I.B.A.

BURNHAM (ESSEX).—International Housing Trust are proposing to erect 12 non-parlour houses.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—M.H. has given consent to C.C. to borrow £21,196 in connection with reconstruction of various main roads and strengthening of Ponterwyd Bridge.

CARLISLE.—The Prison Committee of C.C. approved a plan received from T.C. showing the proposed alterations to entrances to courts in connection with the street improvement scheme which had been agreed between the City Engineer and County Architect.

CHORLEY.—M.H. approved R.D.C. scheme for eight houses and four houses at Coppull and Whittle-le-Woods respectively. Tenders are to be invited.

COSHAM.—Roman Catholic community are proposing to erect a new church. Plans by W. C. Mangan, M.I.Struct.E., of Preston, Lancs.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to £2,956 for land in Westleigh-av. for housing purposes.—S. is to prepare plans for bus shelter for passengers in Brighton-rd., Purley.—Plans passed: F. A. Freeman, 5 pairs of semi-detached houses, Hartley-down, Purley.

DAWLISH WARREN.—On a site given by late Earl of Devon a church estimated to cost £600 is to be erected.

DONCASTER.—Barnsley Brewery Co. have received permission for hotel at Barnby Dun-rd. and Thorne-rd. Architects, Wilburn & Atkinson, Exchange Buildings, Doncaster.

EXETER.—M.H. has sanctioned the borrowing of an additional £5,750 by the C.C. for public library in Rougemont-grounds.

FARNBOROUGH.—U.D.C. passed plans: 18 houses, Victoria-rd., T. H. Jones; 6 houses, Fellows-rd., Mr. Fleetwood; covered market, Queen's-rd., T. H. Jones.

GARSTANG.—An application has been granted to carry out structural alterations to the New Holly Inn for Luke Parkinson of Lancaster. Plans by R. W. Jackson, L.R.I.B.A., 43, Church-st., Lancaster.

GLOUCESTER.—Land is to be sold in King Edward's-av. for Roman Catholic Church.

GRIMSBY.—C.B. recommend £3,572 to cover additional expenditure in connection with re-construction of Corporation-rd. bridge.

GUILDFORD.—E.C. are considering erection of another elementary school in the Guildford Park area.

HATFIELD.—R.D.C. agreed to erect eight non-parlour houses at Welham Green and twelve non-parlour at Little Heath.

HENDON.—M.A.B. recommend erection, at £5,380, of a recreation hall at Colindale Hospital in accordance with plan submitted, subject to M.H. approval.—U.D.C. passed plans: 6 houses, Wykeham-rd., Hendon, W. T. Streather; 10 houses, Seftonav., Mill Hill, A. Graham; 25 shops, Watling-av., Burnt Oak, Newcombe, Wright & Richards; 13 shops, Church-rd., Hendon, H. V. Rowlands.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—U.D.C. passed plans: R. T. Warren, 88 houses, Road No. 2, Heston Hall estate; J. Gilkes, 4 houses, Heron-rd.; A. C. Hodges, 4 houses, Burlington-rd.

HORNSEA.—M.H. held inquiry into U.D.C.'s application to borrow £4,800 for purchase of Elim Lodge and for alterations thereto for public offices, including magisterial court and Holderness area assessment committee meetings.

ILFORD.—A site has practically been purchased in Hamilton-av., Barkingside, for new St. Lawrence's Church, which will cost about £1,800.

IPSWICH.—Plans are being prepared for a furnishing department for the Co-operative Society at 56 & 58, Carr-st., and also for extensions at their Vernon-st., branch.

KEIGHLEY.—Governors of Keighley Drake and Tonson's School have expressed approval of the West Riding C.C.'s proposal to acquire land for secondary school for girls.

LANARKSHIRE.—District Committee of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, are to erect a footbridge over river at Caldervale at £200.

LEEDS.—Premises in Park-place recently occupied by Welsbach, Ltd., and gutted by fire, are to be rebuilt without delay.

LEYBURN.—Magistrates approved plans for cinema.

LINTHWAITE.—U.D.C. is to purchase a site of several acres at Myrtle-grove to carry out a housing scheme.

LIVERPOOL.—Rev. Canon Clarkson has acquired a site at Broad Green for a new church. Plans by W. Ellis, architect, 9, Hardshaw-st., St. Helen's.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—B.C. are to apply to L.C.C. for £19,250 for 35 cottages on Salisbury-st. site.—Housing Committee submit estimate of £6,320, subject to sanction of L.C.C. to loan, in connection with purchase of freehold land, Corbetts-la.; erection of 17 temporary houses on Brunel-rd., Corbetts-la., and Pottery-st., sites; conversion of the warehouse and renovation of house, Pottery-st., into three flats; and provision of paved courtyard and connection to sewer, Pottery-st.—Plans passed: G. Smart, 331, Mare-st., Hackney, corner of Tower Bridge-rd., and Bermondsey-st., cinema.

LONDON (FULHAM).—M.A.B. recommend that, subject to sanction of M.H., proposal to extend covered yard area and to carry out certain other alterations at Western Ambulance Station, at £5,135, be approved.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH).—M.H. approved £439 in respect of improvements and re-decoration at Wandsworth Casual Ward, for M.A.B.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—Two churches, and a Salvation Army hall are to be built on estate at Eltham.—Church is to be built in Appleton-rd.—B.C. recommend application to M.H. for sanction to erection by direct labour of 173 houses.—Plans passed: W. Childs (on behalf of the Roan School Committee), sports pavilion, Kidbrook Park-rd.; A. Holder (on behalf of Woolwich B.G.) annexe to nurses' homes at the Woolwich Infirmary, Plumstead, High-st.

LOSSIEMOUTH.—A public inquiry has been held by the Scottish Board of Health into the application of T.C. for confirmation of a Compulsory Order taken out by them for the acquisition of land on north side of Dunbar-st. for erection of four blocks of four-roomed workmen's houses.

MAIDENHEAD.—In the annual report, the Maidenhead Hospital propose enlarging the hospital.

MITCHAM.—U.D.C. passed plans: Isaac Wilson, Commonside, 54 houses, Cranmer-rd.; Peacock, 10 houses Streatham-rd.; H. Hann, 8 houses, The Park.

MERIDEN.—R.D.C. passed plans for 14 houses, Castle Bromwich. A. Francis.

MILLFIELD.—M.H. approved acceptance of tender of £835 for installation of electric light at Millfield, for M.A.B.

MONKSEATON.—Northumberland E.C. is to carry out extensions at the new Council School.

NEWCASTLE.—City Council received sanction of M.H. for five loans totalling over £95,000. Principal are: £42,653 for housing, £42,355 for the purchase of land for a new Central Technical College, and £10,000 for equipping Whinney House, Shotley Bridge, as an institution for mental defectives.—The Co-op. Society has purchased a 41-acre site at Cowgate to erect about 400 houses and a large modern dairy.—E.C. have received sanction to enlarge the school at Walkergate, to provide accommodation for about 300 children. Architects are Marshall & Tweedy, 54, Grey-street. The committee are also to negotiate for a site for a school at Two-Ba Louven, and also propose to acquire eight acres of lan at Walker for another new school.

NEWTON ABBOTT.—M.H. approved erection of 5 houses on Broadlands housing site for U.D.C. Co tractors are Universal Housing Co., Ltd.

NORTHAMPTON.—C.B. recommend scheme amended be adopted and application be made t M.H. for sanction to £8,725, for erection of laundry a Harborough-rd. hospital.—Council resolved tha brick houses of similar type to those on Gipsy-la., sit be erected on Weedon-rd., site and tenders be invited.— Plans passed: 14 houses, Balfour-rd., A. E. Thompson

NORTHALLERTON.—Council of All Saints' Churc propose to erect a two-story parish hall for 300 peopl at £3,500.

NUNEATON.—The Mayor is appealing for £5,000 fo extensions to General Hospital.

OXSHOTT.—Epsom R.D.C. are negotiating in respe of land at Little Heath for further houses.

ROTHWELL (YORKS).—U.D.C. are seeking borrowin powers for £89,000 in connection with New Lemonroy Works.

SALCOMBE.—Foundation stone has been laid for ne £10,000 church.

SAMFORD.—M.H. has given sanction to acceptanc of Wheeler & Sons' contract for houses at Branthan and Scrutton & Sons' contract for houses at Eas Bergholt.

SHEFFIELD.—E.C. propose erection by direct labou of Pipworth-rd., School at £48,000.—Funds are bein raised for new church for St. Alban's, Darnall.

SKIPTON.—U.D.C. decided to build houses on lan adjoining Carleton-rd., housing site.

SMETHWICK.—Application is to be made by C. to M.H., for £26,634, for 64 houses in Alexandra-r —Sanction of M.H. to 108 houses on Warley-rd. sit and to borrowing necessary loan has been received.— Plans passed:—Church for Smethwick Spiritualist Church-lane; 9 houses, White-rd., W. Lees & Son 10 houses, Hugh-rd., Strong Bros.

ST. IVES.—M.H. approved T.C. scheme prepare by B.S., for 34 houses on Bullan's-la., site.

STAINES.—R.D.C. have passed plans for 7 bungalows, 12 houses and 2 shops to be erected a Dawley-rd., Harlington, for Field & Sons.

SWILLINGTON.—A site has been acquired adjoinin Swillington Parochial Hall upon which the W. Ridin C.C. propose to erect a new school in accordance wit plans prepared by their own architect's department

TORQUAY.—E.C. has adopted a scheme for the re modelling of Homelands School as a central schoo Mr. Widows, architect, is preparing the plans.

TYNEMOUTH.—M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £48,00 for conversion of pail-closets into water-closets.— Finance and Estate Committee recommend appl cation to M.H. for sanction to borrow £10,650 fo alterations to Tynemouth Priory Council Scho Buildings.——T.C. passed plans: 7 houses, Bright man-rd., and adjoining new road, South Preston Vill estate, by W. Stockdale, for Ball Bros.; 73 house Ogle-terrace, Balkwell; 6 houses, Cartington-rd Balkwell; proposed slum-area tenement buildings an stores, Bell-st.; 15 blocks of maisonettes, No. 1 Avenu Balkwell, by C. P. Sherwin, for Corporation; 4 sem detached houses, Mast-la, by J. R. Wallace, for S George's Estate Co., Ltd.; 7 shops and houses, Haw key's-la, by A. K. Tasker, for J. Frazer.

VENTNOR.—Council are spending over £3,000 renovation and improvement of Town Hall.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—British Legion have pu chased a site for erection of homes for aged ex-Servic men.

WEST STANLEY.—The Durham County E.C. pr poses extensions at the Alderman Wood Secondar School for the establishment of a mining centre.

WOKING.—Plans passed: A. E. Jones, 6 house Rosebery-cres.; E. Ricks, 4 houses, Bonsey Farm estat Westfield-rd.; Sir H. Lidiard, 12 houses, Walton-rd Woking Electric Supply Co., sub-station at Va Farm-rd.

FIRES

GLASGOW.—Warehouse of Messrs. Lyon (Ltd.), h been completely gutted by fire. Damage to extent £50,000 has been caused.

LIVERPOOL.—Damage estmated at £15,000 wa caused by fire in Forth-street.

*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

Everyone whose business it is to quote for building work should master the principles upon which estimating is based. These principles are clearly explained and illustrated in

'HOW TO ESTIMATE'

by J. T. REA,

a unique and invaluable work which is not excelled in thoroughness or in scope by any similar book known.

Fourth edition (now ready). 540 pages. Price 15s. net (by post 15s. 9d.). Containing thousands of prices and hundreds of examples of analysis, showing how a builder can make up rates for himself. In view of the difficulty of fixing standard prices under present conditions, the author has included an important series of Adaptation Tables and Percentages (corrected to February, 1927), *which show how rates may be adjusted to meet variations at any time.*

Before purchasing any other book on this vitally important subject, you are invited to inspect this—the standard work which is in use by over 30,000 builders.

A COPY WILL BE SENT BY RETURN, AND YOUR REMITTANCE REFUNDED IF THE BOOK DOES NOT SATISFY YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.,
Publishers, 94, High Holborn, London, W.C.

New Road over Sussex Downs.

A scheme has been formulated by t Brighton and Hove Hotels' and Boardi Houses' Association to obviate the noise heavy vehicles along the sea front at nigh They suggest a road over the Downs to t north of the town and across country ea and west by way of Patcham, where th propose the erection of a viaduct over t railway on the main London-Brighton roa so as not to interfere with ordinary ro traffic. The new west-to-east road would r from Portslade to Newhaven, and traffic fro Brighton, Hove, and the western distric would travel along the Old Shoreham ro and reach the London road by Upper Dri

The Children's Sanatorium: Abergele.

Official intimation has reached Aberg that the Public Health Committee of t Manchester Corporation has let the contra for the erection of a new sanatorium f children on their estate at Plas Uchaf. T scheme, it is stated, will cost £225,000. T site for the new building is admirat located on a plateau which is sheltered fr east winds.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

er 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£	s.	d.
Stocks	4	5	6
nd Hard Stocks	3	19	6

er 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£	s.	d.
tons, at ing's Cross	2	14	3
grooved for laster	2	16	3
Bullnose	3	8	3
Stourbridge Fire Brick :— in.	8	11	0
3 in.	10	3	0

ZED BRICKS—

White ory, and lt Glazed	2	14	3
retchers	21	10	0
ders	21	0	0
ins, Bull- se and 4½in.	28	0	0
s	28	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9	5	0
Do. Bullnose	9	15	0
Blue Wire Cuts	7	5	0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	30	0	0
D'ble Headers	27	0	0
One Side and two ends	31	0	0
Two sides and one End	32	0	0
Splays and Squints	28	10	0

econd Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard ze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s.	d.
per yd. super	1	11
,, ,,	2	4
3in. per yd. super	2	9
4in. ,, ,,	3	6

	s.	d.	
mes Ballast	10	6	per yd
Sand	13	9	,, ,,
mes Sand	14	6	,, ,,
t Washed Sand	14	6	,, ,,
Shingle for Ferro-oncrete	12	9	,, ,,
	14	0	,, ,,
Broken Brick	11	6	,, ,,
Freeze	7	6	,, ,,

delivered 2 miles radius Padding-ton.

er ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Portland Cement. British tandard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
ls. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£	s.	d.
ocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
er Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0
an Cement	8	15	0
an Cement	5	15	0
ne's Cement, White	5	15	0
,, Pink	5	10	0
ter, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
,, White	3	12	6
Fine	5	12	0
pite, Coarse	3	9	0
,, Finish	3	17	0
y Stone Lime	3	0	9
k Lime	3	0	9
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
per cwt.	2	2	6
nite Chippings	1	12	0

E.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited . 6d. if returned in good condition within three onths carr. pd.

rbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

H STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Vestbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or outh Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

RTLAND STONE—

rown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, I. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½

o. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½

hite basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

OTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

PTON-WOOD STONE—

elivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

dom blocks from 10ft. and over P. ft. cb. 17 0

n two sides ,, 27 0

n three or four sides ,, 32 0

K STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 0ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 6

rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,, 6 0

sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,, 2 3½

. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs andom sizes) ,, 1 6¾

n. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ,, 1 4

RD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

ppled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube 6 3

. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 0 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super 5 1½

rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,, 6 1½

. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,, 2 10

. ditto ditto ,, 2 1½

. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super 9 0

CAST STONE.

ivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft.
e :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.
× 11	£28 0
× 9	25 0
× 8	24 0
× 7	23 0
× 8	21 0
× 7	20 0
× 7	20 0

Inches.	per stan.
3 × 6	£21 0
3 × 11	25 0
2 × 11	25 0
3 × 9	24 0
2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 4½	22 0
3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

× 11 ..... £27 0 — 11 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
⅜	20/-
½	22/-
1	25/-
1½	31/-
1¾	34/-

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-
1½	31/-
1¾	34/-

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/6
¾	19/-
1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
¾ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to 0	18	0	
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—		
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to 0	13	0	
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to 0	18	0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to 1	1	0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to 1	10	0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to 0	15	0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to 0	14	0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—		
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to 5	10	0	

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (Hand-made	0	9	6
(per dozen) Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
,, ,, Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ⅞ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	1 in. to 2¾ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Gas	52½ %	35 %	45 %
Blue Water	62½ %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Water	46½ %	30 %	40 %
Red Steam	57½ %	35 %	45 %
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25 %	35 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10¼	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4¼d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10¼	5¼d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. ,,	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. ,,	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,,	2/11¾	2/0¼	3/0¼
4 in. ,,	3/5	2/6½	3/8¼

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IRON— Common bars	13	0	0	to 14	10	0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— good merchant quality	14	5	0	to 15	5	0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16	5	0	...	17	5	0
Mild Steel Bars	10	0	0	...	11	0	0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10	0	0	...	11	0	0
Hoop iron, basis price	12	0	0	...	13	0	0
,, Galvanised	27	0	0	...	28	0	0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13	5	0	...	14	5	0
,, ,, ,, 24 g.	14	5	0	...	15	5	0
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16	5	0	...	17	5	0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15	10	0	...	16	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16	10	0	...	17	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18	10	0	...	20	10	0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.							
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	0	0	...	19	0	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18	10	0	...	19	10	0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21	10	0	...	22	10	0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0	...	23	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0	...	26	0	0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0	...	26	10	0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0				
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)							

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	33	10	0
Pipe in coils	34	0	0
Soil Pipe	37	0	0
Compo Pipe	38	0	0

NOTE—Country delivery, 2s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

	£	s.	d.
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	24	10	0

COPPER.

		s.	d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1	0½
Strong sheet	,,	1	0
Thin	,,	1	1
Copper nails	,,	2	3
Copper wire	,,	2	4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/-	per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,,

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/8, Blowpipe 1/8 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	2 11
,, ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	3 1
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	3 3
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	3 3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	3 6
Turpentine in barrels	,,	0	4 2
,, in drums (10 gall.)	,,	0	4 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		48	0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 67 10 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	39	10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15 0
Filicol	,,	0	15 6
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0	3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths.....	2½d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6½d.
15 „ thirds	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths.....	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz. 9d	
26 „ thirds	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz. 6½d	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted Do.	7½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon: £	s.	d
Oak Varnish.....	Outisde	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black.....		0	7	6
Berlin Black.....		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

TRANSPORT AND HOUSING IN LONDON

The following statement has been issued by the Council of the Garden Cities and Town-Planning Association dealing with the proposed Government contribution towards the improvement of the London bridges:—

"Why are the bridge improvements wanted? Because of the vast increase in London's internal traffic. London is still spreading in all directions as a solid unbroken urban mass. Its suburbs are added in continuous rings. Its central buildings are getting loftier and more crowded. Longer and longer daily journeys and increasing discomforts are forced upon its working population. All this is universally deplored. The cost is mounting. The inconveniences to London industry are becoming intolerable. The waste of time and loss of leisure is appalling. The divorce of the people still living in the centre from playing-fields and the life of the country is more and more complete and disastrous.

"It is urgently necessary that a new policy shall be devised—a policy of decentralization of industry and commerce into properly planned and organised towns on the Letchworth and Welwyn model, and a housing policy which will relieve instead of intensify internal traffic. We desire to point out, therefore, that if decentralisation of industry, as best carried out in garden cities, had been adopted during the last decade, many of the transport problems would not to-day have arisen. Further, if this policy is adopted for the future, very considerable relief will be given to the problems of congestion, housing, and transport in London. The money which it is proposed should be spent on the improvement of cross-river traffic is a palliative and not a cure, and if the policy advocated by the Association is not scientifically pursued, more money still will have to be spent on the development of London, and the expenditure under this heading will be constantly recurring."

THE SCOTTISH BUILDE

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted a lining for the erection of houses at Fingask-street, Shettleston, for the Corporation, and Messrs. John Adam & Co., Crossmyloof, for twelve terraced houses and two villas at Kilangowan-road and Mannering-road; and the Corporation Electricity Department were also given permission to erect a sub-station at Kirk-street, Calton.

Dunfermline.—Church.—The Dunfermline Presbytery have approved plans for a new church at Rosyth to accommodate 440 people, and the estimated cost is £6,200.

Rothesay.—Bandstand.—A special Committee of the Town Council is further considering the question of the erection of a bandstand for the Royal Rothesay Silver Band.

Edinburgh.—Improvements.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted warrant for the erection of five bungalows at Boswell-crescent, Wardie; two houses at Denham Green-terrace; and for alterations at the Empire Palace Theatre for the Moss Empires, Ltd.

Falkirk.—Garage.—Mr. D. Haston, of Cow Wynd, has been granted a warrant by the Dean of Guild Court to erect a large garage on the main Glasgow-Edinburgh road, near Belmont Lodge.

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Corporation has approved the housing schemes which are estimated to cost over £1,000,000. One of the schemes provides for the erection of 1,000 houses of a patent system of construction, with a large proportion of the houses having flat roofs. The preparation of a housing site at High Carntyne, on the new Glasgow-Edinburgh-road, was authorised.

Nairn.—Houses.—In connection with the housing scheme, another four blocks of four houses each are to be erected at Lochloy-road, at an estimated cost of £1,204.

Clarkston. — Offices. — The Renfrewshire Standing Joint Committee are considering the question of building a police office Clarkston.

Dundee.—Buildings.—Following propo new buildings, etc., have been lodged at Office of the City Engineer:—Barrack-roa Maternity Hospital for Directors of Dur Royal Infirmary, architects, Messrs. John & Baxter, 31, Albert-square; Gilburn-roa sub-station for the Corporation Electri Department; High-street and Gibb's-l Lochee—school for the Rt. Rev. Bis Toner, architects, Messrs. Allan & Fris 26, Castle-street; Speed-street—sub-sta for the Corporation.

Tranent.—School.—New infants' sc is to be built at a cost of £15,474.

Dunbar.—Additions.—A sum of £6,81 to be spent on additions to the Second School.

Dundee.—Factory.—A new linol factory is to be erected in Clepington-r The promoters of the scheme are the N British Linoleum Co.

Glasgow. — Extension. — The Glas Parish Council has approved the estim for the erection of a medico-electrical dep ment at Stobhill Hospital at a cost of £20,400.

Dundee.—Extension.—Extensions to verandahs of Westgreen Hospital, which estimated to cost £1,300, have been agr by the House Committee of Dundee Dist Board of Control.

Epstein's Bust of Mr. MacDonald.

The Glasgow Corporation have un mously decided to purchase the Epstein of Mr. MacDonald for £200. The bust now on view in the Kelvingrove Art leries.

Obituary.

The death has occurred at his home, Cottage, Callander, of Mr. James Fergu master builder. Mr. Ferguson was 63 y of age.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal town Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for e that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers. +	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers Masons' Bricklaye Plasterer
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in En and Wales are given on page 748.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
ging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
d if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
d for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
nking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
rtand cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
d if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
d if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
d if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
d if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
d for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
duced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
ld if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
ld if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
ld if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
tra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
at flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
tra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
ir external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
ed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
bbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		£	s.	d.
mp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
ting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
ting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
lf-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
ree-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
ree-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
gle fillet	per foot run	0	3
irting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
rk stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
rk stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
th stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
rtland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
elsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		s.	d.
r framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
eal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
at centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
ntres for arches	,,	1	6
utter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
eal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
o. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
o. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
oulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
ne-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
wo Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
dd for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
eal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1¼ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
wo-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
our-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
wo-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
our-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	48	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	47	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair		per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do.	Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do.	Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing		,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing		,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed		,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face		,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster		per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings		per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece,	2/-	to 4/-

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Monday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*

† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*

§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ABERGELE.—Converting the town hall into a cinema theatre. Messrs. Birch & Grag, architects Colwyn Bay.
*W. H. Jones & Son, Abergele.

ABINGDON.—20 non-parlour-type houses on the Council's Boxhill housing estate, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor, Abbey House :—

Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon (20 houses)	£6,980
A. Cox & Sons, Abingdon (20 houses)	7,180
J. Buckle & Sons, Abingdon (20 houses)	7,330
Sadler & Co., Acton (20 houses)	7,336
G. Holloway, Abingdon (20 houses)	8,190
Belcher, Abingdon (four houses)	1,660
(eight houses)	3,312
P. A. & G. Randall, Abingdon (four houses)	1,680
G. R. Williams & Co., Twyford (four houses)	2,012
(8 houses)	3,870
(12 houses)	5,652
(16 houses)	7,025
(20 houses)	8,045

ABINGDON.—26 non-parlour-type [houses on the Council's Boxhill housing estate, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor :—

C. Oakley, Abingdon	£335 each
	339
Hoskings Bros., Newbury	392
	425
Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood	357
	364
J. Buckle & Sons, Abingdon	370
Sadler & Co., Willesden	333
	360
A. Cox & Sons, Abingdon	364
	370
P. A. & G. Randall, Abingdon	375
	390

ASHLEY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Domestic science centre, for the Leicestershire C.C. Architect, County Education Offices, Grey Friar, Leicester:—

T. W. Bilson, Leicester	£1,138	16	10
Orton & Co., Coalville	1,124	2	3
Griffin Brothers, Hugglescote	1,120	0	0
W. Moss & Son, Coalville	1,110	0	0
T. Orton & Son, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1,049	18	0
Levi Buxton, Ilkeston	975	10	0
*Francis C. Jones, Swadlincote	968	0	0

BARTON.—Eight houses, in pairs, for the Luton R.D.C. Mr. H. Pickering, architect, 73, West-parade, Dunstable :—

Buckingham & Long, Luton	£4,052
H. Mead, Luton	3,434
H. Lacey & Sons, Luton	3,320
A. & E. Fensome, Leagrave	3,028
H. Branton, Dunstable	2,978
†Luton Building Co., Luton	2,920

BASINGSTOKE.—126 houses at Hackwood-road, Basingstoke, and also for the laying out and construction of streets and appurtenant works, for the T.C. Mr. J. H. Drew, Borough Surveyor and Housing Architect :—

Mussellwhite & Son, Basingstoke	£77,498
Goodall & Son, Basingstoke	75,439
Hoskings Bros., Newbury	70,158
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon	68,630
Perrys, Ltd., Ealing	66,454
Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood	64,436
E. H. White & Sons, Eastleigh	61,677
*A. A. Moynihan, Theale, Berks	57,047
Mrs. Tigwell, Basingstoke (only 25 non-parlour houses	12,949

BEDFORD.—Temporary buildings at the new stores depot, for the T.C. :—

*J. T. Hobson & Co.	£328	10	0

BEESTON (Yorks).—32 houses, at Firth-grove, Theodore-street and Firth-avenue.
*J. Pullan & Sons.

BEESTON (Yorks).—For (*a*) 22 houses at Marsden-avenue; and (b) 6 houses and shops at Barkly-road:
*(*a*) E. Todd.
*(*b*) J. Roddy & Sons.

BRAINTREE.—Houses for the U.D.C. :—

Hatfield Peverel—12, *Sayer	£4,560
Terling—8, *Smith & Sons	3,008
Pattiswick—4, *Birkin	1,534
Rivenhall End—12, *Sayer (completed in six months).	4,470
White Notley—4, *Collins	1,500
Panfield—4, *Tanner	1,538

BRAMLEY.—Shops and garages for Messrs. F. Mitchell & Sons.
*Wood Bros. (Leeds), Ltd.

BRAMLEY.—12 houses at Lincroft estate, Swinnow-lane.
*J. W. Dufton & Sons.

CAMBORNE.—50 houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. S. Haslett, architect and surveyor :—
*F. Mitchell & Sons, Camborne £20,000

CARHARRACK.—Bungalow for Mr. G. Gillard, The Old Post Office, Carharrack, Truro. Mr. L. Winn, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Truro :—
*J. T. Collins, Perranwell.

CATERHAM.—Sanitary alterations, cleaning and painting, etc., at the Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B.

J. B. Edwards & Co., Whyteleafe	£11,378	14	6
Burnard & Pickett, Ltd., Wallingford	11,158	0	0
Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale	10,750	0	0
J. Crewdson, Horley	10,750	0	0
E. Proctor & Sons, London	10,600	0	0
F. Kinnaird & Co., London	10,510	0	0
J. Hocking & Co.	10,199	0	0
‡L. Kazak	9,600	0	0

CHAPELTOWN.—18 houses at Stainbeck-road.
*Mark Bristow & Son.

CHELTENHAM.—For 61 non-parlour, 3 bedrooms, and 20 non-parlour, two bedroom houseson land adjoining Hanover-street, for the T.C. Mr. T. Malvern, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 21, Winchcombe-street.

J. H. Monks, Newport	£40,767	10	0
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester	36,890	0	0
E. Miles & Son, Coleford	36,731	17	0
W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., Gloucester	35,564	0	0
Morgan Bros., Ltd., Birmingham	35,547	7	6
A. C. Billings & Sons, Ltd., Cheltenham	35,290	0	0
W. Drew, Cheltenham	34,310	0	0
The Building and Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon	34,159	0	0
Clarke & Tickner, Barry	33,200	0	0
Thornton Hall & Co., Bristol	33,060	0	0
E. Walters & Son, Bristol	32,950	0	0
*Reynolds, Harries & Co., Cardiff	31,900	0	0

CHESTER.—Extensions to the Administration Block at the Isolation Hospital for the City Council. City Surveyor.
*T. G. Huxley & Co. Chester £3,518

CHORLEY.—Alterations to the White Bear Hotel for the proprietors. Messrs. Buckley and Catterall, architects.
*L. Fairclough, Ltd., Adlington.

CHURCH.—For club house in Market-street, for the Conservative Association. Messrs Pollard & Pollard, architects, Accrington.
*D. Grimshaw, Accrington.

COLNE.—Church at the junction of Cragg-street and Spring-lane, for the National Spiritualist Church.
*Colne & District Co-operative Society, Ltd., £1,200.

DARENTH.—Repairs and renewals to floor of the ecreation hall, at the Training Colony, for the M.A.F.

C. H. Boyd & Son, London	£572
‡E. Proctor & Sons, London	500

DENBIGH.—10 dwellings on the Myddelton-avenue site, for the T.C. Mr. M. E. Morris, sanitary inspector :
*H. Lloyd Jones, Denbigh £4,170

DONCASTER.—Shelter, also public lavatories in Beckett-road, for the T.C. Mr. F. O. Kirby, Borough Engineer, 2, Priory-place. Quantities by the Borough Engineer :—
*G. T. Farrow, Doncaster £918 0 3

DONCASTER.—'Bus stand and lavatories for the T.C.
*Johnson & Moore.

DURHAM.—Primitive Methodist Church at Broom, for the trustees. Mr. T. W. Richardson, architect, Stockton-on-Tees.
*G. Lazenby & Sons, Ferryhill.

EAST HORSLEY.—Detached residence on the Norrels Lodge estate, for Mr. J. Lamb. Mr. R. Lano Pearce, architect, 25, Bedford-row, W.C.1. :—
*Callow & Wright, Ltd. £3,000

EDMONTON.—Casual Wards for the B.G.
*A. Monk, Edmonton £17,200

GLASLYN.—Reservoir and provision and laying of about 4,460 yds. of 4 in., 3 in., 2½ in. and 2 in. cast-iron mains, together with the necessary sluice valves, hydrants, &c., for the R.D.C. Messrs. Berrington & Son, engineers, Prudential Chambers, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton:—

W. H. Rogers, Willenhall	£10,458	7	5
Geo. N. Farley, Pontardulais	10,453	13	6
Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick	8,072	14	6
H. Sherwin Gill, Chesterfield	7,474	8	10
Arthur Seaton, Pontypridd	7,028	14	6
Wyatt Brothers, Whitchurch, Salop	6,607	1	3
Thomas Bugbird & Son, Scarborough	6,500	0	0
S. F. Hopley, Prestatyn	5,900	0	0
H. Middleton, Liss	5,679	16	0
G. & J. P. Gregory, Carnarvon	5,679	5	9
Whitley Bros., Wrexham	5,142	13	4
Evan Davies & Son, Trawsfynydd	4,770	18	2
*F. E. Jones, Portmadoc			

GRIMSBY.—Repairs to long shelter at the Grant Thorold-park, for the C.B. :—
*J. Borrill, Grimsby £124

GRIMSBY.—Extensions to the tennis pavilion at the Barrett Recreation ground, for the C.B. :—
*H. & C. Thompson, Grimsby £316

HALLAND, Sussex.—Private residence. Mr. F. D. Baker, architect :—
*The Ringmer Building Works.

HANWORTH.—Four houses, for the Staines R.D.C.

W. Gray, Heston (per house)	£536
Chas. Banks, Feltham	2,088
S. Skee, Woking	1,998
W. T. Hill, Feltham	1,985
W. J. Drinkwater & Son, Feltham	1,832
*Feltham Hill Road Building Construction Co.	1,827

HOLBEACH.—Structural alterations at the Chequers Hotel. Mr. F. B. Ward, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 8, Southbrink, Wisbech. Quantities by the architect :—

J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich	£1,481	0	0
J. Guttridge & Sons, Peterborough	1,387	0	0
*Langley & Son, Ltd., Boston	1,146	16	0

HOLL.—Filters at the reservoir, and for providing and laying the cast-iron pipes in connection, for the Kirkcaldy and Dysart Water Works. Messrs. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, civil engineers, 72A, George-street, Edinburgh :—
*J. Ritchie, Dunfermline £17,565 4 1

HOLYHEAD.—Improvements to engineering services for the Institution at Valley, for the B.G. Mr. H. Kilshaw, engineer, Waterloo, Liverpool :—

Ashwell & Nesbitt, Manchester	£3,864
Newton Chambers & Co., Manchester	3,324
Killick & Cochran, Liverpool	3,255
William Griffiths Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., Liverpool	3,217
John King, Ltd., Liverpool	3 209
G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Manchester	3,081
*The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Liverpool	3,065

KIRKCALDY.—Painter's work at the electric generating station in Victoria-road, for the T.C. Burgh Surveyor, 10, Tolbooth-street. Quantities by the Burgh Surveyor:—
*J. C. Rolland, Buckhaven £456 18 4

KIRKCALDY.—Additions and alterations to Administration block at Free Hospital, for the T.C. Burgh Surveyor, 10, Tolbooth-street.

Excavator, mason and Bricklayer—

*D. Wilkie	£633	17	8

Carpenter and joiner work—

*H. Carmichael	491	15	10

Plumber work—

*J. Blyth	155	16	6

Slater work—

*W. Currie	110	5	10

Plaster and cement—

*D. Wright and Sons	169	13	7

(All of Kirkcaldy.

LIVERPOOL.—School chapel for the parishioner of St. Cuthbert's Stanley. Mr. A. Gilbertson, architect, Tithebarn-street.
*John Williams & Sons (Liverpool), Ltd

LIVERPOOL.—Additions to buildings at New Hall-lane Council school, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, land steward and surveyor. Quantities by Mr. E. L. Hoose, 10, Dale-street :—
*Rimmer Bros., Liverpool.

LONG EATON.—38 houses in College-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Raven, surveyor. Quantities by the surveyor :—

*E. E. Stevens, Long Eaton (20 houses)	£9,410
*J. E. Jervis Ltd., Long Eaton, (18 houses)	8,830

LONDON.—External repairs and decorative work at the Paddington Recreation-ground Pavilion, for the Paddington B.C.
*W. Gibbin & Son £168

LONDON.—Tuberculosis dispensary, for the Dept ford B.C. Mr. H. Morley Lawson, Borough Surveyor

H. L. Holloway & Son	£6,070
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	5,960
G. B. Farrar & Co.	5,775
Wm. Mills & Sons, Ltd.	5,489
T. D. Leng	5,324
*Burnand & Pickett, Ltd.	4,975

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, North Western Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

H. Thornton & Co.	£2,545	0	0
J. W. Buckingham & Sons	2,300	0	0
A. C. Mackinlay	1,983	5	0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	1,772	0	0
Stevens & Sons, Ltd.	1,689	0	0
E. Proctor & Sons	1,520	0	0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	1,517	0	0
L. Kazak	1 510	0	0
‡J. Hocking & Co.	1,371	0	0

LONDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the Eastern Hospital, for the M.A.B.

A. C. Mackinlay	£3,946
R. G. J. Wollaston, Upminster	3,360
R. Woollaston & Co.	3,040
F. Frith, Shipley	2,867
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	2,642
W. Harris, Ltd.	2,393
E. Proctor & Sons	2,250
J. Hocking & Co.	2,127
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	2,127
‡L. Kazak	2,044

(All of London).

LONDON.—Painting and repairs at the South rf, for the M.A.B.

Burnand & Pickett, Ltd	£499
L. Kazak	490
E. Proctor & Sons	485

(All of London).

NDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the wich Casual Ward, for the M.A.B.

Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	£197 0
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London	180 0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	153 0
Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., Woolwich	149 0
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	145 0
W. Harris, Ltd., Woolwich	138 0
D. C. Bowyer, Belvedere	111 8

NDON.—Internal cleaning and painting, at the tain Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B.

W. F. Goodchild, London	£1,487 0
B. Sparks & Co., London	1,102 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., London	911 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	792 0
F. Firth, Shipley	790 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	790 0
A. Black & Son, London	770 0
J. Crewdson, Horley	760 0
J. Hocking & Co., London	733 0
F. C. Inge, Swindon	655 0
E. Proctor & Sons, London	645 0
W. Harris, Ltd., London	623 0
A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	571 10

NDON.—Cleaning and painting, at the Brook ital, for the M.A.B.

Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	£2,700 0 0
Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., London	2,310 0 0
M. Greenwood & Son Ltd., London	2,199 0 0
Edward's Construction Co., Ltd., London	2,093 0 0
E. Proctor & Sons, London	1,998 0 0
A. Black & Son, London	1,920 0 0
T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	1,869 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	1,772 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd., London	1,748 0 0
D. C. Bowyer, Belvedere	1,739 11 6
F. Firth, Shipley	1,724 0 0
P. Miller & Son, Dartford	1,718 0 0

NDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the beth Casual Ward, for the M.A.B.

J. Crewdson, Horley	£576 0
F. Firth, Shipley	527 0
W. Harris, Ltd., London	509 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., London	505 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	499 0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London	498 10
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London	482 0
Douglass, Halse & Co., Ltd., London	470 0
E. Proctor & Sons, London	467 0
J. Hocking & Co., London	459 0
A. Sutcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Bradford	452 8
White & Johnson, London	450 0

NDON.—Cleaning, painting and repairs, at the lington Casual Ward, for the M.A.B.

A. C. Mackinlay	£348 15 0
White & Johnson	340 0 0
J. W. Buckingham & Sons	295 0 0
H. Thornton & Co.	290 15 0
F. C. Inge, Swindon	257 0 0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd.	249 15 5
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	202 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd.	200 0 0
J. Hocking & Co.	199 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	194 0 0

(All of London).

NDON.—Cleaning and painting Sheffield-street ital, for the M.A.B.

Whitbys, Ltd.	£356 12
J. Hocking & Co.	272 0
H. Bragg & Sons, Ltd.	267 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd.	248 0
J. Darch, Ltd.	238 10

(All of London).

UBBESTHORPE.—Senior Council school on the x-estate, with accommodation for 1,040 children, the Leicestershire E.C. Mr. E. G. Fowler, itect :—

Hardington, Elliott & Co., Leicester	£43,775 0 0
Wm. Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough	41,717 0 0
W. Haddon & Son, Leicester	40,460 0 0
J. Bentley & Co., Ltd., Leicester	40,436 0 0
J. C. Kellett & Son, Leicester	38,900 0 0
Orton & Co., Coalville	38,879 10 0
J. Chapman & Sons, Ltd., Leicester	38,877 0 0
Fred Doggett, Ltd., Leicester	38,789 9 3
Haskard MacGregor, Ltd., Leicester	38,637 0 0
Frederick Elliott, Leicester	38,499 0 0
Chitham & Co., Leicester	38,398 0 0
A. E. Robinson, Leicester	38,351 0 0
A. Russell, Hinckley	38,289 0 0
F. J. Bradford, Leicester	38,273 0 0
Peter Rourke, Lutterworth	38,271 0 0
W. Potter, Narborough	37,350 0 0

ACCLESFIELD.—14 houses at Jack-lane, Wood-, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. Clayton, architect, stock-

Ogdens (Builders), Ltd., Stockport £4,990

MANSFIELD.—Conversion of the present stock-room into a lavatory and the provision of an additional stockroom, at the King Edward Infant's school for the T.C. :—

*A. Mason £132 10 0

MANSFIELD.—113 houses on the Ravensdale housing estate, for the T.C. :—

*R. Moore, Stockwell Gate.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—36 houses, for the U.D.C. :—

*G. Jarman & Sons £12,320

MATLOCK.—Church at Litten, for the parochial authorities. Mr. W. H. R. Blackling, architect, Lady Mead, Guildford.

*J. W. Wildgoose & Sons, Matlock.

MEASHAM.—Reservoir at Measham, for Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D.C. Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, engineers, Nottingham.

*The Bridge & Engineering Co., Banbury £4,402

MENSTON.—Painting outside of several buildings at the Mental Hospital, for the West Riding C.C.; Mr. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, Wakefield :—

*W. H. Sykes, Batley £384

NANTWICH.—24 houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. C. Atkinson, clerk :—

*G. W. Platt, Crewe (14 houses)	£6,545 0 0
*G. Brookes, Tarporley (four houses)	1,954 13 10
*James Farnell, Whitchurch (six houses)	2,467 0 0

NEWARK.—Chapel and extensions to Kelham Hall Society of the Sacred Mission. Messrs. Curry & Thompson, architects, Market-place, Derby.

*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughboro'.

NEWCASTLE.—10 shops and houses on the Walker estate, for the Corporation. Mr. Roberts, architect, 34, Cloth Market.

*Gustaves & Bailey, Ltd., Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE.—Warehouse at the junction of Melbourne-street and Pandon Banks, for Messrs. Fordie & Co. Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick, architects, Pilgrim-street.

*W. Hall, Gateshead.

NORTHFLEET.—52, houses for the U.D.C.

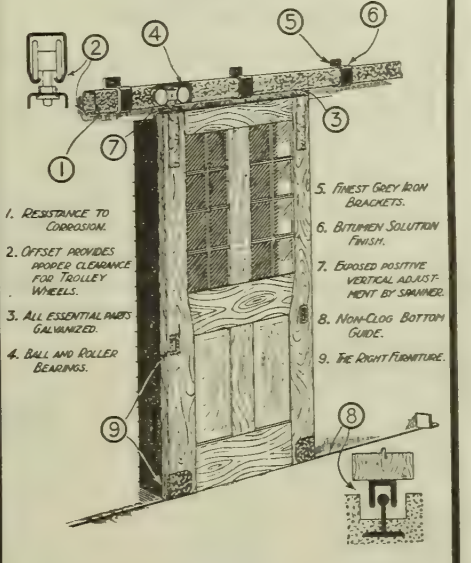
J. W. Ellingham, Dartford	£26,671
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Gravesend	33,393
J. Franklin, Erith	35,490
‡A. E. Blackwell, Erith	23,804
or £22,906 (if allowed an extension of time.)	
H. Hotter, Northfleet	32,445

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NORTHWICH.—204 houses and 29 bungalows, on the Hartford Hill estate and Golf Links site, for Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co., Ltd.

114 houses—
*J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton.
16 houses and 29 bungalows—
*F. Whitehead, Northwich.
50 houses—
*W. E. Noden, Winsford.
24 houses—
*F. Whitehead, Northwich.

NORWICH.—Secondary school at Catton, for the T.C. Mr. C. J. Brown, engineer and surveyor, Cathedral Offices, Norwich. Quantities by the architect :—

J. Anderson & Son	£49,091
J. H. Blyth & Son	48,500
R. G. Carter	47,657
F. R. Hipperson	46,578
J. H. Yelf	43,762
W. J. Hannans	43,700
J. Youngs & Sons, Ltd.	42,794
*H. C. Greengrass	42,296

(All of Norwich.)

NORWICH.—New workshops, etc., for The Norwich Glass Co., Ltd., Wensum-street. Mr. J. Owen Bond, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 26, Tombland, Norwich:—

T. Gill & Son, Norwich	£3,037
R. G. Carter, Drayton	2,830
T. H. Yelf, Norwich	2,692
W. S. Lusher, Norwich	2,628
Scarles Bros., Norwich	2,593
*J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich	2,581

PORTSMOUTH.—Rebuilding of 220-222, Fratton-road in connection with City-road widening scheme, for Mr. J. Littlefield. Mr. A. E. Tutte, architect and surveyor, 42, Commercial-road, Portsmouth :—

*Lay & Co., Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH.—Residence, Kirby-road, for Mr. W. Avens. Mr. S. E. White, F.I.A.A., architect and surveyor, 73, Waverley-road, Southsea. Quantities by the Architects.

Jno. Croad, Portsea	£1,914 0 0
Builders Guild, Ltd., Portsmouth	1,741 3 8
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	1,688 0 0
F. J. Privett, Southsea	1,625 0 0
H. E. Pitt, Portsmouth	1,625 0 0
Howe & Bishop, Southsea	1,586 0 0
A. E. Mansbridge, Portsmouth	1,565 0 0
*Tanner Bros., Southsea	1,522 0 0

PUDSEY.—Installation of electric lighting at the Richardshaw-lane Council school and Master's house, for the T.C.

*Higginbotham & Sons.

REDRUTH.—Lecture hall and additions to West Cornwall Miners and Women's Hospital. Mr. L. Winn, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro :—

W. T. Hart & Sons, Redruth.

ROTHERHAM.—Reconstruction of Chantry Bridge; for the C.B. Dep. £5. Mr. Vincent Turner, Borough Engineer. Quantities by Mr. Henry Vale, Wolverhampton :—

*Yorkshire Hennibique Contracting Co., Ltd. £58,600

ROTHERHAM.—For (*a*) two percolating filters, 36 ft. 6 in. diam., sludge drying beds, engine house and pump well, and alterations to existing works, and (*b*) conversions of 36 privies into water closets and 46 new water closets, at Harley, for the R.D.C. Mr. C. O. Rawstron, engineer and surveyor.

(*a*)

C. Unwin, Sheffield	£3,238 0 2
Melling Bros., Ltd., Sheffield	3,066 14 9
J. W. Halladay, Worksop	2,997 6 11
Squires & Sons, Selby	2,779 19 4
H. Beeden, Thrybergh	2,715 7 10
Trehearne, Rotherham	2,709 5 10
Swift Bros. & Haslam, Doncaster	2,537 0 0
Engineers' estimate	2,491 0 0
*Mollekin & Sons, Ltd., Maltby	2,466 0 0
H. Andrews, Sheffield	2,278 9 0

(*b*)

Plant, Sheffield	£2,749 2 4
Melling Brothers, Sheffield	2,089 9 8
Squires & Sons, Selby	1 913 15 10
Exley, Sheffield	1,832 6 4
Demaine, Catcliffe	1,793 5 10
H. Beeden, Thrybergh	1,731 10 10
W. H. Trehearne, Ltd., Rotherham	1,680 10 2
Blair, Rotherham	1,630 18 3
Engineer's estimate	1,601 8 8
Richardson, Rotherham	1,599 4 6
C. Boyd, Rotherham	1,575 2 8
Mollekin & Sons, Maltby	1,565 18 2
C. Unwin, Ecclesfield	1,564 10 8
Jacques, Rawmarsh	1,561 4 3
Mason & Quinch, Sheffield	1,556 7 6
Grant, Chapeltown	1,544 16 6
*Baldwin & Co., Rotherham	1,456 13 5
Hoyland, Hoyland	1,332 9 6

SHUTES.—6 houses for the Ottery St. Mary U.D.C.

*Luxton & Son (3 houses)	£1,565
*Paddon & Luxton (3 houses	£1,550

ST. GERMANS.—Chapel and Sunday school at Bethany, St. Germans, for the Wesleyan Reform Union. Mr. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, Midland Bank-chambers, Liskeard:—

Brock & Kressinger, Liskeard	£1,900
Runnalls & Sons, Liskeard	1,875
*J. E. Hambly & Sons, West Looe	1,400

SMETHWICK.—64 houses in Alexander-road, for the C.B.

*G. Stubbings, Birmingham..... £408 each

SOUTHWELL.—Sewerage and sewage disposal for the parish of Bilsthorpe, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Sands & Walker, engineers, Milton Chambers, Nottingham.

Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough	£35,000	0	0
Sir Wm. Prescott & Sons, London	30,904	0	0
S. & G. Graham, Huddersfield	28,909	0	0
C. V. Buchan & Co., Brighton	27,333	0	0
Fletcher & Co., Mansfield	26,685	4	11
H. H. Barry, Radcliffe-on-Trent	26,000	0	0
F. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester	25,200	0	0
A. H. Price & Co., Nottingham	24,994	19	11
E. Somerfield & Sons, West Bridgford	24,916	6	2
Ward & Tetley, Bradford	23,990	0	0
Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, Birmingham	23,925	0	0
A. Eastwood & Sons, Warsop	23,500	0	0
C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton	22,815	5	0
Lane Bros., Mansfield	22,687	17	0
Provincial Construction Co., *Kiveton Park	22,300	0	0

STORRINGTON.—Rebuilding of the local branch of Lloyds Bank. Mr. L. J. Redgrave Cripps, architect, Worthing.

W. Dean & Son, Storrington	£1,902
Snewin & Son, Worthing	1,764
*F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing	1,681

STOWMARKET.—20 houses on the Beech-place site, for the U.D.C. :—

*O. S. Seaman	£9,230

TIPTON.—16 houses in Park-lane, West Tipton, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. N. Woodward, surveyor:—

Farmer Bros., Birmingham	£6,336
T. Webb, Sedgley	6,240
Wm. Jones & Co., Tipton	6,140
—. Greensill, Bilston	6,000
T. Wilde, Bilston	6,000
Richard Smith & Co., Ltd., Walsall	5,648
*A. Edge & Sons, Bilston	5,376

TIVERTON.—For (*a*) 8 parlour and (*b*) 8 non-parlour type houses at Cullompton, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. Ellis, surveyor, 24, St. Peter-street.

Concrete blocks—

Parlour				
*Andrews & Miller, Uffculme, Devon.	(parlour)	£911	0	0
	(non-parlour)	800	0	0
Taylor & Sons, Cullompton	(parlour)	991	3	0
	(non-parlour)	957	16	0
Brick work—				
Andrews & Miller, Uffculme Devon	(parlour)	1,020	0	0
	(non-parlour)	870	0	0
Taylor & Sons, Cullompton	(parlour)	889	14	0
	(non-parlour)	866	3	0

TOTNES.—Re-roofing (1) new roofs and other work to nine cottages at Coldharbour, Bridgetown, Totnes; (2) re-roofing cottages, stables, etc., at True-street, Berry Pomeroy Totnes, for the Duke of Somerset. Mr. W. F. Tollit, architect, Bridgetown, Totnes :—

(1)			
Harris Bros., Exmouth	£1,135		
T. Brook, Totnes	945		
S. Batten, Paignton	717		
*W. Reeves & Son, Totnes	648		
(2)			
Harris Bros., Exmouth	£884	16	0
T. Brook, Totnes	825	0	0
S. Batten, Paignton	622	0	0
*W. Reeves & Son, Totnes	589	9	0

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH. — Gentlemen's public convenience in South-road, Waterloo, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. R. Fothergill, engineer and surveyor. Quantities by the engineer:—

Saml. Power & Son	£805	10	0
Tippin Bros.	802	0	0
Alexr. Taylor & Sons	766	10	0
Rd. Costain & Sons, Ltd.	765	0	0
Hollinghurst & Power	760	0	0
James Taylor & Sons	737	10	0
W. A. Gale	724	0	0
O. E. Roberts	716	0	0
*Parker Bros.	709	9	6

(All of Liverpool.)

WHELLEY.—Church. Messrs. Austin & Paley, architects, Castle-park, Lancaster :—

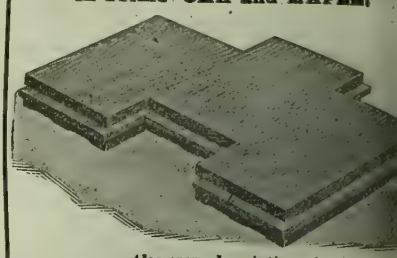
*Webster & Winstanley, Wigan.



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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXII.—No. 4397. MAY 13, 1927.

BUILDINGS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

NOTABLE instances of rebuilding in devastated regions of France, to consider only a few examples such as are represented by the great new church at Bethune and its "Grand Place," reveal much that is instructive to the beholder, without further multiplying nces. We see in these examples a change both of outlook emper. The old quiet, more reserved ways are gone, and t building is marked by the haste for results. There is thing aggressive and declamatory in its ambitions, anxious ll attention to itself.

very noticeable thing about the building of the new church nich we refer, is the want of connection between the grades orkers. There is a lack of co-ordination which prevents close relationship, and it is as though the architect had ed out his instructions in watertight compartments, ating the different needs. We see him careful over his work, and the laying of his stone, while wholly indifferent e need of an even greater care in the higher grades of workhip. And this is no conscious neglect on his part, but the l outcome of the influences affecting architecture. When nes to window design and traceries, to carved screen work, as that surrounding the choir, this want of any united th between the parts, discloses itself more and more. So letely has the freedom of craftsmanship been supplanted echanical and industrial values in this building, that we hem applied here in all those directions which once gave and significance to mediæval labour, with the result that, ted of all thought or feeling, it is of a stock pattern and of eeblest execution.

w far they react on each other may not be easy to define, he methods of mass production when applied to architecseem to control it within its own limits. Held by these s, the factor that dominates is time! And a governing n for the state of things, of which this great church is an ple, is that it has been completed far too quickly. We get pretence of completion because real completion in such mstances is impossible. It is a case—though no doubt nsciously—of the industrial aim dominating the architec. Architecture is in bad company, and has become sed within this lower environment. This is not to say the building is without qualities. The great tower has a ive and graceful dignity, and we could wish that the rved blocks of stone for the decoration of the western ls, impressive in their baldness as they remain to-day, l be left until such changes of outlook have given us back hought and feeling that can alone justify their completion. we shall not remain at this present level, expressing only meral needs, which return to us so little of ourselves, but recapture the thought and feeling which, translated into rials, will give them new significance.

t was curious to notice in the work of the masons employed survival of the old sound methods of craftsmanship in the ng on the stonework in the interior, which was all being uted *in situ*, the old, good practice still lingering long the life has passed out of it; the actual quality of the being such that it is a matter of sheer indifference where done, and it were better not done at all.

We have to be careful, however, of forming general conclu from particular examples; yet it would be fair to say that conflicting issues, of the relationship of the methods of strialism to architecture and the arts, is an almost para nt consideration to-day. Survivals of ecclesiastical tradi drag themselves through this church, meaningless altogether, the design of the windows and elsewhere. Here the mind e architect, directed horizontally, flounders into curves as we see in these windows, as though, thinking in steel and iron, his mind was divided between the mediæval and the mechanical. This conflict results in windows which, in design and proportion, are really frightful. Square-headed they had challenged criticism far less than in this chaotic metamorphosis.

The "Grand Place" of Bethune in its rebuilding also presents this confusion and caricature resulting from the *mésalliance* between the past of building and modern influences. There is something aggressive about most of the architecture of the Grand Place, anxious to call attention to itself, as though it were a sort of advertisement. The modernism of the new "Place" divides itself between survivals of tradition expressed in sheer caricature, and the sort of thing we associate with the more flamboyant features of the exhibition of the "Arts Decoratif" in Paris, 1925. And yet it is all well intended, and it would be ungracious not to recognise the public spirit and desire to make good the losses of the war, or the real effort that has gone to it all.

When we look deeper for the causes of this more restless, ephemeral modern spirit, it appears as the haste for results, the want of composure and reflection on the true values of life reacting on production. Time is far from being the only element which we misuse, but is none the less one very important, and our haste for results to-day lacks the confidence and appreciation of the larger issues of life concerned with building, which would lead us to care more for them. Yet we must feel sympathy in understanding the difficulties and for the instability and unrest which is so largely the cause. But the reasons which make us the servants of this haste are mostly imaginary. We do not respect time, though we have all the time there is, and we do not save time but squander it, when from this haste we do our work badly.

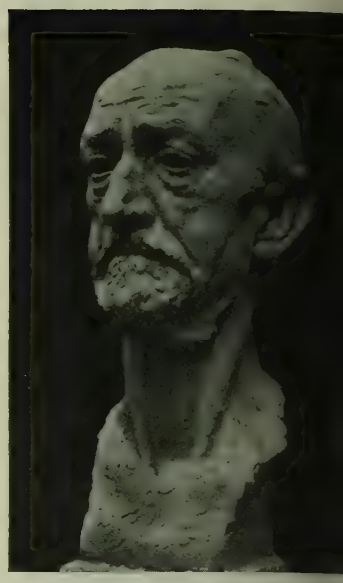
Some observation of building in districts of Belgium leaves a more favourable impression. Though apparent enough, the modernism is not so aggressive. There is more restraint, even without any recapture of the old spirit. The same lack of freedom for craftsmanship in building is seen, owing to its government industrially, without contact between the different workers. But those who look for technical explanations will be at a loss to discover the true reasons, which lie much more in the government and direction of life itself, anchored to no haven of permanent beliefs. There are to be seen in Belgium examples of factory building in which more co-ordination of aim within its limited scope is to be found. And it is better, that it carries within it no survivals, the construction being governed by the purpose and admitting of no departure from it. For this reason it is far more vital than new ecclesiastical building, which, except where it partakes of frankly industrial character, as in one or two new concrete churches, is neither one thing nor the other, and therefore without the force of reality to guide it. We build our beliefs, and an industrial age in building itself is on the way to better things. Nor shall we remain at this level of production. If we are asked in what direction to look for this re-kindling of thought and feeling, it is in better leadership.

For there is advantage in the utilitarian outlook of industrialism, that it does possess a reality, however inimical to the best things. We deceive ourselves in thinking to retain the past of architecture. It is over and has to be born again. Its further development will emerge more as the transition from industrialism to a better ordering of life—of which there are signs already—than in any attachments to the dead past. In this sense a new epoch opens in which there is much to hope for, much that is now being born. And such changes may come quickly, for, as has been truly said, if we look for our credentials we shall find them on the road.

NOTES

So Early in the Morning. We take the following interesting statement from a daily paper and we give publicity to it with some hesitation, finding the facts a severe test of our credulity. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and the action of the Liverpool Cenotaph Committee is almost incredible, following as it does the reasonable request that the model that was to be erected in front of St. George's Hall for the guidance of the architect should be left for a month or two in order that the public might have an opportunity of forming a judgment on the questions at issue. "To enable the committee," we are told, "charged with the construction of the Liverpool Cenotaph to see how it will appear against the fine portico of Corinthian columns, 60 ft. high, of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, a model of the cenotaph was secretly constructed early yesterday (Sunday) morning. Lorries bearing parts of the model arrived at St. George's Plateau about 3 a.m., and it was erected in about two hours. At 5 a.m., when the sun had risen, giving a clear light over the building, Mr. Lionel Budden, the architect, accompanied by Professor Reilly, of Liverpool University; Sir Archibald Salvidge, chairman of the Cenotaph Committee; and members of the committee arrived and inspected the model cenotaph, taking care to see its effect on the front of St. George's Hall in view of the opposition of some architects and others, who have argued that this is not a suitable site. When the inspection was over the workmen quickly put the model back in the lorries, and it was taken away before many people were about."

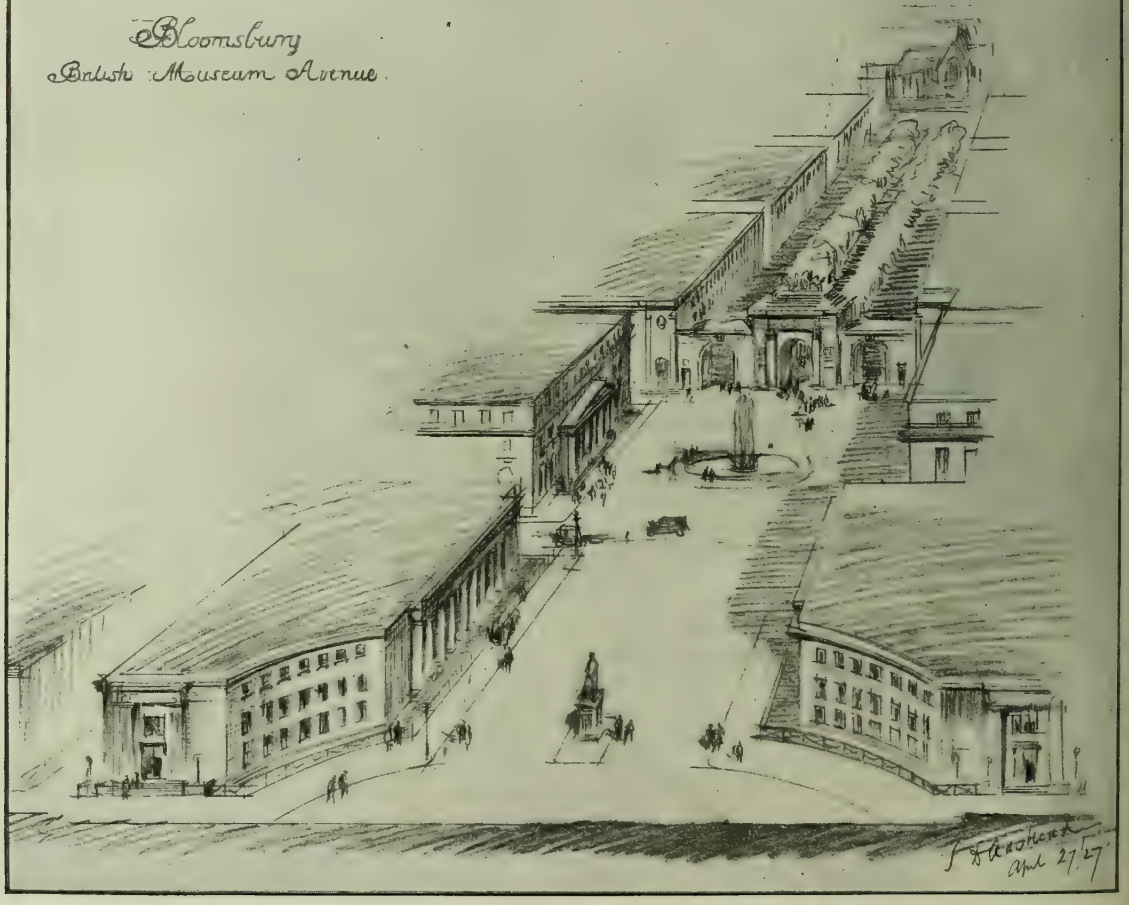
The Cenotaph Committee and Public Opinion. Many appropriate comments will no doubt be made on the action of the Cenotaph Committee, and we shall be surprised if the apparent indifference of the Committee to public opinion will help them in the long run. The general public are notoriously apathetic on many questions which should have a deep interest for them, but though they are unfortunately far too frequently indifferent to the appeals which are made for the preservation of beautiful objects in their midst, they have a shrewd sense in deciding on the merits of a case when the facts are put to them with impartiality on the one hand and are withheld on the other, and we shall not be surprised if this matutinal adventure of the Cenotaph Committee and the hurried removal of all signs of their work is not interpreted as a very real fear of public opinion which they are attem to ignore. In this connection it m of interest to add that a Liverpool understands that as a result of the study given to the model from all a "the plans will be amended, probab



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Head of an Old Man.

M. F. Doyle-Jones, A.R.B.S., Sculp



British Museum Avenue: A Suggested Bloomsbury Improvement.

By Professor S. D. Adshead. (*See page* 764).



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.
"The Young Levite."
Mr. F. Doyle-Jones, A.R.B.S., Sculptor.

considerable extent." But if the public rectly or indirectly pay for this model ould they not have had an opportunity inspecting it—even so early in the rning?

New Housing Construction. We must accept the findings of a careful inquiry by an expert correspondent of the *Times* on the new methods of housing as a definite bute to the value of steel buildings. e inquiry has been conducted under ree heads—(1) Buildings of Steel, Other Metal Buildings, (3) Concrete ildings. In face of the elicited facts the position to the steel cottage is to some tent met. The summary of their adntages includes perfect dryness from the st, warmth in winter and coolness in mmer, economy of time in production d moderation in cost. As to the Weir uses the result of the *Times* inquiry is quoted. "The Weir houses have more an fulfilled expectations. The occuants are delighted with them, the authoies who ordered them are satisfied, and e men engaged in building them, who re otherwise unemployed, are well ntent with the conditions of work. ith thousands of working-class families Glasgow and elsewhere crying for cent homes a heavy responsibility rests those who stand in the way of supply- their needs." With regard to iron uses the inquiry results in very favourle consideration. The same may be d in effect as to the various forms of ncrete houses. That the writer has ly had a partial knowledge of all the w types of houses being designed and cted, was perhaps only to be expected, t the result of this careful inquiry does ow clearly enough that some valuable terprise has been expended and deands most careful consideration. We ust not confound the merely economic lue of materials and construction with e details of plan, design and fitments, improved quality in these matters ould be common to all methods. ither can we ignore the fact that most of the methods of working with standard sizes is more or less a difficulty in getting the best results in quality and nice architectural proportions and individuality.

Education by Film. A correspondent of the *Observer* describes some of the views of Mr. W. O. Brigstocke, of Liverpool University, on this subject. He suggests that the film might be made a powerful instrument for teaching in a palatable and easily understood way. The versatile Felix might, it is proposed, be made the medium for instruction in mathematics and architecture. By letting him fall freely from a height, it could be made clear how, by ironing out a gravitational field in one place you only intensify it elsewhere. The teacher-artist could, Mr. Brigstocke believes, utilise the same creature to illustrate building construction; he would be shown as an arch, thrusting with his paws, or giving way at the hips. The modern tendency to combine instruction with a modicum of amusement must be all to the good, for it holds the attention where the older dry-as-dust method failed. We hope that something may come of Mr. Brigstocke's original ideas, more especially in regard to architectural teaching.

Canberra. The opening of a brand new capital to a great country can hardly fail to awaken the imagination, and especially the imagination of the architect, to whom such opportunities come but seldom. It may be doubted whether it is humanly possible to produce in a new city any trace of that atmosphere of humanity that seems to be in the air of an old town. For many years a new city must retain something of the exhibition feeling where the spirit of past association can find no place. But what is lost in tradition can be more than compensated in harmony, beauty, convenience, and health, and Canberra should become one of the most interesting of the world's cities to visit.

A Suffolk Font Cover. We reproduce on page 763 a photograph of the font cover at St. Mary's Church, Hadleigh, in Suffolk. The font itself is the work of the 14th century, restored, alas! because the fanatics in the 17th century broke away the figure sculpture. The cover is a memorial to John Overall, who was born in Hadleigh of poor parents, won a scholarship at Wolsey's School in Ipswich, and another at Cambridge, became Dean of St. Pauls, London, Bishop of Litchfield, and was translated to Norwich. He was one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I, and the author, or compiler, of the Sacramental part of the Church Catechism.

A Tribute of Sympathy. Our readers will, we are sure, be associated with us in an expression of sincere sympathy with Mr. G. Topham Forrest, Superintending Architect to the L.C.C., in the loss of his wife, whose pleasing personality was known to many of us.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.
"The Thrall."
Mr. Hermon Cawthra, Sculptor.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Gateshead Town Council has accepted the resignation of Mr. N. P. Pattinson, Borough Surveyor, who retires at the end of July. He began his business career with Armour and Paynter, engineers and surveyors, who had offices in West Street, Gateshead, and in 1890 joined the Gateshead Corporation as deputy to the late Mr. Bower, borough surveyor, succeeding the latter gentleman in 1904.

Obituary.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. G. H. Fellowes Prynne, F.R.I.B.A. We shall publish an obituary notice in our next issue.

The Foundling Hospital.

The announcement is made by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, of Hanover-square, that they have been instructed by the owners of the Foundling Estate to dispose of the site of the Foundling Hospital with the buildings, comprising about nine acres of freehold land. While there are no restrictions laid down as to the future of this important Central London property, it is to be expected that the vendors will take care that no scheme goes forward which will detract from the value of the surrounding 47 acres, which they also hold.

The Bridges Delay.

At the County Hall, Mr. W. Ray, the leader of the Municipal Reform Party on the Council, and Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the Improvements Committee, have declared that the next move with regard to the Royal Commission's Report on Cross River Traffic is with the Government. "We are," they said, "ready and willing to go on with the reconstruction of Waterloo Bridge in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission directly we know that there is to be a Charing Cross bridge. We are ready to lay before the expert committee to be appointed all the information we have collected. But the Government has not yet appointed its experts, and we are still waiting. The council is in no way responsible for delay."

New Memorial Library, Oscott College, Birmingham.

As a memorial to the late Bishop, Oscott College is erecting a magnificent new library to house the very valuable books which form the Oscott collection. The building is to be erected in sand stock facing bricks, with stone dressings, and will be in Gothic style, in keeping with the existing buildings. The architect responsible for the work is Mr. E. Bower Norris, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Sandy and Norris, and the contractors are Messrs. W. B. and T. F. Archer, of Handsworth, Birmingham. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in about nine months.

Architect's Bequests.

Mr. Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., of Basinghall Avenue, E.C., and Cornwall Mansions, Kensington Court, W., who died on January 10, aged 68, leaving estate of the gross value of £32,606, with net personalty £25,925, left: £25 and £200 a year to his assistant, Daniel Warry; and £25 and £100 a year to his assistant, Percy Thompson. On the death of his wife one-half of the residue as she may appoint and subject thereto as to one moiety to the Royal Institute of British Architects, for a Bursary to enable a student or students who have passed the qualifying examination to visit the United States of America for the study of architecture; and the remaining moiety to Jews' College, to assist in the maintenance of the best students.

Bradford New Infirmary.

Mr. Eric Morley, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., has now prepared plans for the new infirmary which it is proposed to erect in Bradford at the cost of £500,000. In the new infirmary there will be a three-story administration block, four three-story ward blocks, and a theatre block two stories in height. There will be an accident and minor emergency department, a casualty department, massage and X-ray departments, a pathological block, and a mortuary with a small chapel adjoining, an isolation block, boiler house, laundry and workshops. There has been reserved in different parts of the site space for additional buildings, either ward blocks or other hospital accommodation, as well as space for new departments should the necessity arise. A new departure will be the provision in the scheme of a block to provide about seventy beds for private patients. It is proposed to proceed immediately with the building of this block, which will cost approximately £75,000, as it will be entirely self-contained.

COMPETITION NEWS

Houses, Ross.

Architects are invited to submit schemes for the building of forty non-parlour type and ten parlour type houses under the 1924 Housing Act, on sites to be selected. A sum of twenty guineas will be paid to the architect whose scheme is selected. Schemes endorsed "Housing Scheme" are to be submitted on or before noon on Monday, May 30th, to Mr. Ernest R. Davies, Clerk, Council Chambers, Ross.

Merthyr Vale War Memorial Competition.

The following notice has been issued by the R.I.B.A.:—

"The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members are advised to take no part in the competition."

Leith Town Hall and Library.

Forty-one designs have been sent in for this competition. They are at present being adjudicated upon by Sir George Washington Browne, president of the Royal Scottish Academy, the Corporation's assessor.

League of Nations' Headquarters, Geneva.

The International Jury of Architects which, for the past six weeks, has been examining the thousands of designs submitted in the world's competition for the construction of a new headquarters for the Secretariat and Assembly of the League of Nations gave its decision last Thursday week. The Jury declares that though the competition has produced an extraordinary wealth of valuable suggestions and many original designs, the results do not justify the recommendation that any of the designs submitted should be carried out. Many of the competitors did not adhere sufficiently closely to the conditions laid down in the rules, and the work of the Jury was consequently made very difficult. The Jury considers that the fundamental differences in the entrants' conception of the scheme is due to the transitional phase through which architecture is passing.

In the absence of a suitable design the Jury has divided the prize money of 165,000 Swiss francs into nine prizes of 12,000 Swiss francs (£480) and a number of honourable mentions of less monetary value. No British architect has received a prize, though it is understood that some hundreds of designs were received from Great Britain. The nine best designs were submitted by the following:—Carlo Broggi, Giuseppe Vaccaro, and Luigi Franzi (Rome); Nils Einar Eriksson (Stockholm); Camille Lefèvre (Paris); M. Corbusier and P. Jeanneret (Paris); Erick Zuputlitz, Rudolf Klophaus and August Scheck (Hamburg); Georges Labro (Paris); Professor Emil Fahrenkamp and Albert Beneke (Düsseldorf); Julien Flegenheimer (Geneva) and H. P. Henot (Paris); Giuseppe Vago (Rome).

The next step in regard to the new headquarters for the League rests with the General Assembly in September.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

"Enigma."

Mr. Arthur R. White, Sculptor.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *May* 14.

Association of Architects, Surveyors a Technical Assistants.—Visit to Works Piccadilly Circus Tube Station. At work 2.30 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and Coun Engineers.—Yorkshire District Meetir Town Hall, Cleckheaton. 2 p.m.

Monday, *May* 16.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. L. G. Pearson on "Foreign Hospitals at 8 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers Annual Dinner at Piccadilly Hotel. 6 for 7 p.m.

National Housing and Town Planni Council.—Conference at Council Hou Birmingham. 11 a.m.

Tuesday, *May* 17.

University Lectures.—Mr. W. H. McLe on "National, Regional and Town Devel ment Planning." University Colle Gower-street. 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, *May* 18.

Southend-on-Sea and District Society Architects.—Prof. A. E. Richardson "Art and Social Life in the 18th Centur School of Arts and Crafts. 8 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and Cou Engineers.—West Midland District Meeti Council House, Birmingham. 5.30 p.m.

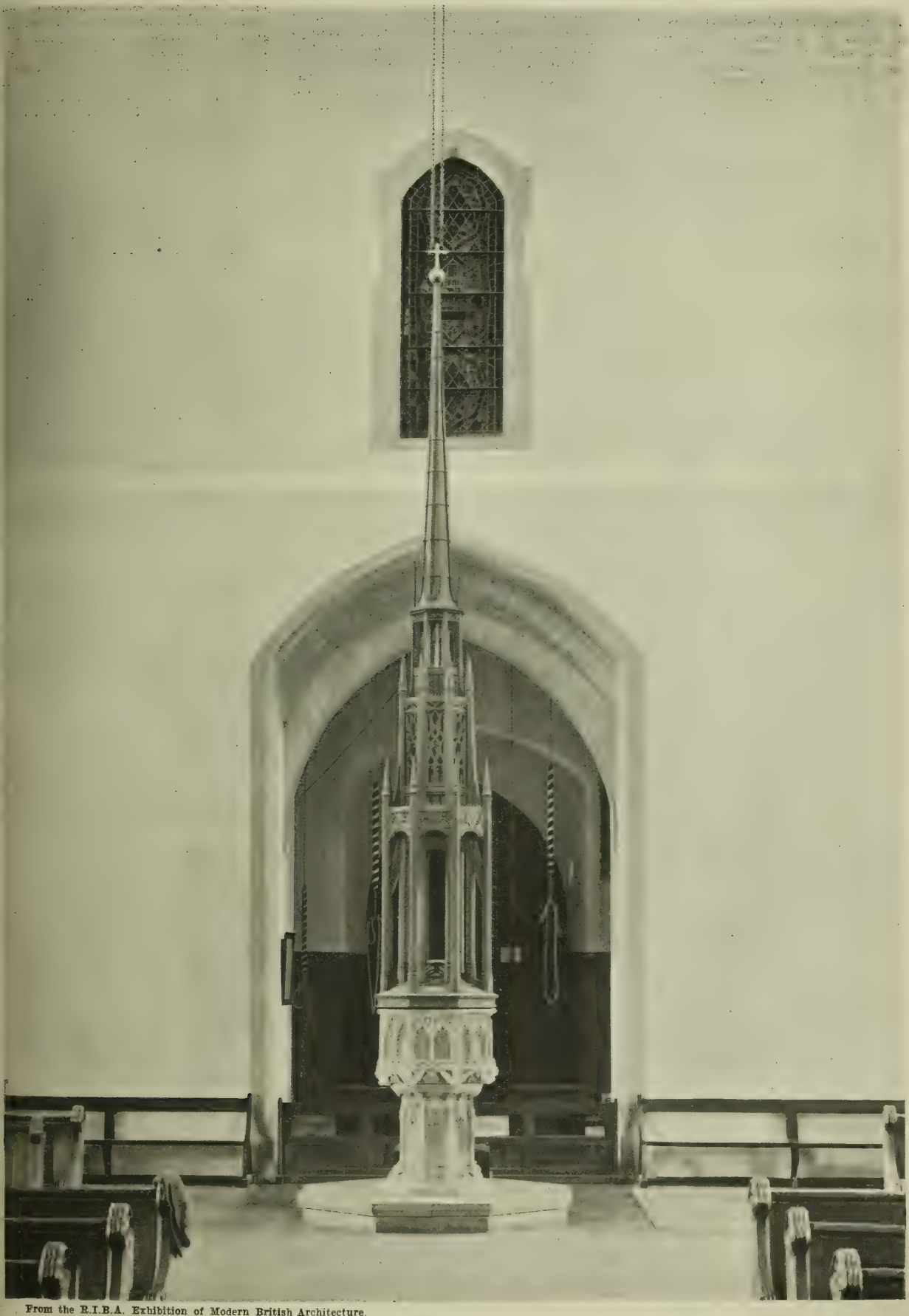
Royal Society of Arts.—Mr. Robert Hyde on "Industrial Welfare in Gr Britain and the United States." Adelp 8 p.m.

Thursday, *May* 19.

National Housing and Town Plann Council.—Conference at University Colle Nottingham. 11 a.m.

Friday and Saturday, *May* 20, 21.

Royal Sanitary Institute.—Bath sional Meeting. Friday: Discussion on "(mation," opened by Mr. H. T. Herri Saturday: Discussion on "Sewage posal," opened by Mr. F. P. Sissons.



From the R.I.B.A. Exhibition of Modern British Architecture.

Font Cover, St. Mary's Church, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Mr. Charles Spooner, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See note on page* 176.)

THE TOWN-PLANNING INSTITUTE

RE-PLANNING BLOOMSBURY

Mr. W. R. Davidge (President) took the chair on April 29 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at an ordinary meeting of the Institute, when Professor S. D. Adshead read a paper on "Re-planning Bloomsbury." Having given an historical sketch of the area, the speaker said that Bloomsbury, like the rest of England, was to-day in the throes of a traffic problem, and its interests were not only affected by changes in the conditions of local traffic, but also increasingly involved in questions of redistribution that affected London as a whole. Considering the problem in its relation to London as a whole, with the map of London before us, perhaps the most striking feature was the rapidly increasing importance of Southampton-row. An older thoroughfare running north and south, and bounding Bloomsbury on the west, was Tottenham Court-road. North and south, the area was roughly bounded by the Euston-road and New Oxford-street, and in this parallelogram they had two buildings of great importance—University College and the British Museum. There were no direct thoroughfares crossing the area from south-west to north-east, nor from south-east to north-west, and traffic passing in these directions threaded its way with numerous right-angle turnings as in the chessboard plan.

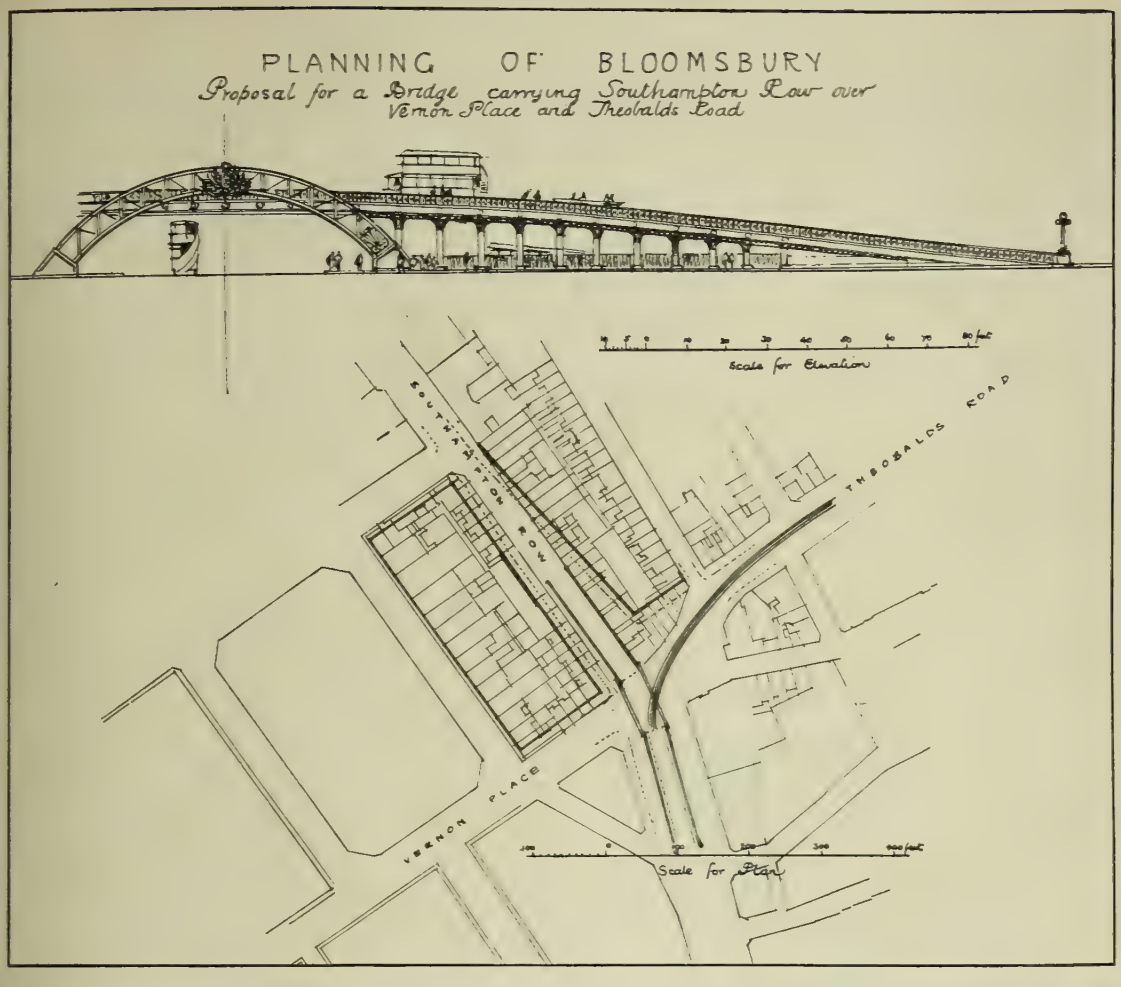
Again, scrutinising the traffic problem, it was safe to say that there was no necessity for the construction of any new north and south artery through the centre of the area, but the same could hardly be said in regard to the construction of a direct route across the centre in an easterly and westerly direction. There was a great flow of traffic from the end of the Edgware-road near Marble Arch along Seymour-street, Wigmore-street, Mortimer-street, and Goodge-street into Tottenham Court-road, and in an easterly direction along Guilford-street, but, perhaps unfortunately, Bloomsbury to-day offered considerable obstruction to the continuance of this east and west traffic route. It could not be crossed at any point without deviating from the direct line, and to break through the area so as to provide a continuous route east and west could only be done to-day at an almost prohibitive cost. This he did not regard as an absolute necessity; most of the traffic which passed along Goodge-street either turned north or south, up or down Tottenham Court-road, eventually reaching the Euston-road or Oxford-street, or else completed its journey in Bloomsbury. It was true that Guilford-street was a useful exodus from Bloomsbury in an easterly direction, but only to the Gray's Inn-road. It was also true that by continuing across the Gray's Inn-road one eventually arrived at the Angel, but this route could never be seriously regarded as an important east and west artery. Of greater importance were possible improvements that could be made in diagonal directions and at knotty points in the one main thoroughfare, Southampton-row and Woburn-place. Perhaps the greatest flow of diagonal traffic occurred between Shaftesbury-avenue and Euston-road about St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations. Traffic passing in this direction usually travelled along Coptic-street, Great Russell-street, Montague-street, Russell-square, Guilford-street, Grenville-street, and Judd-street. There was considerable delay in crossing New Oxford-street, and Coptic-street was extremely narrow, only admitting of two-way traffic at a slow pace, and the route between Russell-square and Grenville-street, after leaving Russell-square, was in anything but a direct line. Thus, a pressing problem was an improvement in this diagonal direction. The other diagonal—from south-east to north-west—was more easily negotiated and more direct. Thus, if in re-planning, consideration was given to improvements in the route—Shaftesbury-avenue to King's Cross—it did not appear to be necessary to consider further the internal traffic problem of Bloomsbury. Of much greater importance were the traffic problems at the four crossings—Kingsway and Holborn; Southampton-row and Hart-street; Upper Woburn-place and Euston-road—and last, but not least, the important crossing of Tottenham Court-road and Charing Cross-road with Oxford-street, the remedial treatment for which was too important to be dealt with there.

Before suggesting solutions for these traffic problems, the speaker referred to the internal planning of the area, and considered it from the point of view of "user." They had, he said, in the Bedford Estate one of the most interestingly planned areas in London. As an early 19th century development, it was a masterpiece of urban residential building, replete with architecturally designed squares and open spaces exemplifying great skill in their design. It contained two great buildings—University College and the British Museum—which at once marked it as the intellectual area of London. From an area of private houses it was rapidly being converted into an area of hotels and boarding-houses. This was essentially its present character, but at the same time the influence of the two great buildings, the British Museum and University College, was, if not more widely certainly more intensively felt. The effect of the British Museum had been to convert the whole of that area between Great Russell-street and Oxford-street into a kind of Latin Quarter—a centre for art shops, book shops, and shops dealing in curios of all kinds. At the same time, extensions of University College were spreading down Gower-street on either side, and between Holborn and Great Russell-street and along Southampton-row the demand for office accommodation had resulted in the erection of new buildings on a vastly increased scale. Everywhere they saw re-building, raised cornice levels, wider streets, and buildings that absorbed areas and back gardens in built-over plots—a kind of improvement which in most cases called for improved site planning and a reconsideration of frontage lines, and this, not altogether to provide improved traffic conditions, but to give a greater amount of light and air, architectural effect, and an increased scale to the new buildings which were everywhere being erected. Thus, in replanning Bloomsbury, or that portion of it which lay in the parallelogram already referred to, the main problem to be dealt with consisted in making adjustments so as to provide suitable sites for buildings on an increased scale, and so as to preserve and increase the architectural dignity of the area, and a plan was urgently needed in order that this might be done consistently, and not piecemeal.

He had already pointed out that it might be an advantage if a through traffic route could be provided, say, from Goodge-street and Guildford-street. The provision of such a through route was, however, so intimately tied up with the plan of London, and so remote from, and indeed antagonistic to, the local interests of Bloomsbury itself, and altogether so difficult that he did not think it would be possible to provide for it except in a town planning scheme that might be contemplated in the very near future. Personally he did not think it was needed at all. He suggested that apart from such local improvements as, possibly, the provision of a better turning space at the end of Torrington-place, it would not be advisable to embark upon a costly improvement scheme in an easterly and westerly direction. The necessity did not appear to him to justify the great cost that would be entailed. Many years ago, when he was younger and, perhaps, bolder, he prepared a scheme for rebuilding that area which lay between Hart-street, Oxford-street and Great Russell-street. In this scheme he made provision for a greatly improved crossing between Shaftesbury-avenue and Montague-street. It was a good scheme, b very drastic, and included a new ma thoroughfare in front of the British Museu to the Strand. This scheme was prepar years ago, and before Kingsway was co menced, and whilst he still thought th great improvements to the plan of Lond should be made in that area which l between Oxford-street, Endell-street, Kin way and the Strand, any such improvemer would not seriously affect the planning Bloomsbury. He thought that at the prese time it was quite outside the pale of practic politics seriously to suggest so dras improvements as this scheme contemplate though if boldly handled it would, no doul prove very remunerative in the long ru He therefore put forward the modest p posal of widening Coptic-street (late Dul street) at its western end. He knew the would be still a bad crossing at Oxford-stree but there would always be bad crossings London, and this was, after all, not a cro ing that could be described as of first impo ance, and such as to call for drastic reco struction of roadways at immense cost.

When turning to the problem of getti from Russell-square to King's Cross t speaker pointed out that traffic usually to the route—Guilford-street, Granville-stre and Judd-street. Another route was Barnar street and Marchmont-street, but such route was too narrow for the purposes of main thoroughfare. It appeared to him th an important improvement awaited develo ment by turning Flaxman-terrace in Woburn-place, and this without breaki into Sir Edwin Lutyens's British Medic Association building. It would really mea improved entrances at the corner of Torrin ton-square and at the corner of Euston-ro and Mabledon-place.

He had no comments to make with rega to the improvement of Southampton-row between Hart-street and Euston-road, exce that it was a pity that when widened it w not made wider. However, when widen from end to end, it would be about 45 between curves, almost as wide as Kingsw and an excellent thoroughfare, and th must accept it in that condition. In t crossing of Hart-street and Theobalds-ro at Vernon-place they had one of the m awkwardly planned and badly congest crossings in London. At the juncture of ordinary bad crossing they had the entran to the Kingsway Tunnel. There was a the very bad but more easily controll traffic crossing between Kingsway, Sou ampton-row and High Holborn. Th latter crossing might be improved a scheme of widening Southampto row at the north-west corner of t crossing. Let them direct their attention an improved crossing at Vernon-place, a here he would show a proposal, the princi of which was first advocated by Lord We and which was deserving of some conside tion. It was the principle of introducing bridge along the line of the widest of t thoroughfares at a crossing. It appeared him that a better position for an experime of this kind could not well be found. If bu to take more than two lines of traffic it wo necessitate the removal of some of the bui ings and the setting back of the building li on the east side of Bloomsbury on the no side of the crossing. Speaking generally bridge crossings, they must not confuse treatment of this kind with bridges, such Holborn Viaduct, or such as was propo should cross the Strand at Charing Cro These were cases of roads crossing another at different levels, and came unc quite a different category. In the case un consideration they had the main road w an increased width at its crossing to adm of a bridge, *i.e.*, a bridge which was entir disconnected from the surrounding buildi and architecture, and which was, as it we an independent feature set down in the mid of the road. He allowed for a 40-ft. roadw between the kerbs, Vernon-place and Th balds-road, and a 30-ft. road betw the kerbs of the bridge. The Kin



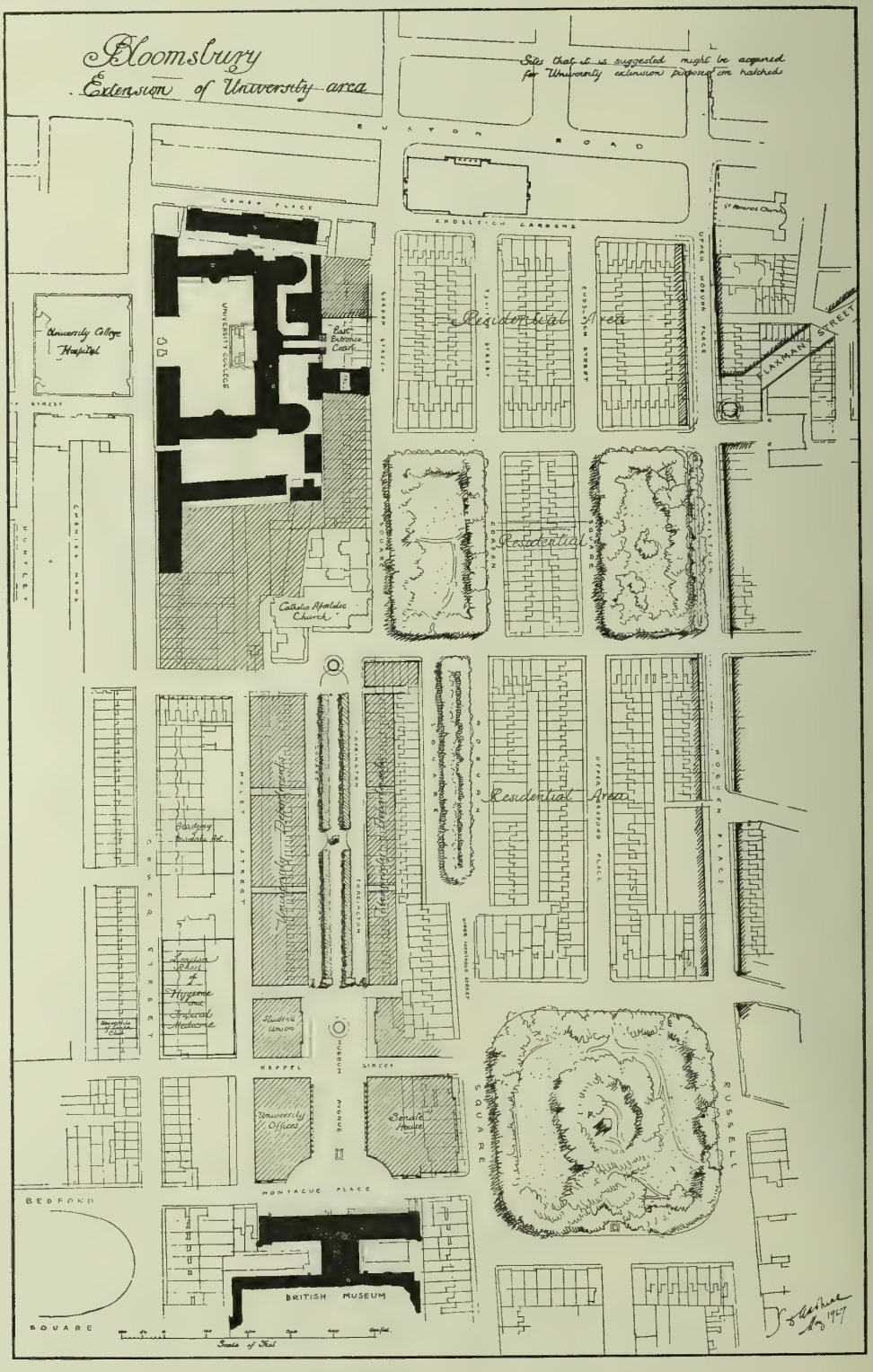


Proposal for a Bridge carrying Southampton Row over Vernon Place and Theobalds Road, Bloomsbury.

By Professor S. D. Adshead

way trams would rise up with the road at the Kingsway end. It was true that they might still cause some congestion where they emerged. It was obvious, however, that this could be avoided by continuing the tunnel into Theobalds-road, only at much greater expense. A bridge treated in this independent way need not be regarded as a thing unsightly and obstructive in its appearance and treatment. The main object should be to keep it what it was, a light structure designed in complete contrast to the hard architecture around.

Now a word as to the much debated question of the London University. Everyone was aware that some years ago the Government entered into an arrangement with the Bedford Estate to take over 11¼ acres of residential property for University purposes subject to the University authorities within a limited period showing some definite intenton of utilising same. The time over which this arrangement extended had expired, and the Government did not consider that there was adequate reason for renewing their offer. There had been a big question of King's College coming into Bloomsbury, but up to now there appeared to be no likelihood of this important removal eventuating; moreover, there had been talk of the Central Offices, at present occupying premises in the Imperial Institute, erecting their own buildings in Bloomsbury. The position at the present moment was obscure, but there was an indication that negotiati were proceeding to secure forthwith a sma area than 11 acres—possibly four acres- Bloomsbury for University development. meet these varying needs and considerati different schemes had been put forward, he submitted, in the first place, two sche of a somewhat ambitious nature which w prepared for the utilisation of a very la proportion of Bloomsbury as a gr University centre. He also submitted m recently prepared schemes by Mr. H. Lanchester and Professor Richardson utilising for University purposes a m smaller portion of the area. Mr. H. Lanchester visualised the coming of central University Block. He evidently



Extension of University Area, Bloomsbury.

Suggested by Professor S. D. Adshead.

d to include a hall for Degree Day cere-
es, examination halls and offices; also a
nts' Union Library. Professor Richard-
equally ambitious scheme included a
quadrangle opposite the northern
e of the British Museum, to the north
hich was a great hall. Behind this in
on-square were hostels on either side.
and west of this square were offices.
utes and Union; also a library and
e. A scheme which he himself was
itting was, perhaps, less ambitious than
two, and differed from both of them in
ng the entrance to Torrington-square
He did not consider that there was
ient space satisfactorily to allow of the
on of a great hall in a central position
and it was a mistake to block up
ngton-square. Should a great hall ever
uilt in this neighbourhood, it should
y one of the adjoining residential
s. A site might, perhaps, be found
between Tavistock and Gordon-
re or opposite my proposed new eastern
nce to University College. It would
to be a building as big as the Albert
which was full to overflowing on
ee Day, and in his view the building of
a Hall in Bloomsbury for little more
Degree Day ceremony was to misunder-
the relation of such a building with
buildings of the London University.
utting on Torrington-square, he would
st that sites be reserved for extended or
departments of University College; that
e be reserved on the west side of the
re—which he had designed as a dignified
nce to Torrington-gardens—for the
nts' Union, and that other sites along
r side of the British Museum-avenue
cupied by offices for the University or
eserved for examination halls and for
purposes as a Senate and, perhaps,
ry. His suggestion for a students'
l was that it would be better placed on
per land, and that no better proposition
be made to meet this very important
rement than to acquire and adapt the
dling Hospital and grounds.
conclusion, he could not help feeling
the old 19th century architecture of
nsbury was doomed, as was the Regent-
t of Nash. Already Woburn-place was
lly exchanging its residential property
xamples of buildings designed on the
modern lines. All those blocks between
ington-square and Southampton-row
d rapidly follow, but in any new scheme
nprovement they must take care that
ential buildings alone be allowed, and
the well-planned squares and connect-
venues remained.
r. Raymond Unwin, in proposing a vote
hanks to the author, said the sugges-
of a bridge in Southampton-row ought
to be ruled out of consideration, and
would probably before long get en-
ement from Detroit on this subject,
re a number of roads were being con-
cted with bridges to carry the traffic
the side streets. It was quite a
tical, although an expensive, scheme,
no doubt if it was a necessity they could
some means of dealing with the
lem of appearance.
r. W. Harding Thompson seconded the
on, and expressed the necessity for quad-
ular areas in a residential district such
loomsbury. He did not agree with Pro-
r Adshead when he said he now thought
arly scheme for opening up the British
eum was too ambitious. The Museum
one of the most important buildings in
pe, and was quite tucked away.
derman Culpin (L.C.C.) pointed out that
L.C.C. had scheduled two sites in
nsbury under the Town-Planning Act,
a preliminary statement would be laid
re the Council. He hoped the Institute
d examine this report, and not allow the
ty Council to go before an inquiry un-
lenged if the intention was merely to
uce the cheapest kind of scheme, and
ss the scheme was worthy of London.
r. W. L. Hare expressed the opinion that something in the nature of diagonal roads were needed in Bloomsbury.

The resolution was carried, and briefly acknowledged by Professor Adshead.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Architecture at the Royal Academy.

Sir,—Your editorial remarks last Friday about the uncertain habit which continues to prevail as to the choice of exhibits illustrative of architecture at Burlington House, are in agreement with my unique journalistic experience reckoned from 1873. During half a century I have been unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the methods adopted by generations of selecting committees, and perhaps the one certainty to be depended upon is the odd rule that the unexpected is most likely to happen. Possibly this state of things is inevitable, and certainly some of the most annoying rejections have been experienced by architects who later on became members of the Royal Academy, doing the same sort of injustice when they in turn acted as hangers. One of the most foolish incidents of the kind that I remember happened in 1885, when the late William Young won the famous competition for the Glasgow Municipal Buildings. I made a big perspective of his chosen design, which he sent in that year. It represented the result of the biggest architectural contest at that time, but the subject was rejected. Next year, when the interest of the matter had to some extent been modified, the same drawing was again submitted and hung on the line in a place of honour in the same gallery. Many exhibits of far less merit and importance on both occasions being, of course, included. It was not a question of space, but a sheer act of folly. William Young was so annoyed that he exhibited this successful design without any reference to Glasgow, as may be seen in the Academy catalogue for 1886, No. 1,587, under the title of "Municipal Buildings Now Being Erected" Maurice B. Adams.

Architecture at the Royal Scottish Academy.

Sir,—"The Designer," in his letter in your issue of May 6, makes reference to my remarks on his sketches for coloured cement roundels for the aquarium at the Edinburgh Zoo. My remarks applied to the sketches. If he had shown photographs of the finished work we might have been in a position to judge of its success or otherwise. It is therefore evident that anything I said could not refer to Mr. Thos. Beattie's craftsmanship. It may interest "The Designer" to know that inlaid coloured Portland cement work was used in the Grand Hall of the first International Exhibition held in Scotland, at Edinburgh, in 1886. B. B.

Stone Preservation.

Sir,—The report of Mr. H. Jarman's lecture on the preservation of stone work, in your issue of April 15, was of real interest; at the same time, however, it should be pointed out that a real remedy for decay in stonework, such as Mr. Jarman calls for, does in fact exist. He was probably correct in condemning the use of oils, waxes, etc., as stone preservatives; they cause considerable darkening of the work and cause ultimate flaking. Treatment by double decomposition is not only of little use for the reason Mr. Jarman gave (dehydration and shrinkage of crystals), but also because almost invariably, when stonework is treated with two different chemical solutions, *e.g.*, a silicate and a chloride, water soluble products are formed in the reaction which will cause very objectionable efflorescence on the surface and complete disintegration of the pore-filling crystals. The obvious thing required is a solution which will chemically combine with the stone. No. 2 Metallic Liquid does this and it produces an intense hardening effect.

Mr. Jarman rightly attributes the decay of calcium carbonate stone, generally admitted to be the most commonly and easily decaying stone, to the formation of calcium bi-carbonate from atmospheric sulphur and carbon dioxide. He says that flaking is caused by formation of soluble lime salts from the mortar penetrating the stone, there to be oxidised. The liquid above mentioned acts on the calcium carbonate of the stone and the lime of the mortar to form hard, inert substances unacted upon by sulphur, sulphurous acid, carbon dioxide, etc., and in this reaction no water-soluble compounds are formed which will rise to the surface; the results are absolutely permanent, and no discolouration takes place.

How preservative solutions are to be applied "internally" is rather difficult to perceive; it seems that external application must remain the practical treatment; one would expect the more porous and vulnerable the stone the greater ease of penetration of preservative. "Metallic Liquid" also prevents fungoid growths, which is an additional advantage.

R. G. Hall.

How the Country Is Spoilt.

Sir,—About ten miles from the City there was a pleasant little town, and within the last few years the entire appearance has been changed. From the platforms of the railway station there used to be a mass of foliage, looking lovely at this time of the year; now there are small houses, all alike, and no trees. Proceeding onward down this road, you come across more houses of the usual type, and then the abortion called the War Memorial, chosen by a committee without taste; then to a very ugly building erected for a club, now used as a temporary Roman Catholic Church, but fortunately concealed by a hoarding. Then we come to vacant land, part of the rectory garden, facing the High Street. Here two very commonplace houses and shops have been erected, and in consequence of the street being laid out not at right angles with the main road, none of the rooms are square.

Lower down the High Street a very ugly garage has been erected, with a sign projecting over the pavement and obscuring the view of the beautiful parish church. In other roads houses of ugly design have been erected, and so the country is rapidly being ruined. Chartered Architect.

The Liverpool Cenotaph.

Sir,—The enclosed cutting is from the *Daily Mail* of to-day, and I ask: What are the intentions of this nocturnal committee of inspection? Have the views of the several architects who have written to the Press caused the committee to think furiously and created a doubt as to the suitability of the site, notwithstanding the "irrevocable" decision of Sir A. Salvidge and his committee? But why 5 a.m. on a Sunday morning, and why was the model, or parts of it, cleared immediately after inspection?

There is nothing to be ashamed of in making a mistake or an error of judgment. Only the small mind persists in bolstering up his error; the big mind admits it and amends it.

Are we to understand that the public are not to see the model of the Cenotaph as designed, and are they to be prohibited from passing judgment, favourable or otherwise? I ask Sir Archibald to tell us the reason for this secret and clandestine action. If some strong reason is not forthcoming for this Sunday morning 5 o'clock inspection, the public will draw their own conclusion, and Sir Archibald and his committee will have only themselves to blame if they draw the wrong ones.

T. Taliesin Rees.

Liverpool.

[The paragraph referred to and our comments appear on p. 760.]

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Foord Almshouses.

The view of these buildings, which we publish this week, is taken from the shelter in the centre of the quadrangle looking towards the Hall and central block of buildings on the north side, and shows the old-world character of these important buildings, which has been the architect's aim, and has been very successfully achieved. The buildings are now completed and will be formally opened next month, and it is understood that Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will perform the ceremony.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

New Premises at Norwich for Barclay's Bank, Ltd.

These large and important new premises are being erected in a prominent position with frontages to Bank Plain and Castle Meadow. A portion of the site which they will cover is at present occupied by the existing premises of the Bank, which were erected in the 18th century and were occupied about 1780 by John and Thomas Gurney. The extensive business which was developed by this well-known banking family was merged in Barclay's Bank, Ltd., in 1896. Advantage is being taken of the demolition of the existing buildings to effect a desirable street widening, and the Bank has generously given free of charge to the city the land required for this scheme of improvement. Accommodation will be provided for the Local Board of Directors and district manager, in addition to what is required for conducting ordinary banking business, with special departments for securities, stocks and bonds, and foreign transactions. The most distinctive feature of the new building will be the large banking hall, 130 ft. long by 53 ft. wide and 52 ft. high, with an aisle extending to a further distance of 9 ft. on each side. The internal treatment consists of a barrel-vaulted ceiling rising above an arcaded order with barrel vaults over the aisles below the level of the main cornice. The exterior has been designed so as to recall the character of the existing premises, which are to be demolished, and in conformity with the style which is typical of Norwich and other provincial towns during their period of development towards the end of the 18th century. It will be constructed with hand-made facing bricks from Messrs. Franks, of South Ferriby, Portland stone dressings, and roofed with Delabole slates.

The general contractors are Messrs. Thomas Gill and Son, of Norwich, and the architects are Messrs. Brierley and Rutherford, of York, in collaboration with Messrs. Edward Boardman and Son, of Norwich. The underline to our supplementary plate, which was taken from the R.A. catalogue, was printed before we received the architects' description of the work, and thus the names of Messrs. Boardman and Son do not appear upon the reproduction. We should like, therefore, to draw special attention to the fact that Messrs. Boardman and Son are jointly associated with the work.

New Winceby House School, Cooden, Bexhill-on-Sea.

This girls' school has been erected abo the cliffs at Cooden, for the Misses Wils It has been planned along modern lines, w a courtyard in the centre, and provi accommodation for 65 boarders. The site an open one with pleasant views on all sid The walls are faced with hand-made Suss stock bricks, with wide flush joints. T roof is covered with "Italic" hand-ma tiles. Internally, all classrooms, corrid and cloak-rooms on the ground floor ha been finished with sand-lime bricks a flush joints. The upper floors are plaster The woodwork generally has been stain and the staircases are constructed of te The ground floor has been entirely cove with jointless composition flooring, and upper floors boarded. The courtyard been paved with brick and stone.

The general contractor was Mr. Kerridge, junr., of Sturton Street, C bridge, who also executed the whole of joinery. The sub-contractors were follows :—McDowall Steven and Co., heat and hot water, sanitary goods; "Marbell Ltd., composition flooring; Roberts, Adl and Co., tiling; Rockall and Co., elect lighting; J. W. Gray and Son, lightn conductors; The Albany Forge, Wainwri and Waring, Ltd., ornamental ironwo etc.; Every and Co., steelwork.

Messrs. Kieffer and Fleming are architects.

New Premises, 36/38, Fenchurch Street, E

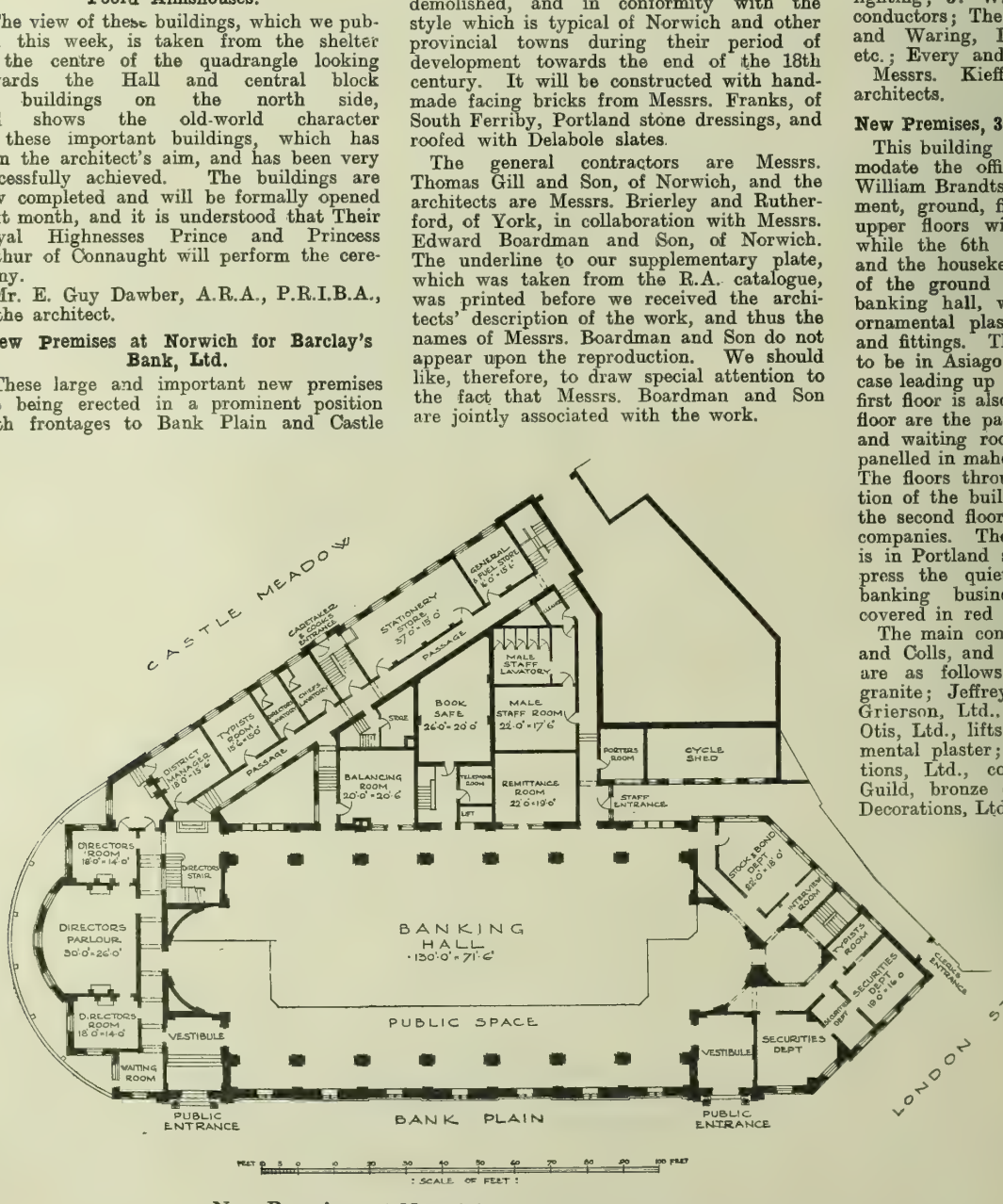
This building has been designed to acc modate the offices of the firm of Mes William Brandts, Sons and Co., on the b ment, ground, first and second floors. upper floors will be available for letti while the 6th floor consists of lavato and the housekeeper's quarters. The wh of the ground floor is taken up with banking hall, which is to be panelled ornamental plaster with a mahogany d and fittings. The columns and pilasters to be in Asiago marble. The private st case leading up to the partners' room on first floor is also in mahogany. On the floor are the partners', secretary's, lunch and waiting rooms, all of which are to panelled in mahogany for their whole hei The floors throughout Messrs. Brandts' tion of the building are in cork tiling. the second floor are the offices of subsid companies. The facade to Fenchurch St is in Portland stone and is designed to press the quiet dignity of an impor banking business. The roof is to covered in red Lombardic tiling.

The main contractors are Messrs. Trol and Colls, and the principal sub-contrac are as follows :—Fenning and Co., I granite; Jeffreys, heating and ventilat Grierson, Ltd., electrical work; Wayg Otis, Ltd., lifts; Cashmore Art Guild, mental plaster; Art Pavements and De tions, Ltd., cork flooring; Cashmore Guild, bronze doors; Art Pavements Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo mosaic and til Chatwood Safe Co., strong-room doors; and Finnis, gla bricks; Caston, Ltd., enclosures and mental work; Willi Gamon (Kaleyards), metal windows; A Williams, Ltd., arte wells.

The architects Messrs. Campbell J Sons and Smithers.

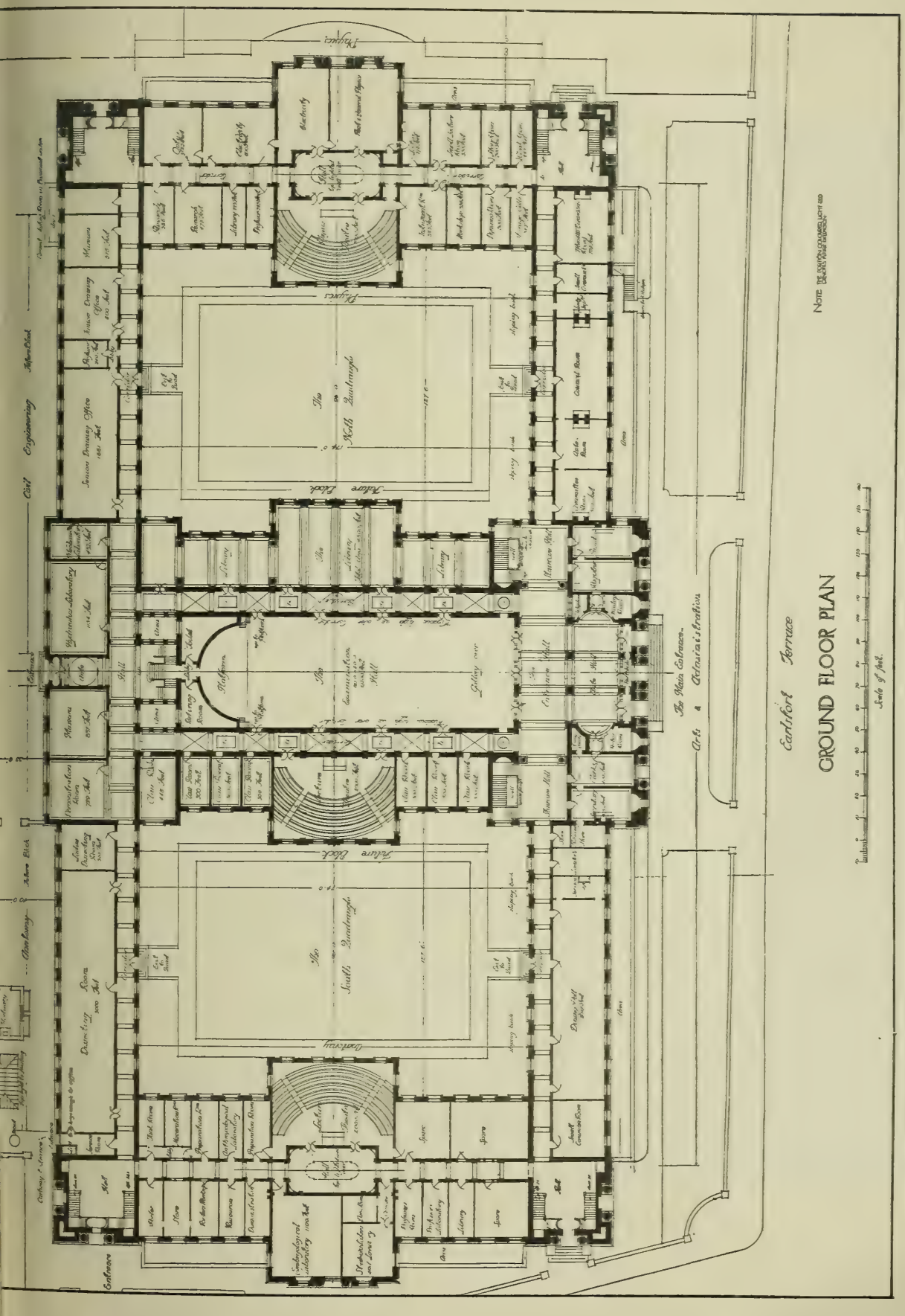
Other Illustrations

Descriptions of work illustrated in issue are given on 778 and 781.



New Premises at Norwich for Barclay's Bank, Ltd. : Ground Floor Plan.

Messrs. Brierley & Rutherford, in collaboration with Messrs. Edward Boardman & Son, Architects.



University College, Dublin.

Professor R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Chapel of the Passionate Noviciate, Enniskillen.

Professor R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

University College, Dublin.

Professor R. M. BUTLER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Mr. E. Guy I



ER.

, Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

NEW PREMISES AT
Messrs. Brierle &



AYS BANK LIMITED.
B.A., Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

MESSRS. KIEFFER & FLEMING, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas, Gorton, Manchester.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



A Cotswold House.

Messrs. Baillie, Scott & Beresford, Architects.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

House near Addington.

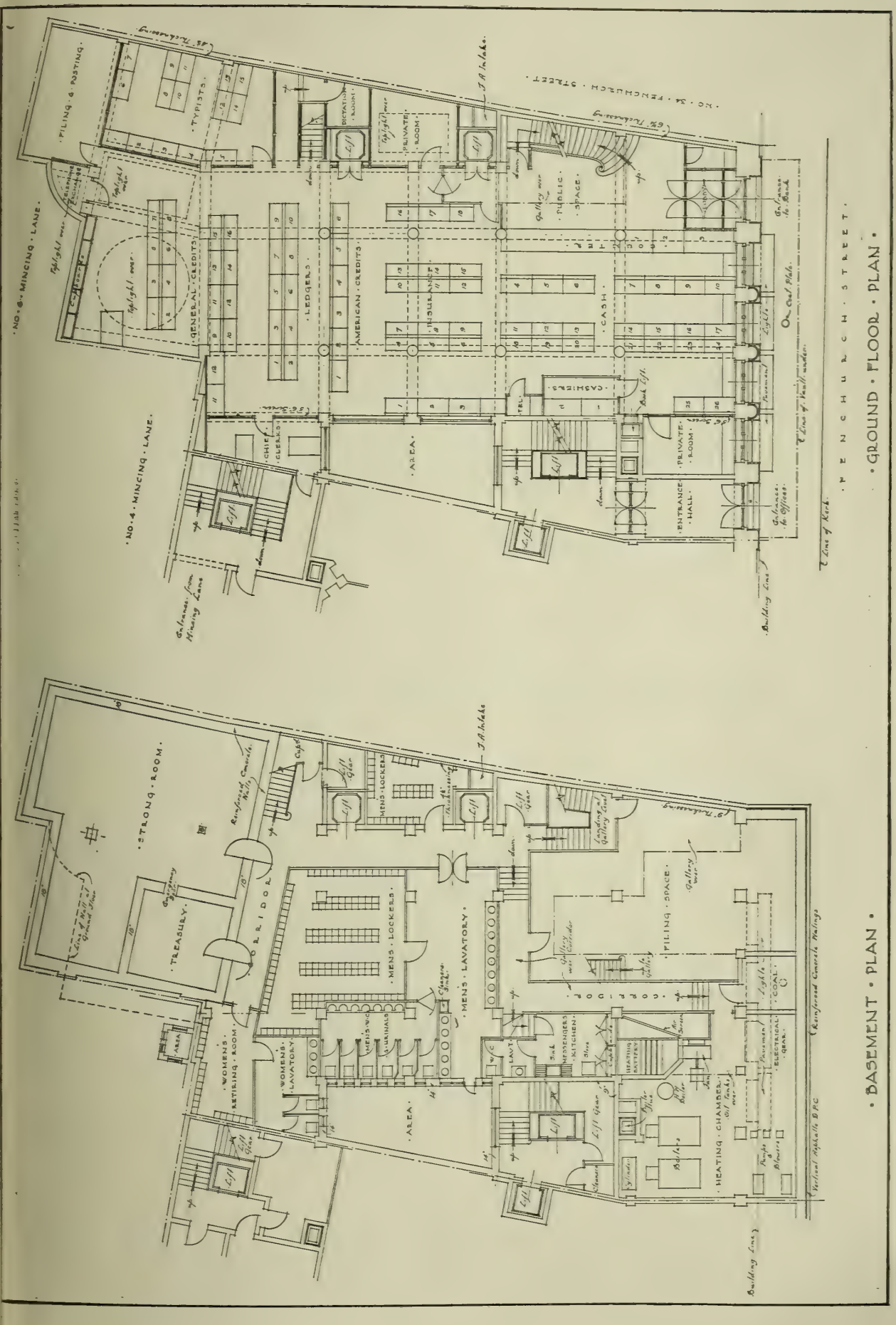
Mr. Briant Poulter, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

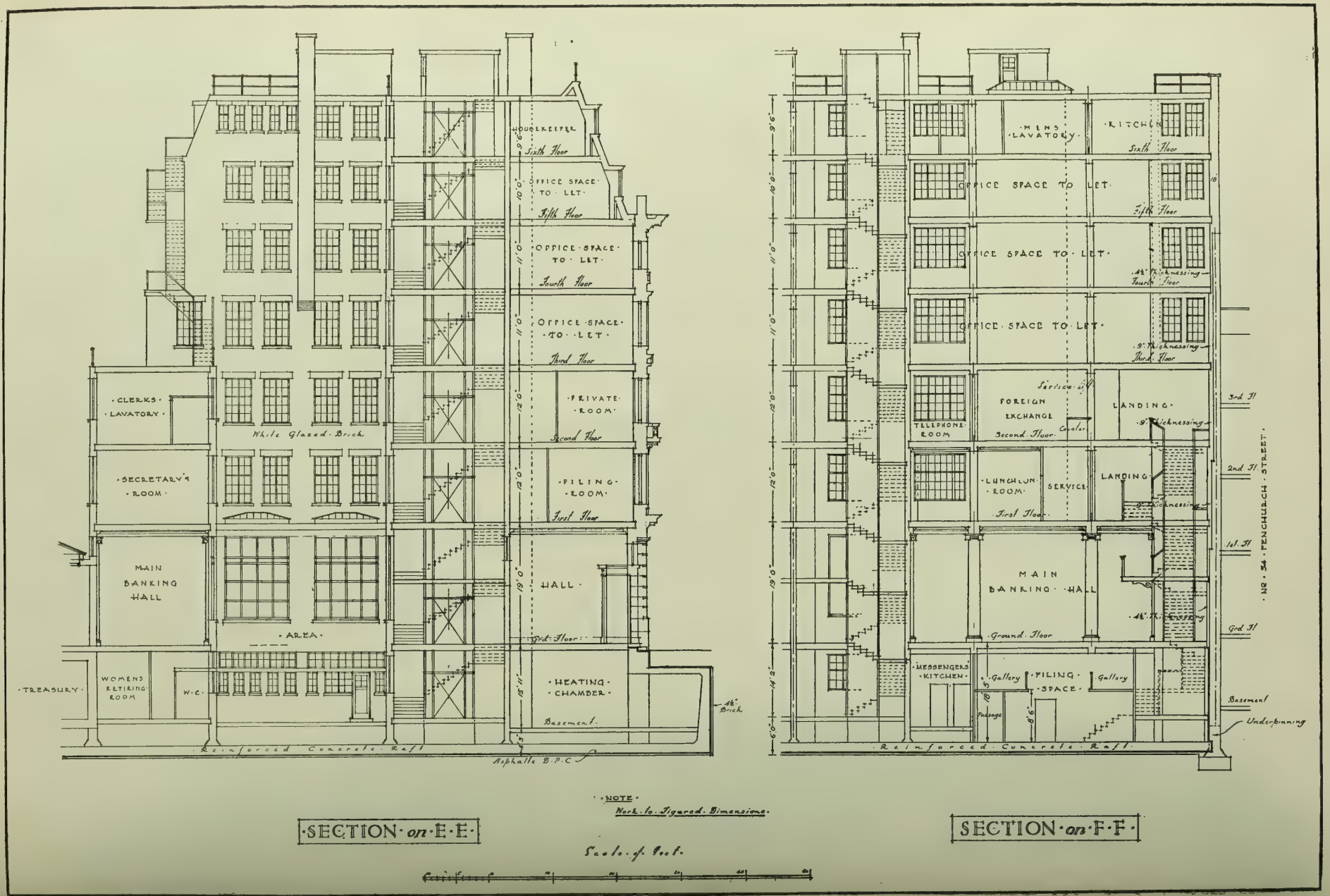
New Premises in Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers, Architects.



New Premises in Fenchurch Street, E.C.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL JONES, SONS & SMITHERS, Architects.



NOTE
Work to Figured Dimensions

SECTION on E·E

SECTION on F·F

Scale of Feet

New Premises in Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

r the last meeting of the R.I.B.A. the ort of the Council for the official year -1927 was presented. From this we take following extracts :—

embership.—The following table shows present membership of the Royal Insti- compared with the preceding five years :

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
ws	969	964	970	1,182	1,338	1,415
iates.....	2,214	2,316	2,335	2,319	2,390	2,420
tiates	1,487	1,408	1,364	1,965	2,211	2,130
Fellows ...	12	10	11	10	9	10
Associates	45	54	54	65	78	81
corr. Members	38	45	38	43	50	59
ed Fellows	45	47	55	52	47	49
ed Members of A.	—	—	—	—	33	32
cribers	—	—	—	—	14	16
nts	—	—	—	—	570	654
ationers ...	—	—	—	—	1606	1,899

ing the official year since the last annual eral meeting, 137 fellows, 164 associates, 37 licentiates have been admitted, as nst 183 fellows, 138 associates, and 392 tiates in the previous year.

f the 1,415 fellows whose names appear in current *Kalendar*, 561, or 40 per cent., e elected from the associate class ; 283, or er cent., were elected from the licentiate s after examination; 285, or 20 per cent., e elected without examination, under the litions which existed before the grant of charter of 1909; 214, or 15 per cent., were itted under the charter of 1925; 44, or r cent., were elected under Section IV, ise c (ii) of the charter of 1925; and 28, 2 per cent , were elected by the council er the powers contained in Clause 2 of charter of 1909. Of the 2,420 members he associate class, 1,349, or 55 per cent., e been elected since the date of the Armis- . Of the 2,130 licentiates, 1,160, or 55 cent., were admitted under the charter 1909, and 970, or 45 per cent., under the rter of 1925.

Travelling Cards.—Since the issue of the Annual Report 112 Travelling Cards e been issued for the use of members and dents visiting places of interest abroad; Cards have been issued for use in the ited Kingdom.

Premises.—The Premises Committee have died several sites which have been brought their notice, and have explored the possi- ities of rebuilding in Conduit-street. e work of the Committee, which has in- ved a great deal of detail labour during e past year, is now drawing towards the finite decision which was foreshadowed in e annual report a year ago.

Business Meetings.—The Council have ap- ved the proposal of the Practice Standing mmittee for instituting at business general etings, discussions on matters of profes- nal interest at the conclusion of formal siness. No previous notice need be given, d the proceedings will not be reported in press or Journal.

Competition for an Imaginative Scheme for Aerodrome.—The Council have accepted offer from the Gloucestershire Aircraft mpany to give a prize of 200 guineas for a dents' competition for an imaginative heme for an aerodrome. The arrangements the competition are now under con- eration.

Proposed British Institute in Paris.—The uncil have decided to support the proposal found a British Institute in Paris for dents.

Students.—217 students have been added the register during the year ending bruary 28, 1927, and 141 have received ex- ption from or passed the final (or special) amination qualifying for the associateship.

Preservation of Old Work.—During the riod under review the Art Standing Com- ttee have had under consideration numerous ses of civil and ecclesiastical buildings, idges, etc., which have been threatened demolition or alteration, in addition to rk requiring restoration or protection. All se cases have required considerable inves- tigation, and where the work has been found to be worthy of preservation the committee have made suitable recommendations thereon, and where possible have supported the action taken by other interested societies. In this connection the following have been under consideration by the committee :—Pulteney Bridge, Bath; Abingdon Bridge; Old Church, Stanmore; Old Buildings at Plymouth; Newcastle House, Lewes; Harrington House; Abbot's Kitchen Grounds, Glastonbury; Montpellier-walk, Cheltenham; Stratford-place; stonework at the Houses of Parliament.

In reviewing the work and duties of the committee for several years past, it has become increasingly obvious that this consideration of old work—necessary as it is—has occupied a large part of the committee's time, and the committee have now under consideration some proposals for reorganisation, which it is hoped will enable it to deal with matters of a wider architectural interest.

Smithson Drawings.—The outstanding event of the session (states the Art Standing Committee) was the acquisition, with the assistance of the Grissell Legacy, of the Smithson drawings by the Royal Institute. This unique collection of early seventeenth-century architectural drawings has been in the custody of the R.I.B.A.. for many years, and when the owner, Mrs. Coke, intimated her intention of disposing of the collection, the committee felt very strongly that it would be a serious blow to the prestige of the Institute if the drawings were allowed to pass from the R.I.B.A. library. Mrs. Coke was very anxious that the collection should remain where it was, and did not want it to leave the country, although she realised that in all probability a higher price might be obtained abroad. After making inquiries as to the probable value of the collection, the price was agreed, and the drawings have now become the property of the Royal Institute, and will hereafter remain in the library for the use of the students.

Professional Defence Union.—Since the publication of the last annual report, the council have approved the Practice Standing Committee's recommendations. Registered offices for the union have been approved at No. 28 Bedford-square, and Messrs. Ball & Redfern, of No. 10, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1, have been appointed as advisory solicitors, and are at present engaged upon the preparation of draft articles of association for the union. It is hoped that very shortly the union will be in a position to call a general meeting to adopt the articles of association and definitely launch the scheme, as sufficient support has been promised.

Bills of Quantities.—A suggestion by the builder members of the Architects' and Builders' Joint Consultation Board that bills of quantities should be supplied for all contracts let by competition where the amount involved exceeds £750 in the provinces and £1,000 in London was submitted by the council of the Institute on the recommendation of the architect members of the Board to their allied societies conference, with a view of ascertaining the feeling of architects generally throughout the country. The result of such consideration was that the council of the Institute did not think it desirable to make any departure from their previous recommendation on this matter, viz., that in the case of ordinary works exceeding £1,000 in value contractors who are invited to tender should be supplied with bills of quantities.

Time Limits in Contracts.—A request having been preferred by a conference of representatives of the London Master Builders' Association, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (London District), and the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers (London District) for a deputation therefrom to be received by the Council of the Royal Institute relative to time limits in contracts, the latter body suggested that the matter should preferably be raised before the Architects' and Builders' Consultation Board, and in due course the deputation was received by that body. On behalf of the London employers it was pointed out that contractors are frequently invited to state their own time limit when tendering for work, with the result that the tenderer who gives the shortest time limit frequently obtains the contract, whether his price is the lowest or not. As the result, overtime usually becomes necessary, and in the present state of the supply of labour, results in upsetting the labour relations with other employers.

On behalf of the London operatives it was pointed out that this practice resulted in overcrowding jobs with men and that in turn led to inefficiency and lowered output, besides causing friction between employers and operatives in connection with the application of the overtime regulations. It also increased unrest on jobs due to the creation of an overtime outlook on the part of the men. It was pointed out to the deputation that the question appeared to resolve itself into one of finding a method of ascertaining beforehand what is a reasonable time for the execution of a particular work, and it was suggested that the deputation should put forward to the Board a further memorandum proposing practical remedies, to which in due course publicity might be given.

Competitions.—During the period under review the Competitions Committee have dealt with 25 competitions :—

(1) In 17 cases the conditions of competition have been satisfactory and no amendments have been suggested.

(2) In 5 cases negotiations with promoters have resulted in amendment of conditions originally unsatisfactory and the competition has been held with the approval of the R.I.B.A.

In 3 cases promoters have refused to amend conditions, and veto of the competition has been advised.

The committee have under consideration a number of suggestions for the revision of the regulations and model form of conditions, which will shortly be reported to the council and will include recommendations on the following points :—

(1) The inclusion of a clause in the model conditions as to the return of the deposit within a specified time.

(2) The modification of clause in the model conditions governing the limit of cost.

(3) The amplification of clause (*c*) of the regulations dealing with the staffs of assessors.

The general tendency in one part of the kingdom to limit important competitions to local architects only has also received consideration by the committee.

Annual Service for Art in Westminster Abbey.

With reference to the following letter, which has been received by the R.I.B.A., it is requested that members who wish to attend the service to be held on Thursday, June 2nd, at 5 p.m., will kindly notify the Secretary, R.I.B.A., as soon as possible, and in any case not later than May 20th:

Royal Academy of Arts,
Piccadilly, London. W.1.

DEAR SIR,—The President and Council of the Royal Academy desire me to inform you that they have made preliminary arrangements with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey for holding an annual service for Art in the Abbey, and that it is proposed to hold the first service this year on or about Thursday, June 2nd, at 5 p.m. The Royal Academy will undertake the advertisement of the service and the issue of tickets; and I am to request you to be so good as to let me know whether your members would be likely to attend the service in good numbers and about how many seats would be required for them and their wives. I should also be pleased to lay before my Council any remarks on the proposal which your society may think fit to make.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. R. M. LAMB, Secretary.

THE LONDON SOCIETY.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The nineteenth dinner of the London Society was held on Friday last at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, the President, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, P.C., K.T., P.S.A., being in the chair. The guests of the evening were the members of the Royal Commission on Cross River Traffic, namely, Lord Lee of Fareham, the Viscount Hambledon, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Professor Charles Inglis, Sir William Plender, Sir Lawrence Weaver, and the Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Conference of Societies, Mr. Arthur Keen, V.-P.R.I.B.A. The company, which numbered about two hundred, also included Sir Alfred Rice-Oxley and Messrs. R. Stephen Ayling, J. W. Stanley Burmester, Harold Cox, W. R. Davidge, William W. Dove, G. W. Humphreys, Percy W. Lovell, Henry Tanner, Carmichael Thomas, and Miss L. C. Crum.

Mr. Arthur Keen, proposing the toast of "The Royal Commission," reminded his hearers that the London Society was an important constituent in the conference of societies set up to define a line of action respecting Waterloo Bridge, and to this conference the Commission's report represented the crown of its efforts. Early in their work the members of the conference went to the County Council, and asked that the condition of Waterloo Bridge should be the subject of inquiry by some independent authority. They were received with courtesy, but the Council did not concede what they asked, though they persisted and returned to the charge again and again. Ultimately they went to the Prime Minister and suggested reasons why the State itself should intervene. The three things they had asked for were :—(1) The abandonment of the St. Paul's Bridge scheme, which constituted a threat to the cathedral; (2) the retention of Waterloo Bridge, which by itself would have been worth all the effort; and (3) the building of a great bridge at Charing Cross. Since then they had had the report, and to the members of the conference it was completely satisfactory. He was, however, still hoping that the suggestion that Waterloo Bridge should be widened might be allowed to stand over until the need of widening became not only apparent but urgent. He believed that before long the improvements suggested by the Commission would become not only urgent but imperative. It was impossible to control the growth of traffic, and the strain now imposed on the streets was enormous. The Commission's report amply justified, and showed the need for a civic institution such as the London Society.

Lord Lee, replying to the toast, said what he would like to know was what was happening about the matter of the bridges? It was a year next month since they were appointed to deal with a matter of "extreme urgency." At the time, and even afterwards, the London County Council did not make the task easier by creating the impression that Waterloo Bridge was on the verge of collapse. The report was published five months ago. What was the position to-day? With respect, they were bound to say that the Government, the London County Council and the authorities concerned were not getting on with the job. He gathered that the London County Council were prepared to acquiesce in their (the Commission's) recommendations with regard to Waterloo Bridge so long as it was worth their while financially — and provided that the Charing Cross project was gone on with simultaneously. In that he was sure they were absolutely right. The Commission's scheme was an indivisible whole, an entity, and it should be considered as such. Charing Cross was the key of the whole position so far as this question of cross-river traffic was concerned. He had some knowledge of Government departments, and supposed there was the usual haggling in the Treasury, arguments as to whether the figures were net or gross, and doubts whether the estimates prepared by the Royal Commission were infallible. The figures were as reasonable as could be calculated in the circumstances. No doubt the piles of correspondence on the matter were growing day by day, but the serious condition of our streets was growing faster still, and the congestion of our traffic was increasing. At present the development of the motor-car in this country was only in its infancy. In the United States there were five times as many cars per head of the population as there were in this country to-day. In London there had been a 25 per cent. increase in cars each year during the last four years, and that meant that the number of vehicles was doubling itself every four years. Seeing that a great scheme like that at Charing Cross would take the best part of a decade to complete, the position was simply that, unless we got on with the job at once, the streets of Central London would become absolutely impossible. The job was not going to get any easier or any cheaper for waiting. There was no excuse at all. If the Government was in earnest, and if the London County Council acquiesced, as they said they did, they should get on with the work at once.

Sir Lawrence Weaver, speaking to the topic, "What I think of London," related how, in the rockery at a house of a friend at Bromley, he discovered a piece of carving by Colley Cibber, which he recognised as being the coat of arms of the Hansa League — a very interesting witness of foreign domination which he had been the means of restoring to London. The speaker made reference also to the sarcophagus containing the body of Nelson in the crypt of St. Paul's. This, he said, was the work of Benedetto da Rovanza and had been intended for the bones of Cardinal Wolsey, but was never used for that purpose. For years it lay aside, presumably regarded as lumber, but in due course it occurred to the Office of Works of the day that appropriate use might be made of it, and it served for Nelson—thus showing how we made modern and reasonable use of ancient works of art.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson, also speaking to the same topic, described the view of London from Charing Cross Bridge, looking towards Waterloo Bridge and St. Paul's, as a sight the magnificence of which could not be found on the Tiber, the Seine, or any other river in Europe.

Mr. Harold Cox, proposing the toast of "Our President," commended the work of the London Society in trying to preserve the beauties of London and to hand them on to future generations. The great problem was how to prevent the growing congestion of London. There were more people in London than in Australia, and Australia was bigger than Europe. The tragedy of it was that the unattractive portions of London were eating up the countryside. There would be no solution of the problem until we could get people to live where there was more room.

Lord Crawford, in reply, said it appeared that the work of the Royal Commission could only be regarded as a *succes d'estime*. In the meantime, for a threatened building, Waterloo Bridge was sturdily upholding its existence, and other threatened buildings in London were doing their best to defy the worst fears of the pessimist. He hoped for the best with regard to St. Paul's and the Houses of Parliament. Each building in its own way represented a real and abiding triumph of British enterprise, resource, and art.

The Euphrates Building Contract.

An important contract for the steel work for a new bridge to be built across the River Euphrates at Falluja, Iraq, has, it is announced, been placed with Messrs. P. & W. MacLellan (Limited), of Clutha Works, Glasgow. The bridge, which will be of five spans each 180 ft. in length, supported by cylinders, is to be built at a point where the important desert route from Damascus to Bagdad crosses the river.

NEW CHAPEL OF TH GRAAN, ENNISKILLE

The new chapel of the Noviciate of Passionist Order at The Graan, Enniskil Co. Fermanagh, forms the last section group of buildings which have been in course of erection for several years p The plan of the buildings is in the shap the letter "E," the chapel forming limb, while the space between the two li forms an enclosed courtyard. The chape a single-aisled structure, with two apsi ended side chapels, chancel, and sacrist The general treatment of the interior, collegiate character, is simple; the roof formed with a plaster barrel vault in sected by minor arches, to afford height the side windows. The interior join work of the chapel is of oak. The walls panelled throughout to a height of ten f In the sanctuary are oak stalls for religious community. At the west end the chapel is an organ gallery with cur and panelled oak front, supported on flu columns, and with oak-panelled entra porch and screen underneath. The H Altar is of statuary marble, and the fron or antependium is filled in with a rep sentation of the "Last Supper." reredos is panelled in Pavonazza and gold yellow Sienna marbles. The altar is cove by a lofty ciborium or baldachino, suppor on columns of verde antique scagliola. floor of the body of the chapel is finished green and white marble terrazzo, while chancel is paved with slabs of varied Ital coloured marbles.

The architect is Prof. R. M. Butl F.R.I.B.A., of Dublin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN.

That portion of the new buildings of U versity College in Earlsfort Terrace, Dubl which has now been completed, is known blocks "A," "B," "C," and "D," a accommodates the Departments of Exp mental Physics and of Chemistry, Arts, a Administration. The other faculties of University are accommodated in the buildings on the site and elsewhere. scheme for providing new buildings initiated in 1912, and competitive desi invited, Mr. Henry T. Hare, F.R.I.B. London, being appointed assessor design submitted by Prof. R. M. Butl F.R.I.B.A., was selected, and has b completed in part, with, however, consid able modification.

The site consisted of the old Royal U versity of Ireland, which was not origin built for educational purposes, but for Dublin Exhibition of 1865. The build and site were acquired in 1880 by Government on the passing of Royal Lett Patent establishing the Royal Universi and in 1884 were added to; the additio buildings were designed by the architect staff of the Board of Works. When the Royal University was acquired by Univers College, as a result of the Irish Universi Act of 1906, it was apparent that the bu ings were entirely inadequate for the requ ments of the college, and unsuitable modern educational purposes; the site it was irregular in shape, and too restricted permit of suitable or sufficient accommo tion being provided. At this juncture adjoining plots of ground were generou presented to the college by Edward Ce first Earl Iveagh, M.A., LL.D., K K.C.V.O. The site was thereby squa and rendered somewhat more suitable the erection of new buildings.

A contract was let to Messrs. G. and Crampton, building contractors, Dublin, the work completed 1920. The scheme vides for the ultimate removal of all old buildings and the erection of an enti new college. The buildings are of st faced with a fine white limestone from Stradbally Quarries.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

OUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

hibition of Photographs of Modern Architecture.

the presence of a large and representa- gathering, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff rman William Grey, J.P.) opened, on lay, the Exhibition of Photographs of n Architecture arranged by the South Institute of Architects, in the Exhibi- Hall of the City Hall, Cardiff. The tion remains open to the public without e for the remainder of the week.

Lord Mayor, in the course of an sting speech, drew attention to some of isunderstandings which beset the path architect, and to the value of photo- y as a means of interesting the public hitecture. He expressed the hope that xhibition would help to make clearer e layman what the architects of South were doing.

C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. (Swansea), sed a vote of thanks to the Lord r, which was seconded by Alderman Thompson and carried with acclama-

C. F. Ward, President of the South Institute of Architects, was in the and among those present were Sir as Hughes, Captain D. Brynmor An- (Registrar of the University of Wales), A. H. Lee (Secretary of the National m of Wales), Mr. Gwilym Jones (High ble of Miskin Higher), Mr. J. J. Jack- Director of Education for the City of f), Mr. Harry Farr (Chief Librarian), vor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. Percy as, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, B.A., Mr. I. Herbert Jones, B.A., Mr. S. P. Grant, F.S.A., B.A., Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., B.A., Mr. Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A., Ir. F. S. Swash, F.R.I.B.A.

ong the more noteworthy of the exhi- nay be mentioned Messrs. Bates and s Newport war memorial; the Welsh al School of Medicine, by Mr. J. B. er; the restoration work at Cardiff , by Mr. J. P. Grant; a series of ent buildings of various types, by s. Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas; some ass housing work, by Mr. T. Alwyn shown both by photos and models; ood domestic work of a rather larger by Mr. F. S. Swash, Mr. Harry er, Messrs. C. S. Thomas and Herbert and Messrs. Willmott and Smith. Teather also shows an important train- ollege at Barry; Messrs. Thomas and some particularly interesting ecclesi- l work of non-Gothic types; and s. Willmott and Smith, an interior of asonic Temple at Swansea. Mr. C. F. (President of the South Wales Insti- shows a set of photographs of his cal college at Newport.

s not, however, our intention to criti- n detail the work submitted, or to em- e unduly its varying quality. A full f the exhibitors is given at the end, e would rather commend them all on wisdom in taking part in an exhibition ich, if some work reached a particu- high level, the general standard was and if, as must be the case in all exhibitions, some exhibits were below verage, they were well above the ard normally achieved without the help e architect. We take it it was to strate this latter fact, among others, the exhibition was held. As Cardiff's Mayor pointed out, many people as- in condemning a building, that an ect was responsible for it, while such robably not the case; and many others have the most erroneous notions as to the functions of the architect, too often assuming that his main contribution is to run up the cost.

The present exhibition should encourage the promoters not to consider it an isolated event, but the first of a long series. Incidentally, it will encourage the local architects to secure good photographs of their work, but its main effect will be to increase local interest in the work of the architect, and to raise the standard of architecture in the district.

Following is a list of the exhibitors:—

Messrs. F. R. Bates and Son, A.R.I.B.A. (Newport), C. F. Bates, A.R.I.B.A., and C. R. Jones (Newport), Edwards and Jones, AA.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), J. B. Fletcher (Cardiff), John P. Grant, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), J. P. Grant and W. Goodchild. AA.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), Gordon H. Griffiths (Cardiff), J. A. Hallam, M.P.T.I. (Cardiff), Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, A. and F.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), J. A. Phillips and Wride, L.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), Richards and McLean, A.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), Hubert Rogers, L.R.I.B.A., and Ward (Swansea), Frank S. Swash, F.R.I.B.A. (Newport), Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff), C. S. Thomas and Herbert Jones, FF.R.I.B.A. (Swansea), C. F. Ward F.R.I.B.A. (Newport), and Willmott and Smith, A.R.I.B.A. (Cardiff).

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held in the general lecture room at the University on April 28, the President, Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards, in the chair. The minutes of the last General Meeting were read and approved, the Annual Report was read and adopted, and the Statement of Accounts was presented and approved. The suggested alteration of Rules 3a, 4a, 4b, 4d, 17 and 18, as well as the insertion of the following paragraph hereafter to be called 4e—"That the Council may at its discretion modify or suspend the rules relating to entrance fees as above named"—were approved.

The following new members were elected:—Messrs. C. A. Broadhead, A.R.I.B.A., Wynyard Dixon, J. E. Lancashire, A.R.I.B.A.

The following were nominated for membership:—Messrs. D. G. Cockrill, L.R.I.B.A., W. A. Mitchell, L.R.I.B.A., H. Ogden, L.R.I.B.A., W. S. Playle, H. G. Rawcliffe, L.R.I.B.A., H. C. Scaping, L.R.I.B.A., W. Southall, L.R.I.B.A., H. Taylor, L.R.I.B.A., W. F. Wills, L.R.I.B.A.

Votes of thanks to the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary for their services during the past year were passed.

The election of officers and Council for session 1927-28, after the scrutineers, Messrs. J. H. Odom and H. A. Johnson, had counted the voting papers, resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards, F.R.I.B.A.

Vice-President: Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. H. B. S Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A.

Council: (Fellows) Messrs. E. M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A., W C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A., W. J. Hale, F R.I.B.A., A F Watson, F.R.I.B.A., C. B. Flocton, F.R.I.B.A., W. G. Buck, F.R.I.B.A., E. M. Holmes, B.Eng., F.S.I., J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A., H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A., J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A., J. A. Teather, L.R.I.B.A.; (Associates) F. H. Wrench, A.M.I.C.E., L.R.I.B.A., J. H. Odom, A.R.I.B.A., J. Lancashire, L.R.I.B.A.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

Annual Meeting of Western Branch.

The annual general meeting of the Gloucester, Somerset and North Wilts branch of the Surveyors' Institution was held in Bristol last week.

In the annual report, which gave a résumé of the year's work, reference was made to the fact that a special sub-committee appointed to consider the advisability or otherwise of the Rent Restriction Acts being continued after December, 1927, made the following recommendations:—That the Rent Restriction Acts be ended at the earliest possible moment, but in view of difficulties it is suggested that by a gradual process the protection afforded by the Acts is reduced and finally determined in manner as follows: (a) That the protected rental of £78 or under at present in force should be reduced in two stages to a rental of £26 or under as imposed by the 1915 Act. Provided that any tenant whose protection is removed by this clause, and who is in the position of having purchased a house for occupation which is still under protection shall continue to be protected until such time as he can obtain possession of his own property.

(b) That a tenant who is in arrears with his rent for four weeks in the case of a weekly tenant, and three months in the case of a yearly tenant, should lose protection afforded by the Acts.

The Chairman, Mr. C. W. Yates (Gloucester), in moving the adoption of the report, said there was a Bill before Parliament dealing with the question of profession status in certain directions, but he felt that members could do more by educating the public, and by raising the standard of professional etiquette amongst themselves. More good could be done in that way than by Registration Bills.

Mr. F. A. S. Goodbody seconded, and the report was adopted.

Election of Officers.

The voting for the officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following being elected:—Chairman, Mr. F. A. S. Goodbody (Bristol); Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. W. Wilkinson (Taunton). Committee: Fellows, Messrs. W. C. Bateman (Colne), C. A. Bernard (Bristol), J. R. Corbett, M.A. (Bristol), C. F. Dawson (Bristol), W. C. Duckworth (Bridgwater), A. H. Llewellyn (Trowbridge), F. Peter (Gloucester), T. Sturge (Bristol), and W. J. P. Taylor (Bristol). Professional Associates, Messrs. C. F. Coleman (Bristol), F. W. Davies (Thornbury), W. A. James (Bristol), A. R. N. Joseland (Weston-super-Mare), and J. Poore (Badminton). Ex-officio members, Messrs. H. B. Napier (Long Ashton), A. E. Petter (Bristol), C. H. Smith (Chippenham), A. E. Williams (Cirencester), and C. W. Yates (Gloucester). Mr. C. H. Pritchard, B.Sc. (Bristol), was re-elected hon. secretary.

Following the business meeting a luncheon was held, at which Mr. F. A. S. Goodbody presided.

Proposing the toast of "The Surveyors' Institution," Mr. L. S. McKenzie, Bristol City Engineer, said civic engineers had much to do with surveyors, and they were brought into contact with each other a great deal in the course of their respective duties. He thought there was a very busy time for them ahead, having regard to the progress of town planning and the probability of new assessments of property.

Mr. A. Goddard, C.B.E., secretary of the Surveyors' Institution, asked what was going to be the position at the end of the year when the Rent Restriction Acts were due to come to an end. A report had been drafted by the Institution for presentation to the Minister of Health. Of still greater interest was the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, which would go into the committee stage shortly, and which provided that a member of each tribunal to be set up should be a competent surveyor. Those tribunals would have to deal with many difficult questions that were bound to arise under the Bill when it became law.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XVII

BY H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

CHIMNEYS AND FLUES.

Note.—The words "The softest of wood staircases, etc.," in the first line of last paragraph in last week's issue, XVI., should read "the soffits of wood staircases, etc."

Section 64.—Rules as to chimneys and flues.

(1).—Chimneys built on corbels of brick, stone or other incombustible materials may be erected if the work so corbelled out do not project from the wall more than the thickness of the wall measured immediately below the corbel; but all other chimneys shall be built on solid foundations, etc.

Note.—Assuming a 14 in. breast is to be carried on corbels with a 9 in. wall under a pier of the full width of the jamb, and projecting 4½ in. from the face of the wall would comply, as the thickness of the wall measured immediately below the corbel would then be greater than the projection. Two 14 in. breasts, back to back, could, if required, project from a 9 in. wall with one 4½-in. pier, as the thickness of the wall measured immediately below either corbel would be greater or equal to the projection of either corbel.

(2).—Chimneys and flues having proper soot doors of not less than 40 square inches may be constructed at any angle, but in no other case shall any flue be inclined at a less angle than 45 degrees, and properly rounded. All soot doors shall be at least 15 in. distant from any woodwork.

Note.—Openings in flues for the insertion of ventilating valves shall not be nearer than 12 in. to any timber or combustible substance.

(3).—An arch of brick or stone or bar of wrought iron of sufficient strength shall be built over the opening of every chimney to support the breast thereof, and if the breast project more than 4 in. from the face of the wall, and the jamb on either side be of less width than 17½ in., the abutments shall be tied in by an iron bar or bars of sufficient strength, turned up and down at the ends, and built into the jambs for at least 8½ in. on each side.

Note.—The brick arch and bar has been largely superseded by the concrete lintol reinforced by one or more bars as required, and having a bearing of 9 in. or more upon each jamb. The depth of the lintol should be equal to 1½ in. per foot of span, with a minimum depth of 4½ in., with two ⅜ in. rods to each 4½ in. width for spans up to 5 ft., and ½ in. rods for spans over 5 ft.

(4).—This sub-section provides for a flue to be surrounded with 8½ in of brickwork when used for commercial purposes.

(5).—This sub-section provides a minimum height of 20 ft. for a flue from a steam boiler, etc.

(6).—This sub-section provides for parging or lining the inside of flues, and the external rendering of same where passing through floor or roof.

(7).—The position and course of every flue shall be distinguished on the outside of the work, as it is carried up by outline marks in some durable manner, except when the exterior face of the flue forms part of the outer face of an external wall not likely to be built against.

Note.—This applies generally to a party wall, when the adjacent site is left vacant, and should not be overlooked by the architect in his specification. The lines are usually painted in black or white.

(8).—The jambs of every fireplace opening shall be at least 8½ in. wide on each side of the opening thereof.

Note.—See sub-section 3 as to arches or lintols.

(9).—The breast of every chimney and the brickwork surrounding every smoke flue shall be at least 4 in. in thickness.

Note.—Providing the breast and flues are surrounded with 4 in. of brickwork, etc., the pockets can remain hollow if required. See sub-sections 4 and 5 for commercial flues.

(10).—The back of every fireplace opening in a party wall from the hearth up to the height of 12 in. above the mantel shall be at least 8½ in. thick.

Note.—For ordinary fireplaces the back would be carried up 8½ in. thick about 5 ft. from the hearth, and for kitcheners from 6 to 7 ft. from the hearth.

(11).—The thickness of the upper side of every flue when its course makes an angle of less than 45 degrees, shall be at least 8½ in.

Note.—The upper side only need be 8½ in. thick. See sub-section 2 for soot doors.

(12).—This sub-section provides that chimney stacks shall be 3 ft. above highest point of roof adjoining.

(13).—The highest six courses of every chimney stack or shaft shall be built in cement.

(14).—The brickwork or stonework of any chimney shaft, except that of the furnace of any steam engine, brewery, distillery or manufactory, shall not be built higher above the roof flat or gutter adjoining thereto than a height equal to six times the least width of such chimney shaft at the level of such highest point in the line of junction unless such chimney shaft is built with, and bonded to another chimney shaft not in the same line with the first or otherwise rendered secure.

Note.—The maximum height of a chimney stack with a least width of 18 in (one flue plus two 4½-in. walls) would be 9 ft. above the point of intersection with the roof. Sometimes with a stack on a flank wall and hipped roof, 9 ft. would not be sufficient to secure an adequate draught or to prevent downdraught. One can corbel out just below the intersection of the roof on one or both sides to a width equal to the thickness of the wall just below the corbel, in this case 4½ in. on either side, thus increasing the height of the stack 2 ft. 3 in. or 4 ft. 6 in. as the case may be, or, if the required height of the stack is a matter of inches, the gutter between the stack and the roof slope can be raised.

(15).—There shall be laid level with the floor of every storey before the opening of every chimney a slab of stone, slate or other incombustible substance, at the least 6 in. longer on each side than the width of such opening, and at the least 18 in. wide in front of the breast thereof.

Note.—The modern hearth is usually tiles laid on concrete, the tiling projecting 12 in. from the face of the interior or about 15 in. from the front of the breast. This leaves a space between the wood floor and the tiled hearth which some district surveyors allow to be filled in with the wood flooring, whilst others require the filling to be cement or other incombustible material. With modern fireplaces, a hearth projecting from the face of the breast 14 or 15 in. is ample, and this should be remodelled if and when the Act is revised.

(16).—On every floor except the lowest floor such slab shall be laid wholly upon stone or iron bearers, or upon brick trimmers or other incombustible materials, but on the lowest floor it may be bedded on concrete covering the site, or on solid materials placed on such concrete.

Note.—Concrete slab hearths have practically superseded brick or stone. A wood fillet is nailed round the trimmer and boards laid upon same to form centering. Lewis dovetail steel sheeting is ideal for this purpose. It can be supported by wood fillets or small angle brackets, or fixed to the underside of the wood joists forming both centering for hearth and lathing for ceiling.

(17).—The hearth or slab of every ch shall be bedded wholly on brick, st other incombustible substance, and sh gether with such substance, be solid thickness of 6 in. at least beneath the surface of such hearth or slab.

See note to sub-section 16.

(18).—A flue shall not be built against any party structure unless surrounded with new brickwork at 4 in. in thickness, properly bonded.

Note.—This sub-section should not b looked when planning fireplaces to a old building adjoining an existing part

(19).—A chimney breast or shaft with or in any party wall shall not away unless the district surveyor c that it can be done without inju affecting the stability of any building.

Note.—The decision of the district su should be obtained before pulling do making any alterations as above.

(20).—This sub-section specifies th poses for which a chimney shaft jamb or flue can be cut into.

(21).—Timber or woodwork shall placed

(*a*) In any wall or chimney nearer than 12 in. to the inside o flue or chimney opening.

(*b*) Under any chimney opening 10 in. from the upper surface of the of such chimney opening.

(*c*) Within 2 in. from the face brickwork or stonework about any ch or flue where the substance of such work or stonework is less than 8½ in. unless the face of such brickwork or work is rendered.

Note.—(*a*) A trimmer or joist on a wall would have to be 12 in. from the inside of any flue, etc., but trimmer or joist rested on an iron co could be less than 12 in. away. If 2 in. of the face of brickwork, etc., flue, and the brickwork being, say, thick, the face of such brickwork ad to the woodwork must be rendered.

An oak beam or beams in a timbere ing, for instance, can bear upon any of a chimney breast providing such b not within 12 in. of any flue, etc upper surface of the beam, if un chimney opening above, must not be 10 in. of the upper surface of the he that opening.

(22).—Wooden plugs shall not be nearer than 6 in. to the inside of any chimney opening, nor any iron hold other iron fastening nearer than the, etc.

Note.—Breeze fixing blocks are pre to wood slips near flues, etc.

Labour Association and Housing Sit

The building of houses for sale palliative for the housing situation Mr. F. A. Broad, M.P., speaking at nual meeting of the National Labour Association at the Essex Hall, Stran don recently. The problem, he tinued, could only be solved by the b of houses to let at rents which the man could afford to pay. The private lative builder had exhausted his but there were still no houses to let. people were, however, willing to put of bricks and mortar and a big m round their necks. That profiteerir rampant in the building trade was to everyone, but there was also prof in connection with the finance of dustry. Unless the Government toc trol of building materials and the fin the industry it would not be possible working man to pay an economic r any house he could reasonably occu London the housing situation was wor in 1919, and if there was any reduc the subsidy a turning point would be and building by local authorities largely cease.

A resolution was passed protesting a any reduction in the housing subsid

RCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

ere glad to give questions and answers, but cannot responsibility for contributed replies, especially on matters.

we appeal to our correspondents to submit their on paper of a size easily filed, and written as as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—ED.

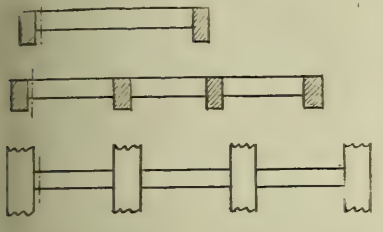
Grades of Asphalt.

R,—I notice such a difference in the s quoted for asphalt by different firms, I should be glad to know what are the gs to guard against in accepting such ers. There is a certain class of firm that es a fairly close price, and then there ars to be another class with a distinct in price and also running fairly close ther. What is the difference?

PUZZLED.

Bending Moment.

R,—Would any reader kindly inform me ther the bending moment at the end



SINGLE SPAN BEAM, BETWEEN LARGER BEAMS.

CONTINUOUS BEAM.

CONTINUOUS BEAM BETWEEN COLUMNS OF CONSIDERABLE HEIGHT.

ports of the three reinforced concrete ns below is $\frac{W.L}{10}$ or zero? W. B.

Wood Worm.

IR,—Could any of your readers suggest a edy to stop wood-worm, or, as I believe is called, Death Watch beetle? In a se which has been built 25 years, the tings. floors and other woodwork are ng attacked very badly. J. M.

Sewer for Housing Development.

IR,—Plans for 84 houses have been sub- ted to a corporation, with the request t my clients desire the corporation to the sewer, approximately 375 yards g, which is required for the development the land. The road is termed a forest d, but it is included in the town planning eme of the district and eventually will 50 feet wide. The corporation refuse undertake to lay the sewer, as they term private sewer, and state that my clients responsible for it. I should be glad to eive your opinion, as I am under the ression that the corporation, under the blic Health Act, are bound to provide sewer for such a large scheme, and ecially as working class houses are ently needed in this district.

INTERESTED QUERIST.

A local authority has, under Section 23, the Public Health Act, 1875, power to orce the drainage of an undrained house a sewer which the local authority are itled to use, and which is not more than feet from the site of such house; the ance being taken from the house or some mestic office occupied with it. Such drain ts in the local authority on completion, n though no houses have been built to nect with it; for, under the Act the er includes a drain, and all sewers are ted in the local authority. Further, the l authority may proceed to link the drain by another new sewer, to their general tem. But, by Section 25 of the Act, if re is no drainage within 100 feet of the then drainage of the house or houses st empty into a cesspool or other place the local authority directs. And these vers apply in all urban districts, as also in rural districts which have obtained urban powers in these respects. Now, the plan shows an existing sewer considerably over 100 feet away from the site of the nearest building; and from that, also, it follows, that the local authority cannot compel drainage thereto, though effectual drainage of all the houses emptying into a cesspool or other place is enforceable. But there is no law, which in the circumstances described, will compel the local authority to lay a drain 375 yards long, which they rightly term a private sewer, and the fact that working-class houses are urgently needed and that it is proposed to lay no drain in a "forest road" which is included in the town planning scheme by the district, does not affect the question. The local authority are not bound to provide a sewer for the scheme. If "Interested" requires the said drain—which he does, as the only practical way of dealing with the matter in hand—he should approach the local authority, with the view of some amicable arrangement being effected; and, asking for a contribution to the expense which, in all the circumstances, the local authority might see its way to make. Further, it might be considered advisable for "Interested" to avail himself of the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1925, and agree with the local authority then doing the work.—LAW.]

Contract Question.

[REPLY TO "PLEASE," MAY 6.]

SIR,—Provided the variations are duly authorised, and carried out in accordance with the terms of the contract, then any error in the priced bills of quantities is, in practice, treated as a percentage on or off the lump sum price, for or against the contractor, as the case may be.

In adjusting the variations on the contract, it is customary first to price out the additions and omissions at the unit prices appearing in the bills of quantities, and then to add or deduct the percentage, above referred to, from the net amount reached being due to the contractor. If, therefore, there is a net addition, and the error gives an additional percentage, that percentage is added. If there is a net omission, then, of course, it is dealt with in the same way and a greater amount deducted from the total due.

On the other hand, if there is a net addition, and the error give a percentage to be deducted, this percentage is deducted. Also, if there is a net omission, then the percentage will be deducted.

In the case in question, it would appear that the error gives a percentage on the lump sum price in the contractor's favour, and he is entitled to that percentage on all net additions contract.

Destruction of Ants.

SIR,—A house built in 1920 is infested with ants. The whole of the ground floor, the larger part of which is oak, is secret nailed to creosoted joists bedded in the site concrete. The ants are particularly active in the larder, which has a quarry tile floor, bedded on the site concrete. We have adopted various methods for remedying, and although each attempt appears to diminish the number, this improvement only lasts for a few days. Central heating and domestic hot-water service are combined, and, except for heating channels where necessary, the whole of the ground floor is solid and on one level. Some of your readers may know of some method by which the pests can be exterminated; if so we shall be very much obliged if they will kindly advise us through your columns. W. G. AND S.

Ventilating Air Space.

SIR,—We shall be glad of your opinion, or that of your readers, as to the desirability or otherwise of ventilating the air spaces between the joists or bearers of asphalt roofs, where such spaces are hermetically sealed by asphalt (laid on boards) on the top of the bearers and a plaster ceiling on the underside. Could you suggest, if considered desirable, a simple method of effecting the necessary ventilation? T. E. S.

Specification Clause.

SIR,—A firm of architects use the following clause in all their specifications:—

"*Generally.* Whether specified or not, whether shown on the drawings or not, everything necessary to make a complete job must be included."

Kindly advise us what is the best thing to do in such a case. BUILDERS.

Ventilating Brick.

SIR,—Some years ago we used with great success a porous red clay ventilating brick in connection with the drying out of a damp wall. The end of the brick was in the form of an equilateral triangle having about 2 in. sides and was about 9 in. long. It had three narrow slots on the front and was built into the old damp wall at an angle falling to the outside. Can you inform us where we could obtain a further supply of these bricks? H. B

London Building Acts.

[REPLY TO "YOUTH," MAY 6TH.]

SIR,—I have had a long experience of these Acts, and am of opinion that no abstract would meet the case, as you have to study the whole of the section applying to the particular matter with which you are dealing. H. L.

Deadening Noise.

SIR,—Recently in a periodical, mats of eel grass—a seaweed which absorbs sound to a remarkable degree—were recommended to be fixed to the walls of a room to deaden noise from traffic outside. Where can eel grass mats be obtained? Would such be useful to cure echo? FRANCISCUS.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 768.)

A Cotswold House.

This drawing represents a scheme for additions and alterations to an old house in the Cotswolds, and, as will be seen, the local characteristics and materials were proposed to be observed. The scheme has not yet been carried out. Messrs. Baillie Scott and Beresford are the architects.

Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas, Gorton, Manchester.

We regret that through a misunderstanding the example of Mr. Walter Tapper's Royal Academy work which we published in our last issue was wrongly described as the Church of St. Mary and St. Thomas, Gorton, Manchester. We publish the correct illustration this week.

House at Selsdon.

The house will shortly be erected for Mr. D. Martin Wheeler, M.A., on a site at Selsdon, with its principal rooms facing south. The walls will be of Mitchell's grey stocks, with stone-faced dressings and windows. The casements will be iron, filled with lead glazing, by Messrs. Wainwright and Waring; hot water and heating by Messrs. Potterton's, of Balham. The interior will be plain plastered, with brick fires and oak floors.

Mr. Briant Poulter, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Royal Society of British Artists.

At a general assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists the following associates were elected full members of the society: Mr. Hugh Gresty, Mr. John Hodgson Lobley, and Miss Mary McCrossan.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—III.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

Ownership and Removal of Fixtures.

The ownership of fixtures is best determined by considering who has the right to remove them. Questions of ownership, obviously, only arise in reference to those fixtures which have been annexed to the freehold by some other person than the owner himself; excepting, of course, in the cases where an owner has contracted to sell a property as a freehold, and then, before the completion of purchase, attempts to remove certain articles which were on the property at the time the contract was entered into. But where an article is annexed by a limited owner or tenant, the rules of common law apply, viz. (1) that whatever is fixed to the freehold of land becomes part of the freehold; (2) that whatever once becomes part cannot be severed by a limited owner or tenant without rendering him liable for the commission of waste.

The second of these rules has always been modified in practice, more especially in regard to fixtures between a landlord and his tenant, and mostly in favour of the tenant in relation to those articles of (1) ornament and convenience; (2) those fixed for the purpose of trade; (3) agricultural fixtures to a limited extent under Statute. Both (1) and (2) fall into the same category, and both are removable provided that, when fixed, they do not become an essential part of the building, and that their removal does not cause serious damage to the freehold. Further, it must be decided whether or not, if removed, they are capable of being put together again, and in the same form, in some other place; if they can, they are probably removable fixtures.

Where complete buildings are removed, in order to prove that they were fixtures, their removal must be with the object of their re-erection elsewhere, and not merely for the purpose of destruction. Also, when the removal of any building would entail its destruction, it remains part of the freehold. Buildings which are substantially erected are not removable, even though they were originally erected for the purposes of trade.

A tenant destroying these or any other fixtures is liable for waste, and unlawfully to pull them down is a misdemeanour.

A Legal Decision is not an Absolute Authority.

Very few decisions on these matters are absolute precedents, nor are modern decisions governed by old cases; each case has been and must always be decided by a consideration of its own peculiar circumstances.

In Leigh v. Taylor (1902) A.C. 157, Lord Halsbury (C.) said: "We have heard something about a suggested alteration of the law. . . . But the moment one comes to deal with the facts of each particular case, I quite agree that something has changed very much. I suspect it is not the law or any principle of law, but it is a change in the mode of life, the degree in which certain things have seemed susceptible of being put as mere ornaments, whereas at an earlier period the older constructions rendered it impossible sometimes to sever the thing which was put up from the realty. If that is true, it is manifest that you can lay down no rule which will in itself resolve the question, you must apply yourself to the facts of each particular case."

Right to Removal an Exception.

It must be borne in mind that the right to remove fixtures is, if anything, an exceptional circumstance, and before being granted or exercised must be fairly considered, and be clearly defined; and in all cases the points arising create questions of law and fact, for the Court and a jury to decide. For instance, whether a fixture can be removed by a tenant without serious injury to the freehold is a question for a jury arising out of an issue whether the fixture is removable or not by law, the law point being for a judge to determine.

Degree and Object of Annexation.

Speaking generally, the Court will restrain a tenant from removing a fixture, though it will allow him to do so in certain cases, but more as a privilege than as a right

In considering the circumstances of each case, the degree and object of annexation are deciding factors; and it may be said that articles which are not attached to land, except by their own weight, are removable; unless the circumstances of their annexation show that they were intended to be part of the freehold. And the onus of showing that they were so intended lies on those who assert that they have ceased to be chattels. On the other hand, an article which is definitely fixed to the land, even slightly, is considered as part of the land, unless the circumstances are such as to show that it was intended at the time of its annexation that it should continue as a chattel. The onus of proof lies on those who contend that it is a chattel. (See Holland v. Hodgson, 1872, L.R. 7 Cap P 328.)

In Vaudeville, Electric Cinema, Ltd. v. Muriset (1923) 2 ch. 74, it was held that two oil paintings of the nature of frescoes, a patent frame screen fixed by blocks in the wall, four advertising boards fastened outside the hall by screws to the hall posts, and 477 plush tip-up seats, in blocks of four or eight, attached to the floor by iron standards with iron feet, passed under a mortgage as fixtures.

In re Companies Act and Ross and Boal (1924) 1 I.R. 129 C.A., it was held that power-driven sewing machines resting on prepared positions or fixed benches were not fixtures.

Injury to Freehold.

All injury done in removing fixtures must be made good by the party entitled to sever them, for he must leave the premises as he found them; and the same holds good whether the fixtures are set up for agricultural, trade or domestic purposes.

Covenant to Repair.

When there is a covenant in a lease that the lessee shall repair buildings, this covenant extends to the lessor's fixtures if existing at the time of the demise, and to those articles fixed by the lessee during his term; the term "fixtures" here being used in its strict sense; but does not extend to "chattels" which are merely connected with the freehold by a slight or temporary attachment. Also, since a covenant to repair usually not only refers to those premises included in the lease, but also extends to the repair of any buildings which may be erected during the demise, it follows this covenant would also extend to the fixtures comprised in those additional buildings. A covenant to yield up in repair all erections and buildings does not, however, extend to buildings which rest upon blocks or pattens and are erected by the lessee during the term, solely for the purpose of trade and manufacture. (See Naylor v. Collinge, 1807, 1 Taunt 19.)

In Mansfield (Earl) v. Blackburne (1840), 6 Bing N.C. 426, there was a demise of salt springs, and the lessee covenanted to erect works, etc., on the premises, and to pay a rent in proportion to the number of works erected, and to leave the works at the end of the term in good repair. It was held that salt-pans, placed by the lessee on a of brickwork, and used in the boili salt, were such "works"; and tha lessee could not remove them, and th was, in addition, liable for their r This case did not decide whether the pans were movable as "chattels"; did decide was that they were includ the term "works" and came withi covenant "to leave the works at th of the term in good repair." But in fort v. Bates (1862), where there v covenant to yield up at the end of the all works, ways and roads, it was held train plates fastened to wooden sl resting on the soil and used for the p of a railway, were not included i covenant to repair.

Episdem Generis Rule.

In practice, the lessor's fixtures enumerated in the lease, and if an missing during or at the end of the this circumstance should form the basis claim on the lessee for replacement. articles are specified in general words not in particular words, the *episdem ge* rule is applied.

The term *Episdem generis* means "c same kind, class or nature," and is cons as including only all other articles o like nature and quality. The doctri regards fixtures applies when part persons or things having some co characteristics are communicated in followed by general words or a descr comprising the whole of a class. The g words or description will in such a ca construed as only applying to perso things of the same class or nature as already specifically enumerated. (See H v. Elliott 1855 11 Ex 113. and Lam v. McLellan, 1903, 2 Ch. 268.)

Modern Dutch Buildings.

We reprint from the *Times* an inter letter upon this subject from Mr. Ri Graham:—

"During a visit to Holland last n chiefly with a view to seeing the pictu the Mauritshuis and the Rijksmuseum. much impressed by a number of m Dutch buildings. Space forbids that scribe them in detail, but perhaps a general remarks will be of interest. from the fact that the Dutch is the new style of architecture to be see Europe, it is well worth an examinati its own merits alone. The first effect t gives is of sheer, naked starkness. The begins to feel the enormous strength solidarity of the style. And a moment the unique beauty of these new buildi realised. The new Dutch architecture bines elements of Egyptian, Chinese Indian styles, and welds them as one im the Greeks might have done, if they thought or known of these things. The with their sagging curves, deeply ove ing eaves, and curiously ribbed tiles, a tinctly oriental. The accessories and d tions are intriguing and grotesque. are like the heads of Indian totem which have been frozen into horribl rigid shapes by being exposed to th of Medusa, and then been fused int granite of the buildings themselves. B body of the new style of structure is characteristic, and it is this which giv effect of pure and tremendous strengt rectangularity of outline, with narrow windows and stark upright columns, a the force of the style, which is, to r pleasing as it is original. Its develo will be interesting to watch, and unless mistaken, the country which has br forth some of the most beautiful pictu the world will soon be producing so the most striking buildings."

TEMPORARY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING SHORING—II

By G. A. GARDNER, M.I.Struct.E., Assoc.I.E.E., &c.

the concluding part of the previous mention was made of the effect of tion on the strength of wood, and this ts the desirability of a cursory know- of the structure and nature of wood for concerned with timber construction. hysico-chemical aspects of the subject t pertinent to these articles; and only icro-structure and mechanical properties conifers and oak need be briefly con- d. These matters may be prefaced by remarks as to the supply of timber and nifold uses. Timber is so indispensable tructural material (even the more general ection of reinforced concrete makes ex- e calls on it for form work), and has o lavishly used in the past, that forestry eveloped into a science, and the more vative management of forests has be- imperative in order to safeguard the s supplies. American statistics show, stance, that if the cutting of timber in Continent continued at the present rate uld only take about half a century for gular supplies to become exhausted; but ubt this contingency will be modified he automatic processes of commerce, ng in their train the use of substitutes. is connection synthetic wood might be- a structural material, and then, at last, me-honoured specification clause, calling mber free from "all defects," will be ed!

e conservation of wood supplies is not desirable for structural purposes, but on nt of the large industries connected with products. These industries range from -making and the chemical manufactures ated with wood distillation (producing, example, creosote, wood alcohol, etc.) to the production of such diverse things k stockings and cattle food!

owledge of the micro-structure of timber to an easy appreciation of its mechanical rties. The typical structure of the ers or "soft-woods" differs from that e "hard-woods," such as oak, but the t features are somewhat similar. Fig. 4 a diagrammatic representation of the

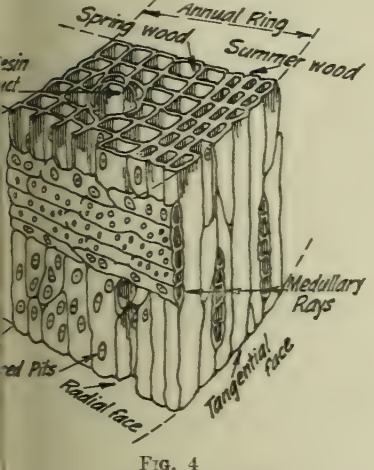


Fig. 4

ture of the conifers and shows the various ents. The regular arrangement of the eides or tube-like cells is a noticeable re; and the belt of narrower cells with er walls, which constitutes the wood ed later in each season, marks out an al ring. These tracheides are very minute are somewhat tapered at their ends where intermesh, the sap being communicated one to the other through funnel-like de- sions called bordered pits, which occur in walls of the cells. Running radially be- n the vertical tracheides are the medullary composed of assemblages of cells whose function is primarily to store food and conduct sap between the bark and sapwood. In certain of the conifers, *e.g.*, pine and spruce, resin ducts occur vertically at intervals among the tracheides and horizontally within some of the medullary rays. These ducts are comparatively large and may sometimes just be distinguished by the naked eye, whereas the other elements can only be made out with the aid of a microscope, there being several hundreds of thousands per square inch. A resin duct is shown in the figure. These, then, are the gross elements of the soft-woods: a study of the structure of the cell walls and other secondary features not being necessary for the purpose of this article.

The arrangement of the cell elements in "hard-woods" (*i.e.*, woods from the broad-leaved or deciduous trees) is considerably more varied and complex than in the conifers; the vertical elements consisting, *inter alia*, of clusters of thick-walled cells called wood fibres, interspersed with groupings of large vessels. In oak these vessels are chiefly grouped amongst the spring wood forming part of each annual ring, and hence the oak is referred to as a "ring-porous" wood. In some other trees, such as the birch, for example, these vessels or pores are dispersed more uniformly throughout the other elements, giving rise to the classification—"diffuse porous" woods. The medullary rays in oak are very much larger than in the common conifers, being readily distinguishable by the naked eye both on the cross-section and vertical radial and tangential sections of the wood.

The cellular structure of wood is responsible for most of the advantages which it possesses as a structural material, viz.: its relative lightness in weight per volume; its toughness or propensity to absorb shock; its holding power on nails; the ease with which it can be worked; its ability to absorb preservatives and retain paint, etc.; but on the other hand its structure seems to be ideal for the insidious attacks of fungi. In this connection a brief study of forestry, the seasoning and decay of timber and its defects, will repay all who employ timber as a structural material.

The behaviour of timber under various stresses must now be considered. When subjected to endwise compression, short rectangular prisms fail by a somewhat sudden buckling or wrinkling of the cell walls or fibres after the specimens have suffered considerable shortening; and in very dry timber longitudinal splitting may also take place. The region of gross buckling often extends at an angle across the tangential face, although practically at right angles to the grain on the radial face, giving the effect of oblique shear—a typical example of such a compression failure being shown in Fig. 5 (i). The reader is referred to a paper entitled "Some Aspects of Timber Construction," read before the Institution of Structural Engineers by the writer, for mention of Dr. Robinson's work (1919) dealing with the microscopic changes in the cell walls during the early stages of failure.



Fig. 5.

The behaviour of timber posts or struts is dependent upon their proportions of length to least cross dimension, and will be dealt with in the next article when considering the practical design of struts. The resistance to pressure perpendicular to or across the grain is very much less than the endwise resistance on account of the collapse of the tracheides under lateral compression, and, unlike the case of longitudinal compression, there is no very definite maximum load beyond which there is an abrupt decrease in strength, but more and more cells become flattened as the load increases. For practical purposes, however, there is a limit of stress up to which the compression of the fibres is proportional to the load (called the limit of proportional deformation) and where the permanent indentation (if any) is slight. In an actual structure under a constant static load the working stress may be allowed to approach this limit; but where live loads have to be carried, as in the

TABLE OF MAXIMUM WORKING STRESSES.

IN POUNDS PER SQ. INCH FOR

TEMPORARY TIMBER STRUCTURES.

Species of Timber (Commercial Names).	Flexural Stress in Beams.	Longitudinal Shear in Beams.	Shearing along Grain.	Bearing parallel to Grain.	Bearing perpendicular to Grain.
Pitch Pine; .. .. Oregon Pine or .. .. Douglas Fir	1500	130	170	1430	350
Northern Pine; .. .. Baltic Fir; .. .. Red and Yellow Deal ..	1300	110	130	1200	300
Spruce; .. .. .. White Deal; .. .. American White Pine, &c.	1000	80	100	1000	225
Oak	1400	130	200	1430	600

case of a railroad trestle-way, for instance, progressive indentation may result unless the crosswise compression is kept considerably lower. Fig. 5 (ii) shows the indentation in one specimen as the result of a static load, and the greater indentation (iii) in a similar specimen after being subjected to the same load applied fifteen times in succession.

The resistance of structural timbers to tension acting parallel to the grain is greater than that which can be developed under any other kind of stress, and in the case of the conifers is something over twice the ultimate resistance to endwise compression. This strength in pure tension cannot be taken full advantage of in practical structures however, owing to the difficulty of developing the full resistance at the end connections—*cf.* remarks in Part I. The tensile strength crosswise to the grain is, on the other hand, only about a tenth to a twentieth of the endwise resistance; and this is to be expected from the cellular formation and the ease with which wood may be cleaved longitudinally. Pure crosswise tension will not, as a rule, occur designedly in a structure; but in beams where the longitudinal grain runs diagonally, and at points where the grain is diverted by a knot, the flexural tension will be influenced by this crosswise weakness. Diagonal and spiral grained timber will, of course, be prohibited by the specification in the case of important structural work. Fig. 5 (iv) shows a typical longitudinal tension failure of a specially prepared test piece; but sometimes, when the length of the piece is comparatively short, fracture is accompanied by the pulling out of a bundle of fibres, due to a longitudinal shear failure through to the ends of the specimen.

The resistance to shear along the grain constitutes another mechanical weakness, and one which must be carefully guarded against in design; but shear resistance across the grain is seldom a governing factor, since it is considerably in excess of the crosswise compressive resistance and is usually preceded by that kind of failure. The use of hardwood pins or treenails, however, is an instance where resistance to shear across the grain is involved. The limit of horizontal shear resistance sometimes governs the strength of beams, but this will be considered more fully in the next article. Fig. 5 (v) shows a portion of a specially prepared specimen which has failed in longitudinal shear over the radial face of the wood. The failure is similar when taking place over the tangential face, and in specimens free from seasoning checks the ultimate resistance per unit of area is practically the same over both faces.

The table on p. 783 gives the safe stresses which may be allowed in the design of temporary structures, for timber of the grade and "defectiveness" usually met with in temporary work of structural importance. The *real* factor of safety which these stresses signify for static loading will be round about 2, except in the case of bearing perpendicular to the grain, where the pressures given will approach those causing slight permanent indentation—a condition which is allowable only in the absence of a recurring loading, as previously mentioned. The comfortable so-called factors of safety of from 4 to 6, frequently contemplated, have reference to the ultimate resistance of small, clear specimens free from knots, checks, cross-grain and other "defects"; tested by short-time loading under laboratory conditions. These factors, having no real significance as regards the safety of structures generally, nevertheless have a value in the sphere where "Business" meets "Engineering"; but on the other hand they frequently engender the remark: "Why do you make your structures four times as strong as they need be?" The reference above to short-time loading is in contradistinction to the long-time loading which is a condition in actual structures. A test specimen will fail under a load considerably less than that registered in a short-time continuous test, if the lesser load is sustained for a comparatively long time. The writer has, for instance, been able to take tea during the process of failure of a strut under a constant load.

In locations where from one cause or another the wood is constantly in the condition of fibre saturation (*vide* comments in Part I) the basic stresses given in the table should be reduced by about 25 per cent., and a similar reduction ought to be made in cases where re-used, damaged or low-grade timbers are contemplated. The values tabulated for bearing parallel to the grain are for pressures on short prisms, and the precise figures quoted are not significant of any special degree of accuracy but form the index values in some simple formulæ for struts, which will appear in Part III of these articles.

The real structural quality of the several kinds of wood named in the table, will, of course, depend upon a number of variable factors, such as the rate of growth of the trees, the proportion of spring to summer wood, and other conditions not rigidly controlable by commercial grading; but no greater precision is to be expected in this than in the commercial *raming* of the soft woods, which is highly unsatisfactory in its violation of even a pseudo-botanic classification.

(*To be continued.*)

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

BUILDING TRADE APPEAL.

We have much pleasure in publishing, at the request of Mr. Frederick Higgs and with the grateful thanks of the whole Committee, the following list of gifts and subscriptions received up to date in support of the building trade effort to provide additional buildings to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. An appeal by Mr. Higgs for this object was published in our issue for March 18.

(1) For alterations and additions to 37, Acacia-road, N.W., the Headquarters Offices of the Collecting Organisation under Miss E. Bentham, Hon. Superintendent:—

Architectural services—Mr. James S. Gibson, F.R.I.B.A.

F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., for labour and material supplied...	£511	15	7
Mr. Fredk. Higgs	250	0	0
Mr. F. L. Dove	250	0	0
Sir James Carmichael, K.B.E....	200	0	0
Sir Walter Lawrence	100	0	0
Mr. F. G. Minter...	100	0	0
Mr. H. J. Holloway	100	0	0
Mr. B. I. Greenwood	5	0	0

The following materials have been given free of charge by the undermentioned firms:—

Bricks.—London Brick Co. & Forders, Ltd.; Eastwoods, Ltd; Itters, Ltd.; Hicks & Co., Ltd.: S. & E. Collier, Ltd.; Lugg & Co.

Cement.—Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd.; Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.

Electrical Labour.—Francis Polden & Co.; Cecil Cooper & Co.; Duncan Watson & Co.; Boyce Jackson & Co.

Electrical Material.—Sun Electrical Co., Ltd.; General Electric Co.; British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd.; Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd.; Belling & Co.

Glazing.—Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd.; Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd.

Flooring.—Bell's Pollite & Everite Co., Ltd.; Art Pavements & Decorations, Ltd.; Diespeker & Co.; Stuarts Granolithic Co., Ltd.

Ironwork.—Mellowes & Co., Ltd.; Burton Foundry Co., Ltd.; Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd.; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Braby & Co., Ltd.; J. D. Beardmore & Co.; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd.

Paint & Decorating.—Hall & Dixon; Tavener & Son; T. H. Adamson & Sons; John T. Keep; J. B. Orr & Co., Ltd.; Hickman, Ltd.; Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd.; Mander Bros., Ltd.; Wiggins & Co.; Sir W. A. Rose & Co., Ltd.; Thos. Parsons & Sons; International Paint & Compositions Co., Ltd; Thos. Hubbuck & Sons, Ltd.; Henry Grace & Co.; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd; Sissons Bros., Ltd.

Plumbing & Hot Water Work.—A. G[ibbs] & Sons; Smeaton & Sons, Ltd.; Rich[ardson] Crittall & Co., Ltd.; Locke Lancaster W. W. R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd.

Sanitary Fittings.—Shanks & Co., L[td.]; Valbania, Ltd.; Doulton & Co., Ltd.

Stoves & Heating.—Wilsons & Mathies Ltd.; O'Brien Thomas & Co.; Richmond Stove & Meter Co., Ltd.; Bratt Colbra[n] Co. and the Heaped Fire Co., Ltd.; Range & Foundry Co.; Falkirk Iron Ltd.; John Wright & Co.; Stimex Gas S[tove] Co., Ltd.; Rosser & Russell, Ltd.; Nati[onal] Radiator Co., Ltd.

Tiling.—Alfred Goslett & Co., Ltd.; kington's Tile & Pottery Co., Ltd.; He[nry] Richards' Tile Co., Ltd.; Lea & Boult Carter & Co. (London), Ltd.

Wallpaper.—John Line & Sons, Ltd.; derson & Co.; Heffer, Scott & Co., L[td.] Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd.

Woodwork & Timber (Labour).—Du[ll] Tucker & Co.; Stevens & Adams, L[td.] Middlesex Joinery Works, Ltd.; Godso[n] Co.; Rippers, Ltd.; W. H. T. Kellan Sons; Davies Bros., Ltd.

Woodwork & Timber (Material).—Oliver & Sons, Ltd.; Ingram, Perkins & Ltd.; Woco Door Co.; Wm. Mallinso[n] Sons; McGaw & Co.; Churchill & Sim.

Furniture Fittings & Miscellaneous.—Jo[hn] Kaye & Sons, Ltd.; J. H. Sankey & S[on] Ham River Grit Co.; Westminster Wha[rf] Co.; Concrete Aggregates, Ltd.; Lord rhyn's Quarries; W. H. Gaze & Sons; some, Sims & Jeffries, Ltd.; Barfor[d] Perkins, Ltd.

(2) The following sums have been rec[eived] in respect of the proposed new buildings placed on deposit at the National Prov[incial] Bank:—

J. Jarvis & Co.	£262
Mr. W. M. Hill	100
Mr. F. G. Walton	50
Miss E. Bentham	50
Major A. Vigor	26
Mr. B. W. B. Simmonds ...	26
F. D. Huntington & Co. ...	10
J. Laing & Son	10
Burn Bros.	5
Geo. E. Gray, Ltd.	5
Mr. T. R. Clemens	5
Simpson & Sons	5
Mr. J. Sampson	5
Brown & Tawse	5
Mr. G. A. Dean	3
Crane, Bennett & Co.	2
Mr. G. H. Fox	2
Mr. W. H. George	2
Mr. E. H. Harrison	2
Mr. J. H. Jerner	2
Marchant, Hurst & Co.	2
Mr. E. L. Russell...	2
Mr. L. E. Nunn	1
Harding & Co.	1
Armitage, Geo., & Sons... ...	1
Broad & Co.	1
Mr. W. G. Buchanan	1
Britton & Sons	1
Mr. G. Dawbarn	1
A. J. Elliston & Sons	1
E. J. Fuller & Sons	1
Grano-Metallic Plastering Co. ...	1
John Hadland, Ltd.	1
John Heal, Ltd.	1
Palmers Travelling Cradle, Ltd.	1
Mr. E. H. Slatford	1
Sanders & Co.	1
Mr. John H. Douglas	1
Mr. A. Harworth	0
Boss, Ltd.	0
Harrison & Stewart, Ltd. ...	0
Mr. Charles Olliver	0
Geo. Coulter, Ltd	0
Lawford & Sons, Ltd.	0
Geo. Green, Ltd.	0

The above does not include sundry [small] collections made by various firms. The [cost] of postage in connection with sending o[ut] appeals has been defrayed by Miss Be[ntham] and the cost of printing has been defra[yed by] Mr. George Aldous.

TRAINING OF APPRENTICES IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

By SIDNEY STRANKS, Organiser, Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers.

[We are glad to print Mr. Stranks's communication, but are not necessarily in agreement with the views expressed.—ED.]

SEVERAL master masons in London during the last few years have become more interested in the welfare and training of mason apprentices, and this has culminated in a new venture which ought to lead to some good results. They have organised examinations for apprentices in theoretical and practical masonry, giving prizes to the students gaining most points. With others, the writer attended the examinations. At least 40 per cent. of the total number of mason apprentices (not marble or monumental) attended. This high percentage would gladden the heart of any director of technical training centre if he could secure it for his own school in less than twelve months. Great credit is due to the London Master Masons' Association for this venture, more especially to Mr. Burlington (of Messrs. Trollope & Colls), Mr. F. Mortimer, and Messrs. Trollope & Colls for lending their premises for the practical examination. The youths who attended were of a good class. Prizes are shortly to be allotted. Similar examinations are to be held every year, and those who have the interests of the building trade at heart will wish every success to this venture.

Immediately after the war, public attention was drawn to the dearth of mechanics in certain building crafts, and a deal of criticism was directed to the trade unions. Their attitude and policy were misrepresented in certain quarters, and the onus for this dearth of labour was thrown on their shoulders. But investigation by Governmental and other impartial departments proved this to be baseless, and that the main cause was the indifference of builders to apprentices. In fact, if they had operated the working rules throughout the country there would have been in 1924 54,000 more apprentices in the building trades. It is a matter of common knowledge that apprenticeship was becoming a dead letter because of this indifference, but it is also true that, while the trade unions can claim to have been more interested, in view of the facts and circumstances they did not adjust their policy and action in a manner to arrest the degradation which took place; and when they have pressed for reform during the last few years their efforts have been frustrated by the prejudice of a section of employers. There are outstanding men among the employers who possess a broader and more intelligent economic outlook on this question, but up to the present these have been practically submerged by those not so blessed.

What have been and what now are the main causes of the degradation of craftsmanship in the building trades? Broadly speaking, certain factors have contributed more and more to the cultivation of a somewhat materialistic outlook, which is the biggest obstacle to the training of a good self-respecting craftsman. The spirit of Ruskin, Morris and others, combined with something of the spirit of the old Guilds, or even that of the master craftsmen who succeeded the Guilds, must be imparted into any modern scheme of apprenticeship before we can achieve better results. Employers and operatives are governed largely by considerations of personal economic factors, but surely with all the progress we pride ourselves on having achieved, and the educational advantages we enjoy, our minds ought to find room for things of a higher order. Cultivation of real pride in craftsmanship ought to find a corner in our thoughts and policy; if not, then it is an admission of incompetence which will bring its own reward in perpetuating the present conditions.

Why have employers neglected to carry out their responsibilities, *i.e.*, recruiting the ranks of mechanics through a proper system of apprenticeship? In the first place, some of them appear to have lost the inspiration of our forefathers, who, though possessed with a desire to gain economic advantages, also had a keener interest in their crafts, which was largely due to the fact that most, if not all, had gravitated to master craftsmen by being journeymen. Hence they had more respect for their craft. Modern conditions are entirely foreign to the past. Joint stock companies, and employers who have had no real and direct contact with crafts, dominate the destinies of the building trade. Many of these have little regard for the industry apart from profit. Their foremen, who have experience and knowledge of craftsmanship, are governed by these powers, who give them little opportunity to render that valuable service to the industry that it needs. This class of employer is gradually becoming a mere receiver. On many of our large contracts we find boards up with a list of names of sub-contractors for practically everything; in addition, we come across cases where work is let to mere piece-masters. These factors encourage irresponsibility so far as the interests of the industry are concerned. Many of them have no time for apprentices. Again, on the operatives' side there is much to be desired. Insecurity and bad conditions of employment, machinery, substitutes, scamping of work, and changes in modern building construction have all tended to destroy respect for real craftsmanship. A change must be effected. The trade unions in future must accept more responsibility.

In 1919-20 some of us who were members of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry thought something substantial would be done by way of reform to place the apprenticeship system on a different plane, but all efforts were impeded by the ultra-reactionary forces then existing. The Council was dissolved and the proposed scheme for apprenticeship practically went by the board. I am not so conversant with what has been done in other regions: but in London I can speak with some authority. In 1917 the Building Trades Apprenticeship Committee was established, comprising representatives of the Institute of Builders, the London Master Builders' Association, the Central Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment, the Building Trade Unions, and Local Education Authorities. This, I venture to say, was a good body, though I wish that architects and general foremen and clerks of works had been included. This body established a scheme, which fixed wages of apprentices, provided a model indenture form, and embraced a system of continuation of technical education for apprentices up to a certain age by stipulating that they should be allowed to attend appropriate schools two half-days each week. This committee had a chequered career, and in spite of the combined efforts of its members, it received such scant treatment by the builders that it was dissolved either the end of 1925 or the early part of 1926. There are 3,200 building firms in London, yet in spite of the pronounced dearth of mechanics, the desperate efforts to place apprentices, and a long waiting list of boys to fill any openings, only 220 were placed, the majority of this small number being taken by eight firms. What a record!

The reasons given by the builders for the failure of the committee referred to were the governmental influences upon it and its educational provisions. I could never see these as being sufficient to destroy such a venture. It was clear in 1924 that this committee was doomed. The London master builders and trades unions in the autumn of that year, as an expedient, agreed to relax the apprentice rule on the understanding that they would proceed to negotiate new provisions for future guidance. We have been negotiating intermittently from then to the present time, and now there seems a prospect of agreement; but while I am pleased at this, it is disappointing to feel that a model scheme of indentures, to be drawn up, is not obligatory. Hence the progressive firms will apply it, but those whose records are defective will probably ignore it. The control of the scheme is to be vested in a joint committee of representatives of the L.M.B.A. and the Trade Unions. One can only express an earnest hope that better results will follow its operations. Since 1924 the Wheatley scheme for the augmentation of craftsmen on housing schemes has been operated and has tended to increase the personnel, but in many cases there was no enthusiasm for apprentices from builders as a whole. Some are not particularly grieved at this, it being argued that there is not the scope on such works to train a mechanic properly. In addition to the apprentices put to the various trades through agencies referred to, other boys have been apprenticed by firms. But the man power of some trades has also been increased, *e.g.*, bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers, by dilution. More especially is this the case in bricklaying; among bricklayers who respect their craft, and among employers and foremen the number of bricklayers whose craftsmanship is of a distinctly low standard is a matter of common complaint. The sole reason for this is that in certain quarters employers have engaged adults who either have been too old to adapt themselves to the methods essential to train an efficient mechanic, or the employer has entirely ignored his responsibility irrespective of class of workmanship so long as the building was erected in some shape. In my own Union it is surprising the amount of time my colleague and I have to devote to our branches owing to the concern of our bricklayer members regarding applicants for membership whose craftsmanship is questioned on account of the factors stated. The facts and circumstances regarding this question are sufficient to cause serious reflection. Is it too much to expect a revival of the spirit of the past? Cannot we, with the combination of advantages that this generation possesses over those of our forefathers, do something to establish an intelligent scheme of apprenticeship? I think it can be done.

The first essential is to raise all considerations of apprenticeship beyond the conflicting interests of employers' associations and trade unions. We must look upon the youths in our industry as being a joint trust, their welfare being a first claim. It is our business to direct, encourage and stimulate, and by every means possible assist them to achievement in their occupation. The combined knowledge and experience of all interested in the building trade should be placed at the disposal of any body established to deal with this question.

I would suggest that a committee competent to promote an efficient system of training for our future craftsmen should embrace representatives of the following bodies: the London master builders, trade unions, architects, clerks of works and foremen, and technical education agencies. The function of such a body should be to compile exact information as to apprentices and their needs—theoretical and practical—to secure their confidence by promoting educational and recreative gatherings. From the time the boy is committed to our care, his whole welfare should be our concern. This may appear to be idealistic, but let us examine the question to see what can be done. Indifference and passivity are of no use.

Rebuilding of Zeebrugge Mole.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided to ask Parliament for the necessary funds to replace the existing Mole at Zeebrugge by one built on arches.

BUILDERS' CLERKS BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION DINNER

The 47th annual dinner in aid of the funds of this Institution was held on 4th May at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. F. D. Huntingdon. Over four hundred guests were present, and during the evening it was announced that £521 19s. had been collected for the funds of the institution

The loyal toasts having been honoured,

The President, in giving the toast of "The Builders' Clerks' Benevolent Institution," said that he had found one had to earn any privilege, and that one of his jobs as President was to collect a certain sum of money, while the other was to make a speech. It was said that the employer did not appreciate the services of the builders' clerk, but in his own case it was not so He was in a position to appreciate to the full the clerk's services. The President then sketched shortly the life of the average builders' clerk—designated as "Jones"—his trials, training, responsibilities. Eventually, said the President, he would arrive at the position of estimator, because he was a very good lad, and finally at the position of chief clerk or office manager. Perhaps then his health broke down, and the hand of the Institution came to brighten his weary lot. On behalf of "Jones," he would say, "God bless them for their generosity."

Mr. James Boyce, in proposing the toast of "Architects and Surveyors," said that for 30 years his work had lain amongst them. Builders had all been taught that "architects began the trouble and surveyors completed it." But he knew that every builders' clerk there that night appreciated to the full the presence of every architect and surveyor. He had pleasure in giving the toast, coupled with the name of Mr. G. H. Hadland.

Councillor Pulley, F.R.G.S., Hon. Treasurer, then gave the toast of "Builders and Builders' Merchants," in which he thanked them for their support, which was always generously, consistently and willingly given to the Fund. The Fund had given out no less than £25,600 in pensions and over £1.000 in temporary relief. They had paid out £800 in educating orphans of builders' clerks, and last year they had been able to increase their pensions. It was only right that the builder should make provision for his clerks when they were ill or past their work. But what of the builders' merchants, who had no contact with the clerks? Yet year after year builders' merchants contributed generously to the funds with which the work was carried on.

Mr. A. H. Adamson, F.I.O.B., replying, said he looked upon the merchants as the cement which bound the industry together. There were no people who supported the industry more loyally than the builders' merchants. If the industry could pull together, setting country first and itself second, then the industry could but further prosper.

Mr. R. L. Roberts, in proposing the toast of "The President," said that he had known him for many years, and thought that if he brought the same charm to the Institution as he brought to his various other activities, then the Institution would be a fortunate body. He would not prolong his speech further, but would ask them to drink to the health of the President, an action that was very heartily rendered.

The President then replied briefly, and the proceedings terminated with some enjoyable musical items.

Monastery Ruins Find.

Workmen excavating on the site of the ruins of Greyfriars Monastery at Cardiff have discovered three stone arches and a number of human skeletons. The history of the stonework and the remains is at present unknown, and the Marquis of Bute has given instructions that nothing is to be disturbed until an expert has been called in.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Beckenham.—Cinema.—A cinema capable of accommodating 2,000 persons is to be built at Beckenham to the plans of Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 73, Edgware-road, W.2. The contractors are Messrs. Fleming, Reynolds and Co., 66, Tyrwhitt-road, Brockley.

Becontree.—Housing Scheme.—It is proposed by the London County Council Housing Committee to proceed with the development of a further section of the Becontree estate at an estimated outlay of £1,270,000. The area concerned extends to about 147.25 acres, and it is proposed to erect thereon 2,221 houses and flats, of which about 134 will be of timber construction. Sites on this section have been reserved for a school and two churches.

Bermondsey.—Bungalows.—The Borough Council is to proceed with the building of 17 bungalows by direct labour. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. J. Hills, the Borough Surveyor.

Bow, E.—Hall.—Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1, has prepared plans for "Kingsley Hall," Bow, E. The general contractors are Limpus and Son, Kingston-hill, Surrey.

Church-street, W.—Shops and Flats.—On a site next the Roman Catholic Chapel in Church-street, Kensington, it is proposed to erect a block of flats with shops below. The building contract has been let to Messrs. Leslie and Co., Ltd., of Kensington-square, W.8. Messrs. Wills and Kaula, 3, Southampton-street, W.C.1, are the architects.

Croydon.—Hospital.—The governors of Bethlem Royal Hospital have decided to proceed at once with the erection of their new building on the Monks Orchard estate at Shirley, near Croydon. Tenders are to be invited for the first portion of the new hospital. Mr. John Chesterton is the architect.

Edgware-road.—Garage.—On an extensive site in Edgware-road, next the L.C.C. Fire Station, Messrs. F. and H. F. Higgs, Ltd., are the builders for a garage and supply station. Messrs. O'Donoghue and Halfide, 3, Staple Inn, W.C.1, are the architects.

Edmonton.—School.—Plans for a middle-class girls' school to be erected on the north side of the gas company's offices have been approved (subject to certain amendments) by the U.D.C., and will now be forwarded to the Board of Education.

Muswell Hill.—School.—The Hornsey Town Council have been informed that the Board of Education has approved plans for the proposed Coldfall School to be erected in Muswell Hill at a cost of £36,800. The architect is Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Parliament Street, S.W.1.

Oxford-street.—Reconstruction. — Extensive structural alterations are to be carried out to Messrs. Swears and Wells' premises at 374, Oxford-street, W. There is no architect for the work, the contract for which has been obtained by Samuel Haskins and Bros., Ltd., Walthamstow.

Primrose Hill.—Telephone Exchange.—On a site at Primrose Hill, N.W., H.M. Office of Works are proposing to erect a telephone exchange. Tenders are now being invited.

South Kensington.—Conversion.—Messrs. Austin, West and Co., of 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1, are making structural alterations to 159-163, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, S.W. The premises will be used as an hotel. The constructional steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Young and Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. The architects are Messrs. Williams and Cox, 34, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

Stamford-hill.—Cinema.—On a site in Stamford-hill, N., the Provincial Cinema Theatres, Ltd., propose to erect a large cinema. Plans are to be prepared by the company's architect, Mr. W. E. Trent, at their offices, 123, Regent-street, W.1.

Twickenham.—Cinema.—Mr. Joseph T Mears, 5, Hill-street, Richmond, is in negotiation with the Twickenham Borough Council for the purchase of a site at Richmond House for the erection of a cinema Should he be successful, it is thought likely that Messrs. Granger and Leathart, 2 Adelphi Terrace House, W.C.2, will be asked to prepare the plans.

Willesden.—Kinema.—The Empire Kinema is to be reconstructed to the plans of Mr Cecil Masey, L.R.I.B.A., Devereux Court W.C. A balcony seating 800 persons is to be added, and a full stage and plenum ventilating system are to be installed. The contractors are Messrs. Kirk and Kirk, Ltd. of Putney.

Wimbledon.—Swimming Baths.—The B.C are to apply for sanction to a loan of £1,50 for the acquisition of Nos. 13 and 15 Latimer-road, for purposes of a swimming bath, plans for which are being prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Bowen.

LAW REPORT

NON-PAYMENT OF HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

A case of interest to builders and contractors was heard at the Clacton-on-Se police court recently, when Frank Hewa Shreeve, a builder, of Great Clacton, pleade not guilty to 16 summonses of failing to pa health and unemployment contribution an with failing to return insurance cards to me employed by him. Mr. L. J. Organ, Distri Inspector of the M.O.H. Insurance Depar ment, prosecuted, and Mr. Kenneth Ellio defended.

For the defence it was stated that Shreev was not the employer of the men but onl a foreman, and that Mr. H. A. Farman, f whom two houses were being built, was th real emplcyer. Evidence was given by bricklayer that when the defendant engage him he said he was the foreman on the jo and witness understood that Mr. Farman w the employer.

Mr. H. A. Farman, of Bull Hill, Great Cla ton, gave evidence that he had a verbal co tract with the defendant, who engaged th labour. He (witness) had never employe one of the men on the works, and there w no contract of service between him and d fendant.

In the witness box, defendant said he d not regard himself as a contractor; he w nothing else but a workman obeying instru tions, and he paid the men at the week-en with money received from Mr. Farman.

The bench decided that defendant was th employer of the men on the first charge, an defendant then pleaded guilty to the oth charges. He was fined £2 on the first charg and 5s. on each of the others, and ordered t pay the arrears of contributions and cost the total sum to be paid by the defenda being £19 13s. 1d.

Dorman, Long Travelling Scholarship.

We have received from the Institution Structural Engineers, particulars of th scholarship, of the value of £30 which will be awarded triennially commencing in 1928. Its object to encourage and develop the know ledge in Great Britain of steel-frame con struction. Candidates eligible for entry a members (in any class) of the Institution Structural Engineers. Particulars of th scholarship may be obtained on applicatio to the Secretary of the Institution, M Maurice G. Kiddy, 10, Upper Belgrav Street, S.W.1.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

Westminster, Wednesday.

The Price of Houses.

r. Chamberlain informed Mr. H. Williams the average price of parlour-type houses uded in contracts let by local authorities ng the three months ended in March last £490, as compared with an average price 513 for the previous December quarter, re the decision to reduce the subsidy.

The Subsidy.

r. Thurtle asked the Minister of Health if was aware that both the housing com-ee of the London County Council and Manchester Corporation had recently re-ed that they had not discovered any uction in prices tendered for the building houses following the publication of his r giving notice of certain reductions in housing subsidy; if he had any evidence how that the reduction in tender prices ch he anticipated had taken place; and, ot, would he, in view of the urgent need houses which still existed, consider the tion of reducing the subsidy.

r. Chamberlain said that according to rns furnished to his department by local norities, no contracts for the erection of idy houses under the Housing Acts of 5 and 1924 had been let by the L.C.C. e the date of the publication of the order ucing the housing subsidy, and it was therefore, possible to make a com-son in the case of this authority. As rded Manchester, prices of houses in-led in contracts let in January last were per superficial foot less for non-parlour, 3d. per superficial foot less for parlour-houses than prices obtained for houses October last. As regarded the country erally, the average prices of non-parlour ses in contracts let by local authorities ing the quarter ended last March was 5, as compared with £448 for the quarter ed December, 1926, and £443 for the rter ended September, 1926. It would seen that these figures afforded no ground reconsidering the decision to reduce the idy.

Rent Restriction Act.

ir Walter de Frece asked the Minister of lth whether, to facilitate public con-ience, he anticipated being able to state Government policy on the future of the t Restriction Act before Parliament was rogued for the summer recess.

Ir. Chamberlain: "Yes, sir."

Water Pipes.

ir H. Nield asked the Minister of Health ether, in view of the altered conditions of dern building and estate development, he ld consider the hardship produced by a tinuance of the Metropolitan Water rd's policy of placing mains down one side a road or street only, thereby forcing the ers of property on the opposite side to liable for maintenance of about 30 feet of rice pipe, against about six feet on the n side, while having no control either of main or over the road; and whether he ld consider the advisability of promoting slation to vary Section 8 of the Metro-tan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907, so o transfer to the Board the cost of main-ing the difference in length of the service exceeding six feet from the boundary he premises served?

r. Chamberlain: This question was not aliar to the Metropolitan Water Board, he was referring the matter to the isory Committee on Water for their con-ration and advice.

The Purchasing of Council Houses.

r. Hore-Belisha asked the Minister of lth whether he would consider the rability of introducing legislation reby tenants of Council houses who ed to purchase their houses might be bled to do so.

r K. Wood said that local authorities ady had power under the Housing Act, 1925, to sell houses erected by them, and a number of local authorities had adopted schemes for the sale of houses to tenants and others. It did not appear that further legislation on the point was necessary.

Output of Bricks.

Mr. Betterton informed Sir John Power that the output of bricks in Great Britain in 1926 was estimated at about 6,000 millions, which, allowing for Sundays and holidays and the half-day on Saturday, would be about 21½ millions for each full working day. The number of insured bricklayers in the building trade in July, 1926, less those recorded as unemployed, was about 64,000. There were no precise statistics as to the number of bricklayers employed in other trades, which, however, was considerable.

Lead Paint Regulations.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, informed Mr. R. J. Davies that the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation had objected to the application of the draft regulations to the painting of buildings in shipbuilding establishments on the ground that the persons employed in such painting were only occasionally so employed. The painting of ships was not in question, as the Act of last session only applied to the painting of buildings.

A Kensington Widening.

In reply to Mr. Ponsonby, who asked a long question as to the area of land to be surrendered for the proposed widening of Kensington High-street, Colonel Ashley said that he understood that approximately 16,700 sq. ft. was to be surrendered for the proposed widening, made up as to 10,000 sq. ft. by the private firm and 6,700 sq. ft. by the Crown. The area of public street to be surrendered to the firm was approximately 13,500 sq. ft., subject to the necessary Order by the appropriate Court being obtained.

Loss on Addison Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Lt.-Col. Horlick that the average annual loss per house in respect of houses erected by local authorities under the terms of the 1919 Act was estimated at £46 per annum. The rents of those houses, which had been fixed in accordance with rules made under the Housing Act, 1919, were brought under review from time to time.

Price of Building Materials.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that the following table gave information as to the published prices of the principal building materials in London in the spring of each of the years in question. It would, of course, be appreciated that prices varied in different districts:—

Material.	Unit.	1913	1919	1926
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricks (best stocks)	per 1,000	1 16 0	3 6 0	4 3 6
„ (Flettons)	„ 1,000	1 14 0	2 9 5	2 13 3
Pit Sand	„ yard	6 9	16 0	13 9
Thames Ballast	„ yard	5 6	17 0	10 6
Best Portland Cement	„ ton	1 16 0	3 8 0	2 18 0
Blue Lias Lime	„ ton	19 0	2 2 6	2 4 6
Slates (20″ × 10″)	„ mille	13 2 6	27 10 0	25 12 6
Tiles	„ 1,000	2 2 0	6 2 6	5 12 6
Timber (3″ × 7″)...	standard	12 10 0	43 10 0	20 0 0
Lead (Sheet)	per ton	19 17 6	41 0 0	44 10 0
White Lead	„ ton	28 5 0	66 0 0	54 5 0
Glass (21 oz. 4ths)	„ foot	3	8	4½

Rural Houses.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. T. Williams that, since the Armistice, 132,226 houses had been completed in 590 rural districts under the various Housing Acts.

London Bridges.

During a debate on the Transport Ministry, Col. Ashley, the Minister, read a letter which the Prime Minister had recently written to the L.C.C. in regard to the London bridges, stating that the Government desired every party to proceed at once with the suggested inquiry into the financial, engineering, and other aspects of the scheme for the erection of a double-decked bridge at Charing Cross. There was no reason why the proposed investigation should not very shortly begin.

Quality of Timber.

Captain Garro-Jones asked the Minister whether he had had his attention drawn to the poor quality of timber recently used in the construction of houses subsidised by the Government?

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister's attention had been drawn to a newspaper article on that subject, but cases of complaint reaching him in regard to subsidised houses had been extremely rare. One of the conditions of grant approved by the Treasury required that the materials used must be of good quality, and the surveyor or other authorised officer of the local authority had to certify, *inter alia*, that the houses had been constructed in compliance with the requirements of this condition. The Minister had no doubt that the officers of local authorities performed their duties with care in this matter.

Cost of Army Houses.

Mr. Robinson asked the Secretary for War if he would state the average cost per house, and the number of rooms per house, in the Salisbury Plain, Avon Valley, cottage housing scheme in the year 1926 and the current year; and whether the building was being done by direct labour or under contract?

Sir L. Worthington Evans said that the average cost of those houses which contained a living-room, scullery, and three bedrooms, was £490 in 1926, and it was estimated that the cost would be approximately the same during the current year. The building was being done by direct labour.

Nag Hamadi Barrage Contract.

Tenders for the construction of the Nag Hamadi barrage were opened last Tuesday week. The lowest was that of Sir John Jackson, Ltd., at £2,026,036. The proposed dam will be a work of great engineering magnitude, somewhat similar in dimensions to the dams at Assouan and Sennar, and is, of course, being undertaken for the Egyptian Government. Sir John Jackson, Ltd., were responsible for the Hindia barrage on the Euphrates, near Bagdad. Nag Hamadi is on the Nile, some 40 miles north-west of Luxor.

Weir Houses.

In reply to a question as to a fire which had taken place in some of the Weir houses in Scotland, Mr. J. Gilmour said that in the further contract for 1,000 houses of that type, to be entered into by the Second Scottish National Housing Co. (Housing Trust), Ltd., arrangements to minimise the risk of fire were being made in the light of experience gained.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1¼
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9¼	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/3½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/1½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/3½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/3½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/3½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/0½
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/0½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/3½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3¾
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1¼
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/3¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3¾
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/3½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/3½
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3¼
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 793.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

MAY 10.—**Arva.**—CHURCH.—At Arva, Co. Cavan, William H. Byrne & Son, architects, 20, Suffolk-st., Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 16.—**Birkenhead.**—DISTRICT FIRE STATION DRILL TOWER and 8 FIREMEN'S HOUSES on land fronting Laird-st. for C.B., C. Brownridge B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 16.—**Doncaster.**—DECORATION.—Relaying of billiard room floor; also painting and re-upholstering the seating at Doncaster Liberal Club. W. H. Popplewton, secretary.

MAY 16.—**Essex.**—PAVILION WARD.—At the Hospital in Stifford Long Lane, near Grays, Essex, for the Orsett, Joint Hospital Board. Chas. M. Ansell, C. to the Board, 11, Chadwell-rd., Grays, Essex. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 16.—**Macmerry.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Public school for East Lothain E.C. R. and A. K. Smith, 44, Queen-st., Edinburgh, surveyors.

MAY 16.—**Newry.**—COTTAGES.—Forty, at Pound-rd., for U.D.C. C. Blaney, Town S. Dep. £1.

MAY 16.—**Penistone.**—PAINTING.—External and internal painting, paperhanging and whitewashing, for Governors. Clerk.

MAY 17.—**Addiscombe.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 17.—**Birmingham.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Of a block at the Western-rd. House Institution, for the Union. Henry Lea & Son, consulting engineers, Edmund-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 17.—**Carshalton.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 parlour, 72 non-parlour and 28 in two lettings, for the U.D.C. Hugh Macintosh, F.R.I.B.A., 1, Imperial Buildings, East Croydon. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 17.—**Colwyn Bay.**—DWELLINGS.—Thirty-two, at Berthyglyd-rd., Llysfaen, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 17.—**Eastbourne.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 40 houses on Victoria Drive housing site, for T.C. L. Roseveare, M.Inst.C.E., B.E.

MAY 17.—**Farsley.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations, at Farsley Frances-st., infants' school, for West Riding E.C. E. H. Steel, Yorkshire Penny Bank-chambers, Shipley.

MAY 17.—**Liverpool.**—EXTENSIONS.—To the Blackburne House, High School for Girls, Blackburne-pl. for C.B. Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Department) Municipal Buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 17.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—FRONTS. — Shop fronts to 13 combined shops and houses, in course of erection at corner of Stephenson-rd., and Benton-rd., on High Heaton housing estate, for T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 17.—**Pontypridd.**—HOUSES.—50 non-parlour on Duffryn Lower site, Rhydfelen, for U.D.C. W. E. Lowe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 17.—**Ripon.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—The Mechanics' Institute, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 17.—**Thomastown.**—RESTORATION.—Building for Garda Siochana at Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

MAY 17.—**Thorne**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—At Thorne new school, for West Riding, E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

MAY 18.—**Birkenhead.**—ROOM.—Bus waiting room on land situated in Oakenholt-rd., Moreton, for C.B. C. Brownridge, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 18.—**Braintree.**—WARD BLOCK.—Erection of a ward block, etc., at the Infectious Diseases Hospital Dressing-rd., Braintree, for Joint Hospital Board D. G. Armstrong, Great-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 18.—**London.**—DECORATION.—Cleaning, painting and repair works at North Eastern Hospital, St. Ann's-rd., S. Tottenham, N.21; Northern hospital Winchmore-hill, N.22; St. George's Home, Milman's-rd., Chelsea, S.W.; Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks; Belmont Laboratories, Stanley-rd., Sutton, Surrey; and the Hostel, Little Gray's Inn-la., Holborn, E.C., for M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. 1 each contract).

MAY 18.—**North Finchley, N.**—BRANCH POST-OFFICE AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. 1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 18.—**West Riding.**—PAINTING.—Outside painting of several buildings at the Wadsley Mental Hospital, near Sheffield, for West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Mental Hospitals Board Offices, Wakefield.

MAY 19.—**Birmingham.**—PLASTERING AND ALTERATIONS.—To drains and flooring in the Dudley-rd. Hospital, for the B.G. Martin & Martin and W. H. Ward, architects, 106, Colmore-row, Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 19.—**Camberwell.**—IRON ROOF.—For repairing existing iron or alternatively supplying and fixing a new iron roof to Water Tower at the Public Baths, Wells-st., S.E.5, for B.C. William Bell, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.A.S.I., E. and S., Town Hall.

MAY 19.—**Devon, Cornwall.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and repainting station buildings, bridges, etc., at various places (13 contracts), for the G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, secretary, Paddington Station.

MAY 19.—**Fulham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty' Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.

MAY 19.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—PAINTING.—39 houses and 17 bungalows at Stone Barton, Plympton, 10 houses at Elburton, and 28 at Cornwood, for R.D.C. Engineer to the Council, Underwood House.

MAY 19.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting at various Council schools for E.C. F. W. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £1.

MAY 19.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—EXTENSION.—Additions and alterations to offices at Southchurch Hall schools, for E.C. F. W. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea. Dep. £2.

MAY 19.—**S. Wales.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and repainting station buildings, bridges, etc., at various places (two contracts) for G.W.R. F. R. E. Davis, secretary, Paddington Station.

MAY 19.—**Woolwich Road.**—NEW NURSES' QUARTERS.—Erection of, at the Greenwich and Deptford Institution. Louis Jacob, F.S.I., Quantity Surveyor, 58, Gordon-sq., W.C.1. Dep. £3.

MAY 20.—**Retford.**—EXTENSIONS.—To Rampton State Institution for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 21.—**Braintree.**—HOUSES.—56 on the Cressing-rd. site, for U.D.C. D. G. Armstrong, 21, Great-sq. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 21.—**Durham.**—PAINTING.—At Washington Secondary school, for the E.D. Director of Education, Shire Hall.

MAY 21.—**Nobber.**—SCHOOL.—At Nobber. L. Lenehan, C.C., Nobber, County Meath.

MAY 23.—**Canterbury.**—SCHOOL.—Practical Instruction Materials for Boys. T.C.

MAY 23.—**West Riding.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Strengthening and partial reconstruction of Nostell Bridge for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

MAY 24.—**Dublin.**—FLATS.—40 flat dwellings on Crabbe-la. area, facing Upper Mercier-st. City Architect's Department, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £2.

MAY 24.—**Stratford.**—EXTENSION of "Maryland" Telephone Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 25.—**Birmingham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 25.—**Ramsgate.**—FENCING AND GATES.—Supply and erection of, for the Corporation. The Borough Engineer, 2nd Floor, Albion House, Ramsgate.

MAY 26.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—HOUSES.—22, in, pairs, at Eggbuckland, for R.D.C. Council's Engineer at Underwood House. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 26.—**Primrose Hill.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 27.—**Stirling.**—HOUSES.—96 at Bannockburn-rd., for T.C. A. H. Goudie, B.E. Dep. £1.

✱MAY 30.—**Borden.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Grammar school for boys, for the Kent Education Committee. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A (Room 69), Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd.")

MAY 30.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Four blocks for L.C.C. at Wapping estate, Stepney. Architect to the Council, County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

✱MAY 31.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection and completion of Nettlesworth new Council School to accommodate 240 scholars, for the Durham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

MAY 31.—**Leytonstone.**—CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—Converting portion of a building at their institution into a children's church, for the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians. The Clerk, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £2 2s.

✱MAY 31.—**Llandudno Junction.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 31.—**Tullamore.**—HOUSES.—8 at Tullamore, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, chief clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

✱MAY 31.—**Uxbridge, Middlesex.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, and for roads and sewers, &c., on the Rockingham Housing Estate, Uxbridge, for the U.D.C. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Council's Architect, 54, High-st., Uxbridge. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 1.—**Belfast.**—EXTENSIONS.—Goods shed on west side of Dufferin Dock, for Harbour Commissioners. T. S. Gilbert, E.

✱JUNE 1.—**Chigwell, Essex.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱JUNE 1.—HEATING AND HOT WATER.—Supply and erection of a low pressure hot water heating system at Kempton Park Rapid Filters. Heating installation buildings for the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief Engineer, Offices of the Board (Room 156), 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1, upon forwarding a stamped addressed brief envelope.

✱JUNE 2.—**London, W.9.**—PAINTING AND REPAIR WORK, at the Paddington Infirmary, 285, Harrow-rd., W.2, for the Paddington Board of Guardians. P. Biddulph Hancock, Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W.9.

JUNE 10.—**Cardiff.**—HEATING.—Central heating of Gladstone Council school by low pressure heating installation, for E.C. J. J. Jackson, Director of Education

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

North Evington, Leicester.—FACTORY.—One shed factory at Baggrave-st., for James Percival. Robey. E. Carpenter & Sons, quantity surveyors, Palace-chambers, Leicester. Dep. £1 1s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

MAY 14.—**Dagenham.**—MATERIALS, ETC.—For a period of four months, for U.D.C. H. E. Lightfoot, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., Council Offices, Valence House, Chadwell Heath.

MAY 16.—**Ashborne.**—PIPES.—300 tons of cast-iron regular pipes and specials of 7 in. and 3 in. diameter, for U.D.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £2.

MAY 16.—**Farnworth.**—GRANITE.—For U.D.C. F. Ashton, S.

MAY 19.—**Gravesend.**—BALLAST.—In barge-loads off Gordon-prom., Gravesend; 200 cub. yds. of Brightling sea or other approved ballast, for T.C. B.E. and S.-5, Woodville-terr.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAY 16.—**Ashborne.**—CAST-IRON PIPING.—Manufacture and delivery of about 300 tons of cast-iron regular pipes and specials of 7-in. and 3-in. diameter, for U.D.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, M.Inst.C.E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £2.

MAY 16.—**Derby.**—WIDENING.—Also reconstruction of bridge over Cuttle Brook, Swarkeston, and approaches thereto, on Derby-Melbourne main road, for Derbyshire C.C. J. W. Horton, C.S., St. Mary's Gate. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 16.—**Mid-Glamorgan.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of the following works:—Filter house at Nantymoel, and provision and laying of a line of pipes between Llanblethian and Llantwit Major comprising about 2,000 yards of 7-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, 5,650 yards of 6-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, together with appurtenant works and fittings; also provision and laying of lines of pipes between Bridgend and Laleston, comprising about 1,300 yards of 7-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, 2,800 yards of 6-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, 1,300 yards of 4-inch diameter cast-iron pipes, together with appurtenant works and fittings, for Water Board. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 17.—**Goole.**—SEWER.—1,007 lineal yds. of salt-glazed ware and concrete pipe sewer, from 8 in. to 15 in. diameter, together with manholes and other works, pumping station, and 750 lineal yds. of cast-iron rising main, 5 in. diameter, at Swinefleet, for R.D.C. E. J. Silcocks, E., 25, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

MAY 17.—**Rochdale.**—EXTENSIONS.—Reinforced concrete and brickwork to an existing bridge over the Rochdale Canal at Manchester-rd., Castleton, for C.B. S. H. Morgan, B.S. Dep. £2.

MAY 18.—**Leamington Spa.**—TANKS.—Laying 800 yds., of 24 in. cast-iron rising main; construction of approach road and roads through the works; sedimentation tanks in mass concrete; fourteen circular filter beds; three inverted pyramidal humus tanks; sludge drying beds and slag and clinker ash media; cast-iron distribution pipes and sludge drain stoneware collecting pipes; main effluent carrier and outfall chamber to Tach brook, etc., for the T.C. S. C. Eagles, Consulting Engineer, 71, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5.

MAY 18.—**Leamington Spa.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alteration of sewers, construction of screening and detritus chambers, reconstruction in engine house and storm water overflow tank at outfall and pumping station, for T.C. S. C. Eagles, engineer, 71, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £5.

MAY 19.—**Hatfield.**—ADDITIONS.—Storm-water tank, three percolating filters, humus tanks, and appurtenant works at Mill Green, for R.D.C. H. T. Sidwell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 20.—**India.**—STEELWORK, &C.—Steelwork and steel fittings for carriages and copper tube plates, &c., for the South Indian Railway Company, Limited. The Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Co., Ltd., 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

MAY 23.—**Nottingham.**—PUMP HOUSE.—Erection of buildings, water receiving chamber, etc., at the Burton Joyce Works, for Corporation. T. Wallis Gordon, C.E. and S., Guildhall. Dep. £2.

MAY 24.—**Mountgarrett.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Mountgarrett Bridge in reinforced concrete, with a steel opening span, and for contingent works, for Bridge Committee. T. Drew, Secretary to County Council and Bridge Committee, Kilkenny. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 25.—**Leadgate.**—AERATION AND DRAINAGE TILES.—Approximately 1,550 sq. yds. aeration and drainage tiles suitable for percolating filter floors, for U.D.C. V. J. Hunter, S., Council Office.

MAY 30.—**Halifax.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of embankments, &c., for the formation of reservoirs with ancillary works in the Gorple Valley, for C.B. G. H. Hill and Sons, civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

MAY 16. — **Nantymoel.** — FILTER HOUSE AND PIPING.—Construction of the following works:—Contract No. 13.—Filter house at Nantymoel; Contract No. 14.—Provision and laying of pipes between Llanblethian and Llantwit Major; Contract No. 15.—Provision and laying of pipes between Bridgend and Laleston. All for Mid-Glamorgan W.B. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, E's., Pontypridd Dep. for each contract, £5 5s.

MAY 16.—**Ringwood.**—WELL.—Sinking a 4 ft. internal diameter Well at Upmead to a depth of about 15 ft., for R.D.C. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, 54, Victoria-st., S.W.1. Dep. 10s.

MAY 17.—**Doncaster.**—SEWERAGE.—400 lin. yds. of 3 ft. by 2 ft. egg-shaped sewers and 932 lin. yds. of circular sewers, varying in diameter from 27 in., to 12 in., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. 2, Priory-pl. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 18.—**Turton.**—WIDENING. — Chapeltown-rd., near Bromley Cross Station, for a length of about 400 linear yards, for U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, S., Bromley Cross, near Bolton.

MAY 19.— **Dolgelly.** — ROADWORK. — Improving, strengthening, and re-surfacing with concrete, Section 1 (about 1¼ miles) of the road between Dolgelly and Machynlleth, for Merioneth C.C. W. Owen Jones, C.S., Dolgelly.

MAY 19.—**Thornton.**—MAKING UP.—West-drive from Holmfield-av., to Bourne-rd., for U.D.C. H. Fenton, S.

MAY 20.—**Belfast.**—SEWER.—430 linear yards of reinforced concrete outlet sewer divided by diaphragm walls into three culverts, with junction chamber and branches, all to be constructed in Cofferdam through tidal lands in Belfast Lough, for C.B. W. H. Stephens and Sons, Chartered Surveyors, 13, Donegall-sq., North. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 20.—**Braintree.**—ROADS.—Reinforced concrete road about 1 mile in length, for R.D.C. James D. Haworth, M.S.E., M.R.San.I., F.G.S., No. 3, Central-bldgs., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 20. — **Harrow-on-the-Hill.** — MAKING UP. — Corbin's-la., Beechwood-av., Beechwood-gdns., for U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, E. and S. Dep. £1.

MAY 21.—**St. Mellons.**—WATER SUPPLY.—Laying 350 yds., of 9in., cast-iron and steel water mains between Llanedarne bridge and Cross-Llechan, together with appurtenant works and fittings, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Civil Engineers, Pontypridd. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 23.—**Ashborne.**—PIPES.—Laying of about 3½ miles of 7 in. and 3 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, together with valves, hydrants, meters, &c., at Rodsley, for U.D.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £3.

MAY 23.—**Dublin.**—PIPEWORK.—Supply and installation at Pigeon House Works of the necessary steam pipes, exhaust pipes, water pipes, circulating water pipes and valves for their proposed new 5,000 K.W. Turbo-Alternator, for C.B. Electrical Engineer and Manager, Electricity Offices, Fleet-st. Dep. £3 3s.

MAY 23.—**London.**—EXTENSION.—1,137 lin. ft. of 5 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. brick and brick and concrete sewer in Balham High-rd., with two side entrances and ventilators; the construction of a weir chamber and the supply and fixing of a timber flap in an existing chamber, in Wandsworth, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

MAY 23.—**London.**—SEWER.—Construction in tunnel, partly in compressed air, of about 3,140 lin. ft. of 5 ft. internal diameter cast-iron sewer from Springbank-rd. to Thornford-rd.; construction of a tumbling bay, six side entrances and ventilators, &c., in Lewisham for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £10.

MAY 24—**Epsom.**—ROADS.—Construction of approximately 5,000 super yds. reinforced concrete carriageway on their housing site at Hook-rd. and Long Grove-rd., for U.D.C. Surveyor, 33, Church-st.

MAY 24.—**Epsom.**—STREET WORKS.—In connection with the extension of Bridle-rd., Epsom (length 213 ft.), for U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, 33, Church-st.

MAY 25.—**Halstead.**—DRAINAGE.—Construction of about one mile of stoneware and cast-iron sewers of 9 inch and 7 inch diameter, together with manholes and other appurtenances, and for the construction of a pumping station and about one-third of a mile of 7 inch diameter cast-iron rising main, 2 settlement tanks, effluent carriers, effluent pipe, fencing, and other works at Earls Colne, for R.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, E.'s, Caxton House, S.W. 1. Dep. £5.

MAY 28.—**Chester.**—FILTER.—Open slow sand filter at the Tower Works, Boughton, for Chester Waterworks Company. Wm. S. Moss, Secretary, 15, Newgate-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 28.—**Huyton-with-Roby.**—CONVERSIONS. — Of 36 midden privies and 28 pail closets to water-closets, for U.D.C. R. J. Pritchard, Sanitary Inspector. Dep. £2.

MAY 30.—**Heywood.**—SEWERING.—18 in. diameter concrete pipe sewer in Middleton-rd., from the existing sewer in Charles-st., Hopwood for a distance of 400 lineal yards in tunnelling, together with manholes and contingent works for T.C. B.S.

MAY 31.—**Rochester.**—SEWERS.—Construction and laying of stoneware pipe sewers, for Corporation. William Law, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., C.S. Dep. £5 5s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News* 762.)

Auction, Sales, Tenders, etc.

✱MAY 23.—**Coventry.**—Leonard A. Ouston will sell re Motor Bodies and Sheet Metal, Ltd. (by direction of the Receiver for the Debenture holders, Mr. S. Owen), at National Works, Holyhead-rd., Coventry, the entire Woodworking Plant by Wadkin, Motor Body Builder's Stock, &c. Auctioneers, 1-2, Waterloo-st., Birmingham.

MAY 24, 25 AND 26.—**Durham.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the premises, Streatham Castle, near Darlington, Co. Durham, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings previous to demolition of the fifteenth century castle; also the fabric of the castle will afterwards be sold for demolition (except a portion of the old rubble interior and exterior walls as clearly marked on Plan). Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.

✱MAY 26.—**Rickmansworth.**—Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden will sell at the London Auction Mart (unless previously sold by private treaty) freehold, High-st., Rickmansworth (late the Rickmansworth Brewery), with excellent warehouse or factory buildings, etc., vacant possession. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.1.

MAY 31.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, by order of the Trustees of Admiral F. Harrison-Smith, deceased, Edgware, freehold residential and building properties, "Moor House" and "Lymes Farm," Little Stanmore, near Edgware, the properties thereon, in all about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W. 1.

MAY 31.—**London.**—Thurgood, Martin & Eve will sell (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold building land, corner block at Streatham, 3 roods, 26 perches. Auctioneers, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

✱JUNE 9.—**Reading.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley in conjunction with Simmons & Sons at the Great Western Hotel, Reading (unless previously sold privately), freehold building plots forming part of the Bulmershe estate, Crockham Well Cottage, with land, 30 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

Public Appointments.

MAY 14.—**Exeter.**—Clerk of Works required for about 1½ to 2 years to supervise the erection of new library. Salary £6 6s. State age (not under 35), etc. H. Lloyd Parry, Town Clerk.

MAY 16.—**Ilkley.**—Clerk of Works required to supervise the erection of about 56 houses on the Leeds-rd site, for U.D.C. Salary £5 5s. F. S. Eckersley, Clerk. of the Council, Town Hall.

✱MAY 30.—**London, W.1.** — Teacher in architectural design and allied subjects required at the Polytechnic, Regent-st., W.1. Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent-st., London, W.1.

✱MAY 31. — **Wigan.** — Head of the Building Trades Department required at the Wigan and District Mining and Technical College. F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., B.Sc., at the College.

✱—**Exeter.**—General Assistant (temporary) required. John Bennett, City Architect, Exeter.

✱—**Halifax.**—Full Time Assistant required at the Municipal Technical College by the Halifax Education Committee. The Principal, at the College.

A New Beet Sugar Factory.

Messrs. Perry and Co. (Bow), Ltd., have secured the contract for the erection of a beet sugar factory at Allscott, near Wellington, Salop. The scheme provides for the putting in of railway sidings from the main G.W./L.M.S. joint line. There will be 27 buildings apart from the main sugar works, the dimensions of this building being 300 ft. by 100 ft. by 75 ft. high. The main form of construction provides for steel framed buildings, concrete blocks, floors, etc. The remaining buildings include power house, boiler house, sugar stores, pulp drying plant house, pulp shop, repair shop, lime, coke stores, lime kiln, offices, loco shed, garage, gate house, various stores and discharging stations. The estimated cost of the completed works is approximately £460,000. Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, of Erith, will supply most of the machinery and production plant. The consulting engineers for the Shropshire Beet Sugar Co., Ltd., are Messrs. Heron Rogers and Pettit.

THE TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS BILL

WE notice that at a conference of Working Class Associations recently held, Sir Henry Slesser severely criticised the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill, but we only intend to touch upon two or three of the points he raised. Referring to clause 1 of the Bill, he took exception to the fact that it made no distinction between a strike in breach of contract and a strike after due notice, and he is reported as having said that the effect of the Bill was to put the individual workman back into a state of slavery tied to a particular employer after giving notice to terminate his contract. If Sir Henry was correctly reported, we fail to understand how such a statement can be supported by the Bill. The Bill does not make illegal any strike within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged in furtherance of a trade dispute connected with the employment or non-employment or with the terms of employment or conditions of labour of persons in that trade or industry. A strike is only illegal if it is designed or calculated to coerce the Government or intimidate the community or any substantial portion of the community. Therefore, we fail to see how the liberty of the individual workman as regards his employer is in any way affected or how he becomes tied to any particular employer. If the intention of the strike is to coerce the Government or to intimidate the community, it does not matter whether it takes place in breach of private contracts or after their termination, and the private breach of contract cannot be material.

A much more weighty criticism was contained in Sir Henry's observation that he could not see how it would be safe to carry on any strike in any industry that could be called a sympathetic industry without the gravest peril. As the Bill is drafted, the position of a sympathetic strike simply undertaken to assist workmen in another industry to secure better terms from their employers is obscure, but on the whole we incline to think the effect of the Bill is to render a sympathetic strike illegal. Clause 1 says that any strike having any object besides the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged is an illegal strike if designed or calculated to coerce the Government or intimidate the community, and that for the purpose of the foregoing provision a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour of persons within that trade or industry.

The difficulty arises in this way. The clause is primarily aimed at making illegal a strike which is calculated to coerce the Government or intimidate the community, but it is so drawn that it may be said that if a strike takes place in an industry allied to one in which a strike is in progress concerning wages conditions, that, in itself constitutes coercion or intimidation, although the object of the sympathetic strike is only to assist the workers in the first industry to adjust terms of employment with their employers. It would, in fact, rather appear to be a question of degree as to whether the sympathetic strike had that effect, but this would involve a legal question being decided whilst a strike was in progress. The whole clause needs careful consideration in Committee to obviate doubts whether a sympathetic strike comes within the clause at all without proof that its object is coercion or intimidation, or whether it is made illegal to declare such a strike.

In another passage in his speech, Sir Henry Slesser was reported as saying the proposal as regards the political fund brought about the repeal of the existing rights of trade unions, when they had taken a ballot, to carry on political action, but we do not quite follow this observation, for as we understand the Bill it only prevents the unions from carrying on their political action out of the pockets of those members who do not desire to contribute to those political objects.

ROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work ore plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of blication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for ban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for ard of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of alth; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

ollowing is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District veyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County hitect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BERFARN.—A l arge number of houses are to be ted by the U.D.C. at Treowen, Newbridge and nfach.

RDSLEY (S. YORKS.).—Plans are being prepared junior school to accommodate 450 children for the nsley E.C. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles are architects.

RKLOW, IRELAND.—The golf club have approved plans for pavilion to be erected on the new golf s.

ANBURY.—The committee recommended that ns be passed for house, Broughton-rd, R. E. aver; garage, rear of Castle-st. West, R. Brummitt on; bathroom, office and garages, Britannia-rd, W. A. Collisson; four houses, Easington-rd., B. R. land.

ARNSLEY.—Preliminary plans have been approved junior department at the Ardsley Oaks Council ool to accommodate 450 children. A site is to be uired in Littleworth Lane, Monk Bretton, for the vision of a new school. Sketch plans for the posed extensions of Monk Bretton School have n approved, subject to minor alterations.

ARNSTAPLE.—Barnstaple Town Council has passed rmal resolution sealing the receipt and certificate £3,500, the balance of the loan from the Public rks Loan Board in connection with the Fairview sing scheme.

INGLEY.—No opposition was offered at Ministry of alth Inquiry held at Bingley, in reference to the D.C.'s application for sanction to borrow £1,000 to ct a sports pavilion in Myrtle Park.

IRMINGHAM.—The Corporation have sanctioned 000 for sewering on their Fox Hollies estate, ck's Green.—The local authorities are understood have passed plans for a cinema to be built in nton-rd., Balsall Heath, by Cr. G. F. McDonald, okery Picture House, Handsworth.

LACKPOOL.—The parishioners of All Saints' are rect a parochial hall and vicarage.

OURNEMOUTH.—The contract for the erection of a ma, involving an expenditure of £75,000, at Christrch-rd., Bournemouth, for Mr. J. J. Rowley, 120, istchurch-rd., has been passed to Messrs. J. A. rne, 84, Markham-rd., Winton, Bournemouth. architects are Messrs. Jackson & Greenen, Delver-rd.

RADFORD.—The authorities are considering new ice headquarters and new law courts. It is also posed to erect public abattoirs at an estimated cost 60,000, together with extensions to the electricity rks at an estimated cost of £80,000.

RIGHTON.—Builders and contractors are invited the T.C. to tender for the reconstruction of the arium and the extension of the Madeira-terr.

URTON-ON-TRENT.—The T.C. will be asked to rove extensions to the boilers at the electricity rks at £40,000.

URY.—The governors of the Bury Grammar School pose adding new classrooms. C. B. Cooper, I.B.A., 20, Market-street, A.

HEADLE.—On the recommendation of the Sanitary mittee of the R.D.C., the following plans were sed: Four houses on the Leek to Cheadle road r Ashcombe Park, for J. Fielding; two houses r Ashcombe Park, for A. Lees; two houses on the n-rd., for Green & Bolton; house on the Tean-rd., J. Ball; alterations to Ashcombe Park residence, ddleton, and conversion of existing buildings o two workmen's cottages on the same estate, for . Arthur Wardle; composite bungalow, Brookse-la., Bucknall for R. Clowes; composite bungalow, ookhouse-lane, Bicknall, for J. Buckley.

OLCHESTER.—The T.C. have agreed to the recomndation of the Committee of Visitors of the County ncil and Colchester Town Council to the Essex l Colchester Mental Hospitals that a home for 35 ht nurses should be erected at Severalls Mental spital (Colchester) at a cost of £9,889.—Roads and inage Committee are to continue negotiations the purchase of the necessary land with a view submitting a comprehensive scheme for a conting road between Cambridge and Maldon Roads. necessary plans are now in course of preparation.

OLNE.—The T.C. are to erect 44 houses on the Judge lds site as the first instalment of scheme No. 4.

OVENTRY.—The C.C. has approved of plans for chool, Abercorn-rd., for the Trustees of All Souls' nan Catholic Church; rebuilding the "Hare and irrel" public-house, Cow-la, for Ind, Coope & Co.; die-casting foundry, Durbar-av., for Sterling Metal

ARTMOUTH.—It has been decided that the T.C. to proceed by direct labour with the erection of t houses at Avery Meadow, part of a scheme for houses.

ERBY.—The Rector of St. Mary's R.C. church has uired a site of six acres, for R.C. day schools. The is off Nottingham-road, and plans are now being pared.

UBLIN.—Plans for new buildings and works of onstruction have been approved by Mr. Horace O'Rourke, as follows: Marrowbolane-la., office ldings, for W. D. & H. O. Wills; Mountjoy-sqe nis pavilions; Clonliffe-rd., four houses and shop, P. Maguire.—The North Dublin D.C. has received m the Ministry of Local Government sanction to a loan of £25,000 for the building of cottages under the Labourers Acts.

DUKINFIELD.—T.C. have acquired land on the north side of Dewsnap-lane for the provision of houses for selling. Application is to be made to the M.H. for sanction to build a further 10 houses on the Clarendon Fields site for letting.

DURHAM.—Contracts are soon to be placed, we understand, for a large cinema at Craghead, Durham, for which Mr. J. W. F. Philipson, Lloyds Bank Chambers, West-st., Gateshead, is the architect.

EAGLESCLIFFE.—It is proposed to form a company to provide a golf course and club house, at a cost of £5,000.

EATON BRAY.—A plan of a bungalow at Heath for Miss Willis was passed by the R.D.C., with a recommendation for the subsidy.

EDMONTON.—The following plans have been approved by U.D.C.: Garages in Abbey-rd., by Bethell, Swannell & Durnford; alterations to "The Albion" public-house, by Couchman & Son; factory on the north side of Town-rd. by E. Jones; garages in Monmouth-rd. by Messrs. Duke; additions to Klinger's factory, Silver-st., by G. W. Newman; three lock-up shops and garages near Bush-Hill-park railway station, by Parkes & Brown.

FARNHAM.—The Plans Committee of the U.D.C. report having approved the following plans:—House, Pride of the Valley, for Mrs. Keep; garage and nurses' annexe at Larchwood, Hazel-gr., Shotterhill, for Miss M. S. Pope; additions and alterations to Ash Garage, Ash, for the Aldershot Building Co., Ltd.

FOLKESTONE.—Mr. R. Renwick, Market-st., Dover. is, we understand, proceeding with his scheme to erect a salon de dance at Dover-rd., Folkestone. The architect is Mr. J. Seaton Dohl, F.R.I.B.A., Radnor Chambers, Cheriton-pl., Folkestone.

FORMBY.—The following plans were approved by U.D.C.: development of Rosemary-la for G. E. Gregson & Son for the Formby estate; house in Barton Heys-rd. for Miss K. D. Hotherwell.

GUILDFORD.—The following plans have been approved by the T.C.: Store, Swan-la., for G. Watson; house, Beckingham-rd., for Mrs. Sheppard; house, Warren-rd., for W. H. James; house, Poltimore-rd., for G. H. Leighton; conversion into shops and flats of 15, Commercial-rd., for Y.M.C.A.—An appeal is made for £38,500 to add three new blocks to the County Hospital.

HAM.—Lord Dysart has granted a site at Ham on a lease of 999 years for the erection of a Free Church hall.—At £3,000 the Corporation are building the first portion of a market hall.

HARTON.—A new public hall, it is understood, is to be built at Harton, for which Mr. F. W. Newby, 37, King-st., South Shields, is the architect.

INCE.—Tenders are to be invited for a school at Higher Ince, to accommodate 720 pupils. W. C. Ralph & Son, A., 8, King-street, Wigan.

IPSWICH.—The Burial Board has approved plans for a crematorium and chapel.

KERRY.—C.C. have applied to the Ministry of Local Government for sanction to borrow £6,375 for building Caherciveen Bridge.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The T.C. have received the following plans since their last report: Miss N. K. Eddy, house in Chester-rd; W. Cooke, two houses in Franche-rd.; J. Binnian, house in Oldnall-rd.; A. Jordan, garage in Chapel-st.; and Kidderminster Lighting Co., garage in Linden-gro.

LIMERICK.—Harbour Board has adopted the plans of P. H. McCarthy, consulting engineer, for extending the Limerick Docks, at an estimated cost of £150,000.

LONDON (HORNSEY).—Plans have been passed by T.C. for six houses at Priory-gdns., two at Linden-rd., for the laying out of Earlsmead-av. (plan by Messrs. Prickett & Ellis), and for 19 houses at Wood-vale.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—Plans have been prepared for an open air bath at Fairhaven Lake.

MABLETHORPE.—The U.D.C.'s scheme of town planning is now ready for consideration by the Ministry of Health. It includes a central railway station at Trusthorpe, a new main road giving more direct connection between Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea, the provision of public gardens and other open spaces, and the reservation of an area for aviation. Over 42 miles of new roads are planned for.

MAIDSTONE.—Mr. R. Crome, F.R.I.B.A., of 73, Edgware-rd., W.1., is preparing plans, we learn, for a 2,000-capacity theatre at Maidstone, Kent.

MALDON.—Plans were approved at the R.D.C. meeting as follows: Garage and stores, Station-rd., Tollesbury, for H. F. P. Clarke; house, Chapel-rd., Tolleshunt Knights, for Mr. Burgess.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—After many years' delay, a start is to be made with the erection of the Constantine Technical College at Middlesbrough. The scheme has been in abeyance since just before the Great War.

MIDHURST.—A Post Office is to be erected on the allotments site in George-rd.

MOLESEY.—The U.D.C. propose to widen to 50 feet the road leading to Hurst Park racecourse.

MONK-BRETTON (BARNSLEY).—An elementary school is to be erected at Cuttlemoor-lane for the Barnsley E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A.'s. Regent-street, Barnsley.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A site in Gowland-av., Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been secured for the building of a new picture theatre. The architect is Mr. W. A. Smelt, 8, Thorneyholm-terr., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

NEWPORT (MON.).—Plans passed by the T.C.:—2 houses in Dudley-st., for A.D. Davies; architects, Graham, Hitchcox & Co.; 2 houses in Oakfield-rd., for J. Thomas & Sons; architects, Graham, Hitchcox & Co.; 7 houses in Courtnay-st., for L. & H. Gibson; 2 houses in Nash-rd., for W. & H. W. Bate; 2 houses in Beechwood-rd., for H. S. Waters; 2 houses in Barrack-la., for J. D. Parfitt.

NEWTON ABBOT.—Plans approved by the R.D.C. include the following: House at Exeter-rd., Kingsteignton, for W. J. Farleigh; house at Totnes-rd., Abbotskerswell, for Mr. Newick; two houses at Lawes Bridge, for Hawkins & Son; house at Chudleigh-rd., Kingsteignton, for P. Coombe; house at Harcombe Cross, Chudleigh, for Mrs. D. Coleby; bungalow at Edginswell, for F. J. Buxton.

NORMANTON (YORKS).—The "Huntsman" inn and the "Commercial" inn, Market-place, are to be reconstructed in accordance with plans approved by the U.D.C.

NORTHWICH.—The U.D.C. are to ask M.H. for sanction to a loan of £96,000, for the payment of advances to Brunner Mond & Co., for the provision of 233 houses.—The Council have also applied for sanction to a loan of £7,286, for 16 houses in Romanes-street.

NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Markets and Fairs, Estates and General Purposes Committees of the City Council has decided to recommendthe C. to get out plans for the provision (at a cost of £45,000) of new covered market accommodation on the site of the Empress Cinema, King Edward-st. — E.C. have approved the sketch plans for a £16,200 school for 132 scholars at Skegby. L. Maggs, Shire Hall, Nottingham, A.

OUSE BASIN.—Drainage works for the improvement of the river Ouse, specified in the Bill now before Parliament, will cost £2,500,000, states a memorandum on the financial resolution of the Bill.

PONTEFRACT.—A dance hall is proposed for Hemworth, near Pontefract, by Mr. F. Partridge, 1, Hagyeterr., Henworth. Plans are being prepared by Mr. R. Goodworth, architect, 5, Market-hill, Barnsley, Yorks. —The B.C. propose erecting a water tower at an estimated cost of £3,300.

REIGATE.—On the recommendation of the Plans Committee of the R.D.C., plans of new buildings, etc., have been approved as under:—Betchworth: bungalow Middle-st., Brockham, J. Hollands; bungalow, Kiln-la., J. C. Houghton; bungalow, Ashurst-drive, F. W. Blayer. Burstow: bungalow, Keepers Corner, J. Stevens. Charlwood: Two cottages, Newdigate-rd., P. Buchler. Chipstead: Lock-up garages, Brighton-rd., P. Crook. Horley: photographic studio and garage, Massetts-rd., H. S. Moore; block of three cottages, Charlesfield-rd., H. L. Kendall; pair of shops, Brighton-rd., Salfords, A. W. Wright; house, Lee-st., E. Swindon. Kingswood: 16 cottages, Chipstead-rd and Beechen-la., R. Costain and Sons; two houses, Chipstead-rd., and Beechen-la, R. Costain & Sons; house, Woodland-way, C. H. Spencer; bungalow, Buckland-rd., T. Blackman. Merstham; house, London-rd., H. H. Cronwell.

RISCA.—Allied Building Corporation propose an additional 200 houses at Ty Isaf.—The Monmouthshire E.C. propose to erect an elementary school at Ty Isaf.

ROCHDALE.—The B.C. have acquired Nook Farm, Whitworth-road and New Hey Farm at Castleton. These two sites will provide accommodation for approximately 430 and 200 houses respectively.

RUSHALL (WALSALL).—R.D.C. has received official M.H. sanction to proceed with the erection of 40 houses.

RUTHIN.—Plans by Mr. McKie, of Clwyd Hall, were approved by R.A., for a new church and institute.

SHEFFIELD.—The City Council are to build by direct labour 12 houses in Prince-of-Wales'-rd. Plans have been prepared by the City Architect.—The Parks and Burial Grounds Committee of the C.C. have received the formal sanction of the M.H. to borrow £3,500 for a refreshment pavilion and conveniences in Graves Park.

SPILSBY.—U.D.C. offices are to be enlarged, and tenders are to be invited.

ST. FAITH'S.—D.C. are to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrow £11,000 for 24 houses.

STOCKPORT.—M.H. has given sanction to the borrowing of £2,380 for the purchase of the Didsbury-road site for housing purposes.—Sanction has also been given for the erection of 20 houses on the Cheadle Heath site. The M.H. is prepared to recognise the houses as eligible for the Exchequer grant. The tender has been let to Mr. John Collier.

STOCKTON.—The Corporation have received formal sanction from the M.H. to borrow £3,750 to purchase property in Yarm-la. and West-row for new municipal building.—At the annual general meeting of the R.D.C., the following plans were passed: Cottage, Viewley-hill, Wolviston, for the Dean and Chapter; bungalow, Musgrave-terr., Wolviston, Mr. Barker; lodge, Leonard Ropner, Preston; and for commercial garage at Chestnut-rd., Preston, subject to the attention of the Town-Planning Committee.

STOCKPORT.—Plans approved by T.C. included: Alteration of a portion of the Bishop Brown Memorial Boys' school, High-st., into a club. Continuation of Sherborne-rd., Birchfield-rd. and Heathside-rd. Continuation of Buckingham-rd. and erection of 5 houses. Three detached houses, Alexandra-rd. Extension of works, Marriott-st., for R. Bailey & Son, Ltd. Bakehouse at rear of Nos. 164 & 166, Northgate-rd. Also for 8 subsidy houses, Birchfield-rd., and 10 at Nangreave-rd.

STOKESLEY.—Plans passed by the R.D.C.—Six houses at Worsall-road, Yarm., for S. Bardsley.

WALSALL.—At a meeting of Walsall R.D.C., the Clerk stated that he had received an intimation that the M.H. would pay the subsidy in respect of 40 houses to be erected at Rushall. Sanction was given to the borrowing of £800 to meet the cost of acquiring the site.

WHITEFIELD.—U.D.C. are to build an additional 38 houses under the Wheatley Act.

WIGTON.—Plans were passed by R.D.C. for a new farmhouse at Nealhouse, Thursby, for J. Jardine.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.....	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	One Side and two ends ...	31 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Two sides and one End	32 0 0
		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2in. per yd. super	1 11	3in. per yd. super	2 9
2½in. „ „	2 4	4in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
½in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½in.	14 0	„ „
½in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Preeze	7 6	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
PORTLAND STONE—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, I. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube.....	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube.....	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ..... „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ..... „	32 0
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30ft. super).....Per ft. super	5 6
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „	6 0
3in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6¾
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4
HARD YORK—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 1½
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto..... „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11 ..... £27 0 — 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅞	20/-	1½	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.	
¾ × 2	2 6	per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube.....	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube...	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube.....	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.....	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in. ...	10 15 0
¾ in.....	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in. ...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Gas	52½ %	35 %	45 %
Blue Water.....	62½ %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Water	46½ %	30 %	40 %
Red Steam	57½ %	35 %	45 %
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25 %	35 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	stock angles	Branches. stock angles
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3		1/9¾
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾		2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9		2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11¾	2/0¾		3/0¾
4 in. „	3/5	2/6¼		3/8¼

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½		2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½		3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10		4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7		4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½		5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	stock angles	Branches, stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1		8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8		10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10		17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2		21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars.....	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0	... 17 5
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g....	13 5 0	... 14 5
„ „ „ 24 g....	14 5 0	... 15 5
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.....	15 10 0	... 16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	... 17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker.....	22 0 0	... 23 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0	... 26 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for co plete houses, including all fittings, painting t coats, and delivery to job, average price abo 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	33 10
Pipe in coils.....	34 0
Soil Pipe	37 0
Compo Pipe	38 0
NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots un 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and unde cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. ext	
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton	24 10 0

COPPER.

	s.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis).....per lb.	1
Strong sheet ..... „	1
Thin..... „	1
Copper nails ..... „	2
Copper wire ..... „	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/ - per d

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS A UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per d

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRUL

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per do

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per do

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEAN SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ... 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per do
8 lbs. S. traps ... 35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumb 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes .....per gallon	0	2
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0	3
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	3
Boiled „ „ in barrels..... „	0	3
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0	4
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0	4
„ in drums (10 gall.) ... „	0	4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	48	0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	67	10
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	39	10
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	15
Filicol ..... „	0	15
Size. XD quality..... ſkn.	0	3

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has b specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyri. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the high or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously af prices—a fact which should be remembered by th who make use of this information.

RICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (contd.)

GLASS.

GLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
oz. fourths.....	2½d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6½d.
,, thirds	3½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
,, fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet,15 oz.	3½d.
,, thirds	4½d.	,, ,, 21 ,,	4½d.
,, fourths.....	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6'd.,21 oz.	9d
,, thirds	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d.,21oz.6½d	

tra price according to size and substance for squares ut from stock.

GLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
Rolled plate	4½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6½d.
Ditto, tinted	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted Do.	7½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d
Varnish.....	Outside	0	14	0
e ditto	ditto	0	16	0
e Copal	ditto	0	18	0
e Copal	ditto	1	0	0
e Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
t ditto	ditto	1	12	0
or Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
e Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
e Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
e Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
rd Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
e Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
e Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1	0	0
e ditto	ditto	1	2	0
t ditto	ditto	1	12	0
t Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
t Black Japan		0	10	6
and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
nswick Black.....		0	7	6
lin Black.....		0	14	6
tting (patent)		1	5	0
neh and Brush Polish		0	17	0
uid Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
rass Black Enamel		0	7	0

Housing Subsidy Cut.

Sir Kingsley Wood (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health), speaking at a luncheon following the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Building Societies at the Holborn Restaurant, said that the great need was for houses to let at rentals within the reach of the poorer classes, and the dominant intention of the Government in making the very modest cut of £25 in the subsidy was to bring prices down. His experience had been that the higher the subsidy the higher the cost of the house. What was called the "Addison" house, which carried the largest subsidy of all, cost £1,000. By December, 1922, in a non-subsidy period, the cost of a non-parlour house had fallen to £546. By December, 1923, when the Chamberlain Act gave a reduced subsidy, the cost of the same type of house had increased on the average by £68, and another £26 was added after the Wheatley Act, with its larger subsidy. On the other hand, it was a fact that prices had come down appreciably since the cut in the subsidy was announced, for whereas the price in October was £453, in November £422, and in December £463, in January the figure was £427, in February £424, and in March £422—giving an average drop that was very nearly equal to the amount of the subsidy. As matters stood, if prices remained constant, there was no reason why the number of houses built in the coming years should not equal the preceding year's record.

Sewage Disposal Works, Dodworth.

The new sewage disposal works at Dodworth, which have been under construction for the past fifteen months, are now completed and in operation. The total cost of the works is about £7,000. Provision has been made for 5,500 population, the present population being now about 4,000. Messrs. W. H. Radford &. Son, of Nottingham, are the engineers of the scheme, and Messrs. J. Bentley & Co., of Radford, the contractors.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—HALL.—Plans passed:—Dance hall and lounge at Beach Esplanade for the Town Council, also Variety Pavilion and 8 shops, 5 houses at Ashley Park-drive for Messrs. D. & J. R. McMillan.

Airdrie.—HOUSES.—The Town Council has decided to erect an additional 160 flatted houses at Whitehall estate.

East Lothian.—SCHOOL.—A new infant school is to be erected at Tranent at a cost of £15,474, and additions to Dunbar Secondary School are to be proceeded with at a cost of £6,812.

Fraserburgh.—GAS WORKS.—The T.C. is considering a scheme for the erection of new gas works at an estimated inclusive cost of £20,000.

Glasgow.—CINEMA.—Contracts are shortly to be placed, we understand, in regard to the construction of the new cinema in Maryhill-road, Glasgow, for Messrs. Blythswood Picture House, Ltd. The architect is Mr. C. J. McNair, 112, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—CINEMA.—Plans for the proposed new cinema in Summerfield-street, for the Strathclyde Cinema, Ltd., 163, Vincent-street, Glasgow, now before the local authorities, show a building of almost 3,000 seating capacity on a site area 120 ft. by 90 ft. The architects are Messrs. Gardner and Glen, 164, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—VARIOUS.—Plans passed:—Substation at Kirk-street, for the Electricity Department, and extension of Knightswood Hospital for the Public Health Department; Hall at Corbett-street, Tollcross, for Trustees for the Salvation Army; 12 houses and 2 villas at Ellangowan-road and Maunering-road, for Messrs. J. Adam & Co.

Linlithgow.—SCHOOL.—Scheme for a school for Catholic children, to be erected at Bathgate, is being undertaken by the Linlithgowshire Education Authority. The school is to have accommodation for 920 pupils.

Peterhead.—GENERATING STATION.—The T.C. has agreed to give the Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd. a site in Ugie-street for the erection of a generating station, subject to the consent of the Electricity Commissioners.

Renfrewshire.—HOUSES.—Plans passed:—28 houses at Deanwood-avenue, Muirend, for Messrs. J. Dickie & Sons, Muirend.

Edinburgh Cenotaph.

A meeting of the Edinburgh Citizens' Cenotaph Committee was held recently in the City Chambers, Lord Provost Stevenson presiding. Colonel Robertson moved that the offer of the Town Council to place the memorial in the central arch of the façade of the City Chambers facing High Street be approved; that the memorial should take the form of a replica of the Stone of Remembrance erected in all the British cemeteries abroad by the War Graves Commissioners; and that the design and work of erection be subject to the approval of the city architect and burgh engineer. Dr. M'Laren Shiels seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held at 15, Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., president, in the chair. One Fellow, four Associates, and six students were elected. Intimation was made of the Chapter representatives and vice-president elected for the ensuing year. Approval was given to the programme drawn up for the annual Convention, which is to be held at Elgin on June 3 and 4. The Education Committee submitted the awards under the Rowand Anderson Studentship.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasteers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 788.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	1

		1″	1¼″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

		1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets		2/1	2/4	2/9	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed		1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8

		s.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	1
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16
Plain compound girders	,,	19
Do. stanchions	,,	21
In roof work	,,	27

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10

PLUMBER.

		s.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	48
Do. Do. in flats	,,	47
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6
Welf joint	per ft. run	0
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	–
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	–
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	–
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	–
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	–
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	–

PLASTERER.

		s.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)		
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5

GLAZIER.

		s.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1

PAINTER.

		s.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2
Graining	,, ,,	2
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1
Sizing	,, ,,	0
Flatting	,, ,,	0
Enamel	,, ,,	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0
French polishing	,, ,,	1
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/–to	

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been ompiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., ompany Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, hancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents ailable at the Companies' Registry.

B. Peck & Co., Ltd. (220,184). Registered arch 10.—59B, Upper-street, Islington, N.1. uilding contractors and plumbers, &c. Nominal pital, £500.

Arthur Marshall & Co., Ltd. (220,183). egistered March 10. 2, Walbrook, E.C.4. uilders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital. 5,000.

Collett Brothers, Ltd. (220,189). Registred March 10. 10, Reginald-terrace, Chapel, own-road, Leeds. To acquire any lands uildings and hereditaments and any estate or terest therein; to prepare building sites, &c. ominal capital, £1,000.

Wates Streatham (1927), Ltd. (220,179). egistered March 9. 82 and 84, Mitcham-lane, reatham, S.W.16. Builders and contractors, c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

Flower & Fraser, Ltd. (220,161). Registred March 9. 141, New Bond-street, W.1. uilders, contractors and decorators, &c. ominal capital, £2,500.

Thos. Foster & Sons, Ltd. (220,144). egistered March 8. L.M. & S. Railway Goods epot (Midland Section), St. Pancras, N.W.1. le merchant and factor. Nominal capital, 0,000.

Reliable Jointless Flooring Co., Ltd. 20,141). Registered March 8. 314, Upper ichmond-road, S.W.15. Manufacturers of a oring substance known as "Jointless Floor-g." Nominal capital, £1,000.

Middlesex Gravel & Sand Co., Ltd. 19,791). Registered February 19. Coventry ouse, 5 and 6, Foventry-street, W.1. Nominal pital, £800.

Aerocrete Units (London), Ltd. (219,784). egistered February 19. 97–98, Abbey House, ctoria-street, S.W.1. To enter into agreeents with Aerocrete (Britain), Ltd., and rocrete Holdings, Ltd., and to carry on siness as company promoters, managers, and anciers, manufacturers and workers of and alers in concrete, concrete blocks and cement, . Nominal capital, £11,000.

Communications Development Co., Ltd. 20,296). Registered March 14. 8, Queenreet, E.C.4. Constructional engineers, ilders, &c. Nominal capital, £500.

Bayonne Fibre & Trading Co., Ltd. 20,186). Registered March 10. 18, Percyreet, W.1. Importers, exporters and manuturers of and dealers in fibre and peat, ick and tile, plaster and cement makers, &c. ominal capital, £2,000.

John Waite, Ltd. (220,199). Registered arch 10. Property owners and repairers, ntractors and builders, &c. Nominal capital, 00.

H. Hutchinson & Sons, Ltd. (220,664). gistered March 26. 39, Chumleigh-street, mberwell, S.E.5. Builders and contractors, . Nominal capital, £3,000.

Western Reduction Co., Ltd. (220,654). gistered March 25. Quarry owners and ners, &c. Nominal capital, £5,500.

Henry Parker & Co., Ltd. (220,738). gistered March 29. 224, Windsor House, ctoria-street, S.W. Builders and contractors, . Nominal capital, £1,050.

Medway Trust, Ltd. (220,582). Registed March 23. 44, Earl-street, Maidstone. ntractors for the execution of public works, . Nominal capital, £50,000.

H. A. Evans, Ltd. (220,573). Registered rch 23. Builders' merchants and builders' nmongers. Nominal capital, £50,000.

Ginger Lee & Co., Ltd. (220,571). Registed March 23. Plymouth-avenue, Longsight, nchester. Builders and contractors. Nominal pital, £3,000.

Levine & Co. (1927), Ltd. (220,669). gistered March 26. 62, Plumbers-row, E.1. pfitters, builders and contractors, &c. minal capital, £500.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

260,435.—G. M. Steele and J. Jones & Sons, Ltd.: Walls and partitions.

260,447.—C. Pontoppidan and S. Buntzen: Production of cement mixed with gypsum.

260,461.—J. Narie: Pointing walls.

260,481.—R. Grierson and Grierson, Ltd.: Electrical heating.

260,495.—P. Allaire: Reinforced concrete elements.

260,496.—L. H. Cross: Corrugated roofing and analogous sheets.

260,507.—P. A. Astley and W. D. Brook: Walls and roofs.

256,580.—E. I. Lindman: Highly porous clay material.

260,665.—J. R. Churchill: Extensible settee.

260,680.—C. H. Beadle (deceased): Repairing bituminous road surfaces.

260,684.—Sir E. P. C. Girouard: Calcareous raw materials.

260,689.—G. Roger: Floors.

260,694.—R. B. Reith: Walls and roofs.

260,706.—H. G. Townsend and H. E. Searle: Ventilators.

260,753.—R. G. Marsh: Hot-water supply system.

260,792.—L. Pantoni and J. France: Concrete brick.

260,797.—T. C. Fawcett, Ltd., and D. L. Fawcett: Brickmaking machines.

260,800.—J. Southall: Domestic grates.

260,832.—A. Cavanagh: Drains.

260,833.—G. E. Heyl and O. Kunze: Plastering walls.

249,840.—G. Leicknam: Filling of cracks by cement or the like under pressure.

260,874.—J. B. Atkinson, J. W. Smith, and A. Mitchell: Windows.

260,875.—G. Steinmetz: Shelves.

260,877.—H. E. Leash: Machine for improving defective lumber.

260,889.—W. D. McLaren, G. M. Welsh, and J. G. Johnstone: Moulding boxes.

260,906.—J. Duffy: Paving blocks.

261,453.—W. H. Graveman: Method of making articles for building.

261,478.—J. H. Gath: Paving-blocks.

243,015.—Lambert Freres et Cie: Plaster.

261,548.—E. Swingler: Walls.

261,571.—D. Hall, J. H. Kay, and Hall & Kay, Ltd.: Metal casings.

261,589.—E. Lavadoux: Varnish.

260,538.—O. Kunze: Applying patterns to walls.

261,618.—S. Macomber: Fire-proof floor.

261,662.—J. Brown: Fireplaces.

261,679.—C. Becker and R. Eyben: Pipe-unions.

261,811.—J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., H. G. Sagar and T. R. Groom: Woodworking machines.

261,814.—T. Rigby: Cement.

261,846.—J. H. Bennetts, D. Palmer-Jones, D. H. Jones and Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd.: Casting or moulding cementitious materials.

261,865.—E. C. F. Oakley: Locks.

261,873.—Sir K. I. Crossley: Gateways.

261,889.—D. D. Williams and H. Williams, Ltd.: Gates.

261,895.—F. W. L. Robinson: Brickmaking machine.

261,910.—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., and P. D. Ionides: Concrete-mixing apparatus.

261,930.—D. Farrell and A. W. Helmholtz: Blasting.

261,940.—D. J. Sullivan: Paint sprayer.

261,943.—F. Rauwald: Building structures.

261,944.—T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., and C. J. Robinson: Wood-planing machines.

261,952.—J. Pickerill: Concrete blocks.

261,964.—J. H. McClatchy: Building slabs.

256,174.—Ternstedt Manufacturing Co.: Reversible lock control.

261,973.—J. J. Petken and A. Gotts: Paving blocks.

* All these applications are now in the stages in which opposition to the grant of patents upon them may be made.

TRADE NEWS

Boilers for Cinemas.

Messrs. Davey, Paxman & Co., Ltd., of Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, engineers and boilermakers, have recently installed a number of boilers in cinemas, amongst them being the Plaza and Carlton Theatres. The type of boiler selected in each case was the "Economic" boiler, many hundreds of which are installed in the most important buildings in London for heating by steam and hot water.

The Walworth Log.

We have lately received the April number of this little journal, published by the Walworth Company, of Boston and New York, U.S.A. This firm are the makers of the "Walworth" valves and fittings, which are being used in the Canadian International Paper Company's Gatineau Mill at Quebec. The "Log" will be posted regularly to all interested, upon application to the Walworth Company, at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Messrs. Pollard's Annual General Meeting.

The profits of the combined companies of E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., and E. Pollard (Sundries), Ltd., for 1926 were £37,718, after providing for depreciation, etc., and all management expenses, plus £34,366 brought forward—total £72,084. The dividend on the Preference shares has been paid, also 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares of E. Pollard & Co., Ltd., and 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares of E. Pollard (Sundries), Ltd., leaving £41,052 to carry forward after reserving for income tax. The retiring Directors, Messrs. H. E. Pollard, A. C. Caldicott, E. B. Richardson and J. G. Edwards, were re-elected.

"Floodgate" Lift Pumps.

The "Floodgate" Lift Pumps are mounted on a strong 4-wheeled trolley, together with a 1¾-h.p. engine of British manufacture. The pump is constructed of cast-iron and its working is not affected by sand, gravel, sludge or semi-liquids; a belt drive is employed so that the engine may be used for other purposes without any mechanical alteration, and has the further advantage of keeping the engine well away from the splashing of the pump. These outfits can also be arranged for lift and force if desired, and they are made with various capacities ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 gallons per hour. The Phœnix Engineering Co., Ltd., of Chard, are also manufacturers of a large range of municipal plant, which include bitumen spraying machines, grouters and heaters, tar and bitumen spravers and boilers, tar and bitumen mixing machines, etc.

"Arts and Crafts Society of Players."

That firms should foster a love of music and drama and the other arts among their staff is all to the good, and is fully believed in by the west-country firm of Bath Artcraft, Ltd., of Bath, Somerset, whose "Arts and Crafts Society of Players" recently produced three short plays—John Galsworthy's "The Little Man"; Miles Malleson's Phantasy, "Paddly Pools"; and Yaffle's "Foiling the Reds." "All three," says a local paper, "were well put on and played with skill, ability, humour and personality. The acting turned readily from the subtleties of Galsworthy to the "other worldliness" of "Paddly Pools," giving it just that gossamer touch that it required and to the "Red" skit, with all its broad humour. Here the three workmen were great. The Players thus showed their versatility. Some displayed outstanding talent, all attained a high standard, and the whole entertainment led one to hope sincerely that there will be more next winter."

We are given to understand that with reference to the Bath Artcraft, Ltd.'s advertisement in our issue of April 22, their work of decoration for the new premises for Messrs. Reece's, Liverpool, is being carried out under the instructions of Messrs. Geo. Williams & Son, Fraser Works, 27, Islington, Liverpool.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Monday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ABERGELE.—For 22 houses for Abergele and Pensarn U.D.C. Mr. H. A. Jones, surveyor.

S. Davies, Wrexham... ...	£10,632	0	0
Roberts & Sloss, Prestatyn ...	9,977	0	0
Davies & Jones, Llanrwst ...	9,700	0	0
S. G. Prichard, Old Colwyn...	9,204	0	0
T. B. Gorst, Colwyn Bay ...	9,097	0	0
*Quibell & Hardy, Prestatyn	8,415	0	0

ALNWICK.—Painting at Northumberland Hall, for U.D.C. Mr. J. T. Robson, Town Surveyor :—

Evans & Mason	£161	2
Fred Hindmarsh	137	0
J. Craster Pringle	136	0
*Adam Robertson & Son	118	0

(All of Alnwick.)

ALTRINCHAM.—Reconstruction of St. Margaret's Church, Altrincham Architect, Mr. H. C. Mullender, Imperial Buildings, 63, Dale-street, Liverpool :—

*J. Tinker & Sons, Huddersfield.

ALTRINCHAM.—Extensions to public library, Mr. Cocker, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Market-street :—

*M. Stone & Sons, Altrincham.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Painting of bandstand in Stamford Park, for Joint Committee. Mr. S. Turner, secretary, Stamford Park.

*Edge & Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne.

AYLESHAM.—Hotel and public house for Messrs. Jude, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Canterbury. Mr. H. Campbell Ashender, A.R.I.B.A., 29, St. Peter's-street, Canterbury.

H. Greeff, Canterbury ...	£7,027	14	7
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	6,690	0	0
Lansdowne Building Co., London	6,423	10	0
T. T. Denne, Ltd., Walmer	6,284	0	0
G. Browning, Canterbury ...	6,263	0	0
G. H. Denne & Son, Deal ...	6,242	0	0
C. I. Epps, Ashford, Kent ...	6,235	0	0
R. J. Barwick, Dover ...	5,965	0	0
A. Wiltshier (C. E. Gooding), Canterbury	5,845	0	0
R. P. Davis & Co., Ltd., Margate	5,802	17	0
John B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	5,788	0	0
Whiting Bros., Faversham	5,410	0	0
W. T. Green Co., Ltd., London	5,326	0	0
*Hammond, Boagey & Co., Ltd., Canterbury	5,027	0	0

BARNSLEY.—School at Darfield, for the Wakefield U.D.C. County Architect, Council Offices, Wakefield :—

*E. Brown & Son, Barnsley.

BARNSTAPLE.—(*a*) 8 houses; (*b*) 6 houses (*c*) 8 houses, all on Mill-road and Pottington-road sites, for the T.C. ... ...

(*a*) J. Morrish & Son ...	£3,360	0	0
(*b*) W. Slee & Son	2,477	14	0
(*c*) J. Cater & Son	3,296	0	0

BATH.—Sub-station building in Greenway-lane, for the T.C. :—

*G. Mannings & Sons, Claverton..... £489

BATH.—Sanitary convenience on the south side of the Marlborough-lane entrance to the Royal Avenue, for the T.C.

*Toogood & Son £1,358 10 1½

BELFAST.—Low pressure hot-water heating system at Ormeau Park Public Elementary School, for C.B. Mr. R. S. Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., Education Architect, Victoria-street :—

*Johnson & Co., Belfast £885

BELPER.—Pump house at waterworks, together with the foundations for pumping machinery, for U.D.C. Mr. F. W. Hodson, engineer, Bank Chambers, Loughborough.

F. A. Roberts, Matlock ...	£8,166	10	0
Hodsons, Ltd., Nottingham	7,978	17	6
*J. W. Haynes, Belper ...	7,964	0	0
T. Barker & Sons, Loughboro'	7,900	0	0
J. W. Wildgoose, Ltd., Matlock (Alternative tender.) ...	7,682	3	6

BIRMINGHAM.—703 houses on Fox Hollies estate, Acock's-green, for the Corporation.

Morris & Jacob Ltd. ... £245,000 0 0

BRIMSCOMBE.—Steel and concrete bridge over the Frome, for the Stroud R.D.C. The Surveyor Kendrick Hall, Stroud

*Orchard & Peer, Bowbridge £517 10 0

CARMARTHEN.—26 non-parlour houses on the Morgan Arms housing estate for the C.B. Mr. G. L. Ovens, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

I. Richards & Son, Carmarthen	£14,243	16	0
W. H. Fortune, Haverfordwest	12,649	0	0
G. V. Thomas, Carmarthen ..	11,400	0	0
F. R. Absolam, Ltd., Penarth	11,210	0	0
R. Thomas & Son, Loughor	11,128	0	0
Rees & Reynolds, Port Talbot	10,920	0	0
J. Morgan, Neath	10,790	0	0
Henry Evans, Llandilo ...	10,700	0	0
J. Williams, Llanelly ...	10,400	0	0
D. J. Thomas, Loughor ...	10,393	10	0
R. Protheroe, Caerau ...	10,348	0	0
I. Vaughan John, Port Talbot	10,322	0	0
T. R. Cockwell, Cwmavon ...	10,270	0	0
N. S. Chedburn, Ltd., Llanelly	9,670	9	0
*Hitt & Morgan, Bridgend ...	9 490	0	0

CHESTERFIELD.—50 houses on St. Augustine's housing estate, for T.C. Mr. Vincent Smith, engineer and surveyor :—

*James Laver & Sons, Woodseats ... £18,930

CHICHESTER.—Secondary school for boys. Mr. Hadyn P. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., architect :—

J. Linfield & Sons, Ltd., Littlehampton	£22,950	0	0
A. R. Dairy, Middleton ...	22,271	0	0
W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.	21,896	0	0
Bonnar & Bonnar, Selsey ...	21,717	0	0
T. H. Bartlett, Wivelsfield ...	20,729	0	0
H. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Selsey	20,600	0	0
J. Longley & Co., Ltd., Crawley	19,687	0	0
Hoad & Taylor, Ltd., Horsham	19,624	7	9
T. M. Couzens, West Marden ...	19,515	0	0
F. J. Privett, Southsea ...	19,277	0	0
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	19,153	0	0
West Sussex General Builders, Chichester	19,065	0	0
Jas. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne	19,063	0	0
Ringmer Building Works, Ringmer	19,042	15	0
Rowland Bros., Horsham ...	18,998	0	0
R. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Crawley	18,685	0	0
*F. Sandell & Sons, Ltd., Worthing	18,488	0	0

CRICKLADE and WOOTTON BASSETT.—Supplying and laying new water mains with sluice valves, air valves, hydrants, and all other connections; about 2,240 yds. of 3 in. diam. cast-iron pipes; the building of elevated reinforced concrete service reservoir, new pumping station, and dry well, the fixing of all machinery, &c., all connections with the existing water mains, and all other works necessary to complete Purton Water scheme, for R.D.C. Mr. G. Parker Pearson, engineer, Dallas-chambers, Chippenham.

*E. Ireland, Bath £3,452 0 0

DENBIGH.—(*a*) Central school at Acrefair, and (*b*) Council school at Rhewl, for the County of Denbigh. Architect, Mr. W. O. Wiles, County Architect, Acton Hall, Wrexham; —

*(*a*) E. W. Gittins & Son, Ponkey	£16,750	0	0
*(*b*) Humphreys, Ltd., Acrefair	2,275	0	0

DUNDEE.—Foundation work at Baiht House Caroline-port, for the T.C. Mr. D. H. Bishop, Head Office, Electric Supply Dept., Dudhope-crescent-road :—

*Yorkshire Hennibique Contracting Co., Ltd., Dundee.

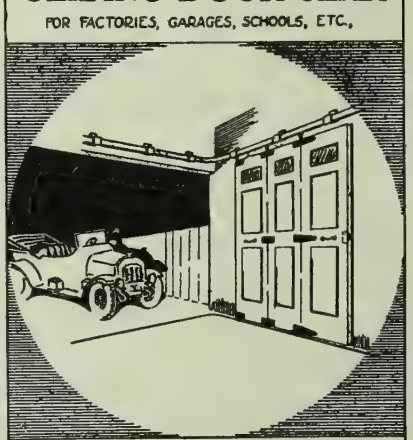
EATON BRAY.—(*a*) Four houses at Tibbworth; (*b*) two at Rockliffe; (*c*) eight at Heath, for R.D.C. The Surveyor.

(*a*)			
Birders	£1,910	0	0
Summerfield	1,800	0	0
Mucklestons	1,760	0	0
Brantom	1,638	0	0
*Owen Gates	1,574	0	0
(*b*)			
Birders	1,014	0	0
Brantom	832	0	0
*Ayre	809	0	0
Owen Gates	798	0	0
(*c*)			
Willis	3,393	0	0
Brantom	3.344	0	0
*Owen Gates	3,332	0	0

THE "HENDERSON" SYSTEM

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WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B. 24 TO:-

P.C. HENDERSON. LIMITED.

BARKING, ESSEX.. PHONE: RANGEWOOD 024

EPSOM.—Painting 24 cottages at the Old Comm for the R.D.C.

*Shoosmith & Lee..... £126

FARANSHONE, IRELAND.—14 artisans' hous

J Kenny & Sons	£6,985	0	0
M. Doyle	6,209	0	0
M. O'Flynn	5,890	0	0
J. Ryan & Sons	5,729	0	0
*P. Molloy	5,699 (for blocks)	0	0
	5,559 (for situ)	0	0

FISHBURN.—Assembly Hall, for Colliery Welf Fund. Mr. W. A. Kellett, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyds B Chambers, Barnard Castle :—

*G. W. Lazenby & Co., Ferryhill, Co. Durham £3,595

FLEETWOOD.—Extensions to the Fleetwo Hospital. Mr. Bertram Drummond, F.S A.R.I.B.A., 54, Adelaide-street :—

*R. Eaves, builder, Fleetwood.

FLETTON.—16 pairs of houses and 22 blocks e of four houses, for Old Fletton U.D.C.

*Cracknell, Ltd., Peterborough £44,948 0 0

GARFORTH.—10 houses on housing site, U.D.C. Mr. C. Castelow, A.R.I.B.A., 10, Park-r Leeds.

B. Walker, Castleford ...	£4,568	0	0
G. Bagnall, Stanley	4,862	0	0
*G. B. Marshall & Sons, Garforth	4,032	12	6
W. Shippers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds	4,553	18	9
W. J. Kendall & Co., Pudsey	4,215	0	0
W. S. Thompson & Co., Sherburn	4,718	5	6
H. Roper, Kippax	4,312	19	9

These prices include roads, footpaths, sewer, wa main, gates and fences.

GRAVESEND.—Boiler house at electricity wo for the Corporation. Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B B.A., 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend :—

Hopkins & Sons, Gravesend	£2,190	0	0
Howard & Co.	1,844	0	0
*Wallis & Sons, Gravesend ...	1,718	0	0

GREAT OUSEBURN.—Four cottages at Arl dale, 6 at Rufforth, 2 at Green Hammerton, for R. Mr. H. C. Paine, surveyor.

Two houses—

*J. Moorey, Whiseley ...	£947	10	0

Four houses—

*J. Waddington, Kirby Hill	1,749	2	0

Tender for 6 at Rufforth withdrawn.

HALIFAX.—Church at Rishworth's. Messrs. W & Maddock, architects, 10, Harrison-road, Halifax

*J. Crowther, Rishworth.

Joiner.
*C. & W. Whitely, Ripponden.

Plumbing.
*R. P. Stafford, Halifax.

Slater and Plasterer.
*A. H. Hoyle, Halifax.

Wood blocks.
*T. K. Yeats, Leeds.

Painting.
*R. Morris, Ripponden.

Heating.
*Young, Austen & Young, London.

HEMSWORTH.—Palais de Danse, for Mr. Partridge. Architect, Mr. Goodworth :—

*W. Hanley & Sons.

HORSHAM & DISTRICT.—Houses. for the R.D.

Slinfold—pair :—

*O. Farley	£950	0	0

Warnham—3 pairs :—

*A. E. Ayling	2,795	0	0

Southwater—6 pairs :—

*W. A. Gatfield	5,616	0	0

Colgate—1 pair :—

*R. Easton	1,073	0	0

LEEDS.—Extensions to Ellerby-lane C. sch for the E.C.; architect, Mr. W. Broadbent :—

Brickwork.
*L. Harpham.

Joiners.—
*J. Ledgard & Son.

LEEDS.—School at the Hawkesworth Estate, the Leeds E.C. Architect, W. Broadbent :—

*Wm. Thompson & Sons, Ltd.

LONDON.—Painting and/or cleaning the un mentioned Council schools and institutions, for L.C

Abbey, Westminster—The Millbank *M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.	£823	0	1
Battersea, S.—Belleville-road *Triggs & Co.	953	0	0
Bermondsey, W.—Webb-street *J. Scott Fenn...	693	0	0
Bethnal Green, N.E.—Bonner-street *A. H. Inns, Ltd.	922	0	0
Bow and Bromley—Knapp-road *W. J. Clemens	998	10	0
Camberwell, N.W.—Cork-street *F. M. Bleach & Co.	829	17	0
Chelsea—Cooks-ground *C. Berger	888	18	0
Greenwich—Sherington-road ... *A. G. Shorter	603	10	0
Hammersmith, N.—Wormholt-park *M. Greenwood & Son ...	742	3	3
Lewisham, E.—Burnt Ash-hill *P. Miller & Son	153	0	0

RIMSBY.—For electric light installation at rnity Home, Nunsthorpe, for T.C. Mr. W. A. oles, Electricity Works.
T. Dickinson, Grimsby.

UILDFORD.—Extension of buildings at the ral Sub-Station, Onslow-street, for the T.C.
Tribe & Robinson, Ltd., Guildford £1,417 0 3
Higlett & Hammond, Guildford 1,347 0 0
R. Wood & Son, Guildford ... 1,268 7 3
J. Crewdson, Horley..... 1,266 14 0
T. Swayne & Son, Guildford ... 1,215 0 0

AVERFORDWEST.—Offices at Constabulary quarters, for Pembrokeshire C.C. Mr. A. H. ias, A.R.I.B.A., County Offices, County Sur-r :—
J. Williams & Sons, Nolton Haven £1,013 0 0
W. H. Phillips, Tenby 750 0 0
James Lee & Sons, Nolton Haven 619 10 0
Wm. Griffiths, Haverfordwest 560 10 0
S. G. Thomas, Pembroke 546 2 6
James John, Haverfordwest ... 545 0 0
H. Rogers, Haverfordwest ... 539 5 0
W. H. Fortune, Haverfordwest 490 12 9

ENSTEAD.—Four houses at Great Melton, for C. Mr. W. E. Ripley, Clerk, 6, Tombland, rich.
G. W. Gooch, Kimberley-street £1,820 0 0
H. C. Tofts, Hingham ... 1,690 0 0
G. Barrett, Swardeston ... 1,602 15 0

EWORTH.—Erection of school at Ta.g Hall e, for the City of York E.C. Mr. F. T. Penty, shire Penny Bank Chambers, York.
ection of administrative block and two junior mixed depts.—
Wm. Bellerby, Ltd., York ... £22,830 14 4
stallation of electric light—
A. E. White, York 563 0 0

OLMFIRTH.—House at Hepworth. Mr. P. N. n, architect, Hollowgate.
Masons—
*R. Turner & Co., Holmfirth.
Joiners—
*J. Shaw, Son & Co., Holmfirth.
Plumber—
*J. W. Bailey, New Mill.
Plasterer—
*Geo. Haigh, Scholes.
Roof Tilers—
*Pickles Bros., Leeds.
Painters—
*Lawton & Hogley, Holmfirth.
Electrician—
*C. R. Tolson, Holmfirth.

ORNSEA.—Extension to Council offices at Elm e, for U.D.C. Mr. H. W. Boardman, surveyor. No tenders accepted.

OUNSLOW.—Substitution of serrated tiles for oncrete surrounds of the large swimming pool at slow, for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C.
Carter & Co. (London), Ltd. ... £157 10 0

LE OF WIGHT.—Construction of mile of stone-sewers and 21 manholes, with tanks and per-ng filters, at Horsebridge Hill, for R.D.C. Mr. . Blizard, engineer, Lansdowne House, Castle-Southampton :—
H. Osman & Co., Southampton £8,257 12

IGHLEY.—For 16 houses on Sunny Hill estate lidgley, Hill Point.
Plasterer—
*A. Hudson, Sutton-in-Craven.
*F. Stockton, Keighley.
*A. Rushton, Keighley.

TTERING.—8 houses of the non-parlour type, tchley, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Blackwell & y, architects, Gold-street Chambers.
Wm. M. Freeman, Oundle ... £4,118 0 0
W. Lewis & Son, Geddington 3,857 9 0
A.P.Lewis & Son, Isham ... 3,319 16 0

NGSCLERE.—Houses (*a*) four at The Mount, Woodhay ; and (*b*) four at Tadley, for R.D.C. V. A. Cooper, Clerk :—
(*a*)
T. L. Tigwell, Basingstoke £1,982
V. Benham, Newbury 1,932
V. Ansell & Sons, Highclere 1,916
(*b*)
T. L. Tigwell, Basingstoke £1,896
V. Benham, Newbury 1,832
E. Blake, Tadley 1,787
T. Goddard, Tadley 1,746

RKCALDY.—For alterations to dwelling-house Stanley Park" Maternity House, for the T.C. n Surveyor, 10, Tolbooth-street.
ason work—
T. Menzies & Co. £102 7 5
ner Work—
Lodger & Grieve 111 14 6
mber work—
. Black 58 8 5
er work—
. Currie 20 16 2
ster work—
T. Menzies & Co. 36 17 6
(All of Kirkcaldy.)

KIRKCALDY.—For the erection of following work for the T.C. : (*a*) Public convenience in Bill-street ; (*b*) Demolition and re-erection of urinal in Oswald's Wynd ; and (*c*) lifting and relaying sewer in St. Clair-street and Commercial-street ; (*d*) external painting on the Esplanade. Burgh Surveyor, 10, Tolbooth-street.
Mason work— (*a*)
*Frank Walker £507 16 0
Joiner work—
*Henry Carmichael 274 0 11
Plumber work—
*James Black 282 10 1
Plaster work—
*Thos. Menzies & Son ... 70 4 1
Tile and terrazzo work—
*Wm. Grant & Sons 435 0 4
Painter work—
*A. Henderson... ... ... 14 13 0
Mason work— (*b*)
*Frank Walker 31 15 1
Plumber work—
*Jas. Wood & Son 31 17 0
*Alexander Fraser (*c*) ... 845 7 8
*J. L. Stewart (*d*) .. 43 2 7

LARNE.—Abattoir and water and sewerage extensions, for U.D.C. Mr. J. A. Caskey, B.E., B.A., M.C.
R. Calwell & Sons, Belfast ... £7,134 0 0
F. B. McKee & Co.,Ltd.,Belfast 5,400 0 0
Jno. Girvan, Larne 5,500 0 0
J.&R.W.Taggart, Belfast ... 5,350 13 0
*Allan McNeill, Larne ... 5,026 15 6

LEEDS.—Additions to bathroom and lavatory accommodation at Children's Home, Wood-lane, Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, for B.G. Mr. J. H. Ford, Clerk, Poor Law Offices, South Parade :—
*W. Spencer & Sons, Armley £99 16

LIVERPOOL.—Reconstruction of floors, at 43, Russell-street, for T.C. Land steward and surveyor.
*J. H. Taylor, Ltd., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Alterations to Steers-street Council school for T.C. Land steward and surveyor. Quantities by Mr. W. T. Clarke, 6 South Castle-street.
*C. & G. L. Desoer, Ltd., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Repainting work and also retiling roofs at Highfield sanatorium, Knotty Ash, for T.C. W. Moon, T.C.
*J. Tanner & Son, Liverpool.

LLANGOED.—Manse for building committee Llangoed C.M. Chapel. Mr. L. Wynne Williams, architect and surveyor, Amlwch.
Urias Hughes, Beaumaris ... £2 075 0 0
Thomas Owen, Beaumaris ... 1,957 10 0
John Jones, Llangoed ... 1,512 0 0
*Jones Bros., Llanerchymedd 1,122 4 0

LONDON.—Internal cleaning and painting works, provision of maple flooring and asbestos sheet ceilings in certain large wards, glazed partition across ward, &c., at hospital, East Dulwich-grove, S.E., for Southwark B.G. Messrs. A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, architects, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.1.
F. C. Flack, Southfields ... £5,990 13 4
Burnand & Pickett, Wallington 4,775 0 0
R. Woollaston, Limehouse ... 4,726 0 0
M. Greenwood & Son, Harlesden 4,399 0 0
A. H. Inns, Holborn ... 4,297 0 0
J. Scott Fenn, Woolwich ... 4,287 0 0
*W. Chappell, Maida Vale ... 4,115 13 3



LONDON.—Electric lighting installation at the Holborn Schools, Mitcham, for the Holborn B.G.
J. Hearson & Co., Ltd.,London £4,230 0 0
General Electrical Maintenance Co., Pinner 3,892 10 0
Smethurst & Co., London ... 3,782 6 0
H. G. Cooper, Ltd., London... 3,175 0 0
S. H. Nash & Son, London ... 2,642 0 0
E. Newbold & Co., Sutton ... 2,537 0 0
McKone & Haynes, Thornton Heath 2,522 0 0
Blackburn, Starling & Co., Ltd., Nottingham ... 2,489 0 0
Electrical Contracts & Maintainence Co., Ltd., London 2,422 0 0
L. Wender, London 2,398 10 0
The County of London Electric Supply Co., London .. 2,384 5 0
Rhymos, Ltd., London ... 2,352 10 6
Bailey & Incledon, Ltd., London 2,269 0 0
Anderson, Angell & Co., London 2,254 0 0
Ellis & Ward, Ltd., London... 2,199 0 0
Gaillard, Robinson & Co., London 2,089 0 0
J. Briggs London 2,070 0 0
Francis Polden & Co., Ltd., London 2,069 17 0
A. Hawkins & Sons, London 1,998 0 0
T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London 1,980 0 0
Read & Partners, Ltd.,London 1,970 16 0
*Electrical Installations, Ltd., London 1,901 9 0
Burdette & Co., Ltd.,London 1,862 0 0
The Alpha Manufacturing & Electrical Co., London ... 1,760 0 0
G. E. Taylor & Co., London... 1,740 17 0
A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford 1,525 0 0
(*Subject to M.H. approval.)

MALDON.—Painting 24 houses in Goldhanger-road, Heybridge ; 24 houses in Church-road, Tolleshunt Knights ; 14 houses in Mell-road, Tollesbury ; 9 houses in Kelvedon-road, Wickham Bishops ; and 8 houses in Colchester-road, Great Totham, for the R.D.C. Mr. Wm. Almond, surveyor, 6, Market-hill.
Heybridge.
*L. W. Ward, Great Totham.
Wickham Bishops.
*L. W. Ward, Great Totham.
Great Totham.
*C. S. Gwynn, Wickham Bishops.
Tollesbury.
*C. Drake, Tollesbury.
Tolleshunt Knights.
*C. O. Belchem, Kelvedon.

MALDON.—Pair of semi-detached houses near The Brook, Tolleshunt Knights, for the R.D.C. Mr. Wm. Almond, surveyor, 6, Market-hill.
*T. R. Belchem, Kelvedon £886
(Subject to approval of M.H.)

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Erection of the Constantine Technical College, for the T.C.
*S. Easten, Ltd., Newcastle..... £65,000

NEWTOWNARDS, IRELAND.—66 cottages at Cornbee Town parks, for R.D.C. Mr. J. Warden, Workhouse.
*F. B. McKee & Co., Ltd., Belfast £17,094

NORTHAMPTON.—Additional lavatory accommodation in blocks Nos. 1 and 2, Isolation block, and blocks Nos. 4 and 5 ; drainage and heating and wiring in blocks 4 and 5, and for internal and external painting at blocks 4 and 5, at the Harborough-road hospital, for the C.B.
*W. E. Cockerill £1,613 7 8

NORTHFLEET.—52 houses on Northfleet House estate, for U.D.C. Mr. J. A. Mitchell, District Surveyor, Northfleet. Quantities by Mr. Graham Doyle, P.A.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, 29, St. Quintin-avenue, W.10.
J. Franklin, Erith £35,490 17 4
G. E. Wallis & Son, Ltd., Gravesend 33,393 0 0
H. Hatter, Northfleet ... 32,445 0 0
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford 26,671 0 0
*A. E. Blackwell, Erith ... 23,804 0 0

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations at "Old Free House," for Mew, Langton & Co., Ltd., Newport, I.W. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, chartered architects, Prudential Buildings, Portsmouth.
A. E. Porter & Son, Portsmouth ... £450
John Lay & Co., Portsmouth ... 443
*F. Privett, Southsea 379

RAFFORD, ELGIN.—Restoration of farm steading at Blackhillock. Mr. J. Wittet, Elgin.
Builders—
*Miller & Sim, Burghead
Carpenter—
*A. Cruickshank, Nairn.
Slaters—
*Reid & Chapman, Nairn.
Plumber—
*J. A. Russell, Elgin.
Painter—
Richard Macdonald, Forres.

RIPLEY.—(*a*) Six cottages at London-road ; (*b*) six cottages at Send ; (*c*) extension of sewer at Ripley housing site, for R.D.C.
*(*a*) H. Mullins, Woking ... £2,981 0 0
*(*b*) H. Mullins, Woking ... 2,965 0 0
†(*c*) H. Mullins, Woking ... 102 0 0

ROTHERHAM.—Pumping station at Rawmarsh-road, for C.B. Mr. V. Turner, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer. Quantities by Mr. H. Vale, Wolverhampton.

*Thomas Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield £5,359 0 0

RUNCORN.—Eight houses at Back-lane, Frodsham Lordship, for R.D.C. Mr. J. L. Beckett, A.M.I.C.E., engineer and surveyor, High-street.

*Walter Peak, Warrington ... £5,790 0 0

SANDOWN, I.O.W.—4 houses at Fort Mews, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Town Hall.

*W. Brown, Sandown ... £1,275 0 0

SHEFFIELD.—Public abattoir and wholesale meat market, for T.C. Messrs. Hal Williams & Co., Factory House, 79 & 80, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Quantities, Mr. R. C. A. French, surveyor, 10 & 11, Jermyn-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

*George Longden & Son, Ltd., Sheffield £178,990 0 0

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SOUTHGATE.—Additions to the District Council Offices, to provide accommodation for the North Middlesex Assessment Committee, for the U.D.C.

*Newby Bros. £1,230

SWAFFHAM.—Six houses at Saham Toney, near Watton, for R.D.C. Mr. C. Whitworth, surveyor, Attleborough.

F. R. Hipperson, Trowse ...	£3,797	0	0
Taylor & Sons, Dereham ...	2,798	0	0
Nout W. Peeke, Watton ...	2,660	0	0
H. C. Tofts, Hingham ...	2,640	0	0
*Robt. Claxton, Wells, Norfolk	2,613	0	0

TENTERDEN (Kent).—Alterations and extensions of "Ovenden House" for Capt. E. S. Tait. Mr. A. H Burtenshaw, F.S.I., High-street, Tentenden, architect:—

W. P. Woodgate, High Halden	£875
R. Weeks & Sons, Tenterden	775
*Wm. Elliott & Son	755

TEWKESBURY.—For (a) four houses at Leigh, and (b) four houses at Apperley, for the R.D.C. Mr. Harold E. Dicks, Council's Architect, 1, Market-place, Evesham.

(A)	
Collins & Godfrey, Tewkesbury	£2,050
—Bowd, Cheltenham	2,200
—Green, Cheltenham	2,150
*—Simmonds, Gloucester	1,970
(B)	
Collins & Godfrey, Tewkesbury	£2,350
—Simmonds, Gloucester	2,295
—Bowd, Cheltenham	2,400
—Green, Cheltenham	2,200
*—South, Apperley	2,040

TORQUAY.—Sheds, stores and other buildings at Refuse Destructor site, Upton, for T.C. Mr. Samuel C. Chapman, M.Inst.C.E., Water Engineer, Town Hall. Quantities by Messrs. Harris & Hills, Paignton:—

*R. Wilkins & Sons, Ltd., Torquay... £2,876

TURRIFF.—Supplying, laying, and jointing cast-iron, fireclay and tile pipes, construction of reinforced concrete suction tank, with pump house, &c., and other relative works in connection with water supply, for T.C. Messrs. Walker & Duncan, civil engineers, 3, Golden-square, Aberdeen.

C. Duthie & Sons, Turriff ...	£3,050	15	0
Wm. Tawse, Aberdeen ...	3,033	3	1
J. Laing, Inverurie	2,869	10	4
J. Leith, Aberdeen	2,917	19	7½
C. McDonald & Son, Dyce ...	2,940	5	9
*R. McKay, Aberdeen ...	2,790	15	3

WARE.—16 Council houses at Musley, for the U.D.C.

*Seymour Bros. & Tookey, Stotfold.

WATERFORD.—Improvements, including pump and engine, steelwork tower and cast-iron service tank 1,160 yards lin. of rising main, in the water supply to the town of Tramore, for County Board of Health. Mr. J. F. Delany, 97, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

*Lee Bros., Arklow.

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WELFORD & LECKHAMPSTEAD.—(a) 4 hou at Welford and (b) 4 at Leckhampstead, for R.I Mr. E. C. Hampshire, architect and surveyor, Newbu

(a)*A. C. Carter, Wantage ...	£1,660	0	0
(b).*A. C. Carter, Wantage ...	1,640	0	0

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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXII.—No. 4398. MAY 20, 1927.

THE BLOOMSBURY SITE

THE decision of the Senate of the University of London to purchase the vacant site north of the British Museum will meet with general approval. There is gratification in the thought that the controversy ch has been raging for some years is at last ended, and this ught is seconded by the pious hope that the new University re will be developed on lines worthy of the capital city of Empire.

ondon was renowned for the enterprise of its citizens at a e when Oxford and Cambridge were villages, but it was until the nineteenth century that the idea of a University the Metropolis received serious consideration. Since the r 1827, when the foundation stone of University College laid, the activities of London University have increased in a arkable way. The University at present is scattered. The tral offices are at Kensington, the nucleus of the University n Bloomsbury, there are such institutions as King's College, t London College, Bedford College, the Birkbeck, the lical schools attached to the great hospitals, the School of nomics, and many other minor departments. At a cost of half illion sterling the Senate have now purchased eleven and a acres to the north of the British Museum to form the new re. This opportunity, which is epoch making, is due to the ificence of the Rockefeller foundation, which was established rteen years ago by J. D. Rockefeller, with an endowment of undred million dollars.

ondon has educational facilities suited to that section he community desiring to specialise in the higher branches culture. It is now recognised throughout the world for nce, art and research. Like Paris, London will in time e its Sorbonne, and the proposed development of Blooms- y will correlate the varied activities which are at present tered. Viewing the issue dispassionately it can be said t acquisition of the site is more than justified. The British seum, in itself a University accessible to all, forms the head, versity College, already four times the size it was a century forms the northern boundary. The amenities of Blooms- y, which in the 18th and early 19th centuries were mainly dential, have not altered materially. There is still an air paciousness and grace, the squares and wide streets with uniform houses being among the best in the Metropolis. he position is served by three trunk railways, by tubes and nibuses. There are well equipped sports grounds in the urbs, and there is the possibility of acquiring the Georgian ses in some of the northern squares and converting them he purposes of hostels and homes for professors.

here now remains the delicate question of a development n, which will correlate the proposed new buildings and bring n into harmony with those existing. No piecemeal nibbling meet the present exigencies. Nothing but a definite plan wing for expansion, and providing for every contingency, uld be sanctioned. The buildings required for the centralisa- scheme are as follows:—There are the administrative dings, the Senate House, the central library, ceremonial and examination buildings. The Department of Historical earch, at present temporarily housed, requires new premises. ddition there must be a students' union and headquarters he Officers' Training Corps, as well as a Hall of Faculties. ill be understood that all these buildings cannot be started he near future. On the contrary, the development or k plan must be schemed in advance, and this demands ginative handling, as well as full and inner knowledge of the cking of universities. Once this plan has been schemed sanctioned, future buildings could be undertaken, each severally, as funds permitted. If the plan is on logical lines ndividual buildings could be adjusted as occasion demanded.

So far as the geographical situation of the site goes the opportunity is unique; the site is level, and the conventional scenery to be evolved will have to make its own dominant points; but there is no reason to doubt that a good result will be attained. The issue, on every count, is one of the utmost importance, and not the least is the question of the architecture. In the course of the next century the University of London will become the educational centre of the Empire, its ideals being the fulfilment of the common traditions of learning and the extension of the great aspirations of culture. The older universities will continue and make their own appeal, and that independence which is the aim of each provincial university will attract local students in different parts of the country. London University, however, by reason of its facilities, as well as by the growing numbers of metropolitan students, its advanced policy and widespread aims, is bound to become more and more democratic. In other words, it will be the meeting point for students from all parts of the Empire.

To interpret all these visions and realities is the function of architecture, and this raises the question of the choice of an architect. Never at any time in the history of the nation, with the exception of the period after the Great Fire, has such an opportunity occurred for the display of real genius. The art of architecture has advanced from its era of groping and uncertainty, although in some of its manifestations it lags far behind scientific achievement. Opinion to-day no longer inclines either to Classic or Gothic. The choice of a style, or copying and transposing from old models, has now given place to considerations of fine building. The younger generation, trained in the schools, has been led to think in terms of plan, the right handling of material and the adjustment of the more scientific branches of building. There is in consequence a new leaven at work, which in time will eradicate all the evils which at present represent unbridled license. The new University centre is not a subject for wild essays or ridiculous gropings after mere effect, neither is it an opportunity for pictorial display or for individual aggrandisement. In the age of Wren there would have been no doubt of the result; in Sweden an Ostberg could be relied upon to evolve a group of buildings which would be of significant character. In France, a Nenot and in America a McKim or a Goodhue. There are those who doubt the merits of an architectural competition, just as some view with alarm the nomination of an architect. The question of the control of the site as a building project is one demanding an expression of opinion not only from the Senate of the University, and architects as a body, but from the whole of the public. The real issue is bound up with town planning and architecture, and this fact is rendered more patent by the many lamentable mistakes made in the past. To-day something is needed to stimulate English civic design, and at the same time to show the world that this country has a soul above the mundane The old rulings which produced the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were directed by the autonomous influence of the Church. It is obvious that such considerations do not apply to-day. In an age when science is in the ascendant it would be ridiculous to express modern University buildings in the externals of old Rome, or to furnish elevations in the fustian of columns, pediments and applications of new old styles. As the case is of national importance and one demanding clear thinking and Napoleonic reasoning, we believe that a preliminary building committee should be appointed by the Senate to discuss the architectural and town planning aspects of the problem. Such a body should be advisory, and should consist of those who are disinterested and who would consider the whole question apart from any personal considerations.

NOTES

A Cottage Design. We note that a writer in a daily paper truthfully remarks on the importance of the roof line and the contours in cottage design. But he goes on to say that the contour should be wide and high, which seems to suggest a serious error in design. The roof outline is responsible for much of the success or failure of cottage design, and the general form and effect of a cottage or block of cottages are dependent on pleasing lines of roof. Many cottage designs have lost their quality by the reduction of the pitch of roof, by awkward dips and ungainly dormers. A high pitch roof is not necessarily an essential point in cottage design as the many low-pitched roofs of old cottages in Yorkshire testify, but the high-pitched roofs in the Cotswold district certainly have a picturesque quality which is very attractive. With regard to windows we all know that the proportion between solids to voids is of vital importance, and it is in the happy relation of openings that the capable designer scores. In the old cottages the robust and solid look is produced by the smallness of the window openings, and if one makes the windows both wide and high we at once discount much of the charm of the old work. The failure of many modern cottages in contrast with the old, lies in the unhappy disposition and the size and proportion of windows.

Restoration of Rheims Cathedral. It is no doubt not necessarily assumed that in replacing the sculptures on Rheims Cathedral, destroyed by the bombardment, we can retain the feeling and character of the lost originals. And yet how often this is assumed to be the case? Is it desirable that imitations should take the place of the destroyed sculptures, or do they offer us any compensation for the loss? May they not, on the contrary, make the loss yet greater? It appears to us that the better way, if the sculptures are to be replaced, is to take the adventure of art and for good sculptors to be employed to do the work, leaving them the freedom of their own interpretation. The only other alternative would appear to be that of accepting the loss. If different periods of architecture may be seen to combine, is it not possible that modern sculptors can work in enough sympathy with the conditions to make their work combine as well? In any c the fact remains there is no alternati for the mere attempted reproduction the destroyed work is no contribution its restoration, rather an addition to loss. It will be better in all ways wi we have the courage of our own w restored to us, and freedom is given the interpretation and living force of own vision to come into play, instead this everlasting resuscitation of peris forms. Mediævalism is dead, but spirit allied to all time is with us n when we have conviction enough liberate it.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.
"Syrinx." Head in Lead.
Mr. Charles Wheeler, Sculptor.



From a Model in the R.A. Exhibition, 1927.
"The Lighthouse."
Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., Sculptor; Mr. J. F. Wilson, R.B.A., Architect.

Vandalism in the Rosthwaite Valley. We confess to a desire further depredations on road fund by the Chance of the Exchequer when see the damage resulting the really disastrous mutilation of road from Keswick to Rosthwaite beyond. There is really no reason, we learn from some motorists themsel why they should not slow down w passing, and would not this have b better than the rude dismemberment this once enchanting roadway? It se we have lost our sense of proportio these matters. After all, if asked, should all prefer a beautiful road preserved, even at the loss of a little when motoring, and the winding grac this road was worth more considera than such facilities. The very obj which bring people to this neighb hood, its lovely surroundings and a ciations, are thus sacrificed for the m of reaching them, which does seem surd. The familiar landmarks of r tree, fern, bank, and winding road dear to the pedestrian as he passed al are now suffering a change, which him, the truest user of the road, will m a loss quite irreparable.

East Kent. Professor Abercrom in addressing the R.I.B. on development in E Kent, mentioned a where outrageous design has been inflic

recent years by a local authority ich erected "unworthy and de-ssing" houses in close proximity to own which is famous as an example of diæval beauty. He pointed out, by y of contrast, that when the same town duced an historic pageant, it sought ert advice as to incident and costume, its housing scheme was not thought th a qualified architect. The pageant faded—the houses remain. Such es are common, and it is good to e, in the R.I.B.A. Annual Report, t letters of protest have been addressed local authorities guilty of this short-ntedness. It would be of great assist-e if influential citizens could be per-ded, in such cases of vandalism, to the matter fairly and squarely before public in the local Press.

The Poster. The President of the British Poster Advertising Association remarks in a letter to the Press that "ugliness er brought honourable trade," and gests that the simple recognition of truth alone would be enough to commerce to seek out artistry and nly suggestiveness on the hoardings. President is further of the opinion "too often when posters are con-ned it is really enamel signs that are fault." With this we agree. The ant enamel sign is one of the worst ng futilities, and its durability is one s great disadvantages. Even after ostensibly useful purpose is over it inues to deface the railway station he fence where it was put up. One t hope that advertisers will not con-their efforts to the great work they are doing in improving the poster, but will also devote a little energy to removing ancient enamelled landmarks.



Academy Exhibition, 1927.
Boy with Melon. Carved Wood.
Frederick E. C. Gardner, Sculptor.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.
Madonna and Child.
Mr. David Evans, Sculptor.

Venice and London. The charm of atmosphere in London is an endless pleasure and wherever we travel we come back to our streets and parks and squares with ever-increasing pleasure in the wonderful effects of light and shade which seem to be a special heritage of London. In a clever series of drawings at the Walker Galleries in Bond Street, Miss Keir gives us parallel scenes from Venice and London which show that to the eye of the artist one may find as pleasing effects of soft and mysterious lights and shades in our overgrown metropolis as can be found on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Lighthouse. The idea of incorporating anything so utilitarian as a lighthouse in a sketch model of a War Memorial is a departure from the practice of the last few years when many memorials have been purposely given forms as remote as possible from public service of any other than a spiritual nature, but the sketch model exhibited in the Lecture Room of the Royal Academy by Henry Poole, A.R.A., and J. F. Wilson, R.B.A., is none the less interesting on this account. A hundred years ago the memorials of Waterloo took the shape of substantial contributions to the practical well-being of the community, and it has still to be shown that they were one whit the less effective as memorials on that account, or that they failed to inspire that best form of patriotism which helps forward communication and establishes civilisation upon a wider basis. The little lamp in the darkened shrine may appeal to many minds, but the great lamp of the lighthouse has the same spiritual value which is not lessened but increased by its practical function.

Welcome Bequests. It is pleasant to note that the profession benefits by the action of the late Mr. Delissa Joseph, whose will has just been made public. Half of his residuary estate goes to the R.I.B.A. to found a scholarship for study in America, and the testator has also left £200 a year to one of his assistants and £100 a year to another.

Tree Culture. In view of the interest evinced in our article on "Treeless Tracks" in our issue for April 29, we are glad to call attention to "the Men of the Trees," a society founded to encourage the planting and care of trees to educate public opinion on forestry and generally to foster the love of trees in every section of the community. The hon. secretary is the Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff, 16, Mulberry Walk, Chelsea.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.
Torso. Marble.
Mr. David Evans, Sculptor.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Sir John W. Simpson and Mr. Maxwell Ayrton having dissolved partnership, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton has moved his office to 7, Grosvenor Street, New Bond Street, W.1. Tel. Mayfair 1470.

Oxfordshire Town-Planning Conference.

The Oxfordshire County Council has decided to convene a conference of district councils to consider the desirability of joining a regional town-planning scheme to include the whole of the county.

Rheims Cathedral.

The nave of Rheims Cathedral, which has now been sufficiently restored to be used for public worship, was on Wednesday of last week formally handed over by the civil authorities to Cardinal Luçon, the Archbishop.

An Album of Sketches.

An album containing sketches and water-colours by about 100 artists was sold by auction at the 112th anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution at the New Princes Galleries last week. The bidding started at 50 guineas, and the album was knocked down to Mr. Maurice Webb for 150 guineas.

A Nature Reserve in Staffordshire.

Hawksmoor Nature Reserve, near Cheadle, will be dedicated for the benefit of the public to-morrow, May 7. The estate, which consists of 267 acres and is about 600 ft. above sea-level, has been acquired for the nation by the National Trust, and Lord Grey of Fallodon, vice-president of the trust, will take part in the opening ceremony. In addition to its natural beauties the estate is a favourite resort of birds, including some rare species, and one of the objects of the National Trust in acquiring the reserve has been to make it a sanctuary and a place for the preservation of animal life.

Newport's Civic Centre.

Newport (Mon.) Corporation has decided to acquire a site on which to build a new town hall and law courts. The cost will be about £500,000.

Advertisement Hoardings at Oxford.

The Oxford Bill Posting Company has issued a writ against the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Oxford. They claim that under the Act of 1847 the Corporation has no power to enforce the removal of certain poster hoardings in the city, and ask for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from removing such hoardings or otherwise proceeding to enforce the notice.

London University and Bloomsbury.

We understand that the University of London has at last acquired the Bloomsbury site for extension. The University site is that which was bought by H.M. Government in 1919 from the Duke of Bedford for University purposes, but was reconveyed to the duke after the University had found it impossible to accept the conditions attached to the Government's offer of the site. It covers an area of approximately 11 acres, including roads, or 8½ acres excluding roads and the garden of Torrington Square, and lies immediately north of the British Museum, being bounded on the south by Montague Place, on the west by Malet Street, on the north by Gordon Square, and on the east by Woburn Square, Upper Montague Street, and Russell Square. Part of the site is now occupied by temporary buildings serving purposes connected with the University, including the Institute of Historical Research, the School of Slavonic Studies, the Students' Union, and the Architectural Atelier.

OBITUARY

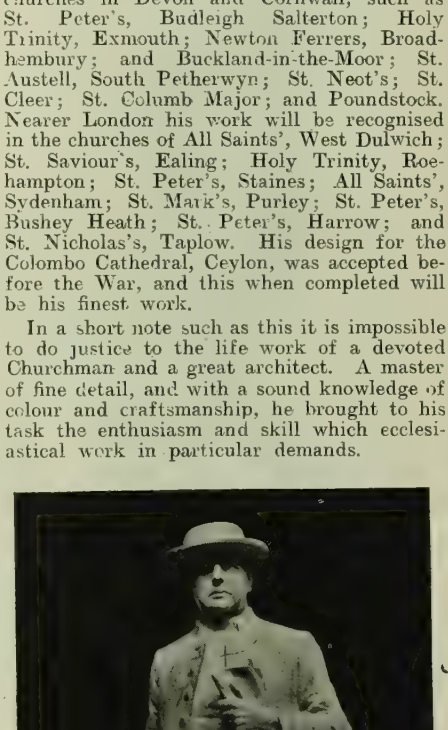
The Late G. H. Fellowes Prynne, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. G. H. Fellowes Prynne's death on the 7th inst. will create a loss in the profession of Architecture, which cannot easily be filled. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1899 and 1900, and took an active part at all times in the affairs of the A.A.

Amongst his official appointments were those of Oxford Diocesan Architect, and a member of committee of Honorary Consulting Architects to the Church Building Society. The second son of the Rev. C. Rundle Prynne, he was born at Plymouth in 1853, and was educated at Chard College and Haileybury. He was a pupil of R. C. Windyer, of Toronto, Canada; and later entered the office of Geo. Edmund Street, R.A., as a pupil. He entered the R.A. Schools as a student in 1876.

Although he carried out some domestic work, notably Hadlow Grange and Gifford House, Roehampton, ecclesiastical work occupied the greater part of his time. In the West of England there are many delightful examples of his art. The earliest of his works in the West is St. Peter's, Plymouth. He built or restored many well-known churches in Devon and Cornwall, such as St. Peter's, Budleigh Salterton; Holy Trinity, Exmouth; Newton Ferrers, Broadhembury; and Buckland-in-the-Moor; St. Austell, South Petherwyn; St. Neot's; St. Cleer; St. Columb Major; and Poundstock. Nearer London his work will be recognised in the churches of All Saints', West Dulwich; St. Saviour's, Ealing; Holy Trinity, Roehampton; St. Peter's, Staines; All Saints', Sydenham; St. Mark's, Purley; St. Peter's, Bushey Heath; St. Peter's, Harrow; and St. Nicholas's, Taplow. His design for the Colombo Cathedral, Ceylon, was accepted before the War, and this when completed will be his finest work.

In a short note such as this it is impossible to do justice to the life work of a devoted Churchman and a great architect. A master of fine detail, and with a sound knowledge of colour and craftsmanship, he brought to his task the enthusiasm and skill which ecclesiastical work in particular demands.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

The late Archdeacon Buckley. Bronze.
Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Sculptor.

COMPETITION NEWS

Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society. Proposed New Offices, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

The assessors in this competition, Messrs. Cyril A. Farey and Robert Lowry, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.B.A., have made their award as follows:—

1st: Messrs. F. J. Lander, A.R.I.B.A., E. A. D. Tanner, A.R.I.B.A., c/o Mr. L. de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., city architect, Estate Office, Welwyn Garden C Herts.

2nd: Messrs. C. F. Bates, A.R.I.B.A., C. L. Jones, L.R.I.B.A., Capital Counties Chambers, 30, Commercial-str Newport, Mon.

3rd: Mr. A. B. Llewelyn Roberts, Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, 126, Wigm street, London, W.1.

Highly Commended: (No. 2) Mes Harry L. Black and Thomas Stott, 3, N ton-road, Bayswater, London, W.2; (No. Messrs. Cruickshank and Seward, A.R.I.B Crown Buildings, 18, Booth-street, M chester; (No. 31) Mr. D. F. Martin-Sm A.R.I.B.A., Miss E. Moseley, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. S. Knott, A.R.I.B.A., 45, Bloomsb square, London, W.C.1; and (No. 74) C. H. James, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Ja and Bywaters, 15, Gower-street, Bedf square, London, W.C.1.

The whole of the designs submitted h been on exhibition during the past week Holy Trinity Church Hall, Newtown, T bridge, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. exhibition closes to-morrow. Eighty designs were submitted. Premiums total £250 are to be awarded.

Strode Park Estate: House Design Competition.

We have received the following no from the R.I.B.A.:—

"Members of the Royal Institute British Architects must not take part in above competition because the conditions not in accordance with the published re lations of the Royal Institute for Ar tectural Competitions."

Council School, West Bromwich.

West Bromwich Education Comm have decided to promote an open com tion for designs for a proposed new Cou school on the Charlemont Estate.

MEETINGS

Saturday, *May* 21.

Institution of Municipal and Co Engineers.—North-Eastern District Mee Berwick-on-Tweed. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, *May* 23.

Architectural Association.—Exhibitio Modern Danish Architecture, opened by Danish Minister, 5, Queen-square, W 3 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.— A. J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., on "Mo Architecture in Northern Africa." 9, duit-street, W. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *May* 24.

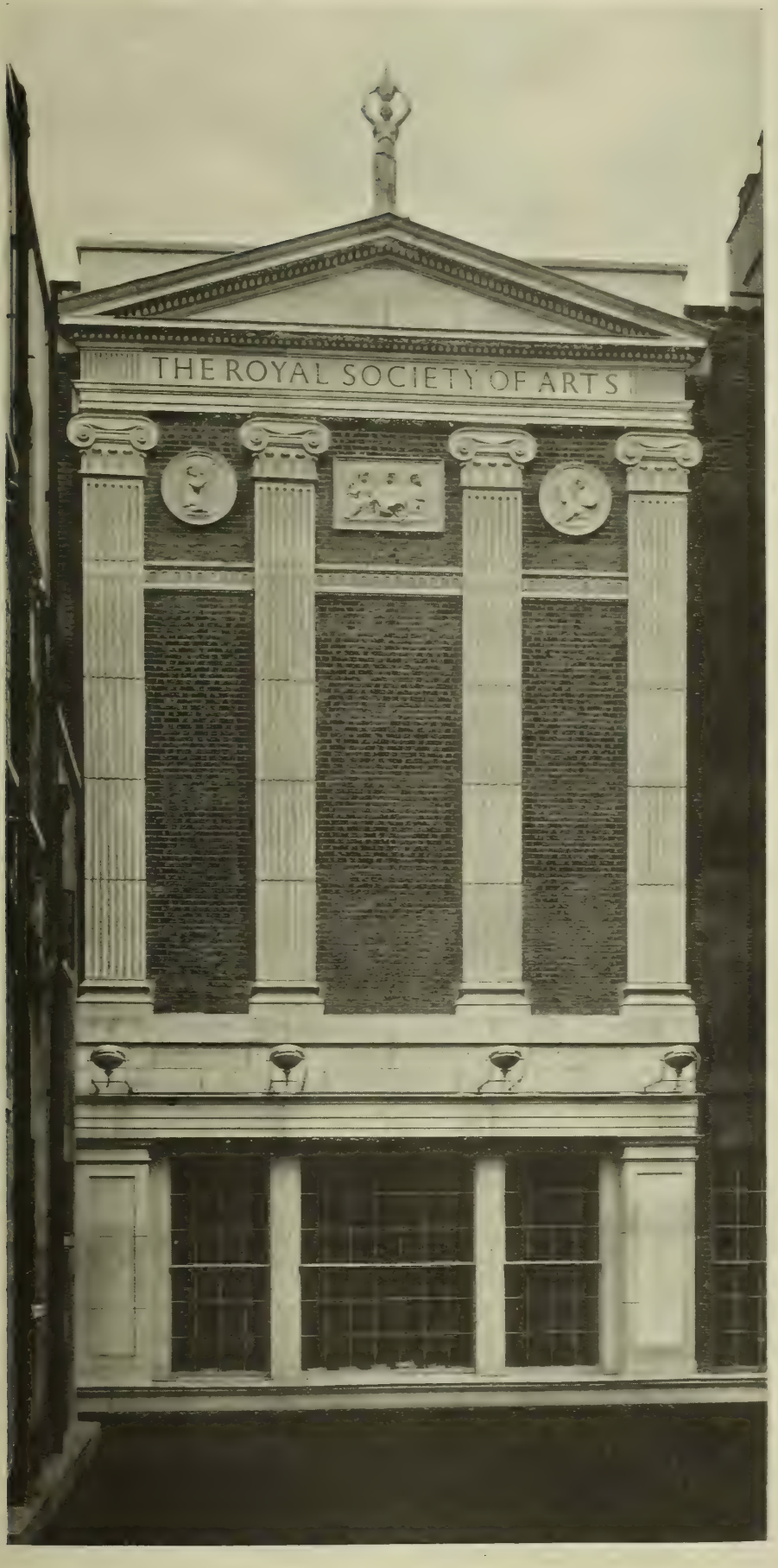
University Lectures.—Mr. W. H. Mc on "National, Regional and Town Dev ment Planning," University College, Go street, W.C.1. 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, *May* 25.

National Housing and Town Plan Council.—Conference at Town Hall, mouth. 11 a.m.

Thursday, *May* 26.

Institution of Municipal and Co Engineers.—East Midland District Meetin Town Hall, Ilkeston. 10.45 a.m.



Refacing of Durham House Street Frontage of Royal Society of Arts Premises, Strand, W.C.

Sir Aston Webb & Son, Architects.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HOSPITAL PLANNING ABROAD.

Mr. Lionel G. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on this subject at last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A., when the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., occupied the chair. The lecturer, in opening his address, said that his original intention was that his paper should follow on after a lecture by his partner, Mr. Adams, on English Hospitals. Personally, he was sorry that Mr. Adams had decided to give a separate paper on the subject of British Hospitals, as it would have been extremely interesting to make a comparison between the work done in this country and abroad. However, in view of the very wide field to be covered, he was sure his partner's decision was a wise one, and they would look forward to an exhaustive paper on this subject at some future date.

He was confident (the speaker continued) that no country in the world had finer hospitals than England, but he thought everyone would agree that there was much to be learned by seeing what other countries were doing in that line. It would be found that the European hospitals were more on the lines we adopted in this country—that was to say, the horizontal type of planning was the favourite, and a modified type of the pavilion system still held its own; but on the other side of the Atlantic there was a strong tendency to adopt the vertical type of planning, and the pavilion system was coming to be regarded as old fashioned, though there were still many examples of the latter (such as the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital at Boston, and the John Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore). There were some critics who would say that in Europe the comfort of the patient was the first consideration, while in America the efficiency of the staff was put before everything else, but the two points of view would seem to be of almost equal importance to the hospital planner. The science of hospital planning was pursued very successfully in all the countries he visited, and there was a friendly rivalry to produce buildings which were up to date from the point of view of medical science and at the same time attractive to the patient. Apart from the general features, such as the planning of the wards, the arrangement of the operating blocks, etc., he was specially interested in the planning of (1) the private patients' rooms, and (2) the X-Ray departments, as both these were important recent developments in hospital planning. He was cheered to find in his journeys that some of the difficulties that beset hospital architects in this country were apparently universal; for instance, he never met a sister who was really satisfied with the accommodation provided for linen, or found a type of window which admitted fresh air without causing a complaint from some patient in the ward.

Having described some Dutch hospitals, the speaker said the characteristics which might be said to be typically Dutch were cheerfulness, cleanliness, and common sense, with solidity of construction, and fresh air and light everywhere. The colour schemes were usually very cheerful, as, for instance, corridors in one case were painted bright yellow and doors bright red. Altogether, Holland might be said to have very much our ideals in hospital design.

Having described a number of Danish hospitals, the lecturer summed up by saying that the tendency in Denmark was to prefer large hospitals built in the pavilion system, the buildings generally being of ample dimensions, well built, and well fitted internally. The objection to this system was undoubtedly the length of the corridors and the amount of energy expended by the staff in conveying themselves and the food and stores over these considerable distances. In addition to this, the monotonous repetition of blocks was very depressing architecturally, and the size of the institution must rather eliminate the human element. However, there were, no doubt, very great advantages to be gained in other ways, as the Danes were an extremely practical people, and their hospitals had a very high reputation.

After describing a recent Swedish hospital, the speaker said there had been a distinct attempt made in recent hospital design in Sweden to make the buildings architecturally attractive, and this was to be expected in a nation which was so artistically alive. The small wards, and to some extent individual sanitation, were approaching the up-to-date American model, but there was a lack of finish in the detail and the constructional methods, which fell much behind the best American work. Perhaps in the cold northern climate there was not the same necessity for precautions as to ventilation, rounded angles and all the detail we considered of such importance.

Coming to a consideration of American hospitals, the lecturer pointed out that the industrial expansion of recent years had led to a great building activity, especially in the big cities, and the number of hospitals alone which had been built during the last ten years was amazing, and it would be almost impossible to visit them all personally unless anyone was prepared to spend many months about it. Fortunately, the leading architects were mostly located in New York and Chicago, and as they were most generous in imparting information and showing plans the task was much simplified. The co-ordination of specialists was one of the successful features of American practice, and the result was that before the building was begun the plans were settled in great detail, and the result was speed and efficiency in the erection. Conferences were frequently held, too, during the progress of the works, and in some architects' offices there was a special conference room where meetings took place regularly between the client, builder, specialists, etc.

As the great majority of the people of the Eastern States lived in cities, the city hospital was the most usual type, and the multi-storied hospital was the most popular just now, following the line of the office building, hotel or apartment house. This had led to the vertical type of planning, with the elevator, the laundry chute and various other labour-saving devices playing a leading part in the construction. The long corridors of the European hospital were considered quite out of date, and one American visitor remarked after seeing one of our hospitals that he hoped the staff were fitted with roller skates. The concentration which resulted from the vertical plan certainly simplified the problem of the heating, lighting, plumbing and other services. There was also the element of what must be called advertisement, for want of a better word, as the high building was never out of sight and out of mind, which was an important point in a voluntary hospital.

Before describing a number of hospitals in detail, the speaker summarised briefly what he thought were the most noticeable features of a typical American hospital.

The entrance was made as attracti possible, and the waiting room was furr like a hotel lounge, and frequently rep on a smaller scale on the ward floors.

The enquiry office was usually facin entrance, and was sometimes in the hall as central heating allowed halls and cor to be used in this way.

The record room was also near at and the methods of filing and keeping re were justifiably a source of great pri the superintendents and stenographers.

The staircase was not a very impc feature as a rule, but the elevator-lobby up for this.

The kitchen, most frequently placed basement and mechanically ventilated, equipped with every sort of device, ele ally-heated food conveyors, electric washing machines, mixing machines, or squeezers, etc.

A cafeteria for the staff was now usual, and even the nursing staff were tr to this form of self-service.

The wards were now in much smaller than formerly—16 beds being the maxi and these were frequently divided by g screens into bays of four beds.

The single-bed ward was becomin creasingly the fashion, though an exper calculated that only 30 per cent. o patients in an ordinary hospital reall quired them.

The nurses' station was either in a g enclosure overlooking the ward, or else to the corridor commanding the approa the ward.

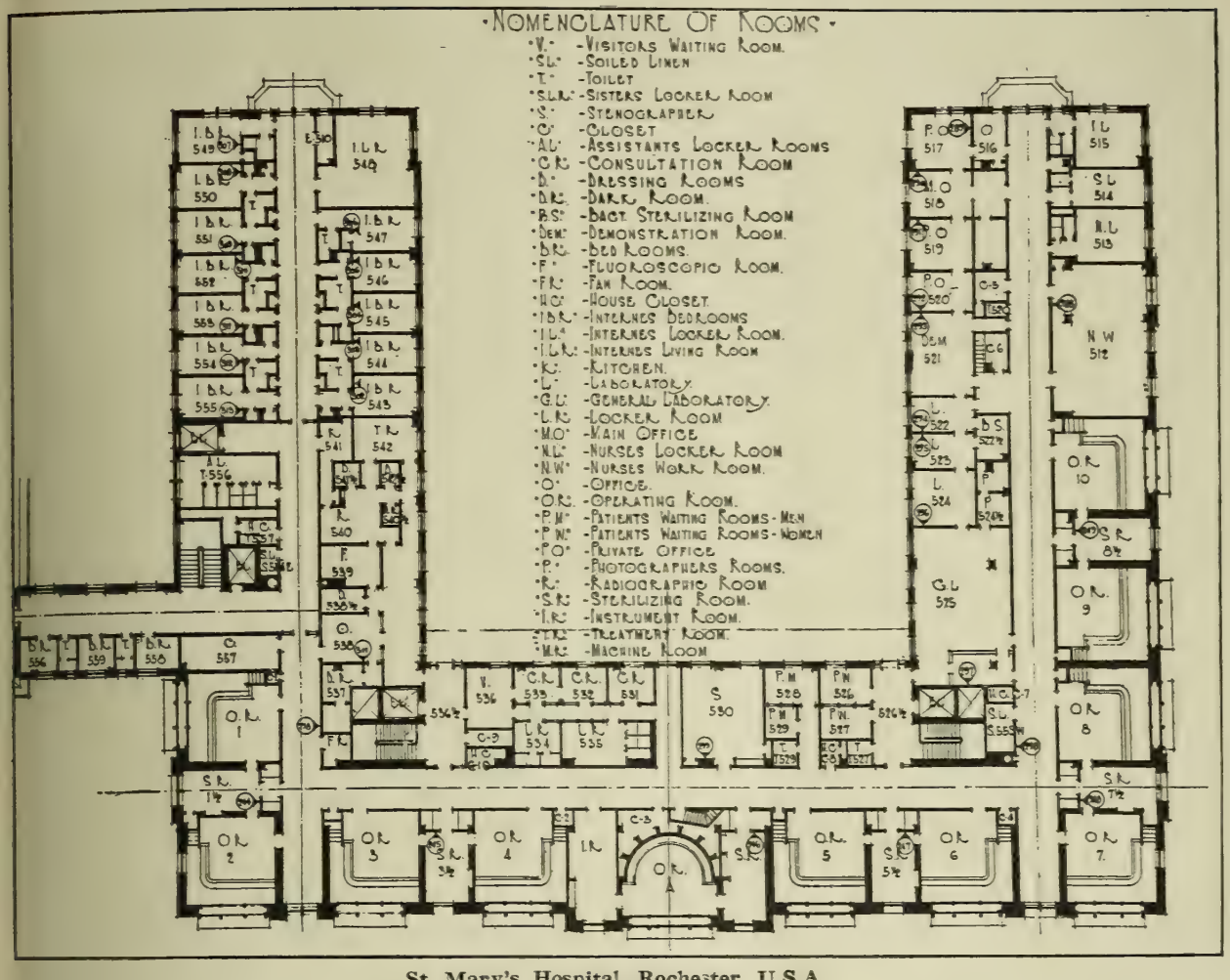
The diet kitchen was centrally placed it might be noted that the use of refrige was general, and "the larder facing nc not required. Opening off the corridor linen stores, pails and brooms, etc., ar the usual accessories, including the ver portant flower-room, with a sink and sh

The solarium was either at the end ward or a loggia provided on each flo the use of patients, leaving the ward cl balconies, and at the top of the build comfortably furnished sun room was pro with French windows opening on t "deck" over wards below.

The operating block had an ope theatre with floor and walls of pale g pale green tiles, or similar material (h only one instance of rubber), and the light was decidedly out of fashion. reason for this was that the present-da geon preferred artificial light, and i instance 100 cases between 7 a.m. and 7 in the month of October, showed 69 ar and 31 natural. The anæsthetic room u opened off the corridor, and was freq furnished like an ordinary room to avo "operation atmosphere."

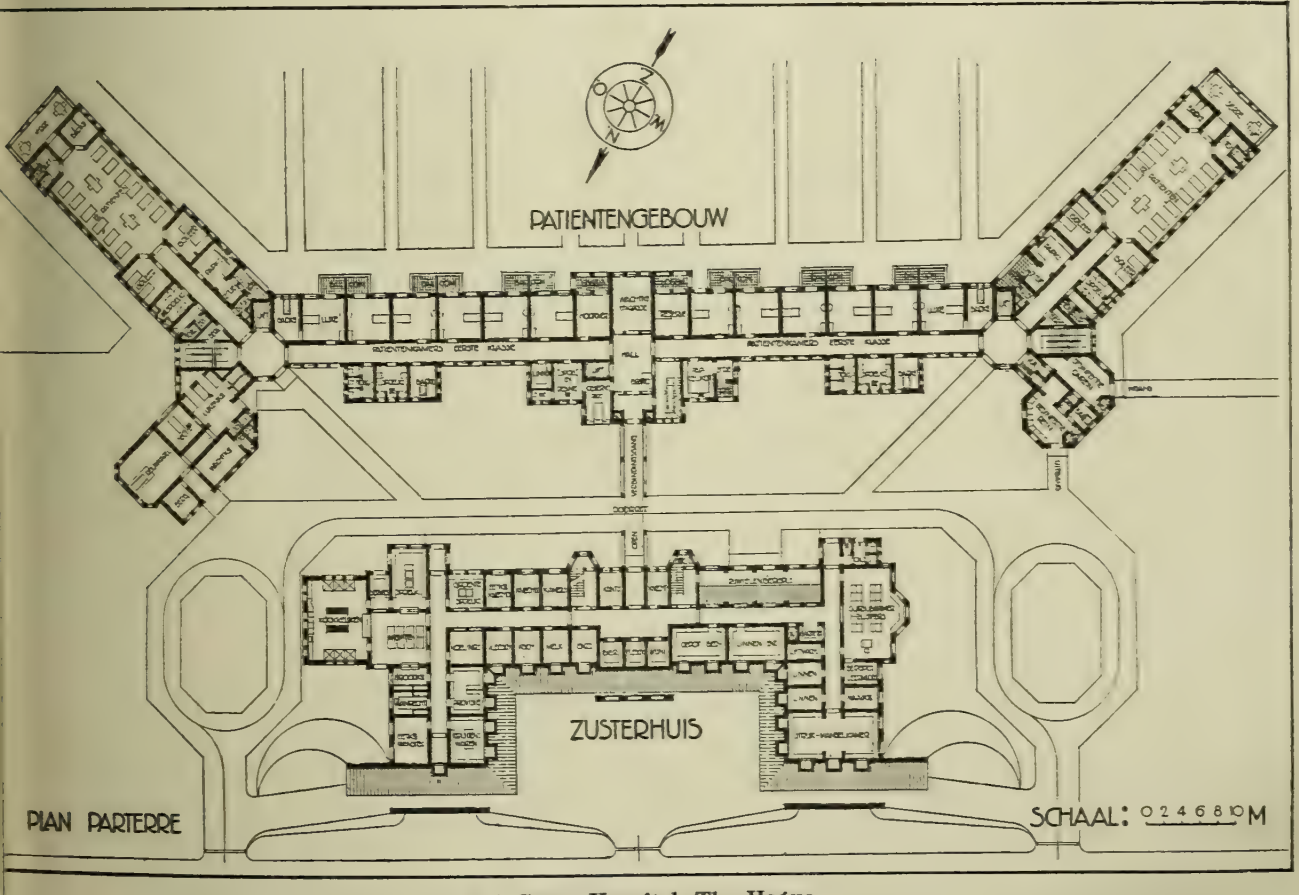
The plumbing of American hospitals v rather different lines from what we cons correct in this country. The sink (known as the utility room) opened o corridor without a cross-ventilated while baths and w.c.'s (known as toilet) opened out of the patients' rooms, and frequently without windows, dependir mechanical ventilation. The pipes almost always buried in the wall or c which added greatly to the smartnes cleanliness of the sanitary rooms. Al showed great confidence in modern me of plumbing, though one suspected that time there might be trouble ahead.

The increasing importance of X-ray was nowhere more fully recognised th America, where the use of X-ray for nosis had reached such a point that i important hospital more than 85 per of the patients were now X-rayed. T sult was that there were now many planned and splendidly equipped departments, and one of the best of was to be found at the Roosevelt Ho New York City, where the architects, and Sawyer, worked out a plan in co tion with Dr. Steiner. The departmen situated on the ground floor, near the c ing block, and conveniently placed fc out-patients, and consisted of a radiog



St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, U.S.A.

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN.



Red Cross Hospital, The Hague:

MR. CUYPERS, Architect.

room, dark-room with special light-excluding pass-boxes of a revolving type, cystoscopic room, fluoroscopic room, viewing room, with an excellent set of viewing-boxes made of enamelled steel, and filled with Cooper-Hewitt lights, and a room for files. The treatment rooms were in a corner of the building, cut off by corridors from the rest of the department, and special precautions were taken against rays, as the whole of the walls and ceilings were treble-lined with lead, wire-mesh, and finally glazed tiles, and the floor was lined with lead and cork.

There was another very fine X-ray department at the Boston City Hospital, in the New Thorndike Memorial Building (architects: MacGinnis and Walsh). This department was on two floors—on the ground floor, waiting rooms, radiographic rooms, viewing room, and records; in the basement were the treatment rooms (with machines enclosed in a room six feet wide, between two treatment rooms in every case), an exceptionally fine dark-room, with smaller rooms for wet plates, plate-loading, etc. Special attention had been paid to the ventilation—an important point, unfortunately too often overlooked with resultant damage to the health of the assistants. There was a lecture-hall at the end of the corridor, two floors in height, for the use of the department; so that altogether this was in many ways a model of what an X-ray department should be. The colour of the walls found to be most satisfactory by the X-ray men was orange or buff, and several departments had plastered walls coloured to these tints, and the floors were usually tiled like an operating theatre, or covered with battleship linoleum with a border and skirting of terrazzo.

The following points of construction were summarised from the detailed description of the hospitals visited :—

Doors.—The flush hospital door veneered with mahogany was usual for all patients' rooms, and the fanlight was usually solid to match the door.

Windows.—The sash window was almost universal, with or without the fanlight over, and with or without bars according to the design of the architect. A small opening about 7 in. by 2 in. was frequent in the bottom rail of the sash. Jalousie shutters or sunblinds were necessary in the summer.

Floors.—Hardwood floors were used in offices, etc., sometimes, but rarely in patients' rooms. The most usual floor was "battleship" linoleum laid on concrete with a margin and base of terrazzo, rubber tiles for corridors, unglazed tiles or terrazzo for operating theatres. The terrazzo was divided into squares about 4 ft. or 5 ft. by metal strips. Rubber floors and dados were occasionally used in operating theatres.

Ceilings.—Sound-proofing materials were frequently used for ceilings in sheets.

Fittings were increasingly made of metal. Cabinets, linen cupboards, door frames, doors and windows, glazed divisions to form cubicles, beds, and ward furniture.

Signal system had become almost universal. The patient called the nurse by pushing a button which turned on a light over the door and on the annunciator at the nurses' station and superintendent's office.

It was difficult to arrive at any very definite conclusions from a survey which included countries of greatly different climate and conditions, but there were some tendencies which were marked everywhere. The large ward of 25 or 30 beds seemed to be a thing of the past, and smaller units were the rule—16 beds fairly frequent, but 12 beds usually preferred. The number of rooms allocated to private and semi-private use was the most marked feature of the present-day planning, though naturally less marked in Europe than in America. The individual sanitation which accompanied it in the latter country was perhaps rather overdone; it must mean great expense in the cost of plumbing and fixtures and entail a considerable amount of labour in the running of the hospital, but the provision of hot and cold water in private rooms and rooms for nurses and staffs was of great advantage, as the hotels were finding in all countries.

The cross-ventilated lobby was no longer insisted on to the same extent, partly owing to the confidence felt in modern plumbing and partly on the ground of cost. The central corridor, on the other hand, found in so many American hospitals, was not a feature of the plan which we should like to see followed over here, and in this respect the European hospitals would appear to have the advantage in point of cheerfulness and health. In comparing the vertical and horizontal systems of planning, there were points in favour of both, but on the question of extension (which was of primary importance to hospitals), there was little doubt the horizontal system was easier to handle. Mechanical efficiency was found most highly developed in America, but reliance in mechanical means had certain drawbacks, and the case of mechanical ventilation might be given as an instance, but the saving of labour was such an important side of modern life that we ought to welcome any attempts made in that direction. Oil-fuel installations were being adopted increasingly, as they resulted in the saving of labour caused by the handling of coke and ashes, and they also had the advantage of greater cleanliness.

Finally, the question of architectural interest and beauty was now recognised to be just as important for hospitals as it was for banks, churches, and private residences, and it was very encouraging to find that this side had been so much more considered than it used to be in the last century. There was a determined effort to make the buildings attractive both externally and internally, and each country had worked out its own salvation in this respect.

Discussion.

Mr. W. A. Pite, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Pearson, said that one felt staggered at the vastness of the detail in hospital design and equipment that architects had to assimilate. It was interesting to find that brother architects in other parts of the world were "up against" the same problems that we encountered in this country. Wonderful methods of centralisation and control were shown in modern planning.

Dr. Jane Walker, J.P., seconding the motion, said that America had no real monopoly of the best hospitals. The lecturer, she continued, had made no mention of round wards, which used to be the vogue, and a great deal was to be said for them from the patients' point of view. In the speaker's opinion there should be no patient opposite another and none opposite a window. No doubt there was much to be said for the single-bed ward, but she would like to see wards with one row of beds only—not two. She felt that very few working-class patients would care to be in single-bed wards for weeks or months on end. The lecturer had said nothing about children's hospitals. She felt that children in hospital ought to be kept separate from both men and women.

Sir Holburt Waring, F.R.C.S., said that American hospitals had the supreme merit of providing the plant and machinery for "working" the patients. In this country, especially in municipal institutions, that point was not sufficiently realised. Referring to the hospital at Copenhagen, which the lecturer had shown on the screen, the speaker said he had seen it, and, while it was a beautiful hospital, it was much more expensive for nursing and the staff than a hospital arranged in the traditional manner. With regard to one-bed wards, it had to be remembered that in our large voluntary hospitals students had to be trained for the medical profession, and hospitals had to be planned to conform to that need. Moreover, while in the U.S.A. the percentage of "charity" patients in voluntary hospitals was small, in this country some nine-tenths, perhaps nine-twentieths, of the patients came under this heading. In his concluding remarks, the speaker criticised the "sanitary tower," being a feature that might be very much better than it was, and said that hospitals need not necessarily be beautiful, but should serve their purpose economically.

Dr. Louisa Martindale said that the pavilion system of planning was best suited in Germany, where hospitals were planned for 2,000, 3,000, and even 4,000 patients. Referring to the planning of operating theatres in connection with post-graduate courses in America, the speaker said that if one could not follow the stages of an operation directly by looking down, it was possible to do so by means of a mirror.

Mr. C. H. James said it would be interesting to know what effect the war had had on hospital design. Operations had had to be carried out during the war in the most unsuitable places, according to modern principles of hospital hygiene, yet without any harm to the patients.

Mr. Charles Elcock emphasised the need for research with regard to hospital floors.

The President, having made a few remarks, Mr. Pearson, in reply, said he agreed that we were rather hidebound by tradition. In America he saw no children's hospitals, but babies' wards. He did not come across a single instance of a circus ward. He thought the war eventually would have some effect on hospital planning. During the war he was in a house by Mr. Ernest Newton, in the Malvern Hills, which was turned into a hospital, and it was quite delightful, though never intended for such a purpose.

At last Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A. the hon. secretary announced with deep regret the death of the following members :—

George Halford Fellowes Prynne, elected Associate 1881, Fellow 1891.

[Mr. Fellows Prynne was a Past-President of the Architectural Association and represented that body on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1898 to 1901. He also served on the R.I.B.A. Council from 1900 to 1904.]

James Leonard Williams, elected Fellow 1906.

Percy Joyce Adams, elected Associate 1915.

[Mr. Adams was Ashpitel Prizeman 1915.]

John William Burrows, elected Licentiate 1910.

Lionel Littlewood, elected Licentiate.

Herbert Quinton, elected Licentiate.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture.

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee announce that they have received a contribution of five guineas from the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships.

THE TITE PRIZE, THE SOANE MEDALLION, AND THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

The Board of Architectural Education draw attention to the fact that since the scheme for the R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships was modified, the following entries have been received each year for the respective prizes :—

The Tite Prize.—1925-1926, 41; 1926-1927, 64; 1927-1928, 114.

The Soane Medallion.—1925-1926, 3; 1927-1928, 25.

The Victory Scholarship.—1926-1927,

R.I.B.A. Working Drawings.

An Exhibition of R.I.B.A. working drawings is on view at the School of Architecture, Liverpool, until Friday, May 27.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Parliament Building for the Government of Northern Ireland.

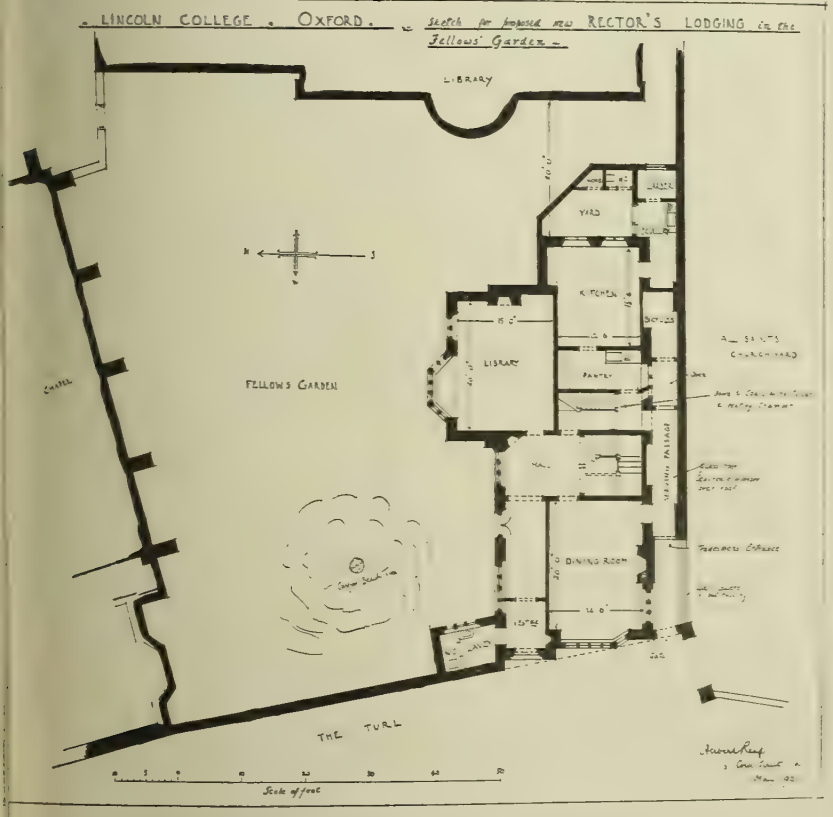
he site for this building, which is now in se of erection, is situated about three s from the centre of Belfast, and is wn as the Stormont Castle Estate, on ch is the residence of Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister. In close proximity is the Speaker's house, recently completed n designs by Messrs. Knott & Collins. original proposal was to make the Parent House the central feature of a group hree buildings, the other two accommong the Departmental Government staffs. s project has, however, now been abaned, and the offices in question are now rporated in the Parliament building. s has entailed the preparation of an en- new design, so arranged that the idations of the original project, which e in position before the change of proame was decided upon, could be again sed. It will be seen that the central dome, which formed such a marked feature in the original conception, has, for reasons of economy, now been omitted.

The building is to contain two chambers arranged on the same general lines as at the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, the portion west of the large Central Hall containing the House of Commons, and the Senate occupying the eastern portion. The building is placed about three-quarters of a mile from the main road and is approached by a wide processional roadway on an upward gradient, the terrace at the foot of the wide flight of approach steps being about 165 ft. above the main-road level. The building itself is 365 ft. long and 164 ft. deep, the height being 70 ft. above its surrounding pavement, and will be faced with Portland stone on a plinth of Irish (Slieve Donnard) grey granite.

The architect is Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool.

Lincoln College, Oxford.

Lincoln College owns the freehold of the land on the west side of the Turl from Market-street to the High-street, and it is proposed that a block of buildings shall be erected on a site which includes the stable-yard at the corner of Market-street and the Turl, the old lecture-room behind, and the two adjoining houses with shops under in the Turl. Mr. Herbert Read, F.R.I.B.A., of 16, Cork-street, W.1, the architect to the college, who designed the building which now houses the senior and junior libraries of the college, has prepared the plans and elevations of the suggested buildings which we illustrate this week. These would furnish the college with 27 additional sets of rooms, and so raise the number of lodgings available for undergraduates in college from 57 to 84, which would entirely meet the needs of the college in this respect. The site at present occupied by Hedderley's shop on the ground floor and the Rector's Lodgings above is required for the complete scheme for 27 sets of rooms, and it is for this reason that the provision of another house for the Rector is a necessary part of the complete scheme. It is therefore proposed to erect a suitable house for the Rector in that part of the Fellows' Garden nearest to All Saints' Church, and elevations of this proposed house to the Turl, and to the garden, accompany the plans and elevations of the other buildings. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated by the architect at £43,000.



Lincoln College, Oxford: Proposed Buildings.

MR. HERBERT READ, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

House at Chalfont.

This is a preliminary design for a house which has been built to a rather different plan and elevation. The general contractors are Messrs. H. G. Cooper, Ltd., and the work has been carried out under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, F.R.I.B.A.

Competition for New Offices for the Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society.

The full awards in this competition are given on page 802. The main conditions which governed the first premiated design were that the general offices had to be capable of supervision from any point, especially from the Assistant Secretary's office, and that the public were only to have access to the enquiry counter and the cashier's office. The side portions of the general office are kept low, and the central portion is taken up to allow for clerestory lighting. The various departments are divided by means of glazed partitions extending to the ceiling. On the first floor the board room is placed over the central portion of the general office, thus obtaining lighting from three sides, and more freedom from street noises than had it been placed on the main front of the building. The caretaker's quarters are divided between the first and second floors to utilise roof space.

Messrs. Lander and Tanner, A.A.R.I.B.A., are the successful architects. The elevations are in coursed ashlar of local stone with a steeply pitched roof, and have been kept as simple as possible, as it was not desired to incur unnecessary expense.

Royal Society of Arts.

The work of refacing the rear wall of the premises of the Royal Society of Arts in Durham House-street, Strand, has been carried out from the designs of Sir Aston Webb and Son. The cost of decorating the wall has been borne by Sir George Sutton, a vice-president.

Messrs. E. J. & A. T. Bradford were responsible for the new elevation. They modelled the enrichment in stucco to represent stone fixed on the old stone walls. They specially modelled the three figure panels, "Music," "Painting," and "Education." Messrs. Dove Brothers were responsible for scaffolding and builders' work.

Raffles College, Singapore: Administration Block.

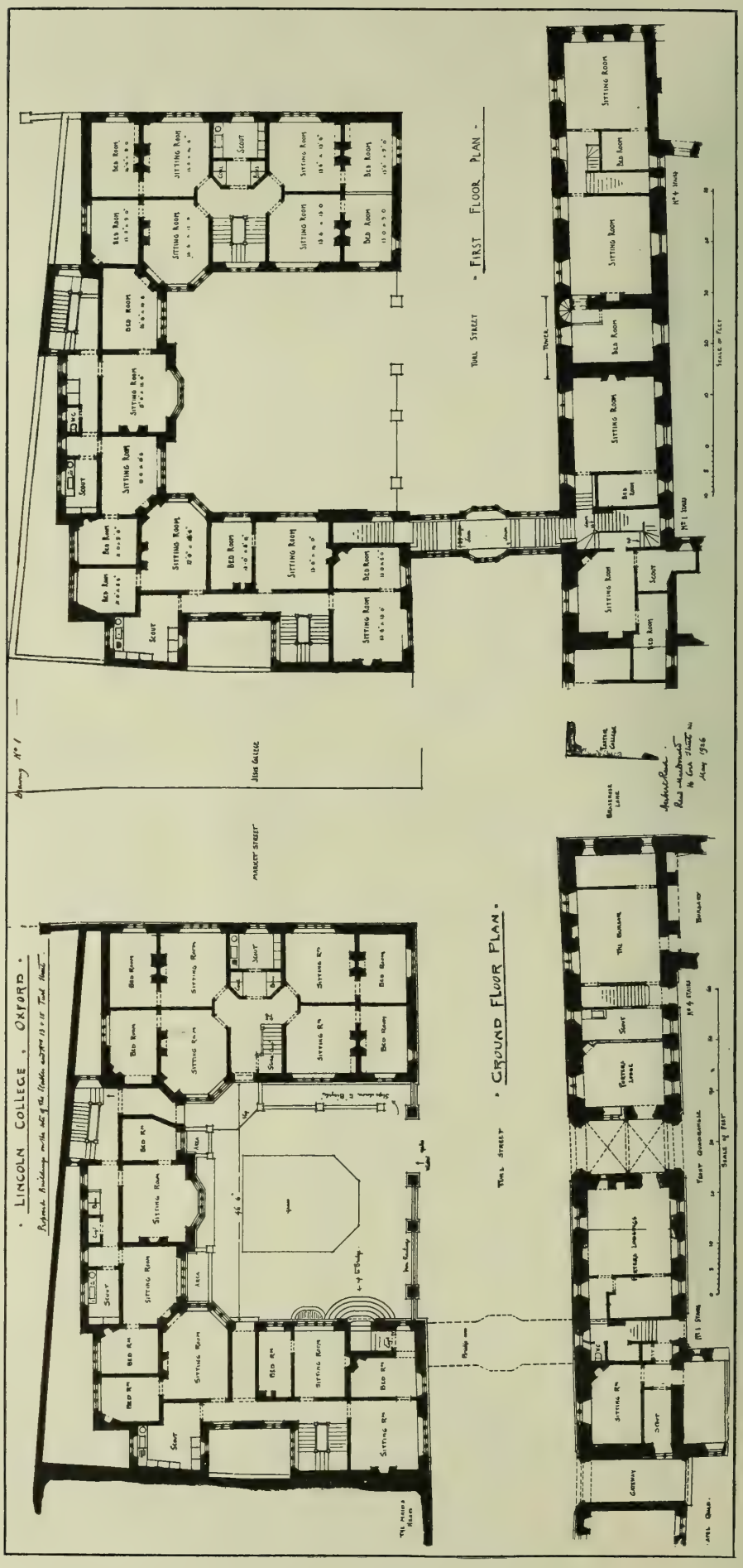
This block is entered off a porte cochère, off which open the administrative offices. The staircase on the axial line opposite the porte cochère leads to the great hall on the first floor, which is about 112 ft. by 52 ft. by 44 ft. to the crown of the barrel vaulting. A library will be housed at the gallery level.

Messrs. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Graham R. Dawbarn, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., are the associated architects; and Messrs. Swan and MacLaren, of Singapore, the supervising architects.

The general contractors are Messrs. Wee Tiam Ghee. Among the sub-contractors are: Messrs. Redpath, Brown and Co., constructional steelwork; British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforcement; Messrs. Jenkins (Torquay), marble paving.

A House at Chislehurst.

"Hoblands," Chislehurst, Kent, is a fair-sized country house of Georgian character. Mr. Fred Harrild, F.R.I.B.A., being the architect.



Lincoln College, Oxford: Proposed Buildings.

Mr. Herbert Read, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

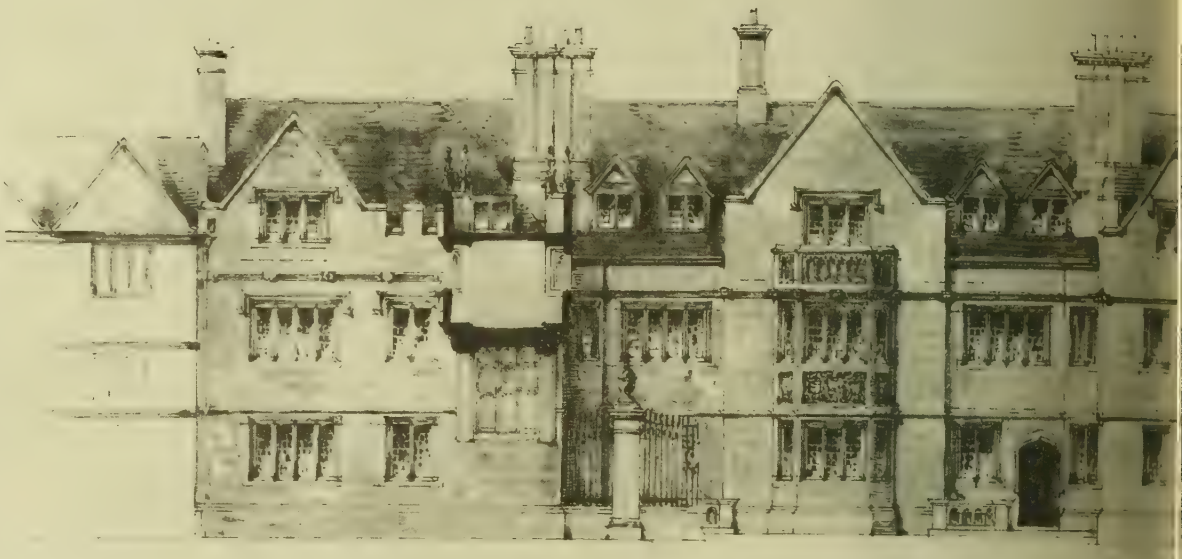
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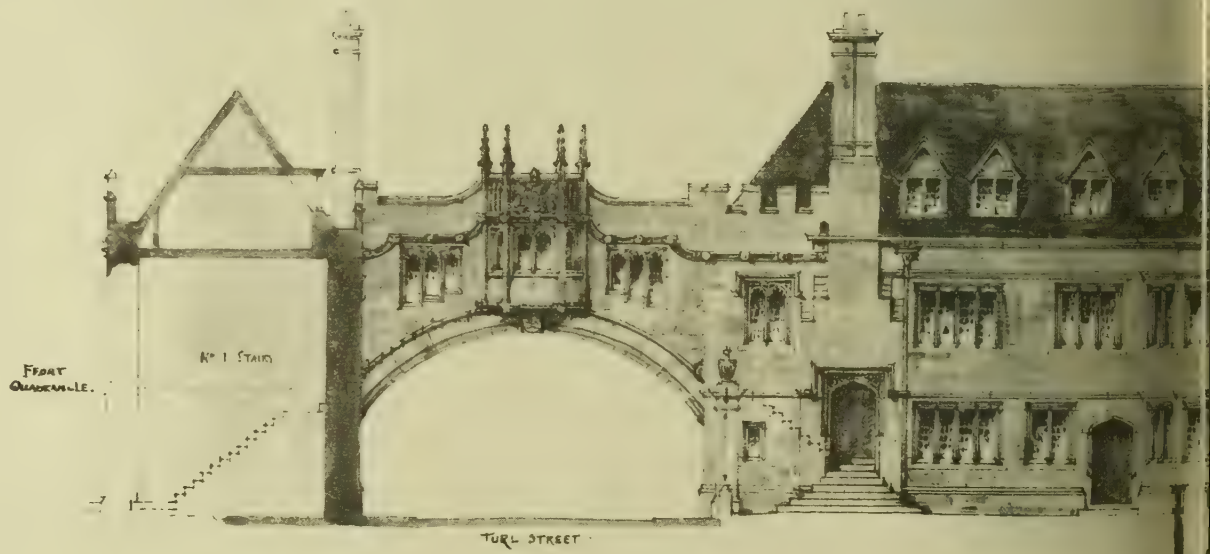
T BUILDING, BELFAST.
.B.A., Architect.

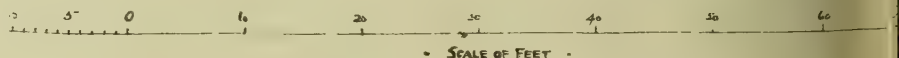
LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Proposed Buildings on the site of The Stables and Nos. 14 & 15 Turl Street.



TURL & QUADRANGLE ELEVATION.





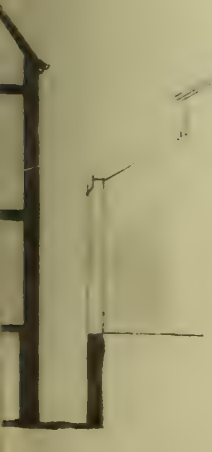
SCALE OF FEET.

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Lincoln College. Oxford. — Proposed New Rectors Lodgings —









Scale of Feet

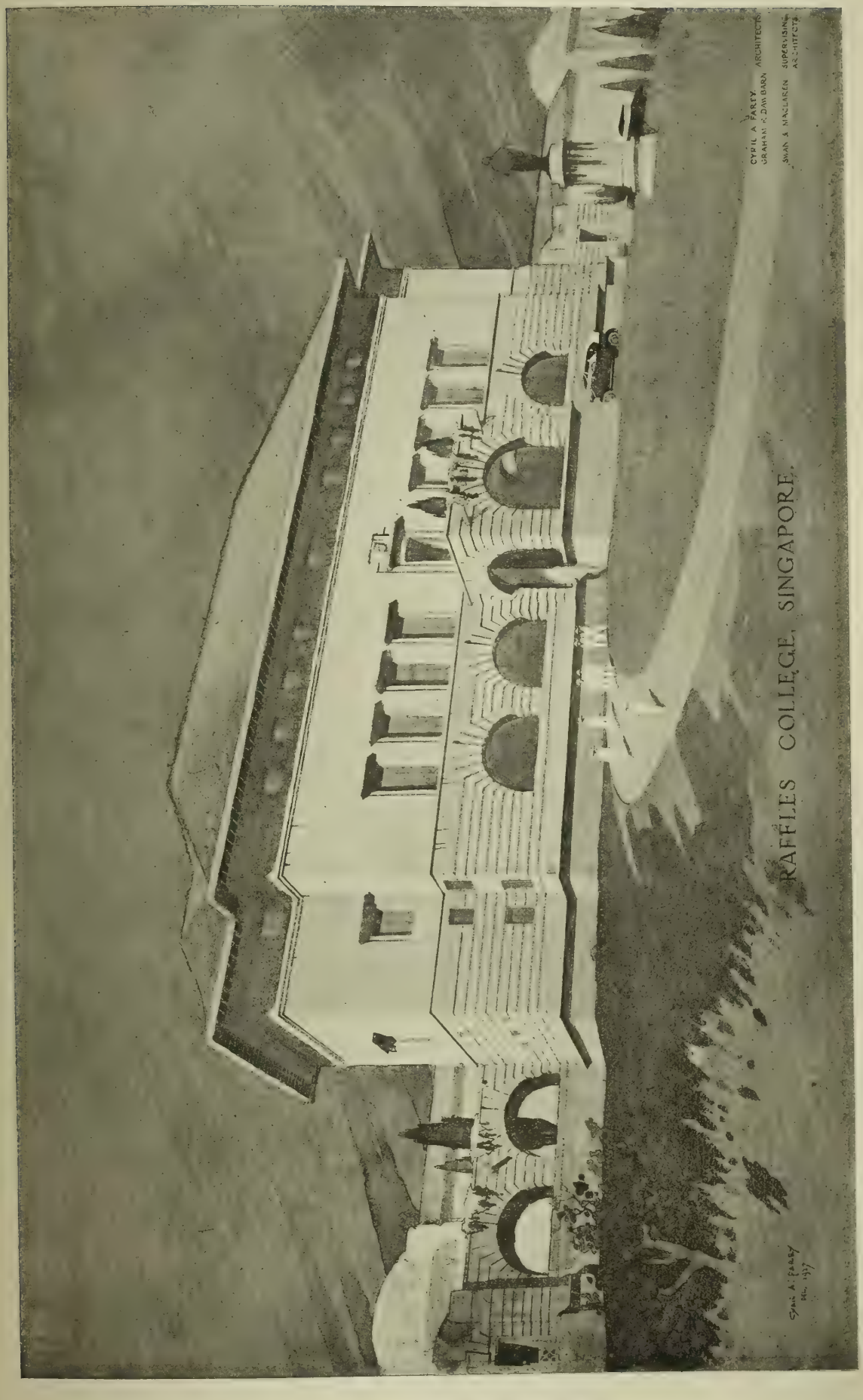
Herbert Read & Todd
16 Cork Street
May 1926



OYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

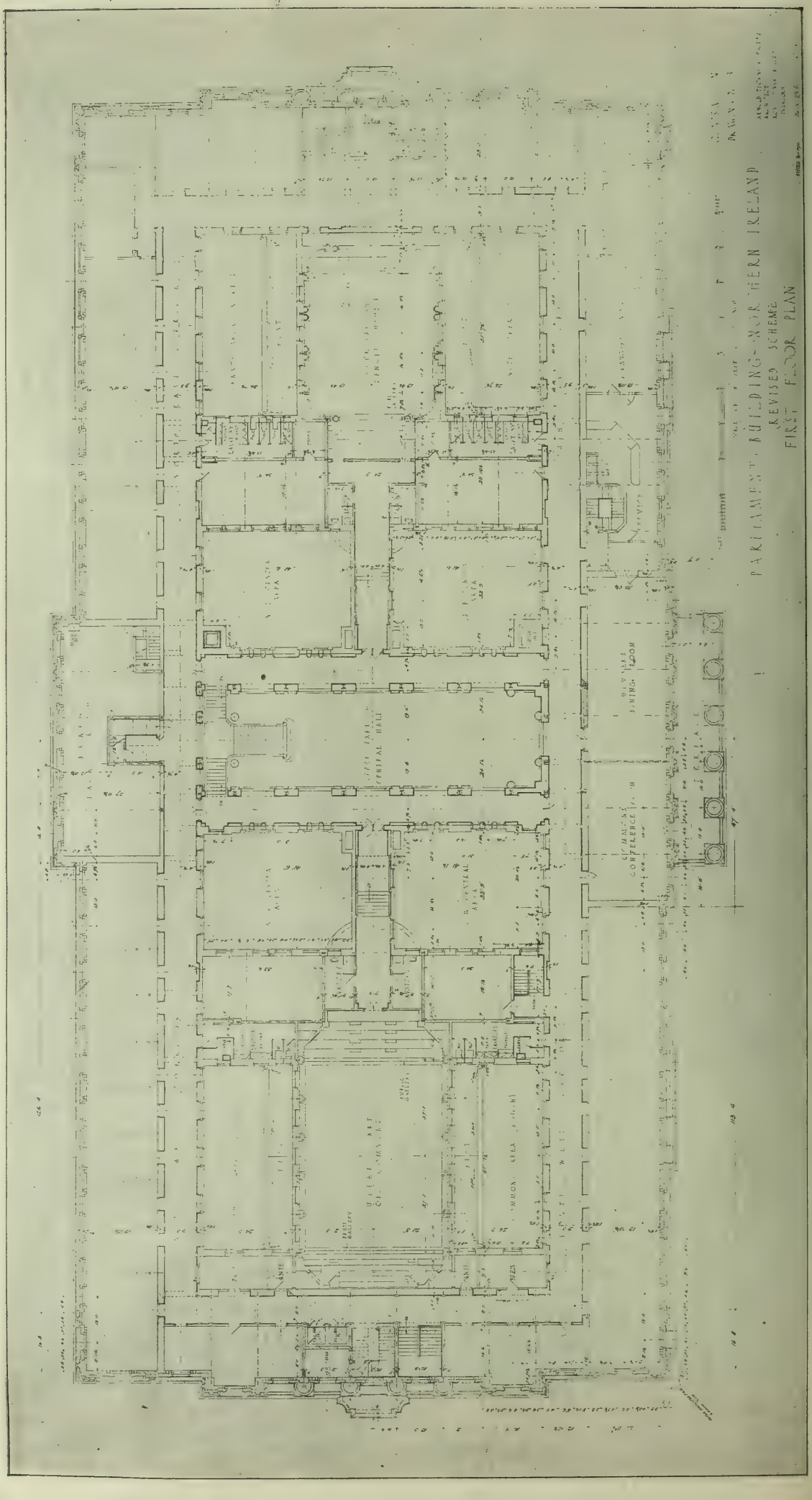
MESSRS. FAREY & DAWBARN, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

MESSRS. SWAN & MACLAREN, Supervising Architects.



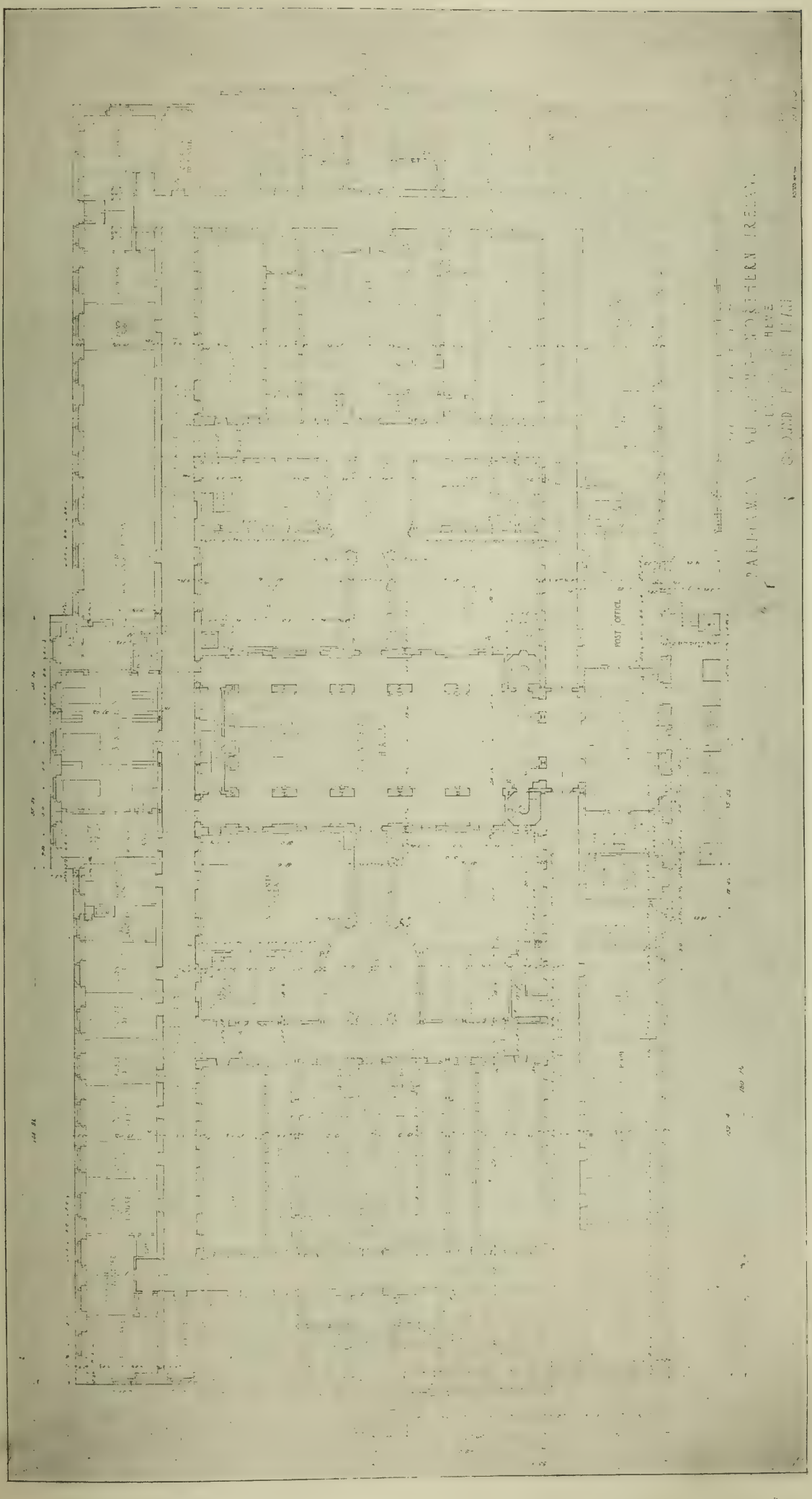
Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Messrs Farey & Dawbarn, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects. Messrs. Swan & Maclaren, Supervising Architects.



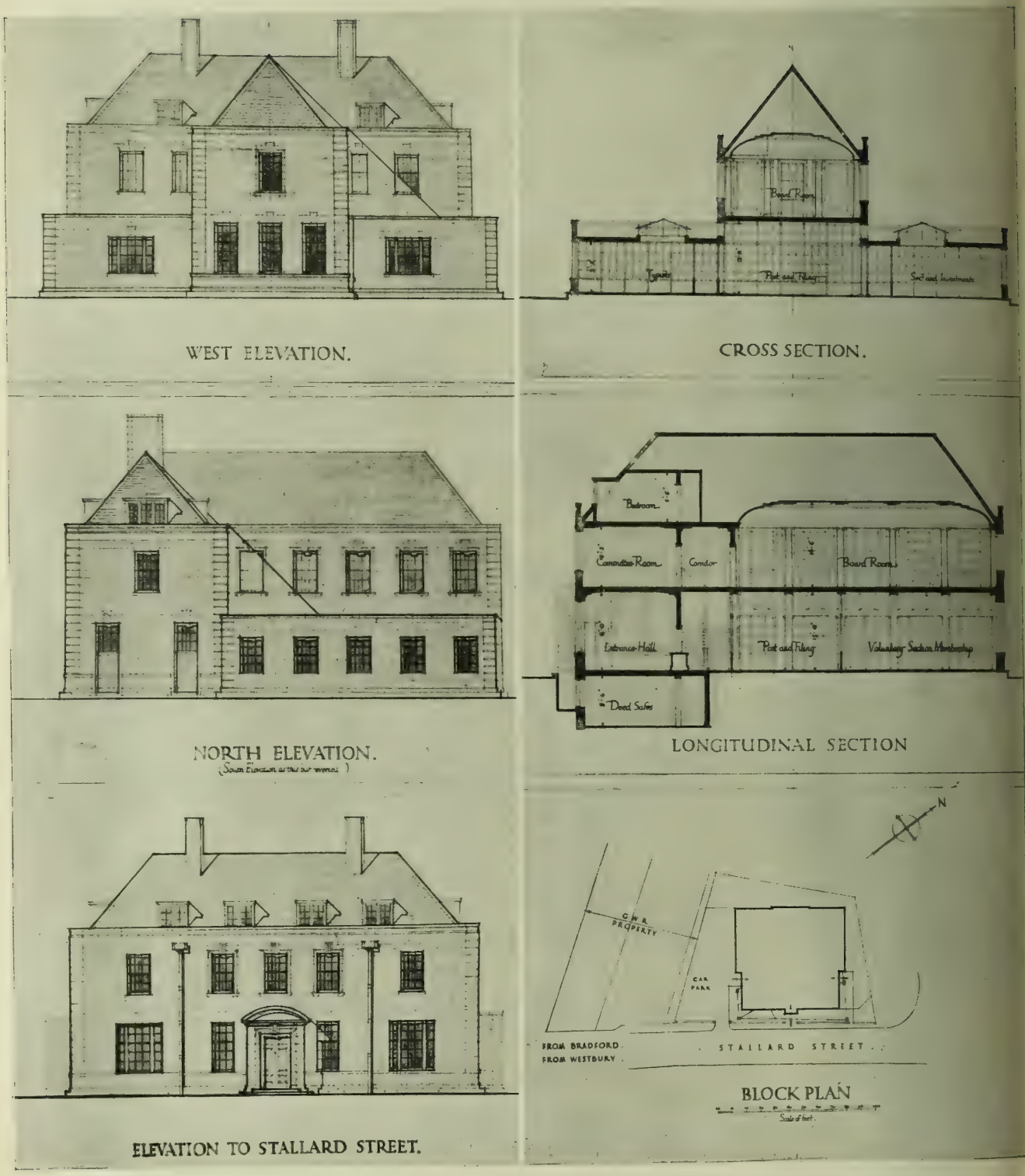
Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



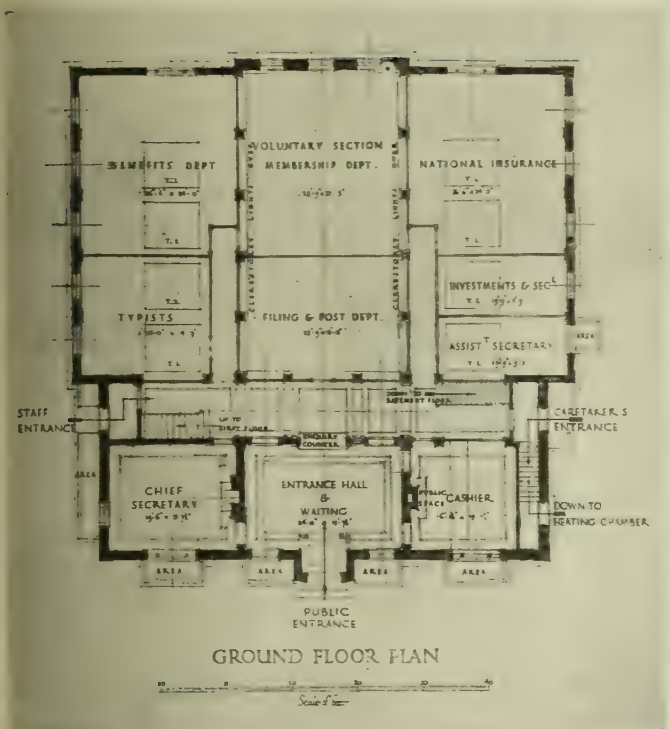
Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

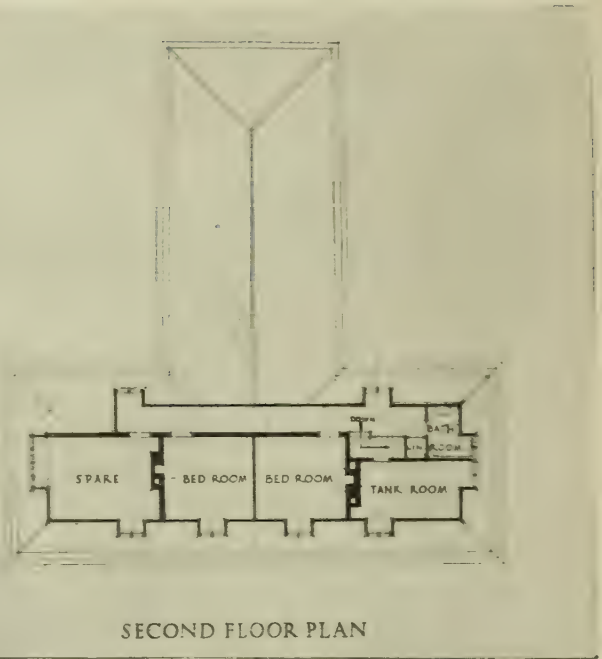


Proposed New Offices, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge, Wilts.
First Premiated Design.

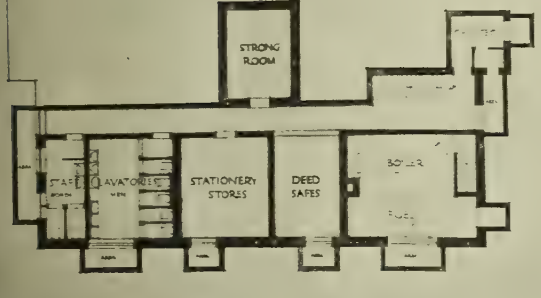
Messrs. F. J. Lander and E. A. D. Tanner, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



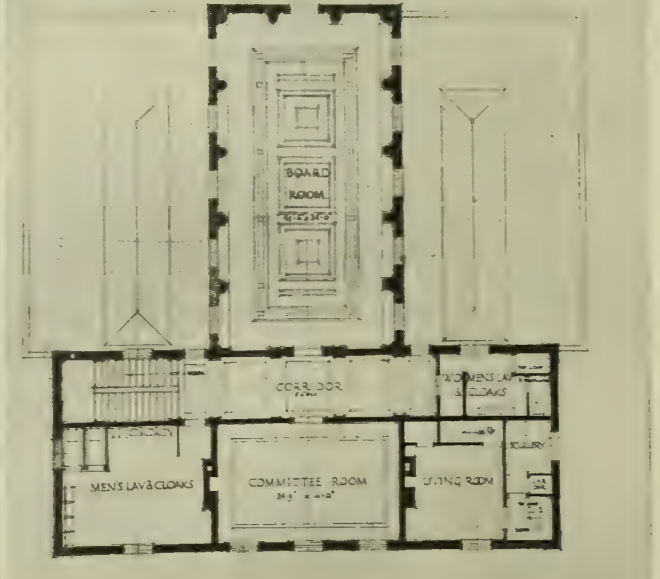
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Proposed New Offices, Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society, Trowbridge, Wilts.
First Premiated Design.

MESSRS. F. J. LANDER and E. A. D. TANNER, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



House at Chalfont.

Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.



"Hoblands," Chislehurst, Kent.

Mr. Fred Harrild, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

The first meeting of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Architects (Registration) Bill was held at the House of Commons on Thursday last week, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke presided, and the other members were:—Mr. Gardner, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Mr. Lindley, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, Colonel Moore, Sir Frederick Rice, Mr. Tasker, Mr. Viant, Captain Wallace, and Dr. Watts.

Evidence was given on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects by Major Harry Barnes, the Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Institute. Major Barnes told the Committee that he was authorised by the Institute to say that, in accordance with the undertaking given on their behalf during the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, they were prepared to qualify the term "architect" as used in the Bill. It was only natural that they did so with considerable reluctance. Words such as "authorised," "recognised," and "statutory" had been suggested by members of the Institute, but they considered that it was impossible to find one to which less objection would be taken than the word "registered." The use of the word "registered" as a qualification would appear to remove all the opposition to the Bill, and would have the effect of changing the register from a compulsory register to a voluntary register. As the Bill stood, persons were considered to be registered who were entitled to be registered, and it might have the effect of putting on the register persons who did not desire to be put on. It was, therefore, proposed that persons desiring to be put on the register should have to make application, so that no one would be put on against his will. The adoption of the term "registered architect" would remove the fear expressed on behalf of local authorities that the Bill would interfere with their officials; it would remove the apprehension of the civil engineers that they would not be allowed to use freely and unrestricted the term "architect" in connection with their work; and it would also remove the apprehensions of the co-operative societies that, by placing a restriction on the use of the word "architect," the Bill would interfere with certain departments of their work.

A number of amendments consequential on the adoption of the term "registered architect" had become necessary. In addition to these, the Institute had prepared other amendments for the consideration of the Committee. It was proposed to amend the clause relating to the Admission Committee for the regulation of entry to the register. Several applications had been made by bodies not at present included in the schedule laying down the constitution of the Admission Committee, and it was proposed to add the names of the National Association of Auctioneers, House Agents, Rating Surveyors and Valuers, the Land Agents' Society, and the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.

The Chairman said he noticed that it was proposed to take Northern Ireland out of the Bill.

Major Barnes: The architects of Northern Ireland wish to have conditions of registration adapted to their own position, and it has not been found possible, within the range of the Bill, to make such modifications as they desire. Consequently, it is suggested that Northern Ireland should be left out of the Bill in order that they may proceed with a measure of their own.

Going on to deal with other amendments proposed by the Institute, Major Barnes said it was felt that, as registration was not to be compulsory, a fee might be charged. The disciplinary powers provided under the Bill would, of course, only apply to members on the register. In connection with the constitution of the Board of Architectural Education, provided for in the first schedule to the Bill, it was proposed that, instead of three representatives being nominated by the National Association of Art Masters, two should be nominated by the Association of Technical Institutions and one by the National Association of Art Masters. The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives were to be added to the Board.

Witness next explained the part taken by the Institute in drawing up the Bill. The Council of the Institute was entrusted with setting up the register. The Admission Committee would control the entrance of all men at present in practice, or assistants or students. The Board of Architectural Education would control those who might become students after the passing of the Act. The Discipline Committee would control removal from the register. In framing the Bill, regard had been had to the fact that there were men at present in practice who were members of bodies other than the Institute, and steps had been taken to insure that the admission of such persons should be as free and open as in the case of any other person. The Admission Committee was, therefore, made up of representatives of every body from whose representatives admission was likely to be sought. The Board of Architectural Education had been constructed on the general principle that the profession should be open to all classes and that it should be possible to enter the profession from any level of society, and that a standard of educational value should be set up. It would represent every educational stage.

A member of the Committee asked whether there was to be any representative of the Workers' Educational Association.

Major Barnes: That is not at present provided for in the Bill. Reference was made to that body during the second reading debate, and it will be entirely in keeping with the views of the Institutes if such a representative is appointed.

The machinery for the removal of members from the register, the witness continued, was set up on the principles followed in other professions. It was proposed to safeguard the position of every one on the register by making the Discipline Committee contain not only a number of his peers but also persons entirely apart from the profession. There would be three registered persons and two others, one appointed by the Minister of Health (who might be regarded as a representative of the general body of citizens), and the other appointed by the President of the Law Society (who might be regarded as a representative to see that the case had a proper hearing). The witness also explained to the Committee the constitution of the Institute and the precedents existing in other professions for placing registration in the hands of such a body.

Mr. Tasker asked witness whether the Institute had ever done anything to help the designing of steel-framed buildings.

Major Barnes said that such work did not fall on the Institute as a body, but was a question for individual members. He could not, he added, be expected to be familiar with the detailed working of the Institute.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Tasker, witness said that he was not aware of any matter having come before the Council which could be considered as bringing to their notice questions of neglect on the part of District Surveyors.

Mr. Tasker: Did not your Institute on one occasion instruct learned counsel in connection with a Bill where the use of ferro-concrete was involved?

Major Barnes said that the Institute acted together with other bodies on that occasion, and succeeded in getting a substantial concession in the matter.

The Chairman suggested that these matters did not affect the Bill under discussion and that Mr. Tasker was not entitled, during the course of examining the witness, to attack the Institute.

Mr. Tasker said the Bill was designed to exclude civil engineers and other professions from carrying out architectural work, and in their interests he must put questions as to the attitude of the Institute towards them.

The Chairman said that any such body as the civil engineers could come forward and give evidence on that subject if they chose, and it would be more appropriate to address such questions to them.

Mr. Tasker said he had no desire to attack the Institute.

After some further discussion between members of the committee as to whether it was desirable that questions relating to the detailed work of the Science Committee of the Institute should be addressed to witness, it was finally agreed that the points which Mr. Tasker wished to raise should be handed to Major Barnes in writing and an opportunity given at a later sitting for the considered answers to be discussed.

Mr. Tasker then put to witness questions relating to the general purposes of the Bill and asked whether it were not one of the principal objects of the Bill to eliminate men who had no training whatever.

Major Barnes: The present generation, you might roughly say, are not affected by the Bill. It is more for the benefit of future generations.

Answering Captain Wallace, Major Barnes said that, although they would prefer the word "chartered" to "registered," he did not think it could be put in the Bill because there would be the difficulty of persons who were members of the Institute having the right to be called "chartered" by reason of their membership of the Institute which held a charter, and at the same time prevented from calling themselves chartered by reason of the Bill.

The Committee adjourned.

TOWN PLANNING IN ENGLAND AND WALES

We have received from the Town-Planning Department of the Ministry of Health a List of Local Authorities engaged in the preparation of town-planning schemes, showing the stage reached in each case. Analysis of this list provides the following information:—

359 local authorities have passed a resolution deciding to prepare a scheme, or received the Minister's approval or authority, where required, but no Preliminary Statement or Scheme has yet been approved by the Minister.

In 59 cases the Preliminary Statement of proposals for development has been submitted but has not yet been approved by the Minister.

In 66 cases the Preliminary Statement has been approved by the Minister.

In 11 cases the Scheme itself has been submitted but has not yet been approved by the Minister.

In 23 cases the Scheme has been finally approved by the Minister and become operative.

In 120 cases the Authority themselves are not preparing a Scheme, but a portion of their district is included in the area of a Scheme being prepared by another Authority, the name of which is shown in brackets.

The following statement of town planning progress in England and Wales for the month ended April 30th, 1927, is issued by the Town Planning Department of the Ministry of Health:—

Preliminary Statements approved (Stage BB).—Devonshire: Totnes T.C. Surrey: Epsom R.D.C. (Cheam), Epsom R.D.C. (Banstead and Woodmansterne).

Preliminary Statement submitted (Stage B).—Essex: Harwich T.C.

Resolutions received (Stage A).—Hertford: Watford T.C. Sussex: Bexhill T.C.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, IZA, CAIRO, SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The inaugural meeting of the Society of rchitects attached to the Royal School of ngineering, Giza, Cairo, was held on April 4th, when the presidential address was read y Professor A. F. Wickenden, F.R.I.B.A. pening his paper, the president said it emed to him that the training of archi- cts presented a much more difficult roblem than the training of men for any her profession, the reason being that it as so difficult to find a sure foundation or asis upon which to work. There were so any different opinions as to what was ally meant by architecture. He was one those who were strongly of opinion that chitecture must be considered in very ose relationship to building construction, cause the ultimate aim of every architect ould be, and surely was, to produce not erely a series of designs and drawings but tual buildings. If it was so troublesome find a clearly defined idea as to what nstituted architecture, it followed that it ust be equally difficult to state the sential qualifications of an architect, and at, in his experience, was the great trouble an architectural student. It meant that most cases he did not know exactly what was aiming at, and in consequence as in great danger of ending his riod of training as a very common- ace artist with a most incomplete know- dge of science.

The requirements of an architect varied nsiderably according to the different actices and methods adopted in the par- ular country or locality in which he ppened to work. In one place, for ample, the architect might have to design d be responsible for the supervision of construction of the building from undations to roof, and everything connected ith the building, while in other places he ight, perhaps, do very little more than ake the best of a structural engineer's plan d design an elevation to fit an engineer- g framework.

The speaker then briefly suggested a few aracteristics which, in his opinion, were cessary to enable a person to be really ccessful in the practice of architecture. e thought we must place first "imagina- n," the creative faculty of the mind, for less a man possessed, or was able to velop power of imagination, he would never roduce any original architectural work of eat merit, except, perhaps, in rare cases accident.

The speaker next grouped together an tistic temperament, a scientific mind, and live interest in craftsmanship; an artistic mperament, which compelled a full preciation of beauty of form and colour; scientific mind, which demanded the gical testing of theory; first-hand know- dge of the handiwork in the various rts, which translated the creations of the ind into realities. Next he would place abounded ambition and undying en- usiasm: the continual desire to produce mething or to do something better than e had ever produced or accomplished fore, and that spirit of enthusiasm which abled one to remain keen and carry on in ite of disappointment. The practice of chitecture was full of disappointments. true artist was nearly always disappointed, some extent, with the finished results of s work. He strongly urged his hearers to ke full advantage of enthusiasm while it s strongest, in the early years of their reers. Last, but not least in importance, specified practical business ability, which ould make the architect realise that his ilding scheme or proposal must not only structurally sound but also financially und. If architects were to develop their siness abilities to a greater extent, a much greater value would be placed upon their services by the general public.

While it might, perhaps, be comparatively easy to be an architect in part, it was extremely difficult to be a complete architect, and to accomplish such a feat meant a long and careful period of training and a lifetime of practice.

The fact that there was so much that a student could do, and ought to do during his period of training, made it absolutely necessary that there should not be too much time and energy spent on matters of minor importance. In the training of architectural students one of the greatest dangers of wastage always had been, and he supposed always would be, in the matter of draughtsmanship. In his student days he was most enthusiastic over good drawing and rendering, and he still fully appreciated their very great value, especially in the early years of training. Beyond a certain reasonable point, however, during the later years of studentship, drawing and rendering might very easily become sheer waste of time, energy, and drawing materials. Students should learn to use discretion as to when elaborate draughtsmanship was necessary and when it was not.

Another source of danger to which architectural students were, in his opinion, exposed was that of becoming too theoretically minded in dealing with design and composition. The safe and useful rules governing architectural design were comparatively few in number, but the vague theories and ever-changing individual opinions were unlimited in number. Once they had mastered the few fundamental principles he advised them to learn to think for themselves and not be afraid of being original. By doing this they would have many failures, they would meet with much violent criticism, especially from brother architects, but if they achieved only one real success in life they would not have lived in vain.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE.

At a Council Meeting of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute at the Institute, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Alfred J. Burrows (Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley), of London and Ashford, has been unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The following Vice-Presidents have been also elected: Messrs. Hubert Alexander (Messrs. Stephenson & Alexander), Cardiff; Arthur C. Driver (Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.), London; C. Roland Field (Messrs. Field & Sons), London; J. Edward Kitchen (Messrs. Oliver, Appleton & Kitchen), Leeds; Geo. F. Page, J.P. (Messrs. Nightingale, Page & Bennett), Kingston-on-Thames; Sir Anker Simmons, K.B.E., J.P., Henley-on-Thames.

There were 1,039 entries for this Institute's Examinations last March, of whom 618 have passed, being eight in the Direct Final Division, 182 Final Division, 325 Intermediate Division, and 102 Preliminary Division.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have made the following awards in respect of papers read and discussed at the ordinary meetings during the session 1926-27:—

Telford Gold Medals to Mr. I. J. Jones, M.Inst.C.E. (London), and Mr. T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. (London); a Watt Gold Medal to Mr. Gerald Curry, M.Inst.C.E. (London); and a George Stephenson Gold Medal to Mr. A. L. Bell, M.Sc., B.A., M.Inst.C.E. (Malta); Telford Premiums to Mr. A. W. Stonebridge, M.Inst.C.E. (Bombay); Mr. P. R. Roberts (Barrow-in-Furness); Mr. A. C. Anderson, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. (London), and Mr. George Ellson, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. (London); a Manby Premium to Professor Douglas Hay, M.C., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Sheffield); and a Trevithick Premium to Mr. Powys Davies, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (India).

At the Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers held on Tuesday evening, May 10, the result of the ballot for the election of officers was declared as follows:—

President: Mr. Ernest Frederic Crosbie Trench, C.B.E., M.A., B.A.I. (London).

Vice-Presidents: Sir Archibald Denny, Bart. (London); Sir Brodie Haldane Henderson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (London); Sir John Francis Cleverton Snell, G.B.E. (London); Mr. George William Humphreys, C.B.E. (London).

Other members of Council: Mr. Robert Donald Thain Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E. (India); Mr. Henry Newmarch Allott (Manchester); Mr. Thomas Henry Bailey (Wokingham); Mr. William James Eames Binnie, M.A. (London); Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (London); Col. Rookes Evelyn Bell Crompton, C.B., Col. R.E. (T.) (London), Professor William Ernest Dalby, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S. (London); Mr. Sydney Bryan Donkin (London); Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., C.B. (London); Mr. William Wylie Grierson, C.B.E. (Ticehurst); Sir Robert Abbott Hadfield, Bart., D.Sc., D.Met., F.R.S. (London); Mr. Ernest Prescot Hill (London); Sir Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley, M.A. (India); Mr. Thomas William Keele (Australia); Sir Cyril Reginald Sutton Kirkpatrick (London); Mr. David Ernest Lloyd-Davies (South Africa); Sir Murdoch MacDonald, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. (London); Sir Henry Percy Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B. (London); Sir Richard Augustine Studdert Redmayne, K.C.B., M.Sc. (London); Mr. Henry Ashman Reed (Manchester); Sir Hugh Reid, Bart., C.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow); Professor Robert Julian Scott (New Zealand); Mr. William Archer Porter Tait, B.Sc. (Edinburgh); Mr. Henry Hague Vaughan (Canada); Mr. John Duncan Watson (Birmingham); Sir Alfred Fernandez Yarrow, Bart., F.R.S. (London).

This Council will take office on the first Tuesday in November, 1927.

THE NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC.

We are informed that the following firms, institutions and individuals have contributed to the prize fund for the Architectural and Building Department of the Northern Polytechnic during the past session:—London Master Builders, 10 guineas; Messrs. Dent and Hellyer, one guinea; Messrs. Smeaton and Hamlin, 7s. 6d.; the Glico Petroleum Co., three guineas; Mr. H. R. Selley (Messrs. Swain and Selley), one guinea; National Joint Council for the Plastering Ind., £2; Mr. A. Adamson, one guinea; Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., two guineas; Messrs. Tiranti, Ltd., book prizes; National Association of Shopfitters, three guineas; "Mary Edis" (Mrs. T. P. Bennett), two guineas; the Association of Master Plumbers, one guinea; Mr. F. J. Wittamore, £1; Mr. F. R. Hiorns, one guinea; Mr. Archibald Campbell, two guineas; the Silicate Paint Co., one guinea; Messrs. James and Bywaters, one guinea; Messrs. A. Sanderson and Sons, three guineas; Messrs. R. W. Greeff and Co., £5; Messrs. G. M. Whiley, Ltd., £3.

British Architects' Conference.

The Annual Conference of British Architects will take place in London from June 20 to June 25 (inclusive). All members of the R.I.B.A., the Architectural Association, and the Allied Societies in Great Britain, Ireland, and Overseas are invited to take part in the conference. It is hoped that many ladies will be present, as guests of members, at all the events contained in the programme. Members are particularly requested to make a note of the date, and to keep themselves free from other engagements. A complete programme with full particulars will be issued in the near future to all the members of the bodies mentioned above.

THE BATH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

"THE BATH CLAUSE."

We take the following from the current issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal:—

Extract from the Bath Corporation Act, 1925. Clause 128.

Further power to make by-laws as to new buildings, etc.

128.—(1) (*a*) For the purpose of assisting the Corporation in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by this section a standing advisory committee of three members (in this section called "the advisory committee") shall be constituted for the city of whom one member shall be a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects to be nominated by the President of the said Institute one member shall be a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution to be nominated by the President of the said Institution and one member shall be a justice of the peace to be nominated by the council:

Provided that a member of the council shall be disqualified from being a member of the advisory committee.

(*b*) Subject as aforesaid the members of the advisory committee shall be appointed by the council and any vacancy occurring on the advisory committee shall be filled by the council on the nomination of the person or body by whom the members causing the vacancy was nominated. The Corporation shall pay the members of the advisory committee such reasonable fees and expenses as the Corporation think fit.

(*c*) The advisory committee may determine any matter referred to them in such manner as they in their discretion shall think fit and they shall within one month after the receipt of the reference give their decision thereon and any such decision shall have effect as if it were an approval or disapproval (as the case may be) of the Corporation and in the latter case shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the decision is arrived at.

(*d*) Every such decision shall forthwith be reported to the Corporation and upon receipt thereof by the Corporation a copy shall forthwith be sent by the Corporation to the person or persons affected thereby.

(*e*) In the event of a division of opinion among the members of the advisory committee upon reference to them the matter shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members of the committee but save as aforesaid the advisory committee shall act by their whole number.

(*f*) The costs of any reference to the advisory committee shall be paid as the advisory committee may direct. Where such costs or part thereof shall be payable to any person other than the Corporation they shall be recoverable by that person and where such costs or part thereof shall be payable to the Corporation they shall be recoverable by the Corporation and in both cases summarily as a civil debt

(2) Section 157 (Power to make by-laws respecting new buildings, etc.) of the Public Health Act, 1875, is hereby extended so as to enable the Corporation to make by-laws providing in such manner as they may think necessary for the deposit by a person intending to construct—

(*a*) a building within the city; or

(*b*) an addition to an existing building within the city (including the reconstruction of an existing addition to any such building); or

(*c*) a chimney exceeding forty-five feet from the ground in height;

of drawings of the elevations and particulars as to the materials of such building or addition or chimney (in this section called collectively "elevations").

(3) Where elevations are required to be submitted to the Corporation by a by-law made under the said section 157 as extended by this section the Corporation shall within one month after the delivery of the elevations—

(*a*) approve the elevations; or

(*b*) if they shall consider that having regard to the general character of the buildings in the city or of the buildings proposed therein to be erected or of the building upon or to which the addition is to be constructed or reconstructed the building or addition or chimney to which the elevations relate would seriously disfigure the city whether by reason of the height of the building or addition or chimney or its design or the materials proposed to be used in its construction refer the question of the approval of the elevations to the advisory committee for their decision thereon and the reference shall be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which the proposed building or addition or chimney is considered to be objectionable.

(4) The Corporation shall forthwith send notice in writing to the person by whom the elevations were deposited of their approval thereof or if the building or addition or chimney is considered to be objectionable on any of the grounds mentioned in this section of the reference of the elevations to the advisory committee and the notice shall be accompanied by a statement of the objections to the building or addition or chimney.

(5) The person by whom the elevations were deposited shall be entitled to send to the advisory committee a statement of his answers to the objections of the Corporation and if he does so he shall at the same time send a copy thereof to the town clerk.

(6) Where the elevations of a building or addition or chimney have been disapproved under this section it shall not be lawful to erect the building or addition or chimney until the elevations thereof have been approved by the Corporation and any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding two pounds.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to a wooden hoarding which is used solely for the purpose of bill posting.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

New Bridges.

Colonel Ashley, the Minister of Transport, stated, during a debate, that he was extremely anxious that in 200 years' time our descendants should not make disparaging remarks of the new bridges which had been built recently. Some extraordinarily fine bridges had been handed down to us, and it was our duty to see that the next generation had bridges worthy of us. At Berwick-on-Tweed a very fine bridge was rising up of reinforced concrete, which would be opened in November or December. It had a span of 365, the biggest concrete span in the country. Farther south, there was the great steel structure between Gateshead and Newcastle, which would be finished very shortly afterwards. It had one steel span with lifts going up on each side. He had always insisted that both in the major and minor bridges, a competent architect should be engaged in order that the design of the bridge should be worthy of the situation. It was a small extra expenditure, and it did give a good design. It was possible, in regard to the smaller bridges made with reinforced concrete, for the concrete to be so tinted as to harmonise with the natural landscape, and not be of that cold, grey colour which reinforced concrete had been during the last few years.

Building Materials Prices.

Mr. Morrison asked the Minister of Health whether he had now received the special Report of the Committee on Prices of Building Materials as to why the prices of bric and other building materials were s higher than before the coal stoppage.

Mr. Chamberlain: "No, sir. I und stand, however, that various materials, cluding common bricks, have recently fal in price, and that the Committee propose issue a report setting out prices current May 1, pending the completion of their vestigation."

Steel Houses.

Viscountess Astor asked the Minister Health, whether the Weir and Atholl syste of steel construction for houses had yet b submitted for expert investigation by Building Research Board; and, if so, wh the reports on those systems would be p lished.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Weir s tem was examined in detail and repor upon in November, 1924, by the Commit presided over by Sir Ernest Moir, wh consisted largely of experts, and it had been thought necessary to refer that meth of construction to any other body for c sideration. The Atholl system was recen examined by officers of his department a the Department of Building Research wit view to fixing a loan period for houses bu in accordance with it, but he had not received their report.

Houses Completed.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to Mr. Tayl gave the following statement showing t number of houses completed during ea year, ending in March, since 1919:—

Year	With State assistance	Without State assistance	Total
1920	715		
1921	28,549	53,800 (a)	251,98
1922	101,071		
1923	67,853		
1924	18,664	67,546	86,21
1925	67,569	69,220	136,88
1926	106,987	66,439	173,42
1927	153,779	64,200 (b)	217,97
Total	545,287	321,205	866,49

(A) Separate figures are not available the years 1920-1923, and the number based partly on an estimate.

(B) This figure includes an estimate 33,000 for the half-year ended March 1927. Final figures for this half-year not yet available.

Design of Buildings.

Viscountess Astor asked if the city Bath had yet set up the advisory commi to control the design of buildings as t were empowered to do under the Bath poration Act of 1924; and whether sim committees had yet been set up at Ru and Oxford.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Bath obtai the powers in 1925; the Council had not established an advisory committee, pen the settlement of new by-laws. Oxford not obtained similar powers, but propose do so in their town-planning scheme. Ruislip-Northwood Council, under a to planning scheme of 1914, might require terations in the elevations of buildings there was a dispute the matter was to settled by an arbitrator appointed by president of the Royal Institute of Bri Architects. There was no advisory mittee.

Bequest for Stained Glass.

Mr. John Lindon, of Bidston-road, Ox Birkenhead, plumber, who died on M 4, left estate of the gross value of £18. with net personalty £17,021. He left an other bequests, £900 to the Bishop of Roman Catholic Diocese of Shrewsbury adding eight stained glass windows in stitution for the present plain lead li in the chapel attached to the Church of Holy Name, Beresford Road, Claughton

NSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

PROBLEMS IN THE DESIGN OF STEEL ROOF TRUSS MEMBERS

A paper on this subject was read by Mr. A. G. gsley, B.Sc., A.M.I.Struct.E., before the titution of Structural Engineers on Thursday, y 12. In the course of some introductory narks. the speaker said that in the design steel roof truss members but little con-eration was usually given to the bending ions which often occur. The most important these might be conveniently grouped under following heads :—

1) Lateral loading on rafters.
2) Eccentricity of riveting.
3) Non-intersection of axes of members at joints.
4) Rigidity of joints and deformation of truss under load.

We give below the lecturer's remarks on eral loading on rafters. The location of clins on the rafter members at points other n the so-called joints or panel points, said lecturer, introduced bending actions of ne importance. Adhering to the principal umption of hinged joints, the general practice s to estimate the bending moment acting on the rafter by treating it as a series of ple spans from panel point to panel point. g. 1 shows the bending moment diagram tained in this manner for a rafter of three nel lengths under the lateral loading indicated h purlins mid-way between panel points.

The very general use of rafter members con-uous from the shoe to the ridge of a roof ss had an important effect upon the con-ions of bending in this case. Thus under components of the resultant purlin loads mal to the slope of the roof, the rafter acted newhat as a beam continuous over level ports at the panel points and partially fixed the shoe and ridge connections. Fig. 2 ows the bending moment diagram for the ter of Fig. 1 treated as continuous and ely supported at its ends. Fig. 3 shows conditions for the same rafter considered rigidly fixed at the shoe and ridge connec-ns. It would be seen that the immediate ect of continuity of the rafter was to reduce e magnitude of the bending actions. Table A ows the results of a similar treatment of eral bending in a series of typical rafters der simple transverse loading ; the maximum nding moment occurring in each case was pressed in this table as a percentage of the rresponding maximum bending moment curring in the rafter when treated as a series simple spans as in Fig. 1.

The values given in this Table A were sed upon calculations involving Clapeyron's eorem of Three Moments. Yet it was clear t, owing to the deflection of the truss under d, this Theorem would not strictly apply ; the panel points would not generally lie in same straight line. Effects corresponding those produced by the subsidence of a support der a continuous girder might be expected, l the investigation of the problem would ceed on the same lines. Considering two acent spans of lengths L_1 and L_2, in which intermediate support fell below the line ing the end supports by h, the calculation the bending moments might be carried out Clapeyron's equation extended to include additional term, so that, using the common ation and appropriate signs, the equation ame—

$$B_A L_1 + 2B_B(L_1+L_2) + B_C L_2 = \frac{6A_1X_1}{L_1} + \frac{6A_2X_2}{L_2} - 6EIh\left(\frac{I}{L_1}+\frac{I}{L_2}\right)$$

ere B_A, B_B and B_C were reverse or support nding moments at three successive suppports B and C.

n most cases for a rafter $L_1=L_2=L$; and ming this and writing $6B=B_A+4B_B+B_C$ $6X=6A_1X_1/L^2+6A_2X_2/L^2$ the above equa-n reduced to—

$$B = X - \frac{2EIh}{L^2}$$

In this equation, B represented a hypothetical bending moment approximating in magnitude to an average of B_A, B_B and B_C supposing that these did not widely differ in value ; X was a term dependent only upon the magnitude and distribution of the transverse loading on the two spans and the panel lengths of the rafter ; and $2EIh/L^2$ was a term representing the effect of the deviation of the panel points from a straight line upon the typical bending moment B. It would be convenient to rewrite this last term as $2E(I/L)(h/L)$. The stiffness (I/L) for a rafter member in a ridged steel roof truss normally varied from 1/10 to 1/30, and might be taken as 1/20 for an average value. The value of (h/L) in a truss under working loads might be estimated from the calculated deflections of the panel points along a rafter, and from a few such calculations a value of 1/2000 seemed a fair approximation as an average maximum value over two adjacent panel lengths. Hence, taking E as 13,400 tons per sq. in., the value of the term $2EIh/L^2$ was of the order of 0.7 tons-ins. This was quite clearly a small bending effect in comparison with the direct bending actions of the transverse loading represented by the term X ; so that the results obtained by treating the rafter as a continuous beam would not be far in error from this cause.

Referring again to the assumptions upon which the calculations embodied in Table A were based, the question of the degree of fixity of the ends of the rafter at the shoe and ridge arose. At the shoe the rafter would usually be connected to a comparatively rigid stanchion ; so that the degree of rigidity would mainly depend upon that of the connection. At the ridge, however, where the joint was normally of a decidedly rigid type, the principal factor affecting the fixity imparted to the rafter would be the possibility of unequal loading upon the intersecting rafter members.

Consideration of the values given in Table A in the light of the above modifying factors alone would lead one to suggest an allowance in design for some 80 per cent. of the simple transverse bending moment. But there remained to be considered in this connection the effects of the direct compressive force in the rafter and the stiffening action of the secondary struts and ties of the web of the truss.

The direct thrust would tend to increase the bending of the rafter under its transverse loads. Considering a rafter panel length as

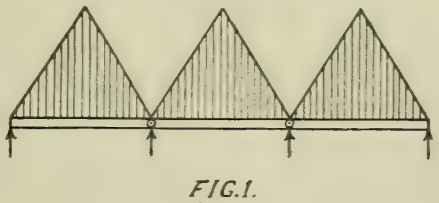


FIG.1.

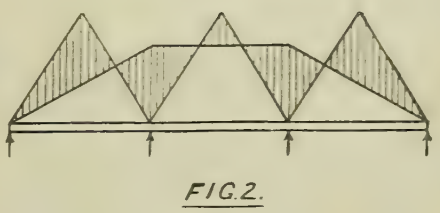


FIG.2.

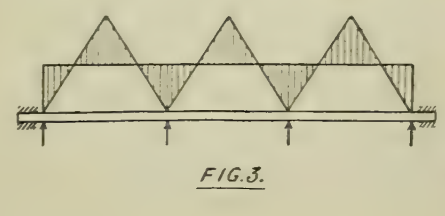


FIG.3.

TABLE A.

Type of Loading.	Length of Rafter.		B_1.	B_2.	B_3.
I.	2L	½WL	75	50	
I.	3L	½WL	70	50	
I.	4L	½WL	68	50	
I.	5L	½WL	68	50	
II.	2L	⅝WL	83	67	
II.	4L	⅝WL	76	67	
III.	2L	¾WL	100	67	
III.	4L	¾WL	86	67	
IV.	2L	⅞WL	100	67	
IV.	3L	⅞WL	80	67	
IV.	4L	⅞WL	86	67	
IV.	5L	⅞WL	84	67	

a strut of length L, and moment of inertia I under a direct compressive force P, the lateral bending moment would be increased by the ratio—

$$\frac{I}{1-\frac{PL^2}{cEI}}$$

in this expression, having regard to the partial fixity of the ends of the strut, the constant c would have a value of about 20. By the application of this approximate expression to several typical rafter members. the effect of the direct thrust was found to increase the transverse bending action by from 5 to 15 per cent.

Lateral loading on a rafter would tend to change its slope at the panel points ; and such changes would be resisted by the stiffness of the web members acting through more or less rigid connections. But having regard to the relative stiffness of the rafter and the web members in an ordinary roof truss, it was apparent that this stiffening action would be comparatively small. Furthermore, for transverse loading symmetrical about the panel points, the rafter at these points would undergo no change of slope, and in this case the web members would not be called upon to resist any bending. No general allowance, therefore, could be made for this effect in ordinary design. Consideration of these further modifying factors upon the bending in the rafter suggested an increase of the previously estimated bending moment to about 90 per cent. of the simple transverse bending moment. So that the usual assumption of a moment equal to the simple transverse bending moment would appear to be quite a satisfactory approximation for purposes of design.

An indirect effect of the continuity of a rafter under lateral loading might be noted ; where the purlins bore upon the rafter members at other than the panel points, this continuity would affect the transmission of the loading to the panel points. The distribution of the loading in such cases was ordinarily obtained by considering the rafter as a series of simple spans ; but by treating the rafter as continuous over level supports and free at the ends, values of the resultant panel point loads were obtained exceeding the usual estimation by 10 to 40 per cent. at the central panel points, with the effective loads at the end panel points correspondingly reduced. This effect was noticed by several nineteenth century writers on the theory of roof truss design and was often allowed for by them in their designs. Later such allowance was objected to on the grounds, firstly, that any deviation of the panel points from a straight line might materially modify the distribution of loading on the panel points, and, secondly, that the general downward flexure of the rafter would tend to reduce the effective loads on the central panel points by the beam action of the rafter as a whole. Reference to this effect had since tended to drop out of the literature of the subject. It was not considered that the reasons quoted above for the omission of this effect were in themselves adequate : a more potent factor was the partial fixity of the ends of the rafter, which might certainly result in a material reduction of the divergence of the effective loads from those ordinarily estimated. Values

for the effective panel point loads intermediate between those obtained by the "continuous" and "simple span" methods might therefore be expected to occur.

Symbols Employed :—

L = Length between adjacent panel points (considered uniform).
B_1 = Max. B.M. on rafter as calculated on assumptions of Fig. 1.
B_2 = Max. B.M. but on assumptions of Fig. 2 (as percentage of B_1).
B_3 = Max. B.M. but on assumptions of Fig. 3 (as percentage of B_1).

Types of Loading :—

I.—Loads (W) at ½L spacing, every second load being at panel point.
II.—Loads (W) at ⅓L spacing, every third load being at panel point.
III.—Loads (W) at ¼L spacing, every third load being at panel point.
IV.—Loads very closely spaced and treated as uniformly distributed and of total weight W over length L.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Carson, P.C., K.C., was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of this Institution, held on Monday at the Piccadilly Hotel, W., under the presidency of Mr. H. J. Deane, B.Eng., M.Inst.C.E. Among those present were Messrs. S. W. Ackroyd, A.R.I.B.A.; A. H. Adamson; Ewart S. Andrews, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; W. J. E. Binnie; D. A. Bremner; S. Bylander; R. M. Carter; H. John Collins, M.C., M.Sc.; Brig.-General A. C. Critchley, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Messrs. Arthur Downer; F. E. Drury, M.Sc.; F. M. Du Plat Taylor, M.Inst.C.E.; A. H. Durnford, L.R.I.B.A; A. H. Dykes; G. F. Earle; Dr. W. H. Eccles, F.R.S.; Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E.; H. T. Garvie, M.I.Mech.E.; Rev. F. H. Gillingham, Hon.A.I.Struct.E.; Mr. F. S. Griffiths, F.S.I.; Professor J. Husband, M.Eng., M.Inst.C.E.; Messrs. E. W. King; H. W. Langdon, F.S.I.; Capt. E. M. Leest, T.D., J.P.; Mr. Fred May; Major E. Miles; Sir Ernest Moir, Bart., M.Inst.C.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Mitchell Moncrieff, C.B.E., M.Inst. C.E.; Mr. Emile Mond, Hon.A.I.Struct.E.; Brig.-General Magnus Mowat, C.B.E.; Messrs. John Murray, F.R.I.B.A.; Frederick Palmer, C.I.E.; Sir Lindsay Parkinson; Major James Petrie, O.B.E.; W. T. Plume, Sir Frederick Gill Rice, M.P.; Messrs. J. T. Saunders, F.R.I.B.A.; R. A. B. Smith, A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. E. Steinberg, A.M.Inst.C.E.; P. Malcolm Stewart; Alfred J. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Walker, M.Inst.C.E.; Major A. H. S. Waters, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.Inst.C.E.; Mr. Dendy Watney; and Capt. M. G. Kiddy, Secretary of the Institution.

The loyal toasts honoured, Major A. H. S. Waters, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.Inst.C.E., proposed the toast of "Our Country and Empire." He said that he—like the Company-Sergeant-Major—had only one qualification: he spoke the language. He would take heart from that fact. They were particularly happy to have with them Lord Carson. Only a few knew all the services that Lord Carson had rendered to the country. He would ask them to drink the toast of "Our Country and Empire," coupled with Lord Carson's name.

Lord Carson, in reply, said he felt grateful for the honour the Institution had done him in inviting him and his wife to be there that evening. He felt that all men were interested in construction. Even he himself, at school, was interested in Balbus—who was building a wall. His connection with structural engineering was even closer than that, for his father was an engineer, and, much against his father's advice, he went in for engineering training. He did so well that his father induced him to give it up for fear he should get to like the work! But he felt that if he had been allowed, he would have become the greatest structural engineer of them all! Construction was the one thing that gave pleasure in life. It was not necessary to construct great bridges and dams. He had spent his life in constructing cases. The only thing that could have added to the honour of replying to the toast was that Major Waters had proposed it. He thought the Empire was like a composite arch composed of separate stones, with His Majesty the King as the coping stone that completed that arch.

Sir Ernest Moir then proposed "Our Guests," saying that they had had a most interesting speech from Lord Carson. He thought that there was a similarity between civil engineering and law. Both professions looked to precedent before making their decisions in advance. In Mr. Palmer, they had a very fine example of the Civil Engineer. He would propose the toast, coupled with the name of Mr. Frederick Palmer.

Mr. Palmer, in reply, said the Institution of Civil Engineers had opposed the application of the Institution of Structural Engineers for a charter not because of any professional jealousy, but because they thought it was in the best interests of engineering that the measure should be opposed. They did not object to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or the Institution of Electrical Engineers having charters, because the work of the members of those institutions was different from the work of civil engineers. But the proposal that the Institution of Structural Engineers should have a charter was in a different category, for if civil engineers were not structural engineers he did not know what were the duties of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers. They opposed the measure because they wished to avoid any confusion in the use of the words "Chartered Engineer"; they did so with great reluctance and without any feeling of ill-will. The Royal Institute of British Architects was applying, in Parliament, to have the position of architects strengthened and made clear, and the Institution of Civil Engineers was opposing that measure also. The Institution felt that a great deal of the work of its members might come under the description of architectural work. He had personally been associated with the construction of buildings for railways and harbours, and he was quite sure that if that type of work were taken from engineers many of them would have to seek other careers. He would like to see more unity amongst engineers. There were several engineering institutions now in existence, and he was convinced that the sooner they got together and came under one flag the better it would be for engineers as a whole.

The Rev. F. H. Gillingham also responded to the toast.

Sir Henry Fowler then gave the toast of the "I.S.E. and its President," saying that Mr. Deane had taken a great interest in the formation of the Institution. The President, in acknowledging the toast, gave some account of the history of the Institution and said that in the course of the last year they had added over 1,000 members to their roll.

The President then vacated the chair and a musical programme followed.

Science Library, South Kensington.

The Director and Secretary of the Science Library, Science Museum, South Kensington, has intimated to the Council of the R.I.B.A. that facilities will be afforded to members of the Royal Institute, to whom the Board have authorised the issue of books and periodicals on loan to scientific workers, on condition that no charge for postage or for replacement of lost copies falls on the public funds. It will not be possible to send books and journals to individual workers direct, but they will be forwarded through the Library of the Royal Institute on guaranteeing the replacement of any book or periodical that may be lost or damaged. All requisitions for the loan of books by members of the Institute will be signed by the Librarian R.I.B.A.

LIABILITY UNDER A LEASE

A recent case, Horlick *v.* Scully (*Weekly Notes*, March 26), raised an interesting point as to the liability of a tenant for maintaining in proper condition ornamental lakes subject to the lease. In 1915 the plaintiff's predecessor in title had leased to the defendant for a term of 13½ years a mansion house and grounds, together with the sporting and fishing rights, under covenants which, *inter alia*, required the tenant to keep and leave "all pleasure grounds," lawns, walks, borders, shrubberies and carriage drive "in good and proper order and condition," and not to do or permit any spoil or damage whatsoever to the demised hereditaments. The pleasure grounds included two ponds and three lakes, the latter occupying an area of about 5½ acres. The main ground of complaint appears to have arisen in connection with the lakes and the trout in them. Evidence was given that when the lease was granted, although there was some mud in the lakes, they were in good and proper condition, but that two of the lakes had become silted up with mud so that there was not sufficient water to keep the fishing in good order and condition, for 2 ft. 6 in. of water over the mud was necessary for this purpose.

In the first place the Court held that the expression "all pleasure grounds" in the lease included the area of the lakes, although they were not specifically mentioned. It appears to have been argued for the defendant that the clearing out of the mud would be in the nature of structural repair for which the tenant would not be liable, and Bird *v.* Elwes (1868, L.R. Ex. 225), Lister *v.* Lane (1893, 2 Q.B. 212), and Dashwood *v.* Magniac (1891, 2 Ch. 306) were cited.

The Court did not accept the contention that this would be structural repair, and as regards the case Dashwood *v.* Magniac, where it had been held in the Court below (L.R. 18, Equ. 30) that a tenant for life who, under a will had to keep the mansion house and grounds in good repair, was under no obligation to clean out a lake, the Court distinguished this case, from the present case, as there was no evidence as to the condition in which the testator had left the lake, and the life tenant was only liable for income expenditure, and it was held it would be inequitable to compel her to undertake a capital expenditure.

The Court therefore held that the plaintiff was entitled to a declaration that under the covenants in the lease it was incumbent upon the defendant to keep and leave all the ornamental waters in good and proper order and condition, and then proceeded to consider what was meant by "proper order and condition" in connection with such a subject matter as this. As regards these lakes, it did not mean that the defendant must clean them out entirely, but that she must arrest any injurious element that rendered the lakes out of order, that is to say, mud must be removed in all parts where the presence of the mud reduced the depth of water to less than 2 ft. 6 in.

Dealing with the liability of the defendant on a monetary basis, the Court assessed the cost of removing the mud from that lake which was the worst of the three at £300; as regards the second lake, where the obstruction was only partial, the cost was to be estimated by surveyors and added to this sum. Damages were assessed at £20 in respect of the deterioration in the fishing. A claim as to the third lake had been given up by the plaintiff in the course of the trial, and a claim for failing to keep in good repair the stone and brick curbing round the lakes was characterised by the Court as a trivial matter, and no damages were awarded to this.

Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz Mond, Bart., P.C., M.P., has been appointed a director of Westminster Bank, Ltd.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XVIII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

SECTION 65: FURNACE CHIMNEY SHAFTS.

Unless the Council otherwise permit, every himney shaft for the furnace of a steam ngine brewery distillery or manufactory shall e constructed in conformity with the follow- ng rules :—

(1) Every shaft shall be carried up through- ut in brickwork and mortar of the best uality, and if detached shall taper gradually rom the base to the top of the shaft at the ate of at least 2½ in. in 10 ft. of height.

Note.—Lime mortar should be used for tached shafts, cement mortar can be used or shafts within a building. Enclosed shafts eed not be tapered.

(2) This sub-section specifies the thickness f brickwork to the shaft.

(3) Every cap, cornice, etc., shall be con- tructed and secured to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor.

(4) The foundation of the shaft shall always e made to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor on concrete or other sufficient foun- lation.

Note.—Sub-sections 3 and 4 relating to the onstruction and fixing of cap to shaft and he formation of the foundation is left solely o the discretion of the District Surveyor. Foundations for structures other than furnace himney shafts are subject to the by-laws of he L.C.C.

(6) The width of the base of the shaft, if quare, shall be at least one-tenth of the pro- osed height of the shaft or if the same is ound or any other shape then one-twelfth of he height.

(7) Any firebricks built inside the lower ortion of the shaft shall be provided as addi- ional to and independent of the thickness of rickwork prescribed by these rules and shall ot be bonded therewith.

Note.—Firebrick linings to shafts or flues hould not be bonded to the ordinary brick- ork owing to the uneven expansion and ontraction. Firebricks should be set in fire- lay. A shaft in a large London hotel was uilt as follows :—The shaft was within the uilding, square section. The walls were uilt without batter with the offsets inside. he firebrick lining was carried to the top f the shaft, being 9 in. thick for the first 0 ft. and 4½ in. thick for the remaining eight of about 100 ft. At intervals of 10 ft. his 4½ in. lining was carried on an iron frame upported on brackets from the outer wall. space of 2 in. was left between the top of ach section of the firebrick lining and the on base plate above to allow for expansion nd contraction of the brickwork, an iron late on the inside face covering the cavity nd preventing the smoke passing through. he space between the firebrick lining and he outer wall increased in area with the eight. The top was covered over and the pace was utilised as a ventilating shaft, air ucts entering at each floor level, the air eing extracted at the top of the shaft by eans of an electric blower aided by the heat assing up the internal shaft. This air space lso prevented the heat from the shaft pass- ng into the rooms adjoining same.

A steel internal shaft can be substituted for he firebrick shaft described above, if re- uired.

Section 66.—(1) The floor under every oven, opper, steam boiler or stove which is not eated by gas, and the floor around same, hall for a space of 18 in. be formed of mate- als of an incombustible and non-conducting ature not less than 6 in. thick.

Note.—Ordinary chimney openings are ealt with under Section 64. A special fee chargeable by the District Surveyor in espect to this and the following sub-sections.

(2) A pipe for conveying smoke or other roducts of combustion, heated air, steam or ot water, shall not be fixed against any uilding on the face adjoining to any street r public way.

(3) A pipe for conveying smoke or other products of combustion shall not be fixed nearer than 9 in. to any combustible materials.

(4) A pipe for conveying heated air or steam shall not be fixed nearer than 6 in. to any combustible materials.

(5) A pipe for conveying hot water shall not be placed nearer than 3 in. to any com- bustible material.

Provided that the restrictions imposed by this section with respect to the distance at which pipes for conveying hot water or steam may be placed from any combustible mate- rials shall not apply in the case of pipes for conveying hot water or steam at low pres- sure.

For the purposes of this section hot water or steam shall be deemed to be at low pres- sure when provided with a free blow off.

Note.—Although the foregoing restrictions do not apply to pipes conveying hot water or steam at low pressure, care should be taken that such pipes are covered with a non- conducting material when passing under wood floors, etc. Unprotected pipes in similar posi- tions have been the cause of fire.

Section 67.—Floors above furnaces and ovens.—The floor over any room or enclosed space in which a furnace is fixed and any floor within 18 in. from the crown of an oven shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials.

Note.—New floors would be constructed of concrete, etc. If an existing building is being equipped with an oven and the floor above same is of wood it can remain if it is 18 in. or more above the crown of the oven, but if within 18 in. the floor must be removed and constructed of fire-resisting materials in accordance with the London Building Acts (Am.) Act, 1905, First Schedule Sub-sec- tion 4 (a) In the case of floors and roofs, brick tile terra cotta or concrete . . . not less than 5 in. thick in combination with iron or steel.

Section 68.—Rules as to accesses and stairs in certain buildings.—In every public build- ing and in every other building of more than 125,000 ft. in cubical extent and which is constructed or adapted to be used as a dwell- ing-house for separate families, the floors of the lobbies, corridors, passages and landings and also the flights of stairs shall be of fire- resisting material and carried by supports of a fire-resisting material.

Note.—The floors would be as Sub-section 4 (a) of the 1905 Act, but the stairs can be in hardwood of 1¾ in. finished thickness as de- scribed in Sub-section 2 of the first schedule of the 1905 Act.

The rules for the construction of staircases and corridors of public buildings are given in Section 80 and will be dealt with later.

Section 69 (1).—In every building con- structed or adapted to be occupied in separate tenements by more than two families the prin- cipal staircase used by the several families in common shall be ventilated upon every storey above the ground storey by means of windows or skylights opening directly into the external air or shall be otherwise adequately ventil- lated.

(2) The principal staircase in every building being a dwelling-house and not subject to the provisions of Sub-section 1 of this section shall be ventilated by means of a window or skylight opening directly into the external air.

Note.—The size and position of window or skylight is not given. Although the window of a staircase has to be in an external wall, the staircase need not have an external wall provided the staircase well is connected at each storey to an external window with a ventilating trunk. The skylight need not be directly over the staircase well. Ventilation and not light is required by this section. In Sub-section 2 the method adopted in the present-day two-storied dwelling-house is to provide a hinged ceiling light over the stair- case (when not on an external wall) with a hinged skylight in the roof. Apart from lighting the staircase the skylight is practi- cally useless for the purpose of ventilation as it is very seldom opened.

Section 70.—Rules as to habitable rooms (1) (a) Every habitable room, except rooms wholly or partly in the roof, shall be in every part at least 8 ft. 6 in. in height from the floor to the ceiling.

Note.—The height is measured from floor to ceiling and not from top of floor joist to underside of ceiling joist. In the majority of the districts outside London the minimum height of rooms is 8 ft. Under the Met. Building Act, 1855 (repealed) the height of every habitable room in London had to be at least 7 ft. from floor to ceiling, and under modern conditions the height of 8 ft. 6 in. could be modified.

(b) Every habitable room wholly or partly in the roof of any building shall be at least 8 ft. in height from the floor to the ceiling throughout not less than one-half the area of such room.

(c) Every habitable room shall have one or more windows opening directly into the exter- nal air or into a conservatory with a total superficies clear of the sash frames free from any obstruction to the light equal to at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room and so constructed that a portion equal to one- twentieth of such floor area can be opened and the opening in each case shall extend to at least 7 ft. above the floor level, but a room having no external wall or a room con- structed wholly or partly in the roof may be lighted through the roof by a dormer window with a total superficies clear of the sash frames free from any obstruction to the light equal to at least one-twelfth of the floor area of the room and so constructed that a portion of such window equal to at least one-twenty- fourth of such floor area can be opened, and the opening in each case shall extend to at least 5 ft. above the floor level or such room may be lighted by a lantern light of which a portion equal to at least one-twentieth of the floor area can be opened.

Note.—Windows equal to one-tenth of the floor area must be provided to each habitable room, the height of such window from the floor to the underside of the frame must be not less than 7 ft. and one-half of the windows must open. Windows in excess of the mini- mum requirements can be fixed in any posi- tion and can be made fixed or to open. The window area of one-tenth of the floor space is the general rule throughout the country.

With regard to lighting habitable rooms in a roof, the London Building Acts Committee recommend "that bedrooms with top light only should be forbidden." Every w.c. must be provided with a window, so that at least 2 square feet in area shall be made to open directly into the external air.

Antiquities of Surrey.

The Surrey Archæological Society, at their annual meeting at Guildford recently, re- elected Lord Onslow as president. In pro- posing the adoption of the seventy-second annual report, Lord Onslow said, regarding the ancient British, pre-Roman camp at St. George's Hill, which is popularly known as "Cæsar's Camp," that the committee of the council, appointed to consider the whole question, and to conduct the necessary cor- respondence with the owner, had reported that the minimum of what it seemed should be preserved should be approximately the northern portion of the camp, from a property known as Deepcut on the east to a little below the meeting of the three roads on the western side. The owner was there- fore asked:—(1) The amount of land he would be willing to sell; (2) the price; (3) the restrictions on the user it was desired to insert in any trust. It had been pointed out that there was no suggestion of turning the land into a recreational playground, but the object of the Trust would be the preser- vation of an ancient monument. They were now awaiting a reply.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Rain-Excluding Devices.

Sir,—Arising out of the correspondence upon this subject, I would like to draw attention to the common practice in post-War work, of cutting down the sizes of window frames to a limit which makes it almost impossible to provide adequate throating grooves. The labour of making up a 4 in. by 3 in. frame is practically the same as that for a 3½ in. by 2½ in., while the cost of the material works out at about 3½d. per foot run against 2¾d., or an extra of about 1s. 3d. per ordinary three-light casement window. The additional efficiency is incalculable, and there is no doubt that many of the faulty windows we are called upon to pronounce judgment upon are in such a state owing to foolish cheese-paring more than to bad timber. There is no doubt that the example has been set by some of the M. of H. specifications for housing, and it is high time that architects renounced the habit. The views of some of your correspondents upon the subject would be instructive.

Watchman.

Pine Sawdust Packing.

[Reply to Readers, May 6.]

Sir,—There is no doubt that damp sawdust in a confined space is liable to spontaneous combustion, but I believe that the conditions in which such an occurrence might come about would have to be particularly favourable to the process. The sawdust would have to be thoroughly sodden in bulk, and the atmospheric conditions just so as to suit, and I should say that the chances of these conditions combining would be a hundred to one against. What I should be more afraid of would be the setting up of rot, if, as seems to be the case, the access of damp to the sawdust is at all likely. Many a case of rot under floors has been traced to the improper cleaning out of the underfloor and the leaving of shavings and sawdust to hold the damp and infect the timbers. I should suggest that instead of using sawdust packing, slag wool be used well sprayed with a strong solution of formalin. If the casing is moderately air-tight, the strength of this solution should remain for a long period, and would be an excellent preventive against vermin.

Cautious.

Polish for Choir Stalls.

[Reply to A. J. W., May 6.]

Sir,—One of the finest polished mahogany tables I have ever seen was the result of continual rubbing in and polishing with oil. It is a long process, but seems to me to be the right one for the case quoted, since oil has already been used. It is just a matter of rubbing well in and allowing to dry in, and repeating the process until a fine surface is produced. There is no hurrying it.

Lasting.

Specification Clause.

[Reply to Builders, May 13.]

Sir,—"Builders" do not state whether they have actually entered into the contract containing the terms given. If they have not yet done so, it would be well for them to leave the matter until such times as they can succeed in getting the clause removed, and the work comprised in the contract better defined so as to prevent difficulties arising. But if, as appears, they have already entered into the contract, very little is open to them but to comply with the architects' instructions. These, however, must be reasonable; and can only be given after a consideration of what was intended by the parties to the contract, and what the contract includes. As to this last, in a lump sum or entire contract, all work necessarily incident to the performance of the work undertaken is included; for instance, any necessary preparatory work, also such work or materials which, although not mentioned or described in the contract, are indispensably necessary to complete the work contracted for as a whole.

It is to be hoped that there is an arbitration clause included in the contract; as by that alone can "Builders" secure redress in the event of the architect being unreasonable in a decision as to whether certain work is inside the contract or not.

Law.

Asbestos Bungalow.

Sir,—How does a bungalow, the shell of which is composed of a timber framework with sheets of asbestos on the inner and outer sides, compare with a brick bungalow of similar size, in regard to (1) value; (2) durability; (3) resistance to changes in outside temperature?

The asbestos building has brick foundations Does the market value of an asbestos house depreciate rapidly on account of its character? Are there any special disadvantages in an asbestos house?

H. D.

Bending Moment

[Reply to W. B., May 13.]

Sir,—From the information provided it would appear that the ends of the beams in each given are more or less rigidly fixed, and consequently must be subjected to a bending moment of some magnitude greater than zero.

Two cases of case (*a*) can be readily solved: First, when the ends *rest* freely on the end supports, and the moments at the ends are then *zero;* secondly, when the ends are *rigidly fixed,* and the end moments are then $\frac{WL}{12}$ for a uniformly spread load, or $\frac{WL}{8}$ for a load *W* concentrated at mid-span. The end moments will differ from these amounts according to the amount of elastic yielding of the end supports. W. B. should consult Morley's Theory of Structures, chaps. VII, VIII, and XV, in which this subject is dealt with in some detail. If this matter is of sufficient general interest I would deal with this query at greater length.

G. J. W.

THE TRADES TRAINING SCHOOLS

The annual judging of the work done by the students of the Trades Training Schools, 153, Great Titchfield-street, W.1, during the past session, took place on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The judges were Mr. G. C. Barnes, Major Gerald F. Bird, Mr. Lewis W. Bristowe, Mr. J. H. Davies, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Sir Harry Foster, M.P., Sir George Frampton, R.A., Mr. F. T. W. Goldsmith, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. Stewart-Greene, Mr. Alexander L. Howard, J.P., Major E. B. Hunter, M.I.E.E., Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Mr. R. J. Johns, Mr. Bertrand Johnson, C.C., Mr. Arthur Keen, V-P.R.I.B.A., Mr. S. Lovering, Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. C. J. Newson, Mr. George Parlby, Mr. W. T. Plume, Mr. E. S. Rider, Mr. Frank W. Robson, Mr. S. G. Castle Russell, M.I.E.E., Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., Sir John W. Simpson, P-P.R.I.B.A., Mr. F. Adams Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Professor R. Elsey Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Brumwell Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. T. W. Townend, Professor W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.

Mr. H. Westbury Preston, Master of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, presided, and the Carpenters' Company were represented by Mr. Frederick Sutton, J.P. (chairman of the schools), Mr. Percy Preston, and Mr. J. Hutton Freeman, the clerk.

The classes of Carpenters, Joiners, Handrailers, Masons, Glaziers, Painters and Decorators, Plasterers, Plumbers, Metal Workers, Stone Carvers' Life Modelling, Tylers and Bricklayers, Wheelwrights, Woodcarvers, and Electricians produced a large amount of work which was most interesting, and showed in a comprehensive manner the value of the training provided at these schools under the directorship of Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., V-P.R.I.B.A. Prizes and medals as awarded by the judges will be distributed at Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton-avenue, in the early part of next session after the re-opening of the schools on September 19.

The Carpenters' Company, who maintain the schools in conjunction with the Associated City Companies of Armourers and Braziers, Glaziers, Joiners, Painter-Stainers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Tylers and Bricklayers, and Wheelwrights, are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent work of these schools. Information as to the classes and illustrations of the work carried out by students will be given in the annual report, which is published during the summer.

CENTRAL VALUATION COMMITTEE

The Central Valuation Committee (which was constituted under Section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, with the view of promoting national uniformity in valuation for local rates) held a meeting at the offices of the Ministry of Health on Friday, May 13. There was a large attendance of members, twenty-seven out of the total of thirty-two being present, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas White, J.P., of Liverpool.

The committee had a varied agenda before them, including a report on a number of miscellaneous matters by the executive committee. The committee came to decisions upon the following matters:—(*a*) whether, where the weekly or monthly rent is taken as the basis in arriving at the gross value, any deduction should be made from the sum calculated by multiplying that rent by 52 or 12, as the case may be; (*b*) the assessment of property depreciated in value owing to damage resulting from mining subsidence; (*c*) whether the gross value of "tied" farm cottages should be limited to the amount at which the value of occupying a cottage is reckoned as part-payment of wages in lieu of cash; (*d*) the separate assessment of land covered with water, where such land is comprised in a larger hereditament; (*e*) whether it would be proper to reduce or increase to the nearest pound a gross value which includes a fraction of a pound; (*f*) the valuation of glass houses which are "agricultural buildings" under the Act of 1925; (*g*) the effect of section 12 (9) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, in relation to the committee's previous resolutions; and (*h*) the general question of the relation of tithe rent charge to the gross value of farms.

The committee also adopted their annual report for the period ended March 31 of this year, and ordered the report to be submitted to the Minister of Health. The committee further authorised a letter to be addressed to county valuation committees and county borough councils inviting them to make contributions to the expenses of the committee in accordance with the scale previously fixed by the committee and approved by the Minister.

It will be recalled that the committee is composed of twenty-four persons appointed by the Association of Local Authorities, and of eight persons appointed by the Minister of Health. Of the latter number, seven are either members or officials of local authorities, so that out of a total of thirty-two members, thirty-one are either members or officials of the local authorities concerned with the valuation of property for local rates. The committee, in December last issued a first series of representations, which was circulated by the Minister of Health to the local authorities and received wide publicity. A second series of representations will shortly be made to the Minister of Health embodying the committee's decisions on the matters referred to above.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—IV.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

OWNERSHIP AND REMOVAL OF FIXTURES (2).

Relaxations to the Common Law Rule.

It has already been stated that questions as to the right to remove fixtures have in the past arisen from three different relationships of persons—(1) Between the heir or devisee and the executor of the absolute owner. (2) Between the remainderman and the executor of a tenant for life or in tail. (3) Between landlord and tenant. The rule that articles, when fixed, remain part of the freehold, has not been relaxed in the first case, and all the law leans in favour of the heir. In the second case there has been some relaxation in favour of the executor of the limited owner, and in the last case great relaxation in favour of the tenant. In the important case of *In re* De Falbe, Ward *v.* Taylor (1901), 1 Ch. 523, it was said that probably even at that date the relaxation was the same in each case, and was not confined to the relationship of a landlord and tenant, but extended equally to other cases also. Though an article may, technically, by being fixed to the freehold, thus lose for a time its chattel nature, yet by virtue of the exception or relaxation above referred to, as between limited owners and tenants, it is restored to its original condition and is a chattel and removable. In Leigh *v.* Taylor (1902), A.C. 157, Lord Halsbury, L.C., said: "It is all very well to say that there is a difference between the cases of an heir and an executor on the one hand, and a landlord and a tenant on the other; but if you grant the proposition that it must depend upon the purpose of the annexation, and you must attend to the degree of annexation, I am wholly unable to frame a hypothesis of a state of things in which these two principles will not decide the question, whether you are dealing with a landlord and tenant, or whether you are dealing with a tenant for life and a remainderman, or with people standing in any other relation to these things."

As to whether fixtures are intended to form part of the land; *In re* Hulse Beattie *v.* Hulse (1905), 1 Ch. 406, a tenant for life granted a lease for twenty-one years of a steam-mill and machinery, the lessee covenanting that at the end of the lease he would sell all the machinery then on the premises other than the demised machinery. On the expiration of the tenancy the tenant for life duly bought this machinery. He died, and his executrix claimed the machinery thus bought. It was held, in the absence of proof that the tenant for life intended to make a present to the remainderman, the machinery belonged to the tenant for life, and passed on his death to his executrix. Buckley, J., said: "The question is, not what is the nature of the attachment of the chattel to the soil, but what, having regard for all the facts of the case, must have been the *intention* of the tenant for life. . . . The question has been argued whether the true principle is that when the tenant fixes chattels to the freehold, with the right to remove them during his term, that right is an exception by which the chattels do not become part of the freehold. It appears to me that the exception is an exception to the maxim '*Quidquid plantatur solo soli cedit.*" It is not that the law allows the tenant for years to remove part of the freehold, but that the chattels have not become part of the freehold. The exception makes them not part of the freehold."

Between Mortgagor and Mortgagee.

The common law rule is rarely, if ever, relaxed between mortgagor and mortgagee, since articles affixed either before the mortgage or during the period of the mortgage pass to the mortgagee as part of his security. This, too, whether the mortgage is legal or equitable, and the property mortgaged is freehold or leasehold. Further, the right of a third party to remove articles which have been fixed during the term of the mortgage by the mortgagor giving that third party (under certain circumstances, for instance, a hire-purchase agreement) the right to remove them, must be exercised before the mortgagee takes possession.

In Lyon & Co. *v.* London City and Midland Bank (1903), 2 K.B. 135, chairs were hired from the plaintiffs for use in a hippodrome, by the owner and occupier of that building, under an agreement for hire containing an option of purchase which, however, was never exercised. It was held that the chairs did not cease to be chattels, although they were screwed to the floor, and that the property in them did not pass, as against the plaintiffs, to the mortgagee of the freehold under a mortgage of the building and fixtures. But in a case where the owner of the premises was also the owner of the chairs, and they were similarly fastened, they were held to be fixtures.

In Reynolds *v.* Ashley & Son, Ltd. (1904), A.C. 466, where machines had been supplied to the lessee of a factory on the hire-purchase system, and were affixed to the floor by bolts and nuts, and could have been removed without injury to the building or to the concrete bed in which the bolts were embedded, it was then held that the machines had been so affixed as to pass under a mortgage to the mortgagee. Here, the machines were regarded as improvements or additions to the land or buildings and as constituting a part of the mortgagee's security; so that nothing short of an express or implied agreement or express notice of the terms of the hire-purchase agreement made with the mortgagor whilst in possession would limit the mortgagee's rights to them as part of his security.

In *re* Cookes *v.* Morrison, Jones & Taylor, Ltd. (1914), 1 Ch. 50, under an agreement the plaintiff agreed to erect and complete a sprinkler installation for the protection of the defendant's premises from fire, the latter paying for it by instalments; the sprinkler to remain the property of the plaintiffs until the entire sum should have been paid. Subsequently, a receiver was appointed on behalf of the debenture-holders of the defendant company, and as they had not fully paid up the instalments, it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to enter upon the defendant company's premises and remove the installation, notwithstanding the appointment of the receiver. Thus enunciating the well-known rule of equity that where there are equal equities the law prevails.

In *re* Ross and Boal (1924), C.A. 1 I.R.129, an Irish case, the lessee's leasehold interest in certain premises had become subject to an equitable mortgage entered into with a bank by deposit of title deeds. Upon benches there were placed power-driven sewing-machines, which, however, were not fixed to the benches in any way, but were held in position by means of easily movable attachments. It was held that the sewing-machines did not pass as fixtures to the bank under the equitable mortgage.

Recent Legislation.

Under the Law of Property Act, 1925, the question of the removal of fixtures may still arise between an equitable tenant for life and the person entitled to the equitable remainder; and, in the case of the realisation of both freehold and leasehold mortgages, under a statutory power of sale and right to foreclose or take possession of the property, that power or right extends also to the absolute or other interest therein affected by the mortgage charge, and will include fixtures or chattels personal.

When Fixtures are Removed.

Fixtures which are removable by the tenant can only be removed during the term of the lease; and if he does not remove them during the term then they become the property of the landlord or reversioner; and any attempt of his to remove them after the term would constitute him a trespasser. In British Economical Lamp Co., Ltd., *v.* Empire, Mile End, Ltd. (1913), 29 T.L.R. 386, electric light filament lamps affixed to brackets, by the bayonet attachment in common use for the purpose, were, on the lessor's re-entering for non-payment of rent by the lessees, left on the premises. The lamps had been let to the lessees by the plaintiffs (the Lamp Co.), who at that time had made no demand for the lamps which undoubtedly were removable fixtures, but subsequently did claim them from the lessors, who refused to give them up. The plaintiffs therefore sued them in detinue (*i.e.*, for detention of the goods), and it was held that they were not entitled to recover.

Time in which to Remove Fixtures.

The right to remove fixtures extends throughout the term and over any additional period during which the tenant is entitled to consider himself as a tenant. This extension of time is not applicable where a notice to quit has been given and the tenant has nevertheless held over without the landlord's consent; but it would, of course, apply in the case of a Statutory Tenant holding over under the Rent Restriction Acts, 1920-1925. The position of that tenant, as to removal of fixtures, being the same as under the original tenancy.

A tenant holding over on an uncertain tenancy (*i.e.*, which is determinable without notice as in a lease for lives), or again, a tenant entitled under the stipulations of a lease to remove fixtures has either of them, a reasonable time after the end of the last life or after the expiry of such term in which to remove them.

Where there is a surrender of a lease, and a new lease is entered into with the same lessee who held the head lease, the new lease will include the tenant's fixtures as part of the demised premises; and if there is no stipulation in the lease, the effect of surrender and the granting of a new lease will be the forfeiture of any right the lessee had to remove the tenant's fixtures under the former lease; although, as previously stated, a tenant remaining in possession after the expiration of the term (if he can show that there is merely a prolongation of the term) is allowed to remove fixtures after the original term is ended. (See Leschallas *v.* Woolf, 1908, 1 Ch. 641.)

Izaak Walton's Cottage.

Izaak Walton's cottage at Shallowford, Staffordshire, has been destroyed by fire, but the contents of the building, which is now a museum, have been saved. The cottage, which is near the main railway line from Stoke to Stafford, is a half-timbered seventeenth-century building with a thatched roof, and forms part of the farm that Izaak Walton occupied in his later years, and which he bequeathed to the poor of the town of Stafford. It was restored three years ago at a cost of £570 and was opened as a museum in April, 1924. The trustees have decided to take steps to restore the premises to as far as possible their original condition, and to issue an appeal for funds. The main walls of the cottage and some of the principal timbers are still intact. The ancient fireplace, which was the chief feature of interest in the interior of the cottage, and was covered with a mass of debris, is to be carefully restored.

TEMPORARY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING SHORING.—III.

BY G. A. GARDNER, M.I.Struct.E., Assoc.I.E.E., etc.

PART I of these articles gave general information regarding the basis of design for temporary timber structures, with special reference to the external forces, including the allowances for live loading, wind pressure, etc.; whereas Part II dealt principally with the internal resistances and gave values for safe working stresses. It now remains to consider in detail the component parts occurring in the generality of temporary structures, and to set down data for the design of the joints and connections.

Members acting as beams are usually proportioned to suit the safe flexural stresses; but the tendency to fail by horizontal shearing should be borne in mind, especially as shakes and checks caused by seasoning tend to initiate this type of failure. The effect of horizontal shear failure is to cause the beam to split along one or more longitudinal planes and hence subsequently to break across as several separate, shallow beams. Fig. 6 shows a por-

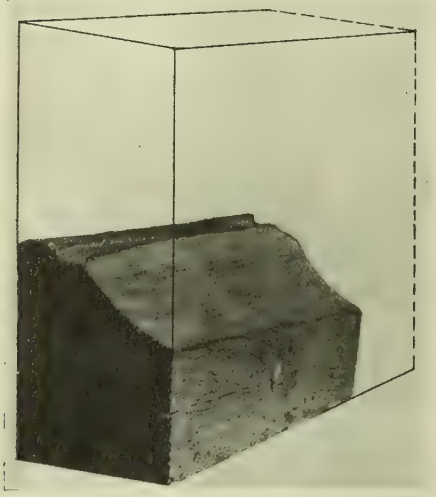


FIG. 6.

tion of a 2 in. by 7 in. fir beam which first failed in horizontal shear along two planes, on a span of 4 ft. 6 in. The fractured surface seen in the photograph is quite smooth and has followed an annual ring; and the first signs of failure occurred at an average shear stress of 275 lb. per sq. in.

The graph in Fig. 7 indicates how the intensity of horizontal shear varies with the propor-

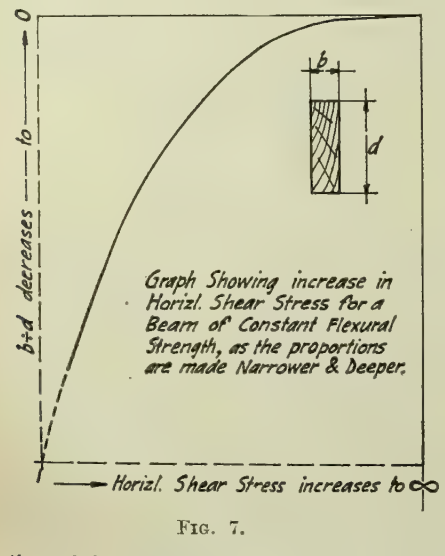


FIG. 7.

tions of the cross section in rectangular beams, and shows that it is in the narrower and deeper beams where this alternative tendency to failure must be considered. The simple straight-line formulæ for proportioning beams to suit the safe working stresses laid down for flexure and horizontal shear must be used with some degree of caution in cases where beams are notched out to a lesser depth at their bearings. Tests on beams so notched indicate a serious reduction in carrying capacity when the notch is approaching 20 per cent. of the depth, and this is to be expected not only on account of the reduced sectional area governing the intensity of vertical and horizontal shear, but by reason of the sudden change in stiffness of the beam at the shoulder. The effect of the lesser stiffness of the notched portion is to give rise to a secondary flexure which causes a splitting at the shoulder due to tension across the grain; and so marked is this effect that if the shoulders are cut away in a slow taper towards the centre of the beam the strength of the beam as a whole is *increased* by a considerable percentage. It is not suggested that notching at the supports must be prohibited (for the proper framing together of the parts of a temporary timber structure may be a matter of importance in some cases), but that an allowance should be made for the weakening effect. Experimental data in this connection are not sufficiently extensive to enable any precise rules to be formulated, but as a very rough guide the percentage reduction in the ultimate carrying capacity may be reckoned as one and a half times the percentage reduction in the depth of the beam at the bearings, for notches up to 33⅓ per cent.

Where timber beams are employed as needles or bressummers in important shoring schemes their deflection under load must be counteracted by some arrangement of wedges in order to prevent undue settlement of the work over; and this can usually be accomplished by pairs of folding wedges at the supports of the beams. The wedges must be long enough to allow tightening from time to time after the initial sag of the beam has been taken up, because the deflection of a timber beam is cumulative, due, among other things, to variations in the humidity of the atmosphere. The ultimate deflection under long-time loading, may be computed with sufficient accuracy by taking only 50 per cent. of the value of the modulus of elasticity or proportional deformation, E, as established by short-time laboratory experiments, in the general formulæ for deflection.* The approximate values of E for various kinds of timber may be taken as follows:—

Pitch Pine, Oregon Pine or Douglas Fir, 1,400,000 lb. per sq. in.; Oak, 1,200,000 lb. per sq. in.; Northern Pine, Baltic Fir, Red and Yellow Deal, 1,200,000 lb. per sq. in.; Spruce, White Deal, American White Pine, 1,000,000 lb. per sq. in.

Another matter to keep in mind is the sufficiency of a beam in bearing across the grain (*cf.* article ii); and this is likely to be a governing factor in short beams carrying heavy concentrated loads. The question of the adequacy of the bearing at the supports of a beam is important in gantry structures carrying rolling loads; and it is sometimes necessary to introduce a bolster of hard wood, such as oak, at the top of a post, for example, in order to increase the bearing area of the beam.

Rectangular beams may be required to function with their sections inclined at various angles to the plane of loading, and it must be borne in mind that the strength of the beam will depend upon two alternative conditions: (1) where the deflection of the beam is free to take place in a direction inclined to the plane of loading, conformable with the principles of elastic deformation; and (2) where the beam is constrained to deflect in the load-plane. The former condition would be approached if a load were freely slung from such a beam; and the latter if the load were communicated by othe beams providing lateral restraint. Formul for calculating the Resistance Moment beams obliquely loaded will be found in th standard text-books on Theory of Structur

Very few failures of timber beams unde working loads occur in practice, for the reaso that undue springiness and deflection a readily noticed and usually give rise to som timely remedial measure such as propping. Th writer, however, knows of two instances wher failure occurred, and of another case wher the drawings for an important timber structur bore the reference: "If undue deflectio noticed in this member, prop to be added"!

Much more uncertainty exists about th maximum carrying capacity of timber posts struts than about the strength of beams; espe cially in cases where the section of the strut built up of several timbers fastened togethe and where the proportions of the strut ar slender. The safe intensity of loading can nevertheless, be laid down for all practical pur poses; and the undermentioned formulæ an dictates for design may be accepted with con fidence.

Readers not familiar with the behaviour struts under test loading may be reminde that slender posts, *i.e.*, those of which th ratio $l \div d$ [(length) ÷ (least cross section dimension)] is in the region of 35 and over tend to fail by buckling rather than by direc tissue destruction; and that in the case a very slender strut, failure is signified by th elastic bowing of the member without th ultimate crushing (or flexural) resistance the timber being reached—the strut show under test in Fig. 8, for example, almost en tirely regained its original straightness afte



FIG 8.

being removed from the machine. In th case of carefully designed timber structures a permanent character the writer has per mitted struts with a ratio of slenderness a great as 60; but for the rougher constructio contemplated in temporary timber work value between 40 and 50 should be considere the limit, and this only in the case of strut whose end bearings are flat, *i.e.*, normal t and the full area of, the cross section of th member; whilst bracing struts with end bolted to the sides of the main timbers shoul be limited to a ratio of about 35.

Flat-ended posts or struts of rectangula section, with a length not greater than 1 times d may be loaded up to 7-10ths of th safe intensities of bearing pressure parallel t the grain, given in the table accompanyin the second article in this series; and fo similar struts with a greater ratio of slende

* See any elementary book on structural mechanics for deflection formulæ.

ess the following formula is applicable:—

$$p = b\ (1 - \frac{l}{50\,d})$$

n which p is the safe pressure in pounds er sq. inch; b is the appropriate bearing ressure parallel to the grain as given the above-mentioned table for the kind f timber in question; l is the length of ie strut in inches; and d its least cross- ctional dimension in inches. It is seen that e formula gives a result $p = o$ when the ratio slenderness is 50; and this tends to limit e useful range of struts to a little over 45 r the value $l \div d$.

In cases where the load is communicated the strut through bolted side connections llowance must be made in the above formula r the increased tendency of the more slender ruts to buckle, due to lack of the restraint hich the flat ends provide, and to the eakening effect of eccentricity of loading sulting from the uneven distribution of bear- ig pressure at the bolted joint. This allow- nce can be covered in the formula by taking n increased length for the strut, known as ie virtual length, lv, such that $lv = 1\frac{1}{2}l$. he value of p will then $= o$ when the actual atio of slenderness is 37.5; and this will limit he useful range to $l \div d =$ about 35, as before ientioned.

The formula is very simple to use, but for eady reference a table is appended to this rticle giving the safe intensities of loading er sq. inch for values of $l \div d$ from 15 to the pper limits.

Slender posts of circular section have ightly less rigidity than rectangular posts, nd an appropriate allowance has been made r this in the table by operating upon the rmula with a reducing factor, giving

$$p = b(1 - \frac{l}{45\,d}).$$

When slender posts or struts are built up f two or more separate timbers, bolted to- ether side by side to form the cross section, ie member as a whole will not develop the rength of a solid strut of the same propor- ons. This is due, among other things, to ie effect of the bolts being insufficient to revent altogether that comparatively minute exure of the several components of the mem- er which would take place were the com- onents acting as so many independent struts: nd failures have resulted in temporary timber ork due to this point being overlooked. The rength efficiency of such built-up members s compared with struts of solid cross ction will, of course, depend upon the rrangement of the component sticks and the ature of the bolting or other fastening; but r the cases such as usually occur in tem- orary timber construction, where, for ex- mple, three 3 in. by 9 in. firs are bolted side y side at intervals of several feet to form a in. by 9 in. post, the member as a whole hould not be credited with a carrying capacity uch in excess of the sum of the safe rengths of three component timbers calcu- ted as independent struts. This is especially ie case where the component timbers break int in the height of the post.

There is a difficulty in getting many un- miliar with the behaviour of struts under st, to appreciate this comparative deficiency carrying capacity, because they, having de- loped that rather uncertain faculty of judg- g the strength of members by perception, ceive the impression that the built-up strut *oks stronger*, if anything, than a solid post f similar proportions. At one time the riter carried out some tests on built-up ruts; and the photograph reproduced in ig. 9 shows the typical manner of failure by rippling of the component members,† lthough the struts as a whole were shallower a direction at right angles to the plane of uckling.

There is, of course, no serious objection to ie use of built-up struts provided they are roportioned according to appropriate criteria;

† As the rupture of the fibres can only be seen by elicate markings in the original photograph the repro- uction has been touched up to give a clearer indication.



Fig. 9.

and in the generality of cases which occur in temporary timber construction a sufficient margin of safety will be provided if the strut is calculated in accordance with principles already stated; treating each component of the cross section as an independent post credited with a carrying capacity 20 per cent. in excess of that given by the appropriate formula.

In the concluding part (IV) of these articles, bracing members; bolted and nailed joints, and considerations of structures as a whole, will be dealt with.

Table of Safe Intensities of Loading for Temporary Timber Struts, in lbs. per sq. in.

Kind of Timber.	Actual $l \div d$.	Rectangular Sections. Flat ended	Rectangular Sections. Non-Flat ended	Circular Sections. Flat ended	Circular Sections. Non-Flat ended
Pitch Pine, Oregon Pine, Or Douglas Fir, Oak ..	15	1000	855	950	790
	20	855	665	790	580
	25	710	475	630	370
	30	570	290	470	150
	35	425	90	310	—
	40	290	—	150	—
	45	145	—	0	—
	50	0	—	—	—
Northern Pine, Baltic Fir, Red and Yellow Deal	15	840	720	800	670
	20	720	560	670	490
	25	600	400	530	310
	30	480	240	395	130
	35	360	80	265	—
	40	240	—	130	—
	45	120	—	0	—
	50	0	—	—	—
Spruce, White Deal, Am. White Pine	15	700	600	660	550
	20	600	465	550	400
	25	500	330	440	255
	30	400	200	330	110
	35	300	60	220	—
	40	200	—	110	—
	45	100	—	0	—
	50	0	—	—	—

(To be concluded.)

Decorative and Industrial Art.

The second annual decorative and industrial art exhibition will take place from May 18 to May 28 (10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily) in the Upper Hall of the Central Hall, Westminster. Viscount Burnham, president of the Faculty of Arts, will perform the opening ceremony at 11.30 a.m. on May 18. The exhibits will include works by a number of the vice-presidents; for example, panels in plaster by Mr. W. Reid Dick, poster designs by Mr. Norman Wilkinson, models of buildings by Sir Charles Allom, drawings by Mr. Oliver Bernard and Mr. John Hassall, and photographs and drawings of buildings by Mr. J. A. Gotch. Among the general exhibits will be leatherwork, decorative panels, woodwork, metalwork, pottery, hand-made glass, wood-carving, sculpture, porcelain, etching, bookbinding, printing, colour-prints, posters, hand-made silver ware, weaving, lace, and embroideries.

RENT RESTRICTION.

One of the most difficult sections to construe under the Rent Acts is section 2 of the Rent Act, 1923, and the difficulty is apparent on the face of it. Subsection (1) provides, "Where the landlord of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is in possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at the passing of this Act or comes into possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at any time after the passing of this Act then from and after the passing of this Act or from and after the time when the landlord subsequently comes into possession, as the case may be, the principal Act shall cease to apply to the dwelling-house. Provided that where part of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is lawfully sublet, and the part so sublet is also a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies, the principal Act shall not cease to apply to the part so sublet by reason of the tenant being or coming into possession of that part, and, if the landlord is in or comes into possession of any part not so sublet, the principal Act shall cease to apply to that part notwithstanding that a sub-tenant continues in or retains possession of any other part by virtue of the principal Act."

In our issue for December 31st last we endeavoured to summarise the effect of the decided cases on this subsection, but a recent case, Cohen *v.* Gold (*Weekly Notes*, April 2, 1927), appears further to have complicated the interpretation to be placed upon it. In that case the plaintiff had, in 1913, acquired an unexpired term in a lease of a house and he had occupied the whole house with his family until 1925, when he let off the ground floor, consisting of three rooms to the defendant upon a weekly tenancy. The nature of the lease acquired by the plaintiff is not stated in the report of the case. The plaintiff brought this action to recover possession of the three rooms he had let to the defendant on the ground that the house was decontrolled under section 2, subsection (1), of the Act of 1923, and he relied upon the case Dunbar *v.* Smith (1926, 1 K.B. 360; *The Builder*, December 25, 1925). He contended that, being in possession as owner or landlord of the whole house when the Act of 1923 came into operation, the house had been taken out of operation of the principal Act.

From the short report available the decision of the Divisional Court is not easy to follow, but it appears that it was held that at the time when the plaintiff was in physical possession of the whole house the three rooms were not a separate dwelling-house and there was no landlord or tenant as regards them and that the Act did not apply to a case where possession at the material time was not possession of a dwelling-house let separately, or possession by a landlord, and therefore, as the plaintiff was not in possession of the separate dwelling-house formed by these three rooms at the material time, there was no possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at the passing of the Act.

As we have said, the decision as at present reported is difficult to follow, for it appears to wipe out the whole of the first part of the subsection, "Where the landlord of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is in possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at the passing of the Act," unless on the principal of Catto *v.* Curry (1926, 1 K.B. 460; *The Builder*, March 12, 1926), the plaintiff here was treated as a mesne tenant under the proviso, but the proviso to the section and the cases decided thereupon appear to contemplate part of the house being sublet at the time possession is acquired of the house and not to refer to the first part of the section relating to the whole house.

This case appears to raise a most important point. We have always understood that the intention of this section was to secure the gradual decontrol of houses and that where a person in the position of an owner or landlord "is in possession" (for the words used in the Act are not only "comes into possession"), that house is decontrolled and Rent Restriction ceases to apply to it, but the above decision seems to imply that if a landlord who has been either in possession at the passing of the Act of 1923 or who has subsequently come into possession, then sublets part of his house, Rent Restriction is revived.

AMERICAN COST-SAVING METHODS IN BUILDING

By A. W. B.

I have recently returned from an extensive tour of the United States and Canada, and among the places which I visited were the following: New York; Chicago; Philadelphia; Pittsburg; Baltimore; Lancaster, Pa.; Washington; several important cities in Connecticut; and Toronto, Canada. In my opinion perhaps the most remarkable evidence of American progress in the skilled and technical professions is furnished by the various trades associated with the building industry in that country. The advancement made in methods of construction; the extent to which machinery is successfully used to shorten the time necessary for carrying out the work and keeping the cost low; the improvements made in planning, coupled with the labour-saving devices that are so extensively employed, and by means of which the occupants of the finished building have so many valuable advantages placed at their disposal, all provide evidence of change, improvement, and advancement, for which even the motor-car industry cannot furnish a parallel.

Americans do not rush in carrying out their various tasks, as we British generally think they do; in fact, my observations satisfied me that they rush even less than we do; but they are fully aware of the enormous value of method, and they are masters of its employment to the fullest extent possible. There is more method, and consequently less waste: in other words, the hours of labour in America, are utilised in a manner which enables the maximum output to be obtained without putting any undue strain upon the workers.

The three main factors which I think are responsible for the advancement and success of the American building industry are:—

(1) A free, open, and friendly understanding between the employer and the employed.

(2) Better co-ordination; all trades working together to secure progress without hindrance.

(3) The extensive employment of all kinds of labour-saving machinery—"labour-saving" is a misleading term; the proper term to use would be labour-aiding machinery.

1. In spite of well-organised and powerful trade unions on the one hand, and a considerable number of "open shops" on the other, there is comparatively little friction, and that masters and men get on very well together; this may be due, in a large measure, to the American educational system, under which every intelligent child may pass through the elementary schools, and proceed directly to the high schools. American boys and girls who have successfully passed through the elementary schools are given free education in the high or secondary schools, a fact which accounts for the more extensive knowledge of economics and of the principles that govern modern business operations, that is possessed by the ordinary American citizen. Masters and men, having both received similar advantages in education, are generally able to survey matters connected with industry and business from the same standpoint. The educational factor may also account for the spirit of comradeship that is such a noticeable feature in American industry; this comradeship exercising a beneficial influence over all classes, from the employer to the unskilled labourer.

2. America is pre-eminently the land of the sub-contractor; and unless there existed a high degree of co-ordination, the extraordinary rapid progress made in the construction of huge buildings would be impossible. Chicago is nearly one thousand miles distant from New York, but in both cities, and in other cities and towns also, I found, when looking over buildings in course of construction, that the various responsible men, and foremen, were keenly alive to the fact that it was greatly to the advantage of all concerned, that all should work together to secure unimpeded progress. In America the general foreman acts in a manner which may fittingly be compared with that of the conductor of an orchestra, in that he makes it his business to get all units to work together so that the desired result may be achieved.

It is to be regretted that the desire to work together does not exist to the same extent between the various sections of the building industry in this country. During the years that I have been connected with the trade, I have known cases where the general foreman has misdirected his energies to the extent of making matters unpleasant and difficult for the sub-contractor. I recall one particular instance in connection with a large building in the City of London, where, due to the



Jewellers' Building, Chicago.

fact that the general foreman would not interest himself in giving the exact floor levels, a sub-contractor found considerable difficulty in installing his appliances and fittings when the floors were completed. In another instance, the sub-contractor had to appeal to the architect before the general foreman would furnish him with the correct levels and other necessary particulars. In America such troubles are non-existent; as soon as the steel framework of a building is erected, the general foreman instructs one of his subordinates to put permanent marks thereon, by means of which anyone can ascertain the level of the finished floor; when the carcase walls are built, the marks are then supplemented by a level line struck along the inner side of the wall, this line being carried all round the building, and eventually all round each room and passage. The level line is usually placed at a height of three feet above the level of the finished floor, so that when anyone wishes to know the exact position of the finished floor, all that is necessary is to measure down the correct distance from the line given on the steelwork or on the wall. A similar system is in vogue in France and in other Continental countries, the line there being placed one metre above the finished floor level. Happily there is now gratifying evidence of better co-ordination in the building industry in this country, although we can still learn much from America in the matter of working together. Co-ordination means a reduction in the cost of production, without a reduction in the excellence of the finished product, the result being an increase of business, and a prosperous industry.

3. The extent to which machinery is used in the building trade in America is scarcely realised in this country. On a corner site having considerably less area than that upon which the London Mansion House stands, I saw two steam shovels at work tearing down basement walls, and later on excavating to a greater depth for the new building; these compact yet powerful machines have a bracketed shovel arm which makes it possible to operate them in a very restricted area. I asked one of the drivers if he could tell me the most confined area within which it was possible to employ such steam shovels; he answered, "If I have a clear space twenty feet square I can work it easily." The shovels travel on "caterpillars," and, in the early hours of the morning, I saw one travelling through the city under its own steam; on another occasion, when the traffic was at its height, I saw one being conveyed along Fifth Avenue on a low, specially constructed, motor lorry. The work accomplished by these compact machines is tremendous; during a conversation with a general foreman, I asked, "How do they compare with hand labour—the pick and the shovel, sledge and wedge?" "Compare with hand labour!" he exclaimed, "surely you don't think that hand labour can be compared with such appliances; there is no comparison between hand labour and the steam shovel!"

Another instance of the extensive use of machinery that came to my notice was in connection with the erection of the steelwork for a new hotel that has about the same ground area as that upon which the Carlton Hotel in London stands; four huge derricks were erected for the purpose, and the steelwork up to the seventh floor was completed within a fortnight.

When the carcase of a building is finished, electricity generally furnishes the motive power necessary to drive the machinery brought into use by the various trades. As the result of inquiries, I found that an abundant stock of spare parts is always kept on hand. The Americans do not attempt to patch up old machinery; in fact, old machinery is practically unknown—one type being discarded as soon as a more efficient type is placed on the market. If a part of any machine or appliance breaks, it is replaced by a new part; and unless there is unquestionable evidence of wanton carelessness, no questions are asked of the workman when a part breaks down; a new part is inserted and the work again proceeds. The foreman in charge of a central heating job whom I questioned concerning the cutting of threads on the ends of the pipes, showed me a stack of three dozen new dies, of various sizes, ready to insert in the stocks, and informed me that as many as eight new dies had been used in a single stock in one day, a statement which subsequent conversation with the workmen proved to be quite correct.

The American workman has no misgivings concerning the use of machinery; he is satisfied that its use is beneficial, and that it is greatly to his advantage to employ it to the fullest extent possible. Machinery enables the workman to produce easily, speedily, and at a low cost; and, due to there being an enormously increased demand for the output, the

mployment of machinery means an increased emand for labour, and consequently less nemployment. America knows that it is a allacy to regard machinery as an enemy of abour.

No better evidence of the wonderful results hat may be achieved by the employment of orethought, method, co-ordination, machinery, nd intelligent labour, could be given than hat which is furnished by the erection of the ew Jewellers' Building at the head of Vacker Drive, Chicago. This imposing struc- ure is forty stories high, the main building onsisting of twenty-three stories, the remain- g seventeen stories comprising the so-called ower, which itself forms a capacious build- g, covering considerable area. The total eight from pavement level to the top of the ome is 550 ft. The ground area covered is ot extensive, yet there are over twelve acres business floor space in the building, and ere is a multi-story garage extending the hole of the 23 stories of the main building, hich provides accommodation for 572 motor- rs; this storage is necessary because so any people in America—the employee as ell as the employer—own their own motor- r. In American cities it is not an unusual ght to see young lady typists who go to d from their daily employment in their own all car. Below the street level are the ime rooms, extending under which are the iler rooms and the necessary storage for el; then, lower still, is the low-level sub- sement.

The demolition of the old buildings occupy- g the site was started in May, 1925. The st steel stanchion was erected on October 9 llowing, and the last section completing the eelwork of the dome was placed in position February 15, 1926. From foundations to me, the average amount of steelwork ected and completed per day was close upon e hundred tons; that amount being con- derably exceeded daily when erecting the el which forms the framework of the stories which extend to the base of the wer.

The masonry of the main building, and at of the first story of the tower—24 stories all—was all completed by February, 1926, d in May—only three months later—the ain building, from sub-basement to the base of the tower, was all ready for occupation. There are ten high-speed lifts, and one supplementary lift, in the main building; also two high speed lifts in the tower.

From the Records of the United States Weather Bureau we learn that the lowest winter temperature in Chicago is 23 degrees below zero; such a low temperature is unusual, but a temperature of 10 degrees below zero, which means 42 degrees of frost, may be experienced on a number of occasions during the winter months; this very low temperature would, of course, prevent any plasterers' work being carried out, or any other work that called for the use of cement or mortar, unless special means were adopted to combat the extreme cold. In the construction of the Jewellers' Building forethought, organisation, and co-ordination enabled the builders to keep the frost at bay.

As soon as the lower steelwork was in position, the boilers were installed; then, as the above-ground steelwork was erected, the steam heating mains were carried up in their permanent positions by the side of the stanchions; next followed the concrete floors, and the outer walls of brick-lined terra cotta. The radiators were then placed in position temporarily, and the building was heated to a temperature of about 55 degrees Fahr., which enabled all trades to proceed with their work in spite of an occasional 40 degrees of frost outside. No scaffolding was used for building the outside walls; but a number of long cradles, their ends touching, were hung by light steel cables from the higher steelwork. The men working in the cradles raise them by means of a winding arrangement, whenever they wish to work at a higher level.

A short description of the mechanical installation by means of which the motor-cars are placed in the garages on the various floors will be of interest.

A car is driven to the loading platform in front of one of the four special lifts; the owner then receives an identification disc, and the operator in charge removes a key from the master control, the key corresponding to the separate location in which it is intended to store the car. Without any further handling whatever, the car is run into the lift, taken up to the proper floor, and conveyed on a slide or floor traveller, to a fire- and thief-proof location that corresponds with the number stamped on the disc given to the owner. When the owner wishes to get the car out of the garage, he gives up the disc, and the operator again inserts the key in the master-control, and mechanism is brought into operation which, in about one minute, places the car at the owner's disposal. In front of the loading platform special means exist for the almost instantaneous removal of the exhaust fumes from the engine of the car; and the air in this part of the building is changed completely every two minutes.

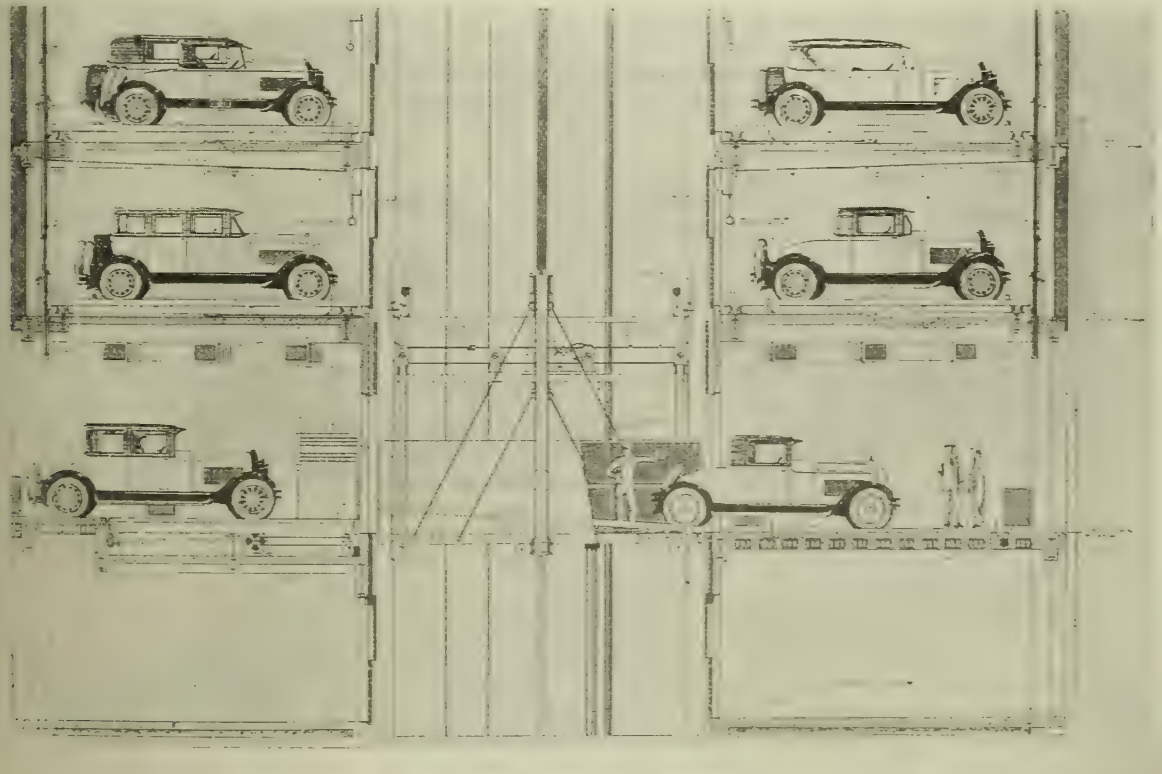
The Jewellers' Building is a monument to united, organised effort. The American workman does not rush, but he keeps continuously at his work, without continuous supervision. Moreover, he is keenly alive to the value of concerted action, the result being that all trades work well together, and excellent results are achieved. Certainly there is much that we may learn from America in connection with the matters just mentioned.

New Discovery of Diatomaceous Earth.

Dominion Government engineers, who were boring in the bed of the Fraser River, near Quesnelle, in British Columbia, have, it is reported, struck a large stratum of diatomaceous earth, which is to be developed by a local company commercially. This infusorial earth is used to form steam-pipe casings, bricks, tiles, etc., on account of its relative lightness and its impermeability to atmospheric change.

Centenary of William Blake.

In connection with the centenary of William Blake (1757-1827) and the Exhibition now being held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, twenty drawings in water-colour or pencil by Blake in the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum have just been placed on exhibition near the main entrance of the Museum. Among them are four important water-colour drawings from the Circulation Department of the Museum which have not hitherto been accessible to students in London. A copy of "The Book of Job," and other examples of Blake's work as an engraver on metal and wood, are also on view.



Jewellers' Building, Chicago.

[Section showing method by which cars are shifted into position and moved from storage rack to elevator and vice-versa.]

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Acton.—TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. — Messrs. Leslie and Co., Ltd., of Kensington, are the general contractors for this technical institute and trade school to be erected in Acton for the Middlesex Education Committee. The architect is Mr. H. G Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Middlesex County Council.

Addiscombe.—CINEMA.—Messrs. W. L. Griffiths and H. V. Milnes Emerson, A.R.I.B.A., 14, Coleman-street, E.C.2, have prepared plans for a cinema at Addiscombe to accommodate 1,200 persons. The Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., 36, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, are the general contractors.

Aldgate.—REBUILDING. — The "Golden Lion" public-house, Cannon Street-road, E., is being rebuilt by Messrs. T. Stevens, Ltd., for the brewers, Messrs. Taylor, Walker and Co., Ltd. The constructional steelwork is being supplied by Messrs. Young and Co., of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Bexley.—NURSES' HOME.—The L.C.C. have sanctioned the expenditure of £20,175 for the provision and equipment of a nurses' home at Bexley mental hospital. Plans have been prepared for a detached nurses' home of three stories to house 67 women nurses.

Croydon.—SUB-STATION.—The Electricity Committee has received the sanction of the Electricity Commissioners to a loan of £630 for the purchase of a site for a sub-station at rear of 174, High-street. Plans are being prepared by the Electrical Engineer, Mr. A. C. Cramb, M.I.E.E.

Harlington.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. — An elementary school is to be erected in New-road, Harlington, for the Middlesex County Council. Their architect, Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., is preparing the plans.

Harrow Weald.—SECONDARY SCHOOL.—A site for a secondary school has been acquired at Brook's-hill, Harrow Weald, by the Middlesex County Council. Their architect, Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., is to prepare the plans.

Lamb's Conduit-street.—BOYS' CLUB.—The Harpur Trust, which governs Bedford School and owns an estate in Holborn, London, has passed a scheme for building at a cost of £7,000 new premises for the Holborn Boys' Club. The new headquarters of the club will be in Lamb's Conduit-street.

North Finchley.—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—The H.M. Office of Works is proposing to erect a branch post-office and telephone exchange at North Finchley.

Paddington.—WHARF BUILDINGS. — The B.C. is proposing the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of new buildings and stables on Nos. 11 and 12 Wharves, Northside, Paddington Basin. The architect is Mr. B. Cooper, P.A.S.I., L.R.I.B.A., the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Tenders are now being invited.

Poplar.—NURSES' HOME.—The Board of Guardians propose to erect a new nurses' home and mortuary at St. Andrew's Hospital, Levon's-road, Bow, E.3. Plans have been prepared by the Borough Architect, Mr. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., Council Offices, High-street, Poplar, and tenders are now being invited.

Regent's Park.—BUILDING.—H.R.H. Princess Mary is to lay the foundation stone on June 9 of the new and final wing to the Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park. Mr. O. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., is the architect.

St. Giles', W.C.—PREMISES. — Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon-Spain have prepared plans for premises to be erected on a site at 48, High-street, St. Giles', W.C.

Stamford Hill.—SYNAGOGUE.—Mr. G. Coles, F.R.I.B.A., of 40, Craven-street, W.C.2, has prepared plans for a new synagogue upon the eastern side of Margaret-street, Stamford Hill, N., for the committee.

PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

262,033.—W. A. Cloud: Grinding mills.
262,171.—S. A. Bennett: Roads.
262,189.—H. Schafer: Linings for mines and tunnels.
262,195.—J. E. Evans-Jackson (G. H. Whittle): Plaster.
262,224.—F. Mulligan: Bricks.
262,231.—G. Schlesinger: Method of producing cylindrical formations or hollow bodies from veneer or thin sheet wood and apparatus for use in connection therewith.
262,232.—J. H. Ditter: Mortar.
262,252.—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., and P. D. Ionides: Charging concrete.
262,267.—R. Hickton and R. G. Hickton: Bricks.
262,280.—D. G. F. Drummond: Device for heating water systems, circulating or otherwise.
262,284.—J. Dougall & Sons, Ltd., and W. B. Mitchell: Fireplaces.
262,293.—T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., and C. J. Robinson: Wood planing, moulding and like machines.
262,313.—D. M. R. McGubbin: Cement or solution and methods of using the same.
262,315.—H. Schuster: Floorings.
262,322.—W. Savage and Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd.: Excavating machines.
251,621.—P. Allaire: Reinforced concrete.
262,490.—W. E. Roberts: Construction of fireplaces, chimney-breasts and chimneys.
262,501.—W. Savage, F. H. Livens and Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd.: Excavating machines.
262,512.—Airship Guarantee Co., Ltd., and B. N. Wallis: Riveting of metal girders.
262,525.—Vickers, Ltd., and L. D. Parker: Rotary kilns for burning cement.
262,536.—W. Quick, S. E. Thomas and F. W. Berwick: Devices for controlling windows.
262,548.—J. & F. Howard, Ltd., and L. W. Jones: Road-making machines.
262,610.—W. Keeble: Sheet-metal frames or doors.
262,612.—Coalbrookdale Co., Ltd., and W. J. Jones: Domestic fire-grates.
262,647.—J. S. Withers: Blocks for building purposes.
262,658.—R. M. Cutts: Devices for modifying the recoil of firearms.
262,663.—G. F. Pittar: Metal sash frames and window frames.
262,676.—W. C. Kohler: Metal-sheet piling.
262,678.—Dressler Tunnel Ovens, Ltd., and O. Vermorcken: Tunnel ovens.
258,892.—V. Sigetter: Wall plugs.
243,308.—E. I. Lindman: Porus concrete.
262,848.—B. R. Allfree and P. J. Moore: Roads.
262,861.—J. E. Pollak (Miller Co.): Lighting fixtures.
262,891.—Metallic Wallplugs Ltd., R. P. Myers, and H. C. Meikle: Wall plugs.
262,932.—F. Sykes and J. Claughton: Domestic table.
262,940.—G. A. Hammond and A. Wood: Grates.
262,946.—W. L. Cole: Sawing machines.
262,952.—H. Russell and W. J. Russell: Fencing.
262,982.—G. Jaeger: Concrete-mixing machines.
262,983.—B. J. B. Corrie: Fencing.
263,039.—Stourbridge Glazed Brick & Fire Clay Co., Ltd., and F. H. Clark: Fire-place surrounds.
263,040.—J. H. Bennett: Stairs.
263,045.—A. J. H. Haddan (Moffats, Ltd.).—Cooking ranges.
263,065.—F. W. Miles: Roofing.
263,030.—W. G. Case: Domestic stoves.
263,205.—F. G. Garrett: Door hinges.
263,219.—A. B. Williams: Lavatory-basin.
263,254.—Jackson Electric Stove Co., Ltd., and F. Smith: Electric cooking-stoves.
263,257.—J. F. H. Crisp: Concrete walls and buildings.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of patents upon them may be made.

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have bee compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltc Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 11 Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documen available at the Companies' Registry.

JONES & CO. (CONTRACTORS), LTD. (220,722 Registered March 28. 8, Dumfries-place, Ca diff. Builders and Contractors, &c. Nomin capital, £500.

C. SIMMONS & CO. (220 716). Register March 28. Estate agent, builder and proper dealer. Nominal capital, £100,000.

HORTREES BUILDING CO., LTD. (220,687 Registered March 26. Builders and contractor &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

ALBANY BUILDING CO., LTD. (219,844 Registered February 23. Albany-road, Coventr Nominal capital, £2,500.

KENT BUILDERS' SUPPLY CO., LTD. (219,860 Registered February 23. Builders' merchant manufacturers of and dealers in slates and tile &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

R. P. DAVIS & CO., LTD. (219,867). Regis tered February 23. Builders and contractor for the erection, decoration and repair of house and dwellings, &c. Nominal capital, £15,000.

CANTERBURY GOLF CLUB, LTD. (219,848 Registered February 23. To provide golf link a club house, and other conveniences.

CONWOOD SUPPLY CO., LTD. (219,913 Registered February 25. Builders and genera merchants. Nominal capital, £1,000.

BIRCHALL BROS., LTD. (219,909). Registere February 25. Darlington-street, Middlewich Builders and contractors. Nominal capita £6,000.

LUNDWOOD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD (219,894). Registered Febuary 24. Manufac ture bricks and tiles, &c. Nominal capital £7,000.

BILHAM & KILNEY, LTD. (220,124). Regis tered March 7. 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C. 1 Builders, decorators and sanitary engineers, &c Nominal capital, £500.

VALK ROOFING TILES, LTD. (220,103) Registered March 5. 16, St. Helen's-place E.C. 3. Manufacturers of and dealers in tiles bricks and slates, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000

W. J. DAWSON & CO., LTD. (220,104) Registered March 5. General merchants, con tractors, manufacturers and engineers, &c Nominal capital, £500.

TORQUAY BUILDING CO., LTD. (220,074) Registered March 4. Lower Union-lane Torquay, Devon. Builders and house decorators &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

ROOKHOPE GANISTER, LTD. (220,100). Regis tered March 5. Quarry masters and stone and lime merchants, &c. Nominal capital, £1,500

H. ROPER, LTD. (221,319). Registered April 19. Weetworth-avenue, Leeds-road Glasshoughton. Builder. Nominal capital £5,000.

J. J. HODGSON & SONS, LTD. (221,240). Registered April 14. Builders and contrac tors. Nominal capital, £5,000.

ADAMS BROS. & BROADBRIDGE, LTD. (221,218). Registered 11 and 12. Trafalgar street, Brighton. April 14. Builders. Nominal capital, £2,000.

C. GROVES, LTD. (221,225). Registered April 14. Builders, general and public works contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

SHREWSBURY BUILDING CONTRACTORS, LTD. (221,303). Registered April 19. Building contractor. Nominal capital, £1,000.

A. HONE & SONS, LTD. (221,290). Regis tered April 19. 195, Malpas-road, Brockley, S.E.4. Brickmakers. Nominal capital, £3,500.

E. SPARGO, LTD. (221,317). Registered April 19. Granite merchant, &c. Nominal capital, £3,000.

E. & D. CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (221,107). Registered April 9. Spital Cross, Eden bridge, Kent. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

RIVER SAND AND GRAVEL CO., LTD. (220,726). Registered March 28. 3, Cable street, Liverpool. Nominal capital, £2,000.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
dare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
vick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ord (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ngton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
sbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
isley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
staple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
vick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
nill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
enhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
ningham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
op Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
kburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
kpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
on	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rnemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ntree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
twood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
gwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
llington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
chton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
msgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
myard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
gay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝	
nley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
abridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
terbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
iff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
isle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
tham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/5	1/1½
msford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
tenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
terfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
ton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
hester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
entry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
brook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝	
ve	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
mer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
lington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
l	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
bigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1.
by	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
izes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
sbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
caster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
chester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
king	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rcourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
beld	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
itwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
iley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
bam	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
bourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
lam (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
outh	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
nham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
x-towe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
gestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
sop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
icester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
alming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1,5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
le	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1.7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
oort	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Gatham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
at Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
nsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
dford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
fax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
penden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
tlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
wich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
tings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
field	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
nesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
ne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
tford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
shin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
desdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ht	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝	
dersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
l	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
s of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
kley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
derminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
g's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
caster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
mington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9¼	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/0½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/3	1,6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1'6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1'6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1'6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2⅝
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11⅝
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 834.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

MAY 23.—**Belfast.**—PAINTING.—Painting Belfast passenger station, for the Great Northern Railway Co. Engineers' offices, Dublin or Belfast. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 23.—**Canterbury.**—SCHOOL.—Practical Instruction Materials for Boys. T.C.

MAY 23.—**Edinburgh.**—PAINTING, PLUMBING AND ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.—Work at various schools, for the E.A. John Stewart, Executive Officer, Education Offices.

MAY 23.—**Glasgow.**—SUB-STATION at Kird-st. and Well-st., Calton, for Corporation. Electrical E., 75, Waterloo-st.

MAY 23.—**Killester (Co. Dublin).**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of National schools. J. J. Robinson, F.R.I.A.I., 8, Merrion-sq., Dublin. Dep. £2.

MAY 23.—**Prestwick.**—HOUSES.—76 houses at Glenburn and New Prestwick sites. Burgh Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 23.—**Sandwich.**—EXTENSION.—Of the Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School, Sandwich, for the Kent E.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 23.—**Wakefield.**—PAINTING.—Painting, etc. at Cardigan Sanatorium, Carr Gate, nr. Wakefield, for County Council of the West Riding. West Riding Architect, County Hall.

MAY 23. — **West Riding.** — RECONSTRUCTION.—Strengthening and partial reconstruction of Nostell Bridge for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

MAY 24.—**Bury.**—WORKSHOP.—Workshop in Millett-st., for C.B., in two sections: (a) structural steelwork; b) brickwork. H. Simmonds, E. and Gen. Manager, Gasworks, Elton.

MAY 24.—**Cheadle and Gatley.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 26 houses, for U.D.C. J. Fothergill, A.M.I.C.E., Council Offices, High-st., Cheadle. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 24.—**Cork.**—HOUSES.—4 houses for senior married officers at Collins Barrack, for Commissioners of Public Works.

MAY 24.—**Dublin.**—FLATS.—40 flat dwellings on Crabbe-la. area, facing Upper Mercier-st. City Architect's Department, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £2.

MAY 24.—**Glasgow.**—GARAGE.—For electric vehicle at the Refuse Power Works, Govan, for Corporation. Office of Public Works, 64, Cochrane-st. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 24.—**Great Bookham.**—HOUSES.—26 Cottages and construction of road at Guildford Road, Great Bookham, for Epsom R.D.C.O. A. Pratley, Surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

MAY 24.—**Haslingden.**—MATERNITY HOME.—Alterations and extensions to the administrative block at Moorland Infirmary, Rawtenstall, for Guardians. Mr. W. Hemingway, A.R.I.B.A., Union Offices, Higher Pike Law, Rawtenstall. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 24.—**Kilferagh.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Kilferagh National School, Co. Clare, for the Commissioners of Public Works. Rev. M. Breen, P.P., Kilkee. Dep. £1.

MAY 24.—**Kilkenny.**—BRIDGE.—Reconstruction of Mountgarrett Bridge, for County Council.

MAY 24.—**Leeds.**—CONVENIENCES.—Erection of conveniences at Compton-rd. Rest Garden, for Corporation. W. T. Lancashire, C.E., Municipal Buildings.

✱MAY 24.—**London, S.W.6.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the Palace-rd. Congregational Sunday School, Fulham. H. A. Cooper & Son, architects, Central-chambers, Kettering.

MAY 24. — **Stoke D'Abernon.** — COTTAGES. — 12 cottages and construction of road at the Tilt, Stoke D'Abernon, for Epsom R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, Surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

MAY 24.—**Stratford.**—EXTENSION of "Maryland" Telephone Exchange, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 24.—**Willesden.**—HOUSE.—House for the Deputy Master at the Park Royal Hospital, Acton-la., N.W.10, for B.G. A. Saxon Snell and Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., W.1. Dep. £5.

MAY 25.—**Birmingham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 25.—**Cuckfield.**—COTTAGES.—30 cottages in the Main-rd., Hassocks, in the Parish of Clayton, for R.D.C. L. Robinson, Council Offices, Boltro-rd., Haywards Heath. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 25. — **Killenagh.** — EXTENSIONS.—Enlarging Killenagh National School. Co. Kerry, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. J. Lyne, Adm., Annascaul, Tralee. Dep. £1.

MAY 25.—**Kilmeedy.**—SCHOOL.—Kilmeedy National School, Co. Limerick. for the Commissioners of Public Works. Rev. J. O'Gorman, P.P., Kilmeedy, Newcastle West, Ireland. Dep. £1.

MAY 25.—**Poole.**—GREEN HOUSE.—Green House at Poole Park, for the Corporation. E. J. Goodacre, A.M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Municipal Offices.

MAY 25.—**Ramsgate.**—FENCING AND GATES.—Supply and erection of, for the Corporation. The Borough Engineer, 2nd Floor, Albion House, Ramsgate.

MAY 26.—**Cardiff.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 8 houses at Compton-st., for C.C. A., City Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 26.—**Coronea.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Coronea National School, Co. Cavan, for the Commissioners of Public Works. Very Rev. James Judge, P.P., V.F., Killeshandra. Dep. £1.

MAY 26.—**Latnamard.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Latnamard National School, Co. Monaghan, for the Commissioners of Public Works. Rev. T. Maguire, P.P., Latnamard, Newbliss, Ireland. Dep. £1.

MAY 26.—**London (Primrose Hill).**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At Primrose-hill, N.W., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

✱MAY 26.—**London, S.E.1.**—DECORATIONS.—Internal redecoration of schools' infirmary and engineers' shops, etc., at the schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley near Croydon, for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1. Dep. £5 Bank of England note.

MAY 26.—**Plympton St. Mary.**—HOUSES.—22, in, pairs, at Eggbuckland, for R.D.C. Council's Engineer at Underwood House. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 26. — **Primrose Hill.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

MAY 27.—**Ardrossan.**—HOUSES.—12 semi-detached houses at the M'Kellar-av. site, for T.C. John C. Hunter, A., 15, Barr-st. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 27.—**Edinburgh.**—HOUSES.—388 flatted houses to be erected at Gorgie-rd. site for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., City Chambers.

✱MAY 27.—**London, N.15.**—SCHOOLS EXTENSION.—At Devonshire-hill, White Hart-lane, for the Tottenham Education Committee. C. E. Blackbourn, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, 34, Finsbury-sq., E.C.2. Dep. £3 3s. Cheques, etc., should be made payable to "The Clerk, Tottenham Education Committee."

✱MAY 27.—**London, N.W.1.**—SHEDS.—Erection of 50 tram sheds at the Brookfield Housing Estate, Highgate, for the St. Pancras Borough Council. F. V. Creed, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1.

MAY 27.—**Merthyr Tydfil.**—HEATING INSTALLATION.—Heating, domestic hot water, and steam installation for the Workhouse Infirmary, for the Guardians. Herbert Brown, 2, Park-gro., Cardiff. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 27.—**Stirling.**—HOUSES.—96 at Bannockburn-rd., for T.C. A. H. Goudie, B.E. Dep. £1.

MAY 28.—**Newquay.**—RESIDENCE.—At Porth Veor, near Newquay. John Ennor, A., 61, Tower-rd.

✱MAY 28. **Paddington, W.2.**—DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.—Demolition of existing buildings, in two sections, and the erection, similarly in two sections, of new wharf buildings and stables (cube, approximately 100,000 ft.), of Nos. 11 and 12 Wharves, for the Metro. Boro. Council of Paddington. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall. Dep. £1 1s. to the Borough Treasurer.

MAY 29.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extensions to the administrative quarters at the infectious diseases hospital, for T.C. Elijah Jones, A., Albion-st., Hanley.

MAY 30.—**Aylesbury.**—DECORATIONS.—Decoration etc., of 44 houses at Southcourt, for T.C. Wm. Harold Taylor, B.E. and S., Town Hall.

MAY 30.—**Borden.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Grammar school for boys, for the Kent Education Committee. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A (Room 69), Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd.")

✱MAY 30.—**Hornsey, London, N.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of, for 844 children on a site adjoining Coldfall-av., Muswell-hill, for the Hornsey Education Committee. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Parliament-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £1.

MAY 30.—**Ince-in-Makerfield.**—SCHOOL.—Council school in Peel-st., off Manchester-rd., Higher Ince, to accommodate 720 scholars, for U.D.C. W. C. Ralph & Son, Leader's Buildings, King-st., Wigan. Dep. £1 1s.

MAY 30.—**London.**—DWELLINGS.—Four blocks for L.C.C. at Wapping estate, Stepney. Architect to the Council, County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

MAY 30.—**Newport, Mon.**—HOUSES.—114 houses on the Cromwell-rd. housing site, for the Corporation. B.A., Town Hall. Dep. £3 3s.

✱MAY 30.—**Plymouth.**—HOUSES, ETC.—Erection of 12 houses (in brickwork) and construction of road and common drains, at rear of Henderson-pl., North Prospect Housing Estate, for the Borough Council, Corporation Housing Dept., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. Cheques to be made payable to the Borough Treasurer.

MAY 30.—**Torpoint.**—HOUSES.—20 houses (12 parlour and 8 non-parlour), on Union-rd. site, for U.D.C. Carder and Carder, 3, Buckland-tce., Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 30.—**Worsbro' Bridge.**—FOUNDATIONS.—Foundations of new ambulance hall, to include bricking and concrete, for Worsbro' District St. John Ambulance Division. J. W. Semley, newsagent, 51, Park-rd.

MAY 31.—**Chester.**—HOUSES.—26 houses (Hoole-la. housing site. for T.C. Charles Gree Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., C.E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

✱MAY 31.—**Durham.**—SCHOOL.—Erection an pletion of Nettlesworth new Council School to modate 240 scholars, for the Durham C.C. F. F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

MAY 31.—**Leytonstone.**—CHILDREN'S CHU Converting portion of a building at their inst into a children's church, for the Bethnal Green of Guardians. The Clerk, Guardians' Adminis Offices, Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 31. — **Llandudno Junction.** — TELE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissio His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King C st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques p to the Commissioners.)

MAY 31.—**Tullamore.**—HOUSES.—8 at Tullam the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Beckerson, chief clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers Trust, Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

✱MAY 31.—**Uxbridge, Middlesex.**—HOUSES.—E of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, and for roa sewers, &c., on the Rockingham Housing Uxbridge, for the U.D.C William L. Eves, F.R. F.S.I. Council's Architect, 54, High-st., Ux Dep. £2 2s.

MAY 31.—**Uxbridge.**—PAINTING, ETC.—E painting and repair of 42 houses on George-st. h estate and of 73 houses on their Hillingdon-rd h estate, for U.D.C. William L. Eves, F.S.I., 54, st.

JUNE 1.—**Belfast.**—EXTENSIONS.—Goods sh west side of Dufferin Dock, for Harbour Commis T. S. Gilbert, E.

JUNE 1.—**Carshalton.**—PAVILION.—Brick p and public convenience for both sexes at S Park, for U.D.C. W. Willis Gale, A.M.I.C.E., L Council Offices, The Grove.

JUNE 1. — **Chigwell, Essex.** — TELE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, for the Commissione His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King C st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques paya the Commissioners.)

JUNE 1.—**Manchester.**—SCHOOL.—Infants' and alterations to existing Blackley Municipal s for E.C. Deansgate Offices of the Education Comm Dep. £1 1s.

✱JUNE 1.—**Northampton.**—HOUSES.—Erecti 84 houses of brick construction on the Weed housing scheme for the Housing and Town Pl Committee of the County Borough. Alfred M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Guildhall, ampton. Dep. £5 (crossed cheques to be made p to Northampton Corporation).

JUNE 1.—**Kempton.**—HEATING AND HOT WA Low pressure hot water heating system at Ke Park Rapid Filters. Heating installation buildin the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief En Offices of the Board (Room 156), 173, Roseber E.C.1, upon forwarding a stamped addressed envelope.

JUNE 2.—**Bermondsey.**—DECORATIONS.—In redecoration of schools infirmary and engineer's etc., at the schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley, near don, for B.G. Newman & Newman, A. Dep.

✱JUNE 2.—**London, E.11.**—BUILDING W Erection of a new dining hall, bakery and work and certain other work connected therewith, Central Home, Union-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, f Guardians of West Ham Union. L. E. Fraquet, to the Guardians, Board Room, Union-rd., Leyton E.11. Dep. £1 Treasury note.

JUNE 2. — **London, W.9.** — PAINTING AND R WORK, at the Paddington Infirmary, 285, Harro W.2, for the Paddington Board of Guardians Biddulph Hancock, Clerk to the Guardians, Guar Offices, 313-319. Harrow-rd., W.9.

✱JUNE 2.—**Peterborough.**—HOUSES.—Erecti 50 on the Mayor's-walk estate in the city, for th Council. City Engineer, 6, Long Causeway, borough. Dep. £3 3s.

✱JUNE 2.—**Swadlincote.**—HOUSES, ROADS SEWERS.—Construction of 60 houses, road, fencing and drainage, for the U.D.C. Baines & P A. & L.R.I.B.A., 22, Friar-lane, Leicester. De

JUNE 3.—**Dublin.**—PLASTERING.—Plastering domical ceiling at the Four Courts, Dublin, fo Commissioners of Public Works, T. Cassedy, retary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1.

✱JUNE 7.—**Essex.**—SCHOOL.—Enlargement o Wickford Council School, for the Essex County Co Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Sprin Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s. to F. H. F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelm

✱JUNE 7.—**Essex.**—SCHOOL.—Remodelling o Thaxted Council School, for the Essex County Co Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Sprin Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. O F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelm

✱JUNE 8.—**London, E.14.**—NURSES' HOME MORTUARY.—Erection of, at St. Andrew's Hos Devon's-rd., Bow, E. 3, for the Guardians of the of the Parish of Poplar. Harley Hickford, M.Inst Architect, Council Offices, High-st., Poplar. Dep.

JUNE 8.—**London (Poplar).**—NURSES' HO Nurses' home and mortuary at St. Andrew's Hos Levon's-rd., Bow, E.3, for B.G. Harley Heck M.Inst C.E.A., Council Office, High St., Poplar. £3 3s.

✱JUNE 9. —**Essex.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.— tion of at Hadleigh, Rayleigh, Essex, for the missioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Con Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 9.—**Maryport.**—HOUSES.—14 at Ellenbor Maryport, for the U.D.C. H. Oldfield, L.R.I. A. and S., Workington.

JUNE 10.—**Cardiff.**—HEATING.—Central heatir Gladstone Council school by low pressure heatin stallation, for E.C. J. J. Jackson, Director of Ed tion.

✱JUNE 10.—**Essex.**—TELEPHONE EXCHAN Erection of at Hornchurch, Romford, for the missioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Con

ch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. ues payable to the Commissioners.)
E 10.—**Harrogate.**—POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—ion of Claro Divisional Police Headquarters, for est Riding of Yorkshire S.J.C. Percy O. Platts, .B.A., C.A., County Hall, Wakefield.
E 11.—**Hemsworth.**—CORRIDOR.—Covered com- cating corridor at the Sanatorium, Brierley Gap, e parish of South Kirkby, for Joint Hospital nittee. W. T. Lynam, A.M.I.C.E., S., Market ibers.
NE 14.—**Brighton.**—NURSES' HOME.—Erection of ses' home at Parkhurst-av., for the Guardians of oor. E. Wallis Long, 6, Old Steine. Dep. £5 5s.
NE 18.—**Brighton.**—POWER STATION.—Erection extension to the Power Station at Southwick, near ton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. Overton, .B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. Dep.
UNE 18.—**Brighton.**—STEELWORK.—Supplying and ng constructional steelwork in connection with tension to the Power station at Southwick, near ton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. Overton, .B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. Dep.
UNE 23.—**London, S.W.1.**—INTERNAL PAINTING CLEANING.—At the Government Offices (Southern s), Westminster, S.W.1., for the Commissioners is Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s ues payable to the Commissioners.)
NE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—**Construction of a l arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, ortuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.**
LY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—**Refuse destruc-** Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting neer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.
Burslem.—HOUSES.—Five houses and bungalow. erry, 6, Waterloo-rd.
Harrogate.—BUILDING WORK.—Shops, offices, s, workshops, etc., situate in Cambridge-st. and sgate, for the Harrogate Gas Company. John e, Albert-chbrs.
Saltash.—REDECORATION.—Of St. Stephens-by- sh Parish Church. W. S. Rashleigh, Stoketon, sh.
Barnsley.—HOTEL.—Hotel in Huddersfield-rd., ohn Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Ber- Wilson, P.A.S.I., A. and S., High-st., Tadcaster. £2 2s.
Cleckheaton.—REBUILDING.—Pulling down and ilding of "The Old House at Home," Northgate, cheaton, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Bertram Wilson, P.A.S.I., A. and S., High-st. £2 2s.
Hitchin.—EXTENSIONS.—Alterations and additions e casual wards at the Hitchin Poor Law Institution, .G. A. E. Passingham, C., 5, Bancroft.
Somerset.—SCHOOL.—(a) Bridgwater New County ol and Caretaker's Cottage; and (b) Extensions reet—Elmhurst County School, for Somerset C.C. . Toomer, C.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston- r-Mare. Dep. £2 2s.

NGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

AY 22.—**Dundee.**—CHAINS.—120 fathoms of moor- hain for the lightship and for Nos. 1 and 2 black rs, for Harbour Trust. J. Hannay Thompson, , M.Inst.C.E., General Manager and Engineer, dee, Harbour Trust.
AY 23.—**Manchester.** — STEELWORK. — Construc- il steelwork required for the extension of the sub- on in Great Ancoats-st. H. C. Lamb, Chief E. Manager, Electricity Department, Town Hall. £1 1s.
AY 23.—**Nottingham.**—PUMP HOUSE.—Erection of ilings, water receiving chamber, etc., at the Burton e Works, for Corporation. T. Wallis Gordon, C.E. S., Guildhall. Dep. £2.
AY 24.—**Cranbrook.**—PIPING.—Construction of t 2¼ miles of pipe sewers, sewage disposal works miscellaneous work connected therewith, for R.D.C. Alford, M.Inst.C.E., 11, Victoria-st., Westminster, . Dep. £5.
AY 24.—**Mountgarrett.** — RECONSTRUCTION.— ntgarrett Bridge in reinforced concrete, with a opening span, and for contingent works, for ge Committee. T. Drew, Secretary to County ncil and Bridge Committee, Kilkenny. Dep. £5 5s.
AY 24.—**Wakefield.**—REINFORCED CONCRETE.— owing works in reinforced concrete in connection the Ryburn pipe line:—Covered balancing tank, pacity one million gallons, at Barkisland, Gauge ses, etc., adjoining Ardsley reservoir, near Wakefield. ge No. 1, over Sir John Ramsden's canal at Bradley, Huddersfield. Bridge No. 2, over the River e, near Bridge No. 1. Bridge No. 3, over the .S. Railway, Warren-st., Dewsbury. Bridge No. 4, the River Calder, Dewsbury. C. Clemesha h, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks E., Town Hall. e £2 2s.
LY 25.—**India.**—STEEL.—Spring steel, for the rtors, B.B. & C.I. Railway Company, 91, Petty ce, S.W.1. Payt. 10s.
LY 25.—**Leadgate.**—AERATION AND DRAINAGE RKS.—Approximately 1,550 sq. yds. aeration and ge tiles suitable for percolating filter floors, for . C. V. J. Hunter, S., Council Office.
LY 25. — **Walthamstow.** — STEELWORK. — Supply rection of extension to repair shops at the Tram- depot, Chingford-rd., consisting of steel structure work covered with corrugated iron, and to le the necessary concrete foundations, etc., for . G. W. Holmes, A.M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall.
MAY 26.—**London, S.E.1.**—FIRE ESCAPE STAIRS.— plying and erecting four new fire escape stairs repairing and painting seven existing fire escape at the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe hospital, r-rd., Rotherhithe, for the Guardians of the Parish rmondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' ffs, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1. Dep. £5 Bank of nand note.
NY 27.—**Wilts.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruc- of Great Somerford Bridge, for C.C. George Powell, M.Inst.C.E., County Offices, Trowbridge. Dep. £2.
MAY 30.—**Halifax.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of embankments, &c., for the formation of reservoirs with ancillary works in the Gorple Valley, for C.B. G. H. Hill and Sons, civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £5 5s.
JUNE 2.—**Bermondsey.**—ESCAPE STAIRS.—Supplying and erecting four new fire escape stairs and repairing and painting seven existing fire escape stairs at Bermondsey and Rotherhithe hospital, for B. G. Newman & Newman, Architects. Dep. £5.
JUNE 10.—**India.** — BRIDGEWORK. — About 2,860 tons of bridgework, for the Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth. Payt. 5s.
JUNE 11.—**Caldbeck.**—BRIDGES.—Construction in reinforced concrete of two new bridges and the widening of one bridge at Caldbeck, for Cumberland C.C. G. O. Lockwood, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., C.S. and Bridgemaster, the Courts, Carlisle. Dep. £2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

MAY 23.—**Ashborne.**—PIPES.—Laying of about 3½ miles of 7 in. and 3 in. cast-iron pipes and specials, together with valves, hydrants, meters, &c., at Rodsley, for U.D.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £3.
MAY 23.—**Dublin.**—PIPEWORK.—Supply and installation at Pigeon House Works of the necessary steam pipes, exhaust pipes, water pipes, circulating water pipes and valves for their proposed new 5,000 K.W. Turbo-Alternator, for C.B. Electrical Engineer and Manager, Electricity Offices, Fleet-st. Dep. £3 3s.
MAY 23.—**London.**—EXTENSION.—1,137 lin. ft. of 5 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. brick and brick and concrete sewer in Balham High-rd., with two side entrances and ventilators; the construction of a weir chamber and the supply and fixing of a timber flap in an existing chamber, in Wandsworth, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.
MAY 23.—**London.**—SEWER.—Construction in tunnel, partly in compressed air, of about 3,140 lin. ft. of 5 ft. internal diameter cast-iron sewer from Springbank-rd. to Thornford-rd.; construction of a tumbling bay, six side entrances and ventilators, &c., in Lewisham for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £10.
MAY 23.—**London (Camberwell).**—ROADWORKS.—Kerbing, channelling paving footways (artificial stone), and tarmacadam carriage-way in two new streets, for B.C. William Bell, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., P.A.S.I., Town Hall, Peckham-rd., S.E.5.
MAY 24.—**Epsom.**—ROADS.—Construction of approximately 5,000 super yds. reinforced concrete carriageway on their housing site at Hook-rd. and Long Grove-rd., for U.D.C. Surveyor, 33, Church-st.
MAY 24.—**Epsom.**—STREET WORKS.—In connection with the extension of Bridle-rd., Epsom (length 213 ft.), for U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, 33, Church-st.
MAY 25.—**Halstead.**—DRAINAGE.—Construction of about one mile of stoneware and cast-iron sewers of 9 inch and 7 inch diameter, together with manholes and other appurtenances, and for the construction of a pumping station and about one-third of a mile of 7 inch diameter cast-iron rising main, 2 settlement tanks, effluent carriers, effluent pipe, fencing, and other works at Earls Colne, for R.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, E.'s, Caxton House, S.W. 1. Dep. £5.
★MAY 26.—**London, S.E.1.**—ASPHALTE PATHS.—Repairing, etc., at the schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley, near Croydon, for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1. Dep. £5 Bank of England note.
MAY 28.—**Chester.**—FILTER.—Open slow sand filter at the Tower Works, Boughton, for Chester Waterworks Company. Wm. S. Moss, Secretary, 15, Newgate-st. Dep. £2 2s.
MAY 28.—**Huyton-with-Roby.**—CONVERSIONS. — Of 36 midden privies and 28 pail closets to water-closets, for U.D.C. R. J. Pritchard, Sanitary Inspector. Dep. £2.
MAY 30.—**Heywood.**—SEWERING.—18 in. diameter concrete pipe sewer in Middleton-rd., from the existing sewer in Charles-st., Hopwood for a distance of 400 lineal yards in tunnelling, together with manholes and contingent works for T.C. B.S.
MAY 30.—**Huddersfield.**—PIPING.—Construction of about 2,060 lin. yards of earthenware pipe and cast iron pipe sewers of internal diameters varying from 9 inches to 15 inches, for C.B. B.E. and S., 1, Peel-st.
★MAY 30.—**Plymouth.**—ROADS.—Making up and completing of new roads (already ballasted) on "G" site, Section No. 3, North Prospect housing site, for the County Borough Council. Corporation Housing Dept., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques to be made payable to the Borough Treasurer.)
MAY 31.—**Rochester.**—SEWERS.—Construction and laying of stoneware pipe sewers, for Corporation. William Law, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., C.S. Dep. £5 5s.
JUNE 1.—**Tolleshunt Knights.**—CULVERT.—Reconstruction of Brook Hall culvert on the Tiptree-Tolleshunt D'Arcy road, for Essex C.C. County Accountant, County Offices, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News* 802.)

Auction, Sales, Tenders, etc.

★MAY 23.—**Cheadle, Staffs.**—W. S. Bagshaw & Sons will sell on the premises, The Cheadle (Staffs) Gravel Quarries, Ltd., Cheadle, the whole of the gravel crushing and washing plant, machinery and loose effects. Auctioneers, Uttoxeter.
MAY 23. — **Coventry.** — Leonard A. Ouston will sell re Motor Bodies and Sheet Metal, Ltd. (by direction of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders, Mr. S. Owen), at National Works, Holyhead-rd., Coventry, the entire Woodworking Plant by Wadkin, Motor Body Builder's Stock, &c. Auctioneers, 1-2, Waterloo-st., Birmingham.
★MAY 24.—**Brighton.**—Henry Butcher Hall & Co. will sell, by order of W. Hill Hunter, Esq., F.C.A., Receiver for the Debenture Holders, re Builders (Hove), Ltd., on the premises, 13, Centurion-rd., Brighton, plant and stock of a builder and decorator, including 3 sectional contractors' offices. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.
MAY 24, 25 AND 26.—**Durham.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell on the premises, Streatham Castle, near Darlington, Co. Durham, the whole of the interior and exterior fixtures and fittings previous to demolition of the fifteenth century castle; also the fabric of the castle will afterwards be sold for demolition (except a portion of the old rubble interior and exterior walls as clearly marked on Plan). Auctioneers, High-st., Bridgnorth.
MAY 26. — **Rickmansworth.**—Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden will sell at the London Auction Mart (unless previously sold by private treaty) freehold, High-st., Rickmansworth (late the Rickmansworth Brewery) with excellent warehouse or factory buildings, etc., vacant possession. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.1.
MAY 31.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, by order of the Trustees of Admiral F. Harrison-Smith, deceased, Edgware, freehold residential and building properties, "Moor House" and "Lymes Farm," Little Stanmore, near Edgware, the properties thereon, in all about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W. 1.
MAY 31.—**London.**—Thurgood, Martin & Eve will sell (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold building land, corner block at Streatham, 3 roods, 26 perches. Auctioneers, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
★MAY 31.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell by order of the Committee of the Tunbridge Wells General and Eye and Ear Hospitals, on the premises, Great Silverden, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, previous to the demolition of the mansion after the sale of fixtures and fittings. The fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Salop.
★JUNE 1.—**Newark-on-Trent.**—G. P. Fillingham, F.A.I., will sell at the "Clinton Arms" Hotel, Newark-on-Trent, "The Vale of Belvoir" Brick and Plaster Works, Newark, including cottages and building land. Auctioneers, 24, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.
JUNE 9.—**Reading.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley in conjunction with Simmons & Sons at the Great Western Hotel, Reading (unless previously sold privately), freehold building plots forming part of the Bulmershe estate, Crockham Well Cottage, with land, 30 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.
★JUNE 15.—**London, W.1.**—Nightingale, Page & Bennett and Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell by direction of Mr. H. V. Roe, at the Hanover-sq. Estate Room, freehold estate of over 130 acres, including residences, lodge, six cottages, etc., at Givon's-grove, Mickleham, Surrey. Auctioneers, N. P. & B., Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.
★JUNE 16.—**Surrey.**—Nightingale, Page & Bennett will sell in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, building estate, known as Egmont Estate, Surbiton, area of over 130 acres. Auctioneers, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.
JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

Public Appointments.

★MAY 25.—**Peterborough.** — Temporary (Junior) Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. W. H. A. Court, A.M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer and Surveyor, Broadway, Peterborough.
★MAY 27.—**Yorkshire.**—(1) Junior Architectural Assistant; (2) Junior Clerk of Works (temporary) required by the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council. County Architect, County Hall, Beverley.
★MAY 30.—**London, E.**—Building Foreman in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department required by the Borough Council of Bethnal Green. David J. Keep, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, E.1.
MAY 30.—**London, W.1.** — Teacher in architectural design and allied subjects required at the Polytechnic, Regent-st., W.1. Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent-st., London, W.1.
MAY 31. — **Wigan.** — Head of the Building Trades Department required at the Wigan and District Mining and Technical College. F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., B.Sc., at the College.
★MAY 31.—**Yorkshire.**—Fully-qualified quantity surveyor's assistant required by the West Riding County Council of Yorkshire in the Quantity Surveyor's Department. Louis J. Newton, Lic.R.I.B.A., West Riding Quantity Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

Crematorium for Ipswich.

Plans for the erection of a new Cemetery Chapel at Ipswich, in which a Crematorium will be incorporated, have been approved by the Burial Board. Mr. J. A. Sherman, of Ipswich, is the architect. The scheme is estimated to cost £6,000.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ACCRINGTON.—The Committee considered and approved the following building plans: 2 houses in Whalley-road, for Houldsworth and Spencer; laundry, 105, Manchester-road, for H. Howarth; bungalow in Scott-street, Baxenden, for E. S. Ware.

BELFAST.—The following plans have been approved by the City Surveyor: villa in new street off Kensington-av., for J. Brown; architect, W. C. Maxwell; villa in Brookhill-pk., for A. McDowell; architect, T. Houston; 6 houses on Broadway, for T. L. Cole; additions to factory premises on Crumlin-rd., for W. Ewart & Sons; builders, McLaughlin & Harvey; 17 garages in Adelaide-av., for Cairns Bros.; architect, D. W. Boyd; alterations to premises on Old Lodge-rd., for J. Kingsmore; architect, J. McAlery; 6 villas in Thirlmere-gdns., for Thompson McCullough, builder; clubhouse in Ashfield-gdns., for the Jewish Social Tennis Club; architect, T. R. Eagar; 6 villas in Belgravia-av. and Ulsterville-pl. for W. J. Orr; architect, T. Callender; villa on Ballygomartin-rd., for G. A. Hill; architect, W. C. Porte; workshops in Loftus-st., for Clendinning & Swann, builders; shop on Oldpark-rd., for A. M. Dongan; architect, C. A. Aickin; 4 villas on Newtownards-rd. Upper, for H. Mills; architect, J. McGeagh; villa in Knocklofty-pk., for R. J. and T. Kerr; architect, T. R. Eagar; additions to P.E. school in Mill-av., Ligoniel, for the Belfast E.C.; architect, R. S. Wilshere; P.E. school in Fane-st. and Tate's-av., for the Belfast E.C.; architect, R. S. Wilshere; Parochial hall in Fortwilliam-av., for the Select Vestry of St. Peter's church; architect, A. W. Brown; shops and dwelling-house on Donegall-rd., for H. McLaurin; architect, W. C. Maxwell.—The Corporation has adopted a minute of the joint Law Improvement and Housing Committees recommending that tenders be invited for the completion of the streets on the Seaview site and the erection of 100 houses.

BLACKPOOL.—It has been resolved that the architect (Mr. E. D. Dennis) be instructed to erect houses in accordance with his lay-out on land purchased from Mr. W. Flint, on the Hoo Hill Housing Scheme.

BRACEBRIDGE.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new mental hospital.

BRADFORD.—The Corporation's education schemes comprise the erection of a boys' grammar-school at an estimated cost of £150,000, together with a secondary school on the Bolling Hall-estate, at an estimated cost of £76,900. The R.C. authoities propose to erect a new R.C. day school at Leeds-rd., for the Church of St. Peter, together with a new R.C. day-school at Bierley. The architects for the latter two schools are Messrs. Empsall, Clarkeson & Clarke, Bradford.

BRIGHTON.—The T.C. are to be asked to sanction the purchase for £2,000 of premises adjoining the Municipal Technical College for the extension of that institution.

BULKINGTON.—The following plans were submitted and passed by U.D.C.: Bungalow, Nuneaton-road, for A. Kyte; 2 houses in Coventry-road, for J. Hardy; cinema at Rieton, for Frank Voce, Nuneaton.

CATERHAM.—Plans for the erection of new buildings were received as follows by the Town Planning and Housing Committee of the U.D.C.: 2 pairs semi-detached dwelling houses, Hollidays Bottom, W. Butler; detached dwelling house, Court-road, C. G. Hollands; detached bungalow, Banstead-road, A. Crundell; conversion of 102 and 104, Chaldon-road (Alma-terrace) to 2 shops and dwelling houses, H. H. Dean.

CHERTSEY.—The Housing Committee has reported to the U.D.C. that Capt. Bellamy, agent for Mrs. Rickman, had written agreeing to the purchase price of £1,312 10s. for the 5¼ acres of land, for housing purposes, at Prairie-road and Green-lane, Addlestone, and also agreeing that vacant possession would be given on the completion of the purchase. The committee will further report to the Council.

DARTFORD.—Committee have approved of the undermentioned plans: Pair of houses, Watling-street, for W. E. Burke and J. H. W. Burke (subject to an order for combined drainage'; bottling store, Lowfield-street, for John Green & Co.; 2 houses, Stanham-road, for W. J. Brise (subject to an order for combined drainage); house, Firmin-road, for P. S. Avery (subject to an order for combined drainage); 2 houses, 65 and 67, Park-road, for Mrs. M. Phillips (subject to an order for combined drainage'; hall and institute, rear of 30-36, Lowfield-street, for the Parochial C.C. of the Parish Church of the Holy Trihity; bungalow, Green-street, Green-road, for E. J. Jones.

EALING.—Plans passed by T.C.: 6 houses in Tring-av., W., Daley & Co.; 11 in Niagara-av., W. Gardner; 4 in Gunnersbury-av., Newborn & Smith; 3 in Burnfield-rd., C. E. Bottle; 2 each in Argyle-rd. and Brutonway, by the Foundation Co.; one in Gunnersbury-av., by A. Lyford.

EASINGTON.—The R.D.C. is to make application to the M.H. for sanction to erect a further 50 houses.

EASTBOURNE.—In their report the Buildings Committee recommended the T.C. to approve the following plans of new buildings and extensions: Rowsell and Ticehurst, builder (architect, A. Ford); house and garage, junction of Dillinburgh and Upwick-roads; Weller and Seymour, builder (architect, C. Ford) 2 houses and garages, King's-avenue; I. S. Causton (builders, G. Bainbridge and Son), South Cliff-avenue, "Atherton," internal alterations; L. MacLachan (architect, P. D. Stonham; builders, J. Bodle, Ltd.) Cavalry-crescent, block of 3 dwelling houses; S. D., Foulkes, builder (architect, C. Ford), St. Philip's-avenue, 5 dwelling houses; R. Winsloe Patton (architect, F. G. Cooke), Vicarage-road, St. Anthony's School, sanitary block; Shell-Mex, Ltd. (builders, Shell-Mex, Ltd.), railway goods yard, Hampden Park, office; Newman and Andy (architect, P. D. Stonham), 6A, Grange-road, alterations forming stables.; A. Avard builder (architect, S. Box), Milton-crescent, pair of houses and garages; H. J. Lavender, builders (architect, W. R. Hamblyn), Milton-road, pair of houses; Eastbourne Corporation, No. 7, Victoria-drive housing site, 40 houses (the by-law as to inspection chambers to be complied with); Mostyn Hotel Co., Ltd. (architect, P. D. Stonham; builders, G. Bainbridge and Sons) King Edward's-parade, Mostyn Hotel, additions; Eastbourne College (architects, Tatchell and Wilson), Old Wish-road, Eastbourne College, new masters' and butlers' quarters; H. M. Simmons (architect; P. D. Stonham; builders, J. Bodle, Ltd.), Langney-road, 3 lock-up shops; J. J. Fillingham (architect, F. C. Benz; builders, Tanner and Sons), Park-avenue, detached house and garage).

EPSOM.—Plans for alterations and additions to Fairmile Hatch, for Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P.; for a house and garage in Fairmile-lane, for Messrs. Osmans; for a house in Anyards-road, for E. G. W. Hounsom, and for a new cottage attached to Leigh Hill cottages, for Major Benton Fletcher, were formally approved at a meeting of Epsom R.D.C.—Plans for new buildings approved by R.D.C., included a shop store in Eversley-rd., leading to the District Council's housing estate on Surbiton- hill, and a number of new dwelling-houses and garages in various parts of the district.

GREENFORD.—The Ealing T.C. have passed plans for 22 houses west of Greenford-rd. and south of King's-av., for A. J. Perkins.

HORSFORTH.—The following plans were approved by U.D.C. unconditionally: House in West End-lane, for A. E. Allen; 54 houses, Cragg Hill housing Estate (Section 5), for U.D.C.; farm house in Broadgate-lane, for the Stanhope estate.—Subject to the signature of combined drainage agreement, the following were approved: House and workshop off Town-street, for J. W. S. Walker; 4 houses in Victoria crescent, for Read Bros.; 2 houses in Beech-avenue, for F. Furness; and 4 houses and garages in Victoria-mount for J. R. Micklethwaite.

HOVE.—The Corporation has approved the following plans: C. Scott, pair semi-detached houses, Davigdor-rd. (north side); Hunter & Bedford, for W. J. Keene, 2 pairs of semi-detached houses and garages, Berriedale-av. (west side); W. Willett, Ltd., house Princes-cres. (west side); W. Willett, Ltd., house, Princes-cres. (west side); Parsons & Cresswell, for Rev. Fawcett, conversion into flats, 24, Brunswick-terr.

IPSWICH.—Plans for the erection, at a cost of £6,000, of a new cemetery chapel, in which a crematorium will be incorporated, were approved at the annual meeting of the Ipswich Burial Board. Mr. J. A. Sherman is the architect.

LAMPETER.—Plans of new houses for T. M. Williams, Pensingrug, on the Bryn, and for Enoch Davies, Tyhen, at Pleasant-hill, were approved by R.D.C.

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LONDON (LAMBETH).—For a boy's club at I... Parish Church £4,775 has been raised.

LUTON.—The Corporation has approved plan... following: P. Widdocks, 2 houses and shops, ... rd.; Luton Gas Co., extension of ground floo... Dunstable-rd.; F. Willis, 4 houses (subsidy), Sh... rd.; A. G. Peck, 4 houses (subsidy), Wardow... N. Sale & Co., additions to factory, Rothe... Miss E. Ruckwood, 2 houses (subsidy), Cutenh... C. C. Garrett, 4 houses (subsidy), 2 Cutenhoe-... Park-rd.; J. M. Murden, 3 houses (subsidy... borough-rd.; Adey & White, alterations an... tions, Lea Bridge Inn, Lea-rd.; A. Moore, 2 ... Newark-rd.; M. Bryan, 1 house, Havelo... H. Tennant, 2 houses, Marlborough-rd.; G. Day... 4 houses (subsidy), Talbot-rd.; J. R. Adkins, ... shop, Talbot-rd.; F. White, 2 houses (subsidy... mond-hill; F. Chandler & Son, 2 houses (s... Marlborough-rd.; and W. Frost, 2 houses, I... rd.

MANCHESTER.—Included in the plans appr... the Council are the following:—Billiards hall, Ch... Hill-rd. and Queen's-rd., architects, Matley, Bro... & Mills; W. H. Coupe, 20 houses, Arthur-st.... croft-av. and Tyndall-av., Moston, architect, ... Kewell; Daily Express Co., additions to ... Luna-st., Ancoats, architects, J. H. Andrews & ... worth; Hortrees Building Co., Ltd., revised ... plan of 12 houses, Hilbre-rd. and Milwain-rd., ... hulme, architects, Leech & Ratcliffe; J. Lane ... 109 houses, Buckingham-rd., Stamford-rd., Abb... rd., Manley-rd., Byran-rd. and Westfield-rd, Ch... cum-Hardy, architects, George Westcott.—Th... has sanctioned the construction of a tr... between Middleton and Heywood, the cost of w... estimated at about £100,000.

NEWBURN.—The U.D.C. has obtained the s... of the M.H. to erect 88 houses on the West ... estate.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The City Council h... proved of a £134,000 scheme for new police, f... court buildings in Pilgrim-st., and of a sche... the provision of baths and washhouses at Scot... at a cost of £42,000. The City Property Survey... prepared a scheme for alterations to the Town ... to cost about £40,000.—The Estate and Pr... Committee of the Corporation has decided to ... proposal before the Council for alterations an... extensions at the Town Hall, at a cost of ... £40,000.

OAKHAM.—A plan of 2 cottages to be built ... Ashwell-road, by W. L. Sargant, was approved ... U.D.C.

OXFORD.—The following plans were examine... approved by T.C.: A. T. Organ, 2 houses on the ... side of Glanville-road; F. J. Selwood, house ... west side of Abingdon-road; C. Wright, 3 hou... Charlbury-road; A. G. Smith, house on the S.W. ... of Hamilton-road and Banbury-road.

PETERBOROUGH.—T.C. have instructed the En... to prepare specifications, and to invite tenders ... erection of 50 non-parlour houses on the north-e... portion of the land at Mayor's Walk recently purc... from the executors of W. D. Nichols. It wa... decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sa... to the allocation of a portion of the site of the ... Town recreation ground as a housing site.

PLYMOUTH.—It has been resolved that the fol... plans be approved: J. H. Endean, 6 houses, Hil... avenue; W. E. Jones, dwelling-house, 60, Lanhy... road; F. J. & A. Coad, 2 dwelling-houses, Farin... road; J. Blatchford & Son, 7 dwelling-h... Queen's-road; W. H. Webb, dairy, rear of 31, ... mont-street; J. H. Dyer, 6 dwelling-houses, ... Venn estate; F. Kaphan, dwelling-house with ... St. Levan-road; W. G. Perkins, 2 dwelling-... with shops, Wolseley-road, Ford; Pearce Br... dwelling-houses, Glenarm-road; E. J. Nichc... dwelling-houses, Vanguard-terrace; H. Bu... garage, rear of 72, Beaumont-road; W. T. Jinkin, ... front, 122, Alexandra-road, Lipson.

REIGATE.—On the recommendation of the Sa... Committee of the T.C. plans were passed for ... of houses in Crackell-rd., for Skilton & Whit... pair of houses on Plot 109 in Blackborough-rd., ... Worley, subject to signing a drainage agreem... house in Wray-ln., for Mr. Hope; house at 5, Colle... Clears estate, for C. E. Salmon; house in ... borough-rd., for Oswald Bell, and house in Dee... rd., for B. J. Roberts, subject to 6in. connection ... public sewers.

SCARBOROUGH.—The erection of four more hous... which sites have been found on the Edgehill ... estate, has been sanctioned by the Ministry of He... 66 houses in course of erection at Edgehill-pk. ... be wired for electricity supply.

SHEFFIELD.—The Public Hall Committee has r... mended to the City Council that the building ... Public Hall be proceeded with.

SHIREHAMPTON.—The Bristol C.C. has decid... erect 200 houses by direct labout at an estin... cost of £86,000.

SLOUGH AND DISTRICT.—Plans were approve... the Eton R.D.C. for the following: Farnham Ro... new factory building on the Slough Trading e... and house in Pitts-road, for Sir Squire Spr... Hitcham—house for A. E. Bunce; Denham—... for Mrs. A. S. Adams and houses for F. S. Towr... and W. Wise; Burnham—house for Miss L. Allde... 9 houses at Cippenham, for L. Pusey; Lang... houses for A. T. Ricketts and B. Lee, and 2 house... A. F. Instone; Stoke Poges—house for the Hon. ... Satow, 9 houses for E. E. Knight; Horton—hous... F. G. Avis; Taplow—Pavilion at the Dumb ... Hotel, for R. Barham; Iver—house for W. E. Good... alterations to The Tower Arms, for Burge and ... house for Mrs. Martin; Gerrards Cross—Hous... A. and H. Scott.

TOTNES.—T.C. has approved plans for 12 addit... houses.

WHITLEY.—Plans were approved by U.D.C... follows: For alterations to the Plough Inn, Ba... gate; for an additional building at Sneaton ... Priory; and by Mr. J. R. Hunter, for 3 pai... houses in Marlborough-avenue.

*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
st Stocks 4 5 6
cond Hard Stocks 3 19 6
Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
ettons, at			
King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
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). Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

st Stourbridge Fire Brick :—

2½ in.....	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

AZED BRICKS—

st White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two ends ...	31 0 0
eaders	21 0 0	Two sides and one End	32 0 0
oins, Bull-nose and 4½in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
ats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream d buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard aze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
). per yd. super	1 11	3in. per yd. super	2 9
in. „ „	2 4	4in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
ames Ballast	10 6	per yd
t Sand	13 9	„ „
ames Sand	14 6	„ „
eat Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
n. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
).	14 0	„ „
). Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
in Preeze	7 6	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
st Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

rrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
per Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
oman Cement	8 15 0
rian Cement	5 15 0
ene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
aster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
apite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
ey Stone Lime	3 0 9
alk Lime	3 0 9
st Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
air ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
anite Chippings	1 12 0

OTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
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STONE.

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ATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10

'BTLAND STONE—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, I. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube..... 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube..... 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

PTON-WOOD STONE—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
n. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30ft. super)..... Per ft. super	5 6
n. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... „	6 0
n. sawn two sides slabs(random sizes) „	2 3½
n. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... „	1 6½
in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... „	1 4

RD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
ppled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube	6 3
n. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 10 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 1½
. rubbed two sides, ditto..... „	6 1½
n. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
n. ditto ditto „	2 1½
n. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. ge :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7 × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

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1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
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BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

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Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube.....	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry American and /or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —	
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Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0	
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0	
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube...	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0	
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube.....	0 11 0	to 0 14 0	
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —	
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0	

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24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.....	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in. ...	10 15 0
⅜ in.....	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in. ...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Gas	52½ %	35 %	45 %
Blue Water.....	62½ %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Water	46½ %	30 %	40 %
Red Steam	57½ %	35 %	45 %
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25 %	35 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles	Branches. stock angles
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches, stock angles s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

Per ton in London.

IRON—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars.....	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g....	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g....	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.....	15 10 0	... 16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	...	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	...	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	...	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker.....	22 0 0	...	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	...	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0		

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

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(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	33 10 0
Pipe in coils.....	34 0 0
Soil Pipe	37 0 0
Compo Pipe	38 0 0

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton	24 10 0

COPPER.

	s d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis).....per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ..... „	1 0
Thin..... „	1 0½
Copper nails ..... „	2 3
Copper wire ..... „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/ - per doz

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz

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½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1¼ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
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NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S·F.
½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ... 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ... 35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes .....per gallon	0 2 11
„ „ „ in barrels ..... „	0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels..... „	0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums ..... „	0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels ..... „	0 4 0
„ in drums (10 gall.) ... „	0 4 0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	48 0 2

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots

per ton delivered	67 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	39 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol ..... „	0 15 6
Size. XD quality.....fkn.	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths.....	2½d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6½d.
15 „ thirds	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet,15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4„d.
26 „ fourths.....	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d.,21 oz.	9d
26 „ thirds	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d., 21oz.6½d	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d..
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted Do.	7½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d
Oak Varnish.....	Outisde	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

St. John's Church, Rochdale.

We learn that with regard to the Church of St. John, Rochdale, illustrated in our issue for April 29, the reinforced concrete and "Empire" stone dressings were the work of the Empire Stone Company, Ltd., of Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C.2.

"The Autocar."

The current issue of *The Autocar* is a much enlarged special number devoted mainly to the needs and interests of newcomers to motoring. The special features in this "New Motorists' Number" deal in a practical, yet at the same time, entertaining, way with the many things that the new owner of a car wishes to know, and ought to know, while an achitect contributes some valuable hints regarding the construction of inexpensive garages suitable for the usually limited space available with suburban or small country or town houses.

The Carlton Theatre.

We understand that the stone carving to the front elevation of the Carlton Theatre, illustrated in our issue of April 29, was executed by Messrs. E. J. and A. T. Bradford, Sculptors and Craftsmen, of 62A, Borough-road, S.E.1.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull, of radiators and "Ideal" boilers, will visit and give demonstrations at the following points in the Leeds district :—Friday and Saturday, May 20 and 21, Mr. Henry R. Lax's ground, Nunroyd-avenue, near Street-lane, Chapeltown; Monday, May 23, open space at bottom of Easterly-road, Harehills, Roundhay-road; Tuesday, May 24, open space, West-park, Far Headingley; Wednesday, May 25, Leeds Corporation Motor Park, bottom of Cookridge-street.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—It has been decided to build a church hall at St. Clement's Parish Church at an estimated cost of £3,600.

Arbroath.—Extensive repairs are to be carried out by T.C. on the Corporation water works at Glenogil, following damage caused by recent storm.

Bishopbriggs. — Houses. — The Housing Committee of the County of Lanark, Lower Ward, have commenced extending their housing scheme at Springfield, Bishopbriggs. At present they are erecting five blocks of tenements, with six houses to each block. The buildings are of brick, and are to be roughcast with cement.

Brechin.—The Town Council has agreed to erect another two blocks of houses of four rooms each on Cookston-road.

Edinburgh.—Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has granted a warrant to Moss Empires (Limited) to proceed with the reconstruction of the Edinburgh Empire Theatre. The cost of the reconstruction is estimated at upwards of £50,000, and the principal alteration will be an increase in the seating accommodation to make the auditorium hold 2,000 people. Other petitions granted included C. H. Dunlop—Four double bungalows at Stevenson-road. John Hope's Trustees—Workshop and garages at Annandale Street-lane. James Miller (Interim Warrant)—Two double houses at corner of Queensferry-road and West Barnton-terrace. James Robb—Nine garages at Trinity-grove. Danish Bacon and Co-operative Trading Co., Ltd.—Warehouse and garage at 201, Leith-walk. Thomas Paris and another—Double villa at Craigleith-road.

Fraserburgh.—Gas Works.—The T.C. at a special meeting considered the proposals of the Gas Committee for the erection of new works. The committee decided to recommend the Council to erect new works, at cost of £20,000, with up-to-date plant, on the site at Mid-street belonging to them.

Glasgow.—The U.F. Church Presbyte are to purchase a site for a church in Beacon field-road, close to the large housing sche at Kelvindale.

Kilsyth.—Houses.—The Central Distr Committee of Stirling County Council h resolved to proceed immediately with scheme for the erection of 40 houses in t Kilsyth area on the understanding that would be built as subsidy houses by Willi Baird & Co. (Ltd.), coalmasters.

Montrose.—Bridge.—A joint conference the Montrose T.C. and Forfar C.R.B. una mously resolved that the new bridge over t river South Esk at Montrose, to supers the present suspension bridge, be construct of ferro-concrete, to the design of Sir Ow Williams, engineer, London. The cost estimated at £73,450.

Scottish Electricity Scheme.

Details are published of the scheme p pared for the Central Scotland Electric area. The scheme, which is issued by t Central Electricity Board, provides for eig capital stations for the production of pow for the central industrial area of Scotla to take the place of the 36 stations gener ing electricity in the area at present. T various stations are to be inter-connected a series of high-pressure main transmissi lines. The scheme also provides for tra forming stations and other equipment. T standardisation of frequency is an importa additional element in the scheme. T capital expenditure in connection with t scheme, it is estimated, will amount by t end of the financial year 1933-34 £5,975,000. The selected stations are Clydes Mill (Clyde Valley Electrical Pow Co.), Dalmarnock (Glasgow Corporatio Falls of Clyde (two hydro-electric station Lanarkshire Hydro-Electric Power C Portobello (Edinburgh Corporation), Yo (Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co.), and a Bonnybridge (Scottish Central Electric Pow Co.), Carolina Port (Dundee Corporatio Dunfermline (Fife Electric Power Co.), a Kilmarnock (Ayrshire Electricity Board).

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for err that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers. +	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers Plasterers'
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/3½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/3½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/3½
Heiensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire								
(Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in Engl and Wales are given on page 829.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		£	s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	48	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	47	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Monday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ALLOA.—(*a*) Retaining wall and (*b*) shelter at Sunnyside Cemetery, for the P.C. Messrs. T. Frame & Sons, 2, Mill-street.

Builders—
*(*a*) John Thomson & Son, Alloa.
Engineers—
*R. Mercer & Co., Alloa.
Builders—
*(*b*) John Thomson & Son, Alloa.
Joiners—
*W. Macmillan & Son, Alloa.
Plumber—
*James Young, Alloa.
Tiler—
*John Davie, Alloa.
Painters—
*H. & R. Arnott, Alloa.

ALPERTON.—New buildings at Alperton, for Messrs. Pantone Processes, Ltd. Mr. F. Lindus Forge, F.R.I.B.A., 3, Crooked-lane, E.C.4 :—

Holland & Hannen and Cubbits, Ltd.	£87,773
James Carmichael, Ltd.	85,848
Ashby & Horner	85,601
T. Rider & Sons	84,439
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	84,297
*Dove Bros., Ltd.	81,795

BASFORD.—Secondary school on Highbury-road site, for Notts C.C. :—
*H. James, Mansfield £43,897

BELFAST.—Electric light installation at Ormeau Park Public Elementary School, for E.C. Mr. R. S. Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., Education Architect, Victoria-street :—
*Colmore Electric Light Works, Belfast, £350

BINGLEY.—Pressure pump house, for the Bradford Corporation Waterworks Department :—
*Edge & Pace £2,639 0 11

BOOTLE.—Public convenience on east side of Hawthorne-road, for T.C. :—
V. & A. Gale £226

BOOTLE.—Bricks—20,000, for T.C. :—
Burscough Brick & Tile, Co., Ltd. £74

BRAY.—81 new houses, for U.D.C. :—
*M'Laughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Dublin £34,244.

BRADFORD.—Printing works at Longside-lane, for W. N. Sharpe, Ltd. :—
*Jeptha Thornton & Son.

BRISTOL.—(*a*) 8 houses at Bedminster Down; (*b*) 2 houses at Knowle, for the Corporation :—

(*a*) E. Walters & Son	£3,562
(*b*) A. W. Norris	1,040

BROMLEY (KENT).—40 houses on the T.C. housing estate at Bromley Common :—

H. R. Fenn	£25,022	18	0
W. H. Willson & Co.	23,458	0	0
Pondac, Ltd.	23,372	12	0
J. Elliman & Son, Ltd.	22,944	0	0
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd.	22,130	0	0
R. Mansell	21,860	0	0
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd.	21,121	0	0
J. B. Edwards & Co.	20,553	0	0
Franklin & Co.	18,540	0	0
*Harry Neal, Ltd.	18,318	0	0
W. J. Langbridge & Co., Ltd.	18,147	9	0

BROMLEY (KENT).—28 flats on Turpington estate, for T.C. :—
*J. Elliman & Son, Ltd. £13,720

BUNDORAN.—Painting exterior of Great Northern Hotel, for Great Northern Railway. Mr. F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-street Station, Dublin.
*Moses Bullick & Sons, Belfast.

BURNLEY.—Structural steelwork in workshops and stairs, at Old Hall, for C.B. :—
*Jos. Webb & Sons, Bury £1,148 4 0

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Heathcote-road sub-station, for C.B. :—
*George Hodges & Son, Burton-on-Trent £370

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Extension of switch house for C.B. Electrical Engineer :—
Arthur Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent £967 13 6

CARDIFF.—Twelve parlour houses at Cardiff-road, Dinas Powis, for R.D.C. Mr. Monod T. Seymour, architect, "Monolu," Beulah-road, Rhiwbina, near Cardiff.

Copp Bros., Barry	£8,140	0	0
James & Woodworth, Cardiff	6,000	0	0
Alban Richards & Son, Cardiff	5,900	0	0
D. Davies & Son., Ltd, Cardiff	5,880	0	0
Owen & Davies, Ltd., Creigiau	5,760	0	0
A. E. Hamilton, Caerphilly	5,700	0	0
F. R. Absalom, Ltd., Penarth	5,670	0	0
Newman & Co., Cardiff	5,649	0	0
Austin Davies, Dinas Powis	5,616	0	0
John Harry & Son, Radyr	5,611	0	0
William Rowles, Cardiff	5,600	0	0
Rhys J. Rees & Co., Ltd., Treforest	5,569	0	0
*Newcombe & Co. (Cardiff), Ltd., Cardiff	5,520	0	0
E. O. James & Co., Cardiff	5,275	0	0

(Withdrawn).

CAYNHAM.—Restoration of Caynham Church, Messrs. Nicholson & Clarke, architects, King-street. Hereford.
*W. Bowers & Co., Hereford.

CHIPPING SUDBURY.—12 houses on Wickwar housing site :
*Keynton & Sons, Wootton-under-Edge £5,400

COSELEY.—30 non-parlour houses on Upper Ettingshall-road, for U.D.C. Mr. G. E. Mitchell, Surveyor :—

A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., Dudley	£16,255
J. & H. Morgan, Birmingham	13,950
Worton & Blackham, Sedgley	13,880
W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford	13,860
Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton	13,770
Arthur Powell, Wolverhampton	13,500
A. E. Greensil, Coseley	13,445
Joseph Webb, Coseley	13,400
H. T. Marchant & Co., Bilston	12,915
*A. M. Griffiths, Wolverhampton	12,665

CROYDON.—Two-story sub-station at Lower Coombe-street for the B.C. :—
‡G. Poulton & Sons £1,523 12 0

CROYDON.—Waddon Park-avenue sub-station, for C.B. :—

Smith & Sons, Junction Works, S.E.25	£237	0	0
Maides Bros., Croydon	225	0	0
E. J. Saunders, Croydon	212	10	0
Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath	200	0	0
Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Purley Way	188	0	0
*E. H. Smith, Croydon	183	0	0

CROYDON.—Switchroom flooring, for C.B. :—

E. H. Smith, Croydon	£415
Maides Bros., Croydon	415
E. J. Saunders, Croydon	399
*Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath	375

CROYDON.—Artesian well, for C.B. :—

F. Smith & Son, Grimsby	£1,390	0	0
A. C. Potter & Co., Grantham	1,201	10	0
J. J. Croucher, Nottingham	1,185	0	0
W. Matthews & Co., Westminster	1,171	2	0
C. Isler & Co., Ltd., Southwark-street	1,150	0	0
*Le Grand Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., Southall	1,107	17	9

CUDWORTH (S. YORKS.).—Cinema for the Cudworth Theatres, Ltd. :—
*Thos. Wade & Sons.

DARFIELD (S. YORKS.).—School for the Education Department of the W.R.C.C.; Mr. Wormald, architect :—
*E. Brown & Son.

DEWSBURY.—Structural work for new infirmary at Moorlands, for Infirmary Board. Mr. T. L. Sharpe, architect.
*T. Horsfall & Co., Liverpool. £61,493

DOLGELLEY.—500 lin. yds. 9 in, stoneware pipe sewer, 1,500 lin. yds. 6 in. stoneware pipe sewer, 150 lin. yds. 6 in. iron pipe sewer, 600 lin. yds. 6 in. iron pipe sewer, 500 lin. yds. 9 in. iron outfall sewer, together with manholes, flushing tanks, ventilating columns, also storage tanks, engine house, pump well and all other appurtenant works, at Fairbourne, for R.D.C. Mr. F. J. Rodwell, Engineer, 37 and 38, Prudential Assurance Buildings, Park row, Leeds :—
*P. Charnock, Collingham, near Leeds £5,203 11 0

DUBLIN.—Alterations to 39, Grafton-street, as showrooms, for Electricity Department :—

P. F. Fearon & Co.	£4,775	0	0
J. Daly	3,150	0	0
C. Jones & Sons, Ltd.	2,999	0	0
J. F. Keatinge & Sons, Ltd.	2,820	0	0
P. J. Watchorn	2,722	0	0
A Panton Watkinson	2,599	13	4
*J. Dowling & Co.	2,200	0	0

DUBLIN.—Additions and repairs to Mansion House for Borough Commissioners :—

J. Pemberton & Sons	£13,050	0	0
P. F. Fearon & Co.	12,074	16	7
J. Dowling & Co.	12,000	0	0
J. Beckett, Ltd.	11,799	0	0
C. Jones & Sons, Ltd.	11,794	17	6
A. P. Watkinson	11,250	0	0
M. O'Callaghan & Co., Ltd.	10,566	9	10
J. F. Keatinge & Sons, Ltd.	10,400	0	0
*E. Power	8,600	0	0

(All of Dublin.)

DUNDEE.—Supply and laying of jointless flooring, for the T.C. Mr. D. H. Bishop, Head Office, Electric Supply Dept., Dudhope-crescent-road :—
*A. & W. Ingram, Dundee.

DUNGANNON.—14 houses for U.D.C. :—
*J. Boyd, Dundonald £4,769 8 0

DURRINGTON.—Wiring installation of 30 houses, for Electric Light Co., Ltd. Mr. S. N. Bigwood, secretary, Midland Bank-chambers, Salisbury :—
*Stanley Cooper & Co., Ltd., Bournemouth.

EARL'S BARTON.—16 houses for R.D.C.
‡W. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Irthlingborough £7,832

EAST DEREHAM.—Three pairs of cottages in Crown-road, for U.D.C. Mr. W. Astley Norris, Surveyor.

Taylor & Son, East Dereham	£3,156	0	0
A. Johnson, East Dereham	3,030	0	0
*H. Mack's Exors., East Dereham	2,985	0	0
H. C. Tofts, Hingham	2,970	0	0

FAREHAM.—28 houses non-parlour type at Fleet End and Osborne-road, Warsash, for the R.D.C. Mr W. Hunt, 97, West-street :—

18 *houses, Fleet End—*
*Geo. Mitchell, Titchfield £7,680
10 *houses Osborne-road, Warsash—*
*C. W. Hully, Fareham 4,250

GLASGOW.—Painter work on the Govan Town Hall, for Corporation.
*J. & R. Anderson, Glasgow £363 5 2

GLASGOW.—1,000 houses on various sites, for the Corporation, at the following prices :—

Type C.3.—Three-apartment flatted houses	£405
Type N.3.—Three-apartment flatted houses	407
Type N. 4.—Four-apartment flatted houses	430
Type D. 3.—Four-apartment flatted houses	464
Type E. 4.—Three-apartment semi-detached cottage	432
Type F. 3.—Four-apartment semi-detached cottage	478

*McDonald (Contractors), Ltd.
(Subject to certain conditions.)

GLASGOW.—1,000 houses on various sites, for the Corporation, at the following prices :—

	Brick Roughcast.	Terrazzo.
Type C.3.—Three-apartment flatted houses	£400	£409
Type N. 4.—Four-apartment flatted houses	430	440
Type E. 4.—Three-apartment semi-detached cottage	—	445
Type F. 3.—Four-apartment semi-detached cottage	—	495

*Balshagray Building Company.
(Subject to certain conditions.)

GLASGOW.—500 houses on various sites, for the Corporation, at the following prices :—
C. 3 type, £398; D. 3. type, £463.
*Cowieson's, Ltd.
(Subject to certain conditions.)

GLASGOW.—Glazing work of 330 tenement houses to be erected at Possil, for the Corporation.
*Jas. P. M'Phie £997 3 8

GLASGOW.—Painting work at Bellefield sanatorium, for Corporation City Engineer :—
‡P. M'Kerracher & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow £1,082 1 5½

GLASGOW.—Fireclay bricks for Dalmarnock gas works, for Corporation :—
‡Castelcary Fireclay Co., Ltd. £421 1 5

GRAVESEND.—Addition to electricity sub-station at 37, Queen-street, for T.C. Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 5, Woodville-terrace :—
*Burvill & Steene, Gravesend £632

GRAVESEND.—Erection of 114 houses, for the Corporation. Mr. J. G. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A. 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend.
†J. Clements, Northfleet £48,470

GRAVESEND.—114 houses on housing scheme No. 3, for T.C. Borough Architect :—
‡Jesse Clements, Northfleet £48,470

HAILSHAM.—20 houses on Mill-lane site, for R.D.C. Building Surveyor :—
‡G. Gower & Sons £9,000

HAMILTON.—Houses at Low Waters, Newfield Farmhouse, the Yews, for T.C. Mr. P. M. Kirkpatrick Town Clerk.

Excavator, brick, etc.—
*E. Morgan & Co., Hamilton.
Carpenter and joiner—
*W. Chambers & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell.
Glazier—
*J. B. Boyd, Burnbank.
Slater and Roughcast—
*Wilson & Hendry, Hamilton.
Plaster—
*Wilson & Hendry, Hamilton.
Plumber—
*T. Coats, Motherwell.
Painter—
*J. Kemp & Son, Motherwell.
Electrical work—
*Grindlay, Ross & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

HENLEY.—Four almshouses in Vicarage-road, for Burgis Trust. Mr. F. C. Wren, Architect, Town Hall :—

Francis Bros., Tilehurst	£2,409
Malden & Sons, Henley	2,050
Butler Bros., Henley	1,973
*E. Clark, Henley	1,717

HOVE.—Erection of a greenhouse and other work at the cemetery, for T.C. :—
*McKellar & Westerman, Hove £246

HULL.—Installation of electric light, Park-avenue special school, for E.C.
†Alexander Shaw & Sons £375 15 0

HULL.—Renewal of the Newland-avenue track, for Corporation.

G. Curtis	£6,756 16 3
*Sangwin, Ltd.	5,598 0 0

KEITH, N.B.—Houses in Balloch-road and Regent reet, for the T.C.

Balloch-road.

Masons—
*C. Webster & Son.
Joiner—
*A Cuthbert.
Slater—
*S. Fraser.
Plumber—
*James Annand.
Plasterers—
*George Hume and Sons.
Painter
*John Symon.
All of Keith.

Regent-street.

Masons—
*C. Webster & Son.
Joiner—
*R. M'Gregor.
Slaters—
*C. Dickie & Son, Huntly.
Plumbers—
*A Joss & Son.
Plasterers—
*George Hume & Son.
Painter—
*John Symon.

LEEDS.—Pavilions and conveniences at (*a*) Meanood Recreation ground; (*b*) Standingley Recreation ound; and (*c*) rebuilding of garages and stables at oundhay Park, for T.C. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, ity Engineer :—

* (*a*) Lazenby Bros., Leeds £610 6 0
* (*b*) Lazenby Bros., Leeds 406 4 0
* (*c*) S. Flockton, Leeds 1,837 13 9

LEEDS.—118 houses for Corporation, (*a*) 68 on the eanwood estate, and (*b*) 50 on the York and Selbyad estate. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, City Engineer, unicipal Buildings :—

*(*a*) W. Ripley & Sons, Ltd., Leeds..... £32,028 0 0
*(*b*) A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Leeds..... 24,032 18 8

LEEDS.—(*a*) At York-road estate, 32 A.3 houses and B.3. houses; (*b*) at Meanwood estate, 68 B.3 uses, for Corporation.

(*a*) *A. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd. £24,032 18 8
(*b*) *W. Ripley & Sons, Ltd. ... 32,028 0 0

LIVERPOOL.—Alterations and additions to Caldie igh School, for Corporation.

*J. A. Milestons & Son, Ltd. £9,360 0 0
R. H. Green 9,063 10 0
(Originally accepted.)

LONDON (Kensington).—Convenience for women estwards of the Central Library in Kensington Highreet, for B.C.

‡Lane Bros. £238 10 0

LONGFORD, IRELAND.—Conversion of Kelleher arracks into dwelling houses, for U.D.C.

*P. Kelly & Son, Earl-street £2,950 0 0

MACCLESFIELD.—Offices in Castle-street, for eshire Building Society. Mr. Fredk. C. Sheldon, chitect, 7a, King Edward-street :—

*Cooper Bros., Macclesfield.

MAIDSTONE.—Sewerage, 650 yds. of 6 in. stoneare pipe sewer, with manholes, inspection chambers, c., and the construction of engine house, ejector amber, settling tanks, filter bed, and other appurnant works, at Staplehurst, for R.D.C. Mr. T. A. usbridge, Engineer and Surveyor.

W. T. Sharp, Dover ...	£2,062	11	2½
Mears Bros., Lewisham ...	1,962	0	2
W. & C. French, Essex ...	1,947	19	6
Redriff Public Works, London	1,885	0	0
Sir W. Prescott & Son, London	1,707	0	0
*W. T. Burrows & Son, Maidstone	1,459	10	6

MANCHESTER.—Two shops and houses, for John uckley, Timperley, at Leicester-road and Ashborneove, Broughton. Mr. A. V. Roberts, 113, Great eetham-street, West Broughton :—

*J. E. Armstrong & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations and electric light stallation to premises at 22, Market-street, Manester, for Price's (Tailors), Ltd., 55, Vicar-lane, eds :—

Alterations.
*B. & W. Smith, Grimsby.
Electric light.
‡Baker & Hyman, Leeds.

MANCHESTER.—Structural steelwork for the yde-road car works extension, for Corporation.
*Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Salford.

MANCHESTER.—Culverting of Red Lion Brook, ithington estate, for Housing Committee.
F. G. V. Freeman, Hollinwood.

MANCHESTER.—(*a*) Electrical work; (*b*) plasterg; (*c*) plumbing and slating, new building at Comittee's depot.
(*a*) *Meter Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(*b*) *Tooth Bros.
(*c*) *A. E. Newey.
(All of Manchester.)

MERIDEN.—10 parlour and 10 non-parlour houses Coleshill; same at Water Orton; 2 parlour and non-parlour at Nether Whitacre; 6 parlour and 6 n-parlour at Castle Bromwich, for R.D.C. Mr. Pickering, Town Hall, Coleshill, Birmingham.
*Morris, Jacombs & Sons, Ltd., Small Heath : Non-parlour, £395 and £400; parlour, £480 and £485.

MILLBANK.—Lorry shed and stables at Millbank, Berryden, for Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs. Tawse & Allan, Architects, 10, Bon-Accord-square, Aberdeen.

Reinforced concrete—
*Alexander Adamson. Laurencekirk.
Mason work—
*Alexander Adamson, Laurencekirk.
Joiner work—
*W. D. Forbes & Co., Aberdeen.
Slater work—
*George Currie & Co., Aberdeen.
Plaster work.
*James Scott & Son, Ltd., Aberdeen.
Plumber work—
*John Dean, Aberdeen.
Painter work—
*Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Steelwork—
*George Bisset & Son, Aberdeen.

MONKTON.—Low-pressure hot-water heating installation at Monkton new council school, for Durham C.C.
*R. T. Vaux & Son, Sunderland £493 18 0

NEW SEAHAM.—Covering ceiling with board and repairing flat roofs at Council school, for Durham C.C.
*J. Clark & Son, New Seaham £516 6 6

NEWCASTLE.—New mining laboratory in Queen Victoria-road, for the Council of Armstrong College.
*Stephen Easten, Ltd., Newcastle.

NEWTOWN, WIGAN.—Church and schools, for the Wesleyan Church. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., Architects, 10, Norfolk-street, Manchester :—
*G. Holmes & Co., Warrington.

NORTHOWRAM, YORKS.—For Vicarage. Messrs. Walsh & Maddocks, 30, Harrison-road, Halifax.

Masons—
*J. A. Crowther & Co., Southowram.
Joiners—
*Raper & Dobson, Ltd., Bradford.
Plumber—
*Ernest Farnell, Queensbury.
Slater and Plasterers—
*H. Castle & Son., Ltd., Brighouse.
Casements and Leaded Lights—
*Doodson & Bain, Ltd., Manchester.

NOTTINGHAM.—Rebuilding the New Empress Cinema. Mr. Alfred J. Thraves, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, 12, Victoria-street :—
*F. W. C. Bowles & Son, Leicester.

ORMSKIRK.—For construction of 2 underground rainwater tanks, etc., for B.G., at the Poor Law Institution. Mr. A. Dickenson, 2, Railway-road :—

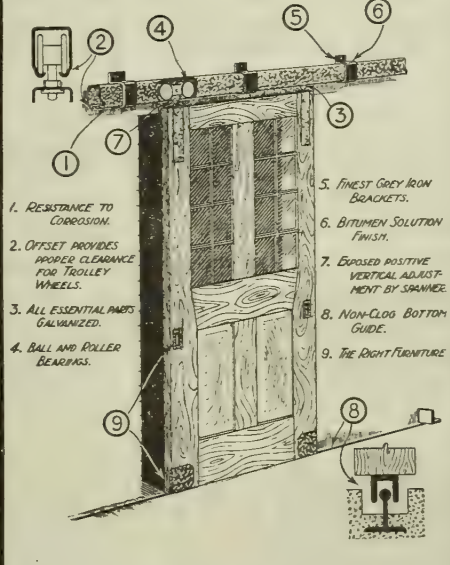
Rainwater tanks.
*R. Taylor & Sons, Ormskirk ... £278 0 0
Filter beds.
*R. Taylor & Sons, Ormskirk ... 55 10 0

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OUNDLE.—4 cottages at Polebrook, for R.D.C; Mr. S. Broadbelt, 42, Glapthorpe-road.

C. R. Pettit & Son, Thrapston ...	£1,880
Pettit & Son, Ramsey	1,730
A. Tebbett, Polebrook	1,660
H. Spencer & Son, Elton	1,570
Loakes & Son, Thrapston	1,520
Freeman & Son, Oundle	1,435
*J. W. Barber, Peterboro'	1,420

OXFORD.—Supply and erection of boarded fencing for Corporation.

‡Smith & Sons, Kidlington ... £630 10 0

OXFORD.—Unclimbable iron fencing for Corporation.

‡Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton £186 0 10

PEEBLES.—Extensions to the water supply of West Linton, including small break pressure tank 2,600 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron and other pipes, track cutting, meter, connections, fencing, and other auxiliary works, for the C.C. Mr. J. Thomson, C.E., 20, Melville-street, Edinburgh.

Flaherty & McBride, Falkirk	£2,263	13	2
James Ritchie, Dunfermline	2,225	11	7
A. McNulty, Loanhead ...	2,197	3	2
D. C. Mitchell, Edinburgh ...	2,168	7	10
J. A. Young, Edinburgh ...	2,164	13	10
H. M. Murray & Co., Glasgow	2,152	15	6
William Jackson, Edinburgh	2,135	18	6
Robt. J. Morrison, Kirkcaldy	2,082	16	5
Topping & Co., Edinburgh ...	2,039	19	4
*R. Walter & Son, West Linton	1,985	1	6½

PEWSEY.—40 houses in various districts, for R.D.C. Mr. W. F. Bickford, architect to R.D.C.

4 houses at Collingbourne Kingston—

Building and Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	£1,992
Minty & Swatton, Marlborough ...	1,992
P. C. King, Pewsey	1,980
Sturgess Bros., Andover	1,968
W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	1,960
*Hawkins & Co., Ogbourne St. George	1,888

6 houses at N. Tidworth—

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	£3,408
Sturgess Bros., Andover	3,120
*Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	3,994

10 house at Pewsey—

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	£5,800
Hoskins Bros., Denbury	5,800
P. C. King, Pewsey	5,250
*Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	5,125

10 houses at Ludgershall—

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	£5,700
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	4,990
*Sturgess Bros., Andover	4,990

4 houses at North Newton—

P. C. King, Pewsey	£2,060
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	1,914
*W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	1,912

4 houses at Milton—

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	£2,000
Minty & Swatton, Marlborough ...	1,992
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	1,992
P. C. King, Pewsey	1,960
E. Howse, Pewsey	1,932
Hawkins & Co. Ogbourne St. George	1,900
* S. S. Gilbert & Sons, Wilcot ...	1,896

2 houses at Woodborough—

Huntley & Son, Woodborough ...	£1,010
Building & Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	999
*W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes ...	970

PLYMOUTH.—Roads and sewers at Mount Gold, for C.B.
*A. J. Steer, Ltd. £7,923 7 3

POOLE.—Extensions to male casual ward at Institution, for B.G. Mr. H. J. Vick, surveyor :—
*A. W. Gray, Poole £399

PORTSMOUTH.—Wesleyan Church Hall, Eastney, Portsmouth, for the Trustees. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects and surveyors, 10, Norfolk-street, Manchester. Quantities by architects :—
*John Lay & Co., Portsmouth £12,243

PRESTON.—Additions to the garage of the Ribble Motor Services, Ltd., 4, Birley-street. Mr. S. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 78, Manchester-road, Burnley.
*Croft & Sons, Preston.

RAMSBOTTOM.—New schools and parochial hall in Queen-street, for the Rev. Father MacGuinness, of St. Joseph's Church. Mr. H. A. Tearsley, architect, Irene-chambers, 25, Market-street, Manchester :—
*Hallwoods, Hyde.

REIGATE.—Works of improvement at junctions of West-road and Chart-lane, for the R.D.C.

A. C. Soar, Thornton Heath	£252	9	6
G. S. Faulkner & Sons ...	212	19	3

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Six shops with houses over, on the Cleadon Park estate, at the junction of Park-avenue and Sunderland-road, for C.B. Mr. S. G. Stanton, Borough Engineer.
*W. D. Alleson, Whitburn ... £4,300 0 0

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Erection of 22 flats, for the C.B. Mr. R. H. Dyer, Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Clarence-road :—

12 *Flats—*
*Johns Bros., Woolwich £5,730 19

10 *Flats—*
*Prime & Son, Westcliff 4,450 0

SOUTHSEA COMMON.—Erection of reinforced concrete bandstand, for Portsmouth C.C. Mr. A. W. Ward, City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth :—

Tanner Bros., Southsea	£1,518
Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	1,250
E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth	1,138
*Sadler & Co., Dollis Hill	939

SOUTHWICK.—50 houses on the Marley Potts estate, for the U.D.C. :—

*J. J. Hodgson £19,000

STIRLING.—Bridge at Castlecary, for C.C. :—

*Sir William Arrol & Co. £6,205

STOCKPORT.—20 houses on Cheadle-Heath site, for C.B. :—

*John Collin.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Motor garage and locomotive house at Gas Works, Etruria, for T.C. Chief Gas Engineer.

*Cousins & Allport, Burslem.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. — 12 non-parlour houses at Knight's-lane, Tiddington, for T.C. Borough Surveyor :—

P. C. Harris	£5,724
J. Harris & Sons	5,677
Smith & Unitt	5,472
T. J. Hartwell	5,325
*E. T. Kennard & Son	5,250

(All of Stratford-upon-Avon.)

STRETFORD.—Construction of bridge and embankment at Station-road, for U.D.C.

*Skipworth, Jones & Lomax... £3,041 10 0

STRETFORD. — Exterior painting of the Town Hall, for T.C.

*Jones & Jackson, Ltd. ... £128 10 0

STUBBINGTON.—12 houses at Old-street, for Fareham R.D.C. Mr. L. W. Hunt, 97, West-street, Fareham :—

‡A. H. Tribbeck, Stubbington..... £5,125

SWANSEA.—Electric wiring of (*a*) Sketty Mixed ; (*b*) Sketty Infants' ; (*c*) Crombroerla Boys', for E.C. :—

*(*a*) Cole & Day	£130 0 0
*(*b*) H. Norman Kirk	135 0 0
*(*c*) G. L. Ward & Co.	137 10 0

THURLES, IRELAND.—Reconstruction of the late fever hospital, which will in future constitute the new district hospital, for Tipperary (N.R.) County Health Board.

Walsh Bros., Clonmel ...	£6,560 10 0
M. Kennedy, Thurles ...	5,951 9 4
J. Lambe, Thurles	5,461 13 0
J. Ryan & Son, Limerick ...	5,395 0 0
C. Doyle, Mullingar	5,289 11 0
T. Brophy, Thurles	4,803 19 4
W. King, Dublin	4,628 0 0
Dwyer & Fogarty, Thurles ...	4,517 10 0
*T. Maher, Parkmore, Roscrea	4,109 0 6½

TOTTINGTON.—Six houses at Walshaw housing scheme, for the Committee. The Borough Surveyor, Council Offices :—

*T. & J. Foster, Ramsbottom.

TRAMORE.—New waterworks scheme.

*Lee, Arklow £3,990

WALLASEY.—Extension and alteration to administrative block, infectious diseases hospital. Mill-lane, for C.B.

*J. A. Milestons & Son, Wallasey ... £11,813

WALLASEY.—Extension of offices at Seaview-road, for C.B.

*R. J. Leary, Wallasey ... £390 16 4

WALLASEY.—Supply, laying and connecting of high tension cable from Seaview-road to Seabank-road, for C.B.

*British Insulated Cables, Ltd. £1,370 12 1

WHITSTABLE.—(*a*) Shelter and (*b*) dressing rooms, conversion of the Watch House into conveniences at the Old Coastguard station, West Beach, Whitstable, and construction and supply of bathing boxes to the Bathing Station, Tankerton Beach, for U.D.C. Mr. J. Dunn, Surveyor and Water Engineer.

*(*a*) F. Browning, Whitstable ...	£153 2 6
*(*b*) J. Kemp, Whitstable	1,446 5 0

WHITWORTH.—Council school at Tonacl for the U.D.C. County Architect, County Offi Whitworth :—

*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

YORK.—School on the Tang Han Estate, for Education Committee of the York Council. Mr. F Plenty, architect, of 9, Lendal :—

*Wm. Bellerby, Ltd., York ... £22,830 0 0



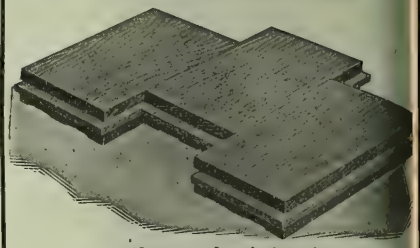
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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

. CXXXII. No. 399. MAY 27, 1927.

THE COMING R.I.B.A. ELECTIONS

BY this time every member of the R.I.B.A., who is available, will have received his voting papers. It would seem natural to conclude that every member who has not yet returned his vote would now be seriously gaged in thought as to how he intends to make use of it, the best advantage of the community, the profession, d, as a natural corollary, of himself. Unfortunately, experience of previous annual periods such as this, points to a ry different state of affairs.

Year after year the number of voting papers that have been ade use of have been a deplorably small proportion of the eat number which have been issued. The wonder is that e Institute has remained the live and representative body hich it is, and that it has retained its essentially democratic aracter, in spite of this neglect of the elements of democracy the part of a vast body of its units. The whole essence democratic government lies almost entirely in the ercise of individual freewill, and however fortunate may have en the results to date, we are always faced with the danger a Council out of touch with the will of the majority, or still rse, obsessed in self interest. The idea may be inconvable at the present time, but the risk is there for each one o fails to register his vote to face.

It is easy to become a non-voter, because it is always so ich more easy to do nothing than to do something; but it very difficult to enter into the mentality of the non-voter, cause his attitude is so illogical and so entirely indefensible. The Institute is a body which exists for the purpose of proting fine architecture, and the prosperity of architects; and ery member who benefits by its existence or who has its jects at heart—and we presume that there is none so foolish to pay an annual subscription for no reason at all—is rally bound to share the responsibility of maintaining its presentative constitution by the agency of the ballot.

"I shall not bother to vote. The Institute has never done e any good, and I do not suppose it ever will," is the lightarted remark so often heard in reply to the casual canvasser. may be representative of the thougthless opinion of the ajority of those who fail to register their votes, and it is perhaps e very poorest reason of all. It would be an easy matter show in what many ways the Institute has proved itself useful service to the profession at large, and to the inidual practitioner, and in what ways both might suffer its absence; but such a line of argument is no conclusive swer to the inertia of the voter, but rather a justification. is more convincing to concede, hypothetically, the justice of e charge, and so show how doubly necessary it is under such cumstances that the voter should function. There are few sgruntled constituents so friendless as to be unable to find fficient sympathisers to promote a candidate who could ice their views in council. The framework of the Institute's nstitution is designed for this very purpose, and there is no superable fence about it to exclude any candidate who can irly claim to represent the opinions of a considerable body of s fellows.

Another type of non-voter is the man who professes to be o conscientious and too alive to the importance of the vote, to use it in support of men about whom he knows very little, and who are no more than names to him. With this attitude one can sympathise to some extent, and it would be unassailable were it clear that a fair knowledge of the merits of most of the candidates were inaccessible to those who really want to know. It must be felt, on the contrary, that any member who maintains throughout the year, a live interest in the activities of the Institute, by attending every possible meeting, or, failing this as a possibility, by studying the reports of such meetings as given in the Institute Journal, as well as in the technical press, can acquire a far better idea of the individual activities of the executive, than can the average parliamentary voter of those of his member. In addition to this, a little trouble in sounding the views of friends more "in the know" will do much to fill in the gap; while the Council representatives of the Allied Societies in the provinces exist to keep touch with those whose contact with London is slight.

The remaining type of non-voter is just the lazy man, if indeed this class is not included among the first we have spoken of. With him, also, some sympathy may be felt, for are we not all prone to laziness in some form or other. Perhaps for this same reason, we would like to reach him above all others, and so feel that an irksome effort had been made, and a new activity initiated. May we, therefore, tabulate our advices to voters?

Don't withhold your vote because you do not know for whom to vote; but bestir yourself to find out all you can about the candidates.

Don't excuse yourself from voting on the score of the sometimes alleged impotence of the Institute; for it is just such as you who have the power to make it potent if it should be lacking.

Don't vote in an irresponsible spirit. Better strike out a name than vote for it simply because you know nothing against it.

Don't vote for a name for the sole reason that you have seen it under a fine architectural design. It is not always the cleverest architect who makes the soundest administrator, though it is often the case.

Don't, on the contrary, vote for a man whom you know to be indifferent to fine architecture; for the Institute must maintain a love of its art.

Don't exaggerate the value of your vote by voting for fewer than the full complement, if you can possibly avoid it.

Don't leave it until the last minute, to post your papers. The scrutineers will be busy enough without a final scurry.

Don't forget you have received your papers.

Don't forget to fill them in.

Don't forget to post them.

And, finally, don't fail to make it your business to urge the importance of the vote upon all your professional friends and neighbours, and so assist to make this year's election a record both as to aggregate of votes polled, and also as to their proportion to the number of voters on the register.

If our interest in the welfare of the Institute needs an apology or explanation to justify a gratuitous inroad into its domestic affairs, we would add that it is our conviction that a growth of institutional pride in the Institute will mean a better Institute, a better profession, a higher standard of architecture, and so greater service to the community.

NOTES

Danish Architecture.

The interest of the Danish architecture exhibits is by no means exhausted in Queen Square, as a number of good subjects are on view at the A.A. gallery. The impression of the main exhibition in Queen Square is enforced at the A.A., for we find there some work which suggests real appreciation of architectural qualities. Some of the domestic work might almost have derived from this country. The charming drawings of a War Memorial by Gudmund Holme, the original crematorium design by Kaj Gottlob, and the well-proportioned elevation of the crematorium design by Thomas Havning, are amongst the best exhibits. Such exhibitions as this will tend to strengthen the feeling amongst students that distinction of effect may be obtained without the use of applied orders or merely non-constructional features. We have not yet created a modern town or village street of the sustained quality like that which passes through, say, Chipping Campden, but for all that we may learn to produce good design without emulating the picturesque charm which comes from many unnecessary gables in that street. If the conditions of modern life impose the monotony of repetitions and standardisation, we may find alleviation in tone and colour and contentedly accept the truthful interpretation of modern problems. We see a certain room for hope in some modern designs, such as those which are found in Denmark, that our modern architects may find a means of expression which may be both truthful and distinctive.



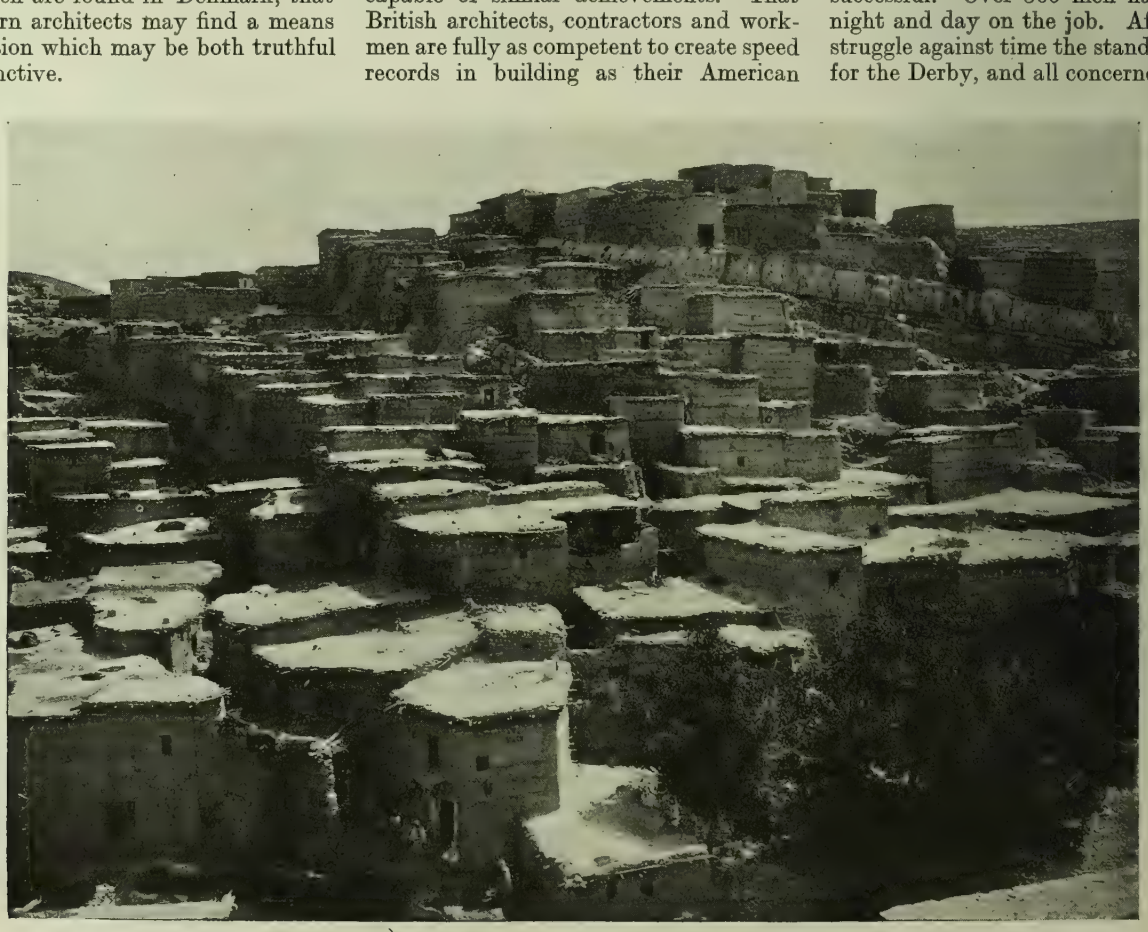
A Fountain in Fez. (*See page* 844.)

Rapid Building.

We frequently hear reports of the rapidity with which building contractors carry through their jobs in the United States, and of the masterly organisation which makes such expedition possible, and it is sometimes alleged that we in this country are incapable of similar achievements. That British architects, contractors and workmen are fully as competent to create speed records in building as their American *confreres* is shown in the case of the n Grand Stands at the Epsom racecou which we illustrate in this issue. sorts of difficulties dogged the work fr the beginning owing to the prolon coal dispute, but these served only spurs and kept everyone on the *qui* to meet them as they arose. A sport spirit prevailed during the whole of work among the workmen themselv and the railway companies spared pains to help the work through. carrying the huge stanchions wh support the main framework of building, the whole of the traffic alo the railway line had to be adjus to allow for their passage.

The Human Aspect.

With the object of ensur harmonious working a speedy settlement of qu tions arising on the work, architects arranged for c ferences to be held weekly between the contractors engaged on the wo With a view to further ensuring a go fellowship between all engaged on work the architects had the whole of men to supper in the winter, when a v pleasant evening was spent. Lord Lo dale has visited the work on ma occasions and expressed himself as be very pleased with the spirit in wh the whole job was being tackled, and i mediately on hearing of the supper ferred to above, very generously vol teered to give another supper, which t place in January last, and was eminen successful. Over 500 men have work night and day on the job. After a gr struggle against time the stands are rea for the Derby, and all concerned with



Bouzina, Morocco. (*See page* 844.)

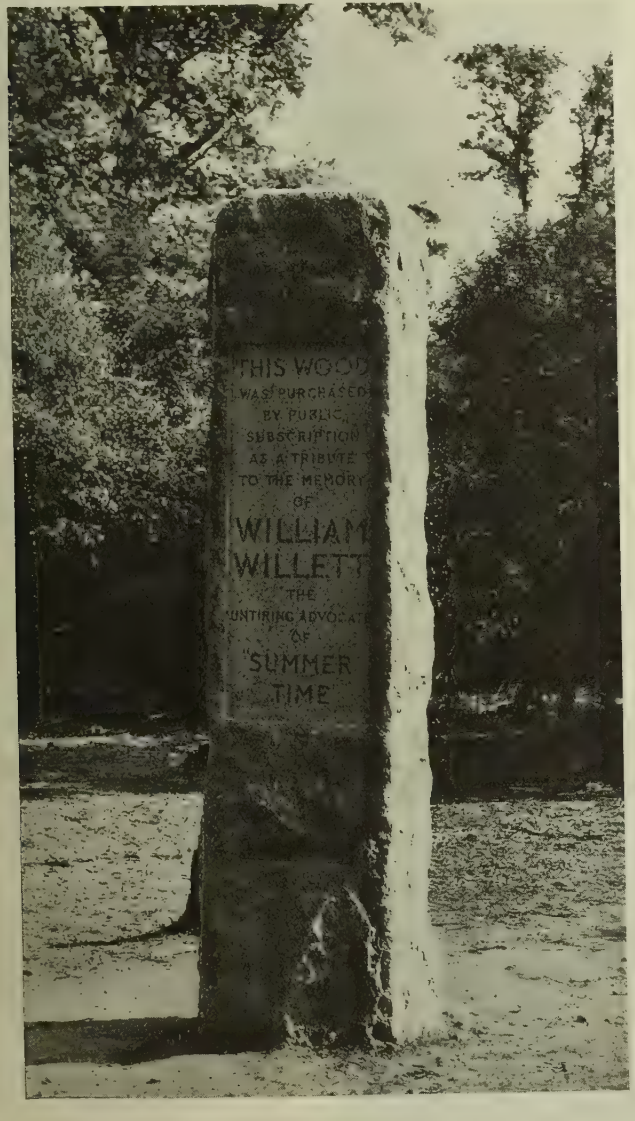
ork are to be congratulated upon a ally notable achievement.

Garages and Subsidy Houses.

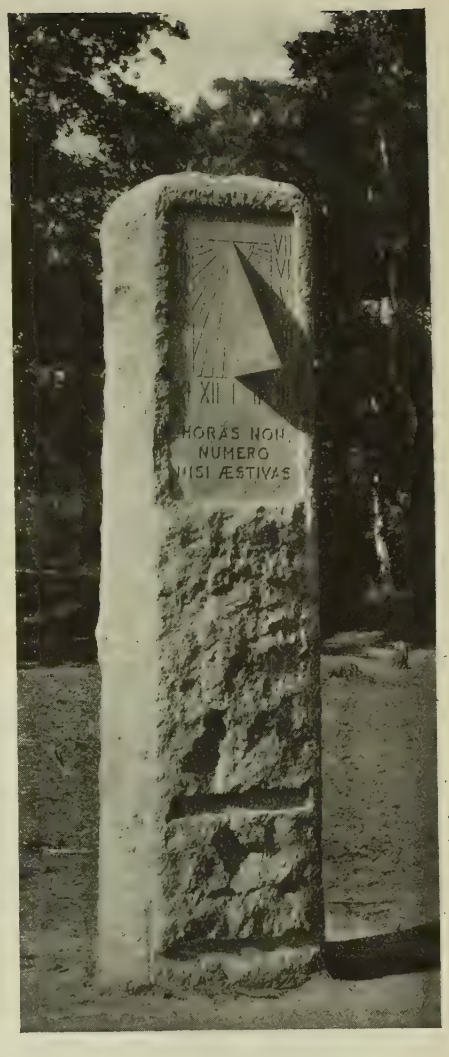
The other day we noticed in a newspaper a complaint from a Motoring Editor that garages were not allowed at a subsidised house. ifficulties were evidently placed in the ay when obtaining sanction from local uilding authorities. He desired that the nomaly should be removed. His desire eems to represent a mind curiously out f touch with the national temper. There , of course, nothing to prevent anyone uying a motor-car with the money the tate has given him as a subsidy for his ouse. This is simply one of the tra- edies of the housing problem. All that heavily taxed nation can hope for is that man of this type might for the sake of thers try to be less brazen in his abuse of hose benefits which ought never to have een given him, and were never intended or him. From our point of view it is a airly sound generalisation that if he can- ot afford to build a house, he cannot afford o build a garage. He certainly cannot fford to build a decent one. The whole transaction is shabby in principle, and the natural result is seen in the shabby garden erections which are an eyesore. The problem of the motor-car and the amenities is discussed in an article in this month's *Architecture*.

Dublin's Civics Week.

We note that preparations for a Civics Week, to be held in Dublin, from September the 17th to the 26th, are now well advanced. Mr. Seumas Murphy, the Chief Commissioner, in outlining the scheme, said that it was proposed to institute an architecture medal and a competition for the best-dressed shop windows. Among other features, there will be a military parade and torchlight tattoo, massed bands and aviation displays. The amenities of Dublin have revived to an astonishing extent under its three commissioners, and Civics Week ought to be a great success. Architecturally, Dublin is among the richest cities of its size in the world. Its setting of mountains and sea is magnificent, and it remains to press on with those questions of health and amenity that face all our large towns.



Sundial in Petts Wood, William Willett Memorial, Chislehurst, Kent.



Sundial in Petts Wood, William Willett Memorial, Chislehurst, Kent.

Such problems as slums, town planning, and smoke pollution require as drastic treatment in Dublin as elsewhere.

Mr. William Woodward's Criticisms.

For the past thirty-three years the Institute Annual Report has been criticised or commented upon by Mr. William Woodward at the annual general meeting, and he intimates that this year will be his last appearance as a friendly critic. We must all admit the pertinence as well as the pertinacity of Mr. Woodward's comments during all these years, and we know that his words have been looked forward to as part of the annual function. There has always been something stimulating in Mr. Woodward's remarks, and the stimulation will be found in his latest speech, wherein he says that he would abolish 20 out of the 22 boards and committees, retaining only two, the Board of Architectural Education and the Practice Committee. Mr. Woodward's questions elicited some interesting information as to new Institute premises and other matters. We are glad that a vote of thanks was passed at the meeting for Mr. Woodward's long and interesting contributions.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

At a special meeting of the Wallingford Borough Council last Friday, Mr. C. J. Flooks, A.R.San.I., at present surveyor to the Canvey Island, Essex, Urban District Council, was appointed to the Borough Surveyorship.

Electrical Engineer's Estate.

Mr. George Leonard Scott, A.I.E.E., of Setthorns, Vine-avenue, Sevenoaks (net personalty £128), left £2,302.

A.A. Annual Excursion, 1927.

The A.A. excursion for 1927 will be held during the middle two weeks in September, and arrangements are being made to visit Salzburg, Vienna and Prague. Full details will be given later, but it would be of material assistance if members wishing to join the excursion would enter their names provisionally as soon as possible.

Sale of Architectural Drawing.

It is unusual for an architectural drawing to be sold from the Architecture Room of the Royal Academy, but this has happened in the case of the view of the new buildings in China for the Friends' College, of which Mr. Arnold Silcock, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect. The view, an interior in brilliant colours, was made by Mr. H. L. G. Pilkington, of 2, John-street, Bedford Row.

A.A. Premises.

Progress is being made with the alterations to the A.A. premises in Bedford-square. The Association has been able to extend the leases of Nos. 34, 35 and 36, Bedford-square to fifty years, and additions to the existing studios are being built over the back portion of No. 36. When the alterations are completed the dining-room will be extended for the use of members, and two or three new club rooms will be available for their convenience. The Council has felt for some time that members of the Association, as apart from students, have not been given the club facilities at the A.A. that it had been hoped to give when the premises in Bedford-square were first acquired, but under the new scheme this disadvantage will be removed.

A.A. Costume Ball.

A costume ball in honour of the Danish architects visiting England in connection with the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture, arranged by the Architectural Association, will be held in the Galleries of the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W, this evening. Dancing is from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Tickets, price 7s. 6d., including refreshments, may be obtained from Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Secretary, the Architectural Association, 34, Bedford-square, W.C.

Hospitals and Institutions Exhibition.

This exhibition was opened on May 26 by H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Hospital officers who desire to keep abreast of the times should not miss seeing the exhibition, which will afford an excellent opportunity of acquiring first-hand and personal knowledge of the latest and most up-to-date methods necessary to the effective working of their respective departments, in construction, equipment, and domestic arrangement. The exhibition is open to-day from 12 noon to 7 p.m. (Saturday 5 p.m.), and closes to-morrow.

Discoveries Near Ghiza.

Dr. Reisner, the Director of the Boston-Harvard Expedition which has been making excavations of tombs in Egypt, records that on the last day of the season's work in the neighbourhood of the Ghiza Pyramids the expedition discovered the tomb of Queen Meresankh, daughter of Prince Kawaab, and Princess Hetepheres II., who was the daughter of Cheops (the builder of the Great Pyramid). The excavators found cut out of the rock a chapel of three rooms, containing twenty statues and statuettes in niches of the walls. Around the Northern part of the main room the colours of the painted reliefs have been vividly preserved.

Opening of Petts Wood.

Lord Camden, the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, on Saturday declared Petts Wood, Chislehurst, open for the use of the public to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. William Willett, the originator of "Summer Time." He also unveiled a sundial erected to Mr. Willett's memory. The sundial, which has been placed some distance within the wood, is of Cumberland granite. On one side of it are the words "Summer Time." "*Horas non numero nisi aestivas*," and at the foot of the dial "Summer Time Act, 1925." On the other side is inscribed: "This wood was purchased by public subscription as a tribute to the memory of William Willett, the untiring advocate of Summer Time. Erected 1927."

Liverpool University War Memorial.

The Liverpool University War Memorial, which was recently unveiled by Lord Derby, Chancellor of the University, was designed by Mr. Gordon Hemm (of Messrs. Foden, Hemm, and Williams, Liverpool and Manchester), a former student in the School of Architecture, and carved by Mr. Charles J. Allen, a Liverpool sculptor. The memorial occupies the whole space beneath the large window in the bay immediately facing the main entrance to the Victoria Hall in Brownlow Hill. It takes the form of a triptych in Hoptonwood stone, and the names—in alphabetical order and without decorations or rank being specified—are carved on eight deep panels of ivory-coloured French marble. Above the centre of the triptych rise the arms of the University, supported on either side by a "putti boy" designed in the conventional Italian manner and with downcast head. These figures hold drooping palm leaves, which sweep outwards to the main structure. The ornament is gilded—a feature which overcomes the adverse lighting conditions in the corner of the hall.

This crowning composition surmounts a frieze bearing the main inscription in Greek (the lettering drawn by Dr. Sampson, the University librarian), followed by the English translation "They died yet are not dead."



A Mosque in Fez. (*See page* 844.)

COMPETITION NEWS

War Memorial, Bolton.

In connection with the town's proposed war memorial, three sculptors are to be asked to submit designs for the symbolical panels, and £30 each is to be paid to the two whose designs are not accepted.

Rawmarsh and Parkgate War Memorial.

The following awards have been made in this competition:—

1st, Mr. C. W. Hutton, 7, St. Bee's Road, Bolton.
2nd, Mr. Vernon Constable, Old Tow House, Dundee.
3rd, Mr. E. G. Theakston, Wendover, Bucks.

Municipal Offices, Herne Bay.

The President of the R.I.B.A. has nominated Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., to act as assessor in a competition for new municipal offices.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Registration Bill.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Salaried Architect," evidently does not appreciate the fact that the obvious remedy for the existing grievances is only to be found in a "whole hogger" Registration Bill. If the R.I.B.A. with its powerful influence and organisation cannot pilot one through the House of Commons, there is little hope of any other architectural association succeeding. In fact, an association connected with the profession which does not lend whole-hearted support to such a Bill simply plays into the hands of the Opposition. The result would be that the engineers would cause the vital clauses of the Bill to be rendered inert, if not treated in a like manner to that accorded the Opticians' Bill by the B.M.A. recently.

"Registration Bill."

MEETINGS

Friday, *May* 27.

Architectural Association.—Costume Ball in honour of the Danish Architects. Galleries of the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W. 9 p.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Messrs. L. H. Gaunt and Nigel Norman on "Transport." Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Friday and Saturday, *May* 27 *and* 28.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South Wales District Meeting at Newport.

Saturday, *May* 28.

Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.—Visit to New Swimming Baths, Spa-road, S.E. At site, 2.3 p.m.

Monday, *May* 30.

Surveyors' Institution.—Annual General Meeting. Announcement of the election of the Council, and Prize Distribution. 1 Great George-street. 5 p.m.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Mr. Thomas Hastings on "Devonshire House Buildings." 9, Conduit-street, W. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *May* 31.

National Housing and Town Planning Council.—Conference at the Council House, Bristol. 11 a.m.

University Lectures.—Mr. W. H. McLean on "National, Regional and Town Development Planning." University College, Gower-street. 5.30 p.m.

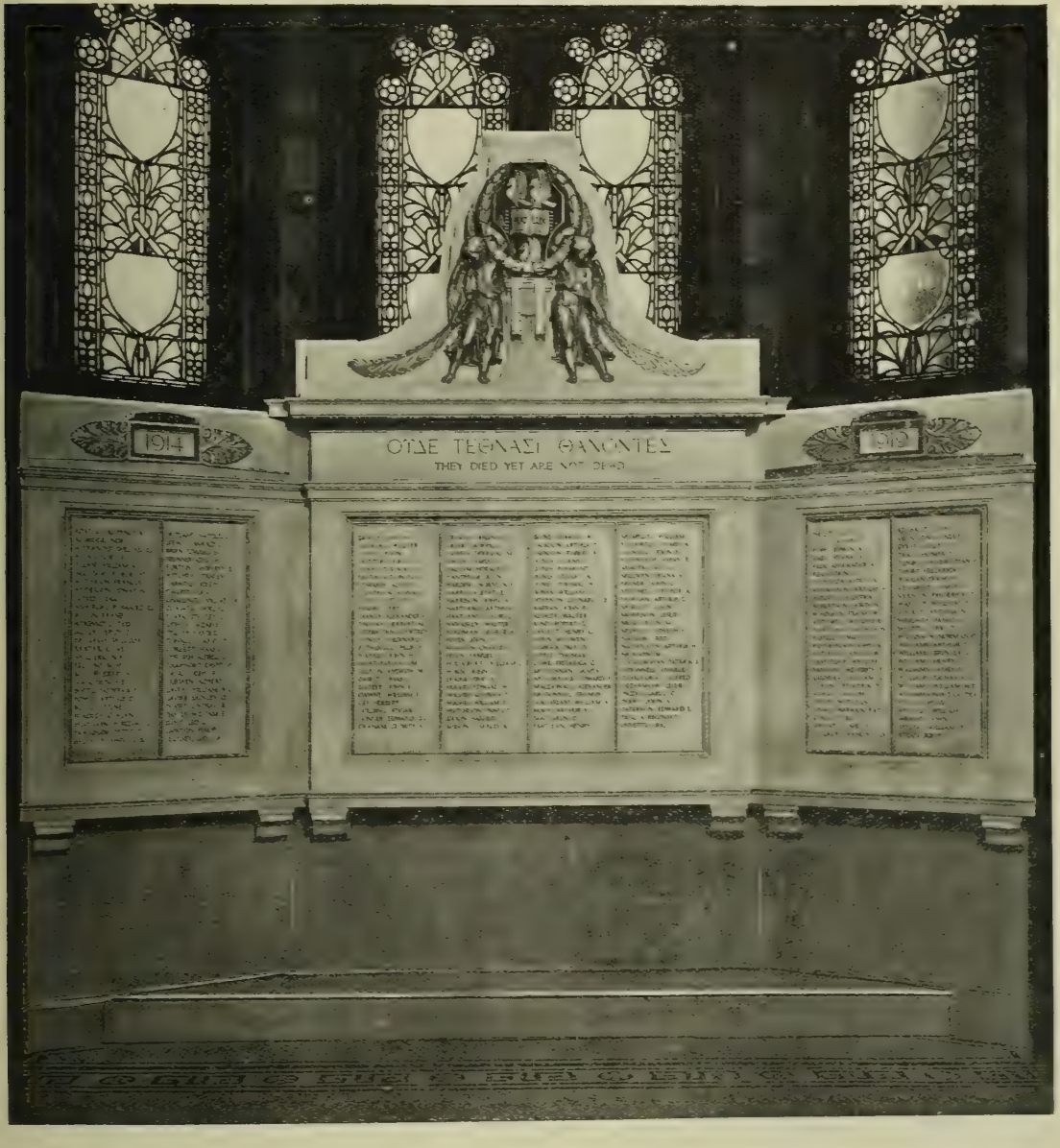
Royal Society of Arts.—Meeting of Dominions and Colonies Section. Adelphi. 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *June* 2-4.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Scottish District Meeting at Dunfermline.



Detail of Sculpture.



Liverpool University War Memorial. (*See page* 842.)

Mr. Gordon Hemm (Foden, Hemm & Williams), Architect.

"ARCHITECTURE IN NORTH AFRICA."

SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, V.-P R.I.B.A., was in the chair at Monday's meeting of the R.I.B.A., when Mr. Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on this subject. Opening his address, he explained that having spent several interesting holidays in Mediterranean countries, where among successive conquests and settlements of past civilisations the Mohammedan influence of the Middle Ages left such a lasting impression, he was determined at some future date to renew his acquaintance with the works of Islam by a visit to the ancient cities scattered along the northern coast of Africa. In February, 1925, the opportunity offered itself, and his wife and he, armed with sketch book and camera, set out for a five weeks' tour through Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia to gather some idea of the interest and beauty of these historical countries.

Morocco, although situated within a short distance of many well-known Mediterranean ports, was, until recently, practically *terra incognita* to the tourist, owing to the insufficiency of modern means of transport and the hostile fanaticism of its population. Even to-day, although the French had built excellent military motor roads, railway communications were practically non-existent, and much of the interior of the country was all but inaccessible. This state of affairs was changing rapidly, and there was little doubt that in the near future Morocco would emulate its neighbours Algeria and Tunisia and reveal its innermost secrets. The Moors would certainly benefit materially by the change, but they would in the process inevitably lose many of their national qualities and that air of calm dignity which was so typical of the dweller in lands where Islam holds unchallenged sway.

Of the many successive conquests which swept over North Africa each one had left eloquent traces of its passage. The Phœnicians, the Romans, the Arabs, then the Portuguese and the Turks, and latterly the French and Spaniards, either conquered the whole country or built military trading settlements along the coast. Ancient Carthage, the greatest maritime nation of antiquity, alone had left no trace of its glory and power. The very situation of its great harbours was conjectural. The tragedy of its fate was overwhelming, and only a few inscriptions collected together in a small monastery bore witness to-day to the greatness of a people whose very existence was a constant menace and danger to its hated Latin rival.

The route they followed, continued the speaker, stretched from the Atlantic coast to the Bay of Tunis and passed through most of the North African cities renowned in the history of the Middle Ages. Sailing from Bordeaux on one of the comfortable ships of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, they landed at Casablanca, and from there motored approximately 2,000 miles. By following the main coastal road many interesting districts of the interior had perforce to be omitted from their itinerary, but, even so, a comprehensive study of the places they passed through would require a much longer time than they were able to afford to do anything like justice to their many beauties. Casablanca was the principal port of the Protectorate of Morocco, a mushroom city growing out of the sand, exposed to the west winds which lashed the Atlantic breakers on its open front. As a natural harbour it left much to be desired, but of late a great deal had been done to improve it. France, with a touching confidence, was proud of Casablanca, for whatever else might have been accomplished by others in Morocco, here, she said, was a place of her own creation.

Their first objective was Marrakesh, 190 miles south. On leaving Casablanca the road for some distance ran parallel with the Atlantic, and an occasional glimpse of the ocean relieved the monotony of an otherwise uninteresting countryside. After skirting the coast for about sixty miles they reached Mazagan, one of the forgotten settlements which still bore witness to the enterprise and daring of the old Portuguese adventurers, who, in the sixteenth century, opened up the Atlantic coast of North Africa to European trade. There were several other cities on this coast, but none that bore with greater nobility of character the marks of a former great civilisation.

After Mazagan, the road left the coast and proceeded in a southward direction towards Marrakesh, which was situated at the intersection of several passes leading through the slopes of the Lower Atlas. Gradually the landscape became broken and rocky as they neared the snow-capped mountain ranges, which appeared more and more majestic as they approached their destination through a forest of graceful palm trees, above which emerged in the distance, in all its magnificence, the great Katoubia Tower, dominating the city, and visible for miles around. He did not think that any general description of Marrakesh could be adequate. It was a kind of dream city, a jumble of sand and palms, heat and dust, beauty and misery.

Like all old Moorish cities, Marrakesh was encircled by strongly fortified walls pierced at intervals by magnificent horse-shoe gateways, rich with conventional ornament, and often embellished with coloured tiles. These entrances, in their splendid scale and decorative finish, together with the square towers and beautifully ornamented tombs, were, perhaps, the most characteristic motifs of the mediæval architecture of Morocco.

To anyone who had seen the Alhambra and the Alcazar, a visit to the Saadian Tombs would recall many characteristic features of the cities of Andalusia. It was a matchless work of art, faultless in proportion and exquisite in detail. For generations few knew of its existence, for it was the memorial of a fallen dynasty, and its safety lay in its being forgotten. They entered through a narrow opening in the outer wall and passed, without pause, into the dim silence of the tombs. Fine massive columns, blackened by age, sustained arches which upheld an ornamental dome of superb workmanship. Below lay the graves of the departed Sultans, some of marble, some of cheap plaster, and others of blue and green glazed tiles. The whole interior was suggestive of the dim majesty of those powerful Moslem rulers who reigned a century and a half and claimed descent from the Prophet Mohammed himself.

Adjoining the Jama El Fna (a great open square) were the souks, or bazaars, a labyrinth of narrow, rush-covered streets and alley-ways, bordered by innumerable small booths open to the thoroughfare, through which the stream of busy, excited people jostled and elbowed their way. Every vista formed a complete decorative composition. The drinking fountains, ornamented with delicately coloured tiles, the variety of shops, the absence of all vulgar signs and lettering, and the highly decorated entrances to the mosques and shrines formed a succession of pictures of which one never tired.

On leaving Marrakesh they returned to Casablanca, where they had to interrupt their journey, there being no alternative route to Rabat, the principal seat of residence of the Sultan and the H.Q. of the French Protectorate. Salee, seen from the distance, appeared as a city of gleaming silver, with terrace upon terrace of flat-roofed houses, and was the older town. In Rabat the Eastern note was dominant. A prominent feature was an old castle, known as the Kasba Oudaiya, facing the Atlantic and overlooking Salee. High walls with battlements encompassed it, and a magnificent gateway in red stone enriched with inscriptions led to a small white village built round a Mosque. Older still than either Rabat or Salee, the abandoned city of Shella, originally founded by the Romans, brooded over her vanished glories and now merely sheltered the dilapidated tombs of departed Sultans.

The road from Rabat to Mecknes, their next stopping place, first wound through the "Bled" (open country), which they presently left and passed through a forest of cork trees on emerging from which they received their first impression of Mecknes with its outline of countless towers and minarets silhouetted against the evening sky. They approached by a main road which encircled the city, ran under a ruined double archway, and then passed the nine gates for which Mecknes was famous. This city, with its buildings of the fantastic proportions of an Assyrian palace was a prodigious monument to its builder that magnificent but blood-thirsty tyrant Moulai Ishmael, the man who had the temerity to demand the hand of a niece of Louis XIV. The colossal schemes he conceived were carried out by Christian slaves, who were sacrificed in thousands to his insane ambitions. His stables, the mighty arches of which still stood, accommodated 12,000 horses, and a stream of running water in covered stone gutters flowed through each stall. He even contemplated building double walls from Mecknes to Marrakesh, a distance of some 300 miles, the traces of which were still visible. Moulai Ishmael had left behind a sinister record, but nevertheless he was to be remembered for his great architectural conceptions. He was responsible for the massive gateways, of which the Bab Mansour was the best example. These were all superb compositions in the Moorish style of the seventeenth century. One through the colossal portals, one found Mecknes to be a city of serenity and elegance, with streets relatively straight and clean, shop fronts elaborately incised, and in the souks life, animation, and brilliant colour.

The road from Mecknes to Fez led through a rugged country of undulating plain sparsely populated, with great open stretches which made them realise the illimitable vastness of the country. Midway between the two towns they came upon a village of great historical renown. Perched like an eagle's nest on the summit of a rocky crag, it was built by Idris Ab Allah, the founder of the first dynasty of the Moslem rulers in Morocco. Idris was a relative of the Prophet. After having sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of the predecessor of Haroun al Raschid, the immortal Caliph of Bagdad, he escaped into Morocco and founded Moulai Idris, which bore his name. In the valley below lay the ruins of ancient Volubilis, the outpost city which marked the extreme limit of Latin penetration westwards. Roman settlements in Northern Africa, of which there were many, were purely military. Volubilis, about the size of Pompeii, was built of local stone and showed all the characteristic features of similar remains in the outlying colonies of the Roman Empire. In the small museum, among the collection of fragments and details from the excavations, he was in

ted to find a tablet on which was ibed:

'This stone has been erected to the glory the Emperor Commodus by the officer nmanding the levies from Britain."

ntinuing their journey through bleak, country, they approached, with feelings gh expectation, Fez the mysterious, the capital of Moghreb, closely guarded the outer world for a thousand years. as situated in a deep valley surrounded ugged hills. From its aloofness, and its essible position, one realised how hazard- t was for strangers to attempt to pene- its secrets before the French conquest, t 15 years ago. Imagine, if they could, y of 120,000 souls without a single road enough for a carriage, much less a motor- to drive through, and where even a l stroll was impossible without a guide. e midst stood one of the great sanctuaries e world, the tomb of Moulai Idris II., carried on the holy work of his father founded the original city of Fez. igers were warned on passing not to e in the doorway, for fear of offending eligious scruples of the devout pilgrims ered about its walls.

om Fez they proceeded towards Taza, e they were again among the slopes of Lower Atlas Ranges. Taza they found e a poverty-stricken place, as French prise had not fairly reached it. This their nearest approach to the war zone ie Riff district where two months later El Krim caused so much anxiety to our bours. Military outposts were dotted he surrounding hills, and it was re- ing to see the roads patrolled by the us Foreign Legion and efficient-looking e troops, led by French officers

Tlemcen, which vied with Granada as a of art and learning in the fifteenth ry, they were permitted, for the first to enter a mosque, which contained a courtyard, where the worshippers made ablutions before performing their devo- . Beyond the city, the ruins of Man- h, surrounded by almond and olive rds, formed an impressive background he Mansourah Tower. The back wall, stairway, the upper platform, and the zin's turret had fallen in, but the ruin, its golden masonry glowing in the sun- in its peaceful surroundings, had an cribable charm.

ntinuing east, the Corniche Road, with tains looming up on one side, and a drop to the Mediterranean on the , passed through several prosperous ch villages. After spending a night at s they enjoyed the most picturesque part eir journey so far. Up and down, l narrow hairpin bends, with nothing to nt the car diving hundreds of feet into sea, the Corniche Road wound through lwooded gorges and wild country until aspect changed, and a stretch of maca- with tramlines brought them into the rbs of Algiers, the capital of the colony. ers reminded one of a French town, lugh turbanned Arabs and veiled women ed along its boulevards. In striking ast the Kasbah, the old Turkish ter, with its ancient gabled houses ost meeting overhead and leaning wearily igh wooden struts, appeared untouched Western civilisation. Its narrow lanes steep, picturesque and indescribably . There were many good examples of ques, and these were not closed to un- ers as in Morocco.

Constantine, their next important stopping , was situated about 2,100 feet above level. Built on a succession of huge , divided to a depth of 1,500 feet by ans and perpendicular ravines, it was guished by many fine bridges, large cts and tunnels through the rocks. a short stay in Constantine they re- ed their journey, passing through miles rtile but treeless country. This aspect gradually changed, and they were soon amid mountainous scenery again. At Hammam Mas Kutine they saw the hot sulphur springs and their strange lime deposits, whose medicinal virtues were well known to the Romans.

Leaving Bone, a flourishing fortified port, and journeying south, they crossed into Tunisia, where the Romans built many of their cities, notably one at Dougga, now a poor Berber village. The most conspicuous landmark was the Capitol, one of the finest ruined temples in Tunisia. It was approached by a lofty flight of steps and consisted of a cella with a Corinthian portico of six columns, over which was an inscription dating to the time of Marcus Aurelius.

Tunis, a thriving city of a quarter of a million inhabitants, showed a striking contrast between the Eastern and the Western ideas. Here were broad boulevards, planted with magnificent fig trees, close to narrow souks, in which every unpleasant odour assailed the nostrils. At a short distance outside Tunis lay the site of ancient Carthage, once the proud Queen of the Seas. Of this great metropolis nothing remained, and the exact situation of its two famous harbours was still doubtful. The hill on which it was assumed the Acropolis stood was disfigured by a large and indifferently designed modern cathedral, perpetuating the memory of Louis the Saint, who was buried there. The views from the terrace were magnificent, and reached to the distant hills, truly a noble setting for the city of Hamilcar Barca. But, alas! only a few rare fragments found among the excavations recalled the vanished glories of ancient Carthage.

The holy city of Kairwan, a five hours' motor drive due south, was one of the most curious towns in Tunisia, purely Oriental, most of the mosques dating from the Turkish period. Tozeur, still further south, a small town built in an oasis of the shores of lake Djerid, was famous for its baked mud houses, mostly one-storied.

They had now completed the African part of their journey, and it was with feelings of great regret that they said "good-bye" to the mysterious continent.

Sir John W. Simpson, in proposing a vote of thanks, said they had been on a fairy ground and had stepped aside from the grim utility of European architecture into the fantastic period of the Thousand and One Nights. The Moors were very great folk, whose kingdom had extended from Fez to Damascus, Cairo and Bagdad. Not only had they formed the architecture of Spain during their habitation there of 800 years, but that architecture had crossed the Atlantic with Cortes and Pizzaro, and in Lima and other South American cities one could find the walls and gardens which were such a feature of Moorish architecture. It was a great pleasure to be able to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis and his wife—to whom they owed a great proportion of the charming photographs that they had seen.

Mr. Martin S. Briggs, in seconding the vote, said that to a lot of people a more Eastern style of architecture — namely, Egyptian—was more familiar. Some architects objected to the word "Moorish" as describing the architectural style they had just seen, saying that as the style was so closely connected with religion it should be called "Moslem." He felt, however, that the word "Moorish" was right, since it was a good mediæval name and was distinctive. He would like to ask Mr. Davis how the monuments were preserved under French rule. The care taken under the Turks up to the time of their defeat about 1830 was very bad. Also he would ask how the buildings struck him, and also how the buildings were erected.

Dr. J. W. Mackail, in support, said that what thrilled him—as a layman—was the fresh proof of the enormous strength and virility of Rome.

The Chairman then put the vote of thanks to the lecturer for his paper, and this was heartily accorded. Sir Banister said that he—in his trip to Morocco 15 years back—was much struck by the French care. They had left the old cities alone and had built new ones alongside. It was impossible to drive new streets through the old towns. The French gave their cities the proper lay-out and put up buildings that were not copies of anything, which was all as it should be. To his mind the Roman cities of North Africa were of greater appeal than the Saracenic—which was the word he preferred. A visit to either one of these parts—Algiers or Tunisia—would amply be repaid.

Mr. Davis, in reply, said that there was one thing that the pictures had not been able to reveal—that was the colour. The Moorish architecture was alive while the Roman architecture wonderful monuments though they were—was not quite the same. He felt that architecture required what might almost be called local colour. That was why he preferred the Moorish. Regarding the preservation of the old cities, the French had a great man—Maréchal Lyautey—who had done a lot by refusing to mingle the native and foreign styles.

List of Examinations Recognised for the Probationership.—Subjects Required.

Attention is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided that history and geography shall be made alternative subjects in the list of subjects required to be covered by the certificates accepted in support of applications for registration as probationer. The revised list of subjects is, therefore, as follows :—

English composition.

Elementary mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), mechanics or physics or higher mathematics or chemistry.

History or geography.

One language other than English.

Attention is called to the fact that the Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to exclude after December 31st, 1928, from the list of examinations recognised for the probationership, the Junior (Honours) local examinations conducted under the authority of any university in the British Empire.



A Street in Marrakesh.



On Monday evening last Mr. J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (President), occupied the chair at a general meeting of the Architectural Association, held at 34, Bedford Square, W.1.

House List, 1927-28.

Mr. E. J. T. Lutyens (Honorary Secretary) announced the result of the ballot for officers and Council for the Session 1927-28, as follows :—

President : Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins.
Vice-Presidents : Messrs. W. H. Ansell and F. Winton Newman.
Hon. Treasurer : Mr. L. S. Sullivan.
Hon. Secretary : Mr. O. P. Milne.
Hon. Librarian : Mr. C. H. James.
Journal : Mr. A. H. Moberley.
Past President : Mr. J. Alan Slater.
Ordinary Members of Council : The Hon. H. A. Pakington, Messrs. L. H. Bucknell, S. C. Ramsey, A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F. C. Eden, Cyril A. Farey, C. Lovett Gill, E. J. T. Lutyens, Lionel Pearson, G. R. Dawbarn.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring members of Council (Messrs. A. Trystan Edwards, P. D. Hepworth, and T. S. Tait) and to the scrutineers (Messrs. A. E. Westerman, H. R. Thompson, and D. D. Robinson).

Architects and the Law.

Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., then gave an address on Architects and the Law. For the purpose of his remarks he would, he said, regard architects as people who had, by misfortune, come to litigation, and it was particularly on their conduct as witnesses that he would like to deal. First, however, he would like to make some remarks on litigation generally. As soon as they came into litigation an architect should employ a good solicitor. In any business matters they should keep copies of all letters they wrote, and keep all letters received; it was also useful to keep a diary. Estimates for work should always be very definitely worded; rather than to say certain work "will not cost more than £300," it was better to say "it will cost at least £300." He would warn them against interference between client and builder, which could lead to enormous confusion and trouble. It frequently happened that a client told a builder to do something that was not in the plans or the estimate, and of which the architect disapproved. He had known cases in which that sort of thing had occurred ten times on one job. Another matter, although a very rare one, on which architects might be involved in litigation, was an accusation of negligence, and to avoid this it was necessary to keep the client fully informed of everything that was done that might cause trouble when the settlement was made.

A large amount of work on buildings was now done by sub-contractors, and this was a likely cause of disagreement. Very often a sub-contractor undertook to abide by the terms of the principal contract, under which the architect had had very wide powers; he could, for instance, refuse to accept work, he could order work to be done again, he could condemn materials, and so on. But when it came to certifying payment the architect certified on account of the principal contract only, and if the amount was reduced this was often passed on to the sub-contractor, who might not know the cause of the reduction. He did not think there was a remedy. The ordinary rule of law was that if a contractor complained of the work of a sub-contractor he must give particulars, but if the contractor knew nothing beyond the fact that he could not get the full amount from the architect the problem was a difficult one. He thought architects engaged on large works might consider the advisability of stating in a document exactly what was complained of.

Architects were also liable to be interested in arbitration cases, but the advantage of arbitration over a proper tribunal in the Law Courts had never been demonstrated. It was not sufficiently well known that the settlement of disputes in the Law Courts was much cheaper than arbitration. A short while ago a building dispute at Brighton was settled by arbitration. The sum in dispute was about £100, and the local arbitrator's fee came to £50. If the case had been settled in the Law Courts the cost would have been £3 only. There were three Official Referees, and every case that went into their courts could be tried by arbitration, if the parties so desired, with an arbitrator with special knowledge, at a fee of £3. An argument against arbitration was that there was no remedy against the award, but in the High Courts either party could go to the Divisional Court, the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords. Once the parties agreed to arbitrate they could not appeal.

On the question of architects as witnesses, he said the ordinary expert witness was paid by one side, and was bound to be interested in the victory of one side only. In cases in which architects had been witnesses he had generally found it advisable to take the parties on to the building work in dispute, and invariably found they spoke differently on the job than in the courts. In the courts a witness on one side could say a chimney was falling down, while a witness on the other side could say it was perfectly plumb; on the job they got to facts.

During the past seven years he had attempted to cheapen litigation, and had reduced by 75 per cent. the cost of cases in his court. One of the ways in which this had been done was to have one expert witness instead of expert witnesses on each side, each of whom was sworn to speak the truth and paid not to. He had never yet met a litigant who desired a fight to a finish, regardless of expense; opinions had changed since the war, and it was now realised that it was wrong to spend £500 to decide a quarrel about £2. The independent witness was a most valuable person. He was only paid one fee, instead of four or six. One of the objections raised by the parties to the dispute was that the expert witness would, in fact, be trying the case, but in fact the witness only gave evidence before the court, and the court tried the case. In every case with which he had dealt with the aid of an expert witness there had always been the same result—a cordial vote of thanks to the witness by both sides to the case. When each side brought its own witnesses there was a great temptation for them not to mention something that had been overlooked by the other side and that would damage his own side. And why should he do so? He was not paid to injure his own side. Another temptation was to answer a question in a slightly altered form from what he would answer if he were appearing for both sides.

In hundreds of cases he had been able to settle cases over the table, which cost nothing—settling cases in court cost about 10s. a minute. The most important thing was for the defendant to ascertain in advance what he would have to pay and then pay it into court. That saved all subsequent expense. The independent witness would t the litigants the value of the work, and wh they would have to pay.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was p posed by Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., who su gested that a year spent in a legal off would be a valuable part of the architec training, for he had found that some of t most distinguished architects had no idea costs. After some reminiscences of amusi cases, he urged the desirability of the statut registration of architects. Registration, sa.d, would establish a standard in the p fession, and every profession found it nec sary to have a standard. He recalled incident of a few years ago when a contrac engaged on a church decoration and resto tion contract in London refused to carry because of difficulties with the archite They came to the conclusion that would be cheapest to pay damages breach of contract than to complete work. A meeting with the authorities, ho ever, convinced them of the justice of builder's contention, and the chairman formed them that he would carry on "un any member of the Royal Institute of Brit Architects." Such an architect appointed, and the work was completed the satisfaction of all.

Mr. C. M. Hennell seconded the moti and asked one or two questions. One these was as to the meaning of a quest in the Practice Examination at the R.I.B. a few years ago; the question wa "Apart from financial considerations, wh is the legal liability of the client to architect."

Mr. W. Aumonier said that about 60 cent. of the building work in London done by sub-contractors, and sub-contract should be recognised in the contracts. present the forms of contract were betw the architect and the principal contrac only and the sub-contractor was like a shut cock. At present he was serving on a co mittee, called the "Associated Specialis Committee," which was trying to formulat schedule of contract that recognised the s contractor and gave him a definite stat Continuing, he said he was astonished at ignorance of lawyers in regard to archi ture. He was recently engaged on a disp over "extras," and the lawyer, who engaged only the day before the case heard, asked for explanations of such poi as "where does a pilaster end and a colu begin?"; which is the base of a column which the capitol? Of course, he lost case. In his opinion it would be better architects to take a case through themselv because an architect must know more ab his job than a lawyer.

Mr. Gilbert Jenkins expressed the opin that the position of the sub-contractor wo be considerably improved if the architect granting certificates, mentioned definitely sums included for payment to the sub cont tor, and then before the next certificate w granted the architect could ascertain whet the sub-contractors had been paid.

The President asked whether the R.I.B. scale of charges for architectural work w recognised in the courts, and to this the turer replied in the affirmative. With reg to sub-contractors, he always instructed contractor to pay the sub-contractors, an a sub-contractor complained that he had been paid, he (the speaker) would see that did get the money.

Izaak Walton's Cottage.

Izaak Walton's cottage at Shallowf Staffordshire, has been destroyed by f but the contents of the building, which is a museum, have been saved. The cott which is near the main railway line fr Stoke to Stafford, is a half-timbered sev teenth-century building with a thatched r and forms part of the farm that Izaak Wal occupied in his later years, and which bequeathed to the poor of the town Stafford. It was restored three years ag a cost of £570 and was opened as a muse in April, 1924.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN DANISH ARCHITECTURE

n exhibition of Modern Danish Architire, arranged by the Architectural Asson in conjunction with the Danish Archiural Association, was opened on Monday May 23, in the hall of the Art Workers' d, No. 6, Queen Square. There was a e attendance of distinguished visitors, ing many representatives of the Danish ny in London. The exhibition will in open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., l June 4th.

conjunction with the exhibition, a party Danish architects is visiting England er the auspices of the Architectural Assoion, and, besides seeing many old and ern buildings in and around London, is ing Bath and Wells, Welwyn Garden , Hatfield, St. Albans, Ham House and mpton Court.

t the opening of the exhibition, Mr. J n Slater, President of the Architectural ociation, in introducing His Excellency Danish Minister, Count Preben F. Ahlet-Laurvig, said he thought they would agree with him that that was an imant day in the history of the Architecl Association, when they were met ther to welcome their brother architects n Denmark. They all knew that a very ial link united them to Denmark, since days when a Danish Princess crossed the ers and became Queen Alexandra. As a man full of all queenly grace and charm, endeared herself to the nation and had a very special place in the hearts of y Englishman. Members (he continued) went on one of their annual excursions Denmark and Sweden two years ago would , as some of their pleasantest memories, hospitality and courtesy of Denmark as ressed in the welcome which they received he hands of the Danish architects, and it , he thought, a happy thought on the of their secretary, Mr. Yerbury, that a orocal visit should be paid by Danish itects, and that they should at the same show their work by means of an extion. To them he hoped their visit would nteresting as affording a chance of seeing lish architecture old and new—to oures it would be a pleasure to have an portunity of seeing their work as shown he walls of that hall, which had been lly lent by the Art Workers' Guild.

ith very scanty knowledge of Danish itecture he thought he might sum up main characteristics in the words Simlty, Sobriety and Commonsense, and as it those very qualities which the modern ol of English architects believed and ed that they were themselves attempting btain, there was obviously an added link eveen them. Both nations, too, were ely interested in the problems of town regional planning—the results of this enhiasm were to be found in the city of penhagen, which he understood was erally admitted to be one of the most utiful of European capitals. They had hi, to-day, the pleasure of the society of hr Danish brother and sister architects; h had examples of their work to study n admire, and they had also the added rification of welcoming the Danish Minise His Excellency Count Preben F. Ahlet-Laurvig, who had most courteously coned to open the exhibition.

he Danish Minister, opening the exhibi, said that during the passing centuries le exchanges in architectural art had n place between Denmark and England. en the Christian religion was finally estabed in his country through the tireless gy of the English Queen Emma, English ks foregathered in Denmark and left hr stamp upon the architecture of their Christian churches and monasteries. The nal Cathedrals of Roskilde and Odense, h since had been replaced by newer buildings, testified to the art of English master-builders.

The great Renaissance worked its way to Scandinavia through the Netherlands and Germany, but there was, however, substantial proof that the late Renaissance architect, Inigo Jones, offered substantial help to their great Architect-King, Christian IV., and they recognised his style in several details of the large Royal Castle of Frederiksborg. This architectural influence was, however, not one-sided. From Denmark came to London in the second half of the 17th century the famous architect and sculptor, John Gabriel Cibber, who was greatly favoured by fortune in making the personal acquaintance of Sir Christopher Wren, with whom he for many years was a faithful collaborator. St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Exchange, the Monument, the Bedlam Hospital, etc., were eloquent witnesses of this co-partnership.

It was his earnest hope that the exhibition, which he had the honour to inaugurate, would open a new era of collaboration between British and Danish architects and other artists. He thereby declared the exhibition open.

Mr. Emanuel Monberg, President, Akademisk Architektforening, Copenhagen, said he would like to present to the Architectural Association the compliments and most cordial thanks of the Danish Society of (Academical) Architects for the honour shown to their Association by the arrangement of the present exhibition of the more recent works of their members. It was a keen pleasure to receive that kind invitation, as they felt that English and Danish architects had many ties in common, and they, on their part, cherished sincere sympathy and admiration for English architecture. It was therefore a great pleasure to them, when some English colleagues paid a visit to Denmark two years ago; they in Denmark were glad of the opportunity to show their visitors some of their natural scenery, some of their old buildings, and some part of the modern building works in Copenhagen. On that occasion they felt that English architects regarded Danish edificial art with sympathy and interest, and he hoped that some more English architects would visit them in the future.

When viewing the selection of their productions displayed at the present exhibition, he would ask them to bear in mind that they come from a little country where conditions seldom permitted of big architectural tasks, but where, nevertheless, the bones of contention in art also made their appearance, though perhaps, at times, a little later than in the big cultural centres, which perhaps accounted for their having been spared, in a somewhat greater measure than some other places, the architectural incongruities of certain periods. The preceding generation of their architects studied their old commemorable buildings and brick houses, deriving their motives therefrom, while others were influenced by their impressions from Italy. When, somewhere about 10 to 15 years ago, a desire for greater simplicity and purity, such as had been present in their middle-class homes and buildings about the year 1800, made itself felt, a good number of their architects began to employ classical motives, and particularly in the style characteristic of their excellent architect, C. F. Hansen. Many now advocated greater soberness and genuineness in style, and made this the most noticeable feature in the work. The simple and sober style of building was likewise more in keeping with the whole of their social and economic status, and the means at the command of the architect were likewise usually very limited. He once more expressed the thanks of the Danish architects for the kindness and cordial reception accorded to them all.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., said the duty he had to perform was an easy one, and also a pleasant one. It was simply to express, on behalf of everybody, their sincere thanks to His Excellency the Danish Minister, for his kindness in opening the exhibition. They all knew that he was an extremely busy man, as all ambassadors and ministers were, and that made his presence there all the more appreciated, giving, as it did, that official support to an exhibition of its kind which was so valuable. He felt (he continued), that Mr. Slater had most ably summed up the general characteristics of modern Danish architecture. It was an excellent exhibition which had been arranged, and he was sure it would be most valuable. It was impossible to exaggerate the value of those International Exhibitions. The more they could know of each other's architecture, painting, sculpture and other arts, the more they would all benefit. He hoped, while the Danish architects were here, they would have an opportunity of inspecting the exhibition of British architecture which was now on view in the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He would like them to see what we were trying to do in England.

The Exhibition.

It is evident enough from the many drawings and photographs being exhibited at the Art Workers' Guild in Queen-square and at the A.A. Gallery in Bedford-square that there is a good deal of able intelligence at work in the Danish architectural world. Whilst there is little of the calibre of the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen (scheme 1), by Holger Jacobsen, with its admirably proportioned front (81) almost like a leaf out of Inigo Jones, there is evidence of a determination to show what a severely simple treatment can do as in the hall of the College of Oregaard (180), by Prof. Edv. Thomsen and G. B. Hagen, and the same professor's two excellent interiors of the Mortuary Chapel at Ordrup (179). Six large drawings and a few small photographs illustrate the large building of the Police Headquarters of Copenhagen. It is an able plan suggestive of the treatment of the Manchester Town Hall, and is treated with an appropriate austerity in a fine large manner accentuated by refinement of detail. The St. Luke's Church, Aarhus (31 and 32), by A. Fredericksen and Professor K. Gottlob, is reminiscent of the Romanesque, with lofty round arched windows and a lofty tower at the west end. The entrance front is a perfectly plain wall with a charmingly detailed entrance doorway. The plan shows elliptical stairs and hall at each corner of the building; between them at the entrance is a square entrance hall, and at the east end is a square chancel flanked by columns. The plain walls are crowned by a delicate balustrade. The design is marked by decided skill and originality. Professor Gottlob has another rather similar church at Kolding (53). A striking exhibit is the "Town on the Mountain," with long lines of habitations built round a lofty church, apparently inspired by Flemish types. The impression of the side is a trifle barbaric, but the drawings suggest quite a fine interior. A photograph suggests that the houses are of an equable proportion, of good texture and treated with commendable breadth and simplicity. The architect is P. V. Jensen Klint. The hospital at Ringe (88), by Andreas Jensen, shows an admirable front to the lawn, having the pleasant appearance of a good country house. The Crematorium at Copenhagen (85) is a striking rotunda crowned by a tiled dome and with flanking pavilions crowned in a domical outline with receding slopes of tiles, and it has an impressive effect. The architect is Holger Jacobsen. Some admirable drawings illustrate a good housing scheme by Thomas Havning (59). Fine secondary school schemes by Chr. Kampmann are shown in drawings 92 and 93. One of the best of the country houses is the seashore villa by Henning Jörgensen (90). The plan is worth noting, and the general design is quiet and restful. A block of dwellings at Copenhagen by Kay Fisker is almost appalling in its size. It has about 600 windows in the long front. There are many things besides those we have named which merit notice.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

A Gothic Fantasy.

We publish a fantasy sketched by Professor Richardson to show the interest of Gothic architecture. The drawing was made with a quill pen in a few hours, and is reminiscent of travels on the Continent.

New Stands, Epsom Race Course.

An article on these new stands is given on page 859. Messrs. Reeve & Reeve and Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., are the associated architects.

Maypole House, E.C.

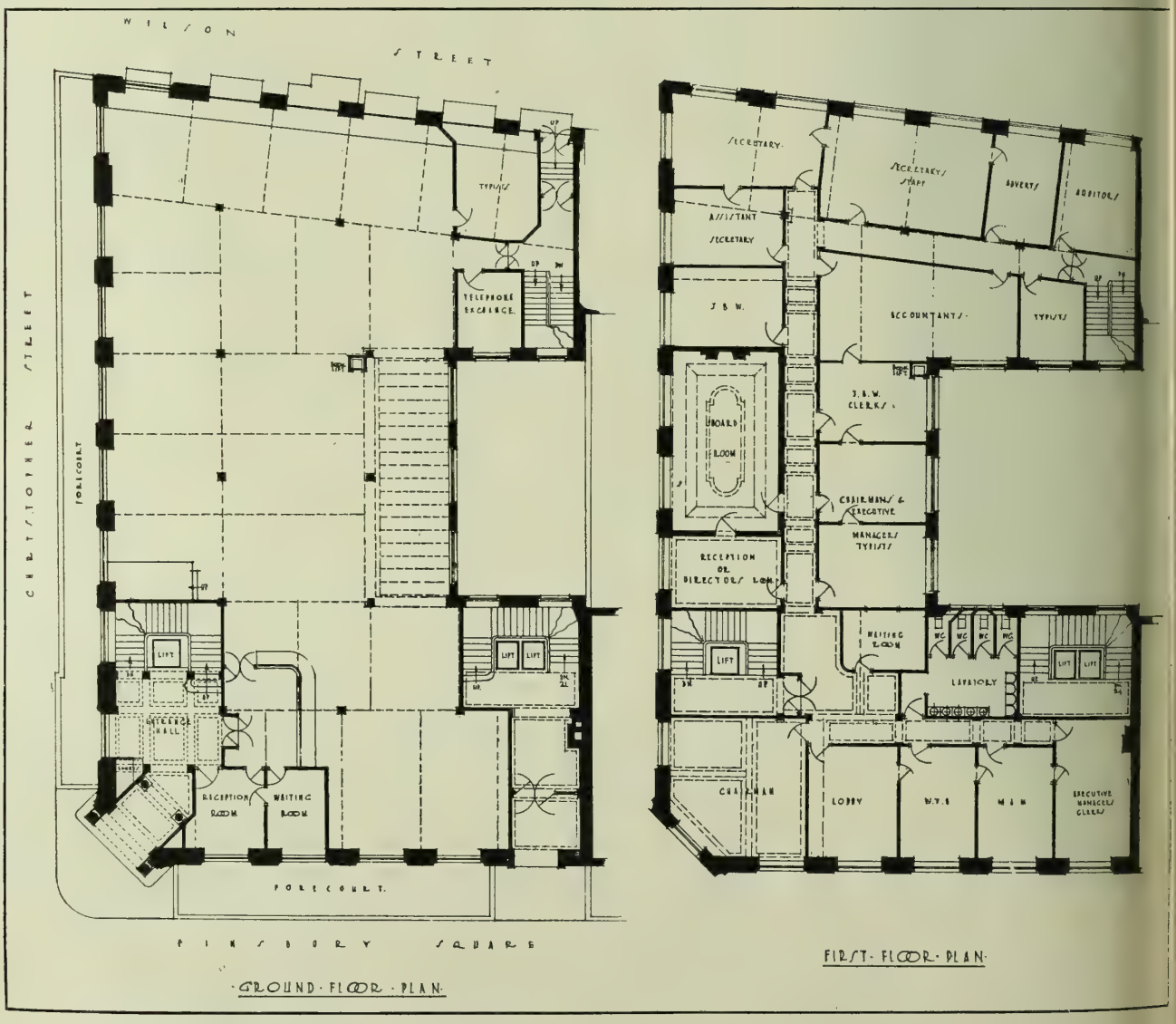
This building, for the Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd., comprises sub-basement, basement, ground, first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors. It has a Portland stone front to Finsbury Square, artificial stone to Christopher Street, and artificial stone and sand-faced red bricks to Wilson Street. Strong rooms, etc., are in the sub-basement, while lavatory accommodation is in the basement and on the top floor. Cloak-rooms are provided, with a steel locker for each person. There are three lifts, two of which serve the fourth, fifth and sixth floors only. There are two principal staircases on the Finsbury Square side and one secondary staircase on the Wilson Street side. There is a book lift in addition.

Mr. W. A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

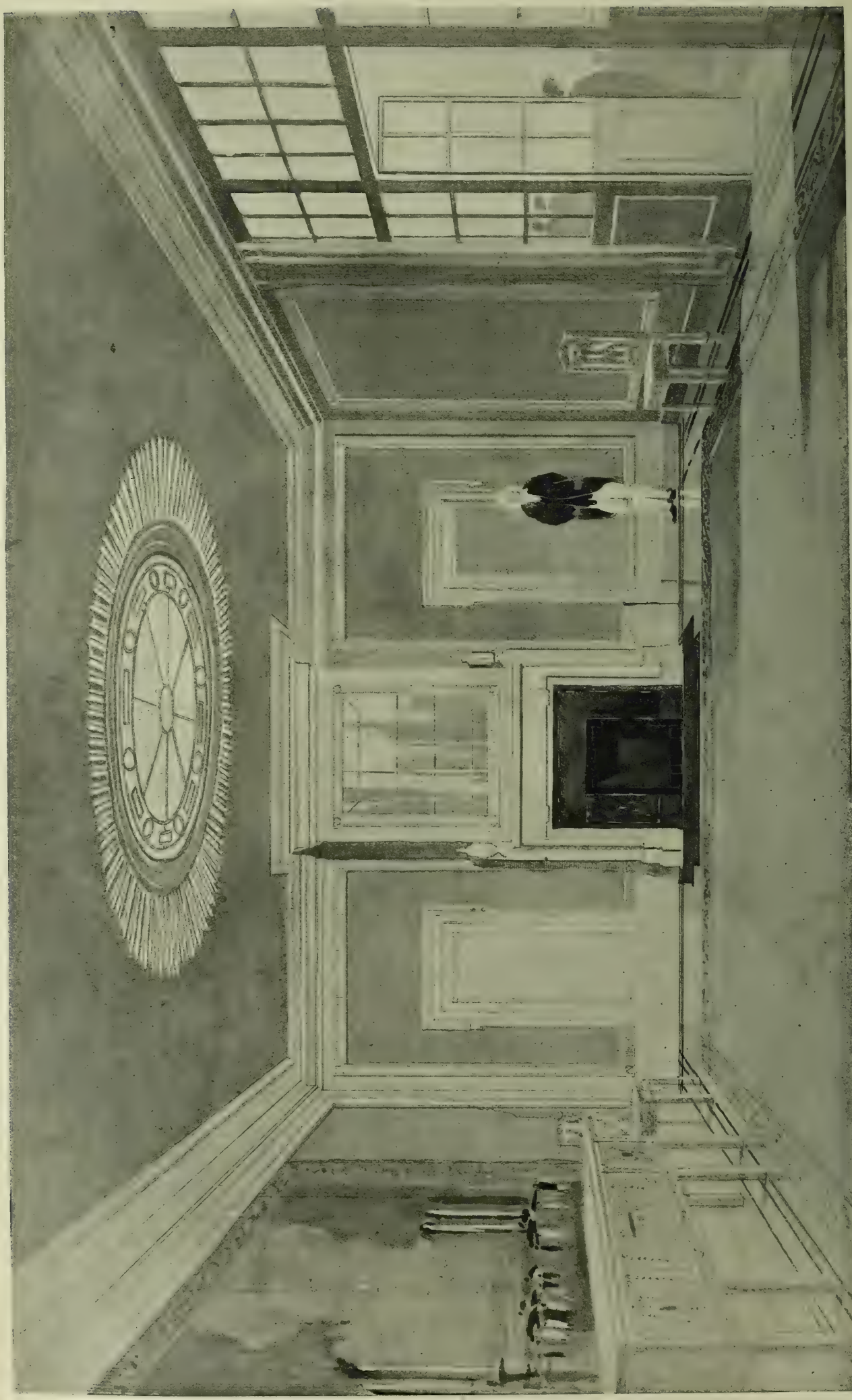
The general contractors were Messrs. Prestige and Co., Limited, and the following were sub-contractors :—H. Allen, Ltd., demolition and excavation; Lindsay's Paddington Ironworks, Ltd., structural steelwork; Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Sa... Bysouth and Sons, Portland stone; Law... and Co., asphalt roofs, etc.; Durato Floo... Co., Ltd., patent flooring; Nicholls ... Clarke, Ltd., and London Sand Blast ... glass; Fenning and Co., granite; Sulzer ... Co., Ltd., central heating; The Engine... Works, Ltd., electrical work; George Wr... Ltd., sanitary fittings; Art Pavements ... Decorations Co., Ltd., staircases, ... Yanedis and Co., door furniture, ... Luxfer Co., casements; Milner's Safe ... Ltd., strong-room doors; J. Avery and ... sun blinds; Cowtan and Sons, Ltd., de... tive plaster, marble, furniture, fireplaces, ... W. T. Allen and Co., and William M... and Co., Ltd., metalwork; Prestige and ... Ltd., joinery; Camden Tile Co., tiling; ... good-Otis, Ltd., lifts; Caston and Co., ... lift cars and enclosures; W. T. Allen and ... bronze entrance doors; Hearne, Hartley ... Rogers, stone and wood carving.

Design for Cottages, Sandringham.

The King has approved of plans ... cottages of old English design to be ere... on the Sandringham estate. Each cot... will have three bedrooms, and there wil... an outhouse, with washhouse and ... store, connected by a covered passage ... the main building. They will be buil... stone and will have iron casements ... leaded lights. The roofs will be cov... with dark, hand-made, sand-faced t... which will produce the effect of ... weathered roofs. Mr. Gerald War... F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.



Maypole House, 27-28, Finsbury Square, E.C. Mr. W. A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

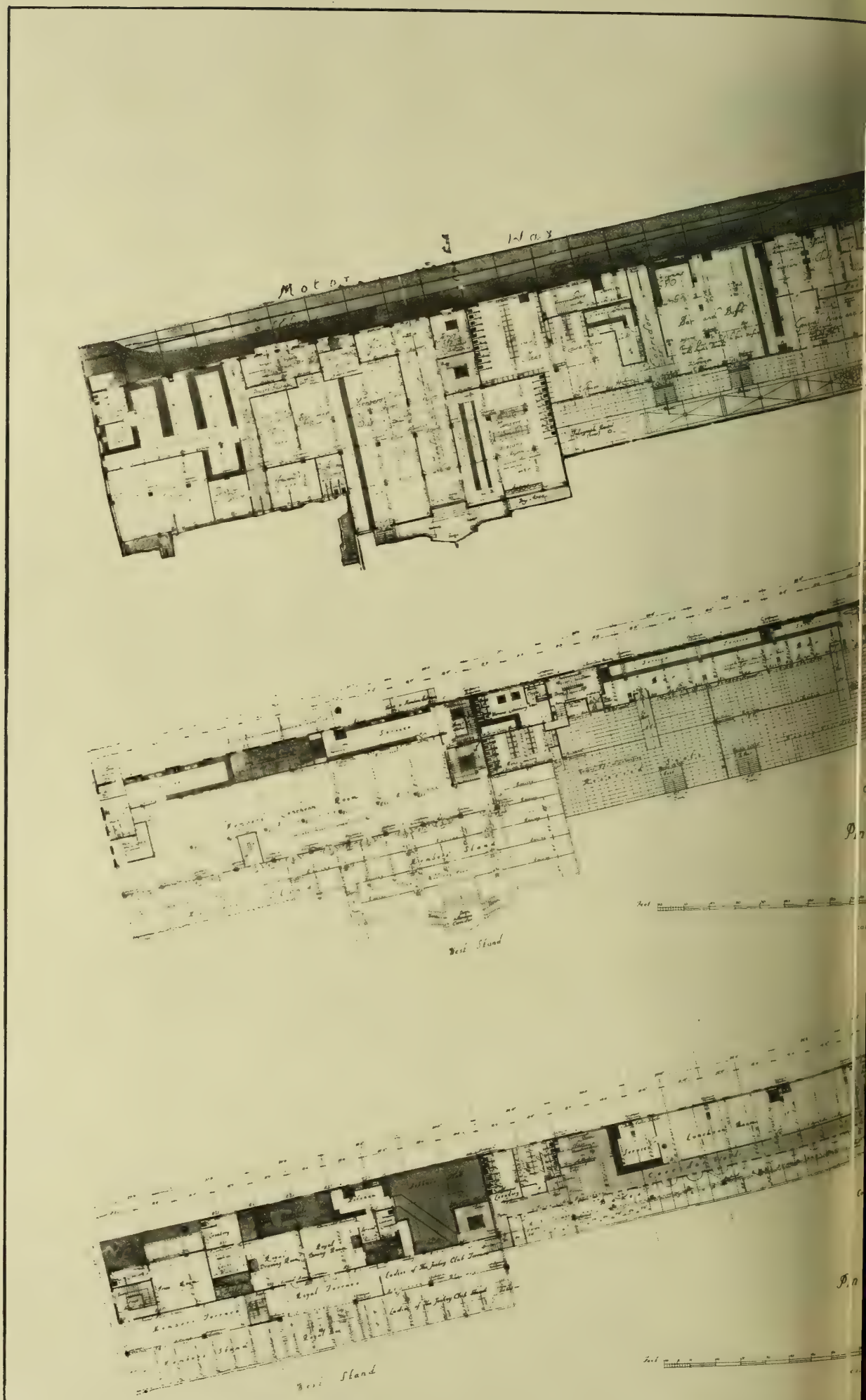


New Stands, Epsom Race Course : Interior Decorative Treatment of Royal Apartments.



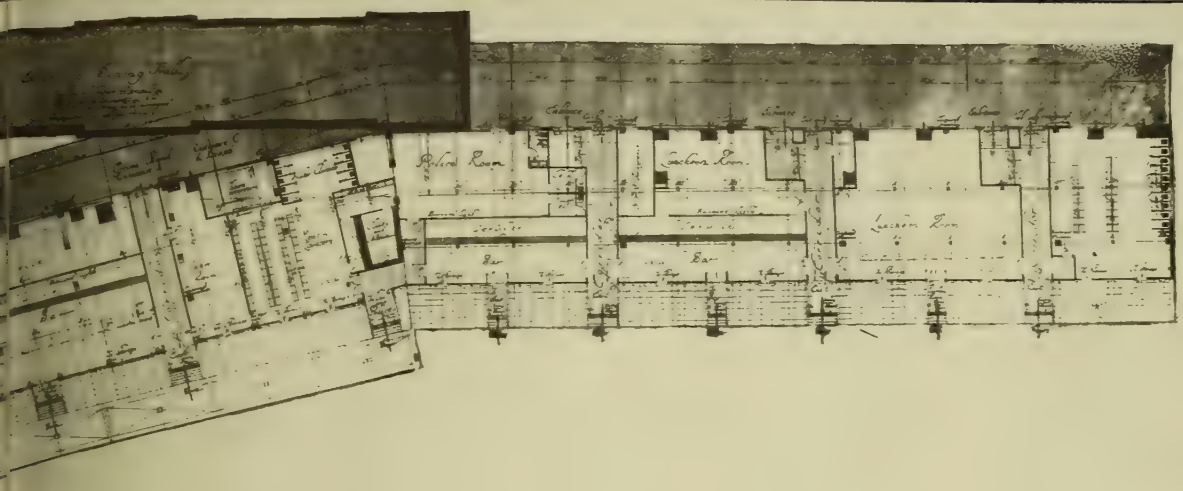


A Fantasy by Professor A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.

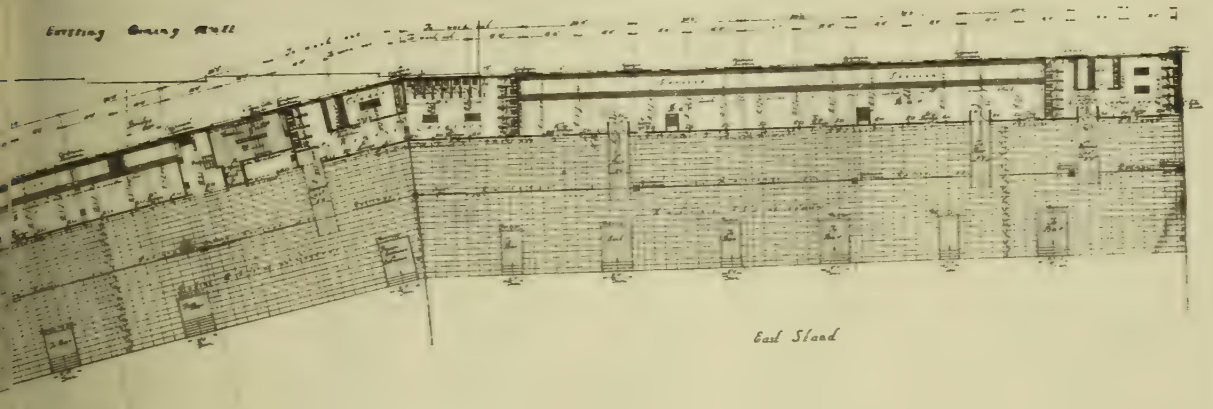


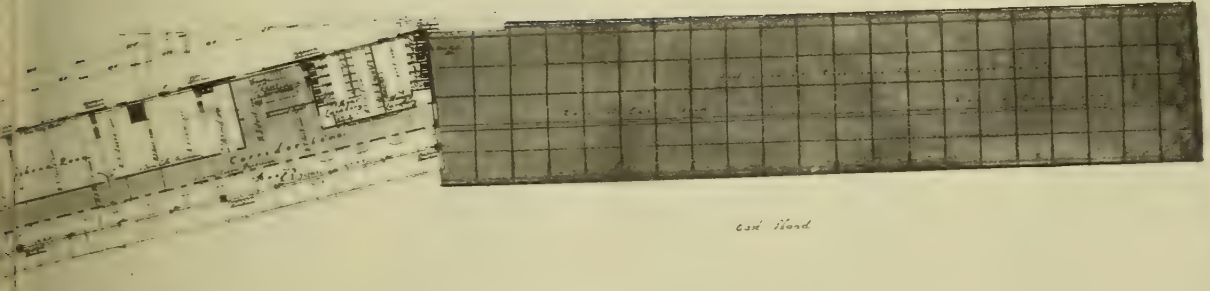
DESIGN F N

Messrs. Reeve & Reeve ar El



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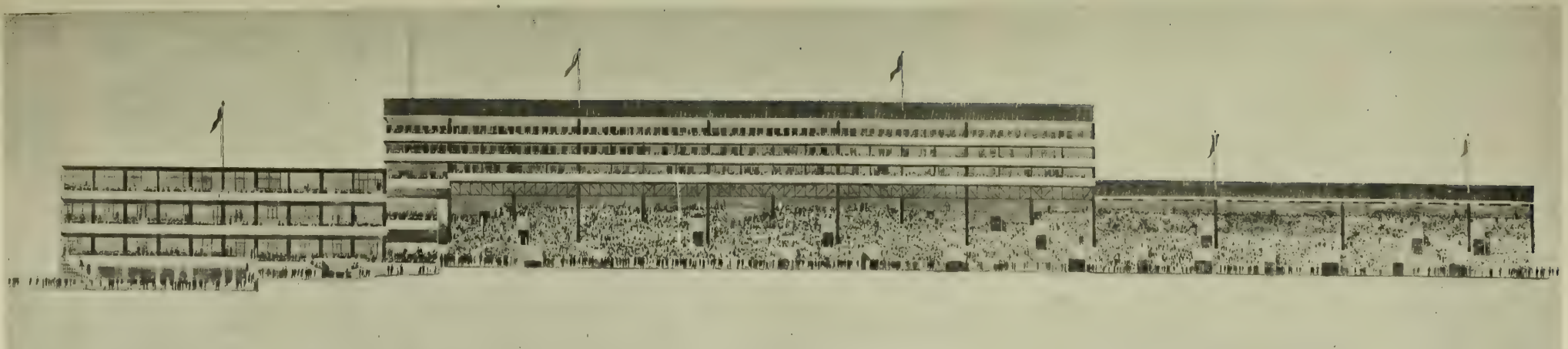
EPSM RACE COURSE.

fe F.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

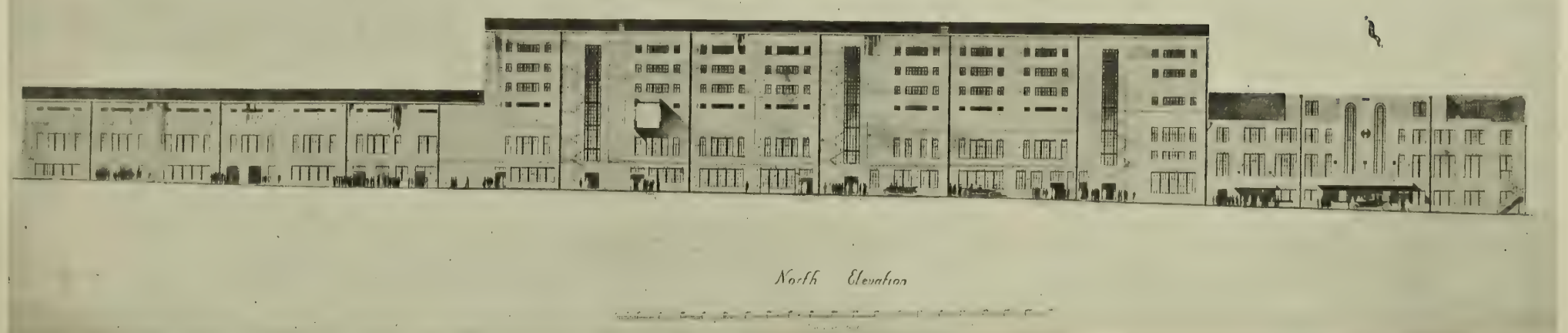


New Stands, Epsom Race Course.

MESSRS. REEVE & REEVE AND ELCOCK & SUTCLIFFE, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.



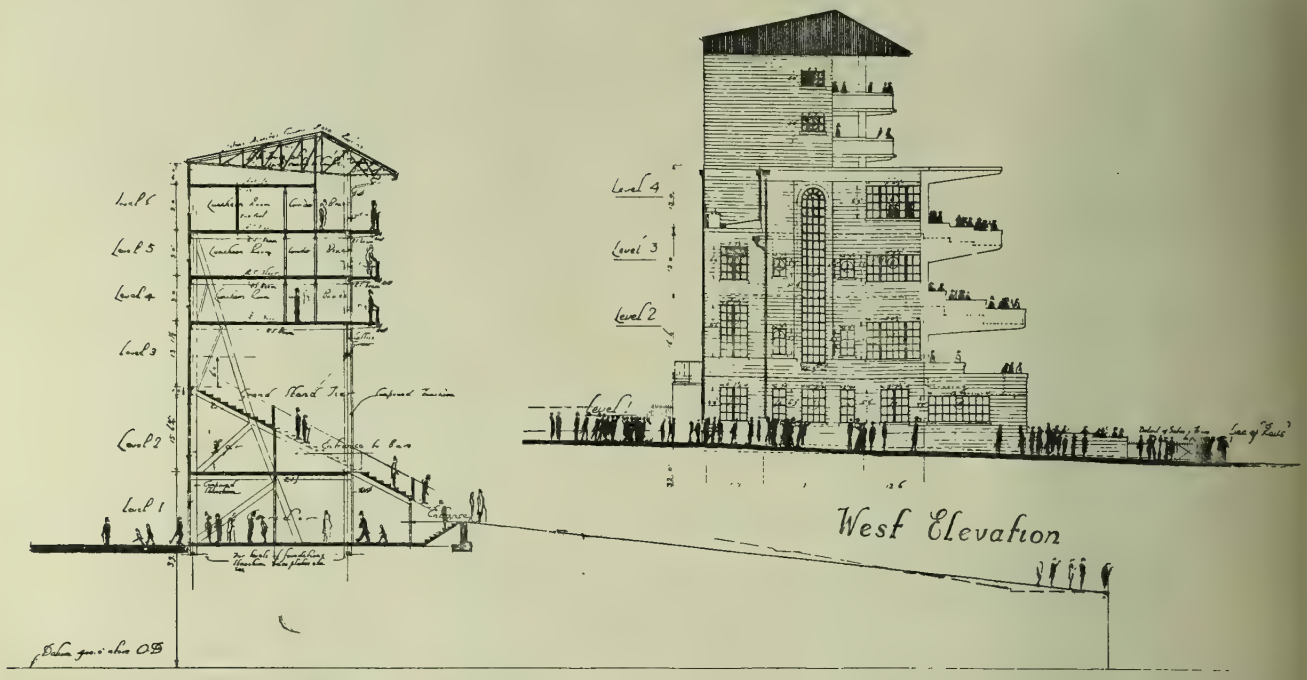
South Elevation



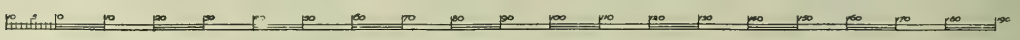
North Elevation

New Stands, Epsom Race Course.

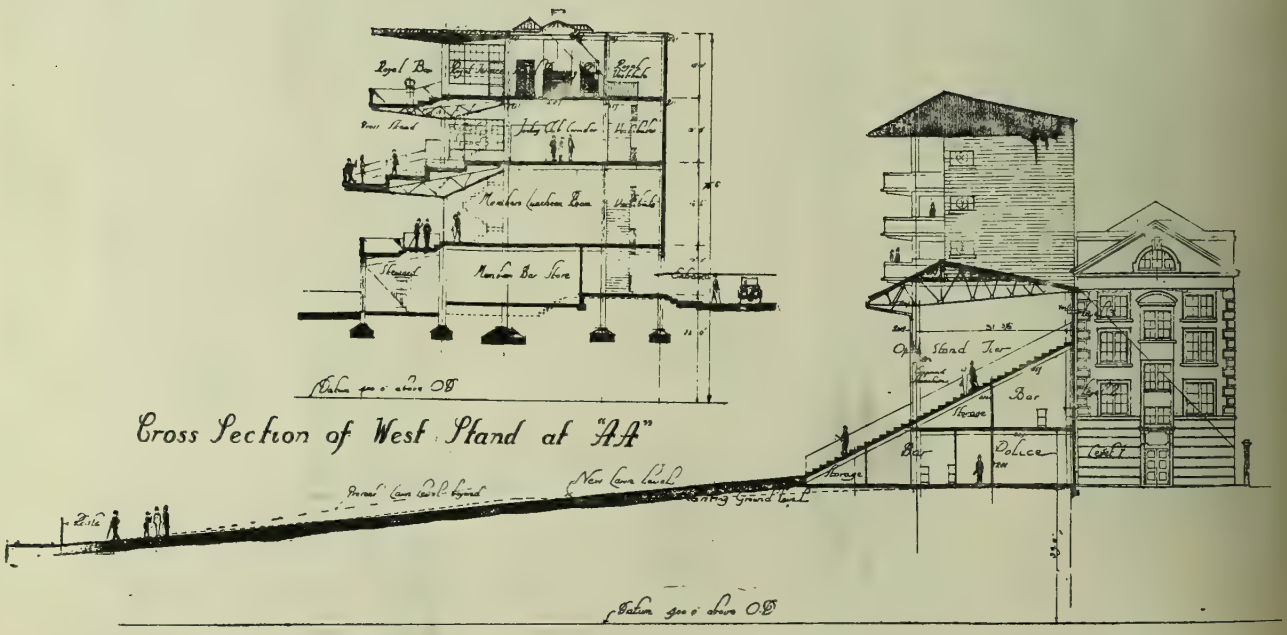
Messrs. Reeve & Reeve and Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.



Cross Section of Centre Stand at "EE"

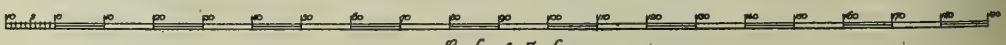


Scale of Feet



Cross Section of West Stand at "AA"

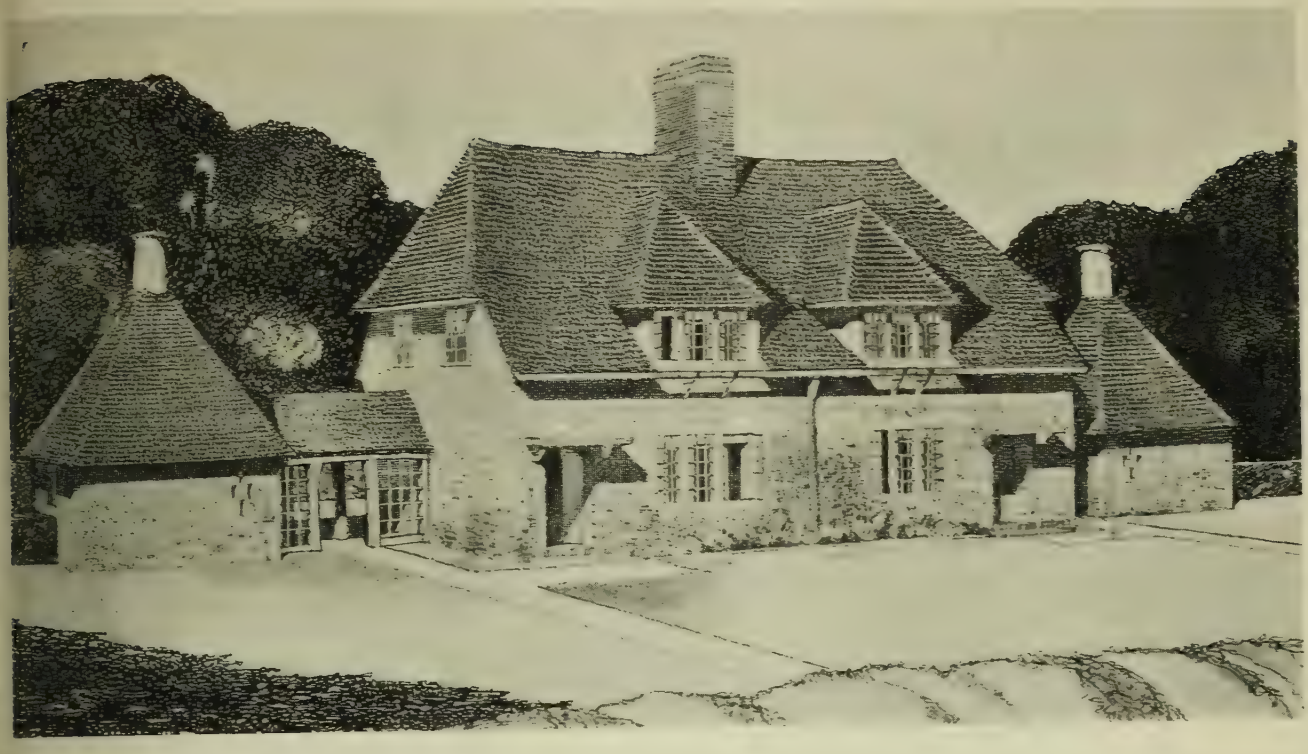
Cross Section of East Stand at "FF"

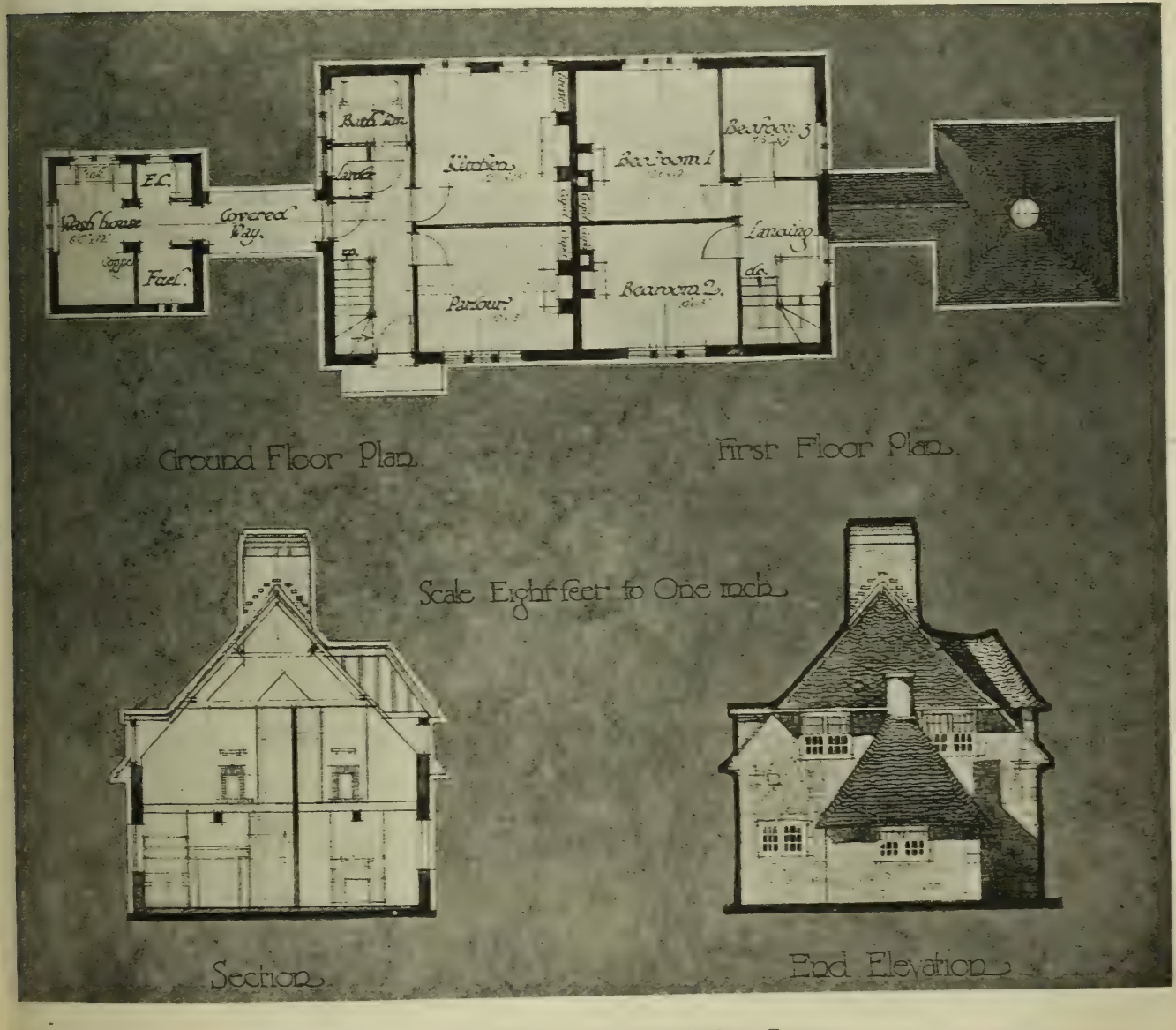


Scale of Feet

New Stands, Epsom Race Course.

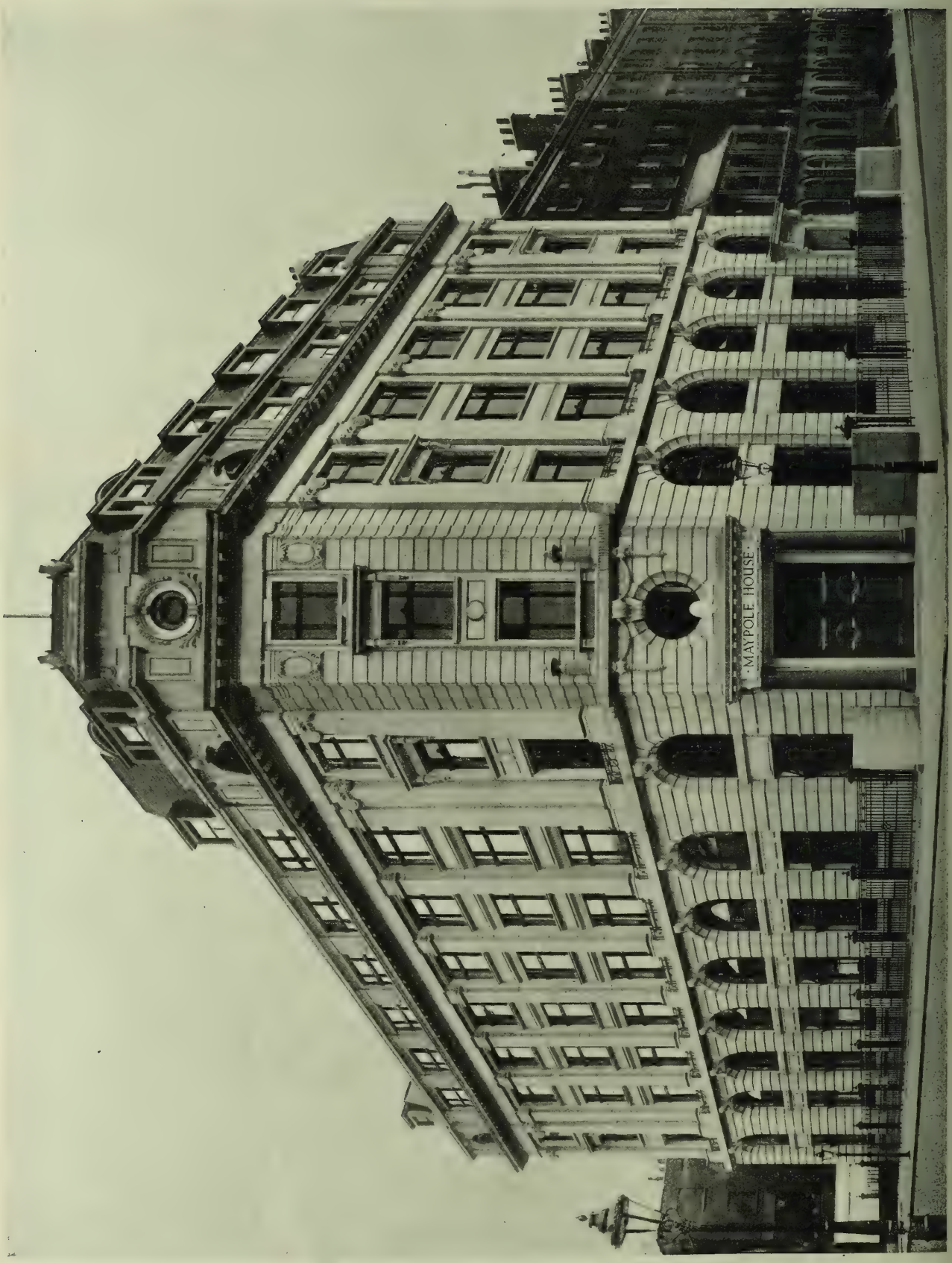
Messrs. Reeve & Reeve and Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.





Design for Cottages on the Sandringham Estate.

Mr. Gerald Warren, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Maypole House, 27-28, Finsbury Square, E.C.





Maypole House, 27-28, Finsbury Square, E.C.: Details of Entrances.

Mr. W. A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Board Room.



Ground-Floor Offices.

Maypole House, 27-28, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Mr. W. A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Entrance Hall.

Corridor, First Floor.

Maypole House, 27-28, Finsbury Square, E.C. Mr. W. A. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

At the second sitting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Architects (Registration) Bill, held on Wednesday, May 18, Major Harry Barnes, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the R.I.B.A., was further examined. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke presided.

Major Barnes explained that he had not yet received the list of questions which it was proposed at the last meeting that Mr. Tasker, a member of the Select Committee, should send to him in order that considered replies should be prepared. The witness had, however, compiled a statement which he proposed to hand in and which contained information he had gathered on some of the points raised by Mr. Tasker, first with regard to the conduct by the R.I.B.A. of the examination of District Surveyors; second, with regard to the action taken by the R.I.B.A. in relation to steel-framed buildings; and thirdly, with regard to the action taken by the R.I.B.A. in connection with reinforced concrete construction. [At a later stage in the sitting Mr. Tasker examined the witness on these matters.]

Mr. Lindley asked witness whether the intention of Clause 12 of the Bill, relating to penalties, was to deal with persons who held themselves out as being registered architects but were not, and whether the clause was wide enough to avoid the punishment of anyone who had acted merely by inadvertence.

Major Barnes: There is no intention to punish inadvertence but only misrepresentation.

Questioned by Mr. Lindley with regard to the effect of the Bill on the number of people likely to enter the profession, witness said that they had been guided by precedent in the matter of setting up a body to supervise registration. Realising the feeling against closing the profession, they were endeavouring to make it more open than it was at present.

Mr. Lindley: Are you satisfied that by creating a close professional corporation you will not, in fact, give greater power for closing the profession?

Major Barnes: That will not be the case under this Bill. The powers that have been exercised in the medical profession, for example, could not have been exercised if the medical profession had had a Discipline Committee such as we are proposing under this Bill. If the body controlling the medical profession were a body such as we propose, containing two outside members—one a member of the legal profession and one a representative appointed by the Ministry of Health—then I do not think they would have the powers they use at present.

Mr. Lindley asked whether witness considered that the powers under Clause 7 providing for the removal of names from the register would deter men from coming on to the register.

Major Barnes said he did not think the clause would have that effect.

Mr. Lindley: Will the Council determine what is disgraceful professional conduct?

Witness: No; the Discipline Committee will determine that.

Mr. Lindley asked whether it were true that under the charter of the R.I.B.A. no architect might be a builder or carry on any similar business whilst practising as an architect.

Major Barnes said that that point was dealt with on pp. 101-102 of the code. There was, he explained, no direct prohibition of an architect acting as a builder, but there were certain clauses which, read together, had the effect of making it impossible for an architect to be in such a position that he was under a competitive contract as both architect and builder. What had governed the R.I.B.A. in framing that code was that an architect under our modern system was a person who stood between the building owner and the builder. It was his duty to protect the building owner, who paid for what he got and no more. The architect was not allowed under the code to have any financial interest of any kind in any building for which he was acting as architect other than that of receiving a fee from his clients. The idea of the code was that he should not be interested in building material on the building of which he was architect or the supplies of labour or in any firm of builders who might be quoting for the job on which he was architect. Therefore, while there was no direct prohibition on an architect being a builder, the effect of the clause and the spirit in which it was framed was to preclude an architect who was a member of the R.I.B.A. from being a builder.

Mr. Lindley said he noticed that the code laid it down that an architect "must not attempt to supplant another architect." What would be the effect of the code, he asked, in a case where a man employed by a public authority as an architect took private work and cloaked that private work by putting the name of another architect to it.

Major Barnes: The decision of the R.I.B.A. if such a case came before it would entirely depend on the merits of the case. I should imagine that the facts of the case, as barely stated, and considering what the term "cloaked" implies, would be such that the R.I.B.A. would regard it as a case of unprofessional conduct on which they should take action.

Mr. Lindley asked witness whether he admitted that there were many architects practising to-day who had not any academic training but had made their names largely through experience as workmen and by attending technical schools and were none the less working to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Major Barnes: I should not hesitate to say there are. I do not know that I have come across any such persons, but I think it is quite conceivable that there are such persons. I think I can safely say, however, that there cannot be any very considerable number of such persons.

Mr. Lindley: Can you give the committee any idea as to the number?

Major Barnes: No, not at all.

Mr. Lindley: You have made no effort to obtain information on that point?

Major Barnes: I do not think it can really be obtained by any professional body. It would mean practically taking a census of the profession. I think perhaps you might be able to muster 100 men of that kind.

Mr. Lindley: Would not the registration of competent men more or less stigmatise as outside the profession any who did not enter the register?

Major Barnes: They would be entitled to come on to the register, and if they did not do so it would probably be because they did not think it worth their while.

Mr. Lindley: But would they not be regarded as more or less incompetent if they did not go on to the register?

Major Barnes: No. We do not think such a distinction would arise on the passing of this Bill.

Replying to a question by Mr. Lindley regarding the fees to be charged, witness said he proposed to put the committee in possession of information as to what was being done in other professions. It would, he added, be improper for them in this Bill to attempt to bind any body set up under the Bill.

Mr. Lindley asked what was the object of Clause 8 which provided for the restoration of names to the register.

Major Barnes: It enables us to say that a man shall not be disqualified for all time but may be suspended for a specific period.

Mr. Hirst then proceeded to examine the witness, and asked whether they might take it that the R.I.B.A. were the sole promoters of the Bill.

Major Barnes: If I say yes it might create a false impression because the R.I.B.A. is a body so wide in its organisation that it contains not only men who are members of the Institute but also those who are not members as in the case of members of the Institute's allied organisations in Scotland and Ireland.

The Chairman: And Wales.

Mr. Hirst asked how many members of witness's own organisation would be registered under the terms of the Bill.

Major Barnes: They would all come within the different classes of the Bill.

Regarding the number of members, witness said that the total membership of the Institute was 5,129. Of that number the honorary Fellows, honorary Associates, and honorary corresponding members, numbering 13, would probably not desire to be registered. In round numbers there would be about 6,000 members excluding students.

Mr. Hirst: Is there any other body which can be said to be absorbing architects and can also be regarded as professionally qualified to come under the terms of this Bill?

Major Barnes: Such bodies do exist. The R.I.B.A. now comprises also the Society of Architects by amalgamation in 1924. At the time those two bodies were the only architectural bodies in existence. After the amalgamation two other bodies came into existence: the Faculty of Architects, and then an offshoot from that body, the Incorporated Association of Architects. Both those bodies will under the Bill have representatives on the Admission Committee and on the Board of Architectural Education. I cannot speak as to the number of their members.

Mr. Hirst: You cannot speak as to the strength of those two bodies?

Major Barnes: No. I can only assume, taking into account the membership of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies and the very recent formation of these other bodies, that their membership cannot be very considerable.

Mr. Hirst: Has there been any attempt on the part of these bodies to associate themselves with the R.I.B.A. in the promotion of this Bill?

Major Barnes: Yes, there have been negotiations, and as far as I know these two bodies are as devoted to the cause of registration as the R.I.B.A. and are entirely in favour of the Bill. The result of the negotiations led me to believe that their inclusion on the Admission Committee and the Board of Architectural Education would entirely satisfy them.

Major Hirst: Have these negotiations been very recent?

Major Barnes: During the past two or three months.

Mr. Hirst: You are not aware perhaps then that the Incorporated Association is looking on the Bill with suspicion—at least with regard to the administrative parts of it?

Major Barnes: I know that they desire that the council entrusted with the registration should be a council of the nature of the General Medical Council. I have had no discussion with the Incorporated Association since it was decided to qualify the word "architect." I have already pointed out that there is no analogy between the situation that existed in the medical profession and that in the architectural profession. When the Medical Bill was put through, we had bodies of almost equal status, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the University of Dublin with its medical degree, the Society of Apothecaries, and other bodies. Therefore, the only way was to form a general council on which the bodies would be represented. But there is only one body of architects that has any experience or tradition behind it and that has any appreciable number of the architectural profession in it. The position is, however, analogous to that of the veterinary surgeon where there was a Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons which occupied exactly the same position as the R.I.B.A., and in their

arliament said that the position of that dy being so unquestioned they should be trusted with registration. That is our sition, but we have endeavoured to safe- ard the position of all other bodies by ing them representation on the Admission mmittee and the Board of Architectural ducation.

Replying to a further question as to the nding of the Association, witness said he d not wish in any way to reflect on them, t he was bound to say that he did not ink they had up to the present established emselves in such a position as would stify any claim to form a general architec- ral council. They had hardly been in ex- ence more than a year and were themselves offshoot from another body. There had, a matter of fact, been some difficulty in e course of negotiations on account of the alry between the two bodies. He con- lered that the safeguards offered them were they were entitled to.

Mr. Hirst asked whether the Association cluded people who might be described as t coming within the meaning of this Bill.

Major Barnes said he thought their orga- sation included not only architects but also antity surveyors as a distinct branch. In way, the Association occupied a sort of termediate position between the R.I.B.A. d the Surveyors' Institution. The Sur- yors' Institution had a section for quantity rveyors, but they had no such section in e R.I.B.A.

Mr. Hirst: Are any members of the I.B.A. also members of the Incorporated ssociation?

Major Barnes: I have no exact informa- on, but I should imagine only a very small mber indeed.

Mr. Hirst: Is there any reason for this al membership?

Major Barnes: I do not think so. Mem- rship of the Association in the last year so was, I believe, without examination in e first place. I should say that the reasons at induced any of our members to become embers of the Association must be purely cal and personal.

Mr. Hirst said that during the second read- g debate it was stated that the promoters the Bill desired to give every opportunity r working-class people to qualify under the ill. Could the statement that there was nal opportunity for the working-class boy e justified by the number of scholarships sued by the R.I.B.A.?

Major Barnes said there were six scholar- ips in being, and they might run on for ree years, depending on the needs of the oy.

Mr. Hirst asked whether witness had any lea as to the approximate total cost of train- g a boy so that he would be able to come ithin membership.

Major Barnes: I cannot give you a figure f that kind at the moment. Assuming that full course takes five years, you have to aintain the boy during that time. The xamination fees of the Institute would be bout five guineas, and there would be in ddition the fees at the schools. Under this ill a boy from an elementary school would e able to qualify fully as an architect hrough the stages of an academic training, very stage of which could be supplied as far s cost is concerned by grants of scholarships. n the old days the main question to anyone ecoming an architect was that he went as pupil to someone and that someone might ook him for a premium.

Mr. Hirst: That practice has not died out ltogether, has it?

Major Barnes: I think you may say that he educational system of the Institute is illing it. Now a boy can start from the lementary school and there is not a barrier hat cannot be bridged if education authori- ies are fulfilling their obligations.

Mr. Hirst: Is it your view that education uthorities are providing sufficient facilities?

Major Barnes: That is a very large ques- ion, but we are not satisfied, and at the moment I am chairman of a committee that has this matter before them.

Mr. Hirst asked whether the clause dealing with penalties was intended to apply to social and other conduct as well as to professional conduct.

Major Barnes: No. The words in the clause are "disgraceful conduct." There is a lawyer and a representative of the Ministry of Health on the committee and that will ensure a proper interpretation. If I were on the committee I should certainly not interpret the phrase as applying to personal conduct.

Capt. Wallace: Is there any appeal against the decision of the committee?

Major Barnes: The Bill provides for appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Lindley: Will not that be very expensive?

Major Barnes: We considered the question of a lower Court but there were very great difficulties in the way.

Lt.-Col. Moore said he wanted to suggest a small amendment. It had occurred to him that it might create an injustice if the University of Dublin were excluded from the list of bodies whose diplomas in architecture were to be taken as qualifications under the Bill.

Major Barnes said he had no hesitation in accepting the suggestion.

Mr. Tasker was then asked by the Chairman to put his questions to the witness. Mr. Tasker said he saw from the statement handed in regarding steel-framed buildings that the R.I.B.A. was one of four bodies with the right of appeal under the Act of 1909. Had there been a case of appeal since 1909 made through the R.I.B.A.?

Major Barnes said he did not know.

Mr. Tasker: Was it not because of that privilege that the R.I.B.A. sought for rights under the steel-frame Act of last year?

Major Barnes: I am afraid I cannot answer that. As one of the principal bodies engaged in constructional work we have always endeavoured to safeguard our interests under all the Acts. We took the same steps under the 1926 Act that we have always taken.

Mr. Tasker: Did you submit one single proposal to help or criticise the L.C.C. regulations?

Major Barnes: A joint committee was formed with other bodies, and we were associated in the action taken to endeavour to amend the proposals of the L.C.C.

Mr. Tasker: I suggest that the Institute have never shown any activity in this matter except to try and have the right of appeal on certain clauses.

Major Barnes: The four bodies dealing with constructional matters certainly did have before them the regulations prepared by the L.C.C., and they certainly took steps to have those regulations amended in the direction they desired. I understand they achieved their object to a very great extent.

The Chairman said he must ask Mr. Tasker to confine his questions to matters relating to the Bill.

Mr. Tasker said he considered these questions did relate to the Bill.

Dr. Watts: These questions are entirely irrelevant and have nothing whatever to do with the registration of architects but are a purely domestic quarrel between Mr. Tasker and R.I.B.A.

The Chairman: I must rule that these questions cannot be asked and that you must confine yourself to pertinent questions regarding the Bill.

Mr. Tasker: Far from being hostile to the Institute I want to prevent a very unfortunate position arising between them and the greatest local authority in the world.

Mr. Tasker then went on to deal with the question of District Surveyors, and said that according to the calendar of the R.I.B.A. they had passed five men since 1923, although 15 had been wanted by the L.C.C. He would like to ask witness whether the R.I.B.A. were going to accelerate these examinations or put the L.C.C. in the undignified position of holding the examinations themselves.

Major Barnes said the position was that in 1919 they advertised an examination, there were no candidates and no examination was held; in 1920 they advertised twice with the same result. Those, however, were very exceptional years. In 1921 they examined two men; in 1922, three men; in 1923, one man; in 1924, one man; in 1925, three men; and in 1926, ten men. They could do no more than advertise the examination and hold it; they could not compel candidates to present themselves.

Mr. Tasker: According to your calendar no one was examined in 1923, 1924, or 1925.

Major Barnes: In 1923 what happened was that an examination was held and one candidate presented himself but did not pass. That is why his name does not appear in the calendar. In 1924 the same thing happened. In 1925 we held an examination and one man passed. . . .

The Chairman. We have got all this in the statement before us.

Mr. Tasker: I know, but if I may urge you to be a little patient, the witness had explained 1923 and 1924 so satisfactorily that I was just waiting to hear about 1925.

Major Barnes: Two District Surveyors were examined that year; one passed and one failed. There is no entry in the calendar, and in that respect the calendar is deficient in information.

Mr. Tasker: Do you not realise my difficulty when you very kindly send us a calendar and I turn it up and cannot verify information?

The Chairman: How long are these questions going on?

Mr. Tasker: I will not ask any more questions.

Mr. Hirst: I want to say that I think this is very improper. Mr. Tasker is only refusing to ask any more questions because he is smarting under an injustice from the chair. We do not want that sort of impression.

The Chairman: Neither do I.

Mr. Gardner: I want to elucidate a point with regard to one of Mr. Tasker's questions. Is there any reason why so few people are willing to come forward for these examinations?

Major Barnes: I think there may be one or two reasons. First of all, the District Surveyor is not allowed to have a private practice, and that may have an effect on young ambitious men. There has also been a certain amount of uncertainty in late years as to the retirement of District Surveyors, and their tenure of office has been prolonged from time to time, with the result that the prospects of vacancies have not appealed to candidates. The increase in the number of candidates in 1926 was due, I believe, to some changes made in that respect.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Is it likely that there has been objection to the strenuousness of the examination?

Major Barnes: I cannot say.

Mr. Hirst: Is this the only channel through which the services of these District Surveyors are secured?

Major Barnes: Yes. The Council of the R.I.B.A. is charged with the duty and the reversion lies with the L.C.C. We have never had any complaints.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Neither with regard to the advertising of the examinations nor with regard to their being too hard?

Major Barnes: That is so.

The Chairman again invited Mr. Tasker to put questions.

Mr. Tasker: I do not wish to say anything more.

Before the committee adjourned Major Barnes said that since the last meeting of the committee the negotiations with Northern Ireland and the Ulster Institute had come to a satisfactory conclusion, and it was now desired that Northern Ireland should be included in the Bill.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday, May 24.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, 1927

LONDON, JUNE 20-25.

The Annual Conference of British Architects will take place in London, from June 20 to 25, and we extract the following particulars from the programme of arrangements which has been issued by the R.I.B.A. :—

All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members and students of the Architecural Association and the Allied Societies are cordially invited to attend the Conference. Ladies are particularly invited to be present as guests of members of the Conference. Membership of the Conference is free, but members will individually pay the cost of the items of which the prices are mentioned in the programme.

All members are requested to state on the fly-sheet of the programme which visit they desire to take part in. The numbers for each visit are necessarily limited. It is particularly requested that the fly-leaf should be returned as early as possible, and in any case not later than June 1.

Headquarters.

The Headquarters of the Conference will be No. 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.1. (Telegrams: Ribazo, Piccy, London. Telephone: 0434 and 0435 Mayfair.) Members should call here as soon as possible after arrival to obtain any information, badges, etc., which may not have reached them by post. All correspondence on the subject of the Conference should be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, London, W.1

Railway Facilities.

The Railway Companies in Great Britain have agreed to issue tickets, available from June 18 to 27, at the ordinary single fare and one-third for the double journey, to members and their friends who attend the Conference. Members who desire to take advantage of this special reduced fare concession must present at the booking office a signed voucher to be previously obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

PROGRAMME.

Day of Arrival, Monday, June 20.

9 p.m. to 11 p.m.—A reception will take place in the R.I.B.A. Galleries. Members will be welcomed by the President and Mrs. Dawber. Morning or evening dress optional. Smoking. Light refreshments.

Tuesday, June 21.

10.15 for 10.30 a.m.—The Conference will assemble for the Inaugural Meeting.

1 p.m.—Luncheon interval. (Luncheons will be arranged privately and independently.)

2 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Alternative Visits* :—

Visit A. A Tour of City Buildings.—A char-à-banc drive, with visits to the following buildings:—The Stationers' Hall, the College of Heralds, the Mercers' Hall, the Brewers' Hall, the Mansion House. (Inclusive cost, 4s. 6d. each.)

Visit B. A Tour of City Buildings.—A char-à-banc drive, with visits to the following buildings:—The Fishmongers' Hall, the Customs House, the Goldsmiths' Hall, the Mansion House. (Inclusive cost, 4s. 6d. each.)

Visit C. A Tour of City Buildings.—A char-à-banc drive, with visits to the following buildings:—Trinity House, the Tower of London, the Port of London Building. (Inclusive cost, 6s. each.)

Visit D. The British Museum and the Foundling Hospital.—A char-à-banc drive, with visits to the following buildings:—The British Museum, the Foundling Hospital (passing through the Garden of Russell-square), tea at Holborn Restaurant. (Inclusive cost, 5s. 6d. each.)

Visit E. A Visit to the Inns of Court.—A walk through the following buildings:—The Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, the Temple Church, the Law Courts, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, tea at Holborn Restaurant. (Inclusive cost, 5s. 6d. each.)

6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.—Dinner interval. (Dinners to be arranged privately and independently.)

8.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. *Alternative Receptions* :—

F. Reception by the Architectural Association.—(34, Bedford-square, W.C.1) with entertainment and an inspection of the work of the A.A. School.

G. Reception by the University of London School of Architecture in the Bartlett School Buildings (Gower-street, W.C.1), with entertainment and an inspection of the work of the School.

Wednesday, June 22.

10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Alternative Visits* :—

H. New London Buildings.—A char-à-banc drive, with visits to Devonshire House, Bush House and Adelaide House. (Cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each.)

I. New London Stores.—A char-à-banc drive, with visits to Selfridge's, Liberty's and Peter Robinson's. (Cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each.)

K. A Drive round Central London.—Motor char-à-banc drive to Waterloo Bridge, Somerset House, City Churches, Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Regent-street, Regent's Park, Aldwych and Kingsway. (Cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each.)

L. A Visit to Kensington.—Motor char-à-banc drive, with visits to Kensington Palace, the Museums and Government Buildings in South Kensington, the Albert Hall and Memorial. (Cost of drive, 4s. 6d. each.)

1 p.m. to 2 p.m.—Luncheon interval. (Luncheons to be arranged privately and independently.)

M. Garden Party at Hampton Court, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.—There will be no limit to the numbers, and all members are especially urged to be present, as the Conference photograph will be taken on this occasion. The party will travel to Hampton Court by motor char-à-banc from the West End via Richmond Park and Kingston to Hampton Court, and return via Ham Common. (Inclusive cost, 10s. each.) The Conference group photograph will be taken at 4 p.m. (Those desirous of proceeding independently to Hampton Court will be free to make their own arrangements.) (Cost, 4s. 6d. each.)

7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.—Dinner interval. (Dinners to be arranged privately and independently.)

N. Exhibition, 8.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.—There will be an Exhibition in the Main Library and the Galleries of the principal treasures of the R.I.B.A. Library, including drawings, rare books, sketch books, etc., arranged by the Literature Standing Committee, who will provide stewards to give information informally about various sections of the exhibition. Smoking. Light refreshments.

Thursday, June 23.

10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Alternative Excursions* :—

O. Knole Park, Penshurst, and Hever Castle.—A char-à-banc drive to Wrotham, Ightham, Sevenoaks (lunch), Knole Park, Penshurst, Hever Castle, Edenbridge, Westerham (tea); (inclusive cost, 16s. each).

P. Hatfield, Welwyn, and St. Albans.—A char-à-banc drive to St. Albans Cathedral, St. Albans (lunch), Hatfield, and Welwyn Garden City (tea). Inclusive cost, 16s. each.)

Q. Greenwich and Blackheath, etc.—A tour by steamer to Greenwich (lunch), visit to Greenwich Hospital and Observatory, motor char-à-banc drive to Blackheath, Morden College, Dulwich Village (tea), and back by road. (Inclusive cost, 16s. each.)

R. Windsor and Eton, etc.—A tour by motor char-à-banc to Eton, Windsor (lunch), Windsor Castle, and return via Bedford Park. (Inclusive cost, 16s. each.)

S. Ball in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.—A scheme of decoration will be arranged by the Architectural Association (Charge for single tickets, 7s. 6d.; double tickets, 12s.)

Friday, June 24.

10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Alternative Excursions* :—

T. A Visit to Oxford.—By train from Paddington to Oxford (drive round University and College buildings, lunch at the Mitre Hotel, and return by train. (Inclusive cost, 22s. each.)

U. A Tour of the North Downs.—By train to Guildford, and drive by Farnham, Odiham, Hindhead (lunch), Haslemere, Chiddingfold, Leith Hill, Dorking (tea), Shalford, and back by train from Guildford. (Inclusive cost, 15s. each.)

V. Conference Banquet, 7.30 p.m.—The Conference Banquet will take place in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture will be presented to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. (Tickets, 15s. each, exclusive of wines and cigars.)

Saturday, June 25.

10 a.m. to 7 p.m. *Alternative Excursions* :—

W. A Visit to Cambridge.—By train from Liverpool Street, drive round University and College buildings, lunch and tea at the Bull Hotel, and return by train to Liverpool Street. (Inclusive cost, 25s. each.)

X. A Visit to Canterbury.—By train from Charing Cross to Canterbury, visit to the Cathedral, lunch and tea at the Falstaff Inn, and return by train to Charing Cross. (Inclusive cost, 15s. each.)

10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Alternative Visits* :—

Y, The London Museum; Z, the Tate Gallery.

ACCOMMODATION.

Non-London members are urgently recommended to make arrangements for their accommodation in London during the Conference week at the earliest possible time. In the height of the London season the hotels are liable to be very full.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., are prepared to arrange accommodation at any grade of hotel or boarding-house required provided early application is made. The minimum tariffs for bed and breakfast are as follows, but it should be understood that accommodation at these prices is strictly limited.

Superior First Class Hotel, 22s. 6d.
Ordinary First Class Hotel, 15s. 6d.
Second Class Hotel, 8s. 6d. to 15s.
Private Hotel, 7s. 6d.

Members who wish to take advantage of this arrangement are requested to fill up the form attached to the programme, and send it as soon as possible to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

HOSPITALITY.—The Executive Committee desire to remind London members of the welcome opportunity of offering private hospitality to their friends from the provinces who will be coming up to London for the Conference week. So much generous hospitality has been extended in the past to London members attending the Conferences in the provincial centres that this opportunity of returning it will no doubt be warmly welcomed, and members will lose no time in writing to their friends in the provinces on the subject.

In view of the great success of the last two Conferences in the provinces it is expected that there will be a record gathering this year, and it is important that notification should be made to Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary, R.I.B.A., as soon as possible by those intending to be present.

Fund for Preservation of Tennyson's Home.

The Poetry Society announce that Miss Alice Hunt Bartlett, the American editor of the *Poetry Review* and vice-president of the society, has given a donation of £1 000 to the society's fund for the purchase and preservation of Aldworth, Tennyson's home near Haslemere.

NEW STANDS, EPSOM RACECOURSE

ork on the new stands at Epsom began June 14th, 1926, and was at once held up the coal dispute, which necessitated nediate extraordinary measures being en to get the work done. Accommodation found for 12,000 people for the Spring eting at Epsom in April this year, but the ole of the stands will be ready for June 1927.

The new stands, which accommodate 000 people instead of the 6,600 accom- dated in the old stands, are about 700 ft. g, and 70 ft. high. The whole of the ucture is in three sections, the West Stand cluding the Royal suite); the Centre Stand, l the East Stand.

The length and height of each respective nd are as follows :—

West Stand.—Length, 150 ft.; height, 60 ft.

Centre Stand.—Length, 330 ft.; height, ft.

East Stand.—Length, 210 ft.; height, ft.

There are also 215 private boxes provided, l for each stand separate bar, luncheon m and lavatory accommodation is pro- ed. The whole of the original stand nting the racecourse has been pulled down. the old stand, only the more recently cted dining-rooms at the back remain, l the new stands, extending both east and st, are built over the space once occupied Langlands' No. 1 and Barnard's No. 1 nds. The stand is partly parallel with course, but at its western end—that rer the paddock—is set at an angle to it, s giving everyone a good view of the ight and winning post. Special atten- n has been paid throughout in the design l planning to ensure unobstructed angle vision for everyone, and the elimination of usual large number of supporting nchions. The main girders spanning the nt are 60 ft. in length and weigh nearly tons each.

The West Stand is opposite the winning t. Its length is 150 ft., and it is of four s. Here, on the ground floor, are the keys' comfortable dressing and weighing- rooms. Their Majesties' suite, on the top or, comprises dining and withdrawing ms, and a large terrace box, which is ced directly opposite the winning post. Press box is on the top tier of this nd, and all the tiers are carried on huge tilevers, so that there are no supporting ts on the front to obscure the view. ng the first terrace at the back, behind boxes, runs a large dining-room, 150 ft. g.

Adjoining the West Stand is the Centre nd, where from the ground level to a ght of 30 ft. at the back runs an in- ed tier. The greater part of it is for nding, but a portion is railed off for rved seats, from which direct access is sible to the private luncheon-rooms, built two stories behind the inclined tier. ove this there are three more tiers, with rate boxes, overlooking the course. hind them are wide corridors opening ct on to private luncheon-rooms, etc. It he intention of the directors to fit suitable for access to the boxes, but these will be ready for this year's Derby.

The East Stand, to the east of Tattersall's the Centre Stand, is composed of one e tier, practically all of which is under er. Beneath it are luncheon and refresh- nt rooms. In front, running down to the rse rails, are the lawns.

The floors are of reinforced concrete, and tiers themselves of terra-cotta blocks, being the first time these blocks have n used for this purpose. The outside walls of hollow terra-cotta blocks formed as ls between the steel girders.

All the balcony fronts and the portions ng the lawn are in Atlas White stucco. The back and side portions are treated in a similar manner.

There are two lifts, that for the Royal suite in the West Stand, and that for ladies in the West Stand.

The electric lift, for the personal use of His Majesty, embodies the latest improvements in British lift design, including an entirely new British invention only put on the market during the last few months. This improvement ensures absolute accuracy of stop at floor levels under all conditions. The lift car is a beautiful example of cabinet work, being made of Empire-grown timber, *i.e.*, Canadian maple, inlaid with Indian ebony. In addition to the King's lift, another electric passenger lift for general use, and eight hand-operated service lifts, which will be used to convey refreshments to various parts of the stnd. All these lifts were made in Northampton, and it is not without interest to mention that the Royal lift on the old grandstand was also made by the same manufacturers, Messrs. Smith, Major and Stevens.

In order to provide against the wind pressure, to which the stand is frequently exposed, particulars of the wind pressures over the Forth Bridge for the last twenty years were obtained, and an ample margin of safety has been allowed in the new stands, and a special system of stanchions and steel bracing has been devised to meet the peculiar conditions of the structure. To ease the wind pressure—a dangerous factor in the erection of such buildings—safety valves in the form of openings have been fixed in the back walls.

The architects for the work are :—Messrs. Reeve and Reeve, of Margate, in association with Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., of Avenue House, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. The consulting engineer is :—Mr. Harold Cane, of 9, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The contractors are :—Messrs. Howard and Co., Broad Court, Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. The steelwork contractors are :—Messrs. Heenan and Froude, Ltd., Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

Following is a list of the sub-contractors engaged on the work :—J. H. and W. Bell, Ltd., Liverpool, steel erectors; Mellowes and Co., Ltd., metal casement windows and screens; the National Brick Co., Ltd., near Leicester, terra-cotta blocks in tiers, walls, etc.; W. T. Ellison and Co., Ltd., Manchester, turnstiles; Heenan and Froude, Ltd., Manchester, steel gutters; The Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., near Birkenhead, protected metal roofing; Messrs. George Jennings and Co., sanitary fittings; Messrs. Bell Bros., Ltd., electrical work; Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., lifts; Howard and Co., reinforced concrete and joinery, etc.; George S. Elliott and Sons, Reading, bar fittings; Haskins, Limited, collapsible gates and shutters; Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Robertson opening lights; Haywards, Limited, iron staircases; Mellowes and Co., Ltd., Sheffield, glass canopies; Braby and Co., galvanised cisterns; Marley Bros., Ltd., Aston, locks, bolts and all ironmongery; J. W. Gray and Sons, flagstaves; Bell Bros., Ltd., floodlighting; Rouard Damon and Co., Ltd., glazed lights, Royal apartments; Damman and Co., Ltd., parquet flooring; Diespeker and Co., Ltd., terrazzo paving; Drytone, Limited, panelling, mantelpieces, etc.; Richman, Symes and Co., Ltd., mats; H. H. Martyn and Co., Ltd., decorations, plasterwork, etc., to Royal suite; The Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., wire square mesh grillwork and panels; The Novocrete Cement Products Co., Ltd., Novocrete silent flooring tiles; Thomas Faldo and Co., Ltd., asphalt; Aspinalls Enamel, Ltd., enamel.

Canadian Mons Memorial.

A memorial plaque presented to Mons by the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission will be unveiled in the Town Hall of that city on June 12. The plaque is commemorative of fallen Canadians.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Architects' Benevolent Society was held at the rooms of the R.I.B.A. on Wednesday, May 18th. Mr. W. Hilton Nash, the treasurer, was in the chair in the absence of Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the annual report, said the cost of living had gone up, and larger grants had had to be made. They had been able to meet liabilities during the past year, but still more money was required. He felt that individual architects might subscribe, and suggested a levy of 1s. per member. The Society had received a large donation from Mr. H. S. E. Vanderpant and also £150 from Mr. H. Greville Montgomery. Many friends had given donations, and he thought they might now be asked to become subscribers. Donations received showed that architects generally had confidence in the Society and realised the good work being done. On behalf of the Society he wished to say how pleased they were to have Sir Edwin Lutyens as trustee. Sir Edwin was taking the place of Sir Aston Webb, who resigned on account of health. The insurance work of the Benevolent Society was proving successful, but they would very much like to assist architects further. Concluding, the speaker said that Mr. Vanderpant had been nominated and elected as additional vice-president. The report was approved.

The following were elected on the Council for 1927 to 1928 in place of retiring members :—Mr. H. V. Ashley, Sir Banister Fletcher, Mr. E. Bates, Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, Sir John Burnet and Mr. A. Saxon Snell.

Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hilton Nash as hon. treasurer for the past year, said his work for the Society was very much appreciated. The motion was seconded by Mr. A. H. Moberley, and carried

Mr. Hilton Nash briefly replied.

Mr. E. Stanley Hall proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Nicholson, as secretary, and moved his re-election.

Mr. W. Henry White seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. A. H. Moberley proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring auditors, Mr. H. Lovegrove and Mr. C. H. Brodie, and moved their re-election.

Mr. E. Stanley Hall seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Sir Banister Fletcher, proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he thought that Mr. Nash might be able to suggest some way of raising money for the Society. He thought it would be a good thing to hold a dinner for the benefit of the Society. The Artists' Benevolent Society did this and raised a large amount in this way.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in reply, said that the holding of a dinner had been suggested previously, and it did not seem to go far, but it would be brought up again, as some sort of new scheme ought to be started. As regards subscriptions, they had an increase on last year, but as there were 8,000 practising architects, the Society should get more than that.

Smoke Abatement Conference.

With the object of securing the most beneficial results from the new Smoke Abatement Act, the Coal Smoke Abatement Society has issued invitations to every local authority in the Greater London area to send delegates to a conference to be held in July. The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, has agreed to attend.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1927

The following candidates have satisfied the Examiners:—

STUDENTS.

Abbott, H. G., Weston-super-Mare.
Allen, B. C., Beaconsfield.
Ambrose, W. J., Llanelly.
Andrew, F., Middleton.
Andrews, P., N.W.6.
Ashworth, J. F., Blackpool.
Austin, L. C., Arcadia, Pretoria, S.A.
Bailey, H. E., N.W.6.
*Baker, C. F., Eastbourne
Barber, B. H., N.13.
Barnett, H. S., N.W.3.
Barraball, R. M., Launceston.
Beesley, W. H., W.4.
Bendle, D. J., Exmouth.
Brown, A. C., Southall.
Brown, E. G., N.21.
Brown, E. S., N.13.
Butler, E. S., S.E.
Cadman, F. A., Colchester
Calcutt, I. H. G., Islip.
Carmichael, H., Gillingham, Kent.
Carter, A. B., E.C.4.
Castle, F. K., Mary Tavy, Devon.
Chapman, W. S., Pitsea, Essex.
Chappell, A. N. W., Cardiff.
Chubb, R. H., Coggeshall.
Cope, H., Sheffield.
Copp, T. F., Normanton.
Corderoy, S., E.C.1.
Coulson, J. M., Durham.
Cox, T. B., Bournemouth.
Daniels, H. J., New Barnet.
Davis, J. D., High Wycombe.
Deans, J. S., W.14.
Dinkledein, J., Aldershot.
Dobson, J. R., nr. Preston
Downham, P. R. S., S.W.19.
Drew, C. W. E., Paignton.
Durrant, R. F., Addiscombe.
Ebbutt, H. J., Epsom.
Edwards, M. F., Gillingham, Kent.
Edwards, W. B., Grasmere.
Everest, R. L., Rugby.
Fennell, W. H., E.12.
Finn, R., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
†Fowles, A. J., Thundersley, Essex.
Fowlie, C. G., Oxford.
Fryett, J. E. C., W. 6.
Gale, J. H., Leeds.
Gibbins, H. F., Uxbridge.
Gibbs, M. F. G., Uxbridge.
Hale, R. J., Shortlands.
Hamilton, D. St. A., Enfield.
Hampton, H. C., Hereford.
Hanson, A. R., Swansea.
Hardy, J. A., W.2.
Harris, F. C., Parkstone.
Hartley, H. F. N., nr. Wigan.
Healing, A. D., N.3.
Hewens, J. A., Aldershot.
Hill, J. R., nr. Buxton.
Hillyard, D. B., Woodford.
Houghton, S., Old Trafford.
Hurn, A. L., S.E.11.
Hutchinson, C. D., Epsom
Hutchinson, E. A., W.11.
Ikin, F. K., Wem.
Isaacs, L., N.W.11.
Isard, F. W., Dorking.
Jiggens, A. H. F., Southall.
Jones, J. F. B., Bath.
Jones, J. R., Llanelly.
Jones, W. O., Anglesey.
Kenyon, J. C., Burton-on-Trent.
Kimber, R. A. B., E.11.
Kirk, W. R., nr. Oldham.
Knewstubb, E. W., Penrith.
Knowles, G. T. B., S.W.2.
Knowles, W. A., Launceston.
‡Lawn, R. F. J., Redruth.
Linnett, R. F., Hatch End.
List, A. G. D., E.11.
MacDougall, J. R., Hornsea.
Macfarlane, P. W., N.W.3.
Marsh, M., W.1.
Martin, N. J. R., Tunbridge Wells.
Mayne, G., S.W.13.
Meyers, W. K., Jun., Surbiton.
Miles, J. E., Leeds.
Miller, G. B., Sutton Coldfield.
Moore, S. H., S.E.5.
Morgan, A. H., Newport, Mon.
Morgan, A. R., Grays, Essex.
Neale, C. A., Stroud.
Norman, G. E. M., S.W.5.
Panter, F. N., Ruislip.
Passingham, E., N.W.5.
Peiser, E. G., Esher.
Perks, L. H. E., Bedford.
Perry, L. J., W.12.
Pitcher, D. S., Haywards Heath.
§Powell, H. P., S. Croydon.
Powell, R. A., Enfield.
Prior, L. J. F., S.W.19.
Procter, H. S., Lancaster.
Pugh, F. J., N.W.7.
Rawlins, J. W. P., Walton on-Thames.
Rhodes, G. W., Birkenhead.
Robinson, M. W., S.W.19.
Sanford, J. R., Teddington.
Scott, H. L., W.C.1.
Selby, R. W., Chard.
Seymour, K., N.22.
Shepherd, H. N. G., Edgware.
Sinclair, A. G., Sanderstead.
Smith, E. C., Portsmouth.
Smith, W. L., Hucclecote, Gloucester.
Staines, R. J., W.C.2.
Stephens, N. J., Rainham.
Stiles, H. D. S., Brighton.
Strathon, E. C., Plymouth.
Tacon, J. R., S.W.12.
Talbot, R. L., S.E.21.
Thompson, C. E., Liverpool.
Tiplady, R. G., Hitchin.
Tozer, W. E., Totnes.
Turner, E. V., S.W.15.
Tyler, H. E., Birmingham
Tyzack, E. R., Harwich.
Wade, W. H., Beckenham
Walter, J. C., N. 4.
Wates, R. W., S.W.16.
Watson, R. J., Maidstone.
Webber, R. W., Shepton Mallet.
White, B. R., Harrow-on-the-Hill.
White, T. R., Hutton Mount, Essex.
Whitehead, G. W., N.W.10.
Williams, F. H., nr. Liverpool.
Wilmshurst, E. J., Croydon.
Winkley, F. W. E., Leigh-on-Sea.
Wood, A. W., Canterbury
Woodward, G. W. J., S.E.15.
Woolnough, A. O., Grimsby.
Worman, G. T., Mansfield
Wyatt, N. L., Faringdon.

* Special Prize.
† Building Prize.
‡ Beadel Prize.
§ Institution Prize.

NON-STUDENTS.

Ambler, J., Burnley.
Aspinall, J. G., Sunderland.
Attenbrow, W. B., Hounslow.
Austin, M., W.12.
Ayear, B., Exeter.
Bailey, R., Lidget Green, Bradford.
Bairstow, C. T. A., nr. Derby.
Ball, E. B., nr. Maidstone.
Barnes, W. S., S.W.1.
Bates, L. H., Lichfield.
Beck, S., Manchester.
Bellini, J. F., N.1.
Berg, K. J., Kingston-on-Thames.
Blanchflower, T. G., Hoddesdon.
Bock, H. A., Nairobi.
Bostel, F. A., Wallington.
¶Botting, D. E. F Wallington.
Bowra, C. J., Durham City.
Brigstock, R. W., Purley.
Brown, A. R., N.12.
Brown, G. W., N.8.
Burr, H. C., E.6.

¶Quantities Prize.

Butcher, J., Beckenham.
Carr, T. T., Preston, Lancs.
Cassé, W. C., Oxted.
Chadwick, A., Cardiff.
Chamberlen, K., Shepherd's Bush.
Channon, R. W., St. Mellion, Cornwall.
Charles, T. E., Harrow.
Clark, J. J. K., Netherfield, Nottingham.
Clark, T. C., Brigg.
Cleave, K., Hendon.
Collins, T. A., Leeds.
Cornelius, M. E., Natal, S.A.
Crawley, E. J., nr. Birmingham.
Creighton, J. R. S., Doncaster.
Danger, E. O., Edgware.
Darby, W. R., Bolton.
Daunton, J. A., S.W. 16.
Davies, F. W. J., Beckenham.
Davison, L., Northumberland.
Dean, O., West Croydon.
Deane, C. E., High Wycombe.
Dicker, A. C., Oxford.
Dixon, A. R. S., W. 5.
Doyle, F. F. J. H., E.13.
Dulake, G. H., nr. Oxford.
Duncan, D., Pretoria, S.A.
Dunt, E. J., Leiston, Suffolk.
Edwards, H. E., Liverpool.
Eeles, R. A., N. 10.
Elliott, A. C., nr. Sheffield.
Elliott, L. A., N.W. 2.
Escott, P. T., S.W. 2.
Evans, A. C. B., S.W. 2.
Evans, C. E., Wallasey.
Evans, S. M., S.E. 13.
Evered, T. C., S.W 7
Farmborough, L. J., Bletchley.
Farrow, E. G., N.W. 11.
Faulkner, R. H., W. 8.
Fenney, O. W., Crawley Down, Sussex.
Fisher, G. W., Stroud.
Forster, R. C., Sowerby Bridge.
Freebrey, E. K., Ealing.
Furbur, J. R., nr. Birkenhead.
Gates, J. W., S.E. 16.
Gibbs, C. J., W. 2.
Gibbs, F. C., S.E. 18.
Gibson, D. S., Hampton Court.
Gilbert, H. J., Abingdon.
Godfrey, R. N., Isleworth.
Gotch, D. I., Clifton, Bristol.
Gray, M., Thornton Hth.
Green, F. S. M., N.W. 2.
Gumbleton, C. J., Bournemouth.
Hall, R. W. C., Reigate.
Harkness, J. M., Whitehaven.
Harrison, A. C., S.W. 17.
Haswell, C., Liverpool.
Hayden, W. T. L., Cardiff.
Heath, S. S., Weybridge.
Hennequin, F. W., N. 10.
Hepburn, W. B., Seven Kings.
Hewett, W. H., nr. Dartford.
Hey, E. E., Skipton.
Heys, A. J. G., Maidenhead.
Higgins, S. W., Isleworth.
Hiles, W., Tang Hall, York.
Hort, I. E. (Miss), S.W. 1.
‖Hoskins, W. D., Southampton.
Howell, R. W., Surbiton.
Hudson, M. W., E. 12.
Hunter, K. H., Loughton.
Hurst, S. C., Pas de Calais.
Ingham, J. M., Bolton.
Irvine, P., Cardiff.
Jackson, H. E., E. 9.
James, F. A., Birkenhead.
Janes, A. S., Birmingham.
Jeffreys, H. M., Beverley.
Johnston, J. R., Kenton.
Jones, A. H., Anglesey.
Jones, H., Warrington.
Kean, D. C., Northfleet.
Khan, H., W. 9.
Kimpton, E., S.W. 18.
King, H. K., Blackpool.
King, J. F. M., Bournemouth.
Knott, B. W., N. 2.
Leaning, H., S.W. 16.
Lee, G. E., Retford.
Ling, R. S., Loughton.
Lissenden, H. C., N.W. 8.
Long, F. A., Leek.
McCloy, J., Liverpool.
McDonald, P. S., Pretoria, S.A.
McLaren, G. S., Edinburgh.
McLaughlan, A., Cyprus.
McLeod, A. T., Tunbridge Wells.
McNab, D., Sheffield.
Marketis, P. E., Hove.
Martin, E. W. S., Nottingham
Mason, W., Driffield.
Matt, F. J., S.W. 4.
Mercer, C., N.W. 7.
Miller, D. S., E. 5.
Miller, L., Bournemouth.
Miller, L. W., Stroud, Glos.
Mitchener, H. J., Eastbourne.
Moulton, F., Seaforth.
Murray, F. A., S.W. 2.
Neal, E. J. T., N.W. 11.
Neale, R. D., Nottingham.
Neville, E. M., Woking.
Newton, H. G., N.W. 2.
Nicholls, B. G., N. 14.
Ockenden, G. H., Bexhill-on-Sea.
Ogden, F. K., March, Cambs.
Oliver, R. W., Guildford.
Otton, F. C., Barnstaple.
Page, G. C., Ramsgate.
Palfrey, A., Exeter.
Palmer, A. D., Inverness.
Parmenter, D. S., W.C. 1.
Patrick, H. I., S.W. 15.
Payne, G. C. L., New Milton, Hants.
Peacock, W. E., Hitchin.
Rawson, K. H., Kettering.
Rawson, S., Rochdale.
Remnant, C. W. E., S.W. 16.
Richardson, H., Derby.
Ridgeway, T. A., Bargoed, Glam.
Ridley, A. T., Staines.
Roddis, L. N., S.E. 6.
Rogers, C. H. L., Chingford.
Rothery, E. A., Wallasey.
Roxburgh, G., Pretoria, S.A.
Scamell, W. H., S.W. 14.
Sexton, A. A., N.W. 6.
Side, C. E., W. 6.
Silk, R. W., N. 21.
Simmons, R. B., S.E. 20.
Smith, F. J., S.W. 13.
Smith, G. H., S.E. 25.
Smith, G. J. S., Worthing.
Smith, J. A., Durham.
Sneller, F. G., N. 8.
Speirs, E. A., E.C. 4.
Stephenson, E., Hull.
Sykes, A. H. H., N.W. 8.
Thick, W. C., Southampton.
Thomas, W. J., Christchurch, Hants.
Thompson, C. G. C., S.E. 26.
Tong, H. S., Brighton.
Tonks, A. W., Birmingham.
Toole, J. E. J., S.W. 17.
Turner, F. W., S.W. 16.
Vallis, E. W. H., Birmingham.
Waide, C. L., Liverpool.
Walker, H. L., Southall.
Wallace, J., Cheadle, N. Staffs.
Wanford, A., Hillingdon.
Ward, H., Tavistock.
Wardle, P. E. (Miss), S.E. 11.
Ware, R. R., Cardiff.
Warren, H. C., S.W. 1.
Waters, S. A., Lingfield.
Watkins, H. A. R., W.
Watts, V. C., Shepperton-on-Thames.
Way, C. F., Emsworth.
Wearing, T., S.W. 12.
Westmore, D. J., E. 14.
Wheatley, J. D. P., W. 14
White, R. F., S.W. 19
Whitmarsh-Everiss, E., Leicester.
Wilds, H. R., Weybridge.
Williams, A. T., Bridgwater.
Williamson, F., W. 11.
Wood, J. W., N.W. 6.
Wood, R. S., Derby.
Woods, W. W., N.W.
Woodward, L. W., N. 3.
Woolcott, H. T., S.W. 18.

‖ Penfold Silver Medal and Driver Prize.

FINAL EXAMINATION, 1927.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:—

Aitken, R. F., Cirencester.
Aldridge, G. H., Grey Friars, Leics.
Babbs, E. A., Purley.
Bainbridge, C. S., N. 13.
¶Barlow, J., Manchester.
Barrell, G. F., Grantham.
*Beasley, J. F., Cambridge.
Bell, E. C., West Hartlepool.
Bennett, D. G., Beckenham.
Benson, A., Manchester.
Blackwell, C. St. C., W. Croydon.
Bladon, C. A., Liverpool.
Bolton, B. B., Blackpool.
Brewer, F. R. R. F., Cardiff.
Brice, E. A., Folkestone.
Brimmell, W. L., Plymouth.
Brown, H. C. V., W.C. 2.
Brownsword, J. C., Hull.
Bruce, G. R., Liverpool.
Buckley, W. E., Birkenhead.
Bush, H. E., Cambridge.
Calcutt, K. J., Cranbrook.
Carless-Martin, G. S., Bromley.
Carte, G. L., S.W. 12.
Carter, J. I., Nottingham.
Cartwright, J. H., Nuneaton.
Cattell, H. G., Hertford.
Coleman, M. P., Haydock, Lancs.
Comber, H. S., S.W. 7.
Connell, E. S., Southsea.
Conway, D. H. T., Bristol.
Cook, H. G. W., Watford.
Cooper, C. H., S.W. 17.
Cooper, F. J. A., S.W. 2.
Cox, W. D., Redcar.
Crickmay, E. G. (Miss), S.W. 3.
Dale, K. K., Harrow.
Davidson, J. E., Oxford.
Dawes, E. G., Tunbridge Wells.
Dewick, E. C., Harrow.
Dicey, P. C., W. 14.
Dobson, W. D., Bargoed.
Dowsett, H. L., Southend on-Sea.
Dyer, H. W. J., Southsea.
Edge, T. W. J., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Edwards, M., Liverpool.
Ellis, B. W., Swansea.
Evans, S., S.W. 16.
Evans, W., N.W. 11.
Evans, W. H., Cardiff.
Evenden, H. R. G., Addiscombe.
Eyles, G. L. E., High Wycombe.
Faragher, G. S., Birkenhead.
Fare, R. J., Exeter.
Felton, J. H., Kendal.
Fitton, J. H., Timperley, Cheshire.
Forward, M. H., W. 5.
Freeman, W. F., Sutton.
Glasse, A., W. 1.
Goddard, B. W., Nottingham.
Godden, A. L., W. 3.
Golding, C. A., Brighton.
†Goodwin, F. R., W.C. 2.
Hagen, L. A., Gold Coast, W. A.
Hall, A. R., Bishop Auckland.
Hall, A. R. C., E.C. 3.
Hall, A. W. L., Ashford.
Handover, F. W., W. 3.
Hanson, C. C., Nottingham.
Harley, H. V. M., W. 8.
Hawkes, R. B., Leamington Spa.
Hemens, A. E., W. 4.
Hine, I. J. S., N.W. 3.
Hockaday, F. S., S.W. 9.
Holt, L. E., E.11.
Hortin, G. W., Kidderminster.
Hose, P. S., W.C.1.
Howell, J. G., S.E. 22.
Huckstep, G. E., S.E. 18.
Hunter, J., Manchester.
Inskip, G. M., Bedford.
Jacobs, R. C., Petersfield.
Jempson, J., nr. Tonbridge.
Jenkins, J., Keswick.
Johnstone, J. L. W., Liverpool.
Jolly, D. D., Worcester.
Jones, B. T., Rhondda.
Kent, P. B., Aylesbury
Kerr-Nesbitt, S. E. P. W. 6.
Killick, F. W. W., Bedford.
Kimber, B. M., N.W. 3
King, C. E., Swansea.
Knott, H. H., Glasgow
Kruse, F. R., Faringdo
Lane, R. J., Kings Langley.
Lansdown, G. B. M. Eastbourne.
Leslie, E. S., S.E. 15.
Lloyd, E. C., N. 8.
Lockwood, A., Preston
London, A. H., Wemouth.
Lucas, B. E., nr. Croyd
‡Mackenzie, J. D. Dunster.
Maggs, C. T., W.C. 1.
Maitland, E. J., Salisbu
Marshall, E. T., Ludlo
Martin, N. R., Woki
Mason, G. W., Bushey.
Massie, W. H., Wakefie
Matthews, W. C., N.W.
Maynard, C. N., Bourn mouth.
Merriman, S. E., Neat
Meyer, L. H. P., Er
Milnes, F., Leeds.
Moorhouse, H., N castle-under-Lyme.
Morgan, D. E., Swans
Morley, H. W., E Grinstead.
Murgitroyd, H. J., W.
Murray, J. F. N., Hob Tasmania.
Nicolls, J. W., Luton.
Nixey, W. G., Bath.
Nolans, D. R., N. 5
Nutter, W. J., Burn
Oldfield, J., Dewsbu
Owen, I., Manchester.
Parker, C. W., S.W.
Parker, O., Hyde.
Phelps, B. L., Isle Wight.
Pope, C. B., Dagenha
Potter, T. E., Doverc Bay.
Poulton, E. J., S.W.
Price, D. R., N. Wa
Quirke, R. F., W. 1.
Ramage, E., Newbo
Read, C. T., Ilford.
Reed, H. O., Swansea
Reeks, F. H., Warw
Richards, W. H., E.
Ridgway, W., Rugby
Risdon, N. P., Yeovi
Roberts, F. W., S.E
Roberts, J. M., Welsh
Roberts, L. C., W. 4.
Roberts, M. B., S.W.
Rowling, M., Kenda
Salmon, J. B., Seveno
Sames, E. G., S.W.
Saunders, C. M., N.V
Saunders, S. T., S.W
Savory, F. F. F., Ma Harborough.
Scamell, V. G., Wal on-Naze.
Schofield, W. H., chester.
Seccombe, H. E., N.V
Sedgwick, H. C. Beckenham.
Seex, A. J., Coulsdo
Sewards, G., Retfor
Sherwill, F. C., Chips
Skrimshire, S. G., N wood.
Slater, J. A., Goosn
Smailes, W., W.C.1.
Smith, E. G., N.5.
Somers, D., W.2.
Speak, J. A., West land.
Spencer, F. H., Leed
Squires, A. O., Luto
Stapley, W. H. H. Uckfield.
Stripp, H. E. G., G ford.
Sykes, R. H., Winsf
Tarrant, E. A. C., A bury.
Thomas, J. A., Sw Valley.
Thomas, L. J., Card
Thompson, A. W., S.
Timberlake, A. R., bourne.
Tollitt, G. A., Usk.
Townsend, N. T., Bu on-Trent.
Treadgold, R. C., De
Tunstill, F. E., Enfi
§Vasilesco, G. E., S.
Veitch, A., Purston
Waghorn, G. F. H Albans.

* Galsworthy Prize.
¶ Penfold Gold Medal.
† Wainwright Prize.
‡Mellersh Prize.
§Crawter Prize.

Wainwright, F. L., W.C.2.
Waite, G. D., Darlington.
Walkden, F., Bolton.
Ward, F. C., S.W.12.
Ware, D. A. W., W.8.
Watwood, G. T., Hednesford.
Wells, A., N.13.
Wells, P. A., Redhill.
Welton, W. K., Paignton.
West, G. T., Burton-on-Trent.
West, R. G. S., Hastings.
Westerman, C. E. D., Surbiton.
White, H. C., Addiscombe
Wickham, L. T., Chester.
Widgery, E. J., Norwich.
Wilding, H. G., Swansea.
Wilford, J. C., S.E.5.
Wilkinson, C. A., Liverpool.
Wilkinson, J. P., nr. Manchester.
Williams, G. M. P., Farnham.
Winkworth, E. H. St. J., Woking.
Winship, J.G., St.Albans.
Wiseman, E., Barking.
Woodward, W.A.,S.W.17.
Wright, H. J., Colchester.
Wright, J., Carlisle.
Wyatt, S., Fareham.
Younger, L. R., Lewes.

DIRECT FELLOWSHIP.

Bowes, N. S., Newbury.
Christield, D. F., Broadstairs.
Rooke, N., Richmond, Yorks.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE HOLDERS.

Brackett, W. R., Retford.
Desch, H. E., N.6.
Gyston, T. M., Steventon.
Grocott, H. H., Shrewsbury.
Hale, J. B. W., Oxford.
Horn, M. D., Eastbourne.
MacNicoll, D., Mold.
Rothwell, W. H., Ashton-under-Lyne.
Vaughan, H. J., Brockenhurst.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1927.

SCOTTISH

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:—

INTERMEDIATE (STUDENTS.

Grant, J. A., Edinburgh.
Hall, R. H., Glasgow.
King, A., Edinburgh.
Little, J., Glasgow.
McLeod, J. A., Perth.
Menzies, R., Glasgow.
Stewart, D. F., Glasgow.

INTERMEDIATE (NON-STUDENTS).

Bannerman, T. A., Glasgow.
Brown, A., Glasgow.
Garvie, S., Corstorphine.
Jolly, J., Glasgow.
Mackie, W., Aberdeen.
McTaggart, W., Glasgow.
Ross, T. J., Glasgow.
Webster, E. R., Glasgow.
Young, R., Glasgow.

FINAL.

Armstrong, M., Glasgow.
Campbell, D. M., Hamilton.
Cormie, M., Annan.
Craigie, J., Glasgow.
Cubberley, C. E., Glasgow
Cullen, A., Glasgow.
Duncan, J. T., Stirlingshire.
Galbraith, R., Glasgow.
Grant, D., South Queensferry.
Howe, G. McK., Glasgow.
Kemp, J. W. W., Edinburgh.
Lauder, M., Johnstone.
Lawson, H. L., Glasgow.
MacPhail, M. D., Glasgow
Marr, W., Glasgow.
Miller, D. W., Cambuslang.
Stewart, J. G., Glasgow.

DIRECT FELLOWSHIP.

Young, T. G., Glasgow.

IRISH

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:—

INTERMEDIATE (STUDENT).

Wylie, N. G., Holywood, Co. Down.

INTERMEDIATE (NON-STUDENTS)

Byrne, H. J., Bray, Co. Wicklow.
Stevenson, J. A., Belfast.
Stewart, R., Dublin.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE HOLDERS.

Tumath, H. E. W., Belfast.

BEQUESTS TO THE R.I.B.A.

The Royal Institute of British Architects have received information of the following bequests which have been made for the purpose of founding scholarships or bursaries for architectural students:—

(1) The late Mr. A. C. Houston, A.R.I.B.A.

Under the will of the late Alfred Charles Houston, the residue of his estate is bequeathed to the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of providing educational and maintenance scholarships for the sons of architects and artists who may be, or at the time of their death were, in impecunious circumstances, such scholarships to be known as "The Houston Scholarships." The amount to be received is not yet ascertainable.

(2) The late Mr. C. W. Hunt, A.R.I.B.A.

Under the will of the late Charles William Hunt, the sum of £500 is bequeathed to the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of forming a fund, the income of which shall be applied annually in the purchase of book prizes, medals, or in such manner as the Institute shall think fit, for the person or persons of British nationality and under the age of 30 years, who, each year, in the opinion of the Institute, submit the best plans, drawings, or designs in connection with housing and town planning or similar purposes. The residue of the estate up to £2,000 is to be divided equally between the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Burwell and the R.I.B.A. for the same objects as the legacies before bequeathed. The estimated residuary estate is stated to amount to £3,118.

(3) The late Mr. Delissa Joseph, F.R.I.B.A.

Under the will of the late Mr. Delissa Joseph, subject to the payment of certain legacies, the Institute will receive after the death of his wife, one quarter of the residue of his estate for the purpose of founding an annual bursary to be known as "The Delissa Joseph Bursary," to be awarded annually, subject to conditions to be from time to time laid down by the President for the time being, to an approved student or students who shall have passed the necessary qualifying examinations of the R.I.B.A., to enable him or them to visit the United States for the purpose of studying architecture. Each student to whom the bursary is awarded shall, on his return, furnish a written report on his visit, which shall be printed in the "Journal." Mr. Joseph, who died on January 10th, left estate of the gross value of £32,606, with net personalty of £25,925.

THE OLD ASHMOLEAN

In commemoration of those persons who had most to do with the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum in the 17th century, a window containing four memorial panels, which has been placed on the staircase of the Old Ashmolean Building, was unveiled on Tuesday of last week by the Chancellor of the University (Lord Cave).

The two larger panels are in memory of Sir Christopher Wren, who was responsible for the building, and of Elias Ashmole, who handed over his "treasures" to the University and so formed the first natural history museum in this country. In the other panels are commemorated Robert Plot, the first curator, and John Tradescant, whose collection of curiosities passed through the hands of Ashmole to the museum.

Mr. Falconer Madan, on behalf of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, presented the Ashmole light. He said that Ashmole, who was a member of Brasenose, had been described as the greatest virtuoso and curioso of the English nation. He had to confess that Ashmole was vain, credulous, and superstitious, but against that it had to be said that he was a barrister, soldier, botanist, chemist, alchemist, musician, a Herald of the College of Arms, an astronomer and astrologer, an antiquary, a historian, and a Freemason. In 1683 his treasures came to Oxford. Having suffered from the disturbances of that century, he sought a safe repository for his collections and found one in the University.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., President, R.I.B.A., handed over the Wren light on behalf of that body. He referred to the fact that architecture was not often made a subject of study at the University, and said that he wished it could be considered an essential part of the education of every gentleman as it was in the days of Evelyn and those who followed him. He added that it was surprising to some people that Wren could carry through the work he did with so litle architectural training as he had in 1642, and it was also amazing that he should have been entrusted with such responsible work when it was known that he was without serious training. He was a man of extraordinary natural ability, and though people attributed much to-day to the skilled operatives with which he surrounded himself, his was the scientific knowledge which surmounted difficulties of gravity and durability.

CHELTENHAM HOMECROFT ASSOCIATION

Mr. Charles H. Heathcote, who was a vice-president of the R.I.B.A. in 1922, is the architect (writes a correspondent) for the Cheltenham Homecroft Association (a Public Utility Society, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act), the object of which is to found a settlement of working-class residences with a garden attached, scientifically equipped to produce as much food as possible for the household. For 16s. 3d. per week rent the tenant is to have a detached house with outbuildings, including a hen-run, a goat-house, and approximately two-fifths of an acre of tree-planted vegetable garden. Some of the houses will be two-storied and some of the bungalow type. Allowing for the credit of a subsidy of £75 per house, it is hoped to complete the first settlement at a net capital cost of £11,000. The freehold has already been purchased, and some of the houses have been commenced. They will be built of concrete blocks with cavity walls, and it is estimated that they will cost £405 each. An interesting aspect of the scheme is the lay-out of the estate. The land stretches from the central roadway for each home to the boundary of the estate. The back part of each croft is not divided by any fence from its neighbour, in order that a rotating cultivator, working by machinery, may dig up each year at least a third of the land, on which potatoes and vegetables may be grown.

SURREY QUANTITY SURVEYORS' COMMITTEE

At a meeting of quantity surveyors belonging to the Surrey County Branch of the Surveyors' Institution, held at the Institution, 12, Great George-street, London, on May 19th, it was decided to form a Quantity Surveyors' Committee for Surrey. The chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Hooper, F.S.I. (chairman of the Surrey Branch), who was supported by Mr. Christopher Chart (member of the Council) and Mr. T. Brent (hon. secretary, Surrey County Branch). The following executive offices were filled, viz.:—Chairman, Mr. Wilfred L. A. Evershed, F.S.I. (Guildford); vice-chairman, Mr. P. W. Freemantle, F.S.I. (New Malden); hon. secretary, Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I. (Thornton Heath). A full executive committee will be elected at the next meeting. A scheme of lectures and subjects for discussion is being prepared, and it is proposed to invite all quantity surveyors residing or practising in Surrey to attend the meetings (including probationers and students). It is believed that this is the first county branch of the Surveyors' Institution to inaugurate a committee of quantity surveyors. Any members interested are invited to communicate with the hon. secretary.

George Eliot Memorial

A memorial to George Eliot, in the form of an alcove with a window, was unveiled by Sir Francis Newdegate on Thursday of last week in the reference room of the Coventry Central Library. The alcove was executed by the local Public Libraries Committee, Sir Francis Newdegate presenting the oak from his Arbury estate for the bookcases and the panelling of the wall and ceiling. The window has a floral design, into which are worked scrolls containing the titles of some of George Eliot's stories and books, with a brief inscription of her name and the dates of her birth and death. Several articles associated with her life have been presented and, together with a collection of photographs of scenes and houses in the George Eliot country, will be on exhibition in the library for the next two months

LEGAL SECTION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

TERMINATIONS OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

IN our issue of December 24th last, we noted the case Ocean Coal Company v. Davies, which was then only briefly reported. That case involved a consideration of the very complicated section 14 introduced in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which is now section 12 in the consolidating Act of 1925, entitled in a side note "restrictions on ending or diminishing weekly payments."

The facts are simple. A workman had contracted nystagmus in 1923 and was paid full compensation by voluntary agreement of his employers without any memorandum being recorded. In 1924, again by agreement, the compensation had been reduced from 35s. to 20s. a week. On September 3rd, 1925, the payments were stopped by the employers on the ground that incapacity had ceased, and eleven days after the last payment was made the employers filed a notice for arbitration. On October 13th the workman filed his answer, alleging that he was still incapacitated from work, but on October 24th his solicitors wrote that they were prepared to admit that the workman had recovered from nystagmus, but they were going to argue that the payment could not be stopped until an order to that effect had actually been made in the arbitration. The arbitration was held on October 27th, and the arbitrator held that the only question was whether the payments could be stopped from September 3rd, when it was admitted the man had recovered, or whether they must be continued up to either the date of the application for arbitration or the award, and he came to the conclusion that the weekly payments could not be said to be ended in pursuance of an arbitration within the meaning of section 14 of the Act of 1923 (section 12 of the Act of 1925) until after the award had been made, and therefore the award was made as from September 3rd to October 27th, following the decision in Davies v. Glyncorrwg Colliery Co. (1925, 2 K.B. 339; *The Builder*, April 9th, 1926). This decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal, but reversed by the House of Lords.

The decision of the majority in the House of Lords is based upon the fact that under the principal Act of 1920, with which the Act of 1923 was incorporated, the liability to pay compensation is co-terminous with the incapacity, as was decided in Gibson and Co. v. Wishart (1915, A.C. 18), in which case it was held that where incapacity has ceased it is competent for an arbitrator to terminate weekly payments from the time of recovery, not the date of the hearing.

It was argued that the words in section 14 "in pursuance of an arbitration" mean that the arbitration must have been begun, continued and ended, but it was held that they only mean that an arbitration must take place and the ending of the payment must be in accordance with the finding of the arbitrator. It was pointed out by Lord Wrenbury that an extraordinary result might ensue if this were otherwise. Under section 14 (a) the weekly payment may be stopped where a workman has actually returned to work, but supposing he does not return to work and although entirely cured of incapacity declines to work, then the employer would be compelled to go on making payments until an arbitration could be held, which might mean a delay of weeks, and when it was held he could not recover the payments he had made in the inaterval.

Lord Dunedin dissented from the finding of the majority because he considered it would leave the workman in the same position that he was in before the passing of this section, but as we pointed out in our note on this case on December 24th last, there is one distinction, as now an arbitration must be held. Formerly the payments could be stopped and there the matter ended unless the workman applied for arbitration, but now there must be either an agreement or an arbitration, and in this case the employers applied for arbitration without delay. If they had not done so, of course, the workman could have done so, but that is the position he was in before the section was passed. The legislature may have considered that this was ample security for the workman, and that it was sufficient to declare that a stoppage of payments had no legality unless by agreement or arbitration, being certain that a man convinced of his incapacity would at once apply for arbitration, and there is no real hardship in such a case, although as is shown above, there may be hardship if compensation is to be continued until the hearing of an arbitration, although the man is not incapacitated. All the members of the judicial committee of the House found the section obscure and very difficult to interpret, but the decision and another we are about to refer to delivered on the same day will enable laymen to understand what the operation of the section now will be.

The section commences: "An employer shall not be entitled otherwise than in pursuance of an agreement or arbitration to end or diminish a weekly payment under the principal Act except in the following cases." The above decision shows what is meant by "in pursuance of an arbitration." The "following cases," it will be remembered, are (a) where the workman has returned to work; (b) where the weekly earnings of a workman in receipt of a weekly payment in respect of partial incapacity have actually been decreased; and (c) the special procedure provided by the section; examination of the workman by the employer's medical practitioner and service of his certificate on the workman with an intimation of the employer's intention to end or diminish the weekly payments at the expiration of ten clear days; a counter certificate by the workman's medical adviser which, if disputed by the employer, must be the subject of reference to a medical referee. On the reference to the medical referee the sums in dispute can be paid into court

In the case we have been considering this special procedure had not been resorted to, but there are cases where that procedure has been initiated and then not carried to its conclusion by one or other of the parties. In Davies v. Glyncorrwg Colliery Company (1925, 2 K.B. 339, *The Builder*, April 9th, 1926), where the workman had served the counter certificate but the employer had gone no further and then the workman had applied for arbitration, it was held that the employer was liable for the weekly payments until the hearing of the arbitration for which the workman had applied, although in that arbitration it was found that in accordance with the certificate of the employer's medical adviser the incapacity had ceased at the time the medical examination took place. This case has now been overruled by the House of Lords in Ocean Coal Company v. Davies, and the matter has further been elucidated by the decision of the House of Lords in Niddrie and Benhair Coal Company, Ltd., v. Dee (1927, A.C.299).

In that case under an award made in an arbitration the employers had paid a workman compensation for total incapacity from 1913 to 1925. On September 8th, 1925, the employers had the man examined and their medical adviser reported that the man had entirely recovered. They then adopted the procedure provided by section 14 (c) and the workman had served his counter certificate, which the employers contested and applied for a reference to the medical referee. This application was refused by the Sheriff-clerk, and on appeal by the Sheriff-substitute under section 11 of the Act of 1923 (section 19 in the Act of 1925) on the ground that owing to the exceptional difficulty of the case the matter ought to be determined by arbitration, and the employers then applied for arbitration Under Scotch procedure the workman had, pending the arbitration, sought to enforce execution against the employers and the employers had then under section 14 paid into court the sum in dispute and had since paid into court the weekly payments.

The case is highly technical. The employers contended that they were entitled to stop the weekly payments after the expiry of the ten days' notice on paying the sums in dispute into court, whereas the workman contended that they were compelled to continue the payments until the arbitration had been held. The Scotch Court of Session had accepted the latter view, holding that the case was not within the exceptions of section 14, and declining to suspend execution.

It will be seen that in this case the operation of section 14 (c) was suspended not by default of either of the parties, but by the decision of a court that owing to the difficulty of the case it should not be dealt with by the medical referee but by an arbitrator, but the decision of the House of Lords was that (1) the claim for execution should have been dismissed because under the decision in Ocean Coal Company v. Davies the court has no jurisdiction to award compensation when incapacity has ceased and a suit to determine this question was pending; and (2) the right to pay into court the sums in dispute under section 14 (c) (ii) arises when the application is made under that section to refer the matter to a medical referee and continues pending "the settlement of the dispute," whether that is by the decision of the referee or, as in this case by arbitration, which the difficult nature of the case has required to be substituted for the referee.

The effect of the decisions confirms the view we expressed in our article on Workmen's Compensation, April 9th, 1926. When an employer desires to stop or diminish weekly payments in cases where the workman has either not returned to work or where the weekly earnings of a man in receipt of weekly payments in respect of partial incapacity have not increased (the two cases excluded from section 14), he can do so by agreement or arbitration, or he can resort to the special procedure provided by section 14 (c).

If he intends to resort to arbitration as we pointed out in the above article, he will be wise to give notice of arbitration when he stops the payment. This view is now confirmed by Lord Shaw of Dumfermline in a passage he quotes from Gibson v. Wishart. In that case (Gibson's case) he said: "The employer alleges that the incapacity ceased as at a certain date and that the compensation should cease then, and he, in fact, has stopped on that account all further payments. Assume that the workman denies any change of circumstances and that accordingly a charge for execution of the award is made. In my opinion the duty of the employer in such circumstances is instantly to institute proceedings for review by the arbitrator." Lord Shaw, in quoting in Niddrie and Benhuir Coal Co. this passage from his former judgment, expressed the view that it was still in harmony with the decision now delivered in the Ocean Coal Co. v. Davies.

If the employer resorts to the special procedure provided by section 14 (c) he can when the application is made for reference of the question to the medical referee, pay the sums in dispute into court. If those proceedings are resorted to by the employer but are not followed up by the workman, the workman can nevertheless apply for arbitration (Pudney v. William France Fenwick and Co (1925) 1 K.B. 346; *The Builder*, December 26th, 1924), and we think in the light of the above cases we have been considering it may now be said that if those proceedings become arrested by no default on the part of the employer who has instituted them, then he can also apply for arbitration. But the main point made absolutely clear now is that compensation cannot be awarded beyond a date when the incapacity has been proved to cease to exist, and all those cases where compensation has been awarded up to the date of the holding of an arbitration regardless of the condition of the workman before that date are overruled.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XIX

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

SECTION 70 (Continued).

(d) In a building, being a dwelling-house, very basement room having a wooden floor ther than a floor constructed of solid wood edded on concrete shall have a sufficient pace between the ground and the floor sur-ces to admit of ventilation by means of n bricks or otherwise.

Note.—No provision is made in the Act for ie ventilation between the surface concrete r ground and floor surfaces to the ground oor (having a wooden floor as above) with o basement under.

(e) Every habitable room constructed over stable shall be separated from the stable y a floor which shall have in every part not ccupied by a joist or girder a layer of con-rete pugging of good quality or of other olid construction 3 in. in thickness finished nooth upon the upper surface and properly upported, and the under side of such floor hall be ceiled with lath and plaster of good uality or of other solid construction.

Any staircase or gallery or structure by hich such rooms shall be approached shall e separated from any stable to which it ay adjoin by a brick wall not less than in. in thickness.

Note.—Bricks, tiles, etc., bedded in mortar n be used in place of concrete. Breeze locks 3 in. thick resting on wood fillets ailed to the sides of floor joists fulfils the equirements.

A doorway would be admissible between ie stable and staircase, as openings in this all are not prohibited in the foregoing sub-ection.

The District Surveyor can charge a special e for superintending the construction of ors and partition walls to stables under ection 70, Third Schedule, Part 3.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect, alter r repeal any of the provisions of the Public ealth (London) Act, 1891, relating to nderground rooms.

Note.—See Sections 96, 97 and 98 of the ublic Health (London) Act, 1891, 54 and 55 ic., Ch. 76.

(2) This sub-section provides for a penalty or an inhabited room not constructed in onformity with this section.

Section 71. Rules as to party arches over ublic ways:—

(1) Every party arch or party floor, and very arch or floor over any public way, or ny passage leading through or under a uilding or part of a building to premises in ther occupation, shall be formed of brick, one, or other incombustible materials.

(2) If an arch of brick or stone be used it hall be of the thickness of 8½ in. at least, nd the centre of such area shall be higher han the springing at the rate of 1 in. at ast for every foot, and also for any frac-onal part of a foot of span.

(3) If an arch or floor of other incom-ustible material be used it shall be con-ructed in such manner as may be approved y the District Surveyor.

Note.—Steel and concrete filling or rein-orced concrete could be used as an alterna-ive to brick or stone arches. All party oors, i.e., those floors dividing a building nto horizontal sections into or within the ubic capacity allowed must be formed of in-ombustible materials.

Section 72. Rules as to arches under ublic ways:—

(1) Every arch or other construction under ny passage leading to premises in other ccupation, or under any public way or ntended public way, shall be formed of rick, stone, or other incombustible aterials.

(2) If an arch of brick or stone be used it hall.

(a) Where its span does not exceed 10 ft., e of the thickness of 8½ in. at least;

(b) Where its span exceeds 10 but does not exceed 15 ft., be of the thickness of 13 in. at least; and

(c) Where its span exceeds 15 ft., be of such thickness as may be approved by the District Surveyor.

(3) If an arch or other construction of other incombustible material be used it shall be constructed in such manner as may be approved by the District Surveyor.

Note.—The foregoing section provides for the thickness of arches in brick, etc., over vaults under a public way. The retaining walls must be in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities concerned. Under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, Section 101, as follows:—No vault, arch or cellar shall be made under any street without the consent of the Vestry or District Board of the parish or district in which the same is situate; and all such vaults, arches and cellars hereafter to be made within any parish or district mentioned in either of the Schedules (A) and (B) to this Act shall be substantially made, and so as not to interfere or communicate with any drain or sewer under the control of any Vestry or District Board, or of the Metropolitan Board of Works (now L.C.C.) without their consent respectively first obtained; and if any vault, arch or cellar be made contrary to this provision it shall be lawful for the Vestry or District Board or the L.C.C. to fill up or alter the same, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner of such vault, arch or cellar.

Note.—Under Section 211 of this Act any person who deems himself aggrieved by any order of any Vestry or District Board in relation to the level of any building . . . or to the construction, repair, alteration, stopping or filling up, or demolition of any building, sewer, drain, water-closet, privy, ashpit, or cesspool, may, within seven days after notice of any such order to the occupier of the premises affected thereby, or after such Act, appeal to the L.C.C. against the same; and all such appeals shall stand referred to the committee appointed by such Council for hearing appeals . . .

Section 102. All vaults, arches and cellars made either before or after the commencement of this Act under any street in any parish or district mentioned in either the Schedules A and B to this Act, and all openings into the same in any such street, shall be repaired and kept in proper order by the owners or occupiers of the houses or buildings to which the same respectively belong; and in case any such vault, arch, or cellar be at any time out of repair, it shall be lawful for the vestry . . . to cause the same to be repaired and put in good order and to recover the expenses thereof from such owner in the manner hereinafter provided.

Note.—It has been held that a vestry or district board could not compel the owner of a cellar to repair the flags, which formed the roof of the cellar, and also formed the pavement over which the public passed, Hamilton v. The Vestry of the Parish of St. George, Hanover-square. 29 L. T. 428.

Under the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, consent must be obtained from the City Corporation for the formation of vaults and cellars under streets. Section 125 of this Act corresponds with Section 101 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

The following are the requirements for the construction of vaults in the City of London, and these requirements apply practically to the various London districts.

Vaults.—That the walls and arches be built of good, hard bricks, set in mortar or cement, and that the walls and arches be at least 1½ brick in thickness

That the springing wall be at right angles with, and the ends of the springing walls parallel with, the line of the frontage of the house.

That the top of each arch be at least 15 in. below the surface of the pavement.

That 10 ft., measuring from the front line of the house to the extreme outer point of the brickwork of the end walls, be the greatest projection granted in any street, but that in streets where the footway has not so great a projection as 10 ft., that the external face of the brickwork be only allowed to the line of curb of such footways

That where ovens are constructed beneath vaults they be built entirely independent of the walls and arches, and the surface of the crown of the oven be at least 12 in. beneath the underside of the arches of the vault.

That the openings for coals be as near the house as possible, and be covered with chequered iron plates not less than ¾ in. thick, and not more than 12 in. diameter, or if to give light to the cellars beneath, they be formed of iron frames, with bars and glass lenses.

That the persons constructing vaults pay the expenses of taking up and replacing the pavement.

Note.—Existing vaults under pavement or streets can be replaced with new vaults to the same boundaries, but sanction must be obtained for any new vaults required.

Section 73. Rules as to projections. The following provisions shall (except with the consent of the Council) apply to projections from buildings :—

(1) Every coping cornice string-course fascia window-dressing portico porch balcony verandah balustrade outside landing outside stairs and outside steps and architectural projection or decoration whatsoever and also the eaves barge-boards and cornices to any overhanging roof except the cornices and dressings to the window fronts of shops and except the eaves barge-boards and cornices to detached and semi-detached dwelling-houses and to other dwelling-houses in which the party walls are corbelled out so as to project 4 in. beyond such eaves barge-boards or cornices shall be of brick tile stone artificial stone slate cement or other fireproof material.

For the purpose of this subsection a pair of semi-detached houses shall be deemed to be one building.

Note.—The word fireproof has been used in this section. No definition is given in the Act of fireproof material, and it is evidently intended to be fire-resisting material as in all other sections of the Act.

As a pair of semi-detached houses are treated as one building, and the party wall need not be carried above the roof level (with consent) under this section, the party wall need not be corbelled out to divide the eaves.

In other cases the party walls must be corbelled out 4 in. beyond the eaves, etc., but in terrace houses the general rule is to corbel out flush with the fascia and to allow the iron gutter (if required) to be continuous.

(2) Every balcony cornice or other projection shall be tailed into the wall of the building and weighted or tied down to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor, and no cornice shall exceed in projection 2 ft. 6 in. over the public way.

(3) In a street or way of a width not greater than 30 ft., any shop front may project beyond the external wall of the building to which it belongs to any extent not exceeding 5 in., and any cornice of any shop front may project to any extent not exceeding 13 in., and in any street or way of a width greater than 30 ft., any shop front may project to any extent not exceeding 10 in., and any cornice of any such shop front may project to any extent not exceeding 18 in. beyond the external wall of the building to which it belongs over the ground of the owner of the building provided that this provision shall not authorise in any such street the projection of any part of any such shop front other than the cornice on or over the public way, or any land to be given up to the public way.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—Ed.

Wood Fires.

Sir,—My father has bought a 20-year-old brick house in pine country. His chimney-sweep has, however, already spoilt some of his enjoyment of it by telling him not to burn pine-logs, or any other wood-logs, in the fireplaces. The sweep's explanation is that soot from wood fires is very tenacious and, when the chimneys are cleaned, tends to pull the mortar from the brickwork.

Is this correct? Can it be prevented or counteracted? If not, will the loss of mortar be serious? How can the loss of mortar be remedied?

I should be very grateful if any of your readers could provide answers to these questions.

R. E.

Wood Worm.

[Reply to J. M. May 13.]

Sir,—A good soaking in paraffin is the best cure for wood worm, and I believe that the cure is permanent.

Tried It.

Ventilating Air Space.

[Reply to T. E. S. May 13.]

Sir,—The danger of rot setting up in an unventilated air space under an asphalt flat is less acute than in the damp space under a ground floor, but I consider it is a wise precaution to ventilate such spaces, and have made it a rule in my own work. It is usually possible to insert air bricks between the ends of the roofing joists, and to bore plenty of holes in the neutral axes of the joists themselves, to promote a circulation. In a recent case, it was not possible to work in the air bricks owing to the interposition of an asphalt slope adjoining the flat. In this case I had inserted a number of air inlets standing vertically out of the flat, with the asphalt dressed up round them, and this proved thoroughly efficient.

Practice.

Colouring Cement.

Sir,—I am very anxious to obtain a dark soft grey colour, if possible, in cement, for rough cast and spar dark work; the ordinary colour when dry is not pleasant. Can you tell me of any colouring matter to put in cement which will not destroy the quality, and the usual quantities allowed?

"Baluster" or "Banister"?

Sir,—I noticed in a recent issue of the "Times" an article headed "Metal Banisters," and later on it refers to "the banister of a stair." I wonder whether any of your readers could tell me whether there is such a word as "banister," or if "baluster" is the correct word, as I have failed to find the former in the dictionary?

C. E. H. Clayton.

["Baluster" is correct, though "banister" is frequently used erroneously.—Ed.]

Definition of "Bressumer."

Sir,—I should be glad if any of your readers would give me the correct definition of the word "bressumer." Can this word in a specification be broadened to cover steel girders 40 feet long? Enquirer.

Ventilation of Rooms.

Sir,—I have had a system of central heating, provided by a good heating engineer, handed to me. It provides radiators under the windows of rooms about 10 ft. by 12 ft., at the back of which, and not over 18 in. from the floor, is a 9 in. by 6 in. air brick with flue communicating with the outside air. There is no other means of ventilation; should the window be closed? Is the said air brick sufficient, or should a further ventilator at ceiling level be provided to carry off foul air? The heating is by steam. G.

Specifications.

Sir,—I once built a house for which I wrote specification notes covering four quarto sheets of paper. The preliminary clauses consisted of a statement that the terms of contract were based on those issued by the R.I.B.A., and that all materials and workmanship were to be the best of their respective kinds. Following these I saw no need to discuss loose or dead knots, etc., in timber or the question of slaking lime, since neglect of such things would be a breach of the clause quoted. There also appeared to be no need to elaborate the meaning of P.C. sums, or supplying plant, etc., or a host of other things which go to swell an architect's specification. I had a good builder, and the job was done well and for a low price. I have, however, never had the courage to repeat the experiment, though I am convinced that our redundant and unwieldy documents tend to raise the figure of tenders, besides consuming unnecessary time and material. Have any of your correspondents had experience of the use of a simplified form of specification, and, in particular, have any been let down by such departures? Their experiences would make interesting reading. Architect.

Price of House-building.

Sir,—Can you inform me what is considered a fair price per foot cube for small houses in the Home Counties, for the purpose of estimating? Returned Exile.

Columns and Stanchions.

Sir,—I am anxious to find a formula from which may be calculated the stress at any intermediate point in a loaded column, but am only able to find the formula for the maximum stress in the column. I should be glad to be informed, and also to know the authority for the information.

Student.

Subsidy Houses.

Sir,—In my district the housing subsidy is not given for houses costing more than £600. Is this merely a local rule, or has there been an amendment to the Housing Act? Also, would such a figure include the road and sewer charges on an estate, or, where there is no public sewer, could the cost of the sewage disposal apparatus be deducted from this figure before declaring the cost? Information would be gratefully received.

Builder.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

Westminster, *Wednesday.*

Mercantile Marine Memorial.

The Mercantile Marine Memorial Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

Houses of Parliament—Repairs.

Sir Basil Peto asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether his attention had been drawn to the considered opinion of the London Association of Master Masons on the proposed patching and gradual repair of the Houses of Parliament with Stancliffe stone; and whether, as this opinion was adverse to the present proposal to the Office of Works, he would consider the appointment of an expert committee to reconsider the whole question, including the advisability and ultimate economy of the proposal entirely to re-face the building with Portland stone.

Captain Hacking said that the First Commissioner was aware of the views of the master masons regarding the proposal to repair the stonework at the Houses of Parliament with Stancliffe stone. He did not consider it necessary to appoint an expert committee, but before reaching a final decisio he was seeking the advice of representati architects, builders, and masons, both in Lo don and in the provinces.

Building Materials.

Mr. Lumley asked the Minister of Heal whether he would consider the possibility requiring a clause to be inserted in the ho ing contracts made by local authorities wi building contractors that where possible bui ing materials should be purchased in t country.

Mr. Chamberlain said that section 10 the Housing (Financial Provisions) A 1924, provided that, in approving propos for the construction of houses, the Minis of Health should not impose any conditio which would prevent the materials requi being purchased in the cheapest market home or abroad. The Government had, ho ever, urged local authorities to arrange t all contracts for or incidental to works carri out by them should, in the absence of spec circumstances, be placed in this country.

Rent Restriction.

Mr. Looker asked the Minister of Hea whether, when reviewing the operation of Rent Restrictions Act, he would consider question of enabling persons who had bou houses for their own occupation, but w unable to get possession of them, to obt such possession in spite of any provisions that Act he might think it desirable to c tinue.

Mr. Chamberlain said the suggestion wo be carefully considered by the Governm before a decision was arrived at in reg to the future of the Rent Restriction Acts

Housing Progress in Yorkshire.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lunn t 19,471 houses were completed during year ended December 31, 1926, in the W Riding of Yorkshire (including the areas County Boroughs in the Riding) with the of subsidy under the Housing Acts, and the 1st inst., 13,653 were under constructi

Joinery Imports.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister informed Mr. Lun that the value of imports in recent years builders' woodwork (window frames, doo etc.), and of the corresponding imports years immediately preceding the war:—

Period.	Declared Valu of Imports.
Annual average.	£
1911-1913	169,000
1922	235,000
1923	377,000
1924	706,000
1925	1,087,000
1926	1,430,000

The official description of the imports wh value for 1911-1913 was shown above "House Frames, Fittings, and Joine Work."

Builder's Estate.

Mr. Thomas Rowbotham, of Gilbertsto South Yardley, Warwick, founder Thomas Rowbotham, builders and contr tors, Coventry-road, Birmingham, and London, left estate of the value of £239,1

Widening of South Road.

A scheme is before the Middlesex Cou Council for widening the Bath-road throu Heston, Isleworth, and Staines for a d tance of three miles at an estimated cost £145,000. The acquisition of the Berke Arms Hotel and a number of cottages a bungalows will be a necessary prelimin to the work. A highway 100 feet wide proposed, with a 40 ft. carriage way for present with grass margins, and 6 ft. w footpaths. The improvement will begin the junction with the Great West-road a end at the beginning of the Colnbrook pass. It is understood that the work n be commenced next year.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL, PART I.

We have before us the text of the Bill which, to quote the preamble, provides "for the payment of compensation for improvements and goodwill to tenants of premises used for business purposes, or the grant of a new lease in lieu thereof, and to amend the law of landlord and tenant." There are three parts to the Bill. Part I deals with compensation for improvements and goodwill, Part II contains general amendments of the law of landlord and tenant, whilst Part III. is entitled "General," but contains the provisions constituting the tribunal for the purposes of this Bill. Most of the operative clauses in Part I of the Bill commence with the expression. "Subject to the provisions of this Part of the Act a tenant of a holding to which this Part of the Act applies," so it is necessary in the first place to ascertain to what holdings this Part of the Act applies. This is laid down in Clause 12, Sub-clause (1), "The holdings to which this Part of the Act applies are any premises held under a lease, made whether before or after the commencement of this Act" (30th September, 1927. See Clause 20, Sub-clause (2)) "and used wholly or partly for carrying on thereat any trade or business, and not being agricultural holdings within the meaning of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923."

In Part III of the Bill there is a general interpretation clause containing a definition of the word "tenant," which includes yearly tenants (see Clause 19), but to avoid misapprehension we may point out this definition appears not to apply to Part I of the Bill owing to the express wording of the clauses, as the general interpretation clause commences with the words "For the purpose of this Act unless the context otherwise requires." The expression "lease" is also defined as meaning "a lease, under-lease, assignment operating as a lease or under-lease, or an agreement for such lease, under-lease, or assignment." In Clause 12, Sub-clause (2), some indication is given as to what are to be deemed business premises as it provides "For the purposes of this section premises shall not be deemed to be premises used for carrying on thereat a trade or business."

(a) By reason of their being used for the purpose of carrying on thereat any profession;

(b) By reason that the tenant thereof carries on the business of sub-letting the premises as residential flats, whether or not the provision of meals or any other service for the occupants of the flats is undertaken by the tenant."

The letting of apartment houses is clearly not within this exception, a class of business to which the element of goodwill often attaches.

Sub-clause (3) provides "In the case of premises used partly for purposes of a trade or business and partly for other purposes this Part of the Act shall apply to improvements only if and so far as they are improvements in relation to the trade or business.

Compensation for Improvements.

Returning to Clause 1, Sub-clause (1), it provides, "Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act a tenant of a holding to which this Part of this Act applies shall, if a claim for the purpose is made in the prescribed manner" (that is, as prescribed by regulations made by the Reference Committee) (see Clause 19), "not more than six nor less than three months before the determination of the tenancy, be entitled at the termination of the tenancy, on quitting his holding, to be paid by his landlord compensation in respect of any improvement on his holding made by him or his predecessors in title which at the termination of the tenancy adds to the letting value of the holding."

By a proviso to this clause it is laid down that the sum paid as compensation for any improvement (a) shall not exceed the capitalised value of the net addition to the letting value of the holding as a whole which may be determined to be the direct result of the improvement, nor shall it exceed (b) the reasonable cost of carrying out the improvement at the termination of the tenancy, subject to a deduction of an amount equal to the cost (if any) of putting the works constituting the improvement into a reasonable state of repair.

By Sub-clause (2) in determining the capitalised value of such net addition regard shall be had to the purposes for which it is intended the premises shall be used after the termination of the tenancy, and if it is shown that it is intended to demolish the building or to use the premises for a different purpose, and that in consequence the improvement will not add to the letting value of the premises, regard shall be had to the length of time likely to elapse between the termination of the tenancy or change of user.

By Sub-clause (3) all questions as to the right of compensation and the amount thereof are to be determined by the tribunal created by the Bill (see Clause 16), and it is provided that if on account of an intention to demolish or change the user the tribunal has awarded no compensation or a reduced amount of compensation, the tribunal may authorise a further application for compensation if effect is not given to the intention within a time to be fixed by the tribunal.

Clause 2, Sub-clause (1), provides that a tenant shall not be entitled to compensation under this part of the Bill (a) in respect of any improvement made before its commencement as an Act, or (b) in respect of an improvement which the tenant was under an obligation to make in pursuance of a contract entered into for valuable consideration including a building lease.

Sub-clause (2) provides that the tribunal, in determining the compensation for an improvement, shall, in reduction of the tenant's claim, take into consideration any benefits which the tenant may have received from the landlord in consideration expressly or impliedly, of the improvement.

Having regard to the above complicated considerations which may arise in connection with ascertaining the value of improvements, a landlord might well turn a deaf ear to any suggestions made by his tenant as to improvements, but under the following Clause 3 it will be seen the landlord is not a free agent, if we may use the expression, as to improvements on his own property, and in addition to this, Clause 7 is directed to prohibiting contracting out.

Clause 3, Sub-clause (1) provides that where a tenant of a holding to which this Part applies proposes to make an improvement he shall serve notice of his intention on the landlord, together with a specification and plan of the proposed improvement, and then if the landlord, within three months of such notice, serves on the tenant a notice of objection, the tenant may in the prescribed manner (that is, under rules to be made by the tribunal, see Section 16 (2) "apply to the tribunal, and the tribunal may, if satisfied that the improvement is of such a nature as to be calculated to add to the letting value of the holding at the termination of the tenancy, and is reasonable and suitable to the character thereof, and will not diminish the value of any other property belonging to the same landlord, or any superior landlord from whom the immediate landlord of the tenant directly or indirectly holds, and after making such modifications (if any) in the specification or plan as the tribunal thinks fit, certify in the prescribed manner that the improvement is a proper improvement." When such an improvement is thus certified, or if no notice of objection has been given within the prescribed time by the landlord, the tenant can execute the improvement notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the lease. (See Sub-clause (2).)

The only way that a landlord can get out of this clause is by showing that he himself has offered to execute the improvement in consideration of a reasonable increase of rent, but apparently then, the tribunal is to determine whether the rent is reasonable (see Proviso to Sub-section (1)), but this is not absolutely clear. The proviso is as follows: "Provided that if the landlord proves that he has offered to execute the improvement himself in consideration of a reasonable increase of rent, the tribunal shall not give a certificate under this section unless it is subsequently shown to the satisfaction of the tribunal that the landlord has failed to carry out his undertaking."

It will be seen that this clause is very drastic; not only has the landlord to find the money representing the capitalised value of the net addition to the letting value, at the termination of the lease, but he is allowed no volition at all whether despite this liability the improvement shall be effected; further it raises questions between the landlord and his superior landlord and adds a serious liability to property owning. In this latter connection it may be convenient here at once to refer to Clause 6, which provides "Where in the case of any holding there are several persons standing in the relation to each other of landlord and tenant, the following provisions shall apply:—Any mesne landlord who has paid, or is liable to pay compensation under this part of this Act shall, at the end of his term, be entitled to compensation from his immediate landlord in like manner, and on the same conditions as if he had himself made the improvement, or created the goodwill in question, except that it shall be sufficient if the claim for compensation is made at least two months before the expiration of his term."

The clause further provides: "A mesne landlord shall not be entitled to make a claim under this section unless he has within the time, and in the manner prescribed, served on his immediate superior landlord copies of all documents relating to the proposed improvements or claims which have been sent to him in pursuance of this part of the Bill." It is important to note that although a mesne landlord can claim as against his superior landlord up to two months before the termination of his term, this latter provision as to sending the superior landlord copies of all documents served upon the mesne landlord within a time to be prescribed by rules made by the tribunal is very important, for under the concluding paragraph of Clause 6 the superior landlord may intervene in the proceedings between the mesne landlord and his tenant, for this purpose, the same powers being conferred upon him by the Bill as are conferred upon the mesne landlord.

(*To be continued.*)

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—V.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

Contracts in Respect to Fixtures.

When any dispute arises between parties concerning fixtures, the usefulness of a contract defining and controlling their ownership and liabilities becomes evident, more especially when no such contract exists. The tenant's right to remove tenant's fixtures is subject to any contract made between the landlord and himself. If he has covenanted to yield up the demised premises "together with all fixtures," the word "fixtures" may be construed as including both trade and tenant's fixtures. Custom may also be pleaded as extending or regulating the right of removal.

If the landlord desires to restrict the ordinary right to remove trade and tenant's fixtures, this must be expressed in the contract in plain language; or, if the language is ambiguous, then the ordinary rights of the tenant as to removal of fixtures are not affected thereby.

Further, the *ejusdem generis* rule already referred to in Article III will be applied; and if in the covenant the articles particularly enumerated belong to one *genus* only, such as landlord's fixtures, general words which follow the covenant must be construed as applying only to things of that *genus*. Disputes concerning any articles not belonging to that *genus* would be controlled by ordinary law and custom.

In Bishop *v.* Elliott (1855), 11 Ex. 113, the lessee by a covenant in the lease was bound to deliver up the premises to the lessor, together with "all locks, keys, bars, bolts, marble and other chimney pieces, foot-paces, slabs and other fixtures, and articles in the nature of fixtures, which should at any time during the term be fixed or fastened to the premises or be thereto belonging." At the date of the lease the house was intended to be used as a tavern, and was, in fact, completed as such by the lessees, who put in and fixed to the premises, fixtures of the description known as trade and tenant's fixtures. It was held that the words of the covenant only referred to such fixtures as those with which they are classed and commonly called landlords' fixtures, and that the lessees were therefore not restrained from selling either the trade or tenants' fixtures. Again, in Lambourn *v.* McLellan (1903), 2 Ch. 268, in which the previous case was followed, the lessee covenanted to yield up the demised premises together with all doors, locks, keys, etc., wainscots, hearths, stoves, marble and other chimney-pieces, etc., "and all erections, buildings, improvements, fixtures, and things which are now or which at any time during the said term hereby granted shall be fixed, fastened, or belong to" the demised premises. The word "machinery" did not occur in the covenant. The lessee placed in the premises various machines fastened to the floor or walls by screws or nails; and then, he having become bankrupt, the trustee in bankruptcy desired to sell the machines separately from the premises. It was held that the general words in the above covenant must be construed as applying only to things *ejusdem generis* as those described in the particular enumeration, which were of the nature of "landlord's fixtures," and the lessee was not deprived of his ordinary right to remove trade fixtures, such as the machinery in question, and that consequently the trustee in bankruptcy was entitled to sell the machinery.

But the specific words of a covenant are never assignable to one *genus*, and general words cannot be restricted in their application if no assignable *genus* can be found in the covenant to which the articles enumerated belong. In Wilson *v.* Whateley (1860), 1 John & H., 436 a lease contained a covenant to yield up certain scheduled articles, together with all doors, wainscots, shelves, presses, dressers, drawers, locks, keys, bolts, bars, staples, hinges, hearths, chimney-pieces, mantelpieces, chimney-jambs, foot-paces, slabs, covings, window shutters, partitions, sinks, water closets, cisterns, pumps and rails, water tanks, "and other additions, improvements, fixtures and things," which were and should be any ways fixed or fastened upon the premises. It was held that the lessee could *not* claim a marketable title even to articles in the nature of tenants' fixtures.

If, therefore, reference is made in a lease to fixtures, great care should be taken to clearly define, *genus* by *genus*, what articles are included in the tenancy.

Fixtures under a Licence.

Although, as a general rule, tenants' fixtures, when removable, must be removed before the termination of the tenancy, a landlord may by a special agreement (either in a clause in the original lease or at any later time) authorise the tenant to remove them after the termination of the term; and such agreement or licence will be binding and enforceable. But in order to make it operative as against third parties—as, for instance, against a succeeding tenant—the agreement or licence must be under seal, because all transfer of interest in land must be by deed, *i.e.*, in writing, signed, sealed and delivered; and immediately the tenant's term is ended, all annexed fixtures become part of the soil, even if they are there by parol consent of the landlord.

In Roffey *v.* Henderson (1851), 17 Q.B. 574, the plaintiff had annexed certain articles removable, according to their kind, by him during the term of his lease. On its determination he requested the landlord to purchase them, or to let them remain for possible purchase by the incoming tenant. The landlord wrote declining to purchase, but added, "I have no objection to you leaving them on the premises and making the best terms you can with the incoming tenant." The articles remained, and on the new tenant entering and also declining to purchase them, plaintiff demanded liberty to enter and remove them; he was refused permission by the then tenant, whereupon he (plaintiff) brought an action against them for hindrance and trover (*i.e.*, a form of action to recover damages from one who has converted another's goods to his own use). It was held that the landlord's letter was a mere licence to take away the articles; but, not being under seal, it was not a valid grant of such privilege against the new tenant in possession, who was not a party to the licence; and that trover did not lie because the articles were unsevered from the freehold.

Parol Agreement

Where, however, a landlord entered into a parol agreement to buy fixtures which were removable by the tenant, it was held, that not involving an interest in land, this parol agreement was enforceable, and that such consent might give a right of action for the value of the fixtures against the lessor if he subsequently refused to pay for them or to permit their removal; though it would give no such right as against the lessor's mortgagees in possession, who were no parties to the agreement, should they refuse to allow their removal.

Thomas *v.* Jennings (1896), 66 L.J.Q.B. 5, was a case similar to the last. Here the landlord, by a parol agreement, gave an extension of time for removal of tenant's fixtures; and in addition, permission to sever and remove them (after, as before explained, they had become part of the freehold owing to non-removal during the term) The landlord subsequently refused to permit their severance and removal; and it was held that this gave the tenant a right of action against him for the value of the fixtures; but did not give any such right to the tenant against the landlord's mortgagees who had entered in the meantime into possession under a mortgage deed. Hawkins, J., said: "If the contract found by the jury was sought to be treated as a grant of a licence to enter upon the premises at a future time and to sever the fixtures from the freehold, it would be invalid as not being in writing and under seal."

Covenants in Respect to Fixtures.

The expression "to repair and to yield up in repair" extends to all fixtures both landlord's and tenant's.

A tenant may sever any fixtures during his term and sell them; but if he replaces them before the end of the term, this is no breach of the covenant "to repair and uphold the demised premises, and to deliver up the same at the end of the term, together with all things affixed thereto." (See Doe & Burrell *v.* Davies, 1851, 16 L.T.O.S. 389).

It has been stated that tenants' fixtures do not regain their nature of chattels until such times as they are severed from the freehold, and that during the continuancy of the tenancy; but the lessor and lessee may, without taking away the tenant's ordinary rights, enter into an agreement by which the lessor, in certain events, may re-enter and claim a right to fixtures; as, for instance, where there is an execution made against the lessee or on his becoming bankrupt.

In Dumergue *v.* Rumsay (1853), 2 H. & C. 777, there was an agreement for a lease of a music-hall in which the lessee covenanted to deliver up the music-hall, together with all locks, doors and other fixtures, and that none of the fixtures should be removed during the term except for purposes of repair; and also that, in case the term should be determined by effluxion of time, it should be lawful for the lessee to remove the fixtures within twenty-one days after the expiration of the term. But if the tenant became bankrupt or insolvent or if any distress or execution should be levied or executed by seizure on the premises then the lessor could re-enter and seize and retain all the fixtures, both tenant's and trade fixtures. The lessee during the term put up some tenant's fixtures and they were seized by the sheriff under a writ of *fi fa* (*i.e.*, a judicial writ of execution whereby one who has recovered judgment for any debt or damages may obtain the personal property of the judgment debtor), whereupon the lessor claimed the fixtures. It was held that by the agreement the lessee had renounced the ordinary tenant's right of removal of the fixtures during the term, and that the sheriff had no right to take the tenant's fixtures in execution.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES BILL IN COMMITTEE.

The Government inserted drastic amendments in Clause 1 of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill in Committee in order to meet points that had been raised in connection with the Bill as drawn. This clause (Subclause (1)) now reads: "It is hereby declared that any strike is illegal if it has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged and is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community; and it is further declared that it is illegal to commence or continue or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of any such illegal strike. (The Attorney-General intimated in the course of debate that supporting wives and children would not be supporting a strike.)

A lock-out is dealt with in similar terms.

The sub-clause then continues as in the Bill as originally drafted:—

"For the purposes of the foregoing provisions a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of

employment or with the conditions of
ur of persons in that trade or industry.
also sub-clause below.) Sub-clause (2) has
amended and now reads : " If any per-
declares instigates incites others to take
in, or otherwise acts in furtherance of
rike or lockout declared by this Act to
llegal he shall be liable on summary con-
ion to a fine not exceeding £10 or to im-
onment for a term not exceeding three
ths or on conviction on indictment to
risonment for a term not exceeding two
rs. Provided that no person shall be
med to have committed an offence under
section or at common law by reason only
is having ceased work or refused to con-
ue to work or to accept employment."
Without prejudice to the generality of
expression 'trade or industry' workmen
ll be deemed to be within the same trade
industry if their wages or conditions of
loyment are determined in accordance
h the conclusions of the same industrial
ncil, conciliation board or other similar
y or in accordance with agreement made
h the same employer or group of em-
yers."
ub clause (3) remains as it was except
the introduction of a lock-out into its
visions.
he most important of the amendments,
will be seen, were the inclusion of lock-
s, the abandonment of the word " intimi-
e," and the expression " any substantial
tion " of the community, and the explana-
n of what is to be deemed " the same
de and industry," and not least the
lification of Sub-clause (2) by the provision
t no person shall be deemed guilty of the
nce of inciting others to take part or
erwise acting in furtherance of an illegal
ke or lock-out, merely by reason of his
ing ceased work or refused to continue
work or to accept employment.
As regards the sympathetic strike, it is now
ar that some sympathetic strikes will be
gal whilst others are not. The Attorney-
neral put the matter thus : (1) a strike
the industry itself is not touched by the
l even if it is in an essential industry
l might coerce the Government by inflict-
hardship on the community; (2) a sympa-
tic strike if it is aimed at the *employer*
not touched by the Bill, but if it is aimed
the *Government* it is illegal.
To make a strike illegal it is important to
nember that the *two* conditions laid down
the sub-section have to be fulfilled; its
ject must be other than the furtherance
a trade dispute within the industry as
fined in the Bill *and* designed to coerce
e Government either directly or by inflict-
hardship on the community. The proviso
Sub-clause (2) as to persons withholding
eir labour may at first sight appear to lend
elf to passive resistance, but such will not
the case, for if passive resistance were
ganised the organisers would fall within the
b-section. It will be seen the Government
s gone a long way to meet any serious ob-
tions raised against this clause as drawn.
Clause 2, which relates to the protection of
rsons refusing to take part in illegal strikes,
so passed through Committee with some
nor amendments. In Sub-clause (1) the
ly alteration was that the sub-clause covers
e legal personal representatives of the
rkman or person subjected to deprivation
benefits or expulsion from the union, and
k-outs are included.
In Sub-clause (2), for the words " requiring
e reference of disputes to arbitration " is
bstituted " requiring the settlement of dis-
tes in any manner " ; whilst Sub-clause (3)
redrafted as follows :—" As respects any
ike or lock-out before the passing of this
t, but since the 1st day of May, 1926,
hich according to the law as declared by
is Act was illegal this section shall have
fect as if it had been in operation when
e strike or lock-out took place."
The main effect of the amendment is the
sertion of the above date for as the Bill
as originally drawn the provision was retro-
ective without limitation.

AMERICAN BUILDING METHODS

THE teachers of building in the technical schools in the North of England, at their meeting at Ilkley a few days ago, discussed the relative advantages of American and British methods of building organisation. During the day they paid a visit to a large country mansion that is now being built from the designs of Sir Edward Lutyens. Mr. W. R. Davis, of the Board of Education, spoke, as well as headmasters of North of England technical schools.

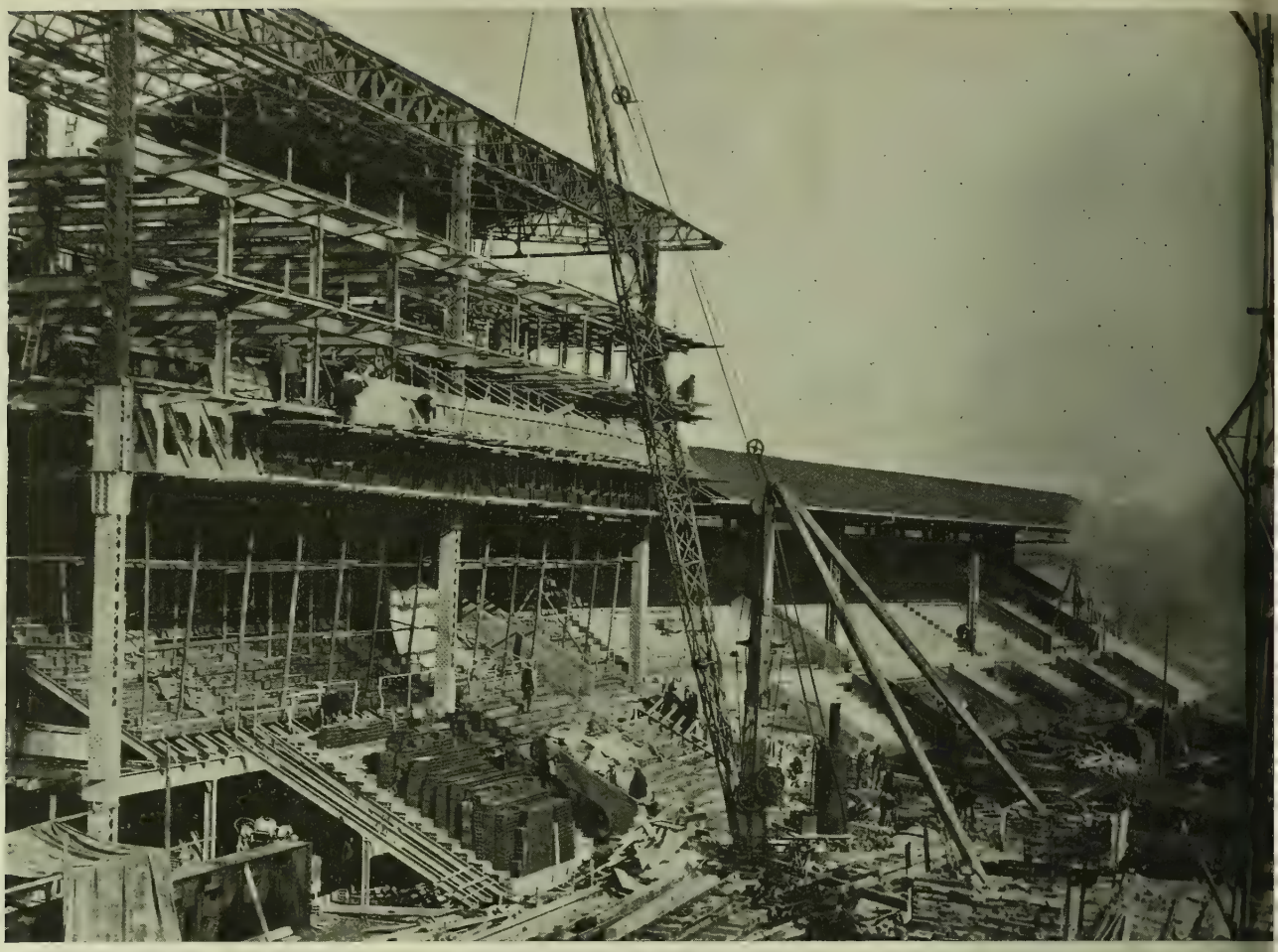
Mr. A. C. Bossom, F.R.I.B.A., opened a discussion on American methods. He did not advocate these methods as applicable to this country, but endeavoured to show the value of organisation. In practically all cases in the United States and Canada when the estimate was submitted an estimate of time was also required, which was of great monetary value, particularly on commercial work, as it lessened the interest to be paid on the money invested and caused the income that the property produces to develop so much quicker.

It was usual to request the contractor to submit, for the owner's and the architect's approval, a definite progress schedule outlining the time when all the various tradesmen on the building would commence their work, when they would finish their work, when the materials had to be purchased so as to enable this schedule to be followed, etc., and from this a judgment was made as to whether the contractor's estimate of progress was possible of maintenance. Once it had been decided that the estimate of time was satisfactory, the contractor also was often requested to submit a list of his sub-contractors with their detailed estimates, so the owner might know who was going to do his work, when these people would start, when they must finish, and how much they were going to be paid for it, which information was obviously of tremendous value in connection with the payment of the architect's certificates throughout the entire building operations. The full-time schedule showed the latest date when the builder must receive his completed information for each of the various trades throughout the building, the latest date upon which he must purchase the various materials, the time when each sub-contractor should start on the building, and the time when each must finish. The successful contractors had made it a rule to let their sub-contracts as early in the job as possible, and it had been found that once a general contractor had definitely received the general contract from the owner, he frequently could cut down the original sub-estimates he received by a substantial amount, for as there was so much work being estimated in America it was a recognised fact that many of these sub-contractors did not go into the question of giving their very lowest possible estimate until they were sure that the one they were giving it to actually possessed the general contract himself.

Having received the drawings, etc., from the architect, and the sub-contracts being let, the general contractor started following his sub-contractors to obtain their shop or setting drawings, as these, of course, must all be checked in the builder's office, submitted to the architect and approved in his office and returned again to the sub-contractor in ample time to enable them to get the work in hand. Every week or two, a definite report on the progress of the sub-contracted material that was being fabricated away from the site had to be sent to the general contractor recording the actual progress that had been made in all these details, stone cutting, steel, etc., and by a very simple charting process it was evident whether there was a likelihood of the sub-contractor having the material ready to ship in time so as to reach the building when needed. If it was apparent that things were not progressing as they should, the sub-contractor was requested to put more men on to it, or to get more speed on, and if this did not get results, an inspector was usually sent to find out what was the trouble.

When the work was ready to be shipped, notification was sent to the general contractor, so that he might know that the material was in transit. If it was needed in great haste, it was not unusual to send out a number of expediters, as they were called, who actually rode with the material in question so as to prevent it being delayed. They prevented the trucks being put into sidings and forgotten, or diverted from the straight-away run that was desired to bring it to its destination on time. In the interval the contractor had figured out where he could get necessary storage space for receiving the material, how the same could be sorted, and how stacked when it arrived, so that it did not require double and treble handling, and to enable it to be readily available as needed. He had also figured out approximately how many men the various sub-contractors would need to have on the job to live up to their time of completion, where they could put their own shanties, etc. Every week or so, once building was commenced, the architect sent a senior representative, the builder had a representative, and each sub-contractor had to have a representative at a round-table meeting of the building, and everybody was requested at that meeting, in front of all the others, to state definitely the condition of their work; were they ahead of their schedule? were they behind it? were they delayed, and if so, why? was some other tradesman in the way? If there was no reason for delay, the responsible party was censured, and if there was a reason, it was remedied at once to enable the work to proceed, and minutes were kept of these meetings. A written report was made at least once a month on these lines by every sub-contractor on the building, and this was sent in, as a rule, in triplicate by the general contractor, to the architect and the owner, so that all could see in advance, in fact, months ahead, where troubles were liable to develop, what was essential to avoid these troubles, and what advantages might be gained by looking after difficulties which were not obvious before the work started. Requests for payment by the various sub-contractors and by the general contractor were all checked up in relation to these reports, and little was left to chance, any more than was bound to be the case where matters were being handled by normal human beings. The American contractors were often not as good builders as were our people—in fact, they were literally organisers in most cases, but they *did* make it a matter of the utmost importance that they should be fully informed of all conditions on their buildings in advance of the time, when lack of such knowledge was liable to cause trouble. There was a decided air of friendship, almost camaraderie, around American building operations.

He believed it was an indisputable fact that Union regulations in America did allow a man to do rather more than was customary here, and in this connection, in certain places where unions were not very powerful a certain amount of pace-making was still undertaken, and on many jobs the sub-contractors as well as the general contractors received bonuses for getting their work finished ahead of time; but they all set out to build up reputations for speed, which carried weight on commercial undertakings. The Americans had not discovered any wonderful secret of how to build quickly. They had not achieved anything wonderful in the way of marvellous craftsmanship; but by following the methods outlined they were able to avoid so many of those delays which had, unfortunately, become common in England, but which were totally avoidable. These methods enable the mechanic to earn his pay on each job in much less time, for he usually got a full week's work every week he was on the job; and it also enabled the contractor to get his profit in the shortest possible time, and the owner to get his building so much quicker.



Centre Stand and East Stand, March 1, 1927.



View from West Stand, Showing Part of Centre Stand, March 1, 1927.

New Stands, Epsom Race Course. Messrs. Reeve & Reeve and Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourer.
berdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
cerington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
freton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
trincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
hford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
shington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
anbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
arnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
arrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
asingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
edford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
erwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
exhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
irkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
rmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
lackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¾
olton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
radford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
radford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
raintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/10	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
righton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
romsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
romyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
urnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
uxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
anterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
arlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
atham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
elmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
eltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
esterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
orley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
ncton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
chester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
anbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
ewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
omer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
al	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
vizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
wsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncaster	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
rking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1,5½	1,1½
vercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
dfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/2
oitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
adley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
rham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
eter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
mouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
lkenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
lxstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
lkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
lome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
oucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
dalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1,5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1,7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
sport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1¾
antham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
at Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
msby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
penden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
rtlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3¼
rwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
stings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ddfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
dnesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
eford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
ne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/0½
rtford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
chin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
ddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ll	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
of Wight	1/4	1/4	1,4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
wich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ghley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ttering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
derminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
g's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
caster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
mington Spa	1/7	1/7	1,7	1/7	1,7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leignton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9¼	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1,4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1'6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2¾
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11¾
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0¾
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 873.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING. ETC.

May 30.—**Aylesbury.**—Decorations.—Decoration etc., of 44 houses at Southcourt, for T.C. Wm. Harold Taylor, B.E. and S., Town Hall

May 30.—**Hornsey, London, N.**—School.—Erection of, for 844 children on a site adjoining Coldfall-av., Muswell-hill, for the Hornsey Education Committee. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Parliament-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £1.

May 30.—**Ince-in-Makerfield.**—School.—Council school in Peel-st., off Manchester-rd., Higher Ince, to accommodate 720 scholars, for U.D.C. W. C. Ralph & Son, Leader's Buildings, King-st., Wigan. Dep. £1 1s.

May 30.—**London.**—Dwellings.—Four blocks for L.C.C. at Wapping estate, Stepney. Architect to the Council, County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

May 30.—**Newport, Mon.**—Houses.—114 houses on the Cromwell-rd. housing site, for the Corporation. B.A., Town Hall. Dep. £3 3s.

May 30.—**Plymouth.**—Houses, etc.—Erection of 12 houses (in brickwork) and construction of road, and common drains, at rear of Henderson-pl., North Prospect Housing Estate, for the Borough Council. Corporation Housing Dept., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. Cheques to be made payable to the Borough Treasurer.

May 30.—**Torpoint.**—Houses.—20 houses (12 parlour and 8 non-parlour), on Union-rd. site, for U.D.C. Carder and Carder, 3, Buckland-tce., Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

May 30.—**Worsbro' Bridge.**—Foundations.—Foundations of new ambulance hall, to include bricking and concrete, for Worsbro' District St. John Ambulance Division. J. W. Semley, newsagent, 51, Park-rd.

May 30.—**Worsborough.**—Painting.—External painting of 56 houses, Ward-gn., and 16 houses, Furnace-yd., Worsborough-bge, for U.D.C. T. Shield, C.S., Saville House, Worsborough-bge, near Barnsley.

May 31.—**Chester.**—Houses.—26 houses on the Hoole-la. housing site, for T.C. Charles Greenwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., C.E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

May 31.—**Durham.**—School.—Erection and completion of Nettlesworth new Council School to accommodate 240 scholars, for the Durham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

May 31.—**Heckingham.**—Adaptations.—Adapting the west wing of the Poor Law Institution at Heckingham for the reception of mental defectives, for the Guardians of the Loddon and Clavering Union. Pells & Meen, As., 3, Hungate, Beccles.

May 31.—**Leytonstone.**—Children's Church.—Converting portion of a building at their institution into a children's church, for the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians. The Clerk, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., E.2. Dep. £2 2s.

May 31.—**Liverpool.**—Shops and Houses.—Nos. 39 & 41, Park-la, for the Corporation. Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings.

May 31.—**Llandudno Junction.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

May 31.—**Loddon and Clavering.**—Reconstruction.—Adapting the west wing of the Poor Law Institution at Heckingham for reception of mental defectives, for Guardians. Pells and Meen, 3, Hungate, Beccles.

May 31.—**Sowerby.**—Wall.—Taking down and rebuilding retaining wall, Beech-rd., for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, A.M.Inst.C.E., S., Council Offices, Sowerby Bridge.

May 31.—**Tullamore.**—Houses.—8 at Tullamore, for the Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. R. E. Beckerson, chief clerk, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

May 31.—**Uxbridge, Middlesex.**—Houses.—Erection of 13 pairs and 8 blocks of houses, and for roads and sewers, &c., on the Rockingham Housing Estate, Uxbridge, for the U.D.C. William L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. Council's Architect, 54, High-st., Uxbridge. Dep. £2 2s.

May 31.—**Uxbridge.**—Painting, Etc.—Exterior painting and repair of 42 houses on George-st. housing estate and of 73 houses on their Hillingdon-rd housing estate, for U.D.C. William L. Eves, F.S.I., 54, High-st.

✱May 31.—**Winchester.**—Nurses' Home.—Erection of at Park Prewett Mental Hospital, Basingstoke, Hants, for the Hampshire Joint Mental Hospitals Visiting Committee. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, 9, Portland-st., Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

June 1.—**Barnard Castle.**—Concrete Walling.—New drainage trench, concrete walling, etc., around Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle. Secretary, Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle.

June 1.—**Belfast.**—Extensions.—Goods shed on west side of Dufferin Dock, for Harbour Commissioners. T. S. Gilbert, E.

June 1.—**Carshalton.**—Pavilion.—Brick pavilion and public convenience for both sexes at Stanley Park, for U.D.C. W. Willis Gale, A.M.I.C.E., District Council Offices, The Grove.

June 1. — **Chigwell, Essex.** — Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

June 1.—**Kempton.**—Heating and Hot Water.—Low pressure hot water heating system at Kempton Park Rapid Filters. Heating installation buildings for the Metropolitan Water Board. Chief Engineer, Offices of the Board (Room 156), 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1, upon forwarding a stamped addressed brief envelope.

June 1.—**Lymington.**—Houses.—34 houses on the Flushards-estate, Lymington, for T.C. C. N. Banks, B.S., Gosport-st.

June 1.—**Manchester.**—School.—Infants' school and alterations to existing Blackley Municipal school, for E.C. Deansgate Offices of the Education Committee. Dep. £1 1s.

June 1.—**Northampton.**—Houses.—Erection of 84 houses of brick construction on the Weedon-rd. housing scheme for the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the County Borough. Alfred Fidler, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Guildhall, Northampton. Dep. £5 (crossed cheques to be made payable to Northampton Corporation).

June 2.—**Bermondsey.**—Decorations.—Internal redecoration of schools infirmary and engineer's shops, etc., at the schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley, near Croydon, for B.G. Newman & Newman, A. Dep. £5.

June 2.—**Liverpool.**—Painting.—External painting of houses on Corporation housing estates, for the Corporation. Housing Department, Municipal-bldgs. Dale-st., Liverpool.

June 2.—**London, E.11.**—Building Work—Erection of a new dining hall, bakery and workshops and certain other work connected therewith, at the Central Home, Union-rd., Leytonstone, E.11, for the Guardians of West Ham Union. L. E. Fraquet, Clerk to the Guardians, Board Room, Union-rd., Leytonstone, E.11. Dep. £1 Treasury note.

June 2. — **London, W.9.** — Painting and Repair Work, at the Paddington Infirmary, 285, Harrow-rd., W.2, for the Paddington Board of Guardians. P. Biddulph Hancock, Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W.9.

✱June 2.—**London, S.W.2.**—Internal decoration and repairs to three libraries at Brixton, South Lambeth and North Lambeth, for the Lambeth Borough Council. Osmond Cattlin, M.Inst.C.E. (Chartered Civil Engineer), Borough Engineer, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton-hill, S.W.2, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

June 2. — **Peterborough.**—Houses.—Erection of 50 on the Mayor's-walk estate in the city, for the City Council. City Engineer, 6, Long Causeway, Peterborough. Dep. £3 3s.

June 2.—**Swadlincote.**—Houses, Roads and Sewers.—Construction of 60 houses, road, sewer, fencing and drainage, for the U.D.C. Baines & Prowis, A. & L.R.I.B.A., 22, Friar-lane, Leicester. Dep. £2.

June 3.—**Crompton.**—Decorating.—Decorating of 80 houses at Shaw, for U.D.C. F. T. Jones, E. and S.

June 3.—**Dublin.**—Plastering.—Plastering the domical ceiling at the Four Courts, Dublin, for the Commissioners of Public Works, T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works. Dep. £1.

✱June 3.—**London, E.10.**—Painting and Repairs.—To school buildings during the Summer vacation, for the B.C. of Leyton. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, West Ham-lane, Stratford, E. 15. Dep. £1.

✱June 3.—**London, E.15.**—Cleansing and Painting, etc.—Interiors of various, and the installing of hot-water heating apparatus at the Star-la. school during the summer vacation, for the County Borough of West Ham Education Committee. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £1.

June 4.—**Chelmsford.**—Painting.—External painting at Boarded Barns House, Broomfield-rd., for B.C. Borough Engineer's Office, Rainsford House.

✱June 4.—**Farnham.**—Houses.—Erection of 36 houses on a site at the rear of East-st., for the U.D.C. R. M. Sargent, Building Inspector, Council Offices, Farnham. Dep. £2 2s.

June 4.—**Grimsby.**—Sub-station. — Sub-station building in brick at Old Clee, near Grimsby, for the Corporation. W. A. Vignoles, B.E.E., Electricity Works.

June 4.—**Hay, Breconshire.**—Houses.—20 houses distributed over their area, together with sewer extensions, drains, etc., for R.D.C. Hy. Waters, M.S.A., Waungoch House, Beaufort.

✱June 6.—**Kent.**—School Buildings.—Erection of in Sittingbourne, for the Borden Grammar school, for the Kent E.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. in the form of a cheque payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

✱June 7.—**Barnet, Herts.**—Shops and Flats.—Works required in the erection, drainage, etc., of a block of 4 shops and 8 flats on the Bells Hill Nursery site. Contract No. 2, Housing Scheme, for the U.D.C. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-st., Barnet. Dep. £2 2s.

June 7.—**Essex.**—School.—Enlargement of t Wickford Council School, for the Essex County Counc Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfie Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s. to F. H. Owe F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsfo

June 7.—**Essex.**—School.—Remodelling of t Thaxted Council School, for the Essex County Counc Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfie Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owe F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsfo

June 8.—**Bexley.**—44 Bungalows, Pickford-l housing site, Bexley Heath, for W.D.C. W. T. Hows Council Offices, Bexley-heath. Dep. £2 2s.

June 8.—**Campbeltown.**—Alterations.—To Cam beltown Post Office, for H.M.O.W. District Surveyo H.M. Office of Works, Head Post Office, Glasgo Dep. £1 1s.

June 8.—**Devonshire.**—Renovations. — Renov tions and repairs at Aylesbeare, Braunton. Brixha Bow, Chivelstone, Dawlish, East Worlington, He yock, Instow, Inwardleigh, Lynton, Modbury. No Molton, Paignton, Woolfardisworthy West a Walkampton Council schools, for Devon E.C. C. 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

June 8.—**Leeds.**—Flooring.—Hardwood floor the top of the existing floor in the Victoria Hall, To Hall. W. T. Lancashire, C.E., Municipal-bldgs.

June 8.—**London, E.14.**—Nurses' Home a Mortuary.—Erection of, at St. Andrew's Hospit Devon's-rd., Bow, E. 3, for the Guardians of the P of the Parish of Poplar. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C. Architect, Council Offices, High-st., Poplar. Dep. £3

June 8.—**London (Poplar).**—Nurses' Home. Nurses' home and mortuary at St. Andrew's Hospit Levon's-rd., Bow, E.3, for B.G. Harley Heckfo M.Inst C.E.A., Council Office, High St., Poplar. De £3 3s.

✱June 8.—**London, S.W. 18.**—(a) External Pai ing, Etc; (b) Internal Cleaning, Painting, Etc At St. James' Hospital, Ouseley-rd., Balham, S.W. for the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union. Un Offices, St. John's hill, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

June 9.—**Essex.**—Telephone Exchange.—Er tion of at Hadleigh, Rayleigh, Essex, for the Co missioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contra Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. D £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

June 9.—**Maryport.**—Houses.—14 at Ellenborou Maryport, for the U.D.C. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B. A. and S., Workington.

June 10.—**Cardiff.**—Heating.—Central heating Gladstone Council school by low pressure heating stallation, for E.C. J. J. Jackson, Director of Edu tion.

June 10.—**Essex.**—Telephone Exchange Erection of at Hornchurch, Romford, for the Co missioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contra Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

June 10.—**Harrogate.**—Police Headquarters Erection of Claro Divisional Police Headquarters, the West Riding of Yorkshire S.J.C. Percy O. Pla A.R.I.B.A., C.A., County Hall, Wakefield.

✱June 10.—**London, S.E.**—External Painting.— Woolwich Housing estates, S.E., for the Commissio of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Bran King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 Cheques payable to the Commissioners.

June 11.—**East Ham.**—Decorations, etc.— pairs, painting and sundry works to various schools public libraries, for C.B. B.E., Town Hall. Dep.

June 11.—**Hemsworth.**—Corridor.—Covered c municating corridor at the Sanatorium, Brierley G in the parish of South Kirkby, for Joint Hosp Committee. W. T. Lynam, A.M.I.C.E., S., Ma Chambers.

June 13.—**Croydon, Surrey.**—Houses, etc.—E tion of 16 houses (18 dwellings) in County Road, bury for the County Borough of Croydon. Boro Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £2 2s.

June 13.—**Dunfermline.**—Undernoted exten works in connection with the proposed extension to Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital: 1. Mason brick work; 2. Carpenter and joiner work; 3. S work; 4. Slater and roughcast work; 5. Plumber w 6. Plaster and cement work; 7. Tile work; 8. Terr work; 9. Glazier work; 10. Roof Asphalte work; Iron railings and gates, for the Managers. C. Douglas, F.F.S., Prudential Chambers, 15, East P st. Dep. (each Schedule), £2 2s.

June 14.—**Brighton.**—Nurses' Home.—Erectio a nurses' home at Parkhurst-av., for the Guardian the Poor. E. Wallis Long, 6, Old Steine. Dep. £

June 14.—**Leven and Methil.**—Exchange.— ployment exchange at Leven and Methil, for H.M. Storey's-gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. £1 1s.

June 16.—**Basingstoke.**—Nurses' Home.—Nu home at Park Prewett Mental hospital, for Hampshire Joint Mental Hospitals Visiting mittee. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, architects, 9, land-st., Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

June 16.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—Steel Bunk etc.—Construction of an elliptical steel coal bun and conveyor housing, for the Corporation. H. M.I.E.E., C. Elec. E. and Manager, Electricity Wo Sculcoates. Dep. £1 1s.

June 18.—**Brighton.**—Power Station.—Erec of an extension to the Power Station at Southwick, Brighton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. Ove F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. £5 5s.

June 18.—**Brighton.**—Steelwork.—Supplying erecting constructional steelwork in connection an extension to the Power station at Southwick, Brighton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. Ove F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. £5 5s.

✱June 18.—**Ilford, Essex.**—School Extensio Erection, under one contract, of an extension Valentine's school, Beehive-la., Ilford, as extra porary accommodation for the Borough Council. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £1

★JUNE 18.—**Ilford, Essex.**—OPEN-AIR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of, under one contract, in Benton-rd., for the Borough Council. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING.—Painting of Dublin Passenger Station, for Great Northern Railway (Ireland). Engineer's Offices, Dublin and Belfast. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 20.—**Manchester.**—HOUSES.—60 houses at the Partington gas works, for the Corporation. City Architect, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

★JUNE 21.—**Leyton.**—23 HOUSES.—Erection of on the Nursery Park estate, Boundary-rd., for the Borough Council of Leyton. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £2.

JUNE 21.—**Southampton.**—ALTERATIONS, ETC.—Alterations, redecoration and adaptation of the mansion at Coldeast Mental Deficiency Colony, Sarisbury, Southampton, for Hants C.C. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques to Hants County Council and crossed Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester.")

★JUNE 21.—**Southampton.**—Alterations, redecoration and adaptation of the Mansion at Coldeast Mental Deficiency Colony, Sarisbury, Southampton, for the County Borough Council. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Deposit £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants County Council, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

JUNE 23.—**London, S.W.1.**—INTERNAL PAINTING AND CLEANING.—At the Government Offices (Southern Block), Westminster, S.W.1., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch (King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 23.—**Rhymney.**—GOODS SHED.—Construction of a goods shed and offices at Rhymney Station, Glamorganshire. Engineer, Rhymney Station. Dep. [illegible] 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—**ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, or Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.**

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—**DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.**

JUNE 30.—**London, W.3.**—PAINTING AND TAR PAVING.—General repairs to various schools for the Borough of Acton Education Committee. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Winchester Street, Acton, W.3. Dep. £2 2s. by cheque, payable to the Borough Treasurer.

—**Arkengarthdale, Yorks.**—RETAINING WALL.—Erection of a retaining wall and the paving of a section of the Arkle Beck. Rev. R. C. Owen, The Vicarage, Arkengarthdale, Richmond, Yorks.

—**Belsay.**—HOUSE.—Policeman's house and office at Belsay. J. A. Bean, C.S., Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dep. £1 1s.

—**Burslem.**—CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Erection of Church institute, Norton-in-the-Moors. W. H. Walley, A., Burslem.

—**Johnstone, N.B.**—HOUSES.—160 houses at Millarst. site, for T.C. Jaffrey & Lochhead, Treasurers, Johnstone.

—**Watford.**—DEMOLITION.—Demolition and clearing away 15th century mansion at Cassiobury, Cassiobury Park estate, Watford. Brickwork and old oak contained. Cassiobury Estates, Ltd., 31, High-st.

—**Doncaster.**—STORES.—New Branch Stores, Armthorpe, near Doncaster, for Doncaster Mutual Cooperative and Industrial Society, Ltd. T. H. Johnson, 20, Priory-pl. Dep. £5.

—**Somerset.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of (a) Street—Elmhurst County School; (b) Bridgwater County School and Caretaker's Cottage, for the Somerset C.C. A. J. Toomer, C.A., Lloyds Bank-chambers, Weston-super-Mare. Dep. £2 2s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

MAY 30.—**Ely.**—GRANITE.—563 tons (more or less) of machine-broken Leicestershire granite, for U.D.C. W. McKelvie, at the City Surveyor's Office, Silver-st.

MAY 31.—**Dublin.**—RUBBLE STONE.—700-800 tons of heavy rubble stone, to be delivered at the rate of not less than 100 tons per week, for the Great Southern Railways. Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station, Dublin.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

MAY 30.—**Halifax.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Construction of embankments, &c., for the formation of reservoirs with ancillary works in the Gorple Valley, for C.B. G. H. Hill and Sons, civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 31.—**India.**—BRIDGEWORK.—11 spans, girder bridges (100 ft. span), for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, 132, Gresham House, E.C.2. Payt. £1.

JUNE 1.—**Albania.**—IRON BRIDGE.—Construction of an iron bridge over the River Bune at Scutari, for Albanian Government. Albanian Legation, 137, Beaufort-st., London, S.W.3.

JUNE 1.—**Essex.**—BRIDGE WIDENING.—Widening and strengthening of Thorpe Bridge on the Weeley, Thorpe-rd., for Essex C.C. William H. Morgan, M.Inst.C.E., C.S., Old-court, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 2.—**Bermondsey.**—ESCAPE STAIRS.—Supplying and erecting four new fire escape stairs and repairing and painting seven existing fire escape stairs at Bermondsey and Rotherhithe hospital, for B. G. Newman & Newman, Architects. Dep. £5.

JUNE 2.—**Middlesbrough.**—HOT-WATER HEATING.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-waterheating at Middlesbrough Head Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheque payable to Commissioner.)

JUNE 8.—**Plymouth.**—STEEL FENCING.—450 yds. of unclimable angle steel fencing, for C.B. J. R. Bradshaw, B.Sc.Eng. (Lond.), E. and Manager, Gasworks, Keyham, Devonport.

JUNE 10.—**Brecon.**—GENERATING STATIONS.—Erection of a generating station building, for the Corporation B.S.

JUNE 10.—**India.**—BRIDGEWORK.—About 2,860 tons of bridgework, for the Director-General, India Store Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth. Payt. 5s.

JUNE 11.—**Caldbeck.**—**BRIDGES.—Construction in reinforced concrete of two new bridges and the widening of one bridge at Caldbeck, for Cumberland C.C. G. O. Lockwood, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., C.S. and Bridgemaster, the Courts, Carlisle. Dep. £2.**

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6½ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

—**Ipswich.**—LOCK GATES.—Pair of wooden lock gates, for Ipswich Dock Commission. Commissioners' Engineers, Miller, Son & Clarke, 9, Thoroughfare.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

MAY 30.—**Claygate.**—SEWERS.—New stoneware pipe sewers and surface water drains in Foley-rd. and Coverts-rd., Claygate, for the Surveyor, the U.D.C. of Esher and the Dittons.

MAY 30.—**Harrogate.**—ROADS.—Reconstruction of Mayfield-ave. and Kingsley-rd. for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor's Office, Victoria-baths.

MAY 30.—**Heywood.**—SEWERING.—18 in. diameter concrete pipe sewer in Middleton-rd., from the existing sewer in Charles-st., Hopwood for a distance of 400 lineal yards in tunnelling, together with manholes and contingent works for T.C. B.S.

MAY 30.—**Huddersfield.**—PIPING.—Construction of about 2,060 lin. yards of earthenware pipe and cast iron pipe sewers of internal diameters varying from 9 inches to 15 inches, for C.B. B.E. and S., 1, Peel-st.

MAY 30.—**Plymouth.**—ROADS.—Making up and completing of new roads (already ballasted) on "G" site, Section No. 3, North Prospect housing site, for the County Borough Council. Corporation Housing Dept., Sun Buildings, Plymouth. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques to be made payable to the Borough Treasurer.)

MAY 31.—**Rochester.**—SEWERS.—Construction and laying of stoneware pipe sewers, for Corporation. William Law, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., C.S. Dep. £5 5s.

MAY 31.—**Watford.**—SEWERS.—Two short extensions of sewers in the Parish of Aldenham, for R.D.C. Surveyor's office, 9, Market-st., Watford. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 1.—**Cardiff.**—WIDENING ROADS.—Widening corner at junction of roads near Yellow Wells Farm, Lisvane. W. Farrow, S., 20, Park-pl.

JUNE 1.—**Dundrum.**—SEWER.—Construction of sewer at Nolan's-av., Dundrum, for Rathdown, No. 1, R.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E.I., 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

JUNE 1.—**Tolleshunt Knights.**—CULVERT.—Reconstruction of Brook Hall culvert on the Tiptree-Tolleshunt D'Arcy road, for Essex C.C. County Accountant, County Offices, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 1.—**Wembley.**—ROAD.—Construction of a new road to form a connecting link between Watford rd. and Elms-lane, Sudbury (approximate length 135 yds), complete with 6 in. soil and surface water sewers, for U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, E. and S., Council Offices. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 2.—**Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre.**—ROADWORK.—Resurfacing 20,000 sq. yds. and providing and laying 4,900 lin. yds. of pre-cast concrete kerb on the Llantrisant-Tonyrefail-rd., for the R.D.C. Thomas Saunders, S., Council Offices, Pontyclun, Glam. Dep. £2.

JUNE 4.—**Crompton.**—STREETS.—Making-up and completing private streets, for U.D.C. F. T. Jones, E. and S., Town Hall, Shaw, near Oldham.

JUNE 4.—**Stevenage.**—SLUDGE LAGOONS.—Construction of Sludge Lagoons, etc., at the sewage outfall works, for U.D.C. Howard Humphreys & Sons, 28, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 8.—**Oldham.**—TUNNELLING.—Driving and lining of the Longden-end tunnel, construction of inlet and outlet bays, etc., for the Corporation. Waterworks Engineer, Piethorne, New Hey, nr. Rochdale. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 10.—**Cheadle.**—C.I. MAINS.—Provision, laying and jointing of about 1,960 yds. of 3-in. and 2-in. cast-iron mains, for R.D.C. Wilcox & Raikes, 63, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 11.—**Okehampton.**—CULVERT.—Building a concrete culvert at Cowson Ford, Sourton, for R.D.C. G. A. Friend, S., Northlew.

JUNE 14.—**Enfield.**—STREETS.—Making-up Parkcres., for U.D.C. H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., Public Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News* 842.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

MAY 31.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell, by order of the Trustees of Admiral F. Harrison-Smith, deceased, Edgware, freehold residential and building properties, "Moor House" and "Lymes Farm," Little Stanmore, near Edgware, the properties thereon, in all about 60 acres. Auctioneers, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

MAY 31.—**London.**—Thurgood, Martin & Eve will sell (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4. Freehold building land, corner block at Streatham, 3 roods, 26 perches. Auctioneers, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

MAY 31.—**Tunbridge Wells.**—Perry & Phillips, Ltd., will sell by order of the Committee of the Tunbridge Wells General and Eye and Ear Hospitals, on the premises, Great Silverden, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, interior and exterior fixtures and fittings, previous to the demolition of the mansion after the sale of fixtures and fittings. The fabric of the mansion will be sold for demolition. Auctioneers, 59, High-st., Bridgnorth, Salop.

JUNE 1.—**Newark-on-Trent.**—G. P. Fillingham, F.A.I., will sell at the "Clinton Arms" Hotel, Newark-on-Trent, "The Vale of Belvoir" Brick and Plaster Works, Newark, including cottages and building land. Auctioneers, 24, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.

★JUNE 2.—**Grimsby.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell will sell by order of C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd., in lots at the Waltham depot, near Grimsby, contractor's plant. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., London, E.C.3.

JUNE 9.—**Reading.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley in conjunction with Simmons & Sons at the Great Western Hotel, Reading (unless previously sold privately), freehold building plots forming part of the Bulmershe estate, Crockham Well Cottage, with land, 30 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

JUNE 15.—**London, W.1.**—Nightingale, Page & Bennett and Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell by direction of Mr. H. V. Roe, at the Hanover-sq. Estate Room, freehold estate of over 130 acres, including residences, lodge, six cottages, etc., at Givon's-grove, Mickleham, Surrey. Auctioneers, N. P. & B., Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

JUNE 16.—**Surrey.**—Nightingale, Page & Bennett will sell in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, building estate, known as Egmont Estate, Surbiton, area of over 130 acres. Auctioneers, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

JUNE 28.—**Earlswood.**—Matthews, Matthews & Goodman will sell (unless previously disposed of) at The Mart, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Earlswood Common Freehold Family residence, known as Claunce Lodge, in all about three acres. Auctioneers: 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.2.

Public Appointments.

MAY 30.—**London, E.**—Building Foreman in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department required by the Borough Council of Bethnal Green. David J. Keep, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Bethnal Green, E.1.

MAY 30.—**London, W.1.**—Teacher in architectural design and allied subjects required at the Polytechnic, Regent-st., W.1. Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent-st., London, W.1.

★MAY 31.—**Cheshire.**—Full-time graduate or non-graduate teacher of building subjects required at Verdin Technical School and School of Art, Northwick, by the Cheshire Local Education Authority. F. F. Potter, Director of Education, Department "C." County Education Offices, City-rd., Chester.

★MAY 31.—**London, N.1.**—Assistant on the permanent staff in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's dept. required by the Metro. Borough Council of Islington. C. G. E. Fletcher, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Upper-st., Islington.

MAY 31.—**Wigan.**—Head of the Building Trades Department required at the Wigan and District Mining and Technical College. F. J. Harlow, M.B.E., B.Sc., at the College.

MAY 31.—**Yorkshire.**—Fully-qualified quantity surveyor's assistant required by the West Riding County Council of Yorkshire in the Quantity Surveyor's Department. Louis J. Newton, Lic.R.I.B.A., West Riding Quantity Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

★JUNE 11.—**London, E.8.**—Visiting Teacher of woodworking machinery required for two evenings weekly at the L.C.C. Hackney Institute, Dalston-la., E.8, by the L.C.C. Education Officer (T.1a), The County Hall, Westminster-bdge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)

★**Sudan.**—FOREMAN OF WORKS required in the Public Works Department, by the Sudan Government. Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government, London Office: Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Foreman of Works."

★**Nigeria.**—Foreman of Works (3) required by the Government of Nigeria for the railway for a town of 12 to 18 months' service. Apply at once, by letter, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. Quoting M/15348.

War Memorial.

The Royal Army Medical Corps memorial window in Westminster Abbey to commemorate over 7,000 officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps who fell in the war, has now been dedicated; the window is on the north side of the nave and overlooks the grave of the Unknown Warrior. The window, in stained glass, completes the corps' gift to the Abbey in memory of fallen comrades, whose names are enrolled in a book preserved in the Chapter House. It is the earliest of the Abbey series of windows of Kings and Abbots. In the left-hand light is the figure of Edward the Confessor, from the wrist of whose right hand hang tablets inscribed with the opening words of the King's Charter to the Abbey. The figure of Abbot Edwin, who died in 1071, is in the right-hand light. Beneath, between the Royal Arms and the Union Jack, are the badge and motto of the corps, and the names of the principal battlefronts in which it served in the war. The window was designed and carried out by Mr. J. N. Comper.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS.*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Abram.—U.D.C. are to instal electric light in the 50 houses they are erecting on the Beckershaw site.—Land is to be acquired at Bamfurlong at £150 per acre for housing purposes.

Aylesbury.—The Health Committee have approved new buildings as follows: House and shop, Stoke-rd., F. R. Stapley; dairy and boiler house, St. John-st., Mr. Warren.

Barnes.—The Public Health Committee has recommended that the following plans be approved: 8 houses, Cumberland-rd., R. B. Rowell; detached house, 18, Berwyn-rd., Couch & Coupland; detached house, 20, Berwyn-rd., Couch & Coupland; 2 houses, Vicarage-rd., Couch & Coupland; 2 houses and garages, 13 and 15, Hood-av., Newborn & Smith, for Richmond Park Estates, Ltd.; 6 houses and garage, Christ Church-rd., Newborn & Smith, for Richmond Park Estates, Ltd., be approved; and the plan for extension of works, Lower Richmond-rd., R. B. Rowell, for the Mortlake Cabinet & Joinery Company.

Barnsley.—The B.C. have approved plans of a new house and shop at Cundy Cross, Monk Bretton, for the Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Ltd.; 2 bungalows, Allendale-rd., for A. P. Haigh; alterations and additions to the Casual Ward at Poor Law Institution for the Barnsley B.G.; 4 houses, White Hill-av., for Hey & Pashley; 2 houses, Cliffe-la, Monk Bretton, for E. Oakland & Co., Ltd.; lock-up shop and bakehouse, Carlton-rd., Smithies, for C. & A. Atherton.

Beddington and Wallington.—The Plans Committee have approved the following: (Re-deposited), The Chase. two detached houses, for Surrey Builders, Ltd. St. George's-road; detached house, for A Matthews; The Chase, one pair of houses, for Surrey Builders, Ltd. The following have been approved, subject to modifications: Croydon-road, detached house, for Rawlings; Redford-avenue, one pair of houses, with garages, for Bradfield Bros & Mayberry; Bridges-lane, ten houses in pairs, for T. E. McColloch; The Chase, detached house, for Surrey Builders, Ltd..; Demesne-road, four houses in pairs, with garages. for A. R. Andrews, Woodcote-avenue, detached house, with garage, for D. E. Brown; Stafford-road, conversion of motor garages and showrooms into two dwelling shops, for Mr. Sowen Ferrers-avenue; four houses, in pairs, with garages, for Austin & Routledge; Garden Close. four houses in pairs, for E. Best & Co., Ltd; Redford-avenue, detached house, for Bradfield Bros. and Mayberry; Stanley Park-road, eight houses in pairs, for J. W. Bush.

Bedford.—Plans were passed by the R.D.C. for the following works: additions to house at Wootton for the London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd.; bungalow at Wilstead, for E. Hukin; house at Oakley, for A. H. Vigar; bungalow at Stagsden for H. Walker; bungalow at Goldington for A. E. Dean.

Blackburn.—The C.B. has resolved that the following plans be approved: 6 houses, intended street off Shear Brow, by Penny Bros.; 2 bungalows, Heyes-lane, by Jno. Whalley; and amended plan of 2 houses, street off Shear Brow, by Hy. Leaver.

Blackpool.—The T.C. has approved the following plans: 134 houses, off Bispham-rd., 8 houses, Layton housing estate, 13 houses, St. John's housing estate, for Blackpool Corporation: 2 houses, Calder-rd., A. Ashworth; 2 houses, Chadfield-rd., H. Suthers; 2 houses, Grosvenor-rd., T. Foster; 2 houses, Main-rd., H. Suthers; 8 houses, Warley-rd., R. Fielding & Son; house, Sep-av., S. Smith; 2 houses, Woodstock-gdns., F. White; 2houses, Kenilworth-gdns., F. White; 6 houses, Chislehurst-av., W. Coop; house, Woodstock gdns., Gardner & Smith; 4 houses, Colwyn-av., Hollas & Nutter; 3 houses, Grange-rd., E. Mason; 2 houses, Chislehurst-av., G. A. S. Graham; 4 houses, Fernhurst-av., Mercer & Bolton; 8 houses, Westmorland-av., Cardwell & Lees; 4 houses, Boardman-av., R. Clark; house, Clyde-st., — Beattie; 5 houses, Vicarage-la., 18 houses, Chislehurst-av., Lancashire Construction Co.; 4 houses, North-drive, W. Spencer; 4 houses, Garton-av., J. Lund; 2 shops, May Bell-av, J. Gaunt; 11 houses and garages, Hanley-rd. and vicinity, 2 houses and 3 garages, Hornby-rd., Round & Co.; 2 houses and garages, Beech-av., W. J. Rushworth; 3 shops, Sutherland-rd., R. Fielding & Son; cinema theatre and shops' Waterloo-rd., A. Hall.—The Building Plans Committee approved plans for 9 new houses.

Bootle.—The T.C. have approved the following plans: Hotel, "Jolly Farmer's," 280, Marsh-lane; bakery, Princes-street.

Bournemouth.—The Building Committee approved the following plans: Re-deposits: House, Mortimer-rd., G. A. Brierley; business premises and flats, Holdenhurst-rd., H. J. Holt, Ltd.; house, Charminster-la., W. Mabey & Sons; 3 houses, Uplands-rd. S. G. Ward. New deposits approved: Lock-up shop, Wimborne-rd., T. Wade; amended block plan, house, Grand-av., G. T. Chamberlin; amended plan, house, Brackendale-rd., Mrs. Liddell; amended plan, house, East-av., A. Barnes; garage, house, The Avenue, Moordown, H. Masters; house and garage, Alumhurst-rd., R. J. M. Nabney; house, Kimberley-rd., Mr. Cleave; house, Kimberley-rd., Mr. Hesse; house, Stourvale-rd., Mr. Sweetingham; house, Ensbury Park-rd., F. Ames; house, Stamford-rd., A. F. Clarke & Sons; house, The Avenue, Redhill-pk., H. Masters; house, No. 33, Douglas-rd., W. A. Florey; house and garage, De Lisle-rd., M. Goodman; house and garage, St. Ledger's-rd., L. Elkins; house, Harewood-av., J. Park; house, Wellington-rd., Mr. Hopkins; house, Grafton-rd., Keane & Son; house, Stourvale-rd., Mr. Grayer; 3 houses and garages, Michelgrove-rd., W. E. McArdle; house, Westfield-rd., E. W. Patrick; house, 8, Norton-rd., R. H. Sheppard; house, Alumhurst-rd., R. J. M. Nabney; 8 houses, Jameson-rd., E. Vigar; 3 blocks of flats, Heathcote-rd., T. J. Rowley; house, Wayside-rd., Mrs. Carnegie; house and garage, Southbourne Overcliffe-drive, H. Whiting & Sons.: house, Brackendale-rd., F. K. Dowden; house, Kimberley-rd., Mr. Spicer; house, Kimberley-rd., Mr. Ford; 3 houses. Brackendale-rd., A. Cooke; house, The Avenue, Moordown, Ellison, Son & Dale; house and shop, Kimberley-rd., C. Read; house, Westfield-rd., E. W. Patrick; house, Westfield-rd., Cox & Clark; house and garage, Westfield-rd., Mr. Good; house, Queen's Park-av., E. Keane; house, Leigham Vale-rd., G. Woolgar; house, Delhi-rd., Mrs. Lee; house, Beaufort-rd., A. E. Freestone; house, Bethia-rd., G. E. Dolman; house, Portland-rd., Mr. West.

Bromley, Kent.—Plans approved by the T.C. were 4 houses, Gundolph-rd., Mr. Tyler; 2 houses, Harwood-av., P. B. Dannatt; house, Burnt Ash-la., Culpin & Bowers; house, Hawthorne-rd., E. J. May; House, Wood-dr., P. W. Meredith; annexe, Harleyford, Upper Park-rd., T. Falahee; sub-station, Burnt Ash-la, Electricity Department; new road (No. 11), Bromley Park Garden estate, Edwin Evans & Sons.

Bulkington.—Plans have been passed for a new cinema, to seat about 450, to be erected at Bieton, near Bulkington, by Frank Voce, of Nuneaton.

Burnley.—The T.C. have passed the following plans: Six houses in Barbon-street, J. Faulkner; two houses in Moseley-road, J. Nuttall.

Cambridge.—The following plans have been approved by the T.C.: House, Harvey Goodwin-av., Clement Ollett; two pairs of semi-detached houses Harvey Goodwin-av., S. Ginn & Sons; one pair of semi-detached houses and garage, Harvey Goodwin-av. Walter Smith; one pair of semi-detached bungalows (subsidy), Green End-rd., Mrs. Elsie M. Brown; detached house, Bentley-rd., Reginald H. Spalding; detached house, Sedley Taylor-rd., Miss Enid K. Hambleton; detached house (subsidy), Green End-rd.' Mrs. Emily Songer; one pair of semi-detached bungalows (subsidy), Hills-rd., Directors of the Royal Albert Benevolent Institution, B. L. Peters (secretary).

Chiswick.—The B.C. have resolved that the following plan be approved: H. J. May, 10 houses, Staveley-rd.

Coventry.—The scheme and plans for the lay-out and development of the Whoberley Hall estate, have been completed. These deal with a total area of about 16 acres,upon which 200 houses will be built. Mr.T.D. Griffiths, architect and surveyor, of Coventry, has been responsible for the lay-out of the estate.

Cranbrook.—Plans were passed by R.D.C. for 2 cottages for Mr. Wickham, London, one for T. Ashenden Hawkhurst, and 3 for J. Saxby, Cranbrook.

Dukinfield.—T.C. are to invite tenders for 20 houses on Dewsnap-lane.

Ealing.—Application is to be made to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £3,205 to purchase machinery and plant for the maintenance of highways.

East Ham.—Plans of new buildings have been approved by C.B. as follows: Two houses, Nos. 190 192, Halley-rd. (W. T. Markham); pipe fitters-shop adjoining warehouse Z, Cairn Mills, Silvertown (Loders & Nucoline, Ltd.); vicarage, St. Michael's Church, Manor-way, Beckton (C. & W. Crampton, Ltd.); one house (subsidy) "To Let" No. 135, Seventh-av. (W. F. Miller).

Esher.—Plans formally approved at the last meeting of the District Council included those for the following: detached house in Littleworth-av, Soar & Soar; detached house, St. Mary's-rd, Long Ditton, Goodship & Saunders; new stores at the Royal Mills, Esher, E. Potterton; for the addition of 2 stories to Barclays Bank, High-st., Thames Ditton, Edgington & Spink; and for ground-floor additions at the Hadley Works, Long Ditton, A. J. Hardwick.

Felixstowe.—The T.C. has passed the following plans: E. J. Bedford, pair of houses in Tomline-rd.; W. Evans, house in Levington-rd.



West Stand, Epsom Race Course.

Messrs. Reeve & Reeve and Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.

(*See page* 859.)

*See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc

LDE.—The plans passed by R.D.C. included de- for a house for J. Winchester, Hardhorn; house, Wood, Hardhorn; conversion of premises and ling-house, G. Pritchard, Moss House-lane, Mar- new farm buildings, Dover Farm, Hardhorn. AVESEND.—The T.C. has approved the following : Robert Hopkins & Sons, for 2 dwelling houses ilton-avenue, for themselves; Humphreys, Ltd., club building at the rear of the Trades Hall and tute, Overcliffe, for the Gravesend and District s Hall and Institute, Limited; Bridgland and for 4 houses at Ridgway-avenue, for W. E. H. E. Thomas, Ltd.; C. A. Reid, for 3 houses at and-avenue, for himself; W. Andrews, for 2 s at Cecil-road for himself.

OSSOP.—The following building plans have been ved: Pair of semi-detached houses in Fauvel- for H. Broadhurst and F. H. Cook; detached . off Silk-st., for Mrs. M. E. Waterhouse; new to be erected in Derby-st., for J. Hadfield & Sons.

RWICH.—The Plans Committee have recom- ed for approval: plans of 2 houses at Tollgate, Bradford; plans of 4 houses in Fronks-road, Saunders.

STINGS.—T.C. have approved following plans:— e, Clinton-cres., St. Leonards, for J. A. Banks unt, architect); pair of dwelling-houses, Wood- Vale-rd., St. Leonards, for J. Harvey & Son M. Jeffery, architect); entertainments hall, don House," Carlisle-villas, Hastings, for G. T. (H. Ward & Son, architects); reconstruction tter hotel and cottage, East-parade, Hastings, atney, Combe Reid & Co., Ltd. (J. H. Howard, ect).

LME CULTRAM.—The following plans were ap- d by U.D.C.:—W. C. Dickinson, shop and 3 s in Solway-st., Silloth; Fred Longcake, 2 ly bungalows at Green-row.

NSTANTON.—A plan for proposed new streets ewers on the Manor Farm estate for G. B. M. n, was approved by the Council.

DE.—The T.C. has resolved that the following be approved: 2 houses, Dowson-road, for H. , of Droylsden.

ESTON.—Ground has been purchased with a of another cinema being erected in the near .

VICH.—At the request of the Ipswich Housing ittee, the Minister of Health has sanctioned onstruction by private enterprise, under the y scheme, of an additional number of 100 houses Ipswich.

GHLEY.—Plans approved by the R.D.C. included ouses off Daleside-rd., Riddlesdon, for W. & H. ker, and 1 house, off Holme-la., Sutton, for H. er.

CASTER.—From various plans submitted, those M. Mercer, of Fleetwood, have been selected for lection of the buildings of the new parish of the d Sacrament at Ribbleton.

ESTER.—Proposals by the Electricity Committee tensions to the generating station were approved e C.C.

CHWORTH.—The Council has agreed to plans house in Broadwater-av., for J. L. A. White.

OLN.—The Board of Management of the Brace- Mental hospital are proposing to make additions ir institution.

DS.—The Corporation has passed the following A. Hustwit, 4 houses, Water-la., Farnley; yer, 12 houses, White Horse estate, York-rd., F. B. Booth, three houses, Barwick-rd., Stanks; tty & Co., 4 houses, Chapel Allerton; C. H. & , 20 houses, Easterly-cres., Harehills; Frances ell, house, Wensley-green, Chapel Allerton.

ERPOOL.—The Baths Committee has decided to l tenders for the reconstruction of the Lodge-la. house and for new steam plant for the Old Swan House.—Preliminary consideration has been e by the Liverpool Baths Committee to a sketch f the proposed new public baths in Green-la., to the place of the establishment in Lister-dr., the which is required for an extension of the power n.

DON (E. HAM).—The B.E. has recommended roval the following plans:—two houses, Halley- (T. Markham); vicarage, St. Michael's Church, way (C. & W. Crampton, Ltd.); house (subsidy), h-av (W. F. Miller);

DON (FINCHLEY).—A meeting of the parishioners Lary, Finchley, has approved by a large majority s for the extension to Finchley Parish Church.

ESTOFT.—The Committee recommend that the g plans be approved:—C. Church, dwelling- s Beccles-rd., Normanston; W. J. Dye, for , Beccles-rd., Oulton; R. J. McKay, for ow, Avenue, South Lowestoft; F. Mullender, g-house, Avenue, South Lowestoft; C. A. bungalow, Sands-la.; Mrs. Allerton, bungalow, uth-rd., Lowestoft; P. Huckle, bungalow, ut-av., Oulton Broad; P. Huckle, two bun- Chestnut-av., Oulton Broad.

LESFIELD.—The B.G. have passed a resolution ing to (1) alterations and additions to the imbecile block; the conversion of the girls' arters into a women's infirm ward; the con- of an old building into an open-air pavilion in ion with the West Park hospital, in accordance e plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. ker & Bradburn, of King Edward-st., Maccles- bject to such modifications as the Board may at a cost of £5,200.

HESTER.—The plans for the new nurses' home erected in Park-pl. for the Manchester Royal ry, are being prepared by T. Worthington & chitects, Oxford-rd. The scheme is estimated 150,000. The contract has not yet been placed.

LESBROUGH.—The Plans Committee have ap- the following: Residence, Cambridge-avenue, S. and H. Dean; villa, The Crescent, for Mrs. nson; 3 houses, Devonshire-road, for O. Dean; s, Ayresome Park-road, for John Zealand; Oxford-road, for T. P. Price; 4 terrace houses Oxford-road, for T. P. Price; 4 terrace houses, Oxford-road, for Mrs. H. Price; house, Oxford-road, for Mrs. H. Price; 4 terrace houses at the site of the Old Bue Hall, for C. H. Webster.

NEW MALDEN.—The Surveyor was directed by the Housing and Town Planning Committee to provide for 22 houses at Kingston Vale.

NELSON.—T.C. have agreed to purchase from the trustees of Carr-road Wesleyan Church for £2,700, 500 square yards of land between the church premises and the Town Hall. The land has been acquired for the purpose of making extensions to the Town Hall. Plans are being prepared by the B.S.—The following were approved by B.C. Plans of 4 houses in Heights-road, for T. Lovett, Sons & Co., Ltd.; the plan of a wash-house at the rear of 21, Victoria-street, for Mr. N. Hartley; a plan of 8 houses in Leamington-street, for D. Flory & Son.

NEWPORT, MON.—C.B. have approved following plans: Dudley-street, 2 houses, for A. D. Davies; Oakfield-road, 2 houses, for J. Thomas & Sons; Beech-dale-road, bungalow, for A. J. Lennard; Liswerry-road-house and shop, for Miss M. Thomas; 90, Dock-street, office, etc., for James & Emmanuel; Corporation-road, extension to finishing dept., for British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd.; Plots 67 & 68 Tennyson-road, 2 houses, for I. H. Lane; Nash-road, 2 houses, for W. H. Bate; Corporation-road, institute for J. Lysaght, Ltd.

NEWTON ABBOTT.—Plans passed by the R.D.C. included the following: Semi-bungalow at Brimley-road, Bovey, for Miss B. Corkram; residence at Floor-lane, Bishopsteignton, for Mrs. M. Robinson; bungalow at Exeter-road, Kingsteignton, for S. A. Davey; bungalow at the Parade, Chudleigh, for S. Payne; 2 bungalows at Torquay-road, Kingskerswell, for Mr. Ainsworth; house at Stoke, for F. Loab, bungalow at Hennock, for A. W. Hammett; bungalow at Huxner Cross, Kingskerswell, for C. Dyer; plans for 9 bungalows at Cockington.

NORTHAMPTON.—The T.C. have passed the following plans: House, Lime-av., W. T. Hanning; house, The Vale, G. B. Heap; house, Delapre-cres.-rd., W. H. Addington; house, Birchfield-rd. E., H. Stringer; additional story to factory, St. James'-st., Wareings, Ltd.; 14 houses, Balfour-rd., A. E. Thompson; house, Billing-rd., T. J. Dean; 2 houses, The Crescent, C. H. Rainbow.

OLDHAM.—The following plans have been approved: Geo. Crossley, 2 houses, Edge Lane-rd.; Hawthorne and W. & H. Bloor, Ltd., 6 houses with garages in yard, Oriel-av.; Mrs. Helen Collins, 10 houses, New-rd.

PORTSMOUTH.—The C.B. have resolved that the following plans be approved: M. Berney, 12 houses, Maurice-road, Eastney; H. Reynolds, house, Kent-road; P. T. Price, house, St. John's-road, Cosham.

PORTSMOUTH.—The C.B. have approved following plans: J. Brittan, 12 houses, Kensington-road; Carr & Bell, 2 houses, Merthyr-avenue, Cosham; M. Berney, 14 houses, Maurice-road, Eastney; H. Reynolds, house, Elphinstone-road; E. H. N. Haynes, 4 houses, Kirby-road; W. Avens, house, Kirby-road; W. May, flat over lock-ups, Kimberley-road.

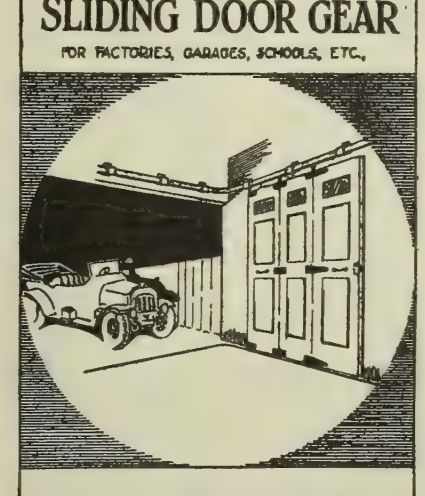
ST. ASAPH.—Plans were approved by R.D.C. for a slaughter-house near Pont Robin, Rhuddlan, for Stanley Johnson.

SUNDERLAND.—A proposal of the E.C. that detailed plans should be forwarded to the Board of Education for an elementary school to accommodate 1,480 pupils, and a central school to accommodate 480, on the Newcastle-road estate of the Corporation, at an estimated cost of £37,500 and £24,250 respectively, was adopted.—The Finance Committee reported that the M.H. and the Electricity Commission had sanctioned the borrowing by the Council of £27,249 for electrical generating plant and building alterations necessaryin connection withthe electricitydepartment.

"HENDERSON"

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.



"TANGENT JUNIOR" FOR LIGHT DOORS.
"TANGENT SENIOR" FOR HEAVY DOORS.

WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE & 24 TO-

P.C. HENDERSON, LIMITED,

BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247

STREET.—The U.D.C. have in contemplation the acquiring of further land for the purpose of building another 40 houses.

SUNDERLAND.—Sketch plans were submitted of a new elementary school and of a new secondary school, both on a Newcastle-rd. site, to cost £37,500 and £24,250 respectively, and it was decided to forward detailed plans to the Board of Education for approval.

THORNABY.—The T.C. have passed a plan for 2 houses in Northumberland-rd., for W. J. Johnston, Queen-st.

TORQUAY.—The Committee reported that they had approved the following building plans: Semi-bungalow, Wellswood Hall estate, for S. Smith; pair of houses, Warberry Vale estate, for P. Perkins; lock-up shop and flat over Shirburn-rd., for G. Gayton; bungalow, Barton-rd., for F. E. Brawn.

TOTNES.—The T.C. approved the lay-out and plans for 12 additional houses at the Fair Field site, and instructed the Clerk to take the necessary steps to secure the approval of the Ministry to the extended scheme.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—Among the plans approved by U.D.C. were the following: Steele, garage, with flat over, Hersham-road; W. A. Tanner, detached house, Terrace-road; J. L. Lathom, two detached houses, Oatlands-drive.

WIMBLEDON.—The B.S. has been instructed to prepare further sketch plans for a day nursery, to be discussed with an officer of the M.H. Plans passed by the B.C. include:—Lock-up shops and offices at Merton-road for M. G. Hazell; 10 terrace houses south of Merton Hall-gardens, for H. Coombs & Sons; shops and billiard room over, in Wimbledon Hill-road, for North Robins & Wilsdon.

WIMBORNE.—The Estates Committee have recommended that estimates be obtained for repairs, painting, etc., to Council houses built under the 1919 scheme.—Catholic Congregation are to erect a church. W. S. Walters, 28, Great Ormonde-street, W.C.

WINCHESTER.—The Health Committee has approved the following plans: dwelling house, Stockbridge-rd., out-patients' department, Royal Hants County Hospital, Romsey-rd., and an office, British Petroleum Co. Depot, Andover-rd.

WINDSOR.—The following plans were sumbitted to R.D.C. and passed: Additions to "Cheapside Cottage," Sunninghill; garage, High-st., Ascot, for Colebrook & Co.; additions to "Woodlands," Ascot.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Barnes.—SCHOOL.—The Surrey Education Authority proposes to provide a new public elementary school for 384 children at Castelnau, Barnes. Messrs. Jarvis and Richards, 60, Crofton-street, Westminster, S.W.1, are the architects.

Cheapside.—SHOPS AND OFFICES.—Messrs. Robert Angell and Curtis, 315, Regent-street, W., are the architects for a new building of shops and offices at 97-99, Cheapside, which Messrs. G. E. Wallis and Co., builders, of London, are erecting for themselves.

Chigwell, Essex.—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—H.M. Office of Works propose to erect a telephone exchange on a site at Chigwell. Tenders are now being invited.

Finchley.—CHURCH ENLARGEMENT.—Mr. J. Weymouth has prepared plans for the enlargement at an estimated cost of £8,000 of the Parish Church. The scheme is to be submitted to the diocesan authorities for sanction.

Gray's Inn-road.—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—H.M.O.W. have prepared plans for a new telephone exchange to be erected upon the site at the corner of Gray's Inn-road and Harrison-street.

Hammersmith.—FLATS.—The B.C. have approved a revised lay-out in connection with the Hammersmith (Southern) Improvement Scheme, which is to be submitted to the M.H. for approval. The scheme provides for the provision of 64 flats with three bedrooms, 80 with two bedrooms, and 20 with one bedroom. The Borough Engineer, Mr. R. H. Clucas, in association with a panel of architects, has prepared the plans.

Marshall-street. — BATHS REBUILDING. — The Marshall-street Baths are to be rebuilt by the Council of the City of Westminster on their old site, but taking in 7-10, Dufour's-place. No architect has yet been appointed.

Park-lane.—REBUILDING.—Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., in association with Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, of 61, South Molton-street, W.1, has been commissioned to prepare a design, for the Duke of Westminster, for the future remodelling of the Park-lane frontage from Dorchester House to Marble Arch.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.

Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in..... 8 11 0 | 3 in. 10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	One Side and two ends ...	31 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½in. Flats	28 0 0	Two sides and one End	32 0 0
		Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.—		s. d.
2in. per yd. super	1 11	3in. per yd. super	2 9
2½in. ,, ,,	2 4	4in. ,, ,,	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd
Pit Sand	13 9	,, ,
Thames Sand	14 6	,, ,,
Best Washed Sand	14 6	,, ,,
½in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	,, ,,
½in.	14 0	,, ,,
¾in. Broken Brick	11 6	,, ,,
Pan Preeze	7 6	,, ,,

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0
Roman Cement	8	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
,, ,, Pink	5	10	0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
,, ,, White	3	12	6
,, Fine	5	12	0
Sirapite, Coarse	3	9	0
,, Finish	3	17	0
Grey Stone Lime	3	0	9
Chalk Lime	3	0	9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2	2	6
Granite Chippings	1	12	0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s.	d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2	10
PORTLAND STONE—		
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube.....	4	4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube.....	4	5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.		
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.		
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s.	d.
Random blocks from 10ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17	0
Sawn two sides ..... ,,	27	0
Sawn three or four sides ..... ,,	32	0
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
6in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30ft. super).....Per ft. super	5	6
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,,	6	0
3in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2	3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... ,,	1	6¾
1¾ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... ,,	1	4
HARD YORK—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6	3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5	1½
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto..... ,,	6	1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2	10
3 in. ditto ditto ,,	2	1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super	9	0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11 ..... £27 0 — 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle 0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube.....	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube...	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube.....	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000
f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
,, Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.....	12 0 0	⅝in. to ½ in. ...	10 15 0
⅜ in.....	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅜ in. ...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Gas	52½ %	35 %	45 %
Blue Water.....	62½ %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Water	46½ %	30 %	40 %
Red Steam	57½ %	35 %	45 %
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25 %	35 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6¾	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. ,, ...	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. ,, ...	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,, ...	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. ,, ...	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars.....	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0	... 17 5
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13 0
,, Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g....	13 5 0	... 14 5
,, ,, ,, 24 g....	14 5 0	... 15 5
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.....	15 10 0	... 16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	... 17 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20 10
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22 10
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker.....	22 0 0	... 23 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0	... 26 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26 10
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		
METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for plete houses, including all fittings, painting coats, and delivery to job, average price 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.		

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	33
Pipe in coils.....	34
Soil Pipe	37
Compo Pipe	38

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots u 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and un cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton	24 10 0

COPPER.

Seamless Copper tubes (basis).....per lb.	1
Strong sheet ..... ,,	1
Thin..... ,,	1
Copper nails ..... ,,	2
Copper wire ..... ,,	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERR

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per dc

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES,

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEA SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per
8 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plun 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes .....per gallon	0	1
,, ,, ,, in barrels ..... ,,	0	
,, ,, ,, in drums ..... ,,	0	
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels..... ,,	0	
,, ,, ,, in drums ..... ,,	0	
Turpentine in barrels ..... ,,	0	
,, in drums (10 gall.) ... ,,	0	
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	48	
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—		
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	67	
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	39	
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	
Filicol ..... ,,	0	
Size. XD quality..... fkn.	0	

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copy Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possibl *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the h or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously prices—a fact which should be remembered by who make use of this information.

ICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*)

GLASS.

LISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
z. fourths.....	2½d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6¾d.
, thirds	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
, fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet,15 oz.	3½d.
, thirds	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4¼d.
fourths.....	4½d.	Flnted 15 oz. 6¼d.,21 oz.	9d
thirds	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4¾d.,21oz.6¾d	

a price according to size and substance for squares t from stock.

LISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
lled plate	4½d.
ough rolled	5¾d.
ough rolled	5¼d.
igured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stipolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d..
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
olled Sheet	5½d.
hite Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
inted Do.	7½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d
Varnish.....	Outside	0	14	0
ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1	0	0
litto	ditto	1	2	0
litto	ditto	1	12	0
Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Black Japan		0	10	6
nd Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
wick Black.....		0	7	6
Black.....		0	14	6
ing (patent)		1	5	0
h and Brush Polish		0	17	0
d Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
s Black Enamel		0	7	0

TRADE NEWS

Northern Ireland Parliament Buildings, Belfast.

reference to the illustrations of this ing, which were given in a recent issue, re informed that the Truscon floor will sed throughout.

Royal Society of Arts New Facade.

are informed that "Atlas White" and cement was used for this new e, which we illustrated in our last issue. ston Webb and Son were the architects.



The Royal Lift, New Stands, som Race Course, (*See p.* 859.)

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

SCOTTISH HOUSING

Sir J. Gilmour informed Mr. Taylor that the number of subsidised houses built in Scotland each year since the war was as follows:—

Year.	No. of Houses.
1919	Nil
1920	692
1921	5,816
1922	10,505
1923	6,618
1924	4,384
1925	8,201
1926	13,592

According to returns made by local authorities, the number of non-subsidised houses built was as follows:—

Year.	No. of Houses. Approximately
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	5,000*
1924	1,553
1925	1,852
1926	1,812

* These returns were not instituted until 1924, and information for the previous years is incomplete.

Scottish-American War Memorial.

The work on the foundations of the Scottish-American War Memorial in Princes-street Gardens, Edinburgh, has been begun. At present the work is confined to excavating the bank below the upper terrace to allow a retaining wall to be constructed. This work is being supervised by Messrs. Fairlie, Reid and Forbes, who are acting as agents for the sculptor, Dr. R. Tait M'Kenzie, LL.D., of Philadelphia. The site is being prepared about 30 yards from the bandstand in the West Gardens, opposite a point about midway between Frederick-street and Castle-street, and it is hoped that it will be erected about the end of July.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—HOUSES.—51.18 acres of the Hilton Estate has been acquired by the Town Council, at a cost of £15,568, for the purpose of erecting houses.

Greenock.—HOUSES.—At Dean of Guild Court plans by Corporation for the erection of 164 houses in the Bow Farm area were passed. The houses are of the flatted type, and are of three apartments with scullery and bathroom. Linings were also granted to the Corporation for six tenements comprising 56 two-apartment houses with scullery and bathroom, to be erected in the Glasgow-road.

Musselburgh.—HOUSING.—The Town Council has feued 3½ acres at £12 10s. per acre from the Earl of Wemyss for the purpose of erecting another 52 houses in connection with the burgh housing scheme at Monktonhall.

Paisley.—HOUSES.—Paisley Dean of Guild Court has granted a lining presented on behalf of the Town Council for the erection at Lochfield of 126 houses.

Gifts for the Fine Arts.

Mr. Robert Brough, of St. John-street, Perth, and Ochilview, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, left £67,074. Bequests included £5,000 for the promotion of the fine arts in Perth. The residue of the property is given to the City of Perth, to be applied for the promotion and encouragement of the fine arts, painting, engraving, and sculpture, with power to expend it in acquiring heritable property and in building.

Scottish Certified Carpenters.

A general meeting of the Scottish section of the Incorporated British Institute of Certified Carpenters was held in Edinburgh. By kind permission of the architects, Messrs. Auldjo Jamieson and Arnott, FF.R.I.B.A., 13, Young Street, Edinburgh, the section visited the new Astley Ainslie Institution, and were conducted over the various buildings by the clerk of works.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers. +	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/1
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 867.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	1	4

		1″	1¼″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8

Housings for steps and risers	each		
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run		
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,		
Add if ramped	,, ,,	1	
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	2	

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS)

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	1	
Plain compound girders	,,	1	
Do. stanchions	,,	2	
In roof work	,,	2	

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10

PLUMBER.

Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.		
Do. Do. in flats	,,		
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each		
Welf joint	per ft. run		
Soldered seam	,, ,,		
Copper nailing	,, ,,		

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—

PLASTERER.

Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.		
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,		
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,		
Add saw lathing	,, ,,		
Add metal lathing	,, ,,		
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,		
Do. plain face	,, ,,		
Mouldings in plaster	per l girth		
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.		
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,		
Obscured sheet	,, ,,		
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,		
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,		
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,		

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.		
Knotting and priming	,, ,,		
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,		
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,		
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,		
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,		
Graining	,, ,,		
Varnishing twice	,, ,,		
Sizing	,, ,,		
Flatting	,, ,,		
Enamel	,, ,,		
Wax polishing	per foot sup.		
French polishing	,, ,,		
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/–		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

TENDERS

ommunications for insertion under this heading ld be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach next week not later than Monday evening.
Denotes *accepted.*
Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

LNWICK.—Convenience, Wagonway, for U.D.C. J. T. Robson, Town Surveyor. Quantities by Mr. Robson :—
Thompson & Son, Alnwick £211 0 0
Gren & Sons, Warkworth 210 0 0
John Whinham, Alnwick 200 5 0

ALLATER.—Addition to the house, "Darroch g." Messrs. Tawse & Allan, 10, Bon-Accord-re, Aberdeen :—
on—
Charles Ferrier, Ballater.
er—
James Paterson, Dee-street, Ballater.
r
James Grant, Ballater.
terer
George Mitchell, Ballater.
nber—
James A. Salmond, Viewfield-road, Ballater.
ter—
Livingstone & Co., Ballater.

ARROWFORD.—Laying of new pipes at the ge works, for the U.D.C. Borough Surveyor, ncil Offices.
G. Wilkinson, Barrowford.

EDFORD.—12 cottages at Cotton End, for the .C.
Seymour Bros. & Tookey, Stotfold £4,731 1 3

EDFORD.—6 cottages at Stagsden, for the R.D.C.
R. Jeakins, Bedford £2,442

IERFIELD.—Three tennis courts on the eation Ground at Heyhead, for the R.D.C. ugh Surveyor, Council Offices.
H. M. Kershaw, Keighley £746 14 5

RIGHTON.—Erection of 60 houses on the White-k Valley housing site, for the Corporation :—
R. P. Davis & Co..... £28,500

ROMSGROVE.—28 cottages at Broad-street, noor, for U.D.C. Messrs. G. H. Gadd & Son, itects, Town Hall-chambers :—
H. B. Farleton, Redditch £12,420
Felt Bros., Bromsgrove 11,588
E. Woodward, Rubery 10,560
E. L. Lewis, Redditch 10,302
J. & A. Brazier, Bromsgrove 9,940

OLWYN BAY.—32 dwellings at Berthyglyd-road, aen, for U.D.C. Mr. W. J. Dunning, Engineer Surveyor :—
D. Edwards, Old Colwyn £18,525 18 8
J. Chapman & Son, Ltd., Patri-croft 18,490 0 0
D. Williams, Porth 18,307 8 0
Alun Edwards, Frith..... 16,078 14 6
Williams & Evans, Pwllheli .. 15,184 5 1
Wm. Evans, Old Colwyn 14,663 3 0
Joseph Davies, Birkenhead .. 14,312 0 0

OLGELLY.—Improving, strengthening and re-cing with concrete, Section 1 (about 1¼ miles) he road between Dolgelly and Machynlleth, for oneth C.C. Mr. W. Owen Jones, County Surveyor, elly :—
Hobrough & Co., Ltd., Glou-cester.....£19,087 16 6
A. E. Farr, London..... 14,804 0 4
John Morgan, Heath 14,134 10 1
Sir Wm. Prescott & Sons, Ltd., London..... 14,066 17 3
The Walker-Weston Co., Ltd., London 13,400 0 0
W. Turner (Ardwick), Ltd., Manchester 13,199 6 0
S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., Roy-ton..... 12,895 14 3
M. Harrison & Co., Leeds.... 12,324 6 6
Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton 12,294 0 9
Andrew, Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham 12,089 3 4
Fothergill Bros., Exeter..... 11,820 4 2
Whitley Bros., Wrexham 11,543 10 0
C. L. Warren, Wallasey 11,484 1 6
H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Bir-mingham 11,373 6 0
James Byrom, Ltd., Bury .. 11,355 13 3
W. P. Taylor & Co., Stoke-on-Trent..... 11,252 19 3
Tarslag (1923), Ltd., Wolver-hampton 11,122 2 6
Davies Bros., Barmouth 11,068 19 9

ONCASTER.—400 lin. yds. of 3 ft. by 2 ft. egg-ed sewers and 932 lin. yds. of circular sewers, ng in diameter from 27 in., to 12 in., for C.B. . Oscar Kirby, Borough Engineer, 2, Priory-place:—
Swift Bros., & Haslam, Ltd. Doncaster £10,822 8 7

RLESTOWN.—88 houses on the housing estate outh Mesnes, Earlestown, for the Newton-in-rfield U.D.C. The Council's architect, Mr. J. , A.R.I.B.A., Market-chambers, Earlestown.
parlour houses—
Stafford Timber & Building Co., Earlestown.
non-parlour houses—
Clough & Gaskell, Ltd., Wigan.

IST ARDSLEY (YORKS).—12 houses at Brad-road.
F. Clough.

ELLESMERE.—Memorial chapel at St. Oswald's School, Ellesmere. Architect, Sir Aston Webb, F.R.I.B.A., of 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.
*T. Morris & Sons, Shrewsbury.

FAREHAM.—26 houses, Warsash-road, Locks Heath. Mr. L. W. Hunt, 97, West-street :—
*C. W. Hulley, Fareham.....£10,350

FETHARD.—10 houses for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. R. E. Beckerson, Chief Clerk, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin :—
*M. Murray & Sons, Youghal.... £7,836 8 11

GOLDTHORPE.—(1) 2 shops and houses, together with (2) a post office, for the Bolton-upon-Dearne U.D.C.
*R. C. Donaldson ..... (1) £1,744 10 5
(2) 1,393 0 0

GOLDTHORPE.—20 houses for the Bolton-upon-Dearne U.D.C.
*Meanley & Sons..... £10,689

GOOLE.—Erection of bandstand for the U.D.C. Mr. J. H. Castle, Town Surveyor, Municipal Offices :—
*Platt & Featherstone, Ltd. £445

HEMSWORTH.—Reinforced concrete fencing to all housing schemes, for the R.D.C.
*The Housing Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd. £3,040

HORNCHURCH.—Construction of a sewer at Dingletye-lane, for U.D.C. :—
W. & C. French, Buckhurst-hill £2,775 8 8

HUDDERSFIELD.—Dispensary at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Architects, Messrs. Stocks, Sykes & Hickson, 4, St. Peter's-street.
Builder—
*Abraham Graham
Joiner—
*A. E. Ward, 11, York-place.
Plumber—
*N. Milnes.
Plasterer—
*W. E. Jowitt.
Painter—
*C. W. Wheatley.
Concreter—
*Precast Concrete. Ltd.
Steel—
*W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd.
(All of Huddersfield.)

HULL.—Construction of new street from Anlaby-road, for Corporation. Mr. E. Whitlock, architect, 3, Parliament-street, Hull. Quantities by Mr. Ernest Whitlock :—
*Sangwin & Co., Ltd., Hull.....£9,498

IRTHLINGBOROUGH.—7 subsidy houses. Messrs. Talbot, Brown & Fisher, architects, Burystead-place, Wellingborough :—
C. Adams & Co., Wellingborough. £3,650 0 0
G. Henson & Son, Ltd., Wellingborough 3,436 0 0
C. Pettit & Son, Thrapston.... 3,426 0 0
W. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Irthlingborough..... 3,312 0 0
*R. Marriott, Rushden 3,182 10 0

KIRKBURTON.—Tar painting, etc., for W.R. Mental Hospital Board. Mr. W. E. H. Burton, West Riding Mental Hospital Board offices, Wakefield :—
*P. Gardner, Ilkley £870

LANCASTER.—Rebuilding of Reddrop & Co.'s premises in Cheapside. Architect, Mr. C. B. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., 18, Dalton-square.
*Thompson & Morris, Lancaster.

LEEDS.—Rebuilding of premises at No. 46, Park-place, for the Welsbach Light Co., Ltd. :—
*Lazenby Bros.

LEEDS.—Renovation and alterations at the Holy Trinity church, Boar-lane :—
*J. T. Wright & Sons.

LEEDS.—Extensions to the Trebla Clothing Works, for J. F. May & Sons, Ltd., wholesale clothiers ; Messrs. G. Fredk. Bowman & Son, architects:—
*Thos. Obank & Sons, Ltd., Thackley.

LEEDS.—Extensions to premises of Messrs. Jowett & Lowrys, Ltd., Printers, Albion-street.
*Hy. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd.

LINCOLN.—24 non-parlour type houses at Elder, street for the Corporation :—
*F. W. Morton.....£9,328 5 8

LICHFIELD.—Alterations to entrance of Guildhall, for T.C. City Surveyor, Lichfield :—
*C. Mason & Sons, Hednesford £169

LISKEARD.—Alterations and additions to Cottage hospital. Mr. H. R. Venning, L.R.I.B.A., Midland Bank-chambers :—
*S. Impey, St. Austell £2,643

LISKEARD.—House near Trevillis, for L. Reid. Mr. H. R. Venning, Midland Bank-chambers :—
*J. S. Elliott & Son, Liskeard £998

LITTON CHENEY.—Police house, for Dorset C.C. County Architects, Dorchester :—
W. J. Cooper, Bridport £798 0 0
G. Abbott & Son, Bridport 780 0 0
R. B. Williams, Bridport 720 0 0
G. Fry, Litton Cheney 695 0 0
Jesty & Baker, Weymouth 659 0 0
*J. W. Hatcher, Marnhull 579 12 0

LONDON (DEPTFORD).—Construction of power station and boiler-house, for the London Power Co., at Deptford West :—
*Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

LONDON, W.1.—Alterations and decorative work at 34, Great Marlborough Street, W., for Messrs. Courtin and The International Tooth Co., Ltd., of 168, Regent-street. Mr. Henry A. Mackmin, F.S.I., Surveyor, 10, Vigo-street, W.1 :—
C. H. Boyd & Co., Bayswater.....£1,262
Wright & Ellis, Regent's Park..... 1,225
Higgs & Hill, South Lambeth 1,211
*Townsend & Co., Dean-street 1,197

LONDON (ISLINGTON).—Covering over further space at the Metropolitan cattle market, for City Council :—
F. Braby & Co., Ltd. £4,313
M. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd. 3,997
C. A. & A. W. Haward..... 3,895
‡John Lysaght, Ltd. 3,662

LUTON.—Alterations to casual ward at Union House, for B.C. Mr. H. W. Guest Hubbard, architect, 35, Manchester-street :—
A. W. Butt & Co. £985 0 0
T. Day & Son 942 0 0
Matthews & Welsh..... 689 10 0
J. Chandler & Son 655 0 0
A. & E. Fensom 653 0 0
J. Saunders & Son 604 0 0
F. Janes, Ltd. 585 0 0
A. Carter 560 0 0
†C. H. White 545 0 0
(All of Luton.)

LEYBURN.—Cinema at Leyburn. Architect, Mr. Albert P. Haigh, A.I.A.A., 2, St. Mary's-place Barnsley.
Builder—
*C. Cradock, Leyburn.
Steelwork—
*Dixon, Powner & Sons, Leeds.

MANSFIELD.—Technical college, for Notts C.C. :—
*Greenwoods (Mansfield), Ltd. £30,347

MANSFIELD.—153 houses for the T.C.
113 houses.—*R. Moore.
15 houses.—*A. Mason.
14 houses.—*G. Day.
1 houses.—*H. Blythe & Son.
(Total cost, £94,750.)

MANSFIELD.—40 houses on various sites, for the Town Planning Committee. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.
15 houses.—*A. Mason.
14 houses.—*G. Day.
11 houses.—*H. Blythe & Son.
(All of Mansfield.)

MIDDLEWICH.—Decorating 18 Council's houses, for U.D.C. Mr. R. L. Price, Town Hall :—
Hulse, Winsford £93 0 0
Heaton, Middlewich..... 90 0 0
Bailey & Son, Middlewich 79 10 0
Young, Middlewich..... 79 0 0
Hamlett & Son, Middlewich 62 10 0
*Hewitt & Son, Middlewich 57 15 0

MIRFIELD (YORKS.).—40 houses for the U.D.C. :
18 at Hopton site.
Builders—
*Luther Ingham & Co. (Ossett), Ltd... £4,095
12 at Old Bank-road site :
Builders—
*Shelpey Bros., Liversedge 2,859
10 at Greenside site :
Builder—
*T. Drake, Liversedge 2,406
40 houses :
All Joiner's Work—
*R. J. Patchett, Ltd., Queensberry .. 4,044
40 houses :
Painter—
*A. Schorah, Ravensthorpe 339
Plumber and Glazier—
*J. W. Bancroft 2,622
40 houses :
Tiler—
*A. Shaw (Mirfield), Ltd. .....
12 houses :
Plasterer—
*A. Shaw (Mirfield), Ltd. ..... } 1,414
10 houses :
Plasterer—
*O. Idle & Sons 316
18 houses :
Plasterer—
*H. Castle & Son, Ltd. 651

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — Bridges on the Great North-road at (*a*) Barnby Moor, and (*b*) North Muskham, for Notts C.C. :—
‡(*a*)F. Mitchell & Son, Ltd., Manchester £18,010 1 11
‡(*b*)H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough 20,821 7 6

NOTTINGHAM.—(*a*) 63 houses on Greenwood-road, (*b*) 25 on the island sites in Fraser-road. and, Bunbury-street, The Meadows, for T.C. Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, architect, 58-59, Long-row.
*(*a*)J. W. Stamp & Co., Nottingham.
*(*b*)J. Martin Wright, Nottingham.

NUNEATON.—Senior school at Manor Park, Nuneaton, for the Education Committee. Architect, Mr. H. J. Nash, 17, Bridge-street.
*G. E. & W. Wincott, Nuneaton £17,960

PORTSMOUTH.—Repairs to various premises for C.B. :—
*F. G. Nicholls £152 0 0
*G. T. Gorvin 145 0 0

PORTSMOUTH.—Painting 100 houses at Cosham and 24 in Hayling-avenue, for C.B. :—
Clifton & Mabbs £390
*King & Milne 330

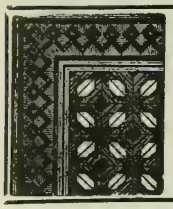
PORTSMOUTH.—Sub-station at Purbrook, for C.B. :—
*Sadler & Co. £349 14 5

PUDSEY.—Reconstruction of Troydale Mills for the Troydale Mill Co. :—
*H. Spenseley & Sons.

ROTHWELL.—Additions to the Children's homes at the Union Workhouse, for the Leeds B.G. :—
*W. Spencer & Sons.

SKEGBY.—34 houses, for the R.D.C. Borough Surveyor, Council Offices.
*Henry James, jun., Mansfield £14,626

SOLIHULL.—(*a*) 4 houses at Damson-lane, Elmdon ; (*b*) 12 houses at Meer-end, Balsall, for R.D.C.
(*a*) E. L. Woodward, Bowersbrook £1,780
(*b*) G. Deeley & Sons, Balsall Common 5,388


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STAFFORD.—Extensions at the Baswick House Preparatory School. Architects, Messrs, Evans & Evans, Bank House, Greengate, Stafford.
*F. Espley & Son, Stafford.

STOKE GABRIEL, DEVON.—Providing and laying of 1,400 yds. 3 in. C.I water pipes. Mr. W. F. Tollitt, Surveyor, 6, Bridgetown, Totnes :—
G. E. Bates, Dartmouth £814 17 6
S. Batten, Paignton 759 18 0
*R. E. Narracott, Torquay 642 0 0

THORNE.—20 cottages for labourers, for the R.D.C.
12 cottages.—*Firth & Whittington, Doncaster.
8 cottages.—*W. C. Plastow, Thorne.

TORQUAY.—Widening of Westhill-road, for T.C.
*H. C. Jackman £975

WALTHAMSTOW.—Alterations and additions to Queen's-road Central schools, for the Education Committee. Mr. H. Prosser, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Town Hall :—

S. Blow, Ltd., Tower-hill, E.1	£10,685
Byfield & Co., Hallam-street, W.1	9,707
A. H. Inns, Ltd., Fox-Court, E.C.1	9,566
William Simms, Commercial-road, E.1	9,447
Tersons, Nelson-terrace, N.1	9,426
W. J. Maddison, Ltd., Minories, E.1	8,997
H. Knight & Sons, Bruce-grove, N.	8,986
Chessums, Ltd., Portland-road, N.	8,978
W. M. Brand, Old Hill-street, N.16	8,945
W. T. Green & Co., Felding-road, W.14	8,489
J. & J. Dean, Knotts Green-road, E.	8,418
J. Sands, Essex-grove, E.	8,380
F. J. Coxhead, Bulwer-road, E.	8,361
*F. & A. Bayntun, Old Kent-road, S.E.15	7,936

WARMLEY.—10 houses at North Common, for the R.D.C. :—
4 *houses*—
‡W. J. Hembrough & Sons.
6 *houses*—
‡Willmott Bros.

WARMLEY.—10 houses for the R.D.C.
5 houses.—*W. J. Hembrough & Son.
5 houses.—*Willmott Bros.

WESHAM.—Extensions to Parish Church, for the Church Council. Architects, Messrs. Austin & Paley, Castle-hill, Lancaster.
*C. O. Hallett, Stockport.

WOMBWELL.—66 houses on the King's-road housing estate, for the U.D.C. :—
*Oakland Bros., Ltd. £24,750

YARMOUTH.—2,000 tons of granite chippings, for T.C. :—
*A. & F. Manuelle & Co., Ltd. ... 15s.9d. per ton.

YARMOUTH.—650,000 creosoted deal blocks, for T.C. :—
*Palgrave, Brown & Co., Ltd. ..... £8 11 0 per 1,000

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THE BUILDER

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THE GENEVA COMPETITION

IT is perhaps typical of the slight impression which architecture makes upon the lay mind that, whereas the average man in the street has some, if a little hazy, conception of the avowed purpose of the League of Nations, very few had realised that a great effort as being made to express this tremendous purpose into chitectural terms until a curt notice in the daily Press timated that such an effort had indeed been made, and that om the wealth of world talent, no man had risen to the casion, and no British architect had proved worthy even mention. These are the bald terms which have impressed emselves upon the reader of casual news, as he has glanced wn the columns at the breakfast table, or in the train. e may have folded up the paper with a passing feeling that chitects as a class are a poor lot, poorer, in fact, than he ready imagined, and that the fact is of small consequence. ad the importance of the competition been impressed on him from the outset, and had he spent some thought on its scope and significance, the appearance of the result uld have fallen more naturally into its correct and relative sition, and would have indicated an event less easily passed t of mind if more thoroughly comprehended.

We have consistently set our face against the policy of ticising competition awards, and have done so only where apparently serious error of judgment has been made, d in this Geneva case it would be impossible to criticise elligently without having viewed the range of designs sub-tted. The point is mentioned in order to make clear at the object of this comment is to clear the air, and to ve some definition to the aims of the competition and the aning of the present apparent impasse.

Opinions may vary widely as to the practical application the ideals of the League of Nations, and to discuss the litical considerations of a matter of this kind is outside the per scope of a technical journal. The fact remains, wever, that this country, among others, is definitely com-tted to a policy which has for its aim the leaguing together all the nations of Europe, and ultimately of all the nations the world, against the calamity of war. Nations have od shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy before w, but such alliances have been for defence or attack inst a material enemy, and not against an abstract idea defence of an ideal. The ideal is at the same time splendid d stupendous. To interpret its spirit in terms of archi-ture is a task equally splendid and stupendous, and we nture to assert that the fact that from the thousands of signs submitted, not one has been considered sufficiently olime to be worthy of realisation, is less a slur upon the lities of the competitors, than a tribute to the sincerity of assessors.

The task of expressing in one building something to which h of a great and diverse number of nations might claim ne blood relationship; to mark the absolute "newness" of idea underlying the scheme, and its greatness; to stamp with the mark of the age from which it has sprung, while serving some traditional stability, is indeed a tremendous . Never before in the history of the world has the architect n faced with a parallel problem, and it is small wonder t the man who is equal to it has yet to be found. The ernational Jury of Architects may be congratulated on ir courage in insisting upon perfection.

The absence of British names from the list of prize-winners is also open to misunderstanding, and yet one must view it as a very natural outcome. Nature has given to our nation an insular position, which reflects itself in our daily life and in our arts. Is it remarkable that the British architect should find it more difficult than his European neighbours to find adequate expression for the aspirations of a number of nations divided by more or less arbitrary frontiers, and subject to considerable interpenetration? Does he not also start with a distinct handicap in his chances of finding sympathy for his outlook from an International Jury? Much as we would like to see one of our own countrymen successful, we must confess that such an event would be remarkable, while refusing to admit, of course, the impossibility of such a happening

It is not possible or desirable to forecast the next step that will be taken out of a choice of courses. The promotion of a limited competition among invited competitors from the originals is a possible and reasonable outcome. In such a case, the present designs would no doubt be exhibited, and fresh ideas of an international character might be thus at the disposal of the fresh competitors. A fuller appreciation of the spirit of the building might also be expected. It is, however, possible that the present result may be taken as indicating that the competition system has failed to achieve the desired object, and must therefore be shelved in future policy. A number of courses would still be available. The design might be entrusted to a panel of architects, chosen either from the ranks of the previous competitors or as eminent men elected each by his own nation. We are not advocating this course, but it is a possible outcome of events.

Another decision that may be made is that the world is not ripe for the venture, and that it can afford to wait a few years for the appearance of a genius whose claims will impose themselves naturally upon his age. We have seen a figure very nearly approaching this ideal, but it must be felt that he will have to emerge, not from a somewhat aloof northern nation, but from the heart of the Continent. Whatever course comes to be taken, it is of vital importance that the man or men who may be engaged upon this great work shall be imbued with the spirit of responsibility, sincerity, and enthusiasm. The search for precedent will be a vain one: the tricks of competition presentation, as too often understood, will not serve. A vision must be realised before this work can be undertaken, and the vision will work the miracle.

Daily life is becoming more and more cosmopolitan and international, and the League of Nations is the outcome of this tendency and the motive power to its progressive maintenance. The national stamp upon a country's architecture is becoming less dominant and more subservient to a universal period. The League Headquarters will, therefore, be a great building in so far as it succeeds in expressing not only the present drift of events, but the great and peaceful future which we all hope awaits the world. It may be that this building, when it is achieved, will sound the note from which contemporary architecture will find its pitch and from which future critical ages will date the work of the great twentieth century. The man who becomes identified with such an epoch-making achievement will become equally the architectural figure of the age, and we shall rejoice when he is found, of whatever nationality he may be. It remains for the architectural world to realise its task, and for the everyday world to give it its cordial sympathy.

NOTES

The Care of Our Cathedrals.

WE have again and again referred to the question of responsibility for the proper treatment and care of our old ecclesiastical edifices, and we know only too well how sadly many of them have been treated by their normal custodians. In many cases the church authorities have shown a wise and discriminating care of churches, and we owe much to the enthusiastic and well-informed zeal of rectors all over the country. But we think the appeal by Mr. Powys, on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, is well timed. He suggests that in the case of cathedrals the fabrics should be under more expert control than they often get at the hands of cathedral authorities, whose proposals should receive the sanction of some national authority before any work is undertaken. The appeal from Mr. Powys is made apropos of the proposal to build a new Lady Chapel on the Norman foundation, at the east end of Norwich Cathedral with which his Society is not at all agreed. Who shall settle such a matter and how? Is the Lady Chapel a desirable and necessary addition? The cathedral authorities may be presumed to have a definite opinion of some value on such a point.

French Architecture.

AN opportunity to deal with the characterisation of the Renaissance architecture of France has been found by Sir Reginald Blomfield in his Zaharoff Lecture, which has just been published in pamphlet form by the Oxford University Press, and though it is necessarily only a summary it will be found very precise and illuminating as to the writer's judgment on the various phases and their authors, in the evolution of French architecture after Mediæval times—the difficulties which paved the way for the achievements of de l'Orme, Bullant and the elder Mansart are well described. Of Francois Mansart, Sir Reginald says no modern architect has possessed such an exact and delicate sense of scale and values. He says, "I take the work of Ange Jacques Gabriel in the middle of the 18th century as typical of French architecture at its best, and of all that it stands for. Its lesson is that architecture is the art of form, of rhythm, and proportion, and that its problem is to translate into terms of ordered beauty the requirements of civilised life as it moves on from age to age."

The Guidance of Tradition.

SIR REGINALD has something to say about the breakaway from the great traditions in recent years. He says there is, or was, a fashion for monolithic architecture where the building is regarded as a lump in which holes are provided for doors and windows. He has some appreciative criticism of modern Swedish architecture, but though he thinks of the great law courts of Prof. Ostberg, as the work of a genius, he says "it seems to be the apotheosis, not of architecture, but of that arts and crafts movement started by Wm. Morris and others, some forty years ago, which some good service, but misunderstoo purpose of architecture and too led it astray." Sir Reginald is no dogmatic or arbitrary, perhaps, fo says that "if in the old French ma too great insistence was laid on for the Scandinavian it is not consi enough, and the result is a certain vincialism in design. The world n fast nowadays, and these vig younger peoples with little traditi art behind them, are sure of a hea but when the big drum is being be the finer shades of thought are a be lost, and it is well to listen also t still small voice of the past hinti the reverence that is due to ascert accomplishment, and reminding us we are but one generation in the procession of history."

Architecture as Advertisement.

IT is well to note that i recent report of a succ trading company the man spoke of a bea building as a constant a tisement, which must in increased trading. When we he architectural features which will the new buildings of a company marks in their respective towns, w hardly venture to hope they wi characterised by quite the finest ty street architecture. The word "landr suggests a somewhat strident asse ness which insists on prominen whatever cost. Nevertheless, we ar to read this tribute to the importa architectural design.



Danish Architects at Bath.



From the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture.

Crematorium, with Porter's Lodge, Copenhagen.

Mr. Holger Jacobsen, Architect.

A District Council and Architects' Fees.

Architects may rub their eyes when reading an advertisement recently issued by an Urban District Council, wherein they are invited to submit schemes for the uilding of forty non-parlour type and en parlour type houses under the 1924 Housing Act on sites to be selected. It s stated that the sum of twenty guineas ill be paid to the architect whose cheme is selected. Nothing is mentioned s to the supervision of these fifty houses uring their erection, and we are to pre-ume that the sum named is to be the sole emuneration of the successful architect. t may be observed that twenty guineas or fifty designs works out at 8s. 4⅕d. for ach design. It is inexcusable that a ublic authority should squander public noney in this way, assuming that the dvertisement means what it says.

The Lure of the East.

It is a welcome sign of growth in appreciation and knowledge that the art of the East is now given so much more recognition. his growth in appreciation is exer-sing a beneficial influence on our own rt, extending our conceptions from ie now rather obsolete classical tradition. alf a century ago only, it was even ie habit to refuse the name of art to astern craftsmanship, a craftsmanship rich in imagination and serenity. he influence of John Ruskin was very trimental in respect to this, while it sted, as he would not allow to Eastern pression the name of art at all. For-erly discussed only in its ethnological arings, the art of the East is now seen bear comparison with the noblest hievements of early Western mediæval t. To mention but a few examples, e Ajeuta wall paintings, the Ellora mple, the temples Sik Hara and Linga Raj, in India, the glorious Angkor temple in Cambodia, and the Boro-budur in Java, present both in their architecture, and their sculptured ornament, efforts which for serenity, loveliness and completion are comparable only with the noblest achievements of art. These and other temples inspired by the influence of the best period of Buddhist teaching, offer us an example of that corporate achievement which in brief centuries of the world's tragic history has given to life a robe of amazing beauty.

Out of-Date Art Teaching.

Though it is not generally the case, we think, we are sorry to observe a tendency to impose on the student in certain schools a reactionary influence, encouraged in influential quarters. But it is well for the student to have the courage of his own thoughts and outlook, and it is not well to compel him into a mould, or enclose him in a system which too greatly obstructs the freedom of his own fresh outlook. We therefore regret to see this tendency to attack fresh vision in the approach of painting, when such an outlook in the student reveals a vitality and initiative which should be much encouraged, guiding rather than obstructing it. This endeavour to coerce the student into orthodox ways, and to assail any deviation from so-called academic precedents, is particularly unfortunate at the present time. For these precedents mean usually little more in those who profess them than the old use and wont—antagonistic to new discovery. The vision of the young may prove less sullied than the teaching imposed on them, yet we hear of this reactionary tendency being exercised with considerable pressure upon the student, in order to check his own initiative and point of view. Academic precedents have lost too much of their vitality to claim any great respect from us to-day, and though we are anxious to see due regard paid to the claims of tradition, we should be very sorry to see the student absorbed by these more static considerations.

The Surveyors' Institution.

Another of those pleasant afternoon functions which are now recognised as one of the regular events of the year arranged by some of our learned or professional societies, took place on Tuesday, when a reception was held by the President and Council of the Surveyors' Institution, in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park. Following the reception in the Library of the Society, members and guests proceeded to the parts of the grounds reserved for their use, where refreshments were taken and the band of His Majesty's Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The weather was very favourable for such a function, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent in the grounds, the Aquarium, and elsewhere, by the large party of members and guests who were present. The Zoological Society are proceeding with the erection of the new reptile and monkey houses—the reptile house being almost finished—and are undoubtedly improving this very popular resort.

Memories.

A very readable little pamphlet has just been published entitled "Workshop Memories," by Mr. Alfred Fincham. It details some of the incidents in a mason's life in which technical details and human sympathies are quite pleasantly mingled. It is published at Finchdene, Colney Hatch Lane. Simple annals of a craftsman's life like this are all too rare.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Messrs. Welch and Hollis, F. & A.R.I.B.A., announce that their partnership has been dissolved as from March 25, 1927. Mr. Welch will continue to carry on his practice at 7, New-square, Lincolns Inn, W.C., as hitherto, and Mr. Hollis will practise in future from 53, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 6158.)

Mr. A. G. R. Mackenzie intimates that his firm, Messrs. A. Marshall Mackenzie & Son, have moved their offices from 75, Victoria-street to 39a, Maddox-street, W. 1. Telephone : Ambassador 9720.

Mr. Arnold Silcock, A.R.I.B.A., has removed from Gray's Inn to 97, Jermyn-street, St. James's. Telephone No. : Gerrard 6902.

Architect's Estate.

Mr. Edward Dodgshun, F.R.I.B.A., of Littlecroft, Boston Spa, left £32,969.

Sculpture Group for Bank.

The model from which two bronzes have been made for the exterior of the National Provincial Bank at Cardiff (see illustration on this page) was designed and executed by Mr. J. A. Stevenson, F.R.B.S., A.R.C.A. (Lond.), sculptor, for Messrs. G. and A. Brown, Ltd., who carried out the work for the architect, Mr. F. R. C. Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., and the assistant architect, Mr. W. F. C. Holden, F.R.I.B.A.

The Chelsea Society : Exhibition.

The Chelsea Society will hold a Chelsea Exhibition in the Council Chamber of the Chelsea Town Hall, King's-road, S.W.3 (by kind permission of the Mayor), from Thursday, June 9th, to Saturday, June 18th, 1927. The exhibition, which will be open daily from 2 till 7 o'clock (Thursdays till 8 o'clock), will contain pictures of Chelsea Past and Present, photographs of Chelsea 60 years ago, a small representative collection of old Chelsea china, and rare Chelsea books, prints, tokens, broadsides, autographs, etc.

Ancient Bridges.

Charged with the task of inspecting and reporting on the condition of ancient bridges in the West Country, the touring investigator of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is paying visits to Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire and Devonshire early this month. He will follow all the rivers and their main tributaries, and among the more important towns he will visit are Marlborough, Chippenham, Trowbridge, Bradford-on-Avon, Frome, Sherborne, Lydford, Glastonbury, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Tiverton, Chulmleigh, Chawleigh, Barnstaple, Torrington, Southmolton, Simonsbath, Exford, Winsford, Dulverton, Bath and Malmesbury.

Danish Architects at Bath.

The party of distinguished Danish architects who are now in England under the auspices of the Architectural Association, have visited many places of interest in and around London, and as a part of their programme they went to Bath on Wednesday, May 25, in order to study the Georgian architecture of which Bath possesses so many fine examples. The party numbered about thirty, and included Mr. F. Yerbury and Messrs. C. E. Lawrence and C. F. W. Dening, of Bristol. The morning was spent in the City, viewing notable examples of architecture, under the guidance of Mr. A. C. Fare, A.R.I.B.A. Mr. Hatton conducted the visitors over the Pump Room and the modern baths, and the Venerable Archdeacon of Bath personally showed them around the Abbey, and they were afterwards shown the Roman Baths under the guidance of Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Baths Committee. After tea, a visit was paid to Prior Park on their way to Limpley Stoke, where they spent the night, and the next day saw Bradford-on-Avon and on to Wells, returning to Bath, and thence proceeding to London. The visitors expressed great admiration for the architectural beauties of Bath and of the Roman Baths.

At the conclusion of their week's visit to this country, the Danish architects were entertained to dinner by the Architectural Association at Bedford-square on Friday last. The function was a most enjoyable one, and a spirit of rare cordiality and good fellowship prevailed. Mr. J. Alan Slater, President of the A.A., proposed the health of the Danish visitors in an excellent speech, and Mr. Emanuel Monberg, President of the Danish Architectural Association, replied.

Development of Rural Industries.

The Exhibition of Blacksmiths' work, and that of other rural industries at the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society's Show, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, on June 9, is the third of its kind which has been organised under the auspices of the Hertfordshire County Council Rural Industries Sub-Committee. At this year's exhibition further developments are taking place, and in addition to exhibits of articles made by smiths and wheelwrights, a representative display of saddlery work will be on view, and there will also be a demonstration of saddlery machine work. In connection with each of these exhibitions there is published a full list of exhibitors, with their addresses, and copies of this are sent to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and to architects who write for such information. The main object in arranging these exhibitions is to aid in the revival of rural industries, and to remind the public that the smith, the wheelwright, and the saddler, residing in their midst, are all skilled craftsmen, able to produce a sound and thoroughly well-made article at a reasonable cost, and possessing that pleasing stamp of individuality which is so lacking in the ordinary machine-made article.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

"The Balance." Figure for Exterior of National Provincial Bank of England, Cardiff.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson, F.R.B.S., Sculptor. Messrs. Palmer & Holden, Architects.

COMPETITION NEWS

St. John's and Renfield and Hyndland United Free Church.

The Deacon's Court invite from architects practising in the province of the Glasgow Institute of Architects competitive designs for a new church proposed to be built in Beaconsfield-road, Kelvinside. Application for conditions of the competition should be made to Mr. Joseph Cousland, 9, Lillybank gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow, W. 2, not later than Saturday, June 11. Mr. James Hunter, F.R.I.B.A., will act as assessor.

OBITUARY

Mr. Arthur Reginald Sage.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Arthur Reginald Sage, who died on Wednesday of last week, at the age of 48, after a long illness. As Principal of the L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton, since 1922, Mr. Sage steadily developed the work on the lines laid down by his predecessor, the late Mr. H. V. Richards, with whom he had been associated as Assistant Principal from the foundation of the school in 1904 until 1919. In that year he was appointed an Inspector under the Board of Education, a post he filled successfully until the death of Mr. Richards, when he was appointed by the London County Council as Principal of the School of Building. During the war period Mr. Sage devoted his great knowledge and ability to the training of workers for munition factories, and when a portion of the school was set apart for the training of workers in engineering, the building side was represented by training in lead burning, coppersmithing, woodwork machinery, aeroplane propeller making, aeroplane assembly, and compass painting. For his services Mr. Sage was made M.B.E. He was a man of unassuming personality with a great capacity for work, coupled with thoroughness and accuracy.

On Monday, May 30, a service was held in the large hall attached to the school. The boys were drawn up in files and stood to attention while the prayers were read by Canon Swallow. Mr. Smail and Professor Beresford Pite addressed them, and pointed out what Mr. Sage's work had done at the school, and how he had brought the school up to its present high standard, and by his sympathy and example had produced such a high tone and *esprit de corps* among the students.

At the funeral there were over two hundred people present, representing Mr. Sage's family, the advisory committee, and staff and senior boys of the school, representatives of the staff of the London County Council, the Principal of the Technical Institute, members of the Renaissance Lodge and the Perfect Structure Lodge, in each of which Mr. Sage was holding office. A very large number of beautiful wreaths were placed on the grave. The quiet service will long remain a memory of a wonderful tribute to a man whose work will go on though he has passed to his rest.

MEETINGS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, *June* 2-4.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—Scottish District Meeting at Dunfermline.

Saturday, *June* 4.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.—South Eastern District Meeting At Maidstone.

Thursday, *June* 9.

Hertfordshire County Council.—Exhibition of Smiths', Wheelwrights' and Saddlers' Work. Also presentation of prizes by the Viscountess Hampden. At Hatfield Park, 3 p.m.

Architecture in North Africa.

The illustrations which we give on pages 881-3 should be studied in connection with Mr. Arthur J. Davis's paper on "Architecture in North Africa," read before the R.I.B.A. on May 23, a report of which was given in our last issue.



The Saadian Tombs, Marrakesh. (*see page* 880)

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

AT Monday evening's meeting of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Arthur Keen, Vice-President, in the chair, Professor C. H. Reilly read for Mr. Thomas Hastings, Honorary Corresponding Member, a paper on this subject. After an introductory reference to the traffic and other problems which had been created in New York by the growth of abnormally high buildings, the writer said that in the evolution of buildings of the multiple-story residence type they had the tenement house and the apartment house, differing in degree only as to location and quality; also the apartment hotel, a combination of the hotel and apartment house functions, with the limitation against independent cooking in the apartments of the several tenants. In general, in the apartment hotels, the cooking in the apartments was avoided by a central kitchen, operated by the hotel management, with service to the several apartments by means of lifts. In many of these buildings each apartment was provided with a small serving pantry through which the lift from the central kitchen passed, while in other cases the service from the central kitchen connected with a serving pantry on each floor, from which the individual apartments were served by the hotel employees. Under the provisions of their Building Code and Tenement House Law, a non-fireproof tenement or apartment building might not be erected in excess of six stories in height, nor might it exceed in height one and one-half times the width of the street, or a maximum of 150 feet. Apartment hotels, however, were under no such restriction, and might be carried to an unlimited height, subject only to the zoning requirements for set-backs as determined by the street width and the particular zone in which the building was erected.

The large amount of money required to carry forward such a project to completion, and to a point of producing revenue, made it important that the construction work should proceed with the utmost speed, and that every effort should be made to eliminate avoidable delays. From the inception of the project those rules applied both to architect and builder, and in each case it had been necessary to develop methods of securing results which had gone hand in hand with the evolution of the building of large area and great height. The schedules of progress, subdividing the work into its constituent parts, were prepared with great care, and proved most helpful in co-ordinating the preparation of materials for the several branches of the work and in determining in advance the rate at which the work must proceed to ensure completion by a specified date. Expeditors in the field and shop carefully checked the progress of the preparation of the materials for the structure, and saw to it that shipments were made so that the materials might reach the work as required and in proper sequence. Successful results could not be obtained if the architect did not supply the contractors with all needed information in time to meet the scheduled requirements, and the architect must see to it that all contractors employed on the work were co-operating and maintaining the scheduled progress. Those conditions had led to the adoption of methods of construction which ensured rapidity of completion and the development of skilled engineers who were trained in the scheduling of operations and the following through and co-ordinating of the work in the shop and at the site. All of this was of the utmost importance to the investor who wished to determine the extent of his investment and the period during which he must carry the burden of expense before returns might be expected.

While he trusted London would never follow the lead of America and permit the advent of the tall building, it was interesting to note the innovation of an apartment house of the American type on Piccadilly. When the good old Kent house and leasehold, so long the property of the Dukes of Devonshire, were sold to the firm of Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, it was realised that, due to the changing character of its environment, the old house must give way to the encroaching commercial demands. Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts selected Professor Reilly as their adviser, and it was because of the fact that Professor Reilly was unusually familiar with American architectural practice, and the development of the apartment house problem in America, that he first advised the selection of an American architect, and then, because of the great and much-appreciated honour the Royal Institute of British Architects had so recently conferred upon him (the writer), that he was suggested as the architect. His delight was unbounded when he received a cable from Messrs. Holland and Hannen and Cubitts asking if he would be interested. Professor Reilly collaborated with him to the fullest extent and on an equal footing in designing and assisting in the execution of the building.

The programme was, in a sense, a new one for London, and therefore the outcome or results must of necessity be somewhat foreign, and this fact made them all the more anxious to produce harmony with their neighbours. They all agreed that they would build as much as possible in a style which would seem to be modern, and, at the same time, related to the traditions of their immediate ancestors. They naturally drifted into what, perhaps, might be called the period of the English revival of Italian classicism in the early nineteenth century. As a matter of composition, which, of course, if properly undertaken, would of necessity make its impress upon the style and character of the design, they agreed that they should first of all make the facades express what they clothed. There was no dominating principal feature in such a building to express itself in facade and add colour to the results. They must obtain colour and interest with all the openings the same size and stories the same height, excepting the ground floor, which was to be reserved for housing banks or other institutions of similar character.

The first thing they did was to make certain well-defined restrictions for themselves, so as to come within reason and at the same time adhere to the practical point of view. They fixed the floor lines equal in height, and the window sills and lintels at equal distances from the floors of each story, without admitting of any variation. This, they felt, was a vital part of their programme, and any colour obtained with the distribution of their openings would of necessity be obtained within those limitations. In accordance with the natural law, if this were adhered to their design would of necessity express the purpose for which it was made. They, furthermore, avoided the superfluous use of pilasters or pediments and other architectural motives which would destroy the uniformity and simplicity they believed should express the problem to be solved. In a general way, they soon determined upon a recessed central front, so as to give extra corner rooms for light and air in the apartments. The widening of Berkeley-street was very wisely determined upon by their clients, and they all agreed that the main entrance to the apartments should be placed on a new street—they were to determine upon connecting Berkeley with Stratton-street; this would give the maximum frontage for rental on the three remaining streets.

The plan was a difficult one because of the necessity of placing the elevators so as to arrive advantageously for the best apartments on the Piccadilly front. He could not close without a word in appreciation of the gratitude to Mr. Jackson for the admirable and conscientious way he interpreted the drawings in the hallways, somewhat Pompeian in design, and the dining-room, which was designed in the Adam character.

Having read Mr. Hastings' paper, Professor Reilly, in the course of some remarks of his own, explained that he had had little to do with the design of the building beyond the composition of the main masses. He and Mr. Hastings held a small preliminary competition between themselves in New York for a building which was originally intended to cover the whole of the site instead of roughly one-third of it, as now. (The lecturer here exhibited a small model of the original scheme.) The working drawings for the building, he continued, even the full-size details, as well as the models for the carvings, were prepared in New York. The drawings came over within three months and were complete in every way, and the building was finished in a year—May, 1925, to May, 1926. This rapidity of erection was in large measure due to the remarkable organising ability which the contractors (who were also the building owners) brought to bear upon the work. They produced a progress schedule (published in *The Builder* for February 11, 1927) of the greatest minuteness; and what was of equal importance with the schedule was the organisation of the work of the sub-contractors on the job itself. The sub-contractors were brought face to face with one another at regular intervals, and any matters in dispute affecting the progress of the work were cleared up then and there. The secret of such rapid building was the working together of architects and contractors as a team. (Professor Reilly concluded his address with a running commentary upon a number of lantern slides of plans and other drawings of the building, followed by a series of photographs showing the progress of the work month by month.)

Proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hastings and Professor Reilly, Mr. Edward C. Hann, Chairman of Devonshire House, Ltd., emphasised the importance of speed of construction in connection with such buildings as Devonshire House. When it was realised that ground rent and interest might amount to £1,200 per week, it was apparent that other economies became insignificant in comparison with the saving of time. Referring to some of the difficulties encountered in the planning of large blocks of flats, the speaker said it would be found that practically every tenant had different views as to what constituted a comfortable apartment. One tenant would complain that the temperature was too low—another that it was too high; actually in Devonshire House, it was a uniform 65 degrees. Then there was the difficulty of altering flats to suit the individual requirements of tenants as they came in. The speed with which Devonshire House had been completed was, in his opinion, due to the fact that the architects had succeeded in creating a spirit of co-operation and good will. If the building trade was to progress, architects, contractors, and workmen must co-operate more and more.

Mr. H. W. Tompkins, Past-President of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, seconding the vote of thanks, showed further examples of building work in Melbourne and Sydney how, by adopting a progress schedule, the period of construction had been reduced by from 25 to 30 per cent.

Ir. J. R. Sharman (consulting engineer the steel construction of Devonshire se) emphasised the importance, in the case such buildings, of arranging the steel chions on a methodical plan or grid. The ls on the stanchions were more or less ılised, and consequently one could use a ll number of sections. When there was ırge number of sections, the steel con- tor was justified in asking for more time. h regard to the special motor showrooms)evonshire House, which, through having)e provided after the steelwork had been ted, involved the cutting away of part of mezzanine floor, the problem was over- e by a construction of steel stanchions angle irons embedded in concrete.

r. W. S. P. Godfrey, Past-President of Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, r some appreciative comments upon the er, turned to the question of Registra- . They were, he said, "registered archi- s" in Australia, and their next move ld be to try to do away with the word ·gistered." In England we were ap- ·ntly having the same difficulty that they in Australia, namely, that the Govern- it would not give a clear Bill. They had ·pted their own Bill in its unsatisfactory n and hoped in the future they would able to eliminate the parts they did not . We should find, as they had found in .tralia, that it would be necessary to admit reat number of men who were not strictly tled to be called architects.

Ir. W. Henry White having contributed ew remarks to the discussion, the Chair- ı referred to the constantly increasing ght of buildings in London, in spite of the ilding Act. London was spreading hori- tally so fast that an immense pressure was ng brought to bear upon Central London. 'rofessor Reilly, in a brief reply, pointed that Devonshire House complied with the ilding Act; it was no more than 80 ft. to cornice, with two stories in the roof.



Moulay Idris. (*See page* 898.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks or correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Amended Bill.

SIR,—The executive committee of my Association were surprised and somewhat perturbed to learn that the official witness of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at his first appearance before the Select Committee on the Architects' Registration Bill, had suggested that the Institute was prepared drastically to amend Clauses 11 and 12. The effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to permit any person, however incompetent, to call himself and practise as an "architect" without let or hindrance; but a class of "registered architects" would be created who, on the contrary, would be subject to the jurisdiction of the registration authority and pay for its upkeep.

It seems obvious that, while "registered architects" would not be able to practise with the same freedom as their unregistered confrères, the only incentive offered them is the lure of the word "registered." No one troubles now whether the plumber called in to do a job is a "registered plumber" or just a plumber who plumbs; is it likely, therefore, that the building owner will concern himself as to which category of architect his proposed consultant belongs?

If one accepts the correctness of the statement often repeated by the R.I.B.A., that the original clause 12 did not prevent any man from charging and recovering fees for professional work of an architectural nature, as long as he did not call himself an architect or architectural designer, etc, the object of the latest amendment becomes somewhat nebulous. It would certainly remove a disability created by the original Bill, in so far as officials or local authorities, civil and structural engineers, heads of architectural departments of co-operative societies, and others would now be permitted to call themselves "architects."

But if the "registered architect" is to be soon recognised as being superior to the "architect," does it not follow that these engineers and officials of various bodies, many of them highly competent men, will not content themselves with the inferior designation of plain "architect," the label of the untested or unqualified, but will take the necessary steps to become "registered architects?" The proposed amendment could, therefore, be of no use to competent men, but would allow the unqualified to mislead the public by representing himself to be, and using the designation of, an "architect."

My Association has always approved the principle of registration, and intimated its offer of co-operation to the Institute as long ago as August, 1926. While its existence was for all practical purposes ignored for many months by the promoters of the Bill, some of its proposed amendments and suggestions were eventually adopted by the R.I.B.A. as the result of conferences which took place in the early months of this year. But can any serious advocate of registration lend support to a measure which now side-tracks the basic principle that the title of architect must be unequivocally reserved to those who have passed the necessary qualifying tests?

Three different editions of the Registration Bill were issued by the Institute at short intervals; now it proposes further amendments which negative the original purpose of the measure. Is the R.I.B.A. intent on getting some Bill through Parliament at all cost, whether it is of any value to the profession or not? If the answer is in the negative, would it not be better to withdraw an ill-conceived document and make a fresh start by seeking from the first the co-operation and advice of all professional men and other interested bodies with the object of compiling a well-thought-out, comprehensive, equitable, albeit strong Bill, which would promote the interests of architects, safeguard the public, and secure for the latter improved technical and artistic services?

I would add that the official witness of this Association, when he appears before the Select Committee, will press for the retention in the Bill of the original clauses with but slight modification.

G. B. J. ATHOE,
General Secretary.
The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors,
15, Bedford-street, W.C. 2.

Liverpool Library of Art.

A scheme new to this country is being launched in Liverpool in an effort to find the artist a market for his work. For an annual subscription of five guineas, each member of a newly-formed Art Circle will receive in his home every month an oil painting, water-colour, etching, or piece of sculpture by a contemporary Merseyside artist. The works will be delivered and collected free of charge. A central studio will perform some of the functions of a lending library of art. Here the subscriber may see samples of work and indicate his preferences. The picture or piece of sculpture, the price of which is known, may be bought, says the *Times*, either by the subscriber or by any of his friends, whose attention he is expected to call to this particular object of art in his house. A committee, headed by Dr. Harrington, director of the Birkenhead Art Gallery, is charged with selecting the works. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool is at the head of the movement, and Lord Derby, the Bishop of Liverpool, and Professor C. H. Reilly are among others taking an interest in it.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

Proceedings of the Select Committee.

When the Select Committee resumed consideration of the Bill on Tuesday week last, the examination of Mr. Norman Scorgie and Mr. Edward Willis on behalf of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers was begun.

Mr. Scorgie said that his Institution were particularly concerned with the amendment of Clause 20, which had been agreed to by the Royal Institute of British Architects. This amendment was not only desired by the Institution, but also by associations representing Local Government authorities. Its inclusion would render it unnecessary for such bodies to consider the necessity of tendering evidence on matters of detail.

The Chairman: If the Clause is amended as suggested, that will meet your point?

Mr. Scorgie: Yes. The R.I.B.A. have promised us that. I would also like to call attention to Clause 5 (1) (c). As it reads at present it does not meet our case. We have in our profession many men who were educated as architects, but who have now municipal appointments. We suggest that if these individuals desire to go back to their first love they should have an opportunity of doing so. The clause should be amended to include those persons who have been in bona fide practice as architects prior to the passing of the Act, but who having relinquished such practice at any time may desire to resume it later.

The further examination of Major Barnes was then resumed.

Sir F. Rice: The builders are very much concerned in the control being handed over to the Institute. They want to be quite sure there is no attempt to force on the building trade a form of contract which will not consider all interests concerned.

Witness: On that I think I can give every assurance that no such attempt will be made. So far from adopting an attitude of that kind the whole history of the Institute is a history of growing consideration and co-operation with the contractor. I am quite sure Sir Frederick will agree that the present form of contract which bears the *imprimatur* of the Institute is far in advance of the contract which was in existence 30 or 40 years ago.

Sir F. Rice: What would satisfy me would be an assurance that there will be no further attempt to foist on the building trade any contract they do not like.

Witness: I do not know if "foist" is an appropriate word, but I think you may be quite sure that men of goodwill on both sides are endeavouring to come to an agreement.

ON Thursday week last, Mr. W. Forbes Campbell, President of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, dealt with the evidence given on the previous Thursday by Major Barnes, the official witness for the promoters of the Bill. Mr. Campbell said that in common with his Executive Officers he felt that the statements made by Major Barnes, and answers to the Chairman's questions, might prejudice the Association's case in the eyes of the Committee. He would place the most charitable interpretation on Major Barnes's evidence relating to the Association, and suggest that he was speaking without knowledge of the true facts. The speaker contended that he appeared for the second largest architectural association in this country. Major Barnes, in his evidence, admitted that the Association was as devoted to the cause of registration as the Institute and its allied societies, and the witness entirely agreed with that expression of opinion. He trusted that when his evidence was completed the committee would agree that the Association was even more devoted to the cause of registration than the august body represented by Major Barnes. In answer to the chairman's questions inquiring whether there had been any real attempt on the Institute's part to co-operate with the Association or to allow them to co-operate with the Institute regarding the promotion of the Bill, Major Barnes had replied, "Yes, there had been very real negotiations carried on." To that reply the witness would have something more to say later in his evidence. He might say at once that these negotiations were somewhat belated. The onus, as he would prove, lay with the Institute and not with the body he represented.

The Bill was published on February 11. The negotiations between the Institute and the Association began on the 29th of that month and ended on April 6, so it would be appreciated that the Institute had fully made up its mind on the terms of the measure before entering into negotiations with the Association. Major Barnes stated that as far as the administration of the Bill was concerned he understood that the Association were satisfied with their inclusion on the Admission Committee and on the Board of Architectural Education. They were not satisfied, and they had all along insisted upon an independent statutory Board or Council. He would deny Major Barnes's statement that there was only one architectural body in this country which had tradition behind it or which had an appreciable number of the architectural profession behind it. In another part of his evidence Major Barnes stated that the Association was an off-split from another body. This was not in keeping with the facts, nor was the Association connected with any body known as the Faculty of Architects. In another paragraph of his evidence Major Barnes said his Institute were quite willing to give the Association every possible opportunity of safeguarding the rights of their members. The very reason that brought them before the committee that day was to endeavour to obtain guarantees that the rights of the Association and its members would be safeguarded.

The Chairman said they were not there to give guarantees.

Mr. Campbell replied that they wanted to endeavour to obtain them. In reply to the Chairman, Major Barnes had said, in regard to the status of the Association, that "in a certain sort of way," whatever that might mean, the Association occupied a kind of intermediate position between the Royal Institute and the Surveyors' Institution. He followed on by saying that the Association were a kind of composite body which took in both architects and surveyors, and that again, in itself, was another reason why the Association should not be regarded as a member of a general architectural body. To these statements he (Mr. Campbell) would reply that his Association was made up of architects pure and simple, surveyors pure and simple, and quantity surveyors pure and simple. The percentage of membership was as follows:—architects, 70 per cent.; surveyors, *i.e.*, persons who practised as surveyors only and not as architects, 25 per cent.; and quantity surveyors, about 5 per cent. Of course some of their architect members practised as surveyors also, but the same applied to the R.I.B.A., for many of their members practised as architects and surveyors. It would be further appreciated from the figures given that the Association was mainly if not purely an architectural body, and in this respect it did not differ from the R.I.B.A. except that by the rules of the Association quantity surveyors were not allowed to practise as architects, whereas the R.I.B.A. allowed their members to act as quantity surveyors. This, he might say, was a bone of contention in the profession that only the Association had endeavoured to deal with. To show the belated manner in which the Institute had carried on their negotiations, he would draw the attention of the committee to a part of Major Barnes's evidence in which he admitted that it was only last week the situation with regard to Northern Ireland was decided and a conclusion reached.

The Chairman: We have officially received from the North of Ireland people an intimation that they desire to be within the Bill.

Mr. Campbell then passed to the matter examinations. He was not altogether pleased with the trend of the questions and answers relating thereto. These questions and answers, to his mind, would convey the impression that only the Institute's examinations would be accepted in the future as a preliminary to registration.

Coming to the amendments to the Bill suggested by the Association, witness said there had been little time for their executive officers to prepare a précis of evidence and the schedule of amendments, having regard to the fact that the witness for the promoters had but a few days previously introduced many amendments. The Bill was materially changed from the Bill before them at the time of the second reading. He was pleased to say, however, that they had been able to simplify somewhat their schedule of amendments without materially affecting the issue. The first amendment had reference to the constitution of the council or supreme authority. Under the Bill as it had reached the Select Committee, this was to be vested solely in the Royal Institute. He submitted that such a proposal was contrary to the tendency of modern legislation, which as a rule constituted independent statutory Boards, such as the Dental Board. The present Bill did not contain any provision for the constitution and procedure of such a board. They had, therefore, drawn up a third schedule to the Bill containing suggestions in regard to the composition of the Board. It would be observed that representation had been given to all professional societies whose members might be affected by the measure. A large representation had been given to the Royal Institute, including its Allied Societies, as the second architectural body the Association submitted they should have the second largest representation, and certainly a larger representation than other societies whose interests were not so directly concerned. In this respect the Association, although its membership was numerically less than the Royal Institute, was rapidly growing. Its membership was already a substantial one and as such was entitled to adequate representation on any permanent council that might be set up.

Another argument in favour of such a proposal was that by a slight alteration of Clause 10 a person refused admission to the register could be empowered to appeal against the decision to the Council who should hear him. Such a plan would prevent an intermediate court which might render an appeal to the High Court unnecessary, except in exceptional cases. As at present proposed, the financial cost of an appeal might prove an unjust deterrent to an aggrieved appellant. As an instance of an independent board, he would like to cite an example in South Africa. In the Union of South Africa, an architects' registration authority had been set up, and was composed of representatives from each of the architectural societies in the Union. Furthermore, when the Bill for the registration of architects in South Africa was drafted, each architectural society was invited to co-operate in its drafting. Major Barnes had not made out a good case for his contention that the Royal Institute should be the supreme authority or governing body. The Institute recognised other professional bodies in Schedule 2 of the Bill, and included in these were several old and highly respected institutions whose status was equal to that of the R.I.B.A. There was, for instance, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Surveyors' Institution, the Society of Engineers, the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and the Institution of Structural Engineers, all with very large memberships. All these bodies possessed members who claimed the right to use the title "architect," and many of them no doubt were justified in doing so.

The promoters of the Bill were apparently nxious to obtain their assistance on the Adissions Committee, and why should not ese bodies have representation on the upreme Council? Then there was his Assoation. The promoters agreed that they ere entitled not only to representation on e Admissions Committee, but that they ere worthy of inclusion among the learned cieties sitting on the Board of Architecral Education. He submitted, therefore, at they were worthy to be included on the ouncil to be set up under the Bill. If they ere not worthy they ought not to function any committee. They had special objecn to the R.I.B.A. being the supreme body. e had in mind the attitude of splendid olation displayed by the Institute in their rrespondence with the Association relative the Bill. Six months before the Bill was esented to Parliament the Association made offer to the Institute to co-operate with d assist them in the preparation of a Bill. he Institute did not accept the offer, and ve the Association no opportunity to exess their views before them. It was not til nearly four months after their first plication that the Association received a py of the proposed Bill. The Bill was a grant example of an attempt on behalf of e Institute to exercise a monopolistic and ctatorial control over the profession. veral people thought the Bill was a Governent measure.

When the first draft Bill was circulated, rong objections to its terms were raised t only by his Society but by other societies, d a second draft Bill appeared. Pressure st have been brought to bear on the proters, for a third Bill was prepared, and is was the Bill presented to Parliament. p to the time of the issue of the second aft Bill his Association had been ignored, d it was not until his Council intimated at they would resolutely oppose the mea-re as it stood that the promoters met them conference. But it was then too late to fect any material change in the Bill. The ssociation s request that the Council should an independent statutory body was a fair quest, and it should be granted in the terests not only of the professional bodies ncerned but of the general public.

Mr. Campbell then came to the second nendment suggested by the Association, mely, persons entitled to be registered ithout examination (Clause 5). He said his ssociation considered that present members the Institute, including, of course, its llied Societies and architect members of his ssociation, should be included in this clause. the Bill became law the duties of the gistrar would undoubtedly be very heavy, any rate during the first year of office. one of the conferences held between the yal Institute and the Association he (Mr. mpbell suggested to Major Barnes that tremendous amount of the registrar's work uld be saved if their respective bodies forrded lists of members who were qualified r registration to be registered *en bloc*. ajor Barnes agreed that this suggestion s a sound one, and witness now submitted at provision should be made in the Bill to rry this into effect. After all, it only ected practitioners who had already satisd their respective societies that they were na-fide architects. If the registrar objted to an individual he had power under e Act to refer the matter to the Admissions mmittee. To avoid the necessity of a pplicant having to pass an examination r entrance to the Association and then ving to pass another for registration, or ve-versa, it was submitted that the passing the Association's examination (or the Institute's or any other approved body), ovided such examination was approved by e Board of Architectural Education, should alify a person for registration.

With regard to the Admissions Committee (lause 3), as at present provided, this Comittee was given a limited life. The Assoction considered it should be a permanent committee, more especially as it would undoubtedly function as an inexpensive appeal tribunal for persons who had been refused registration by the registrar. Another of their amendments provided for extra representation of his Association and the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

As to the fee payable for registration, his Association was, and always had been, in favour of the payment of a nominal fee for registration by the person registered. Later on in his evidence he would state that the Association desired registration to be compulsory and not optional. If the suggestion for an independent Council were adopted the annual fee for registration could be decided by agreement between the various bodies represented. He thought it safe to reckon that with so many professional bodies represented the fee would be kept as low as possible. So far as the Association was concerned, they were prepared to pay the fees for registration of their members, and he thought their example would be followed by other societies. Persons practising other professions had to pay annually for a licence. The auctioneer paid £10, an appraiser and house agent £2, and even a pedlar had to take out a licence.

The Association naturally felt that they ought to be represented on the Discipline Committee in view of the fact that some of their members might be affected. If the R.I.B.A. Council became the Council under the Bill, there was little doubt that the members of the Discipline Committee appointed by the Council would be Institute members. It was the desire of the Association that Clause 11 of the Bill should stand. They were prepared, however, to delete the words "architecture" or "architectural." If Clauses 11 and 12 of the Bill were amended as suggested by the promoters of the Bill, the Bill became practically worthless. The effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to permit any person, however incompetent, to call himself and practise as an architect without let or hindrance. But a class of "registered architects" would be created who, on the contrary, would be subject to the jurisdiction of the registration authority and pay for its upkeep. It seemed obvious that while "registered architects" would not be able to practise with the same freedom as their unregistered confrères, the only incentive offered to them was the lure of the word "registered." No one troubled nowadays whether a plumber called in to do a job was a "registered plumber" or just a plumber. Was it likely, therefore, that the building owner would concern himself as to which category of architect his proposed consultant belonged. If "registered architect" was to be soon recognised as being superior to "architect," did it not follow that engineers and officials of various bodies, many of them highly competent men, would not content themselves with the inferior designation of plain "architect" but would take the necessary steps to become "registered architects." The proposed amendment could therefore be of no use to competent men, but would allow the unqualified to mislead the public by representing themselves to be architects and using the designation of "architect."

In conclusion, witness alluded to the question of education. The Association, he said, had spent considerable time and thought in evolving a scheme of progressive education and had kept in mind the necessity of leaving open an avenue whereby working-class boys and girls might attain to the practise of the profession of architecture. He trusted the Bill would be so amended as to afford his Association and other societies the opportunity of carrying into effect a system of examinations which would enable such boys and girls to practise the profession.

Col. Moore: Do I understand you to say that you had no actual conference with the Institute until just before the second reading of the Bill?

Mr. Campbell: We had one conference prior to the second reading.

Col. Moore: Did the negotiations emanate from you or from the Institute?

Mr. Campbell: We had a draft Bill sent to us.

Col. Moore: On obtaining that you communicated with the Institute with a view to discussing it?

Mr. Campbell: Yes.

Col. Moore: I gather you met overt obstruction from the Royal Institute on the matter of amending the Bill?

Mr. Campbell: Undoubtedly there was an attempt. My point is that from last August right up to this year we were absolutely ignored. We have correspondence to show that we tried to get touch with the Institute since last August without result.

Col. Moore: There was no explanation from the Institute as to their objection to meeting you?

Mr. Campbell: There was a conference, but nothing beyond that

In answer to Mr. Gardner, the witness said he contended that the Admission Committee and the Discipline Committee and the Board of Architectural Studies were sub-committees of the Supreme Council, who were naturally governing the whole of the administration, and the effect in the future of the profession. The Association asked that the Admission Committee should function permanently. Major Barnes had in mind the difficulty of men who were architects 30 or 40 years ago, and who wanted to go back to their first love. The Association contended that by a slight amendment of the Bill any man who had a claim could apply to the Registrar. The Registrar could then refer him to the Admission Committee. So long as such claimants were likely to come forward, the Admission Committee should be kept in being.

Mr. Gardner: What are the qualifications by which your Association call men architects?

Mr. Campbell: Applicants must prepare full details in a form, including particulars of early training. In addition to that, we insist upon some of their recent work being shown.

The Chairman: You have no examinations?

Mr. Campbell: No.

Mr. Tasker: I understand from you that the Council of the Royal Institute are thinking of controlling the whole of the architects in this country?

Mr. Campbell: Very shortly, that is the case.

Replying to Capt. Wallace, witness said he would oppose the Bill if it did not entail compulsory registration.

Capt. Wallace: Would you not regard the necessity of submitting the regulations to the Privy Council as a safeguard?

Mr. Campbell: We do not say there would be any abuse.

Sir A. Hopkinson: How long has your Association been in existence?

Mr. Campbell: Eighteen months.

How many members were there to start with?

I think there were few to start with.

Perhaps you can tell us what members you had at the beginning who are known in the architectural world?

I would like an opportunity of submitting a statement.

Mr. Campbell's secretary here stated that the Association did not start with such members as Sir Edward Lutyens or Sir Reginald Blomfield, but they had Frank Brangwyn among their members.

Mr. D. H. Bramall, solicitor to the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, referring to the report which appeared in our last issue (pages 856 and 857) of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Architects (Registration) Bill, points out that Major Barnes stated (column 3, page 856) that the *Incorporated Association of Architects* was an off-shoot of the *Faculty of Architects*. This statement is repeated in paragraph 2, column 1, on page 857. Mr. Bramall asks us to give publicity to the following facts:—

The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors was Incorporated on September 12, 1925. The Faculty of Architects was registered as a company on May 21, 1926, eight months later. There is no connection, and never has been, we are informed, between the two organisations.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Proposed Elementary School, Watling Estate.

The Hendon Education Committee recently invited six architects to submit, in competition, designs for a mixed school to accommodate 1,216 children, incorporating the most up-to-date principles in school planning. Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed assessor, and he has awarded first place to the design of Messrs. Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., and H. Clifford Hollis, A.R.I.B.A., second place to Mr. W. G. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., and third to Mr. C. E. Blackburn, F.R.I.B.A.

The design placed first provides for a south aspect to 19 of the 27 classrooms required, including all classrooms in the Infants' Department. The same aspect will be enjoyed by the Girls' Domestic Science Room (in which will be taught all domestic work, including cooking by means of gas and coal, and laundry work, etc.), Practical (Science) Room (for boys and girls), Manual Instruction Room (for boys), and the caretaker's quarters. A large hall (3,000 sq. ft. in area) has been provided for the senior boys and girls, divisible into two halls (each 1,500 sq. ft.) by means of a temporary partition when desired, and a separate hall (1,200 sq. ft.) for the infants. In addition medical room and babies' room are provided in the Infants' Department. Separate entrances to the school and additional exits to the playground are provided for all departments. The Infants' Department is a separate block connected to the senior school by means of covered ways.

Provision can be made for some of the classrooms to be fitted with French windows to secure open-air conditions when the weather is favourable. Careful attention has been given to ventilation and lighting. Heating will be by means of low-pressure hot water, including a circulation through the hat and coat rails for the purpose of drying the children's clothes. Artificial lighting will be by electricity; provision will, however, be made for an emergency gas service. The floors generally will be of wood blocks, and the classrooms, corridors, halls, etc., will have tile dados to walls for a height of 4 ft. 6 in. off the floor. The playgrounds will be finished in tarmac. Economy—having regard not only to first cost but also to subsequent upkeep—has been carefully considered. The architects' estimated cost of the scheme, including playgrounds, boundary walls, drainage, etc., is £40,800.

The Usher Gallery, Lincoln.

This building has just been completed from the designs of Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., FP.R.I.B.A. It is built of red brick with Ancaster stone dressings, and a roof of grey Welsh slates. The front entrance door is of polished ebonised teak. The main entrance is reached by a broad flight of stone steps, and passing through the doorway one enters a lofty hall, at the rear of which, beyond two columns, rises the main staircase, of Portland stone. To right and left are two of the main galleries, and behind these are corridors leading to the Usher Room on the right and a similar room on the left. The floor of the hall is of white York stone, with squares of black marble at the angles. The ironwork of the staircase is gilded. At the rear of the hall is a mural tablet which is to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

The four main galleries—two on the ground floor and two above—are each 43 ft. by 26 ft., the walls being coloured a soft dove grey. The floors are of polished oak. The four smaller rooms are each 28 ft. by 20 ft., one of these being specially designed for the exhibition of the Usher collection.

The general contractors were Messrs. W. Wright and Son (Lincoln), Ltd., and the following were sub-contractors :—Thos. Falde and Co., Ltd., horizontal and vertical damp courses and covered roofs and cornices; the Bath Stone Firm, Ltd., Portland stone staircase and entrance paving; Tyrch Slates Pembrokeshire (laid by Pattinson and Co. Ltd., Sleaford), slating; G. A. Brown, Ltd. fibrous plaster and carving; Bromsgrov Guild, Ltd., ornamental iron railings, staircase and balcony; Kleine Patent Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., fire-resisting flooring; Crittalls Ltd., Braintree, gallery roof lights; Milner' Safe Co., fireproof doors to Usher Room; J Keith and Blackman, Ltd., mechanical ven tilation; W. Gregory and Son, Lincoln, elec tric lighting; Dent and Hellyer, sanitary fit tings; Bostwick Gate Co., collapsible gates C. Roberts, 4, Hungate, Lincoln, ornamenta gates and railing. Earle's Cement, supplie by G. and T. Earle (1925), Ltd., Wilming ton, Hull, was used throughout the buildin

Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Ipswich

Plans for the erection of a new cemeter chapel, in which a crematorium will be in corporated, have lately been approved b the Ipswich Burial Board. The chape which will have a belfry tower and will b built of red brick with stone dressings an a roof of sand-faced tiles, will follow tradi tional cruciform lines, with a carriage por and main entrance at the west and the cat falque at the east. The arms of the cross ar provided by a vestry for the clergy an ministers on the northern side and a waitin room for mourners on the south, both bein approached by separate entrances and wit access from them to the main building. A organ loft and choir are provided in the we end, and the seating in the chapel is arrange face to face on the college principle. The will be a gas incinerator, with a vent to th belfry tower, but no chimney shaft.

Mr. J. A. Sherman is the architect.

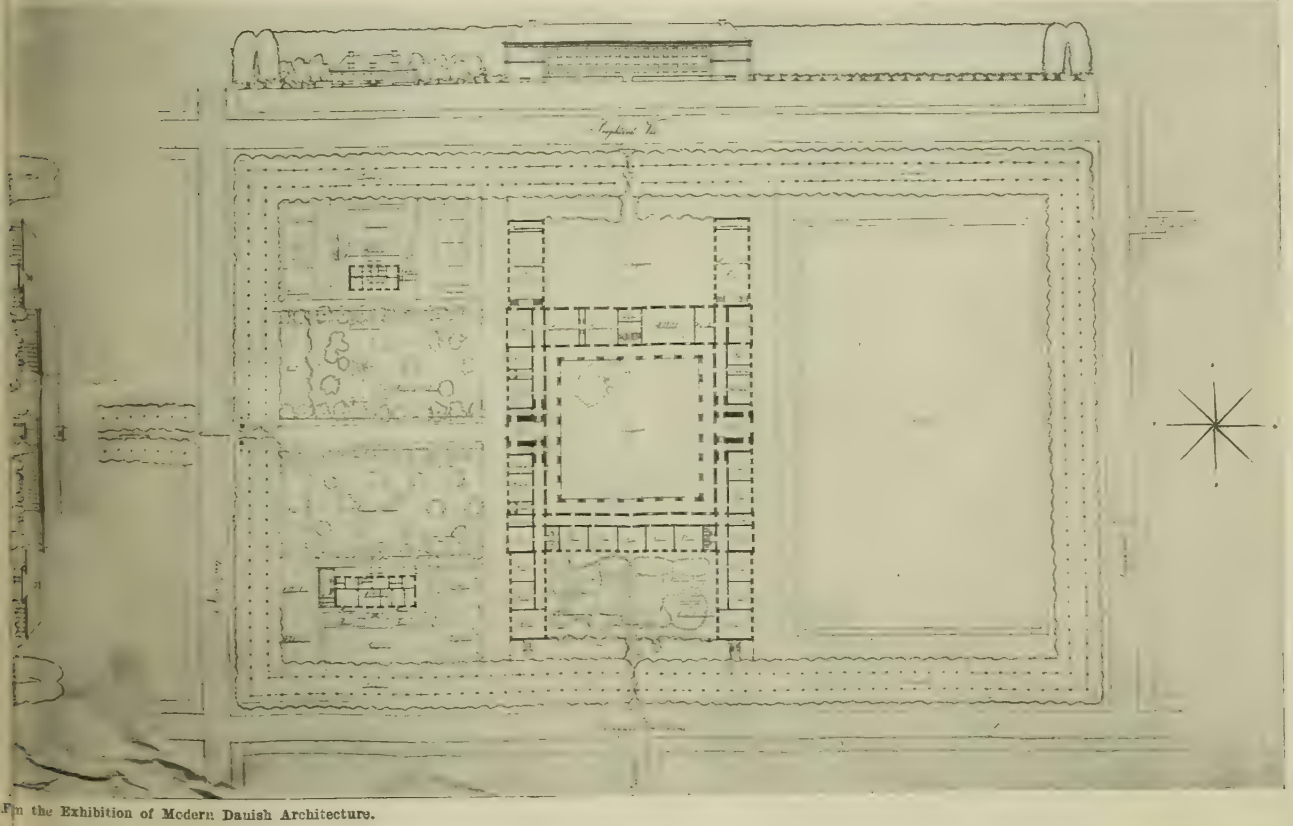
(Further notes on illustrations are on p. 89



The Usher Gallery, Lincoln : Gallery No. 6, First Floor.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., PP.R.I.B.A., Architect.





From the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture.

Secondary School at Randers.

Mr. Chr. Kampmann, AA R.I.B.A., Architect.

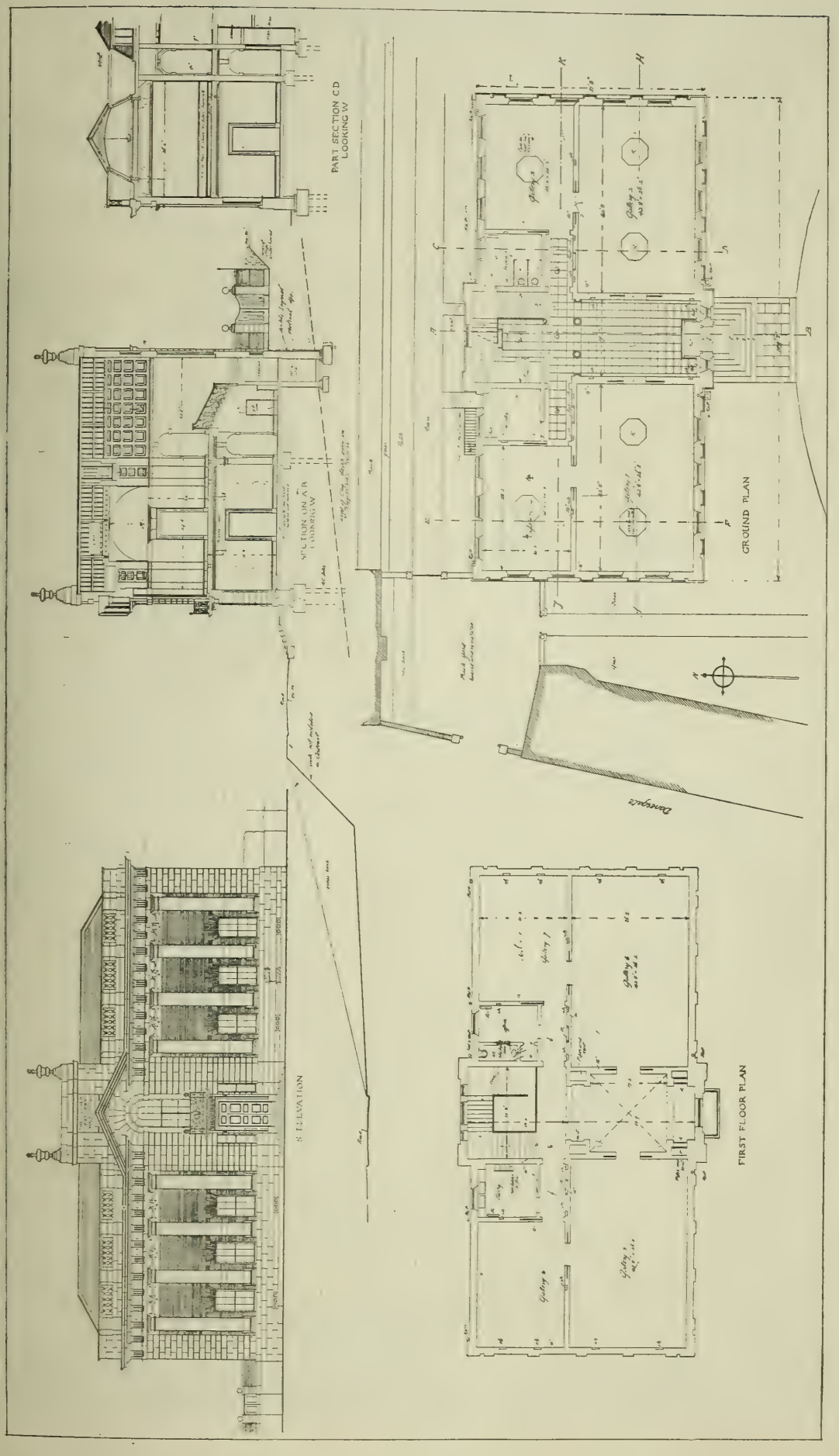
DOORWAY.

SIDE ELEVATION AND PLAN.

St. Luke's Church, Aarhus, Denmark.

MESSRS. FREDERIKSEN and K. GOTTLOB, Professor at the Royal Academy, Copenhagen, Architects.

From the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture.



The Usher Gallery, Lincoln.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., PP.R.I.B.A., Architect.

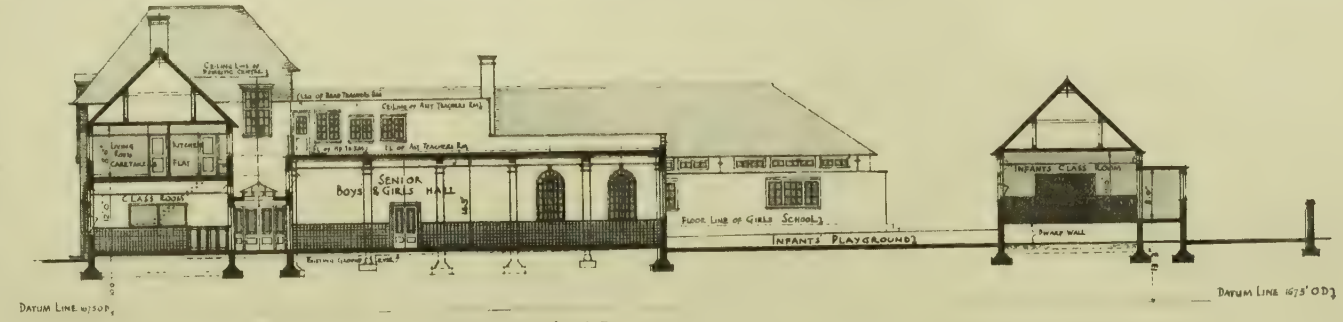


The Usher Gallery, Lincoln: South Front from Lindum Road.
Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

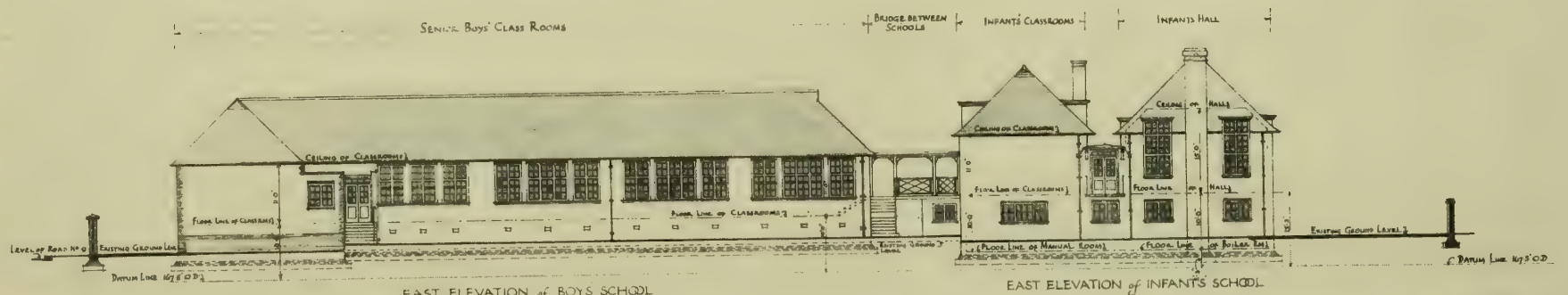


The Usher Gallery, Lincoln: Entrance Hall and Stairs.

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., PP.R.I.B.A., Architect.

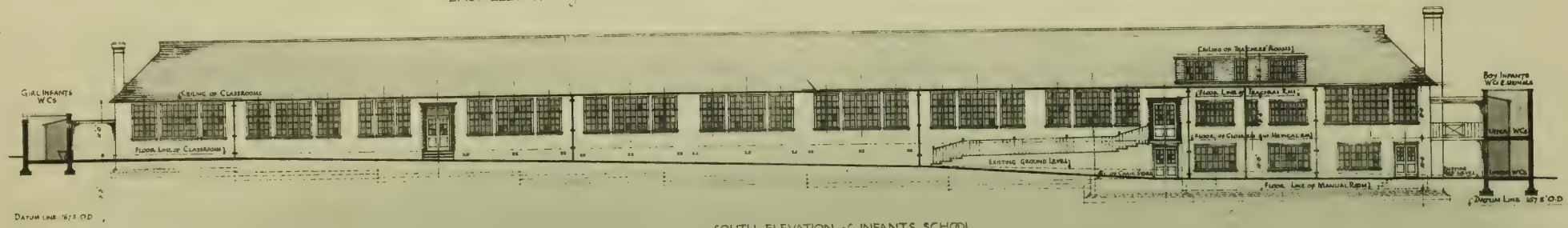


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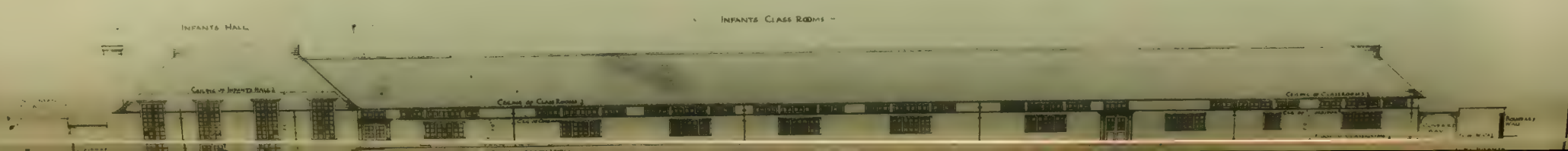


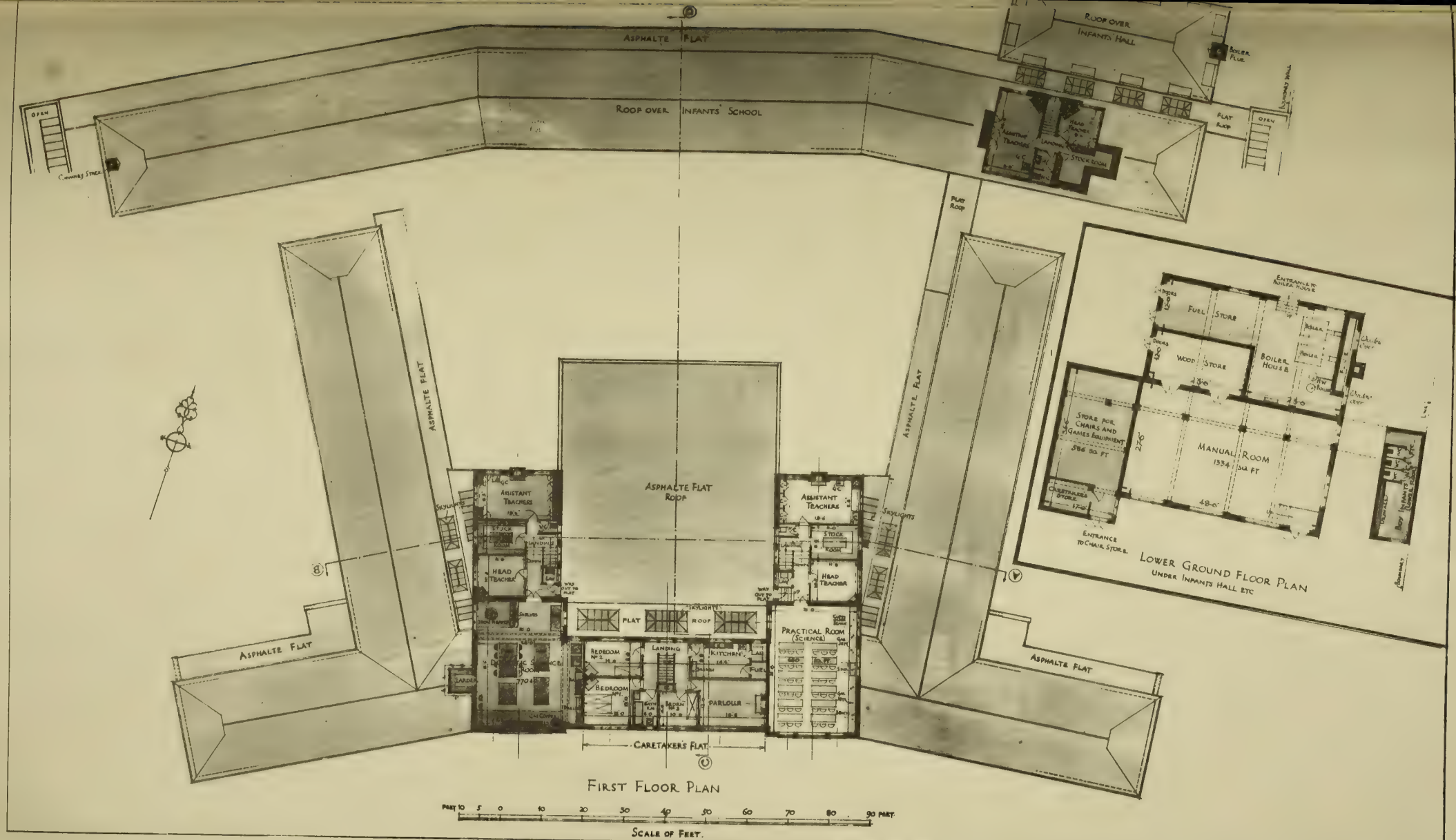
EAST ELEVATION *of* BOYS SCHOOL

EAST ELEVATION *of* INFANTS SCHOOL



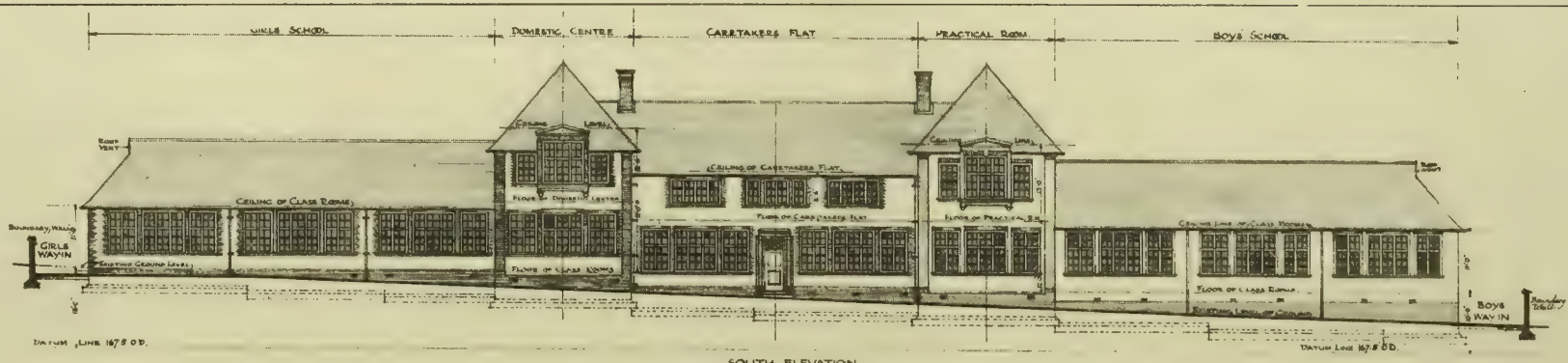
SOUTH ELEVATION *of* INFANTS SCHOOL



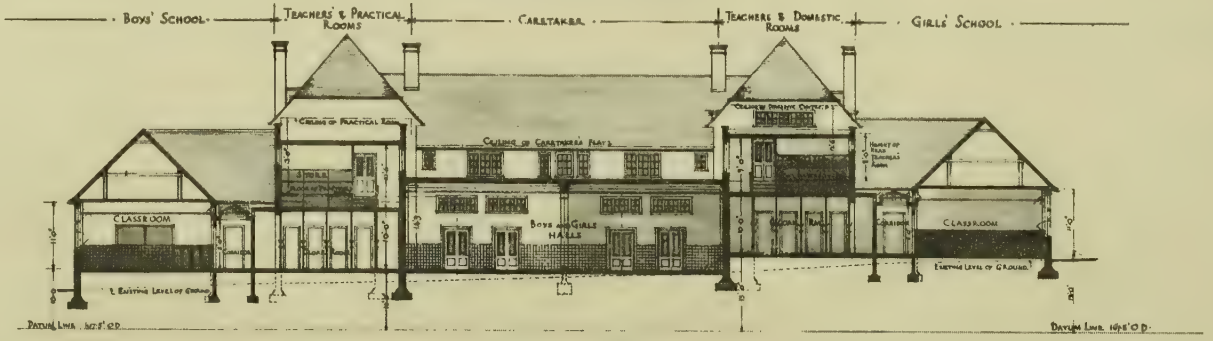


ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WATLING ESTATE, BURNT OAK, HENDON

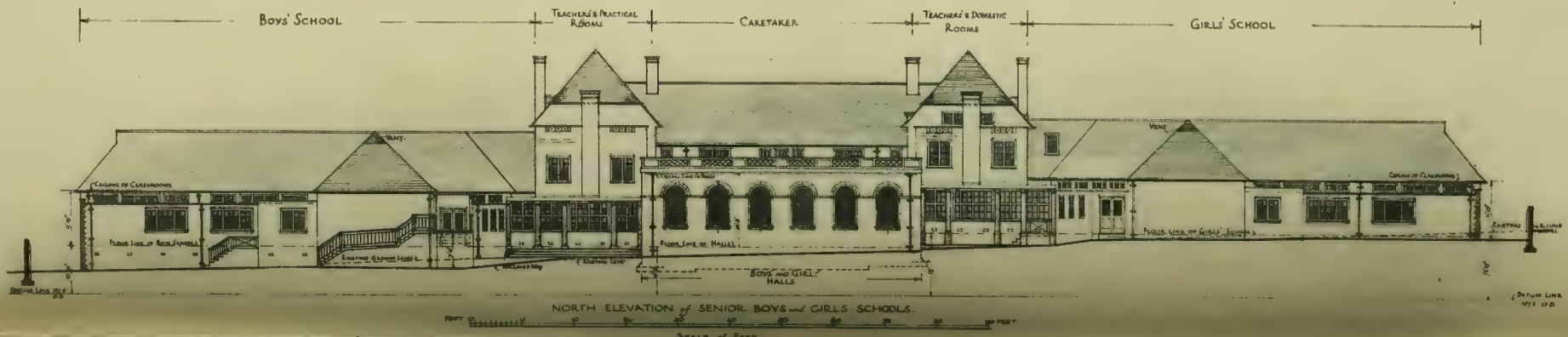
Messrs. Welch & Hollis F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



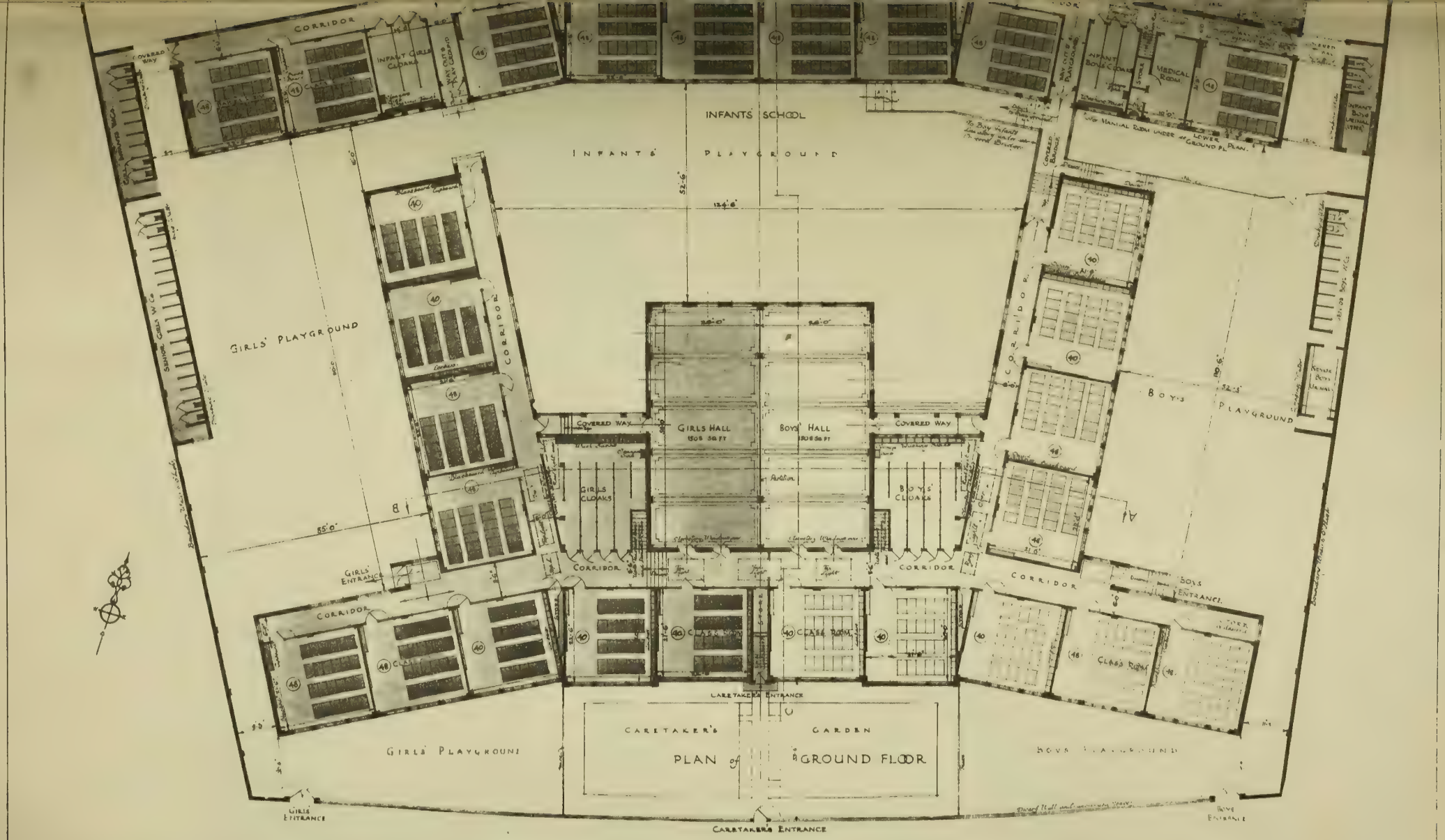
SOUTH ELEVATION
SENIOR BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS.



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NORTH ELEVATION of SENIOR BOYS and GIRLS SCHOOLS.



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, WATLING ESTATE, BURNT OAK, HENDON.

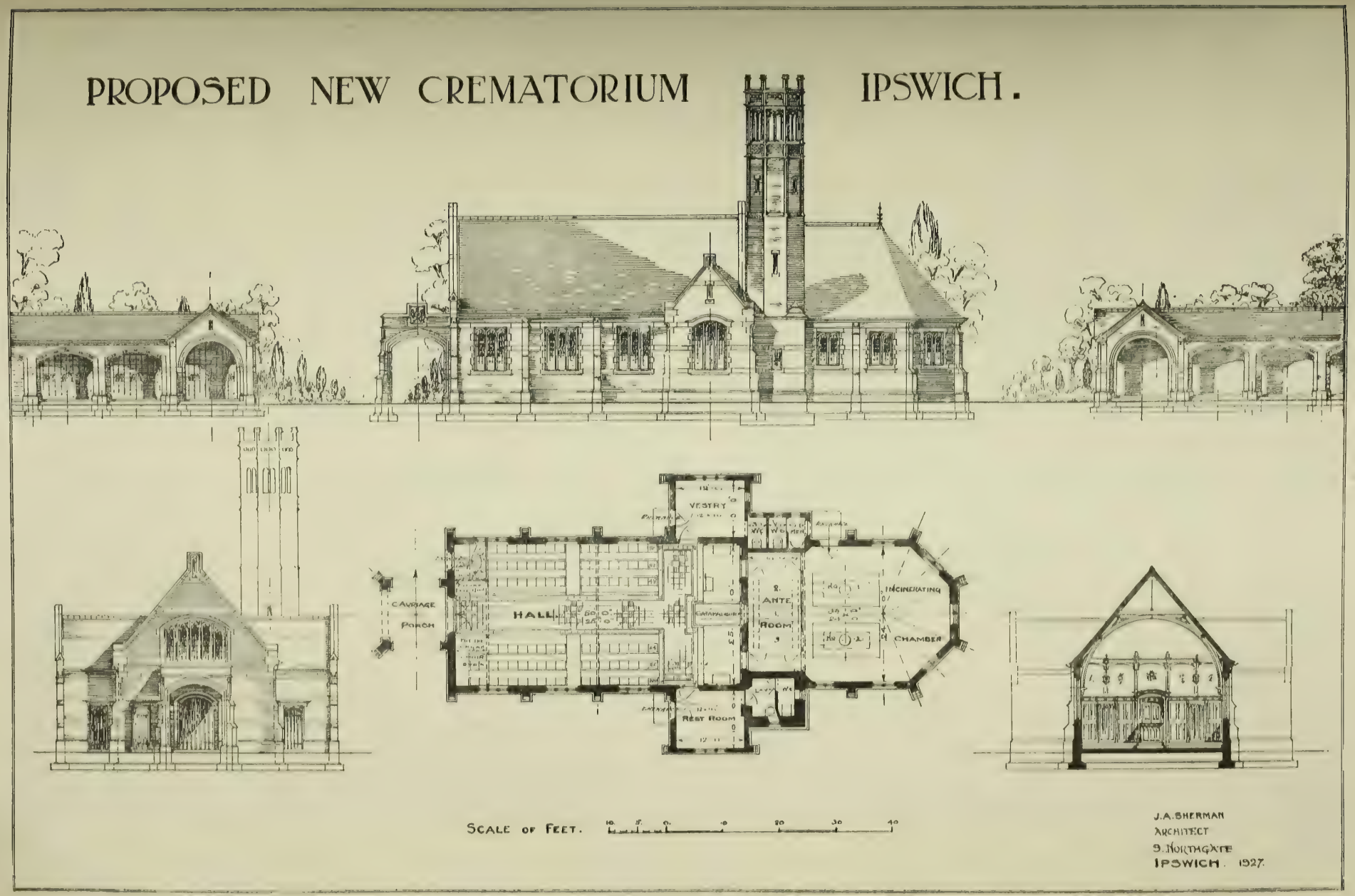
Messrs. Welch & Hollis F. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

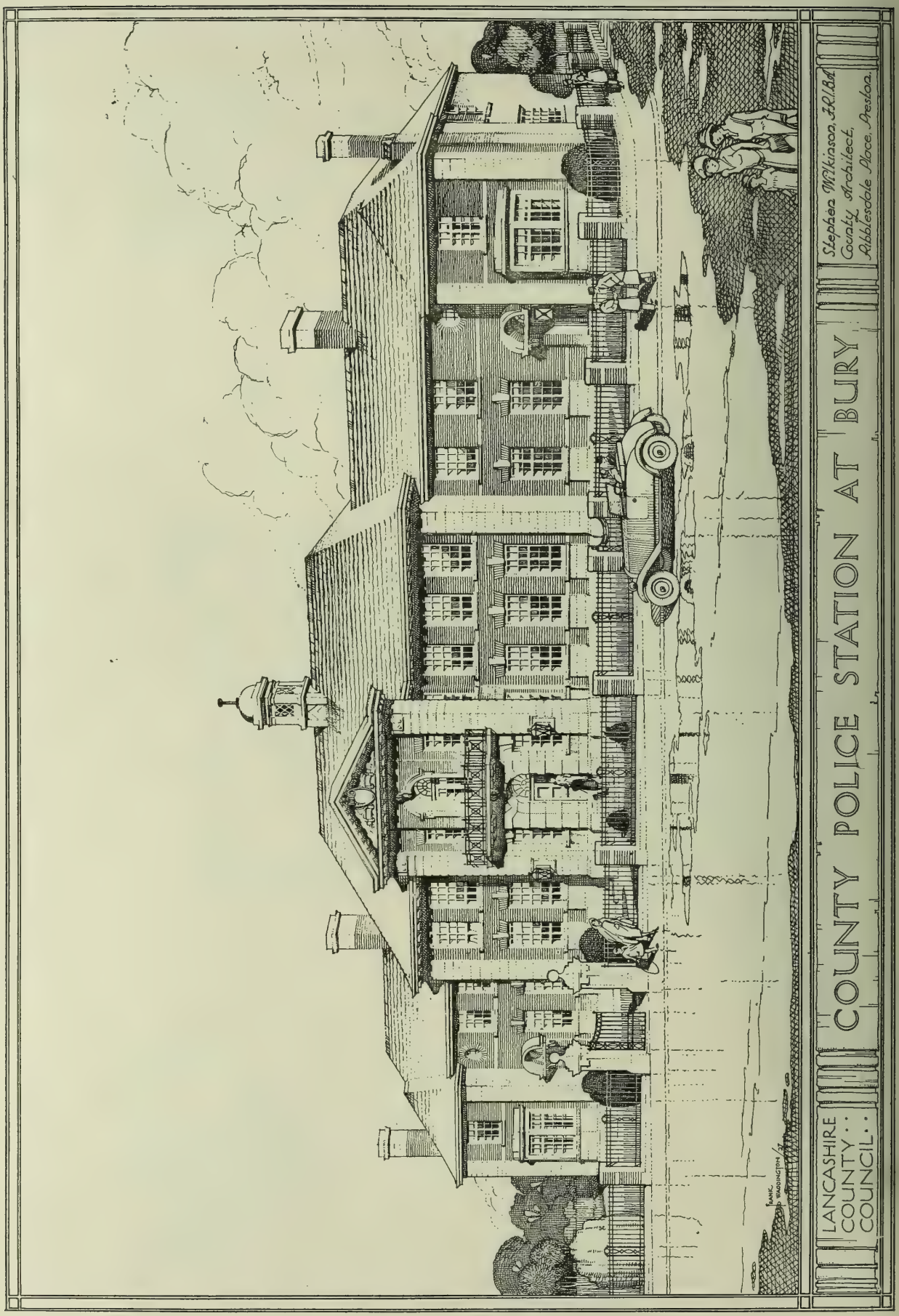
Bournemouth Pavilion : Concert Hall Entrance.

MESSRS. HOME & KNIGHT, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Proposed New Crematorium, Ipswich.

MR. J. A. SHERMAN, Architect.



Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.



Sun Babies' Day Nursery, Hoxton, Shoreditch, N.: "Toddlers' Nursery."

Sir Charles T. Ruthen & Co., Honorary Architects.



General View from Lawn.



Nurses' Dormitory.

Sun Babies' Day Nursery, Hoxton, Shoreditch, N.

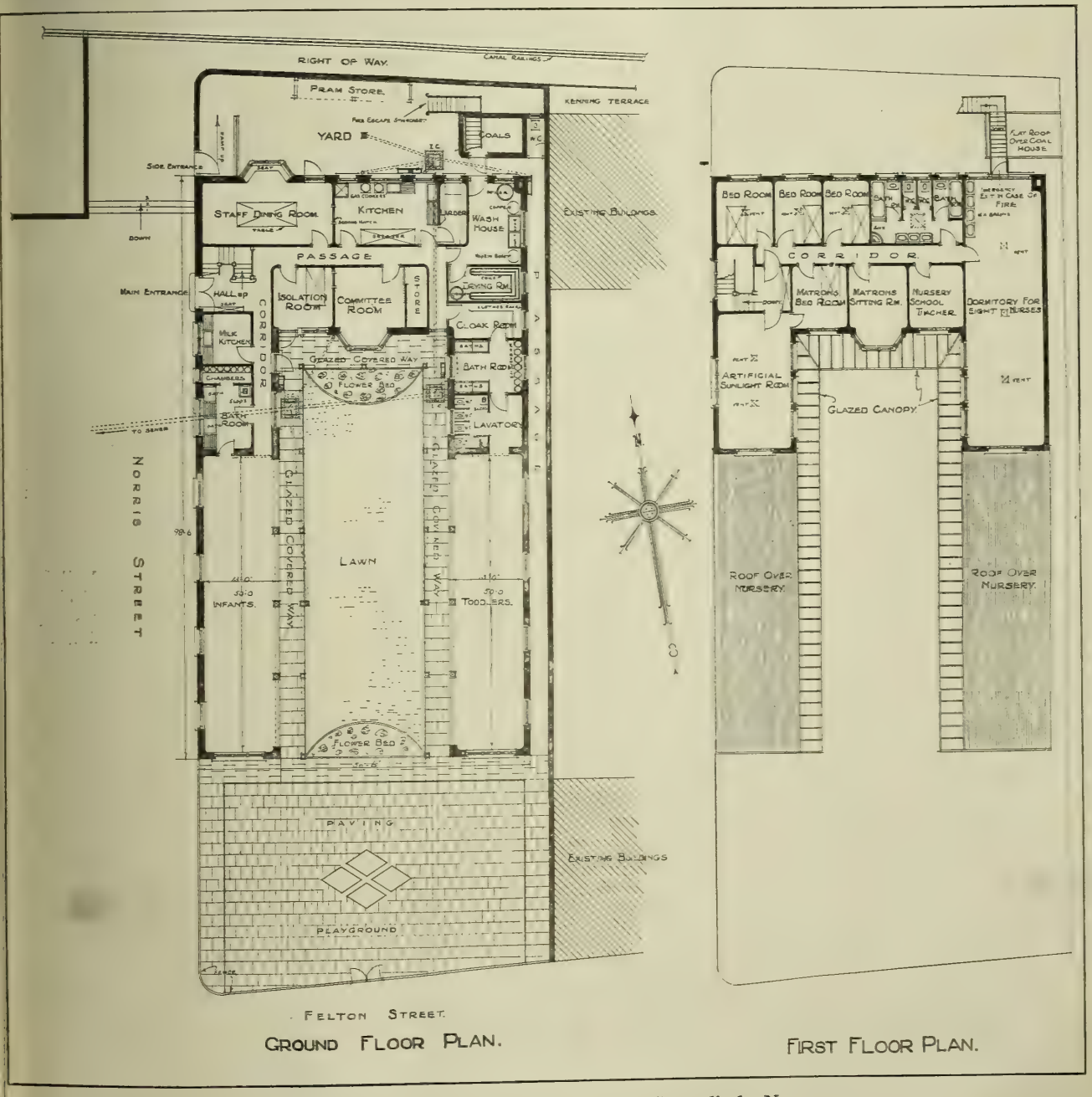
Sir Charles T. Ruthen & Co., Honorary Architects.

THE SUN BABIES' DAY NURSERY, HOXTON, SHOREDITCH, N.

his nursery has been erected in memory Muriel Viscountess Helmsley, and was ially designed on open-air lines, so as catch every glimpse of the sun. The ding stands on a freehold site at the ner of Felton-street and Norris-street, looking the Regent's Canal, and com-nds a fine position for a building of this l in the heart of one of the most over-vded districts in the north-east end of ndon, where there are hundreds of children o are too young to go to school, and ose only playground is the streets, and ose mothers are out at work or unable to nd to their children from other causes. ents can leave their children here for a ll sum. The children are well cared for, ght cleanliness and obedience, and made ppy by cheerful surroundings and games. For twenty years the Douglas Day Nursery been working in Shepherdess Walk, Hox-, but the premises were far too small. The dren crowded to come in, but could not be taken. The new building is constructed of brickwork, rendered on the outside, and has two open-air nurseries 50 ft. by 14 ft., open on one side with a glazed canopy over, one for infants (children from a few weeks old) and one for "toddlers" (children 1 five years of age). Here they are taught on nursery and school and Montessori lines. The building cost to erect approximately £7,000, excluding equipment, etc., and was erected under the supervision of the Viscountess Erleigh and her Committee. The Ministry of Health gave a grant, as also did the Borough Council of Shoreditch.

The building is designed on hospital lines, having simple mouldings, rounded corners, coved skirtings and cornices and every point of hygiene has been studied. There is separate lavatory accommodation for the children on the ground floor and a model wash-house equipped with up-to-date appliances. There is accommodation for 100 babies and sleeping accommodation for seven probationer nurses. There is a large room on the first floor equipped with a sunlight lamp, where artificial sunlight treatment is given. The heating throughout the building is by gas radiators, as is also the cooking apparatus. There is a paved playground at the south end and a lawn in the centre between the two nurseries. The building, which was officially opened by Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, on May 4, has been designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Sir Charles T. Ruthen and Co. (the late Sir Charles T. Ruthen, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Percy J. Williams, L.R.I.B.A., and Cyril E. Morris, architects and surveyors, of 44, Bedford-row, Holborn), who acted in the capacity of honorary architects.

The general contractor was Mr. William Simms, of Commercial-road, E.1, and the following were sub-contractors:—John R. Venning and Co., hot-water installation and sanitary fittings; the Novocrete Co., Ltd., novocrete paving; Ellis Partridge and Co., Leicester, slating; the Brentford Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., patent flooring; the Eastern Armature Winding Co., electric light installation; the London Gardens, Ltd., garden lay-out.



Sun Babies' Day Nursery, Hoxton, Shoreditch, N.

SIR CHARLES T. RUTHEN & CO., Honorary Architects.

PARTHENON STUDIES.

By W. R. LETHABY.

IV.—THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

All my archæology was taught me by Germans. Dörpfeld was my most honoured master.—MISS JANE HARRISON.

IN the notes for my last part I had ventured to suggest that in the "Ode on a Grecian Urn" Keats referred to the Parthenon frieze in the lines about the mysterious priest leading the "heifer lowing at the skies." As, however, I could not see any confirmation in Sir Sidney Colvin's account of the poem, I omitted it. In Miss Amy Lowell's big study of Keats, more recently published, I find my view anticipated. "On a day early in March [1817], Haydon took Keats to see the Elgin Marbles. The effect of this view of the marbles was to leave Keats in a state of mind bordering upon stupefaction." She calls this "the mood of the marbles," and says that he received the inspiration for the ode from seeing them. He immediately wrote two sonnets, one to Haydon and the other entitled, "On Seeing the Elgin Marbles for the first time."

My spirit is too weak—mortality
Weighs heavily on me like unwilling sleep.
. . . . . .
That mingles Grecian grandeur with the rude
Wasting of old Time. . . .

About the ode, Miss Lowell writes thus:—"The first thing to be noted about the Grecian Urn is that the inspiration came from the Elgin Marbles, from that part of the frieze of the Parthenon which shows the cattle being brought to the sacrifice. . . If Keats had called his poem Ode on the Elgin Marbles, the title would have been ugly. . . . . The word urn is attractive. With the idea of attributing this bas-relief to an urn, the difficulty was solved. . . . . Keats had spent two years intermittingly gazing at the Elgin Marbles." Further, it has to be observed that the title "Elgin Marbles" had already been used up for the sonnet.

"The little town mountain-built with peaceful citadel emptied of its folk this pious morn," can hardly be any other than Athens and the Acropolis. Finally, it must be noted that the famous end lines of the ode just condense the thought about Greek art of the time to which I have called attention.

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

. . . .

In 1830, by the second protocol of London, Greece was declared an independent sovereign kingdom. About the same time the Elgin Marbles were rearranged in the new galleries at the British Museum. It seems to have been a moment of swift change. The old epoch of amateur connoisseurs was passing in Britain, and the lead in classical archæology was to be ceded to German scholars. Still, good work continued to be done by independent students.

In the *Penny Magazine*, 1832, an illustration of "the New Gallery of Athenian Antiquities" was given, with a short account of the sculptures written in the same general mode of thought as was the appreciation of Sir Benjamin West. I quote some of it to show that, after all, the dwellers in "the foggy city by the Thames" at this time had a theory of criticism and some mind of their own. "This wonderful collection may at first sight appear uninteresting. The figures have been sadly mutilated, and the surface of all is so corroded that the care with which they were finished can no longer afford delight. But quite enough remains to show the extraordinary genius by which these great works were created. Let the spectator visit the gallery again and again till the real character of these immortal works has taken possession of his mind. The union of nature and ideality is the highest quality of art; the common defect being an undue inclination to one of these to the neglect of the other. An exclusive attention to *nature* in the common acceptation of the term degenerates into vulgarity, while the attempt to refine by an ideal standard gives rise to *conventional style or manner*—the grave of excellence. It is the fate of all excellence to suffer from unskilful imitation, and the calm, elevated beauty of the antique, when transmitted by inferior practitioners, assumes the aspect of frigid and wooden inanity.

"We are certain that no one possessing a tolerable natural taste will repeat his inspection frequently without becoming sensible of their beauties. For the appreciation of those works no technical acquaintance with art is necessary. They are executed in that style of consummate mastery which discards the parade of recondite knowledge and addresses itself to the spectator in the broad and general language of nature. It is not only in the human figure that profound skill is evinced. When we look at the horses in the frieze we are tempted to think that beautiful animal has never elsewhere been adequately represented. The horses of the Elgin frieze exhibit throughout the *generic* character of the animal; and it is impossible to look on the succession of groups in every variety of action without feeling animated and exhilarated, as if the procession were really passing before us. The most casual observer might be struck with the grace of the riders, who seem formed 'to witch the world with noble horsemanship.'"

From internal evidence it appears that the writer of this understanding and most admirable essay, which is so different from the muttering and maundering of much art criticism, was Sir Henry Ellis, who in 1833 published *The Elgin Marbles*, two delightful little volumes in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge series.

John Pennethorne in 1832 observed the curvature of the horizontal lines of the temple. In 1834 he took models (moulds?) of the mouldings, and in 1837 he returned to Athens once more to complete his observations, of which he published an account in 1844. In the meantime, an outline of Pennethorne's investigations was given in the second edition of Leake's work, 1841.

"Mr. Pennethorne, who during his residence in Athens directed his attention to principles upon which the Athenians proceeded, found the upper step of the eastern front of the Parthenon to form a simple curve rising three inches in the centre; that higher in the front the curve changes its character; that in the architrave it becomes a curve of double curvature, and the same in the cornice with an increase of curve."

"The entasis of the columns so remarkable in the Doric of Corinth and Sicily, which is so much reduced that its existence was doubted, has now been proved to exist. The fact has been ascertained that the pavement on which the columns stand is depressed at the four corners, [a curve like] an arch in the direction both of length and breadth [of the temple]. The columns of the peristyle incline inwards. We may conceive this inclination to have been a better security against earthquakes. The curvature of the pavement, we may conclude, had reference only to appearance."

In 1878 Pennethorne published his large work, *The Geometry and Optics of Ancient Architecture*. His main view was that modifications of straightness were "optical corrections."

In 1845 Mr. George Knowles was at work in Athens, and a view of the city from his drawings was issued with this date. Near the end of this year he wrote to Donaldson, (for report to the Institute of Architects) on recent discoveries at the Parthenon. "Most of the fragments of the interior have now been removed. The interior now offers greater facilities for imaginings on its decoration. There are evident traces of Doric columns with marks of their fluting visible on the floor. The diameter has been 3 ft. 7½ in.; and on both sides it is clear there have been nine, counting from t east end, at which there is the remnant a pilaster the breadth of the diameter (*The Builder*, 1846.) Later in the sa year there was a note in *The Builder*, pr ably from Knowles, saying—"Seve triglyphs have been discovered which, cording to their size, must have belonged the inner row of columns. That these w of the Doric order was ascertained so years since by the impressions found on t floor of the Cella" (p. 425).

The debris and fragments which w cleared away from the interior at t time must have included the walls of Turkish Mosque which occupied the ce when Woods drew his plan. Knowles m a very accurate new plan, which was p lished with the date 1846. As Michae says, we are indebted to it for several observations. The traces of columns on paving of the cella showed that they h been more closely spaced than Woods Cockerell had thought. They were ab 3.656 in diameter and had 16 flutes. In plan Knowles put a square pier at the w end of each longitudinal row of colum and nine columns between these suppo square piers and the responds on the wall. We know, however, that Woods observed traces of columns rather t square piers at the west. Knowles and P rose seem to some extent to have wor together on the Parthenon, and Know plan was also included in Penrose's g book on Athenian Architecture. Penr on reconsidering the plan and the quest of square or round piers at the angles the internal colonnades, decided, altho these square piers had been his own sug tion, that the evidence of Woods Cockerell proved that there were, in f circular columns at the angles—"In sequence of these two authorities I h substituted the round for the angul And we can do no other. The inte plan of the Parthenon partly recovered the Elgin Expedition and made known Woods and Cockerell, was fully made and published by Knowles in 1847, and Penrose in 1851.

Neither Woods nor Knowles is ever tioned, and Penrose's special considera of the angle columns in the interior se to have been forgotten.

In Miss Jane Harrison's delightful on Athens we read, in regard to the of the Parthenon, "It remains to fix place where the statue stood. . . It be seen how the image gains by coming into the nave. It could thus be exam from either side and from the back . like the Olympian Zeus that set Dr. D feld on the true track. . . . There distinct gain in advancing the figure ne to the entrance. If we give up, as Dörpfeld does, hypæthral and other ligh save through the door, it was well that sight that every worshipper should should not be too remote. It would . . . . the radiant goddess herself was light thereof. . . . The ground plan is g in accordance with Dr. Dörpfeld's rest tion (1881). . . . For the view of ligh solely through the door I am indebted paper by Dr. Dörpfeld, 1889." The Br Museum "Guides" to this day give plan as Dörpfeld's, ignoring Penrose Knowles.

Francis C. Penrose made great advanc Parthenon scholarship about the middl last century. After graduating as a se optime in 1842, he was elected a "Tr ling Bachelor" upon the Week's endown and travelled during three years in and Greece. The results of his resea made at that time and on subsequent sions were published in his monume work, *The Principles of Athenian Arc ture*, which he brought out for the Dilet Society in 1851. "The society had av themselves of his offer to pursue the in initiated by Wilkins and taken up by James Pennethorne. They furnished Penrose with the means of going to A with his improved instruments, and testing the theories in respect of del

es and variations in the lines of the henon." Michaelis says of his work: e English architect, F. C. Penrose, in ection with G. Knowles, began in 1846-7 rvey the Parthenon and Propylæe with nparable accuracy. Penrose's minute surements created the greatest interest much as he confirmed the horizontal es of the steps and entablature of the henon which had first been observed by countryman, J. Pennethorne, in 1837." article in *The Builder*, 1877, which s to be by Watkiss Lloyd, speaks of rose's book as "one of the most valu- and thoroughly worked-out archi- ral treatises in the language." Penrose d the traces of painted decoration on temple with great care, and his volume chief authority on this as well as on dimensions, curvatures and inclinations he work. Donaldson had "remarked on the underside of the mutules" about (Wood's Letters, II, 238).

R. Ricardo, the father of Mr. Halsey rdo, worked at Athens in 1846-7, and w of his drawings are now in the Greek artment of the British Museum. W. kiss Lloyd, an earnest British student reek antiquities, made several advances Parthenon studies, but he never seems ave been mentioned in official works. wrote on the marbles from Xanthos in , and in 1847 he gave an excellent unt of the representation of Athena's est with Poseidon in the west pedi- t of the Parthenon. "The action of idon is a recoil, the expression of the re is that of surprise at a sudden check. ena rushes forth, crossing his path. opposed front and extended arm of ena carry the expression of warning k or barring the passage." He replaced ig piece of a leg of Amphitrite, and s, as he said, "transformed a torso a statue." A large fragment of a ed woman, also on the right side of the t pediment, was, he said, the right thigh ier than the left, as had been supposed. he mistake has arisen from the slope of seat, causing the knee to be much ated above the lap."

le noticed how the drapery of the seated nan next to the chariot of Poseidon moved if from a breeze playing at her feet," a ion seized by Furtwängler, and leading to his identification of the figure as ithyia. The "excited action" of all the res in the west pediment was also ob- ed. He assigned the noble Laborde head Amphitrite, a view that I am inclined to k true, although there is no sufficient of. and Sauer attributes it to another re.

Watkiss Lloyd also fitted a fragment of a ent, 18 in. long, to the lump on which figure now accepted as Cecrops is seated. his was a most important discovery con- ing Leake's suggestion that the figure indeed Cecrops, being the only positive ntification of a secondary figure that has n made and leading surely to an inter- tation of the whole composition. The re and its companion before this time officially described as "a mutilated up, supposed to represent Heracles and be," while another torso was named rops (Handbook 1851). Lloyd could not his fully demonstrated discovery recog- ed. and protested against the "lack of idour" shown. He noticed "the sudden rt" of the female companion of Cecrops. d that her left knee was raised from the und.

For restoring the centre of the eastern pedi- nt he made use of the Rondanini relief of is and Hephaistos, a replica of the fuller drid relief, which is now generally epted as an echo of the central composi- n of the pediment. He selected what pears to be the right type of Athena for s position and placed next to her a nude le torso, which he restored as facing the tre, but moving to the right with both ns thrown up in surprise. At Lloyd's gestion the cast of the figure of Selene was t put in its right place, April 30, 1860. ny minor suggestions of value were made by this acute student, and he called attention to the fact that "the marbles exhibit traces of the drill so used as to baffle explanation of the mode of its astonishingly effective application." He observed of Demeter and Persephone in the east pediment that "Pheidias found it desirable to make these two figures as large as possible, in order to balance the Fates. In consequence, he kept parts large while he abbreviated those that were less expressive."

Of the middle figure of the three "Fates," he observed, "It is clear that her right hand must have held in the delicate way so often seen on Greek monuments, the fold of her peplus, the position of the robe spreading over her back requires it to be so sustained, and on the shoulder folds are interrupted by the fracture."

I worked this out independently many years later, and thought I had made a discovery, as it was not mentioned in official books.

The work of Leake and Lloyd in explanation of the sculptures led up to Furtwängler's scheme of explanation of the Western pediment, which in the main must be accepted, however long we may delay, because it is simple and adequate, and there is really nothing which anybody believes in to set in its place. This scheme to which we shall return should be called the Leake-Lloyd-Furtwängler theory.

The job-lot of names given to the figures of this pediment at the museum seem to be long out of date; they should be defended or abandoned.

Lloyd also noticed several points in regard to the further explanation of the frieze. He saw that the sceptre of Zeus must have been prolonged downwards in bronze and upwards by painting. The three drilled holes for an attribute that had been carried by the goddess on the other side of the centre show "her symmetrical arrangement with the sceptred Zeus." A pair of the gods on each side are separated from the others. The boy near the priestess at the centre was "a consecrated temple acolyte."

"The more the frieze is studied the greater will be the admiration of the genius displayed in plan, invention, drawing, and execution. Whatever inequalities there are appear due to differences of execution, not to inferior design. . . . I do not doubt that the background was coloured blue, and this could carry off the metallic ornaments."

"The copies of the frieze round the Athenæum in Pall Mall afford the best opportunity for studying its design. It was from observation of the copies that I pointed out the order of the cavalcade, as following on in ranks of six or eight horsemen abreast. The broad, smooth surface of the outer horse gives rest to the eye and marks the sequence. . . . There seems scarcely any limit to the number of superimposed masses which the sculptor was able to comprise within the relief of his rigorous two inches. It is by the same principle that the gods (of the east frieze) are seated four abreast and two abreast. . . . Compared with the compositions which once filled the pediments, the frieze, unapproachable as it may be, is after all only a facile sketch for delegated execution of the sculptor who wrought the all-majestical Fates."

We thus owe to Watkiss Lloyd the recognition of "the ranks of six or eight horsemen abreast," which has since been elaborated and worked out in diagrams in museum publications, and in Collignon's fine book on the sculptures.

In 1854 he wrote in association with Owen Jones, *An Apology for colouring the Greek Courts at the Crystal Palace*, in which he recorded his views regarding the colouring of Greek architecture and sculpture.

Lloyd was the author of a scheme of mathematical proportion applied to the Parthenon, which was incorporated by Penrose in his big work. Lloyd brought forward his theory in 1859 in a paper at the Institute. It was endorsed by Penrose in a paper of 1877 (*The Builder*, February 10). That a considerable mathematician, the accurate measurer of the building, should have accepted the theory is remarkable, for usually the propounder of a scheme of proportions is the only one who can believe in it.

Lloyd seems to have been the first to elucidate an important Greek inscription, found at Lebadea, which is now celebrated as a building specification and contract. (*The Builder*, 1877). His article is unsigned, but Penrose later referred to it as by Lloyd, who, about 1870-80, seems frequently to have written for *The Builder*. The opening leader for 1877 must, I think, be his.

This essential document for the study of any Greek building is now always referred to in Choisy's later version, and Lloyd's, which is vivid and convincing, has been neglected into the forgotten. I wish some student would compare both versions, and those with the admirable study of the Parthenon accounts recently made by Mr. Arthur Smith.

Watkiss Lloyd was elected to the Dilettanti Society in 1854. In the history of that body he is described as "A gentleman of means who enthusiastically devoted his life to the study of ancient art, antiquities, and literature and was the author of a large number of treatises, published and unpublished, as well as two remarkable historical works, the *Age of Pericles*, and the *History of Sicily*. Until his death in 1893 Mr. Lloyd was one of the principal advisers of the society in their archæological undertakings."

Of all our English students of Greek art Watkiss Lloyd probably did the most to explain the Parthenon sculptures. If he had been a German professor his work would be constantly acknowledged. As it is he does not seem to have a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

One of the last architects learned in Greek antiquity was Edward Falkener, author of an excellent book on Ephesus. In his *Museum of Classical Antiquities*, 1851-60, he published a restoration of the eastern pediment of the Parthenon. The central group consisted of Zeus and Athena, Hephaistos and Nike. He postulated an enthroned Hera, and placed a figure of Hermes next to the great triad on the right.

He systematically examined vase paintings of the Birth of Athena, and showed that in about thirty representations, Eileithyia occurred no less than twenty-two times, Ares twelve, Hermes ten, Apollo nine.

Charles Newton, a delightful old-school Englishman, about 1860, found the small marble copy of Athena's shield in Lord Strangford's house, and obtained it for the museum. I remember hearing him lecture at the Royal Academy about 1880, and that he remarked "When Greece and Rome are exhausted, we may yet make discoveries in the cellars of the British Museum."

Newton seems to have been the first to use photography for recording the results of excavations at the Mausoleum in 1857. He was a favourite with foreign scholars. Michaelis speaks of him as "A man combining great learning and a keen sense of art, with a great persistent energy."

Dr. A. S. Murray succeeded Newton at the museum, and valuable work was done in his time in the preparation of the Catalogue of Sculpture. In 1903 he published a volume on the Parthenon sculptures. Generally, this was a period of waiting on Germany to advance theories to which we might try to object for a time before adopting them.

I must not venture to speak of the admirable work done more recently by Mr. Arthur Smith. While the marbles were in his custody he made many attachments of fragments and excellent rearrangements. He edited the big and indispensable *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, issued in 1910, and only a few months ago published a most valuable study of the building accounts of the Parthenon, based on German and American research.

A new period of Parthenon studies was opened by the publication in 1871 of the comprehensive and "classic work" of Michaelis. Not one of his own new identifications of the figures in the pediments or the eastern frieze seems to hold good, but he first explained the subject of the north metopes, as relating

to the Trojan War, and he made several piecings together of fragments, and rearranged some of the slabs of the frieze.

A valuable contribution was made by Bruno Sauer in a minute examination of the marks on the pediments. Furtwängler followed by extending Leake's theory of interpretation of the left side of west pediment over its whole field.

1882 Davidson's pleasant little study of the frieze appeared, and the next year was published Ferguson's more ambitious book, which was mainly devoted to sustaining the lost cause of hypaethral lighting. Sir James Frazer's *Pausanias*, T. W. White's *The Opisthodomus*, and Miss Jane Harrison's *Monuments of Athens*, 1890, must also be mentioned.

. . . .

This account of British study of the Parthenon, is only an outline; if it were gone over again it could be filled out and corrected. We have never cared to recognise the work of one another, and thus we have lost cohesion and momentum.

As showing how we quite unthinkingly neglect native students, I may refer to the fact that the British Museum Catalogue of Sculpture, issued by Dr. Murray in 1891, has a "Bibliography of the Parthenon," in which the works mentioned are all foreign, with the exception of his own book on Greek sculpture; old works like Stuart's *Antiquities*, and Miss Harrison's *Athens*, which is cited for Dörpfeld references. The plan of the Parthenon adopted was that of Michaelis, which placed the statue away in a recess. The *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, 1910, begins with "a list of works most frequently referred to": these are five German, two Official, one Stuart's; the plan given is that of Dörpfeld. The way in which we treat our own workers reminds me of the story of Mr. F. W. Fowle, who wrote a book on the Poor Law. In a second edition, 1893, he gently complained that not only had it been appropriated in Germany, "but translated back into English with a preface by Professor Henry Sidgwick, containing the intimation that an urgent English need had been supplied in a thorough piece of German work."

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(*Continued from page* 886.)

Danish Architecture.

We publish in this issue a selection of illustrations from the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture, which is now being held at 6, Queen-square and at the Architectural Association in Bedford-square. A notice of the Exhibition, which closes tomorrow, was given in our last issue.

Bournemouth Pavilion.

This building is now approaching completion from the designs of Messrs. Home and Knight, AA.R.I.B.A. The competition drawings were illustrated in our issue for July 6, 1923.

New County Police Station and Court-house, Bury.

This building is being erected for the Standing Joint Committee of the Lancashire County Council on a site in Tenterden-street, Bury, overlooking the playing fields of the Bury Grammar School. The main elevations will be faced with "Old Tea-Pot" rustic bricks, with stone dressings from the Stancliffe Estates, Darley Dale. The accommodation in the main administrative portion of the building comprises, on the ground floor, offices for the superintendent, inspectors, detective staff, and general clerks, with six cells. On the first floor there is a spacious court room, with retiring rooms for magistrates and lady magistrates; magistrates' clerk, solicitors and witnesses' rooms, etc. Living quarters for the superintendent, one inspector and two married constables are also provided, with divisional parade and recreation rooms and garages.

Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., is the County Architect, and the contractors for the work are Messrs. E. Taylor and Co., Ltd., of Littleborough, Lancs.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XX

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

SECTION 73 (Continued).

(4) No part of the woodwork of any shop front shall be fixed higher than 25 ft. above the level of the pavement of the public footpath in front of the shop. No part of the woodwork of any shop front shall be fixed nearer than 4 in. to the centre of the party wall where the adjoining premises are separated by a party wall or nearer than 4 in. to the face of the wall of the adjoining premises where the adjoining premises have a separate wall unless a pier or corbel of stone brick or other incombustible material 4 in. wide at the least be placed as high as such woodwork and projecting throughout 1 in. at the least in front thereof between such woodwork and the centre of the party wall or the separate wall as the case may be.

Note.—Pilasters and corbels need not be fixed provided the woodwork of the shop front (including the fascia and cornice) is not less than 4 in. from the centre of the party wall, etc. The minimum thickness of the pilaster and corbel when used is 4 in., and they can be made of metal if desired.

In Subsection 3. Although the shop front can project beyond the front of the building, it must not project on public property, excepting the cornice.

(5) In a street of a width of not less than 40 ft. or to a building the front wall of which is not at a less distance than 40 ft. from the opposite boundary of the street bay windows to dwelling houses may be erected on land belonging to the owner of the building notwithstanding the provisions of this Act relating to buildings beyond the general line of buildings in streets provided that such bay windows :—

(a) Do not exceed 3 storeys in height above the level of the footway;

(b) Do not project more than 3 ft. from the main wall of the building to which they are attached;

(c) Do not project in any part within the prescribed distance of the centre of the roadway;

(d) Are in no part nearer to the centre of the nearest party wall than the extreme amount of their projection from the main wall of the building to which they are attached;

(e) Do not taken together exceed in width three fifths of the frontage of the building towards the street to which such bays face;

(f) Are not constructed upon any part of the public way or upon any land agreed to be given up to the public way; and

(g) Shall not be used for trade purposes.

Bay windows to which the foregoing rules do not apply shall not be erected without the consent of the Council after consulting the local authority.

Note.—The maximum projection of 3 ft. does not apply to buildings that are set back from the general line of buildings in the street, i.e., the building line. The front of the bay, however, must not project more than 3 ft. beyond the general building line. Assuming you required a bay 5 ft. deep the front line of the building would have to be set 2 ft. back from the general building line.

In new streets if the front of the bay windows is taken as the building line, the bay windows can be made more than 3 ft. deep without the consent of the Council. If, however, the front wall of building is taken as the building line the bay windows cannot project more than 3 ft. without the consent of the Council. On new estates where say the main wall or ultimate building line is 20 ft. back and bay windows 4 ft. deep are to be built the building line shown upon the plans submitted should be 16 ft. then the 4 ft. bays can be built without consent. If, however, the ultimate building line is shown at 20 ft. the bay windows can only project 3 ft. without consent.

Bay windows in housing schemes can built with frames of soft wood, and with the prescribed distance of the party wall, et upon application to the Council.

(6) In a street of a width of not less th 40 ft. or to a building the front wall which is not at a less distance than 40 from the opposite boundary of the street p jecting oriel windows or turrets may be c structed. Provided that:—

(a) No part of any such projection exte more than 3 ft. from the face of the fr wall of the building or more than 12 in. o the public way;

(b) No part of any such projection be l than 10 ft. above the level of the footway the street;

(c) No part of any such projection (wh it overhangs the public way) be within distance of 4 ft. of the centre of the near party wall;

(d) On no floor shall the total width any such projections taken together exc three-fifths of the length of the wall of t building on the level of that floor;

(e) Every such projection to be construct to the sataisfaction of the District Surve or in the event of disagreement to the sat faction of the superintending archite whose determination shall be final.

Oriel windows or turrets to which the fo going rules do not apply shall not be erec without the consent of the Council af consulting the local authority.

Note.—No height is given for turrets, et these can be carried right up the facade desired. Oriel or bay windows can only p ject 12 in. over the public way. The a of the side lights to the bay window can increased by recessing the reveal into t main wall and splaying the latter.

The notes to the last sub-section apply general to this sub-section. The Distr Surveyor is entitled to special fees in c nection with oriel windows.

(7) The roof flat or gutter of every bui ing and every balcony, berandah, shop fro or other similar projection or projecti windows shall be so arranged and c structed, and so supplied with gutters a pipes as to prevent the water therefrom fr dropping upon or running over any pub way.

(8) Except in so far as is permitted this section in the case of shop fronts a projecting windows, and with the excepti of water pipes and their appurtenanc copings, string courses, cornices, fasci window dressings and other like arc tectural decorations, no projection from a building shall extend beyond the general li of buildings in any street except with t permission of the Council after consulti the local authority.

Note.—It has been held that to determi whether a projection is a structure with this section, the weight of the framewor the method of fixing and supporting sa are facts to be taken into consideration. A electric advertisement consisting of a wood case with glass front fixed to the front of building on iron brackets is not within th section. Hull *v.* L.C.C. (1901), 84 L.T. 16 L.C.C. *v.* Illuminated Advertisement C (1904), 91 L.T. 352.

The removal of reflectors hung out ov the public way cannot be enforced und Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, Section 6 Winsborrow *v.* London Joint Stock Ban Ltd., 88 L.T. 803.

Royal Institute of British Architects' Conference.

His Majesty the King has graciously giv his patronage to the annual conference of t Roval Institute of British Architects, whi will be held in London from June 20th June 25th.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

Mr. W. R. Davidge (President) took the air at a meeting of the Institute held at xton Hall, Westminster, on Friday last eek, when the subject of London Transport as introduced by Mr. W. H. Gaunt and r. Nigel Norman (Met. Railway Co.). We ve below a report of the first paper and opose to deal with the second in our next ue.

London Transport.

Mr. W. H. Gaunt said he would take up time with figures of congestion and in-ease over a generation ago, as they were conscious of it. It was housing pressure at was creating much of the transport pres-re, and a pressure at peak times and upon public that could ill afford alternatives nich cost a fraction more. People are reading themselves further out each year residence and visiting each other more. Every word in Mr. Culpin's paper upon centralisation was fully justified, and he ly wished to emphasise that if industries uld be induced to decentralise even into burban London their action was only pos-ble and successful if every local authority ould do more than its best in both housing d traffic stimulation to deal with the new nditions. They were all agreed that pres-re in London could only be relieved by de-ntralisation, but not every local authority outer London conceived it their duty, once industry would move out, actively to eate housing and traffic facilities, or to be volved in the cost of relieving congestion the centre.

In goods transport as well there had been anging methods of trade which had induced riding habit in goods as well as passengers, nd which the railway companies could not aim to have lost, for they never enjoyed it. arious counts and reports established the tatement that by weight, at least, most roads f the important thoroughfares nature carried ow 85 to 90 per cent. of their traffic by otor traction. And it was noticeable that owever desperate might be the congestion n most thoroughfare and traffic junctions be periods had a distinct limit in time with reat regularity daily. Up to 9.30 a.m. and fter 6 p.m. there was no difficulty at most f these; in many cases the congestion was ven less limited in period. The horse-drawn 0 or 15 per cent. remainder of the traffic as the very serious congestor of the whole, uite out of proportion to its volume or ur-gency, by its inability to keep pace or to ecover pace from stoppages at junctions. In-onvenient as it might be to the few who ould not readily change from horse to motor raction, he believed the time was now at and when, adequate notice having been given, horse-drawn traffic must be gradually rohibited along scheduled main thorough-fares during certain hours of the day, and ultimately from crossing them. Sandwich-men, street trading, stopping for unloading eyond a limited period were all subjects for restriction now urgent, together with more ne-way streets.

More contributory factors in congestion han the limited width of streets were at heir junctions and crossings, and no capital ities of the world had so many intersections f streets per mile as London and the English ities. As they could not now alter this eature, gyratory traffic must be provided or at every possible point, it having proved ts value. He believed that the recreation f circular building frontages at many points for the present square corners would involve, n balance, no less to the local authority aking it in hand comprehensively.

The time was now ripe for some important crossing to be experimentally subjected to Sir Alfred Yarrow's suggestion of an over-bridge taking one stream of traffic over the other. His selection of Oxford Circus for treatment was a little unfortunate, but there were other spots where amenity and frightful shopping values did not present such diffi-culties in proportion to the amount of traffic dealt with, and where the amount of traffic wishing to turn the corners in proportion to that proceeding direct ahead was small. Anyhow, both gyratory and Yarrow systems were discounted if they were only adopted at isolated centres, as a block or clearance at one point reflected upon the next junction point.

The next relief of pressure would be by the traffic pool, and sufficient progress seemed to have been made to indicate legislation next autumn. This would eliminate from the streets some percentage of the competitive un-essential vehicles of the 'bus combine and its allies, the London County Council and other tramways, and the tubes which were initiated before the possibilities of road traction were so fully developed.

These means of relief had so far involved little outlay of public money which would not be recovered within reasonable time. But within the items of moderate outlay, other than street widenings, one would include the need for underground pedestrian cross-ings. He believed an attractive one has yet to be built, but provided with transparent street paving to banish the tunnel feeling, and denuded of lavatory surroundings, and with a slope entrance in line with the direc-tion of the pedestrian, they should be practi-cal aids to remove the blocks caused by holding up road traffic for pedestrians to cross, and again could be enforceable only in limited hours. But these palliatives would be trifling unless some better bridge and arterial road provision was ensured, and per-haps not everyone was familiar with the present position at a glance of new projected schemes laid down in the developed areas before a brick in the structure of regional town planning had been laid, but none the less wisely laid.

The five leading thoroughfare provisions urged by the Traffic Advisory Committee were :—Victoria Dock to City Arterial Road; Cromwell Road and Western Exits; Berkeley Square and Mall new street; Kensington High Street widening; Whitechapel clearance; with a secondary recommendation in favour of the Lower Thames Tunnel. The same committee recommended the creation of alternative routes between the following points by sundry widenings and minor clearances :—Bayswater to Islington and Hackney; Hyde Park Corner to Vauxhall; Chelsea to Westminster; Picca-dilly to King's Cross; Tottenham to the Docks. His only comment on this excellent programme was the omissions of reference to Euston and Marylebone Roads, and the relief which widening, wholly or in part, would be to the City and Docks traffic to W. and N.W. London. He believed the local boroughs through which it passed had years ago made the way easy by acquiring frontages or fixing of building lines for the L.C.C. to take up this project.

Then summarising the report of the River Bridge Commission, the following works ap-peared likely to fructify :—Reinstatement of Waterloo Bridge; abandonment of St. Paul's Bridge Scheme; new high level bridge—South-wark Street to Holborn Viaduct; new road and rail bridge—Hungerford Bridge to Cavell Statue, and set Charing Cross Station back; and tap Waterloo Station and Elephant and Castle area; improve Vauxhall Bridge Station exit; rebuild Chelsea Bridge for road and foot; rebuild Albert Bridge for road and foot; rebuild Wandsworth Bridge for road and foot; widen Putney Bridge for road and foot; rebuild Hammersmith Bridge; new bridge Hampton Court; new bridge Chertsey; new bridge Richmond; improve Woolwich Ferry; new Dartford to Purfleet Tunnel. Unfortunately, while no serious criticism had arisen of these projects, both road and river, and the Government had in substance accepted them, there was much scope for dis-claim of financial responsibility between them-selves and the L.C.C. and progress was by no means sure. Two points he wished to emphasise. The first was the need for such artistic restraint as would ensure a clear span bridge, if not from bank to bank, at least for a large proportion of the navigable stream. A comparison with the spans over the Rhine or in the U.S.A. of all their modern bridges indicated how much the Thames river traffic could be developed given an equal chance. Every extra thousand tons carried up and down the river saved wear and congestion of the Dock and Riverside road routes through and across London. The other point was that there is a vast tonnage of goods travelling between the Midlands and London Docks which could not avoid tran-shipment at some point from the narrow boats on the narrow Midland canals to the wider river barges in the Grand Junction Canal, and the Thames, as the former boats were not capable of weathering the Thames. This transhipment being a serious drawback, traffic was brought by road or by rail, and fre-quently the rail did not serve the dock so conveniently. If only some method of coup-ling together two narrow boats, or floating them into a larger pontoon could be devised, some congestion in road and rail in London would be avoided. It was often said that these canals might be more used for coal traffic into London from the Midlands, but the difficulties of congestion round a canal basin at the Collieries and in London pre-cluded this.

But he must turn to the arterial road aspect of transport development. They were familiar with the now completed Southend artery, the Great West Road, and the Folkestone artery. Approaching completion were the roads from North London to Hat-field, the bye-pass of Watford, and the Cam-bridge Road from Tottenham. Of the 18 miles of the near circular road round North London 10 miles only were complete. There was a south circular projected road yet un-built All these roads were excellently planned, but falling far short of their real utility through being broken in continuity or approach. Consequently they did not in-vite traffic to flow easily into them, and very litle had been done in publicity to invite drivers to find them and use them. The Rent Restriction Act, involving a diffi-culty in distributing occupiers, was indirectly causing a sterilisation of development in traffic relief, as no local authority could attempt to dislodge occupiers of property which was standing in the way. He suggested that as for distances up to 20 miles from London, except for some dock and bulk traffic, the usefulness of railways for goods delivery had materially diminished. But for passenger transit, even with all modern road traction, there was no such efficient or cheap a reliever of London's congestion as the railway service beyond the radius of the tube area.

It was largely a question of moral courage and foresight and finance. There were more schemes referred to in this paper than would fructify in ten years, and all of them were advisedly laid down so that whatever the regional planning of the next ten years might alter, their wisdom would be justified. They needed courage to push forward the traffic reforms referred to in the earlier part of the paper without much finance. Then to insist upon the energy of finance for the bridge and road developments already referred to. Meanwhile land should be earmarked for a second and outer ring road, fifteen or twenty miles from the centre, so that as more road traffic arose, the dock and East and West factory areas could be served without going even into the London suburbs, which would be congested themselves in a few years' time. Anything so short-sighted as the divergence of funds from the Road Fund into general purposes spoke little for the nation's common-sense. What would have been less stupid would have been to provide judiciously therefrom cheap or free capital to any railway development which would re-lieve London, either by electrification, or coupling up tubes to suburban extensions, or relieving an impossible bottle-neck outside a London terminus. Always provided it was for a decentralisation purpose, he could see no iniquity in helping either road or rail out of such a fund.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Boarding School Required.

SIR,—I have a son of 14, and wish him to be educated towards entering my general building business. I am looking for a boarding school with a helpful commercial side. Right training, rather than the question of is the end in view. Suggestions would be welcomed.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Timber-built Staging.

SIR,—Would any reader please give me sizes of timber for a timber-built staging capable of carrying 400lbs. to the square foot? The staging is for the storage of grain in an existing store 30 ft by 100 ft. The present floor is of earth and the new staging is to be 3 ft. high.

ANXIOUS.

Definition of Bressummer.

[REPLIES TO "ENQUIRER," MAY 27.]

The London Building Act, 1894, definition of bressummer is as follows:—

(7) The expression "bressummer" means a wooden beam or a metallic girder which carries a wall. A bressummer can be of any length.

H. V. M.-E.

SIR,—It may interest "Enquirer" to know (although it does not answer his question) what T. N. Philomath says about bressummer in his Builder's Dictionary of 1703.

"BRESSUMERS.

"In an timber building, are pieces into which the Girders are framed, in all the Floors, but the Ground-floor (then they call it a Cell) and Garret-floor (then it's call'd a Beam). As to their Size, or Square, 'tis the same by the Act of Parliament with Girders, which see. You must note, by the way, that I do not mean all the pieces which have Girders Framed into them (and are not in the Garret, or Ground-floor). But I mean all such pieces which are in the Exterior part of the Building whether in the Front, Flanks, or Rear of the Building; for you must note the pieces in the internal part of the Building, into which the Girders are framed, are called Summers.

"The Bressumers in London, Mr. Leybourn saith, are used to be measured by the Foot, running Measure; but whether he means only for the Work, or Timber, or both, I do not know. Now Com. Comer saith, That Bressumers, in London are valued by the Solid Foot, if of Oak 3s. per Foot, if Fir, 2s."

A. C. HUNT.

Wood Fires.

[REPLY TO R.E. MAY 27.]

SIR,—Though the soot from a wood fire is probably more tenacious than that from a coal fire, the risk of mortar being pulled away with the soot is hardly worth consideration. Unskilful sweeping is likely to damage the parging whether there is any soot in the chimney or not. Sweeps are apt to poke fiercely against any obstruction, such as a little niche in a bend, which can be more readily surmounted by gentle finesse with a continually revolving brush. This is a frequent cause of dislodgement of mortar, and the risks involved are the creation of a rough place where soot is apt to collect rapidly. I have found that the house of 60 or 40 years of age is possessed of better flues than those of to-day, and this I attribute to the old practice of parging a flue with cow dung, which is very tenacious, and will stand a chimney fire without disintegrating like ordinary mortar. Worst of all in this respect is the cement-parged flue, in which the parging powders to dust after the first chimney fire.

The only permanent cure for an imperfectly parged flue is to open it up from top to bottom and re-execute the parging in a proper manner. This is a very expensive process, and a cheaper alternative is to sweep much more frequently than usually considered necessary, when there need be no fear of danger, provided there are no open joints exposed.

VICTORIAN.

Colouring Cement.

[REPLY TO A CORRESPONDENT. MAY 27.]

SIR,—A very nice soft grey colour is obtained quite naturally by finishing with granite dust (grey in colour), generously dashed on like pebble dash, on the wet rendered surface. There is a little sparkle in the finish, which is an added beauty.

NATURE.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Government Architects and Private Practice.

Mr. Morrison asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether any of the chief architects in the Commissioner's department accepted commissions in their professional capacity from individual persons or private firms; and, if so, whether he would take steps to prevent those civil servants from engaging in private practice in the future.

Capt. Hacking said that the reply to the first part of the question was in the affirmative; in reply to the second part, the First Commissioner was not prepared to prohibit such work entirely, as he considered the interests of the Department were sufficiently safeguarded by the fact that the acceptance of such commissions was only allowed on the express conditions that:—

(1) The work must not be undertaken during official hours.

(2) Name plates must not be fixed on outside offices or private residences.

(3) The use of official premises in connection with private business was not allowed on any conditions, even after official hours, and on the clear understanding that they must not interfere with the proper execution of Departmental duties.

Mr. Morrison asked whether it would not be better for the Government to pay some attention to the curtailing of this practice of civil servants accepting large commissions from private enterprise rather than to interfere with the trade union activities of civil servants.

Mr. A. Hopkinson asked if Capt. Hacking was of the opinion that an architect carrying out a contract of one or two million pounds could devote his proper attention to his duties as a civil servant.

Capt. Hacking said if it were the opinion of the First Commissioner that an architect was not able to perform his duties to the Government, he would not be allowed to accept those commissions.

Mr. Hopkinson: Is the Chemical Trust to have the use of any civil servant it wants?

Capt. Hacking: It is very difficult to curtail a man's duties when they are carried out in his own private time. We really have no right to interfere with the private time of any individual.

Mr. Morrison asked if Capt. Hacking thought that an architect who was a full-time employee of the Government had sufficient time to undertake the architectural work for a million pounds contract.

Capt. Hacking: Yes, sir; I do.

The Repairs to Houses of Parliament.

Sir B. Peto asked whether the First Commissioner of Works would publish in the form of a White Paper the opinions of the profession of architects and of the builders and masons with regard to the policy of patching the Houses of Parliament with Stancliffe stone or replacing them with Portland stone when he had concluded his inquiries.

Capt. Hacking said that the First Commissioner would consider the possibility of publishing in some form the result of his inquiries. There might be some diffidence on the part of the individuals concerned regarding the publication of their views.

The L.C.C. Subsidy.

Sir K. Wood informed Mr. Day that the London County Council would receive the appropriate Exchequer contribution under the Housing Act, 1923, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, for each house erected by them and by private enterprise with their assistance, and it was anticipated that about 9,000 such houses would be completed during the financial year. In addition, it was expected that during the year about 900 tenement dwellings for re-housing in connection with Improvement Schemes under the Housing Act, 1923, would be erected by the Council in respect of which the Exchequer Contribution would be one-half of the estimated average annual loss incurred. It was estimated that the total payments to be made to the Council in the financial year 1927-28 on account of all Housing Schemes undertaken since 1919 (including schemes of the Metropolitan Boroughs under the Housing Act 1919), would amount approximately to £570,000.

Condemned Houses.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Day that according to the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for the year 1925, the latest date for which information was available, 14,035 houses were reported in that year as unfit for human habitation in England and Wales.

A Municipal Question.

Mr. T. Williams asked the Minister of Health whether he had received any communication from the Conisborough U.D.C. relating to the disqualification of a councillor from voting or speaking as such, provided he had received a subsidy and an advance on mortgage under the Housing Act, 1923; and, if so, would he state the nature of his reply and what action he intended to take to remove any doubt that might exist by virtue of section 46 of the Local Government Act. 1894.

Sir K. Wood said that the Minister had received the communication mentioned, and was sending the hon. Member a copy of his reply. He could not promise at the present time to introduce legislation to amend the Act of 1894 in that particular.

The Thames Bridges.

Col. Ashley informed Mr. Day that, on May 24, the L.C.C. approved the arrangements for the expert engineering inquiry into the proposed double-deck bridge at Charing Cross and its estimated cost. The inquiry would commence at once. Pending the reception of the report of the engineers Waterloo Bridge would be maintained in its present position.

Housing Progress.

Sir K. Wood informed Sir J. Power that during the six months ended March 31, 1927, 111,066 houses were completed in England and Wales. The corresponding figures for the half years ended September 30 and March 31, 1926, were 106,563 and 91,021 respectively.

India House.

Mr. Stamford asked whether the architect selected to prepare final plans for the erection of a building in London to be known as India House was selected as a result of an open competition, or whether any preliminary plans or suggestions for the building, prepared by architects other than Sir Herbert Baker, were considered by the Government of India; and on whose authority the architect chosen was asked to prepare plans and who was responsible for the final selection.

Earl Winterton said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. The architects was chosen by the High Commissioner for India, with the approval of the Government of India.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—VI.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

TRADE FIXTURES.

Relaxation of the Rule.

The rule that articles, when fixed, remain rt of the freehold, has been relaxed in pect to trade fixtures. All Case Law has ermined that any article which is fixed premises by a "tenant for years," for the poses of trade, may generally, as between dlord and tenant, be severed and removed him from the premises (see Poole's Case, 03; 1 Salk, 368). The relaxation in respect trade fixtures was made in order to en- rage industry (per Lord Holt, in Poole's e, *supra*). But it is required that it shall possible to make the severance without ious damage to the freehold; otherwise tenant has no right of removal of the tures. And as already stated, the removal the trade fixtures must be carried out ring the term of the lease; and should the nant attempt to enter in order to remove m after the term, he would be regarded as respasser.

Machinery, engines, plant, vats or utensils y be removed by a tenant as trade fixtures. In any case, trade fixtures, to be removable, st be either capable of being removed dily, or taken to pieces and put up again, as to be in form and use identically what ey were. The relaxation does not extend brick buildings let into the freehold, even these are an essential part of the movable ture.

Accessories or adjuncts to trade fixtures, d which serve no other purpose, may be moved with the fixtures, as, for instance, eds over same. Further, if the principal rt of a trade fixture is removable, its ac- ssories may now be removed, except when ch accessories are brick buildings, since ey are planted in the soil (see Whitehead *v.* ennett, 1858, L.J. Ch. 474; and Pole rew *v.* Western Counties, etc., Co., 1920, Ch. 97).

A nurseryman may remove trees planted r the purposes of his trade at the d of the term (see Lee *v.* Risdon, 1816, Taunt. 191).

Removal is not permissible if such removal ll cause "waste." In Oakley *v.* Monck 566) a person who held a nursery ground tenant, and had a right at the expiration his tenancy to remove fruit trees and rubs, planted by him, and which had taken ot, and also formed part of his stock-in- ade, was held not entitled to cut down or move plants which would only be destroyed such a process, and which would after- rds be of no use to him for the purpose his trade. Also, a market gardener has right to remove vines and fruit trees, art from the statutory right he has under e Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, the re- ation in respect of trade fixtures not ex- nding to the domain of agriculture.

The rule of relaxation in favour of trade d not apply as between the heir and the ecutor where the chattels had been fixed the freeholder (see Dudley (Lord) *v* arde (Lord), 1751, Amb. 113; and Mather *v.* raser, 1856, 2 K. & J., 536).

Trade Fixtures where there is an Agreement.

But if there is any special agreement, it ay, unless carefully worded, operate to the ntrary, and to deprive the tenant of his gal rights to remove trade fixtures. Trade ixtures may cease to be chattels, and become rt of the freehold, after satisfactory evi- nce of the intention of the parties. How- er, the intention of the person fixing them is material only so far as it can be presumed from the degree and object of annexation (see Hobson *v.* Gorringe, 1897, 1 Ch. 182).

In re British Red Ash Collieries, Ltd. (1920), 1 Ch. 326 C.A., a mining lease had been granted to the Head Lessees, whereby they had covenanted that at the end, or sooner determination, of their term all erections, fences and fixed machinery in the demised seams or on the surface of the said premises should be left in good repair and condition by the lessees. Subsequently, certain debenture holders of the sub-lessees brought an article to enforce their security; and a receiver, who was appointed to go into the affairs of the sub-lessees, sold the machinery and plant upon the premises. It was held, on appeal, that the covenant in the Head lease operated to deprive the sub-lessees of their right to remove trade fixtures.

Test as to Removability.

The test as to the removability of trade fixtures, as given in "Amos and Ferard on the Law of Fixtures" after a consideration of the adjudged cases is as follows:—"Things which a tenant has fixed to the freehold, for the purposes of trade or manufactures, may be taken away by him, wherever the removal is not contrary to any prevailing practice; where the articles can be removed without causing material injury to the estate, and where, in themselves, they were of a perfect chattel nature before they were put up, or, at least, have in substance that character independently of their union with the soil; or, in other words, where they may be removed without being entirely demolished, or losing their essential character or value."

Buildings, Erections, Alterations and Improvements, Works.

Under a lease, the terms "buildings, erections, alterations and improvements, works," etc., may be used in enumerating the articles on the premises demised which are to be given up at the determination of the tenancy. In Naylor *v.* Collinge (1807), 1 Taunt 19, the term "buildings" was held to include trade buildings if such buildings were let into the soil, or otherwise fixed to the freehold, and if they were, then irremovable by the lessee.

In Peary's Administratrix *v* Brown (1818), 2 Stark 403 N.P., "erections, buildings and improvements" were held to include a verandah.

In Martyr *v.* Bradley (1832), 9 Bing 24, a covenant to leave a water-mill "with all fixtures, fastenings and improvements, fixed, fastened, or set up during the demise," was held to include a pair of new mill-stones set up by the lessee during the tenure, even though the custom of the country authorised him to remove them.

In Mansfield (Earl) *v.* Blackburne (1840), 6 Bing N.C. 426, "works" was held to include saltpans which had been set up by the lessee during the term, and were therefore irremovable, but in Beaufort (Duke) *v.* Bates (1862), 3 De G., F. & J. 381, "works" was held not to include tram-plates fixed to sleepers not affixed to the freehold, and which had become sunk in the soil by the pressure of wagons passing over them.

In West *v.* Blakeway (1841), 2 Man. & G. 729, the words "erection and improvements" were held to include a greenhouse which had been erected during the term of the lease, and was irremovable.

In Foley *v.* Addenbrooke (1844), 13 M. & W. 174, the words "erections, buildings, improvements and alterations" were held to include anything in the nature of a building, or support of a building, even though made of iron.

In Haslett *v.* Burt (1856), 18 C.B. 893, "improvements" were held to include a plate-glass front which had been put up during the term by the assignee of the lease, in lieu of an old one, and could not be removed.

But in Mears *v.* Callendar (1901), 2 Ch. 388, it was held that "improvements" did not include glasshouses put up by a market gardener with his landlord's knowledge.

In Bidder *v.* Trinidad Petroleum Co. (1868), 17 W.R. 153, it was held that "erections" was a wider term than buildings, and might include trade fixtures, which were consequently irremovable by the lessee who had covenanted to deliver up at the end of the term, "pumps, pipes, cisterns, and other things which then were, or at any time during the said term shall be, fixed or fastened to the freehold of the premises, or belong thereto."

Non-Removal at End of Lease.

A licence to construct and work a railway on the land of the licencor does not impose an implied obligation on the licensee to remove the structures at the termination of the licence. Nor can a landlord, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, oblige a tenant at the end of his term to remove a building erected by the tenant during his term and which has become part of the land. (See Never-Stop Railway (Wembley), Ltd., *v.* British Empire Exhibition (1924) Incorporated, 1926, 95 L.J. Ch. 411.)

Compensation for Fixtures taken under Compulsory Powers.

Under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and its amending Acts, compensation is payable for lands, etc., taken compulsorily. A landlord's fixtures would usually be taken over as potential parts of the land under such powers, but a tenant might remove tenant's fixtures, unless he elects to leave them; in which case the promoters must take them and pay the tenant compensation for them.

In Gibson *v* Hammersmith and City Ry. Co. (1865), 2 Drew & Son 603, the railway company gave notice to compulsorily take part of a manufactory; but, under the Act, was required by the owner to take the whole. A valuer, on behalf of the railway company, went to the manufactory, and, without entering it, valued it at a specified sum, and that amount was paid into Court. The company then proceeded to take possession, but the owner of the manufactory insisted that the valuation had not included certain fixtures upon the premises, such as a steam-engine, shaping and turning lathes, etc., and that the company was bound to take them for extra payment over the valuation. But the railway company contended that they were trade fixtures, removable by the owner, and that he could not compel the company to take them. It was held that although they were trade fixtures which might be removed, the railway company was bound to take them in the circumstances and on the evidence given.

As a further forecast of the course of law between landlord and tenant, in passing, reference may be made to a statement by the Home Secretary as to trade fixtures, at a recent sitting of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill. He said that *ordinary* trade fixtures would not be taken over and compensation paid by the landlord therefore but that if lifts were put in, which were a distinct improvement and added to the value of the premises, at the end of tenancy the landlord should be required to take over and pay compensation therefor.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADES DISPUTES BILL IN COMMITTEE

CLAUSE 3, sub-clause (1), of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill passed through Committee unamended but, as the Home Secretary explained, that clause is but declaratory of what the law is at the present moment, for the Government has considered it necessary to declare the law as it is, having regard to the large number of persons involved in the disputes of last year who asserted before the Courts that they were ignorant of the law and innocent of any intention to act illegally.

The sub-clause declares "that it is unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation of furtherance of a trade dispute) to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom or to lead to a breach of the peace; and attending at or near any house or place in such numbers or in such manner as is by this sub-section declared to be unlawful shall be deemed to be a watching or besetting of that house or place within the meaning of section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875."

In section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, it was provided that attending near the house or place where a person resides or carries on business, etc., merely to obtain or communicate information, should not be deemed "a watching and besetting" within the meaning of that section, but this provision was repealed by section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, which has the side-note "Peaceful Picketing" and which rendered it lawful "for one or more persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute" to attend "merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working."

Amongst the offences detailed in section 7 of the Conspiracy and Law of Property Act was "watching and besetting," and the present sub-section only declares that when the element of intimidation is introduced "peacefully persuading," etc., under Section 2 of the Trade Disputes Act is illegal, and attending near a house or place in such numbers or in such manner as is by this sub-section declared to be unlawful shall be deemed to be "watching and besetting."

There is no change in the law in this, and the law was so explained by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on June 2, 1926, and in circulars to the police from time to time before that date (see *Builder*, July 2, 1926), but a change, "or explanation," of the law has been introduced in sub-clause (2) of the Bill, which defines what is "intimidation." This sub-clause provides: "In this section the expression to 'intimidate' means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or of violence or damage to any person or property," and the expression "injury" includes injury other than physical or material injury, and accordingly the expression "apprehension of injury" includes an "apprehension of boycott or loss of any kind." The sub-clause now stops there, the words "or of exposure to hatred, ridicule or contempt" having been expunged by the Government in Committee.

This definition is imported into the Conspiracy Act by sub-clause (3), and by sub-clause (4) it is declared that, notwithstanding anything in any Act, it is an offence for one or more persons, for the purpose of inducing any person to work or to abstain from working to "watch or beset." The outcry against this clause in the Bill has only served to show the latitude that has been imported hitherto during trade disputes into the procedure allowed under the Act of 1906 of "peacefully obtaining or communicating information or of peacefully persuading persons to work or not to work."

It is important, however, to observe that the Attorney-General, in the course of the proceedings in Committee, said that the clause did nothing to prevent an employer from preferring to deal with one trade union rather than another, nor from refusing to employ particular workmen, nor, on the other hand, did it prevent trade unionists from refusing to work for an employer so long as he employed non-unionists. The Home Secretary also said that the clause would not prevent an employer fixing a time-limit within which he would re-accept men out on strike, nor would it prevent the men from saying to the employer that unless their terms were accepted they would never work for him again.

Clause 4, sub-clause (1), which makes members of trade unions intimate their willingness to contribute to the political fund of the trade union, instead of, as at present being under obligation to contribute unless they express their objection to doing so, was passed with two minor amendments moved by Labour Members and accepted by the Government.

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON MAY 1st, 1927, WITH CURRENT PRICES.

Materials.	May 1, 1927. £ s. d.	June 1, 1927. £ s. d.	Rise. %	Fall. %
Bricks—				
Best Stocks	4 5 6	4 5 6	—	—
Flettons	2 14 3	2 14 3	—	—
Glazed	21 10 0	21 10 0	—	—
Thames Ballast	0 10 6	0 10 6	—	—
Thames Sand	0 14 6	0 14 6	—	—
Shingle (¾ in.)	0 12 9	0 12 9	—	—
Portland Cement	2 18 0	2 18 0	—	—
Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6	2 13 6	—	—
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9	3 0 9	—	—
Bath Stone	0 2 9½	0 2 9½	—	—
Portland Stone	0 4 4½	0 4 4½	—	—
Good Sound Building Timber—				
4 in. × 11 in.	28 0 0	28 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
2 in. × 11 in.	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 9 in.	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 7 in.	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—
3 in. × 4 in.	22 0 0	22 0 0	—	—
Slates—				
24 in. × 12 in.	37 12 6	37 12 6	—	—
22 in. × 12 in.	34 0 0	34 0 0	—	—
20 in. × 10 in.	25 12 6	25 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 10 in.	17 12 6	17 12 6	—	—
16 in. × 8 in.	13 15 0	13 15 0	—	—
R.S. Joists	12 10 0	12 10 0	—	—
Iron—				
Common Bars	13 0 0	13 0 0	—	—
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Steel Bars	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Cut Nails	19 0 0	19 0 0	—	—
Sheet Lead	33 10 0	32 10 0	—	3.00
Glass—				
15 oz. Sheet	0 0 2¾	0 0 2¾	—	—
21 oz. Sheet	0 0 4	0 0 4	—	—
26 oz. Sheet	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	—	—
Raw Linseed Oil	0 3 1	0 3 3	5.41	—
Turpentine	0 4 2	0 4 0	—	4.00
Ground English White Lead	48 0 0	47 0 0	—	2.08
White Lead Paint	67 10 0	66 10 0	—	1.48
Red Lead	39 10 0	39 0 0	—	1.26

BOOK REVIEW

Marvels of Modern Mechanics: The Master Land, Sea, and Air. By HAROLD WILKINS. (London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd.) 1926. 10s. 6d. nett.

The progress made in knowledge during the past 50 years, and its practical utilisation to comfort and needs of modern life is the theme this book. It is popularly—*i.e.*, simply written, and the ordinary reader will find little, if any, difficulty in understanding many marvels dealt with. Many years ago book entitled "The Infinitely Great and Infinitely Small" dealt with the same theme and here the "infinitely small" subjects microscopical, but the author of the book before us deals in the first chapter with the structure the atom. The atom, of course, is far beyond the reach of any microscope yet imagined, modern research and experimental skill have revealed its structure. Calculations of energy locked up in the atomic structure have been made, and speculations are frequently indulged in concerning the possible use "atomic fuel" in the future, when our stocks coal and oil has vanished.

The wonderful development of wireless graphy and then telephony is dealt with, reference is made to its use in navigation, a of advance hardly appreciated by the ordinary man in the street, who very seldom gives thought to its use outside "Broadcasting." Something is said about "radio-photo-phony" which will enable the reader to appreciate reproductions occasionally given by the Press. Charting seas, watching for icebergs, &c., dealt with, as well as the problems involved the laying cables and picking them up when defect develops, &c.,; scenic art of the modern theatre, and many other problems. We expect that this book will interest a very wide circle readers, as it is clearly written, well printed and illustrated.

TEMPORARY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING SHORING—IV (Concluded.)

BY G. A. GARDNER. M.I.Struct.E., Assoct.I.E.E., etc.

e last article (Part III.) dealt with the itial matters to be considered in con-ion with beams and struts; and in porary timber structures the majority ie members, with the exception of brac- in simple tension, come under these categories. Members subjected to im- d transverse and endwise loading com- d, do not occur frequently, and since s on the treatment of such cases would be what outside the scope of these articles, matter will be summarily disposed of by tioning that if the extreme fibre stress to the transverse loading, plus the inten- of direct compression, is limited to the rable intensity of loading for the mem- as a strut, then, except in the case of ler members, a sufficient margin of safety obtain.

mentioned in a previous article, the s and connections in timber structures

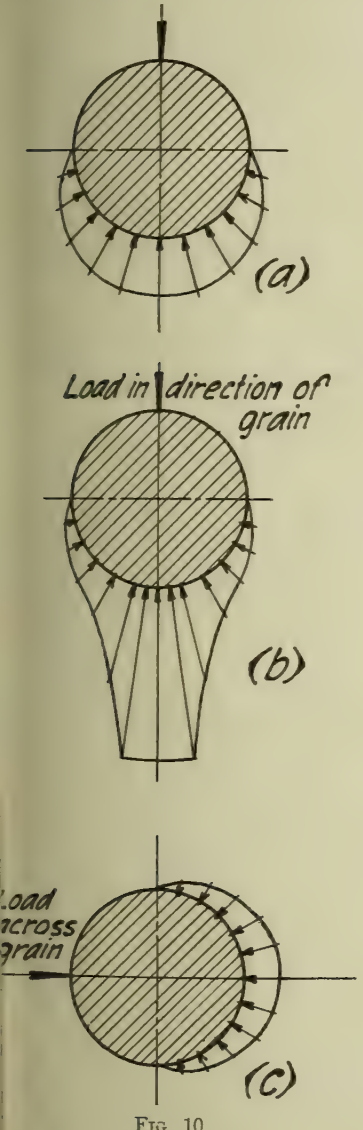


FIG. 10.

often badly proportioned; and the thesis of sound construction, namely, y members and weak connections, is iently met with. Where bracing mem- are provided merely to facilitate the al construction of the timber work, or are in to give general stiffness without being d upon to resist a definite and important e—as, for example, the force resulting from wind pressure on a tower structure, then the common practice of spiking or bolting the connections in accordance with the dictates of "experience" will usually just suffice on the one hand or give rise to considerably overdone provisions on the other. In more important cases, however, the connections should be designed to resist the known or assumed forces, within the safe working stresses for the timber and the bolts, as otherwise incipient failure may occur, giving rise to conditions which are dangerous, and necessitating some form of periodic maintenance.

The bearing pressure of the bolts (or spikes) against the fibres of the wood, and to a lesser extent the flexure of the bolts, are the two chief factors which govern the strength of connections; and in the lapped type of connection of a bracing to a post, for example, it is evident that these factors are, *inter alia*, dependent upon the thicknesses of the members connected and the angle of pull (or push) which the force on the brace, communicated by the bolts, makes with the direction of the fibres in the post. There is not sufficient experimental evidence available on which to base general rules for the proportioning of such connections; but in the writer's paper on "Some Aspects of Timber Construction" (loc. cit.), read before the Institution of Structural Engineers, the analysis suggested by Professor Jacoby is applied and extended, and values are tentatively laid down. Only the more general aspects of the matter can be touched upon here, and simplified rules given which will embody sufficient accuracy for practical use in dealing with temporary structures.

Owing to the marked decrease in the resistance of timber to bearing pressure across the grain as compared with its resistance to endwise bearing, the reactions of the wood elements (or "fibres") to pressure communicated by a bolt do not vary gradually from a maximum to zero, as is approximately the case where bolts bear in metal, as shown in Fig 10 (*a*), but there is a more or less sudden decrease in the resistance of the elements as soon as the radial pressure from the bolt becomes sufficiently inclined to depend on the lateral or crosswise strength of the wood. Fig. 10 (*b*) indicates the distribution of radial resistance suggested by mathematical analysis in the case where the load on the bolt is in the direction of the grain, and there is but little doubt that the actual distribution is of this order; while in the case where the pressure is perpendicular to the grain the distribution is likely to conform to that suggested in Fig. 10 (*c*).

Where the load on the bolt is inclined to the direction of the grain as in the case of a pull or thrust from a bracing member communicated to a main post, the distribution of resistance of the fibres will occur in some form intermediate between the two extremes already considered; and the value for the resistance at any angle, expressed in terms of a hypothetical uniform intensity of pressure

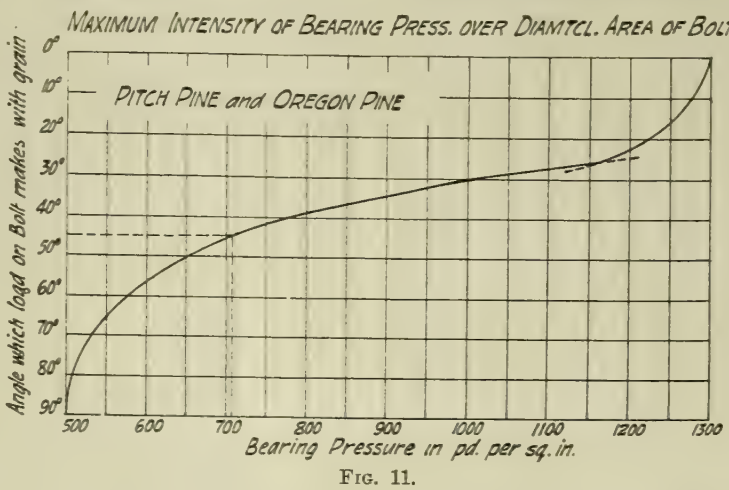
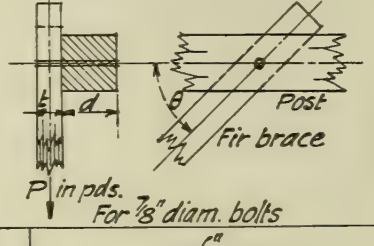


FIG. 11.

acting over the diametrical area of the bolt, is given by the graph in Fig. 11. The writer has used these values in practice and offers them tentatively pending the results of experimental evidence.

Besides the distribution of pressure across a bolt there is the longitudinal distribution dependent upon the thicknesses of the members passed through; the stiffness of the bolt to resist bending; and the drag on the bolt due to eccentricity of the applied load, as in the common instance of bracing attached to one side of a main member. These conditions give rise to complicated relationships which it is possible to deal with mathematically, but in respect of which there is very little experimental data; and therefore the following approximate and simplified method of investigation is offered as sufficiently accurate for temporary structures. Fig 13 shows what is considered to be the approximate

SINGLE-LAPPED CONNECTIONS.
Allowable Loads on Bolts Bearing in Pitch Pine or Oregon Pine



d	6"					
t	4½"		3"		2"	
θ	45°	90°	45°	90°	45°	90°
P	—	—	750	530	780	550
d	8"					
t	4½"		3"		2"	
θ	45°	90°	45°	90°	45°	90°
P	920	680	1040	740	1100	780
d	10"					
t	4½"		3"		2"	
θ	45°	90°	45°	90°	45°	90°
P	920	810	1040	930	1100	980

FIG. 12

form of the distribution of bearing resistance longitudinally in the several cases of the lapped type of connection which frequently occur in practice. In case (*a*), where the

thickness of the brace is small compared with the post, the eccentric pull of the brace is assumed to be resisted entirely by the jamming of the bolt within the post; but where the brace is comparatively thicker, as in case (*b*), jamming of the bolt tends to occur in both members. If it is sought to calculate the maximum resistance of a single bolted connection of this kind in any particular case, it is assumed that the maximum bearing pressures on the timber, conformable with the values given by the graph in Fig 11 for the particular angle which the direction of the load on the bolt makes with the grain of the wood, will be developed at the inner faces of the members, as shown in Fig. 13, and that the distribution along the bolt will then be such that the total load on the brace will just develop the bending resistance of the bolt at its maximum working stress. In the general run of cases occurring in temporary construction, the thickness of the brace will be small compared with the main member, and therefore the reverse bending of the bolt within the thickness of the brace (Fig. 13 (*b*)) has been neglected, for simplicity, in computing the table of bolt values (Fig. 12); and the resultant bearing pressure of the brace on the bolt has been assumed to act at $\frac{3}{8}t$ from the inner face of the brace, in all cases.

Many timber structures exist in which the flexural strength of the bolts, as limited by the values given in the table, is considerably exceeded; but it is to be noted that even if the bolts become actually set to a permanent bend due to the flexural stress passing the elastic limit, there is little likelihood of gross failure of the joint, provided the load is not variable, as the washers (which should always be large) will bear into the faces of the timber, and together with the jamming of the members, will help to preserve equilibrium. If, however, the load *is* variable in such a case, the joints will in time work loose, and the structure, if a tower, for example, will rock in the wind, with results which may prove disastrous.

Theoretical analysis of the lateral resistance of nailed joints is not practicable, but where in temporary work of sufficient magnitude, the economy of nailed as against bolted joints is a matter of some importance, actual tests may be carried out to ascertain the nail values. The longitudinal cross bracings in the Wembley switchback structure referred to in Part I. of these articles were nailed as the result of economic considerations.

A considerable number of laboratory tests on nailed joints have been carried out from time to time, especially in America, and empirical formulæ have been suggested; but these have to be used with caution, as there are so many factors, such as kind of wood; degree of seasoning; thickness of member connected, etc., affecting the values in any particular case.

Wire nails from 4 in. to 6 in. in length may be used for the attachment of bracings from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness; the penetration of the nail into the main member being never less than $\frac{5}{8}$ of the length of the nail. The safe working load per nail in any timber superior to spruce, Norway fir and white deal may be taken from the following table with sufficient accuracy for temporary structures.

ALLOWABLE LATERAL LOAD ON WIRE NAILS.
Penetration into Main Timber not less than 5/8 length.

Length of Nail	6 in.	5in.	4 in.
Diameter ...	0·218 in.	0·183 in.	0·156 in.
Load (in pds.)...	200	140	100

It is not possible in a short series of articles like this to give details of actual joints and connections for various sizes and arrangements of members, but as regards the grouping of bolts in a joint, care must be taken to see that the spacing is sufficiently wide to develop the safe shear resistance, etc., of the timber between the bolts, and that in the case of a bracing member, for instance, the timber continues a sufficient distance past the end of the bolt. It will be appreciated from Fig. 10 (*b*) that the radial pressure between the bolt and the wood gives rise to a crosswise splitting action in the end of the brace; and since the resistance to tension across the grain is small the longitudinal area down the centre of the brace past the centre of the bolt must be sufficient to keep this splitting stress within safe limits. This condition is aggravated by the tendency of the timber to check and split at the ends as a result of seasoning. The writer heard of a case in which, after care had been taken to leave an adequate length of timber beyond the bolts, a fresh carpenter came on to the work, and thinking the appearance of the protruding ends unsightly, elected to saw them off flush with the main timbers!

As a general guide, the minimum projection past the centre of the bolt for members in tension should be 9d (where d is the diameter of the bolt), and the longitudinal spacing of

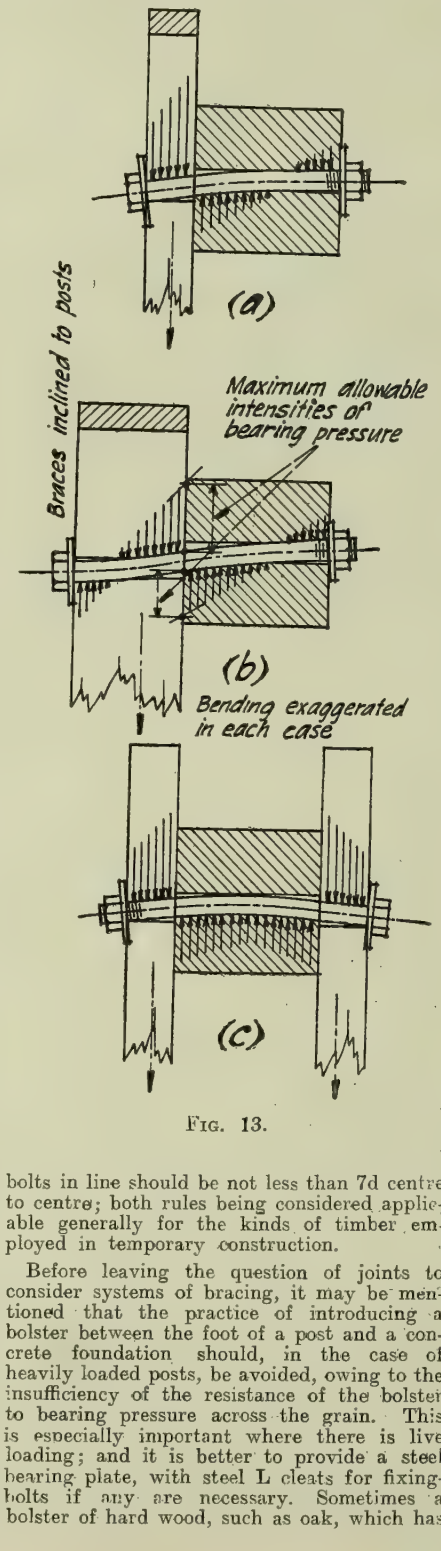


FIG. 13.

bolts in line should be not less than 7d centre to centre; both rules being considered applicable generally for the kinds of timber employed in temporary construction.

Before leaving the question of joints to consider systems of bracing, it may be mentioned that the practice of introducing a bolster between the foot of a post and a concrete foundation should, in the case of heavily loaded posts, be avoided, owing to the insufficiency of the resistance of the bolster to bearing pressure across the grain. This is especially important where there is live loading; and it is better to provide a steel bearing plate, with steel L cleats for fixing-bolts if any are necessary. Sometimes a bolster of hard wood, such as oak, which has a considerably greater resistance than conifers to crosswise compression, may s

The system of bracing most comm temporary timber construction is th which the diagonals are crossed in each between horizontal rails; the crossed me in the case of a tower, for instance, being considered in each panel as indepe tension braces not acting in concert, alternately, according to the direction o wind. In the case of tall structures, the force on the braces is considerable, arrangement should be avoided on accou the difficulty in providing adequate str at the end connections; and both diagon each panel should be designed to take share of the load. If each diagonal sumed to take equal proportions of the (which is approximately true) then the stresses will be halved, but both me must be made stout enough to act as st and if they are suitably connected where cross, the staying effect will allow the tional dimensions of the struts to be re to a minimum.

A K formation of bracing, thus:— may be shown to offer advantages in some cases over the more usual X or N types, especially in structures of considerable magnitude, where it is important to provide against secondary stresses resulting from the deformation of the structure under load.

High stresses due to secondary bending occur in the main members by reason of ing connections not meeting at a point; in special cases a calculation is necessa see that these stresses are not allowed t come excessive.

It sometimes arises in temporary work the joint sufficiency of bracings, wheth towers or trusses, cannot be provide the elementary lapped type of connection that recourse must be had to the use of tie-rods for the tension members, with bracing struts properly framed against main members; and in these cases it is bearing pressure across the grain of the timbers which must be considered Part I. of these articles).

In dead-shoring schemes, where the we to be supported are considerable (in cases, for instance, amounting to hundre tons), wedges must be introduced at a priate places to counteract the shrinkage compressional deformation of the timbers the bearing resistance of hardwood we may be quite inadequate, necessitating use of steel folding-wedges and skid plate

The treatment in these articles has necessity, been incomplete, but the sub matter must now be concluded, with a minder that the dictates of economy sh never excuse the omission of fire extinguis lest the most carefully thought-out temp structure be reduced to a heap, and wit perhaps, a whole building!

New Ecclesiastical Buildings: Swanse

The Commission of Inquiry in the A deaconry of Gower, which has sat since end of November, 1923, until March of year, has now issued its findings, cont in three interim reports and one final re If all its recommendations in the final r of the Commission of Inquiry in the A deaconry of Gower are given effect, five parishes will be required, ten parishes require to be united, ten parishes will re alteration of existing boundaries, and the additional accommodation will be ten chu and six mission rooms: and the total tional pastoral supervision will be thre cumbents, fourteen curates, and four lic lay readers. The estimated capital cos new buildings will be £150,000, and the mated annual cost for additional staff w £4,000. The parishes said to be most urg in need of attention are St. Mary (Swa Sketty, Oystermouth, All Saints, K Llansamlet, Llangyfelach, Clydach, St. P Landore, St. Peter's, Cockett, Llandilo bont, and Ystradgynlais.

HE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL, PART I. *(continued.)*

Compensation for Goodwill.

use 4 deals with compensation for vill In this case a tenant of a holding hich this part of the Bill applies may a claim in the prescribed manner not than 18 months nor less than six hs before the termination of the cy (in the case of improvements the were not more than six months nor than three months), for compensation goodwill at the termination of the cy, if he proves to the satisfaction of ribunal that by reason of the carrying y him or his predecessors in title at remises of a trade or business goodwill become attached to the premises, the it of which will in the absence of gements to the contrary enure to the ord.

proviso (a) the sum awarded as com- tion shall not exceed the capitalised of such addition to the letting value he holding at the termination of the cy as may be determined to be the t result of the carrying on of the trade siness by the tenant, and in determin- uch capitalised value the tribunal shall, is proved that the premises will be lished, have regard to the effect of demolition on the value of the will.

e words in "the absence of arrange- s to the contrary," at the end of the e clause, appear to refer to proviso which we now give in full, as it ars rather obscurely drawn:—"The t shall not be entitled to compensation spect of such goodwill if within one h after the making of the claim the ord serves on the tenant notice that he lling to grant to the tenant a renewal e tenancy at such rent and for such as the tribunal may consider nable; and if the tenant does not within month from the service of the notice to the landlord an acceptance in ng of the offer the tenant shall be ed to have declined the offer."

is clause appears to us obscure because opening words are "the tenant shall be entitled to compensation" unless the ord makes the offer, and it is not what effect those words have upon the r part of the clause, "and if the tenant not within one month from the service he notice send to the landlord an otance in writing of the offer the tenant be deemed to have declined the offer." he tenant declines, does the matter in open to compensation, or is it at nd? The natural reading of the word d" makes the latter portion subject to opening words that the tenant shall not entitled to compensation, and that ars to be the intention. By sub-clause where the offer of renewal is accepted, rent fixed by the tribunal shall be the at which in the opinion of the tribunal lling lessor would let the premises to a ng lessee having regard to the terms he lease, but irrespective of any good- which may have become attached to premises by reason of the tenant or predecessors in title having carried on at a particular trade or business.

the Bill left the matter there, there t be little to be said against it, but following clause (5) carries the matter ter, and this appears one of the clauses he Bill most likely to prove highly ntious. Clause 5, sub-clause (1) is here the tenant alleges that such com- ation as is provided in the last foregoing on will not compensate him for the loss will suffer if he removes to and carries his trade or business in other premises may at any time, not more than 18 ths nor less than six months before the ration of the tenancy, serve on the lord notice requiring a new lease to be ted to him."

Sub-clause (2) provides where such notice is served, the tribunal on the application of either the landlord or the tenant made not less than three months before the termination of the tenancy, may, if it considers that the grant of a new tenancy is in all the circumstances reasonable, order the grant of a new tenancy for such period (being a term of years absolute), and on such terms as the tribunal may determine to be proper. The provision as to how the rent is to be fixed is very similar to that in the preceding clause, and we need not set it out again.

Sub-section (3) provides that the grant of a new lease shall not be deemed to be reasonable (a) where the tenant is the applicant unless he proves that he is a suitable tenant and that the compensation he is entitled to under clause 4 would not compensate him for the loss he would suffer if he removed to and carried on his trade or business in other premises. In this clause the expression "the loss he would suffer" appears to us too wide, as it might cover the costs of removal and other charges the intention must surely be a loss wholly connected with the goodwill.

The sub-section then prescribes that a grant of a new lease shall not be deemed reasonable if the landlord proves:—

(i) That the premises are required for occupation by himself or by a son or daughter of his over 18 years of age, or by some person bona fide residing with him; or

(ii) That he intends to pull down or remodel the premises; or

(iii) That vacant possession is required to carry out a scheme of redevelopment;

(iv) Where the landlord is a Government Department or a local or public authority or a statutory or public utility company that the premises are required for the purposes of the department or of the undertaking or company;

(v) That for any other reason the grant of such a lease of the premises would not be consistent with good estate management, and for this purpose regard shall be had to the development of other property of the same landlord.

But there is a proviso that if a grant of a new lease is refused by the tribunal on any of the above grounds (other than the unsuitability of the tenant) the tribunal may make it a condition of refusal that if the landlord fails to carry out his intention within such period as may be allowed by the tribunal the landlord shall pay to the tenant such compensation as the tribunal may fix.

By sub-clause (4) provision is made for a case where the landlord does not immediately require the premises for any of the above purposes, but will do so after a lapse of time.

Sub-clause (5) provides that an order for a new lease shall not be made if the landlord offers as an alternative to sell to the tenant the landlord's interest in the premises at such price as the tribunal may determine, and the duration of the landlord's interest is in the opinion of the tribunal adequate.

By sub-clause (6) where the immediate landlord is a mesne landlord, the expression "landlord" in this clause shall include any superior landlord who may be affected by the order of the tribunal. The tenant shall not be under any obligation to send a notice under this clause to any landlord except his immediate landlord, but the immediate landlord if a mesne landlord shall send a copy of the notice to his immediate landlord, and this procedure is to continue to any other landlords affected by the provisions of this clause, and if any landlord fails so to send copies of the notice to his immediate landlord he becomes liable to pay the tenant for any loss the tenant may suffer in consequence of such failure, the amount of such compensation to be determined by the tribunal.

We have already referred to clause 6, which apart from the special provisions contained in clause 5, deals with the rights of mesne landlords.

Now we have set out the terms of clause 5, we think it will be agreed it is one of the most contentious clauses the Bill contains—the granting of what may be termed compulsory leases on the ground that the compensation to be awarded for goodwill under the previous clause will not compensate the tenant for the loss he will suffer if he removes at the end of his lease involves apparently a double inquiry, and coupled with the inclusion in the expression "landlord" of all superior landlords, and the reasons these landlords must prove to retain control over their own property and the constant interference by the tribunal, recall the worst features of Rent Control and must seriously handicap both the erection and ownership of business premises, and we shall hope to see this clause very considerably modified, if not expunged in the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

We can touch upon the remaining clauses in this part of the Bill very briefly. By clause 7 contracting out is prohibited; by clause 8 a right of entry is given to a landlord of any holding to which this part of the Act applies for the purposes of this part of the Act, presumably for the purposes of inspection.

Clause 9 allows either a landlord or a tenant to deduct any sums due from one another; clauses 10 and 11 relate to charges in respect of money paid as compensation and the powers to apply and raise capital; and clause 12, which defines the holdings to which this Part of the Bill applies, we have already noted. This concludes Part I.

We have received from the Leasehold Reform Association a letter with regard to the Government's Landlord and Tenant Bill, in which it is stated that "the principal reforms which leaseholders demand may be summarised as follows:—

"First, a right to renewal of tenancy on fair terms. If this were given subject to reasonable safeguards, the vexed question of compensation would arise much less frequently.

"Second, compensation for uncovenanted improvements in respect to all types of property—houses as well as shops.

"Third, compensation for valuable goodwill wherever it exists, including the goodwill of professional men, doctors, etc., as well as of traders.

"And last, but by no means least, some means of obtaining the right in special circumstances to acquire their freeholds compulsorily. Leasehold enfranchisement is not the most satisfactory remedy for all forms of grievance, but there are unquestionably circumstances where it ought to be available. It is intolerable that in towns where all the land is monopolised by one or two great landlords they should be able, by refusing to sell freeholds, to hold the whole community perpetually at their mercy."

"Not one of the reforms outlined above" (concludes the letter) "is at present contained in the Government Bill. Unless they can be included in the course of the Committee stage, the final measure will be lamentably inadequate, however excellent its intentions, and may, in fact, only serve to delay a proper treatment of the leasehold problem."

April Building Plans Approved.

Returns from local authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,986,000, show that in April, 1927, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,395,300, as compared with £5,358,800 in March, 1927, and £5,702,600 in April, 1926. Of the total for April, 1927, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,692,600; factories and workshops for £320,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £284,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,097,200.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Barking.—HOUSING SCHEME.—The Town Council has approved a scheme for the erection of 372 houses on the Upney Estate, on which sites have also been reserved for an elementary provided school, and elementary non-provided school and a church. Plans have been prepared by the Council's Architect, Mr. J. Dawson, Clockhouse Chambers, East-street, Barking.

Brompton Road.—PREMISES.—Messrs. A. Leveridge and Son are altering and enlarging premises in Cheval-place, Brompton-road, S.W., for the United Dairies, Ltd. Messrs. Young and Co., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, are supplying the structural steelwork.

Commercial-road East.—REBUILDING.—The premises of 196-200, Commercial-road East, belonging to Messrs. Percy Young are to be rebuilt to the plans of Mr. A. T. G. Harbour, of 200, Cable-street, E.1. The demolition is not yet commenced, and no building contract has been let.

Eltham.—HOUSING SCHEME.—The Woolwich Council have received the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the erection of a further 54 houses on Section "C" of the Council's Housing Estate at Eltham. It is proposed to erect these by direct labour. Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Sutcliffe, the Borough Engineer.

Eltham.—Two SCHOOLS.—The London County Council propose to erect two elementary schools on the Woolwich Borough Council's housing estate at Eltham. One is to be north of the Shooter's-hill proposed by-pass road, and for 800 places—capable of extension by a further 400, and the second south of the proposed road—740 places, capable of extension by a further 256 places. Plans are being prepared by the Architect's Department at the County Hall, Westminster.

Guildhall.—REBUILDING.—At a recent meeting of the Corporation, the City Lands Committee submitted a scheme for rebuilding the Public Health Department Committee's Room and the offices of the City Engineer at the Guildhall, Gresham-street. The cost is estimated at £50,000. It is understood that Mr. Sydney Perks, F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., is to prepare the plans.

Harrow-on-the Hill.—HOUSING SCHEME.—The U.D.C. have sought the sanction of the Ministry of Health to a housing scheme—estimated to cost £88,150—for which sketch plans have been prepared by Mr. J. P. Bennetts, the Council's Surveyor.

Hendon.—HOUSING SCHEME.—The U.D.C. propose to erect a minimum of 156 houses on a site at Clutterhouse-lane, Cricklewood. The lay-out—which is capable of extension—and plans will be prepared by the Council Surveyor's Department.

Ilford.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Borough Council are proposing to erect open-air School Buildings in Benton-road, Ilford, to the plans of Mr. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Architect to the Education Committee, Town Hall. Tenders are now being invited.

Islington.—TOWN HALL EXTENSION.—Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2, has prepared plans for further extensions to the Town Hall at Tyndale-place, Upper-street, Islington.

Marshall-street.—BATHS REBUILDING.—Regarding the rebuilding of these baths in Marshall-street and Dufour's-place—announced in the last issue of *The Builder*—Mr. A. W. S. Cross, F.R.I.B.A., 46, New Bond-street, W.1, has been unanimously recommended for selection as architect.

Romford.—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—H.M. Office of Works are proposing to erect a new telephone exchange at Hornchurch, Romford. Tenders are now being invited.

Poplar.—LIBRARY.—A scheme is on foot for the extension of the Bow Library at an estimated cost of £4,500. Plans are to be prepared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E.

Ruislip.—PREMISES.—Messrs. E. A. Prowting and Co. are the local contractors erecting new premises at Ruislip to the designs of Mr. E. W. Mountford, A.R.I.B.A., Bedford-row, W.C. Messrs. Young and Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1, are supplying the steelwork.

Stamford-hill.—PRESBYTERY.—The erection of new presbytery at St. Ignatius College, Stamford-hill, N., is in progress under the supervision of Messrs. Benedict Williamson and J. H. Beart Foss, architects. This work is being carried out by Messrs. Hall, Beddall and Co., Ltd., Pitfield Wharf, Waterloo Bridge, S.E.1.

Stratford.—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EXTENSION.—H.M.O.W. propose to carry out extensions at the Maryland Telephone Exchange, E.

Tottenham.—SCHOOLS EXTENSION.—The Tottenham Education Committee propose to make extensions to their school at Devonshire Hill, White Hart-lane. Mr. C. E. Blackbourne, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Finsbury-square, is the architect, and tenders are now being invited.

Twickenham.—SCHOOL.—Mr. T. H. Smith, of Messrs. Brewer, Smith and Brewer, 11, The Green, Richmond, has prepared plans for an extension to the Convent High School at Pope's Villa, Twickenham. Messrs. Soole and Son, Dunstable Works, Sheen-road, Richmond, are the builders.

Wandsworth.—FLATS.—The Wandsworth B.C. are to erect 14 flats at Blackshaw-road. Mr. F. L. Poole, 24, New Bridge-street, S.W.1, is the architect, while quantities have been prepared by Mr. W. Thompson.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES FEDERATION OF BUILDERS.

THE half-yearly meeting of this Federation was held at the Grand Hotel, Bournemouth, recently, under the presidency of Mr. R. F. Seward, F.I.O.B. (of Messrs. Jones & Seward, Ltd., of Bournemouth). The delegates, of whom there were about 55, were welcomed by the Mayor of Bournemouth (Ald. H. J. Thwaites), who remarked that the town had building regulations which, he hoped, were not too stringent. Sometimes their building friends were not exactly happy or good-tempered over some of them, but they were trying their best to see that the town progressed on right lines.

Mr. C. P. Lovell, immediate past president, thanked the Mayor for his attendance, and referred to the amenities of Bournemouth.

The Mayor, in responding, reminded delegates that their president was actively connected with one of the greatest ventures the town had ever embarked upon—the new pavilion. By the way it was shaping they were going to have a magnificent structure worthy of the town and of their president.

The general meeting occupied the remainder of the morning, and was held in private. A report was to be received from the administrative committee in connection with the proposed amendments to the constitution and rules of the National Federation, and in this connection the president and director of the National Federation, Mr. F. W. King, F.I.O.B., and Sir J. Walker, Smith, as well as Mr. A. H. Adamson, F.I.O.B., president of the London Master Builders' Association, had been invited to attend and express the views of their respective organisations.

Mr. W. G. Spickernell, president of the Bournemouth Building Trades' Employers' Association, presided at a lunch which followed, those present including the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. E. W. King, Mr. R. F. Seward, Councillor F. B. Bending, J.P., F.I.O.B. (senior vice-president), Mr. A. Cannon (secretary of the Federation), and Messrs. A. J. Playdon and M. S. Plomer (president and secretary of the Bournemouth Chamber of Trade).

Mr. R. F. Seward, responding to the toast of "The Federation," commented on Trades Union Bill, and said that those spent so much time in consultation labour felt that it had come as one of best things of their time. It would men's minds and enable them to devote t selves to their industry without draggin those things that had no place withi Nothing but good, in his opinion, w come out of it, for it would give every freedom to work out his own salvation. products of the building industry in southern counties, he concluded, comp very favourably with those in other par the country.

Replying to the toast of "The Bournem Building Trades Employers' Associati Mr. W. G. Spickernell said labour tro had been practically nil in Bournem during the past fifteen months, and they gone through the general strike without real trouble.

In the afternoon the delegates visited new Bournemouth pavilion works, where Seward acted as guide. Interest princi centred on the concert hall, which is well on towards completion. Many ques were asked about the balconies which, it explained, would be constructed on the c lever principle. The platform, when pleted, will be capable of being raise lowered by means of hydraulic pres When in the lowered position, a sliding will completely obscure it from view.

The evening was occupied with a rece given by the president at the Prince's Grand Hotel, about 200 guests being pre In the course of the evening the present of a silver salver was made to Mr. C Lovell, and in making it Mr. Seward s in appreciative terms of the hard work Mr. Lovell had put in on behalf of Federation during the post-war years. had taken a prominent part in the str to bring the industry back to the da sound common sense which they knew come if it was to prosper. Since the had worthily filled the office of preside

The Building Trade.

We take the following from the "B of Trade Journal":—

"Employment continued to imp during April, especially in the painting decorating section; it was generally goo most centres, with skilled operatives moderate with unskilled workers. Em ment showed a decline, on the whol compared with April, 1926, but there some improvement in the London area in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

"As regards individual occupat employment continued to improve bricklayers, and was very good at m centres; it remained generally good plasterers; a shortage of these classe operatives, especially of bricklayers, wa ported from a number of districts. Em ment showed a further improvement carpenters and joiners and with masons was good in most districts with the for and fairly good, on the whole, with latter; it remained fairly good with sl and moderate with plumbers; it show further seasonal improvement with pain and was good generally. Employment tinued moderate, on the whole, with buil labourers."

County Library Conference.

We have received a copy of the r of the proceedings of the County Li Conference, held in London last Nover The subjects dealt with are as follow "Experiments in Co-operation"; "T port Problems"; "The Problem of Populous Area"; "The Educational I tion of the County Library"; "The Ce Library for Students"; "The County A rity and the Library Service: Finance Administration." Copies of the report be obtained, post free, on application t Secretary, East Port, Dunfermline.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Labourer.
re	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
gton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
k	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
d (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
m	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ry	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ey	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
aple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
r-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
d	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
k	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½	
l	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1	
head	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
gham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
urn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
emouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
rd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rd-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
rood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½	
ater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1	
gton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
on	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
grove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½	
y	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½	
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
n	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
idge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
bury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
m	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
stord	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
nham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
r	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
n	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ster	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
r	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
gton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
gh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
s	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ng	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
court	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1	
ld	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
vich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2	
y	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½	
m	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
m.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
uth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
owe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
tone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
p	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ster	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
ming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
rt	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
nam	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
by	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ord	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
x	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
zate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
pools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ch	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
gs	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ld	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
sford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½	
rd	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
llay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
rd	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
n	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
sdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½	
	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½	
rsfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
anton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½	
ngdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½	
h	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½	
ley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ing	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ngton Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9¼	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	12½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 913.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JUNE 6.—**Edinburgh.**—**Demolition.**—Demolition of old properties at Cables Wynd and Giles-st., Leith. B. E., 329, High-st.

JUNE 6.—**Forres.**—HOUSES.—32 houses for the T.C. J. Rankine, B.S.

JUNE 6.—**Ireland.**—BARRACKS.—Erection of coast-guards' stations at (a) Dungourney, Co. Cork; (b) Ring, Co. Waterford; and (c) Redhills, Co. Cavan; for Free State Commissioners of P.W. Dep. £1 each contract.

JUNE 6.—**Kent.**—SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection of in Sittingbourne, for the Borden Grammar school, for the Kent E.C. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., Room 69, Sessions House, Maidstone. Dep. £2 2s. in the form of a cheque payable to the Kent Education Committee and crossed "National Provincial Bank, Ltd."

JUNE 6.—**Teddington.**—DAMP COURSE.—For the U.D.C. The Surveyor.

JUNE 7.—**Barnet, Herts.**—SHOPS and FLATS.—Works required in the erection, drainage, etc., of a block of 4 shops and 8 flats on the Bells Hill Nursery site. Contract No. 2 Housing Scheme, for the U.D.C. The Surveyor, Council Offices, Wood-st., Barnet. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 7.—**Cranbrook.**—CONVENIENCES.—Four water closets in the existing space below the Vestry Hall. Council, The Hill, Cranbrook.

JUNE 7.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING AND GLAZING.—Painting and glazing works and supplies in the Dublin district for a period of one year from July 1, 1927, for the Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JUNE 7.—**Dublin.**—REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK.—Laying of a reinforced concrete floor at the clothing store at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. Officer in Charge Contracts, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Department of Defence, Parkgate, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s

JUNE 7.—**Epsom.**—COTTAGES.—34 cottages and for the construction of road and sewer at Taylor-rd., Ashtead, for R.D.C. F. A. Pratley, Surveyor, Ashley House, Epsom.

JUNE 7.—**Essex.**—SCHOOL.—Enlargement of the Wickford Council School, for the Essex County Council, Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

JUNE 7.—**Essex.**—SCHOOL.—Remodelling of th Thaxted Council School, for the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, F.S.A.A., County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

UNE 7.—**Harrington.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alteration to the George and Dragon Inn, Harrington, for The Workington Brewery Company, Ltd. T. Nicholson, A.R.I.B.A., 47, John-st., Workington.

JUNE 7.—**Lymington.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—Public conveniences at New-st., for T.C. C. N. Banks, Gosport-st.

JUNE 7.—**Whinlatter Pass.**—BUNGALOW.—Bungalow on Whinlatter Pass, for H.M. Forestry Commission. T. Nicholson, A.R.I.B.A., A., 47, John-st., Workington.

JUNE 8.—**Bexley.**—BUNGALOWS.—44, Pickford-la- housing site, Bexley Heath, for U.D.C. W. T. Hows, Council Offices, Bexley-heath. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 8.—**Campbeltown.**—ALTERATIONS.—To Campbeltown Post Office, for H.M.O.W. District Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, Head Post Office, Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 8.—**Cheshire.**—EXTENSION.—To a school for the C.C. F. A. Browne, County Architect, Newgate-st., Chester.

JUNE 8.—**Devonshire.**—RENOVATIONS. — Renovations and repairs at Aylesbeare, Braunton, Brixham, Bow, Chivelstone, Dawlish, East Worlington, Hemyock, Instow, Inwardleigh, Lynton, Modbury, North Molton, Paignton, Woolfardisworthy West and Walkampton Council schools, for Devon E.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JUNE 8.—**Leeds.**—FLOORING.—Hardwood floor on the top of the existing floor in the Victoria Hall, Town Hall. W. T. Lancashire, C.E., Municipal-bldgs.

JUNE 8.—**Lewes.**—HOUSES.—20 houses of the non-parlour type on the Council's housing estate, Nevill-rd., B.S., Town Hall. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 8.—**Liskeard.**—HOUSE.—Dwelling-house at Kelly Bray for Harry Cory. H. R. Venning, Lic. R.I.B.A., Midland Bank Chambers.

JUNE 8.—**London.**—NURSES' HOME AND MORTUARY.—Erection of, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Devon's-rd., Bow, E. 3, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Poplar. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., Architect, Council Offices, High-st., Poplar. Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 8.—**London.**—(a) EXTERNAL PAINTING, ETC.; (b) INTERNAL CLEANING, PAINTING, ETC.—At St. James' Hospital, Ouseley-rd., Balham, S.W. 12, for the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union. Union Offices, St. John's-hill, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

JUNE 8.—**Sheffield.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 127 houses on the Longley Estate (Building Scheme No. 5), for Corporation. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., C.A., Town Hall. Dep. £2.

JUNE 9.—**Essex.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Hadleigh, Rayleigh, Essex, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 9.—**Maryport.**—HOUSES.—14 at Ellenborough, Maryport, for the U.D.C. H. Oldfield, L.R.I.B.A., A. and S., Workington.

JUNE 9.—**Prestwich.**—PAINTING.—Painting the exterior of the Annexe Building, farm, and Old Gas Works buildings, etc., at the County Mental Hospital, for the Committee of Visitors. A. R. Dowling, Clerk and Steward.

JUNE 10.—**Bristol.**—CLUB.—Erection of a skittle alley and billiard room at the Horfield and Bishopston Unionist Club, Nevil-rd., Bristol. W. H. Aitchison, C.E. Architect, c/o Horfield and Bishopston Unionist Club. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 10.—**Cardiff.**—HEATING.—Central heating of Gladstone Council school by low pressure heating installation, for E.C. J. J. Jackson, Director of Education.

JUNE 10.—**Croydon.**—FLATS.—20 tenements of flats for Corporation. B.E., Town Hall.

JUNE 10.—**Essex.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of at Hornchurch, Romford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 10.—**Harrogate.**—POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Erection of Claro Divisional Police Headquarters, for the West Riding of Yorkshire C.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 10.—**Huthwaite.**—HOUSES.—44 houses for U.D.C. G. Bostock, S.U.D.C.

JUNE 10.—**Ireland.**—RESTORATIONS.—Of barracks at (a) Piltown, Co. Kilkenny; (b) Kinnity, Offally; and (c) Tarbert, Co. Kerry, for the Free State Commissioners of Public Works Dep. £1 each contract.

JUNE 10.—**London.**—EXTERNAL PAINTING.—At Woolwich Housing estates, S.E., for the Commissioner, of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s, Cheques payable to the Commissioners.

JUNE 10.—**Newport.**—INSTITUTE.—New institute, Corporation-rd., for the workmen of J. Lysaght, Ltd. Johnson & Richards, A's. and S,'s., Merthyr Tydfil. Dep. £7 7s.

JUNE 10.—**Ware.**—DECORATIONS.—Repairs and decorations at the hospital, for the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital Board. A. Gray, F.R.I.B.A., 64, Duncombe-rd., Bengeo, Hertford.

JUNE 11.—**Bridgwater.**—EXTENSIONS.—To two schools for the R.D.C. B.E., Town Hall.

JUNE 11.—**East Ham.**—DECORATIONS, ETC.—Repairs, painting and sundry works to various schools and public libraries, for C.B. B.E., Town Hall. Dep. 10s.

JUNE 11.—**Hemsworth.**—CORRIDOR.—Covered communicating corridor at the Sanatorium, Brierley Gap, in the parish of South Kirkby, for Joint Hospital Committee. W. T. Lynam, A.M.I.C.E., S., Market Chambers.

✱JUNE 11.—**London.**—PAINTING AND REPAIRING WORKS.—To the interior and exterior of the Guardians' Offices and Relief Station, situate at St. John's-rd., Upper Holloway, N.19, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington. Edmund J. Harrison, L.R.I.B.A., 23, Berkeley-rd., Crouch End, N.8. Dep. £2.

JUNE 11.—**Long Eaton.**—HOUSES.—Pair of non-parlour houses in Midland-st., Long Eaton, for U.D.C. H. Raven, C.E., Town Hall. Dep. £5 5s.

✱JUNE 11.—**Oxford.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 20 parlour type at Littlemore, Oxon, for the Oxford County and City Mental Hospital. Gilbert Gardner, F.R.I.B.A., 7, St. Aldate's, Oxford. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 11.—**Ruthin.**—ENGINE ROOM.—Engine room, adjoining the present works, for the Ruthin Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Company's Office, Mill-st., Ruthin

JUNE 13.—**Barrow-in-Furness.**—HEATING INSTALLATION.—To Butter-market and Old Town Hall, for B.C. B.E.

JUNE 13.—**Barrow-in-Furness.**—PAINTING.—Painting of the Walney Bridge, for Corporation. B.E, and S. Town Hall.

JUNE 13.—**Birkenhead.**—HOUSES.—Police station and 16 houses on land fronting Well-lane and Albany-rd., Birkenhead, for Corporation. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Croydon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 16 houses (18 dwellings) in County Road, Norbury for the County Borough of Croydon. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Dunfermline.**—Undernoted extension works in connection with the proposed extension to the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital: 1. Mason and brick work; 2. Carpenter and joiner work; 3. Steel work; 4. Slater and roughcast work; 5. Plumber work; 6. Plaster and cement work; 7. Tile work; 8. Terrazzo work; 9. Glazier work; 10. Roof Asphalte work; 11. Iron railings and gates, for the Managers. C. R. Douglas, F.F.S., Prudential Chambers, 15, East Port-st. Dep. (each schedule), £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Glasgow.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extensi alterations to the Employment Exchange, Clyd Glasgow, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. O Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1

✱JUNE 13.—**Hounslow.**—BUILDING WORK—tension of engine room building at Electricity Bridge-rd., Hounslow; (2) Sub-station building West-rd., junction of Vicarage Farm-rd. He the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. E. W. Engineer and Manager, Electricity Works, Bri Hounslow. Deposit £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Hull.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alteratio additions to James Reckitt Library; alterati additions to the furniture and fittings to the Library, and painting, cleansing, etc., to the branch libraries, for Corporation. D. A.R.I.B.A., C.A., Guildhall, Hull.

JUNE 13.—**London (Hammersmith).**—REP Repairs to the properties included in its housing for the period July 1, 1927, to March 31, 192 R. Hampton Clucas, M.I.C.E., B.E. and S., Tow

JUNE 14.—**Brighton.**—NURSES' HOME.—Erec a nurses' home at Parkhurst-av., for the Guar the Poor. E. Wallis Long, 6, Old Steine. De

JUNE 14.—**Devon.**—RENOVATIONS.—Reno etc., at 14 Council schools, for the Devon Ed Committee. County Architect's office, 97, He rd., Exeter.

JUNE 14.—**Leven and Methil.**—EXCHANGE ployment exchange at Leven and Methil, for H. Storey's-gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1 £1 1s.

JUNE 14.—**Llandyrnog.**—VESTRY ROOM.— room at the Dyffryn Chapel, Llandyrnog. R. Ty Gwyn, Llandyrnog, Denbigh.

✱JUNE 14.—**Warwick.**—SCHOOL.—Erecti secondary school for 300 girls, at Jockey-rd., Coldfield, for the Warwick County Council. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 27, Bir av., Leamington Spa. Deposit £2 2s.

JUNE 15.—**Dartford.**—PAINTING.—Cleanin painting works at Darenth Training Colony, D Kent, for the M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.In M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Office of the Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

JUNE 15.—**Edinburgh.**—PURIFYING HOUSE.— down and re-erecting the existing purifying h Granton Gasworks, for Corporation. Blyth & Civil Engineers, 135, George-st. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 15.—**Galway.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—I ments at Galway Waterworks, for U.D.C. E 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

JUNE 15.—**London District.**—ALTERATIONS— alterations and additions at Park Fever H Hither Green, S.E.13; new pantry at C Hospital, Colindale-av., Hendon, N.W.9, and ex to clerk's office, Highwood Hospital for Brentwood, Essex, for the M.A.B. T. M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief. of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. (each contract).

✱JUNE 15.—**London.**—CLEANING AND PA WORKS.—(1) Edmonton Epileptic Colony, Sil Edmonton, N. (2) St. Margaret's Hospital for C Leighton-rd., Kentish Town, N.W.5, for the politan Asylums Board. Office of the Board. V embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each

JUNE 15.—**South London.**—PAINTING.—Clean painting works at White Oak, Swanley. Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cr S.E.14; and the Downs Hospital for C Banstead-rd., Sutton, Surrey. T. Cooper, M.In M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Office of the Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 1s. contract).

JUNE 16.—**Basingstoke.**—NURSES' HOME.— home at Park Prewett Mental hospital, f Hampshire Joint Mental Hospitals Visiting mittee. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, architects, 9 land-st., Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 16.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—STEEL BU ETC.—Construction of an elliptical steel coal and conveyor housing, for the Corporation. M.I.E.E., C. Elec. E. and Manager, Electricity Sculcoates. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 16.—**Stratton and Bude.**—REFRES ROOMS, ETC.—Erection of refreshment rooms, conveniences, shelter and other works inc thereto, on a site near Mentone, Bude, for Surveyor (Mr. F. J. Worden), Belle Vue-av.,

JUNE 17.—**Longford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—L Kellener Barracks reconstruction scheme, for P. K. McNally, B.E., Town Surveyor. Dep. £

JUNE 18.—**Brighton.**—POWER STATION.—E of an extension to the Power Station at Southwic Brighton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. O F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton £5 5s.

JUNE 18.—**Brighton.**—STEELWORK.—Supplyi erecting constructional steelwork in connectio an extension to the Power station at Southwic Brighton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. O F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. £5 5s.

JUNE 18.—**Derby.**—EXTENSIONS.—Supply Lancashire boiler at their Institution, Uttoxe Derby; also for the carrying out of the exte the present boiler-house premises. Henry Lea consulting engineers, 151-153, Edmund-st., Birmi

JUNE 18. — **Ilford.** — SCHOOL EXTENS Erection, under one contract, of an extens Valentine's school, Beehive-la., Ilford, as extr porary accommodation for the Borough Coun Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £

JUNE 18. — **Ilford.** — OPEN-AIR SCHOOL INGS.—Erection of, under one contract, in Bent for the Borough Council. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E. Hall, Ilford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20. — **Dublin.** — PAINTING. — Painti Dublin Passenger Station, for Great Northern R (Ireland). Engineer's Offices, Dublin and Dep. £1 1s.

NE 20.—**East Sussex.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—n of the Orthopædic and Isolation Departments Committee of the Royal East Sussex Hospital. H. Oxley, F.I.A.A. and F.I.A.S., 29, Havelock-astings. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the rttee, Royal East Sussex Hospital.)

NE 21. — **London.** — PAINTING, DISTEMPER-c.—Carrying out of sundry works of interior tion (during summer vacation) to four schools he Walthamstow Education Committee. ion Committee Offices, 263, High-street, mstow, E.17.

NE 22.—**Brighton.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 184 North Moulsecoomb housing site, for the Cor-on. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough er and Surveyor, Town Hall, Brighton. Dep. £1.

NE 22.—**Leatherhead.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE tion of, at Oxshott, Leatherhead, for the Com-ners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts . King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. s payable to the Commissioners.)

NE 24. —**Nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne.** —EXTERNAL NG, — Bungalows on Scotswood Housing . for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office rks. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the issioners).

E 27.—**Camberwell.**—DWELLINGS. — Erection ock on a site at Comber-gro., for the . Architect to the Council, The County Hall . No. 3. Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. he cashier.

hawleigh, Devon.—VESTRY.—Vestry and altera-to the Parish Church. Jerman & Radford, ered A. and S., 1, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

ouglas.—I.O.M.—66 houses for the T.C. J. E. . A. and S., 46, Athol-st.

-Henley-on-Thames.—ALTERATIONS AND SHOP-GS.—Structural alterations to and shop fittings e premises, No. 1, Hart-st., and No. 4, Bell-st., y-on-Thames. Timothy White Co., Ltd., truction Department), 30, Chandos-st., Ports-.

lensall.—HOUSES.—Contract No. 1, six houses in blocks of three; Contract No. 2, detached nce. Hustler & Taylor, A. and S., Pontefract.

- London. — SHOPS WITH FLATS. — Erection lock over at Hendon. D. Morris & Sons, Ltd., aring Cross, S.W.1.

Mitcham. — BURIAL GROUND. — Lay-out of a Burial Ground, and the erection of a chapel, aker's house, and other necessary works, on a ear to Tooting Junction Station, for the Mitcham . Chart, Son & Reading, architects, Union Chambers, Croydon. Dep. £2 2s.

Plympton.—HOUSES, ETC.—(a) The erection of 5 houses: (b) the conversion of an existing building cottage, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Morley. r & Carder, A's. and S.'s, 3, Buckland-terr., outh.

Queenzieburn.—HOUSES.—40 houses at Queenzie-by Kilsyth for the Central District Committee rling C.C. D. W. Glass, architect, 67½ Port-st., ng.

Teignmouth. —RESIDENCES. —Two detached resi-s at Teignmouth, Devon. Friend & Kelly, .B.A. A's and S's, Barnstaple.

Vickwar.—REPAIRS.—To Wickwar Parish Church, nd roof. L. W. Barnard & Partners, Architects. romenade, Cheltenham. Dep. £1 1s.

MATERIALS, ETC.

NE 11.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—MATERIALS.—Lime, nt, lead and compo pipe, wrought-iron tubing s and oils, etc., for the Corporation. E. and Gen. ger, Corporation Gasworks, Thompson-st.

NE 20.—**Hove.**—CARPENTRY WORKS.—Providing tting up book shelving and cupboards at the Library in Church-rd., for the Borough Council. ermyn Harrison, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hove, rsed "Tender for Shelving."

NE 20.—**Monmouthshire.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred dam, limestone, shippings, etc., for C.C. S. A. ett, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., C.S., County Hall, ort, Mon.

GINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

NE 8.—**Oldham.**—TUNNEL.—Driving and lining e Longden End tunnel construction of inlet and t bays, etc., and other works in connection with, for Corporation. Waterworks E., Pie-e. New Hey, near Rochdale. Dep. £2 2s.

NE 8.—**Plymouth.**—STEEL FENCING.—450 yds. of nbable angle steel fencing, for C.B. J. R. Brad-, B.Sc.Eng. (Lond.), E. and Manager, Gasworks, am, Devonport.

NE 9.—**Crewe.**—REINFORCED CONCRETE FOOT-E.—Construction of a reinforced concrete foot-e. 6 ft. in width and 46 ft. long, for B.C. E. G. rell, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B. E. & S., ipal Buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

SE 10.—**Brecon.**—GENERATING STATIONS.—ion of a generating station building, for the ration B.S.

SE 10.—**India.** — BRIDGEWORK. — About 2,860 of bridgework, for the Director-General, India Department, Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., eth. Payt. 5s.

NE 11.—**Caldbeck.**—BRIDGES.—Construction in nforced concrete of two new bridges and the widen-f one bridge at Caldbeck, for Cumberland C.C. Lockwood, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., C.S. and Bridge-er, the Courts, Carlisle. Dep. £2.

NE 11.—**Reigate.**—WIDENING.—Widening of a road bridge over the stream in Lonesome-la., T.C. Fred T. Clayton B.E. and S. Municipal ings.

NE 14.—**Barnes.**—REFUSE DISPOSAL SALVAGE T.—To deal with 100 tons of refuse per day for D. F. P. Kindell, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., The cil House, High-st., Mortlake, S.W.14. Dep. s.

NE 14.—**India.**—BRIDGEWORK.—About 590 tons idgework for the Director-General, India Store rtment. Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, d. Payt. 5s.

JUNE 17.—**Pittenweem.**—RESERVOIR.—Construction of a storage reservoir having earthen embankment and a capacity of about 45,000,000 gallons and other relative works near Carnbee Village for Pittenweem and the Anstruthers Joint Waterworks. Bruce & Proudfoot, C.E.'s, 63. Nicol-st., Kirkcaldy. Dep. £5.

JUNE 21.—**India.**—STEELWORK.—About 550 tons of steelwork, etc., for curbs and strakes for the Director-General, India Store Dept. Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth. Payt. 5s.

JUNE 25.—**Chatham.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of a low level pumping station, consisting of concrete storage tank and brick superstructure over same; also for about 485 yds lineal of 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. concrete storm water outfall culvert, for B.C. W. H. Radford & Son, Albion Chambers, King st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6¼ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

—**Ammanford.**—HEADING.—Driving cross measure heading from Little Vein to Big Vein, dipping one in three; dimensions, 9 ft. by 8 ft. inside steel arches. United Anthracite Collieries, Ltd Ammanford Colliery.

—**Garnant.**—HEADING.—Driving a rise hardheading, about 260 yards in length, at Cawdor Colliery Garnant, Carmarthenshire Accounts and General Department, Central Offices, Tirydail, Ammanford.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JUNE 8.—**Aberdeen.**—BOUNDARY WALL.—Demolition of existing structures and the erection of a boundary wall at the Aberdeen Royal Mental Hospital. Hospital Master of Works.

JUNE 8.—**Acton.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up in part of Ramilies-rd. and Vanbrugh-rd., with reinforced concrete or tarmacadam, for B.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 8.—**Oldham.**—TUNNELLING.—Driving and lining of the Longden-end tunnel, construction of inlet and outlet bays, etc., for the Corporation. Waterworks Engineer, Piethorne, New Hey, nr. Rochdale. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 8. — **Salford.** — ROAD WORKS. — For the Guardians. W. Telford Gunson & Son, 10, Marsden-st., Manchester.

JUNE 8.—**Welwyn Garden City.**—SURFACE DRESSING OF ROADS.—25,000 super yds. of road surface, for U.D.C. W. E. James, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., S., Council Offices.

JUNE 10.—**Arbroath.**—SEWERING.—Construction of about 484 lineal yards of 3-ft. reinforced concrete pipe sewer, together with the necessary manholes, etc., for the T.C. B.E.

JUNE 10.—**Cheadle.**—C.I. MAINS.—Provision, laying and jointing of about 1,960 yds. of 3-in. and 2-in. cast-iron mains, for R.D.C. Wilcox & Raikes, 63, Temple-row, Birmingham. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 10.—**Stockton-on-Tees.**—STREET WORKS.—Private street improvements to be done in the following streets:—Campbell-st., (part of), Imperial-cres., for Corporation. B.E.'s Office, Victoria Buildings Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 11.—**Okehampton.**—CULVERT.—Building a concrete culvert at Cowson Ford, Sourton, for R.D.C. G. A. Friend, S., Northlew.

JUNE 13.—**Wakefield.**—MAIN DRAINAGE RECONSTRUCTION.—1,065 yds. of reinforced concrete tube sewers, earthenware pipe sewers, manholes, and other incidental works, for the Corporation. City Surveyor's Office. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Enfield.**—STREETS.—Making-up Parkcres., for U.D.C. H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., Public Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 14.—**Goole.**—PIPE LAYING.—Laying, jointing etc., of approximately 5,899 yards of 3-in. cast-iron pipes, together with valves, hydrants, etc. R. Plewes, 6, Belgravia. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Goole.**—C.I. PIPES.—Manufacture and delivery of about 115 tons of 3-in. diameter cast-iron regular pipes, with hydrants, valves, meter, etc. R. Plewes, 6, Belgravia. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Worksop.**—PIPELAYING.—Laying only of approximately 5½ miles of cast-iron pipes and specials, together with valves, hydrants, etc., for R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, 86, Bridge-st. Dep. £5.

JUNE 15. —**London District.** — TARPAVING. — Tarpaving and road repairs at —Brook Fever Hospital, Shooter's-hill, S.E.; Leavesden Mental Hospital, Abbot Langley, Herts; Western Fever Hospital, Seagrave-rd., Fulham, S.W.6; Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E.12, and Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton-gr., Homerton, E.9, for the M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 (each contract).

★JUNE 15.—**London.** — PRIVATE STREET WORKS. —Making-up Chesterfield-rd., Chiswick, for the U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.S.I., M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.

JUNE 16.—**Chelmsford.**—MAKING-UP.—Making up of Rosebery-rd., and Vicarage-rd., (section A-B), for B.C. Ernest J. Miles, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 16.—**Wandsworth.**—PAVING. Various roads for B.C. B.E., E. J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E., 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 17.— **Bexhill.** — MAIN DRAINAGE. — Construction of an additional storage tank and for a 48 in., cast-iron sea outfall, and other works. G. Midgley Taylor, of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

JUNE 17.—**Bexhill.**—MAIN DRAINAGE.—Construction of 24 in. and 30 in. concrete tube sewers and 5ft. by 3ft. 4in. and 5ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in. egg-shaped sewers with manholes and other work. Midgley Taylor, of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

JUNE 17.—**Malling.**—RESURFACING. — Resurfacing about 5 miles of roads in the parishes of Aylesford Burnham, East Malling and East Peckham, for R.D.C. H. Vickery, Highway Surveyor, "Oaklea," West Malling, Kent.

JUNE 20.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up of Hill Side-rd. and Dykes-way on the Shortlands Housing estate—and Valley-rd., Shortlands, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor, Council Offices. Dep. £2.

JUNE 20.—**Horsforth.**—ROADWAYS.—Construction of approximately 3,600 sup. yards reinforced concrete carriageway, 3,700 sup. yards tarmacadam carriageway, together with kerbing and footpaths, etc., on the Cragg Hill housing scheme, for U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, E. and S., Council Offices.

JUNE 21.—**Selby.**—ASPHALTING.—Of the playground of the new school, for The West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall. Wakefield.

JUNE 21.—**Upton.** —ASPHALTING. —Of the playgrounds of the new school, for The West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 24.—**Blackburn.**—MAKING-UP.—Excavating, forming, underbedding, and surfacing of the backroad between Cecilia-rd. and Preston Old-rd., with tarred slag, for C.B. H. M. Webb, B.Sc.(Eng.)London, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B. and Water E., Town Hall.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News* 880.)

Auction, Sales, Tenders, etc.

JUNE 9.—**Reading.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley in conjunction with Simmons & Sons at the Great Western Hotel, Reading (unless previously sold privately), freehold building plots forming part of the Bulmershe estate, Crockham Well Cottage, with land, 30 acres. Auctioneers, 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

JUNE 15. — **London.** — Nightingale, Page & Bennett and Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell by direction of Mr. H. V. Roe, at the Hanover-sq. Estate Room, freehold estate of over 130 acres, including residences, lodge, six cottages, etc., at Givon's-grove, Mickleham, Surrey. Auctioneers, N. P. & B., Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

JUNE 16. — **London.** — W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., in conjunction with Joseph Hibbard & Sons, will sell at the Small Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad-st., E.C.2, by order of the Government of India, etc., without reserve, stock of India and Burma hardwoods, etc., lying at Crown Wharf, Canning Town, London E., and Commercial Wharf, Poplar, E. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N.16.

JUNE 16.—**Surrey.**—Nightingale, Page & Bennett will sell in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, building estate, known as Egmont Estate, Surbiton, area of over 130 acres. Auctioneers, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames.

JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

★JUNE 23. — **London.** — Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden will sell at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4. (unless previously disposed of), building site, Nos. 5 to 13, Catherine-st., Strand, W.C. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.

JUNE 28.—**Earlswood.**—Matthews, Matthews & Goodman will sell (unless previously disposed of) at The Mart, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4, Earlswood Common, freehold family residence, known as Claunce Lodge, in all about three acres. Auctioneers: 35, Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.

★JUNE 28. — **London.** — Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) "Hermiston" Hadley Common, also plots and building estate. Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

★JUNE 8.—**Birmingham.**—Senior Assistant required in the Architect's Dept., by the City of Birmingham Education Committee. Chief Education Officer, endorsed "Architect's Assistant."

★JUNE 11. — **London.** — Visiting Teacher of woodworking machinery required for two evenings weekly at the L.C.C. Hackney Institute, Dalston-la., E.8, by the L.C.C. Education Officer (T.1a), The County Hall, Westminster-bdge, S.E.1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary.)

★JUNE 11. — **London.** — Foreman of Works for full time service required by the Edmonton Education Committee. E. O. Taylor, Director and Secretary, Education Offices, Brettenham-rd., Edmonton, N. 18.

★JUNE 15.— **London.** — (1) Visiting instructors of brickwork for three evenings weekly (one as assistant); (2) Visiting instructor of workshop arithmetic (one evening) and mathematics (one evening) weekly; (3) Visiting lecturer on structural design, one evening weekly, required at the L.C.C. School of Building, Ferndale-rd., Brixton, S.W. The Education Officer (T.1.a), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1. (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary).

★JUNE 21.—**Salford.**—Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. City Engineer, Town Hall, Salford.

★JUNE 25. — **Enfield.** — (a) Building Inspector and General Assistant (applications, on forms which can be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor); (b) Temporary Engineering Assistant required by the Enfield U.D.C. Applications endorsed "Building Inspector and General Assistant" and "Temporary Engineering Assistant" to T. W. Scott, Clerk, Public Offices, Enfield, Middx.

★—**Suffolk.**—Clerk of Works wanted for housing in six parishes; must be cyclist. Henry E. Wilkes, Council Offices, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

★—**Suffolk.**—Clerk of Works wanted for housing scheme comprising 44 houses in 5 parishes. Henry E. Wilkes, Council Offices, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BECKENHAM.—The Plans Committee approved plans for 6 new houses in Rectory-rd., 2 in Croydon-rd., 8 in Kingshall-rd., and 1 each in Hayne-rd., Beckenham-pl. Park, Stanley-av., Hayes Way, Cameron-rd. and Southend-rd.

BELFAST.—The following plans have been approved by the City Surveyor:—Four villas in Onslow-gdns., for H. Longmore, architect, A. F. Lucy; villa on Wandsworth-rd., for R. J. & T. Kerr, architect, T. R. Eagar; additions to school in Melbourne-st. and Brown-sq., for the Belfast Education Committee: architect, R. S. Wilshere; 2 villas on North Circular-rd. for R. McIntyre, architect and builder; recreation hall in Oakman-st., for the Falls Recreation Club: architect, W. M. Shaw; villa in Sans Souci Park, for Miss M. L. Trimble: architect, J. P. Rush; villa on Springfield-rd., for S. Brown; 2 villas in Lenorrton Park for D. McClean: architect, J. MacGeagh; house in Balmoral-av., for A. McDowell; architect, T. Houston; church and memorial hall on Cregagh-rd., for R. J. & T. Kerr: architect, T. R. Eagar; 3 houses in Parliament-st., for S. Ewing & Son: architect, J. R. Forbes; shop and store on Lisburn-rd., for the Belfast Co-operative Society: architects, S. Stevenson & Sons; 2 villas in Knocklofty Park, for Smyth & McKean: architects, Hobart & Heron; 2 houses in Sandown-gdns., for T. Dalzell, architect and builder; 2 houses on Deerpark-rd., for J. Elwood: architect, C. A. Aickin; house in Balmoral-av., for J. McMaster, architect, T. R. Eagar; villa in Stormont Park, for W. McMillen & Sons, architects and builders; 2 villas in Ruthergle-st., for S. E. Thompson: architect, H. Lamont; villa on Ballygomartin-rd., for E. Harrison; architect, W. C. Porte.

BERKHAMPSTED.—The committee recommended that the following plans be approved conditionally:—House at Chestnut-av., Swing Gate-ln., for H. R. Pike; pair of cottages at Cross Oak-rd., for C. Harrowell; house in Greenway West, for Mr. Morris.

BIRKENHEAD.—It is understood that another new cinema, for which a builder and contractor named Andrew Boyd has secured a licence, is to be erected.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Public Entertainments Committee of the Justices have granted to Horace Ryland Sewell a licence for the erection of a new picture house at the junction of Tylman-rd. and Kingsbury-rd., Erdington.

BRADFORD.—A site for the proposed new elementary and secondary schools on the Swaine House estate, Bradford, has been chosen by the Corporation Education Sites Works and Finance Sub-Committee.

BROMSGROVE.—A scheme for the demolition of the town hall at Bromsgrove, embracing a street widening improvement, has been engaging the attention of the Bromsgrove Urban District Council recently, and it is understood that at the last meeting of the Council the proposal was approved.

CARSHALTON.—The Plans Sub-Committee recommended the following plans, amongst others, for approval:—One pair semi-detached houses, Banstead-rd., for W. F. Goodchild; detached house, Westway, for C. J. Heffer; detached house, Prince of Wales-rd. for P. F. Macdonald; detached house and garage, The Warren, for L. A. Dibdin; detached house, Pine Walk, for J. L. Cotter; 13 houses, Westcroft-rd. 17 houses, Acre-ln., for Bannister & Harris; detached house, Princes-av., for G. H. Jarvis.

CHADDERTON.—The R.D.C. are making an application for sanction to the appropriation of a portion of the site adioining the Town Hall whereon to erect at a cost of £2,042, a new school clinic and maternity and child welfare centre.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—The Committee recommend that the following plans be approved: J. S. Archer, detached house, Woodcrest-rd., Purley; H. P. Hawkes, 7 detached and 8 semi-detached houses, Purley Downs-rd., Sanderstead; S. E. Taylor, 6 houses, south side of Upper Selsdon-rd., Sanderstead; H. L. Power, bungalow, Furze-hill, Purley; F. H. Bell, bungalow, Penwortham-rd., Sanderstead; Chester & Hopkins, amended plan of 5 houses; E. T. Brown & Son, 2 houses, Oakwood-av., Purley; G. Peskett, 2 villas and garages, Riddlesdown-av., Purley; S. Garton, house, Marlpit-la., Coulsdon; G. T. Watts, pair houses, with garages, Clifton-rd., Coulsdon; R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., 10 houses, Queenhill-rd.; 34 houses, Foxearth-rd., Selsdon.

COVENTRY.—Approval has been given to the erection of an additional 24 houses at the Radford housing estate at an estimated cost of £10,080. Also to certain proposed works at the Warwickshire Mental Hospital, the estimated cost of which is £3,000.

CROYDON.—The C.B. has approved plans for following: Scratchley Bros., 2 lock-up shops, Thornton Heath; S. Jefferies, house and garage, Ross-road; F. Windsor, lock-up shop, Gloucester-road; T. R. Caldwell, house, Plot 58A, Orchard-way; S. H. Palmer, 6 houses, St. Mary's-road; E. H. Smith, store, Milton-road; Croydon Corporation, sub-station, Orleans-road; W. H. Ringham, offices and 2 garages, Kemble-road; G. H. Dales, house, Upfield; H. Macintosh, house, Warwick-road; J. J. Clark, warehouse, Whitehorse-road; T. A. Potts, house, Woodmere-avenue; J. B. & W. B. Hemmings, 2 houses, Annandale-road; Moore & Dartnall, Ltd., bank premises, corner of St. Helens and London-roads; North, Robins & Wilsdon, 4 shops with flats over, South-end; G. Pulton & Son, 39 houses and 27 garages, Grange & Wharncliffe-roads; Ivall Bros., 66 houses and 52 garages, Wickham-road; Paish, Tyler & Crump, house and garage, Oaks-road; Berney & Sons, shop premises, Thornton-rd.; Woolf Bros., house and garage, Manor-way; W. G. Ingram, 25 houses and garages, Carolina-roa d; Grace & Marsh, Ltd., alterations to factory, Vicarage-rd.; W. Figg, house and garage, Upfield; L. W. Harris, 4 houses, Thornton-road; J. Carpenter, 2 houses, Jesmond-road; E. Law, house, Haling Park-road; S. Burmseter, arcade addition, North-end; G. Green & Son, Ltd., bakehouse and store, 120, Cherry Orchard-road; Morris & Co., wholesale shop, Frith-road; Addiscombe Cinema, Ltd., cinema, Lower Addiscombe-road; G. Parris, 2 houses and 1 garage Ledbury-road; J. H. Martin, 3 garages and amended block plan, Ross-road; J. Midmer, 12 houses, Norbury-cross; J. Midmer, office-with room over, 2, Norbury-cross; B. C. E. Bayley, hall, Winterbourne-road; J. Midmer, amended plan 18 houses, Norbury-cross: G. Poulton & Sons, 2 houses, Burlington-road; P. Richardson, offices and storeshed, Thornton-road; H. P. Lake, 4 flats, Prince-road; E. V. Burstow, house, Warrington-road; W. L. Pinkess, house, Beulah-hill; C. Green, 23 houses and 24 flats, Stafford-road.

CUMBERLAND.—The Cumberland Infirmary Governors have announced a further scheme of extension. In addition to the new outpatients'department, which is approaching completion, two wards, an operating theatre, and morestaff accommodation are to be built. the new extensions are estimated to cost £27,000.

DOVER.—Plans of additions to Drake Leys, Kingsdown, for Thompson & Sons, builders, and for a brick built bungalow, at West Hougham, for J. H. Atkins, were approved.

DUBLIN.—The following plans for new buildings have been approved by Mr. Horace T. O'Rourke, City Architect: 15 South Earl-st. (rebuilding), F. Lawlor; 4 to 6, Dolphin's Barn-st. (store), F. J. Poole; Fairfield-rd., Church-rd. (houses and shops); Fairfield (Dublin) Public Utility Society, Ltd; Howth-rd., Clontarf (bungalow), O. R. Williams; East Wall-rd. (oil stores), J. G. Rathborne; Cabra-rd. (bungalow), F. Speidel.

EAST BARNET.—Plans were approved by U.D.C. of a house in Potters-rd., for Mr. Howard; 2 houses in Crescent-rd., for D. E. Roads; a house in King Edward-rd., for Percy Graydon; 2 houses in Somerset-rd., for Robins & Hine; 2 houses in Ryehope-rd., for Carr & Son; and 4 brick garages in Lytton-rd., for R. H. Shears.

EASTBOURNE.—The part of the sea front to be further developed as a concert and amusement centre has at length been settled in favour of the Redoubt site, near the eastern end of the Royal Parade.

FINCHLEY. — The Finchley U.D.C. have passed the following plans:—Rebuilding Moss Hall Tavern, Ballards-la., the Wenlock Brewery Co. 4 houses, Westway, Willow Lodge estate, Burdett & May; 110 houses, east side of Great North-rd. by Summers-la., Harper & Smith; 4 houses, Brunner-close, G. C. Swanson; 2 houses, Litchfield-way, B. C. Wilkins.

GLOUCESTER.—The Co-operative Society propose erecting an emporium on a site in Brunswick-rd., covering three-quarters of an acre.

HAYES.—The piece of ground between the church and Mr. E. Poynter's shop is to be the site of the new village hall. The plans for the erection of the hall are still in abeyance.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—The following plans were approved:—Two subsidy houses, London-rd., for F. D. Snoxall; and bungalow in Box-ln.

HEMSWORTH.—Plans were approved for 2 houses and shops at Common-ln., Upton, for H. Bradbury, Other plans approved subject to special conditions were:—Residence at Upton, for Dr. H. N. Horton; house and shop at Upton, for H. T. Needham; house at Moor Top, Ackworth, for T. Fox; new dairy at Back-ln., Badsworth, for J. Beaumont; and a bungalow at Upton, for Mr. Pennington.

LEATHERHEAD.—Approval has been given to a revised plan for the erection of premises for the National Provincial Bank, at 2, Bridge-st. (Wild's corner). Plans were approved also for 2 houses at the Kingston-rd. housing scheme for R. W. & T. Dyer, 2 houses at Copthorne-rd. for Messrs. Presland Bros., and 2 houses at the Kingston-rd. housing scheme for W. H. B. Summerfield & Mrs. Carter.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have approved the following plans: The Shaftesbury Cinema (Leeds), Ltd., cinema, music-hall, shops, ballroom, etc., Harehills-la. and York-rd.; William Ogden, amended plans of dance hall and billiard hall, etc., 66, Kirkstall-rd. and Sale-st.; Vernon Gash, Ltd., amended plans of showrooms, dance hall, etc., Sheepscar-st.; William Hill & Sons (Carriers), Ltd., amended plans of Palais-de-Danse, Harehills-av. and Roundhay-rd. —The Corporation have approved the following plans under the Housing Acts, 1922 to 1925: W. Corker, 4 houses, Hetton-rd., Harehills; Purdy & Son, 2 houses, Somerville-green, Killingbeck; Purdy & Son, 4 houses, Foundry-la., Killingbeck; T. R son, 2 houses, Mount Pleasant-av., off Hare lane; G. B. Vine, Ltd., 2 houses, Heathfield, Cook Gardens Estate, Adel; F. Rawnsley, 16 h Nora-pl. and terr., Bramley; W. E. Batty 8 houses (Plots 17 to 24), Wensley-drive, Allerton; Bailey Bros., 12 houses, Upland-gro Gipton Wood-av., Harehills; Kellett Hains 2 houses, Grove Hall-par., Beeston.—The sanct the Electricity Commissioners to a borrowi £500,000 for the erection of a generating sta Kirkstall has been given.—Plans have been pass the Corporation as follows: G. Stocks and Hudson, 2 houses at Chapel Allerton; L. Proc houses at Chapel Allerton; C. H. & F. Lax, 10 (part of 20 houses), at Easterly-cres., Harehills.

LONDON (WANDSWORTH). — Wandsworth Fulham Councils are considering improvin approaches to Wandsworth Bridge.

MABLETHORPE.—The following plans were ap by the General Purposes Committee:—C Trusthorpe, for Mr. Sargisson; bungalow, St. And rd., for F. Fenton; house, Alford-rd., fo Ingamells.

MERIDEN.—The R.D.C. intend to sanction th tion of a cinema on land situated at the junct Stretchford-rd. and Coleshill-rd., in the par Castle Bromwich.

NEW BRIGHTON.—Adding two miles to New Bri promenade at a cost of £870,000 will be started autumn, and will provide work for at least 3 for ten years. More work for unemployed w found in the development of the 1,300 acres to be to the borough, in the making of new arterial and in the erection of 3,500 corporation houses. housing scheme involves the expenditure of £3,000,000.

NOTTINGHAM.—It is proposed that Notti University Library shall be decorated at a c £10,000 as the city's memorial to the late Sir Boot.

SCARBOROUGH.—A plan submitted on behalf of Dixon of a lay-out of the Falsgrave Mount Bu estate, making provision for 30 houses, has approved by the Water, Streets and Baths Comm

SEAHAM.—A new village, to comprise abou houses, is to be built in connection with a new c which is being sunk.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—The U.D.C. has ob sanction from the M.H. to erect 72 houses in of eight, of the cottage type, on the Carr House A plan was approved for the erection of 12 hou Dawdon by the Aged Mineworkers' Association.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sub-Committee recommend the following plans be approved:—3 houses, Ha ton-av., for Plant Bros.; 2 houses, Muskoka- for Isaac Smith; 4 houses, Arbourthorne-rd Mason & Robinson; bungalow, Richmond-rd A. Walker; 4 houses, High Storrs-rd., for Watson; 2 houses, Richmond Park-rd., for Ward & Co.; 2 bungalows, Dalewood- rd., for J. M 6 houses, Dalewood-rd., for Smith & Hawley houses, shops, and 13 garages, road off Pingle-r Earl Fitzwilliam; house and garage, Richmon for G. A. Houghton; 2 houses, shops and ga Marlcliffe-rd., for B. F. Glossop; bungalow, Cocks la., for A. E. Bellringer; 4 houses, Newlyn-rd F. Wolstenholme; house and garage, Bents-rd W. Green; house and garage, Bents-rd., and Ecc rd. South, for W. Green; 2 houses and ga Common-la., for Gillam & Co.; 6 houses, Tru rd., for J. H. Freeborough; 2 houses, Handsw rd., for W. & E. Sadler, Ltd.; 2 houses, Banner drive, for W. Fox; 4 houses, Huntley, Edal Falkland-rds., for J. Ramsden; 5 houses, Lan av. and Milden-rd., for P. H. Slater; 6 houses, wood-rd., for J. W. Bailey; house, Marlcliffe-r A. Cendell; 6 houses, Woodseats and Todwick for Jos. Enock; house and school, Prince of and Pipworth-rds., for Sheffield E.C.; 2 house garage, Dobbin-hill, for Fred Bush; house and g Canterbury-av. and Chorley-rd., for J. W. 4 houses, Myrtle-rd., for T. Wilkinson & Sons, house, Alderson and Woodhead-rds., for Exo W. Harrison; house, Fulwood-rd., for Charl Danks; 3 houses and garages, Charles Ashmo for J. Dyson; 2 bungalows, Folds-la., for Bingh Worthington; 3 houses and garages, Hutcliffe rd. and Folds-cres., for G. M. Gill.

SOLIHULL.—The R.D.C. is to apply to M. sanction to the raising of a loan of £990 to pu sites at Earlswood Lakes for 8 houses, and at K la., for 16 houses.

S. KIRBY.—Work has been begun at Moort South Kirby, on the building of a new Roman Ca Church, to be known as St. Joseph's and t between £9,000 and £10,000. A presbytery w attached to the church. It is hoped to lay the fo tion stone at the end of June.

SUTTON.—Amongst the plans approved by were those of 4 houses and garages in Aultone for E. A. Thorn; a house in The Downswa H. J. F. Gourley; 6 shops in Grove-road, for Baines; 2 houses in Rose Hill Park West, for Lovatt; 6 shops, with living accommodation and stores in the basement, in London-road (Rose for Thorn & Co.; and 2 houses in Benhill-roa G. Richardson.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation have resolved th following plans be approved:—Bungalow, P gethin-rd., for C. H. Halfpenny; Shop, Gloucest for the G.W.R.; house, Llanllienwen-rd., for Lewis; house, Llangyfelach-rd., Clasemont, for Davies; Church hall, Cwm Level-rd., Landor the Rev. T. B. Harrington; shops and hall, Po and Park-sts., for A. Ruck; two lock-up Harbour-rd., for the G.W.R.; shop and cafe, field-st., Morriston, for David Jones; house Mafon, Tycoch, for I. Aubrey; house, Llilip West Cross, for H. A. Thomas; three houses, for Admiral A. W. Heneage Vivian; house, for Admiral A. W. Heneage Vivian; four h The Mayals, for E. Kendall; house, Gower-r

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

. Howard; church hall, Llythrid-av., for the Rev. . Aspinall; house, Gower-rd., Killay, for H. F. ams; six houses and shops, Gower-rd., Killay, . M. Gustavus; two houses, Glanmor-rd., for Pye; bungalow, Dunvant, for A. J. Morgan; ouses, Cockett-rd., for Syd. Davies; two houses, Mafon, Tycoch, for I. Aubrey; 12 houses, ihill, for T. & G. Spragg; two houses, Rivers-la., Cross, for Bryn Rees; six houses, Berwick-ter., Peter White.

UXTON.—The Streets and Highways Committee e T.C. reported that the following building plans been approved: proposed bungalow in Kingston-for Geo. Bailey; 4 houses in Freemantle-rd., South-for C. Merrick; 4 houses in Holway-hill, for W. rence; proposed additions to the Somerset Sav ngs s. Upper High-st., and, pair of houses in Clifford-Kingston-rd., for F. & E. Small.—The M.H. has ioned the raising by the T.C. of the money re-d for the purchase of the site, the erection of Maternity Home, and the furnishing and equipment of. Messrs. Samson & Colthurst are the architects.

DTNES.—The M.H. have given their sanction to es Town Council building 12 houses, in addition e 22 in course of construction on the Fair Field site.

VICKENHAM.—Plans passed by B.C.: W. W. ag, Sons & Ward, motor body building works, gton-rd., Twickenham; Home Freeholds Co., Ltd., e, corner of Coniston and Runnymede-rds.; Culpin owers, house, Strawberry Hill-rd.; Humphreys, extensions and additions to stands, Rugby ball Ground, subject to detailed plans being itted for subsequent approval.

YNEMOUTH.—The T.C. have approved the following : 2 houses, Cartington-rd., Balkwell (sites M and W. Stockdale, for W. Moore; additional dormitory mmodation, etc., St. Aidan's Home, Mariners'-la., emouth, F. E. James, for Committee of St. Aidan's e; 7 houses, South Preston Villa estate, A. K. er, for G. A. Leck; 2 houses, King Edward-rd. Mill-gro., A. K. Tasker, for H. D. Burton; oil t off Mariners'-la., Tynemouth, the British Petro-Co., Ltd.

XBRIDGE.—The following plans were recommended pproval by U.D.C.: Alterations to "Gardeners s," Park-rd., for Harman's Uxbridge Brewery. ; 2 houses, The Greenway, for Randall & Burrows; nsion of electric power station, Waterloo-rd., he Uxbridge & District Electric Supply Co.

AKEFIELD.—The Corporation has approved the wing plans: H. Dobson, 2 houses at the corner enby Dale-road and Horne-street, for J. G. Ely; Dobson, 2 houses in Dewsbury-road, for A. Gaw-pe; P. O. Platts (amended plan), offices at the er of Wood-street and Bond-terrace, for the West ng C. C.; Massie & Holdsworth (amended plan), ersion of the Union Inn in Horbury-road, into 2 es for the Leeds and Wakefield Brewery Co., Ltd; & Lunan, house in Flanshaw-lane, for F. Mawson.

ARWICK.—Plans were passed by the R.D.C. for ngalows at Tile-hill for Tommy & Son (and sub-granted); house at Shrewley Common for H. F. ; 4 houses on the Green-la, estate, for A. H. itt; a house at Three Ways, Haseley, for E. ley; on the Whoberley estate, Stoneleigh, 16 es for A. E. White, 16 houses for W. Morris, and houses for T. Seal; 4 houses at Francis-rd., nton, for E. Bowden (and subsidy granted); on Lime Tree estate, 2 houses for Fellows & Son, 4 es for A. Dalton, and 4 houses for Davis Bros.; uses at Tile Hill la, for T. Bates & Son; and a alow at Westwood-gdns., for Mr. Much.

ELSHPOOL.—After many months of consideration, Montgomeryshire County Council have at last led to erect County Offices at Welshpool at an mated cost of £7,000.

EYMOUTH.—The T.C. recommend the following s be approved: Gutteridge & Gutteridge, nded plans for Edwin Jones' premises (site of late al Baths), St. Thomas-street and St. Mary-street; . C. Jenkins, villa, Melcombe-avenue; E. Sprank-(for H. Willshire), detached house and shop on noor, Preston-road; S. Jackson & Sons (for H. J. her), detached house in Melcombe-avenue.

ORKSOP.—The U.D.C. has decided to ask the for a further advance of £40,000 for the Worksop ral housing scheme and £11,000 for the Gateford-rd. ue. — Messrs. Chadwick, Watson & Co., 9, n Chambers, Albion-st., Leeds, have plans in l for a new cinema at Langolds, for Mr. F. Shaw, n-st., Rotherham.

ORTHING.—Plans were approved by T.C. as fol-: Amended plan for 4 houses and 2 garages-Grand-avenue, for W. C. Butler (H. M. Potter), e at Hythe-road, for Parsons Bros. (J. A. Parker); e and shop and lock-up shop on Ham-road, for; ickinson (T. Dickinson); house on Hythe-road, W. Leash (A. Clare); 4 dwelling houses on Wallace. ue, for C. Peppiatt (S. G. Wilson); amended plan house on Gerald-road, for O. T. Leighton (J. N. dley); house at Hythe-road, for The Misses Heath W. Sparks); house on Brooklyn-avenue, for S. E. er (F. C. Axtell); 4 houses and shops on South n-road, for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd. . Abell); 2 houses on Forest-road, for W.C. Court C. Court); house on Boundary-road, for A. G. or J. W. Spink).—An improvement of the portion e Brighton-Portsmouth main road between Broad-r Green and Durrington, which is shortly to be nenced, is expected to cost nearly £49,000 for ructional work alone.

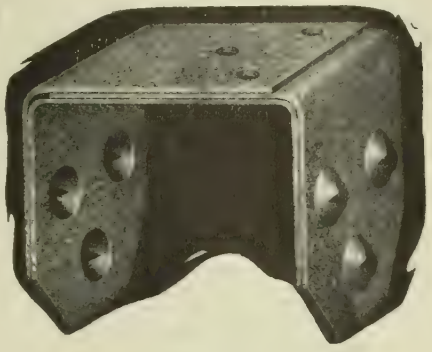
Engineer's Estate.

r. Charles Blackburn Dunlop, of Wood-Road, Ealing, W., at one time assist-engineer of the Metropolitan Railway, afterwards chief engineer to the am's Guaranteed State Railway Com-y, India, who died on March 14, left ,751, with net personalty £17,605.

TRADE NEWS

"Bull-Dog" Floor Clips.

The illustration given herewith is of a new clip, "The Bull-Dog," designed for laying wood finish floors over concrete construction. The method of using this little device—which has become very popular in America—is very simple. When wood floors are to be anchored in reinforced concrete buildings, the concrete floor slabs are poured in the usual manner, with screeds placed every 8 or 10 feet, so that as the concrete is poured, it can be levelled off with the straightedge. There are six simple steps. The first is the placing of the clips. Within about 30 minutes after the concrete floor slab has been poured and levelled, the double or a single guide board is placed on the slab, and while the concrete is still in a plastic condition, the clips are pushed into place at the guide marks so they embed with their flat tops flush with the concrete, accurately spaced and in alignment. The second step is the raising of the tabs. When the job is ready for the wood floors to be laid, a workman inserts a chisel or the claw of a hammer under the top tabs of the floor clips and with a flip of his hand raises them perpendicularly, ready to receive the nailing strips. Next comes the placing



of the strips. Nailing strips or sleepers measuring 1 $\frac{13}{16}$ in. by 1$\frac{5}{8}$ in., the standard dressing or regular 2 in. by 2 in. strips, with the same allowance for 3 in. and 4 in. strips, are then placed along each row of floor clips, where they are held snugly between the raised tabs. The fourth step is the levelling up. The level slab obtained by placing screeds before pouring, and the embedding of clips so their tops are flush with the slab surface assure an almost faultless base. The fifth step is the slushing in; while lastly comes the laying of the wood floor. After the nailing strips have been securely fastened and solidly bedded as just described, the finished wood floor—or diagonal rough flooring when specified—is laid in the usual manner, and firmly nailed to the sleepers. The dead air space assists in sound-deadening, and prevents deterioration by dry rot. The "Bull-Dog" clip is the product of Bull-Dog Floor Clip Co., 108, N. First Avenue, Winterset, Iowa, U.S.A., and is being handled in this country by the Adamite Co., Ltd., Regent House, W.1. Among other contracts now in hand, the clip is being used at the Carreras factory in Mornington-crescent, the new Corner House at New Oxford-street for Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., the Civil Service Supply building in the Strand, and the Gramophone Company factory at Hayes.

The Adamite Company will be pleased to supply full information and answer any questions upon application.

Mantelpieces in Wood.

Architects, contractors, and others who had the opportunity of seeing the Bath Artcrafts, Ltd., display of craftsmanship at the recent British Industries Fair, Birmingham, will be glad to know that the firm have issued an attractive catalogue of their wood mantelpieces. The designs are of a distinctive character, into which are introduced woods foreign to the usual mantelpiece trade.

Novocrete Products.

In connection with the new stands at Epsom racecourse, which we illustrated last week, attention is drawn to the Novocrete flooring tiles, which have been provided by the Novocrete Cement Products Co., Ltd. Novocrete is concrete made by special process with a patent mineralised wood aggregate in place of the usual sand, ballast, etc. It is claimed the material has many valuable properties, and among the claims made are the following:—May be sawn like hardwood; will readily take nails and screws in the same way; is approximately from a half to a third the weight of ordinary concrete; is tough and hard wearing; is warm, silent and resilient to the tread; is a soundproof and non-conducting material; has proved fire-resisting qualities of a high order; improves with age, like concrete, and can be made in any colour and polished. The tiles are obtainable in a variety of attractive and soft tones and colours, with which antique or modern designs may be formed. They are supplied in three different finishes, which are available in any of the colours mentioned, viz.:—(1) Natural state, non-slip surface, suitable for courtyards, kitchens, pantries, passage-ways, hall-ways, etc.; (2) natural state but with edges trued up square, so that the tiles may be laid with fine hair joint, for halls, loggias, country houses, etc.; (3) as above, but with surface scoured down smooth to show aggregate and wax polished. Such a flooring, whilst of attractive marble-like appearance, retains warmth and resilience. The address of the company is Argyll House, Regent-street, W.1.

New China Works at Erith.

On a site of about 25 acres on the south side of the Thames Estuary, at Erith, Kent, a new factory is approaching completion, to which will be transferred, in the near future, a branch industry—the manufacture of stoneware pipes for drainage—which has occupied one of the Lambeth factories of Messrs. Doulton and Co., Ltd., for the past eighty years. Established in 1846, in the days when the importance of sanitation was being urged by a small band of enthusiasts, Doulton's Lambeth Pipe Works were the first in the world to be equipped for the manufacture of pipes for drainage and sewerage, followed soon afterwards by their works in Staffordshire and Lancashire. Since then, their London pipes have been made from stoneware clays from their clayfields situated on Poole Harbour. The Erith factory, with its modern equipment, should maintain the high reputation which the Doulton product has enjoyed during the past eighty years.

A Scottish Representative.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., engineers, Britannia Ironworks, Gainsborough, Lincs, inform us that they have just appointed Mr. Geo. E. McCaw, M.I.A.E., 112, Bath Street, Glasgow, to represent them in Scotland. Mr. McCaw succeeds the late Mr. J. S. Richardson, who for many years represented Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd.

Valves and Jointings.

Messrs. Jenkins Bros., Ltd., of 6, Great Queen-street, W.C. 2, and Montreal, Canada, have issued a comprehensive catalogue of valves, jointings, and mechanical rubber goods. This contains a great deal of valuable data for buyers of valves, and is sent free to all interested, upon application.

School Treatment Centre, Poplar.

The Hon. Lady Lawrence, J.P., opened the extensions at 69, East India Dock Road, for the Poplar School Treatment Centre. Closely allied to the London Hospital, the Centre has been open for 15 years, and the extensions are significant of the good work which has been done. The building work was carried out by Messrs. Perry and Co. (Bow), Ltd.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	£	s.	d.
Best Stocks	4	5	6
Second Hard Stocks	3	19	6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

Flettons, at	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
King's Cross	2	14	3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9	5	0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2	16	3	Do. Bullnose	9	15	0
Do. Bullnose	3	8	3	Blue Wire Cuts	7	5	0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in. ..... 8 11 0 3 in. 10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21	10	0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30	0	0
				D'ble Headers	27	0	0
Headers	21	0	0	One Side and two ends	31	0	0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.				Two sides and one End	32	0	0
				Splays and Squints	28	10	0
Flats	28	0	0				

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
2in. per yd. super	1	11	3in. per yd. super	2	9
2½in. ,, ,,	2	4	4in. ,, ,,	3	6

	s.	d.	
Thames Ballast	10	6	per yd
Pit Sand	13	9	,,
Thames Sand	14	6	,, ,,
Best Washed Sand	14	6	,, ,,
¼in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12	9	,, ,,
½in.	14	0	,, ,,
¾in. Broken Brick	11	6	,, ,,
Pan Preeze	8	0	,, ,,

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6
51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0	10	0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4	8	0
Roman Cement	8	15	0
Parian Cement	5	15	0
Keene's Cement, White	5	15	0
,, ,, Pink	5	10	0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3	0	0
,, ,, White	3	12	6
,, Fine	5	12	0
Sirapite, Coarse	3	9	0
,, Finish	3	17	0
Grey Stone Lime	3	0	9
Chalk Lime	3	0	9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2	13	6
Hair per cwt.	2	2	6
Granite Chippings	1	12	0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s.	d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2	10
PORTLAND STONE—		
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, I. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4	4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4	5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.		
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.		
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s.	d.
Random blocks from 10ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17	0
Sawn two sides ,,	27	0
Sawn three or four sides ,,	32	0
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
6in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30ft. super) Per ft. super	5	6
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,,	6	0
3in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2	3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ,,	1	6¾
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ,,	1	4
HARD YORK—		
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.		
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6	3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	1½
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,,	6	1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2	10
3 in. ditto ditto ,,	2	1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super	9	0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.			per stan.	Inches.			per stan.
4	×	11	£28 0	3	×	6	£21 0
4	×	9	25 0	3	×	11	25 0
4	×	8	24 0	2	×	11	25 0
4	×	7	23 0	3	×	9	24 0
3	×	8	21 0	2½	×	9	23 0
3	×	7	20 0	3	×	4½	22 0
2½	×	7	20 0	3	×	4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1	×	11	£27 0	1	×	9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s.	d.
⅞ × 2	2	6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0	2	4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0	15	0	to	—		
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	13	0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	16	0	to	0	18	0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0	18	0	to	1	1	0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1	4	0	to	1	10	0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0	13	0	to	0	15	0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0	11	0	to	0	14	0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4	10	0	to	—		
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4	7	0	to	5	10	0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
24 by 12	32	18	4	18 by 10	18	12	11
22 by 12	29	17	11	18 by 9	16	9	2
22 by 11	27	14	2	16 by 10	15	12	6
20 by 12	26	5	0	16 by 8	12	3	9
20 by 10	22	10	0				

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£	s.	d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5	12	6
ditto hand-made ditto	5	17	6
Ornamental ditto	6	2	6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0	9	6
Machine-made	0	9	0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—	£	s.	d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12	10	0
Plain Compound Girders	14	10	0
,, ,, Stanchions	16	10	0
In Roof Work	19	10	0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£	s.	d.	Diameter.	£	s.	d.
¼ in.	12	0	0	⅝ in. to ¾ in.	10	15	0
⅜ in.	11	0	0	⅞ in. to 2½ in.	10	10	0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ %	45 %	55 %
Galvanised Gas	52½ %	35 %	45 %
Blue Water	62½ %	40 %	50 %
Galvanised Water	46½ %	30 %	40 %
Red Steam	57½ %	35 %	45 %
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25 %	35 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	stock Branches. stock angles
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. ,,	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. ,,	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,,	2/11¾	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. ,,	3/5	2/6½	3/8¼

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	stock Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, angles.	stock Branches. stock angles
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ...	17
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ...	11
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ...	11
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0 ...	13
,, Galvanised	27 0 0 ...	28
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ...	14
,, ,, ,, 24 g.	14 5 0 ...	15
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0 ...	17
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.	15 10 0 ...	16
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ...	17 1
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ...	20 1

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—

Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18	0	0 ...	19
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18	10	0 ...	19 1
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21	10	0 ...	22 1

Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—

Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22	0	0 ...	23
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24	0	0 ...	26
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25	10	0 ...	26 1
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19	0	0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for plete houses, including all fittings, painting coats, and delivery to job, average price 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	32	1
Pipe in coils	33	
Soil Pipe	36	
Compo Pipe	37	

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots u 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and un cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	23	5	0

COPPER.

Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1
Strong sheet	,,	1
Thin	,,	1
Copper nails	,,	2
Copper wire	,,	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRU

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per do

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per d

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES,

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEA SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,,

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plum 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes per gallon		0
,, ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0
Turpentine in barrels	,,	0
,, in drums (10 gall.)	,,	0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		47
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—		
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered		66
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton		39
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.		0
Filicol ,,		0
Size. XD quality ... fkn.		0

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copy Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the hi or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously prices—a fact which should be remembered by who make use of this information.

CES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*).

GLASS.

LISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
. fourths.....	2¼d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6¾d.
thirds	3¼d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet,15 oz.	3¼d.
thirds	4¼d.	„ „ 21 „	4¼d.
fourths.....	4¼d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d.,21 oz.	9d
thirds	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4¼d., 21oz.6¼d	

a price according to size and substance for squares from stock.

LISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
lled plate	4¼d.
ough rolled	5¾d.
ough rolled	5¾d.
igured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d..
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
olled Sheet	5¼d.
hite Rolled Cathedral	5¼d.
inted Do.	7¼d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d
Varnish.....	Outisde	0	14	0
ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
ditto	ditto	1	12	0
r Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
l Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1	0	0
ditto	ditto	1	2	0
ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Black Japan		0	10	6
and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
swick Black.....		0	7	6
n Black.....		0	14	6
tting (patent)		1	5	0
ch and Brush Polish		0	17	0
id Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
ass Black Enamel		0	7	0

RENT DECONTROL

A CASE is reported in the *Times*, May 13, kley v. Wilson, which raises a point of portance under Section 2, Subsection (1) of Rent Act of 1923. The defendant was tenant of a cottage which she held on a rterly tenancy, paying £2 12s. a quarter l the rates and taxes, and she had been enant for some 18 years, but she had sub- it to other persons from time to time. the end of 1925, one Riordan was in occu- ion as her sub-tenant, but he died on cember 4 of that year, and the defendant k possession and had the cottage cleaned . and after an interval of some ten days let the whole cottage to the plaintiff in s action at a weekly rent of 2s. 6d. In gust, 1926, differences arose between the endant and the plaintiff, and the defen- it gave the plaintiff notice to quit. She imed that the cottage had become decon- led under the above section. On this notice ceedings were taken under the recovery of all Tenements Act, 1833, but those pro- dings failed owing to some defect in the ice. In October, 1926, fresh proceedings re taken, and the justices made an order possession. The plaintiff then brought an ion for trespass against the defendant in County Court, alleging that she had no al right to possession, apparently on the und that she being herself a tenant of cottage was not a "landlord" within tion 2, Subsection (1) of the Rent Act, 3. The County Court Judge gave judg- nt for the defendant, but the plaintiff ealed.

The Divisional Court affirmed this judg- nt on the ground that the defendant was "landlord" within the meaning of Sec- n 2, Subsection (1). The case is to be ther reported and leave to appeal was nted on terms. This case, where the whole tage was let, came under the first part the subsection which gives de control a landlord who comes into possession, it is only under the proviso to that tion which deals with cases where parts premises are sub-let that in the decided es a distinction has had to be drawn be- een a head landlord, a mesne tenant, and sub-tenant.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Culter.—HOUSES.—Tenders are being invited for various works in connection with the Culter housing scheme for the District Committee of the Aberdeen C.C. Messrs. Walker and Duncan, C.E. and architects, 3, Golden-square, Aberdeen.

East Lothian.—MINERS' HOUSES.—Mr. Mowat, general manager to the Summerlee Iron Company, is to submit to his directors a proposal to improve 128 two-roomed houses in Summerlee-street, and 44 houses at Morrisons-haven, by providing each with a scullery, bath, and w.c., the improvements to be carried out by instalments over a period of five years. Provided his directors agreed to carry out this proposal, it was stipulated that the Western District Committee at Haddington would, in the event of their proceeding with a further housing scheme, favourably consider the erection of a share of the houses in the vicinity of Cuthill, if suitable ground could be acquired.

Pentland Hills.—RESERVOIR.—It is proposed to construct a great new reservoir at Baddinsgill, in the Pentland Hills. The cost is estimated at £350,000.

Stirling.—PICTURE HOUSE.—The plans submitted to the Works Committee of the T.C. included a set by Messrs. Menzies Bros., 15, Orchard-place, Stirling, for the erection of a picture house at 48, Queen-street.

Plans for Edinburgh Cenotaph.

A plan for Edinburgh's Cenotaph, prepared by the City Architect, has been approved by the Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council. According to the plan, the Cenotaph will take the form of a stone of remembrance similar to that used in various war cemeteries. The proposed stone will be 9 ft. long, and it is suggested that it should be placed with its frontage on High-street in order that the lettering may be seen to advantage. The City Architect also suggested that sockets should be made in the four piers round the stone, so that flags could be placed in position on special occasions, and that the three arches should be enclosed by a low fence, consisting of uprights and chains. With regard to the Wallace and Bruce memorial, it was recommended by the committee that statues of Wallace and Bruce should be placed in the niches at the entrance to Edinburgh Castle, and that Scottish sculptors should be invited to submit designs.

Housing Progress in Scotland.

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to April 30, 1927:—

	Completed	Under construction.
1919 Act...	25,542	8
Private subsidy schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act) ...	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes	5,272	1,951
1923 Act—		
By local authorities	3,216	717
By private enterprise	9,431	3,008
1924 Act—		
By local authorities	7,603	13,887
By private enterprise	257	215
Demonstration houses	17	—
	53,664	19,786

Clyde Town-Planning.

Major Walter Elliot, Under-Secretary for Scotland, presided over a town-planning conference in the City Chambers, Glasgow. According to statutory enactment, burghs of over 20,000 inhabitants must submit a scheme of town-planning before January 1, 1929. There are 22 such burghs in Scotland, 11 of them being in the Clyde Valley area. The object of the conference was to link up the schemes in the area, and to set up a Regional Advisory Committee to deal with the preparation of a scheme of regional town-planning for the Clyde Valley.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers. +	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/5½	1/8½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 907.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1¼ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		1″	1¼″
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube		
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8

Housings for steps and risers	each		
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run		
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,		
Add if ramped	,, ,,		
Add if wreathed	,, ,,		

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

Rolled steel joists	per cwt.		
Plain compound girders	,,		
Do. stanchions	,,		
In roof work	,,		

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10

PLUMBER.

Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.					
Do. Do. in flats	,,					
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each					
Welf joint	per ft. run					
Soldered seam	,, ,,					
Copper nailing	,, ,,					

		½″	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—

PLASTERER.

Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.		
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,		
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,		
Add saw lathing	,, ,,		
Add metal lathing	,, ,,		
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,		
Do. plain face	,, ,,		
Mouldings in plaster	per l girth		
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.		
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,		
Obscured sheet	,, ,,		
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,		
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,		
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,		

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.		
Knotting and priming	,, ,,		
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,		
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,		
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,		
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,		
Graining	,, ,,		
Varnishing twice	,, ,,		
Sizing	,, ,,		
Flatting	,, ,,		
Enamel	,, ,,		
Wax polishing	per foot sup.		
French polishing	,, ,,		
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/–t		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us next week not later than Monday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*

ABERDEEN.—(*a*) Painting work, and (*b*) electric light installation in connection with the 1,000 houses to be built at Hilton and Cattofield, for the T.C. :—

*(*a*) Robertson & Mackie.
*William Smith.
*A. S. Cheetham.
*Police Workshops.
*(*b*) Andrew M'Robb.

ABRAM.—10 houses on the Bickershaw site, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. H. Roby, architect, Borough Surveyor, Council Offices.

*Darbyshire & Jackson, Abram.

ACCRINGTON.—Premises at Piccadilly, for Messrs. Burtons, Limited, Tailors, Leeds. Mr. Harry Wilson. Architect, 12, Victoria-avenue, Kirkstall, Leeds :—

Contractors—
*G. Cunliffe & Sons, Ltd., Accrington.
Steelwork—
*Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

BARKING.—(*a*) Refreshment pavilion, Longbridge-road; (*b*) electricity showroom and offices, Ripple-road, for U.D.C. Mr. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House Chambers, East-street.

(*a*)—

Stedman Bros., Ilford	£3,941
W. J. Cearns, Stratford	3,935
Herbert E. Jerram, East Ham	3,870
A. W. Jaggers & Sons, Barking	3,865
George A. Ball, Barking	3,832
J. & R. Rooff, Plaistow	3,815
Henry Newell, Poplar	3,757
*Myall Bros., Ilford	3,277

(*b*)—

A. W. Jaggers & Sons, Barking	5,889
J. & R. Rooff, Plaistow	5,364
Stedman Bros., Ilford	5,340
H. E. Jerram, East Ham	5,258
Myall Bros., Ilford	5,150
W. J. Cearns, Stratford	4,800
§Henry Newell, Poplar	4,580

BARNSLEY.—Cinema at Cudworth, near Barnsley. Mr. P. A. Hinchcliffe, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 14, Regent-street.

*Thomas Wade & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham.

BARNSLEY.—Casualty and out-patients' department at the Beckett Hospital. Mr. C. F. Moxon, Architect, Regent-chambers, 3, Regent-street.

Builders—
*J. Richardson.
Joiners—
*W. Goodyear & Sons.
Plasterers—
*H. Wilson.
Plumber—
*A. Bray.
Painters—
*Barnsley British Society.
Electricians—
*Brown & Roberts.
(All of Barnsley.)

BEDLINGTON.—Extensions to Choppington Girls' School, for the Northumberland E.C. Mr. C. Williams, Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*R. S. Waddle, Blyth	£9,000

BEXHILL.—36 houses at Burnt House Farm, Illey, for the B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office, Town Hall.

Peter Gatton, Ashurst Wood	£19,195 16 0
H. & J. Taylor, Hastings	19,188 0 0
C. E. Skinner & Sons, Chatham	18,612 0 0
J. Bodle, Ltd., Bexhill-on-Sea	18,150 0 0
R. Mansell, Croydon	17,170 0 0
Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham	16,292 0 0
Albert Radcliffe, Hastings	16,000 0 0
*Nissen-Petren Houses, Ltd., 75B, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4	15,948 0 0

BIRMINGHAM.—Extensions to the premises of John Levick, Ltd., metal spinners, Alma-street Birmingham. Messrs. Riley & Smith, architects 5. Colmore-row.

*Whittalls, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Two halls on the Dads-lane estate of the Witton Lodge estate, for the committee of the Birmingham Church Extensions Fund. Mr. S. A. Bingham, architect, of Drews-lane, Washwood Heath.

*Dare & Sons, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Infants' department on open air lines, for Billesley Council School. Mr. H. T. Buckland, Architect, Norwich Union-chambers, Congreve-street.

*Francis H. Smith, Birmingham.

BOLTBY.—New concrete valve tower with C.I. cinder lining; removal of existing C.I. outlet tower; removal of C.I. pipes, etc., from existing tower and outlet culvert: providing and fixing new C.I. pipes, valves, etc., in new tower and existing culvert; extension of overflow weir: raising embankment, due to settlement, with renewal and reinstatement of pitching: provision of new outlet and supply pipes; and other work, for Thirsk District Water Co., Ltd. T. Edw. Wilson Dixon, East-parade, Leeds.

*Fred Whitaker & Co., Leeds.

BOLTON.—Extensions to the mill premises, for the Directors of the Fold Mill Co., Ltd., cotton manufacturers, Bradley Fold, near Bolton. Plans prepared by their own staff :—

*James Byrom, Limited, Woolfold, near Bury.

BRADFORD.—Alterations and addition to branch store, Pickles-hill, for Great Horton Industrial Society, Ltd. Messrs. B. D. Fairbanks & Sons, Hallfield Chambers, Manningham-lane :—

Mason—
*W. Mitchell, Thackley.
Joiner—
*J. Lister, Bradford.
Plumber—
*D. Wiggins, Bradford.
Plasterer—
*Crabtree & Berry, Bradford.
Slater—
*E. Hillam, Bradford.
Electrician—
*Taylor & Ashworth, Bradford.
Painter—
*S. Thompson, Bradford.

BRADFORD.—46 houses at Harrogate-road, Eccleshill, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.

*A. Dickinson, Eccleshill	£21,852

BRIDLINGTON.—Painting exterior of Grand Pavilion, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Quay-road.

Johnson & Swailes	—
Bellerby's, Ltd.	—
*Topham & Sons	£212

(all of Bridlington)

CANVEY ISLAND, ESSEX.—Construction of Mortuary, for R.D.C. The Surveyor, Council Offices.

*A. Wainwright, Canvey Island	£147 10 0

CARRICKMACROSS.—Rebuilding part of their engine-house for the U.D.C. :—

Patrick Duffy	£195
*Mulholland & Sons	190

CASHEL and FETHARD, IRELAND.—10 houses at Cashel and 4 at Fethard, for the Irish Sailors & Soldiers' Land Trust. Mr. J. Brown, A.R.I.B.A. architect, Dublin.

*M. Murray & Sons, Youghal	£7,836 8 11

CASTLEFORD.—Additional wing at the Temple-street schools, for the W.R.C.C. :—

*A. Gregory & Son, Ltd.

CHORLEY.—New baths for the Corporation.

Engineering work—
*The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
Filtration plant—
*Kennicott Water Softener, Ltd., London.
Reinforced concrete work.—
*John Dickinson & Co., Bolton, Ltd.

COULSDON and PURLEY.—Erection of fire brigade premises, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, architects, 4, Raymond Buildings, W.C.1.

Trollope & Colls, Ltd., Dorking	£11,395
Hudson Bros. (Builders), Ltd., Clapham Junction	11,115
J. A. Pettit & Co., Warlingham	10,985
D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London	10,800
E. H. Smith, Croydon	10,670
S. H. Wray, Purley	10,698
Albert Monk, London	10,600
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	10,490
Geo. Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Croydon	10,486
H. Bacon & Son, Coulsdon	10,476
Leslie & Co., London	10,266
W. T. Green & Co., Ltd., London	10,215
F. & A. Bayntun, London	10,095
Jno. Crewdson, Horley	9,880
Bridge & Co., Brixton	9,965
C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon	9,693

ESTIMATING ON RIGHT LINES

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Publishers, 94, High Holborn, London, W.C

DARTFORD.—Installation of new steam boiler, etc., at Darenth Training Colony, for the M.A.B. :—

Vickers Boiler Co., Ltd., Westminster	£3,160
Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead	3,074
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Farringdon-street	2,530
*John Thompson, Water Tube Boilers, Ltd., Kingsway	2,495

DARTFORD.—Alterations to boiler house, etc., at Darenth Training Colony, for the M.A.B. :—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., 37, Craven-terrace, W.	£1,332
*G. Coe, 15, Royal-parade, Chislehurst	925

DARTFORD.—Installation of electric power in laundry, etc., at Darenth Training Colony, for the M.A.B. :—

Electracts, Ltd., 10, Spring-street, W.	£519 19 7
Alternative	572 15 7
Smith & Hammond, Ltd., 5, Savoy-street, W.C.	447 0 0
Douglas Electric Lighting & Power Co., Douglas-street, E.	444 1 1
E. Wendey, 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.	443 12 9
Burdette & Co., Ltd., 5, Pocock-street, S.E.	433 0 0
*T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., 129, Sloane-street, S.W.	386 0 0

DARTFORD.—Installation of new steam main, etc., at Darenth Training Colony, for the M.A.B. :—

John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury	£4,050
Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Old Broad-street, E.C.	3,696
*Aiton & Co., Ltd., Derby	2,894

DARTFORD.—Alterations in main laundry at Dareth Training Colony, for the M.A.B. :—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., 37, Craven-terrace, W.	£1,222
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	1,150
G. Coe, Chislehurst	1,052

DUBLIN.—Re-surfacing of 50,000 yards of roadways, for the Dublin City Commissioners.

*T. J. Moran & Co.	£10,416
South of Ireland Asphalt Co.	10,116

DUBLIN.—Extension of the motor garage at the Bolton-street Technical Schools, for the C.B.

J. Dowling & Co.	£550 0 0
Thomas Murphy	483 0 0
Clifton & Cooper	477 13 8
Thos. Macken & Sons	475 0 0
G. P. Walsh & Sons	456 3 8
*P. J. Watchorn & Sons	450 0 0
John Townley	325 0 0

(Subsequently withdrawn.)

DUNDALK.—27 houses for the U.D.C.

*P. McKenna & Sons	£12,168 5 0

DUNGANNON.—14 houses at Dungannon for the U.D.C. :—

*J. B. Boyd, Belfast, £342 12s. per house.

DURHAM. — Following works for the Education Committee of the Durham C.C. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham :—

(*a*) Erection of Blackhall Colliery New Council school.
(*b*) General repairs at Close House Council school.
(*c*) Installation of low pressure hot water heating apparatus, at Easington-lane new Council school.
(*d*) Installation of low pressure heating apparatus, at Eppleton Colliery new Council school.
(*e*) (1) Alterations, extensions and general repairs, and (2) Electric light installation at High Spen Boys' Council school.
(*f*) (1) Extensions and alterations and (2) electric light installation in Infants' Dept. and Mixed Dept. at Leadgate Council school.
(*g*) Installation of low pressure hot water heating apparatus at Leasingthorne Council school.
(*h*) Gas lighting, installation. Mixed Dept. and Infants' Dept., at Monkton New Council School.
(*k*) General repairs at Ryhope Infants Council school.
(*l*) Extensions and alterations at Sacriston Council school.
(*m*) Improvements to boys' and girls' latrines at West Stanley Ald. Wood Secondary school.
(*n*) Electrical laboratory at Jarrow Secondary school.

‡(*a*) C. Valks, Castle Eden	£17,133 0 0
‡(*b*) T. Manners & Son, Ltd., Bishop Auckland	329 10 0
‡(*c*) J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow	1,977 0 0
‡(*d*) Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,559 0 0
‡(*e*) (1) Gowland Bros., Rowlands Gill	1,150 12 0
‡(*e*) (2) F. Reid Ferens & Co., Ltd., Sunderland	170 10 0
‡(*f*)(1) R. Gallacher, Blackhill	2,284 0 0
‡(*f*) (2) Devereux Moodie & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
Infants' Dept.	68 6 0
Mixed Dept.	126 0 0
‡(*g*) Wm. Smith & Co., Barnard Castle	293 4 6
‡(*g*) Eisel & Bradley, Coundon	332 4 0
‡(*h*) F. J. Watson, Sunderland	
Mixed Dept.	131 10 0
Infants' Dept.	51 10 0
‡(*k*) T. Coates, Durham	371 11 6
‡(*l*) T. J. Lee & Co., Chester-le-Street	1,999 0 0
‡(*m*) R. Southren, Dipton	158 18 6
‡(*n*) Carruthers & Salt, South Shields	2,173 9 11

EALING.—Making up (*a*) Evelyn-grove; (*b*) Snyncombe-avenue; (*c*) King's-avenue, Greenford Park, for T.C.

*(*a*) H. Morecroft, Acton	£1,280
*(*b*) Parr Head and Clements Knowling, Ealing	867
*(*c*) H. Morecroft, Acton	£2,224

EALING.—Paving footpaths on Pope's-lane housing site, for the T.C.

*Parr Head & Clement, Knowling, Ealing £2,877

EARSDON.—Central Council school for 400 scholars, for the Northumberland C.C. Mr. C. Williams, Director of Education, The Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*Temple & Pyle, Ltd., Whitley Bay £12,120 6 6

ELLESMERE PORT.—Transit sheds at Ellesmere Port, for the Manchester Ship Canal Co., Ltd. M.S.C. Engineers, 49, Spring-gardens, Manchester:—

*Sir McAlpine & Co., Ltd., London.

EMLEY.—12 houses, for the Emley U.D.C. Messrs. J. Berry & Sons, architects, 3, Market-place, Huddersfield:—

Mason—
*J. S. Bramley, East Ardsley.

Joiner—
*J. S. Bramley, East Ardsley.

Plumber—
*George Ellis, Skelmanthorpe.

Plasterer—
*J. Exley & Son, Skelmanthorpe.

Painter—
*Haigh & Lawton, Riley, Kirkburton.

Slater—
*W. E. Jowitt, Huddersfield.

Electrician—
*A. Higginbotham & Sons, Idle.

EVESHAM.—Eight houses at Rous Lench, for the R.D.C. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, surveyor.

J. Taylor & Sons, Evesham	£4,040
*W. A. Cox (Evesham), Ltd., Evesham	3,780

EXMOUTH.—Cleaning and painting at the Exmouth Infirmary, for the M.A.B.:—

C. H. Boyd & Sons, Ltd., Craven-terrace, W.	£222 0 0
A. H. Innes, Ltd., Holborn	177 0 0
T. Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	170 0 0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton	157 0 0
J. Aslett, Grays	139 15 0
*F. E. Smith, Purfleet	130 0 0

GLASGOW.—Paving of carriageway of Great Western-road from Byres-road to Hyndland-road for the Corporation.:—

‡Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd. £15,518 15 0

GOLDTHORPE.—Erection of dwellings, etc., for the Bolton-upon-Dearne U.D.C. Mr. W. H. Adams-A.R.I.B.A., architect, Council Offices, Bolton-upon-Dearne. Quantities by the Architect:—

*R. C. Donaldson, Goldthorpe:—	
Post office and 2 shops	£3,125 5 10
*O. Weaver, Mexborough:—	
Two detached houses	1,103 19 8
One pair non-parlour houses	921 12 3
Seven pairs parlour type B.11, tiled	7,376 15 6
One pair parlour type B.11, slated	1,064 16 2

GOLDTHORPE.—20 houses for the Bolton-upon-Dearne U.D.C. Mr. W. H. Adams, A.R.I.B.A., Council Offices. (Corrected Tender).

*O. Weaver, Mexborough £10,467 3 7

GUISELEY.—Elementary school for the E.C. and the W.R.C.C.:—

*Thos. Throup & Sons, Ltd.

HANWELL.—Public convenience in the Broadway for the Ealing T.C.

*Everitt & Sons.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—Making up of (*a*) Corbin's-lane, (*b*) and (*c*) Beechwood-avenue, (*d*) Beechwood-gardens, for U.D.C. Mr. J. Percy Bennetts, engineer and surveyor.

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)
Calloway & Davies	£8,496 10 2	£1,699 8 7	£2,594 2 5	£2,152 6 0
Bell & Sons	6,186 0 0	1,103 16 5	1,664 1 0	1,359 18 4
Griffiths & Co.	5,798 18 4	984 10 9	1,564 15 7	1,274 6 2
Road & Public Works	5,707 8 11	940 7 3	1,474 2 11	1,206 6 3
Trentham & Co.	5,651 16 0	956 15 3	1,532 8 5	1,264 7 3
Chittenden & Simmons	5,586 19 6	953 8 9	1,524 11 8	1,243 17 3
Tarslag, Ltd.	5,526 5 0	1,014 1 8	1,597 2 2	1,354 17 9
Greasley, H., Ltd.	5,479 0 2	1,030 7 6	1,642 6 6	1,343 19 9
Wimpey & Co.	5,355 9 2	934 9 6	1,512 6 0	1,225 11 10
Unic Contractors	5,355 13 9	879 11 1	1,420 19 6	1,173 15 1
French, W. & C.	5,313 5 8	874 17 3	1,491 6 10	1,184 9 11
Mowlem & Co.	5,239 17 10	888 8 8	1,399 14 2	1,145 13 8
Jackson, F.	4,861 16 7	808 0 0	1,309 6 1	1,070 15 2
Gallagher, P., Ltd.	4,584 16 7	811 13 6	1,367 18 1	1,122 10 3
*Adams, J. W., Southfields, S.W.19	4,463 12 3	810 0 2	1,249 15 1	1,039 0 0

JEDBURGH.—Ten blocks of houses at Friars Mount, for the T.C. Mr. A. C. Millar, Borough Surveyor.

Builders—	
*John Hardie & Son, Bo'ness	£3,734 12 6
Joiners—	
*A. Inglis & Son, Jedburgh	3,159 8 1
Plumber and Slater—	
*Wm. Haig, Jedburgh	1,482 0 0
Plasterer—	
*Wm. J. Aitken, Jedburgh	1,336 2 2
Painter—	
*Robert Wright, Jedburgh	204 0 0

KILGOBLIN.—Plastering and repairs at Kilgoblin dispensary for Rathdown Guardians:—

*P. Hayden, Sealp £225

LEEDS.—Painting (*a*) 40 houses, and (*b*) 40 houses on Middleton Estate, for the Corporation:—

*(*a*) J. R. Hindus	£117 0 0
*(*b*) Pain & Smith	113 15 0

LEEDS.—Public conveniences at the junction of Woodhouse-lane and Cookridge-street, for the Corporation:—

*G. Monkman.

LEEDS.—20 houses at Easterly-crescent, Harehills:—

*C. H. & F. Lax.

LEEDS.—Garages and stables at Roundhay, for the Corporation:—

*S. Flockton £1,837

LEEDS.—12 houses at White Horse Estate:—

*A. Cryer.

LETCHWORTH.—Sixty-seven houses on the Hillbrow site, for the U.D.C.

*Pettengell & Clark £27,336

LISKEARD.—Additions and extensions to the Passmore Edwards cottage hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall, for the management committee:—

*S. Impey, St. Austell £2,673

LONDON (ABBOTS LANGLEY).—Erection of garage at Leavesden Mental Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

Winter & Ward, Harpenden	£1,247
J. Dennis, St. Albans	1,175
*Kempster & Williams, Watford	1,073

LONDON (ACTON).—For the erection of a Technical Institute at Acton, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

Godson, G., & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	£54,100
Maddison, W. J., Ltd., London, E.	53,490
Lawrence, W., & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.	53,333
Knight, H., & Son, Tottenham	53,103
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	51,976
Lovell, Y. J., & Son, Gerrards Cross	51,866
Lacey, William, Hounslow	51,625
Dorey, J., & Co., Ltd., Brentford	51,502
Ferris Bros., Acton	51,371
Higgs, F. & H. F., Ltd., Herne Hill	51,200
Bollom, G., & Sons, Ltd., Acton	51,087
Monk, Albert, Edmonton	50,900
‡Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington	50,263

LONDON (BARKING).—Surface dressing of Longbridge-road and Upney-lane with bituminous compound, for T.C.:—

W. & C. Glossop, Ltd., per sq. yd. 1s. 9d.

LONDON (CHELSEA).—Cleaning and painting at St. George's Home, for the M.A.B.:—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., 37, Craven Terrace, W.	£456 0 0
*Lilly & Sons, Clapham Common, S.W.	397 0 0

LONDON (FULHAM).—Construction of the gate-house and sub-station, with entrance gate, forecourt and electric sign at the entrance to the Electricity works, for the B.C.:—

James Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	£2,425 0 0
Francis E. Whythe & Co.	2,382 9 0
W. J. Marston & Son	2,353 4 10
Geo. Parker & Sons, Ltd.	2,349 0 0
W. H. Wagstaff & Sons	2,284 0 0
W. S. Barton & Co.	2,237 0 0
A. J. Thair (Isleworth)	2,016 0 0
*A. J. Thair (alternative)	1,936 11 3

LONDON (GREENWICH).—New Nurses' Quarters for the Greenwich Union Guardians, at the Greenwich and Deptford Institution.:—

*T. D. Leng, Deptford £11,268

LONDON (HOLBORN).—Cleaning, painting and repairs at The Hostel, for the M.A.B.:—

Ingram, Gunn, Ltd., 26, Ivy Lane, E.C.	£280 0 0
A. H. Inns, Ltd., Holborn, E.C.	263 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd., North Woolwich, E.	223 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son. Ltd., 37, Craven Terrace, W.	222 0 0
Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	219 0 0
F. Firth, Shipley	192 10 0
*Lilly & Sons, Clapham Common, S.W.	137 0 0

LONDON (HOXTON).—Blocks 6, 8 and 9 on Whitmore housing estate, Hoxton, for the L.C.C.

‡Rowley Bros., Ltd. £29,560

LONDON (LAMBETH).—For works in connection with formation of Lambeth approaches to Lambeth Bridge, for the L.C.C.

Muirhead, Macdonald, Wilson and Co., Ltd.	£111,184 11 6
John Cochrane and Sons, Limited	101,268 10 0
Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd.	99,974 7 8
G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham	94,400 16 0
The Foundation Co., Ltd.	91,733 7 5
Walter Scott & Middleton, Ltd.	91,345 8 8
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	87,611 7 1
*Kinnear, Moodie & Co.	86,888 15 4

LONDON (MERTON and MORDEN).—Improvement works for the R.D.C.; (*a*) at Tenny avenue; (*b*) Kingsway; (*c*) Arthur-road.:—

*(*a*) John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	£2,187 8 7
*(*b*) John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	701 11 5
*(*c*) Tomlins, Dunlop & Flett, Ltd.	994 0 0

LONDON (NEW CROSS).—New lecture room, at South Eastern Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead	£1,180 0 0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., Craven-terrace, W.	1,072 0 0
George Coe, Chislehurst	975 0 0
W. Harris, Ltd., North Woolwich	939 0 0
*J. Crewdson, Horley	927 0 0

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—Installation of electric lighting at the "Burghley" and the Burghley-central schools, for the L.C.C.

The Commercial Telephone and Electrical Co., Ltd., London-bridge	£1,662 10 0
The Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., Buckingham-gate	1,493 0 0
H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., Westminster	1,249 0 0
A. Dean & Co., Ltd., Westminster	1,212 16 6
A. Hawkins & Sons, Southwark	1,189 0 0
*Pinching & Walton, Cannon-street	1,138 5 2

LONDON (SPRING PARK).—Erection of Keep cottage for Corporation of the City of London.

*J. B. Edwards & Co. £949

LONDON (STEPNEY).—(*a*) Steelwork and building work for sub-station, Princes-square, Georges'-in-the-East, for Metropolitan Borough Stepney. Mr. B. J. Belsher, M.Inst.C.E., Munic Offices, Rame-street, E. 1.;—

(*a*)—	
Royce, Ltd., Manchester	£7,500
Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., S.W. 1	4,375
Somerville-Barnard Construction Co., Ltd., S.E. 14	4,327
E. Wood & Co., E.C. 4	4,156
J. Westwood & Co., Millwall	4,130
W. Simms, Commercial-road East	4,000
Industrial Constructions, Ltd., 44, Grosvenor-place, S.W. 1	3,929
A Dawnay & Co., S.W. 11	3,929
*Sanders & Forster, Barking	3,800
(*b*)—	
Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., S.W.1	£11,250 0 0
Vigor & Co. (Poplar), Ltd., Poplar	10,400 0 0
D. G. Somerville & Co., S.W. 1	10,323 0 0
J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., E.C. 2	10,320 0 0
Industrial Construction Co., S.W. 1	9,803 12 10
*W. Simms, Commercial road East	9,085 0 0

LONDON (STOCKWELL).—Relaying ward floo South-Western Hospital, for the M.A.B.:—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., 37, Craven Terrace, W.	£372 0 0
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead, S.E.	270 0 0
Thomas Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	236 0 0
*J. Crewdson, Horley	233 0 0

LONDON (STREATHAM).—Erection of an mentary school, north-west of Streatham-v Streatham, for the L.C.C.

A. Vigor, Ltd., Knightsbridge	£22,394
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd., Herne-hill	22,238
Cropley Bros., Ltd., Epsom	21,900
Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., Grosvenor-road	21,745
Thomas & Edge, Woolwich	21,580
W. Downs, Ltd., Walworth	21,231
W. Akers & Co., Ltd., S. Norwood	21,156
J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., S. Norwood	21,150
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., London	20,782
A. E. Symes, Stratford	20,333
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames	20,245
Prestige & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor-road	20,147
Rice & Son, Stockwell-road	19,999
Rowley Bros., Ltd., Tottenham	19,895
T. D. Leng, Deptford	19,854
J. Garrett & Son, Balham-hill	19,697
Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell	19,525
Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington-square	18,768
*F. & T. Thorne, Isle of Dogs, E.14	18,762

LONDON (SUTTON).—Cleaning, painting and repairs at Belmont Laboratories, for the M.A.B. :—

J. Crewdson, Horley (incomplete)	£255	0	0
Norris & Co. (Builders, Ltd.) Sunningdale	285	0	0
T. E. Joyce, Tooting Junction, S.W.	266	8	0
Lilly & Sons, Clapham Common, S.W.	247	0	0
*Burnand & Pickett, Ltd., Wallington	245	0	0

LONDON (TOTTENHAM).—Cleaning, painting and repairs at North-Eastern Hospital, for the M.A.B. :—

F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., Brixton, S.W.	£2,692	0	0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden, N.W.	1,975	0	0
A. H. Inns, Ltd., Holborn, E.C.	1,947	0	0
C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., 37, Craven Terrace, W.	1,932	0	0
F. Firth, Shipley, Yorks	1,917	0	0
W. Harris, Ltd., North Woolwich, E.	1,805	10	0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton, S.E.	1,755	0	0
*E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead, S.E.	1,670	0	0

LONDON (TOTTENHAM).—Conversion of boilers hand-firing at North-Eastern Hospital, for the A.B. :

Galloway's, Ltd., Manchester	£576	10	0
Primus Furnace & Engineering Co., Stapleford	525	0	0
E. Danks & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd. Nr. Birmingham	460	0	0
Collins Improved Firebars, Ltd., 159, Victoria-street, S.W.	398	18	0
H. & T. Danks (Netherton), Ltd. Dudley	290	0	0
*Meldrums, Ltd., Altrincham	263	0	0

LONDON (WESTMINSTER).—Reconstruction of portion of the Council's sewer in the Broadway, between Queen Anne's-gate and Tothill-street, for the Corporation City Engineer :—

Mowlem, John & Co., Ltd.	£2,113	6	8
Thos. Muirhead & Sons, Ltd.	2,074	16	8
Kinnear Moodie & Co.	1,981	15	0
‡D. R. Paterson, Ltd.	1,972	5	0

LONDON (WINCHMORE HILL).—Cleaning, painting and repairs at Northern Hospital, for the A.B. :—

C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., 37, Craven Terrace, W.	£1,132	0	0
W. & E. Duncan, Waltham Abbey	1,027	0	0
J. Hocking & Co., Charlton, S.E.	1,017	0	0
F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., Brixton, S.W.	976	0	0
A. H. Inns, Ltd., Holborn, E.C.	934	0	0
F. Firth, Shipley, Yorks	877	0	0
W. Harris, Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.	859	0	0
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden, N.W.	826	0	0
Thomas Carrington & Co., Ltd., Beckenham	804	0	0
E. Proctor & Sons, Plumstead, S.E.	680	0	0
*L. Leatham, Alexandra Park, N.	561	10	0

LONDON.—(*a*) Pulling down and clearing away the ...nch institution ;(*b*) renewing tar-paving to paths ... the Guardians of the Wandsworth Union. Mr. F. J. ...rtis, Clerk, Union Offices, St.John's Hill, Wands...rth, S.W. 18.

a Branch Institution.	Amount to be paid by Firm		
*J. Baptiste, S.W. 9	£527	10	0
S. Dennis, S.E. 17	525	7	6
J. Ashton & Sons, N. 16	347	10	0
F. H. Clark, S.W. 1	327	10	0
A. W. Shoobert, E. 10	275	0	0
W. Woodbridge, Brentford	255	0	0
C. Foster, W. 10	200	0	0
C. Jennings, S.W. 10	160	0	0
J. McCluskey, Southport	155	0	0
T. & A. Downton, N.W. 10	150	0	0
F. Harrison, S.W. 18	150	0	0
Brewer & Co., N.W. 10	150	0	0
C. Strickland, W. 9	105	0	0
Hancock & Co., W. 2	100	0	0
T. Oakley, Luton	100	0	0
W. Bibby, N.W. 1	75	0	0
Damolitic Excavators (Greenham), Ltd., Isleworth	50	0	0
Kentons, W. 14	50	0	0
A. J. Elvin, Wembley	No payment by either side		
Wembley & Middlesex Demolition, Wembley	Do.		
W. Banks, S.E. 10	Do.		
—			
Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., E.C. 4	£178	3	9
W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Southampton Row,	167	5	11
S. Thornback & Son, Wimbledon	159	7	6
W. Banks, S.E. 10	158	10	6
G. Neal, S.W. 17	155	0	0
A. C. W. Hobman & Co., Ltd. S.E. 16	138	0	0
Hendon Tarpaving Co., Cricklewood	125	10	0
*Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., W. 1	125	0	0

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—Heating installation at new secondary school in Red Lion-lane, for the L.C.C.

Davis Bennett & Co., Westminster	£2,950	0	0
Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., Monument-street	2,860	0	0
Colley, Meikle & Co., Ltd., Great James'-street	2,599	0	0
The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Lambeth	2,560	0	0
Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd., Shoreditch	2,559	0	0
Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., Great Portland-street	2,507	0	0
Thames Bank Iron Co., Ltd., St. John's Wood	2,486	0	0
W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd., Southwark	2,434	0	0
J. T. Meredith & Co., Ltd., Great Dover-street	2,398	0	0
Haywards, Ltd., Borough	2,256	7	6
*Central Heating, Ltd., Denman-street, S.E. 1	2,115	0	0

MABLETHORPE.—Hotel at Trusthorpe, for the Mablethorpe Hotels, Ltd. Mr. George Richardson, Architect, High-street :—

*Bush Limited, Nottingham.

MACCLESFIELD.—New stores at gas works, for the Corporation. Mr. H. Curtis, engineer, Gas Works, Macclesfield.

*Exors. John Clayton, Macclesfield £530

MILNGAVIE.—Plumbing for 36 flatted houses at Craighton-road, for the T.C. Mr. F. A. B. Preston, L.R.I.B.A., 6, Buchanan-street. Quantities by Mr. Charles J. Bryden, F.S.I., Stirling :—

R. Twaddle & Son, Glasgow	£2,507	19	9
Alexander Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow	2,484	9	1
J. W. Houston & Hogg, Ltd., Glasgow	2,450	0	0
Peter McGeoch, Renfrew	2,427	1	2
James Somerville, Glasgow	2,410	19	0
McCulloch & Giffen, Glasgow	2,408	5	10
R. S. Renfrew & Son, Ltd., Glasgow	2,368	10	0
H. D. Barclay, Glasgow	2,341	3	6
Houston's (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow	2,316	12	6
*Wm. Hendry & Son, Glasgow	2,316	0	0

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Re-roofing, etc., to "Half Moon Inn" property, Swirle, for the Corporation

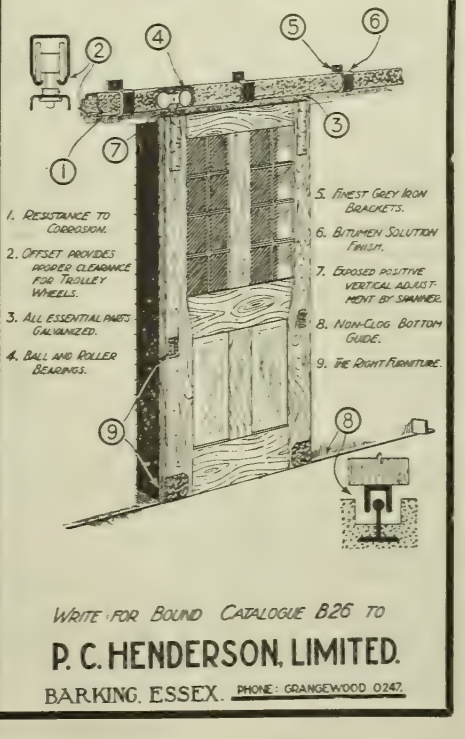
*R. Salkeld	£298	5	0

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NEWCASTLE.—100 brick houses on the High Heaton housing estate, for the Corporation.

*J. J. Paget £41,816 9 4

NEWCASTLE.—10 combined shops and houses in Welbeck-road on the Walker housing site, for the Housing Committee :—

*Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., Newcastle £7,469 9s. 7d.

OLDBURY.—116 houses on Londonderry Farm estate, Warley, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Greenwood, engineer and surveyor :—

W. Jackson, Langley	£50,720
Morgan Bros., Birmingham	53,520
Whitehouse & Sons, Birmingham	50,415
Harper & Sons, Blackheath, Birmingham	49,890
*Housing, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham	48,506

OLDHAM.—Sunday school in Pitt-street, Goldwick. Messrs. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman, architects :—

*James Hartley, Chadderton.

PERTH.—Carrying out of "Woody Island Scheme" for the Perth water supply, for the T.C. Messrs. Hunter, Duff & Middleton, engineers. Edinburgh.

Steel Pipes ;
*Stewart & Lloyds.
General Contractors ;
*David Gibson, Rutherglen.

PORTLAOIGHISE.—Demolition of chimney and building of meat stores for mental hospital :—

D. & J. Carberry	£397
J. Doolin	390
P. Smith	337
J. Fitzpatrick	325
*P. Cordell	287

PORTSMOUTH.—Electric lighting system at the Grammar School, Portsmouth. Messrs. A. E. Cogswell & Sons, architects, Prudential Buildings :—

Electrical Installations, Ltd., London	£429	0	0
Read & Partners, Ltd., London	426	0	0
Evans & Cole, Portsmouth	380	0	0
G. H. Coop, Ashton-under-Lyne	349	15	0
Wolf & Co., London	339	0	0
G. E. Taylor & Co., London	328	5	6
G. W. Bentley, Havant	321	13	0
C. J. Hobbs & Co., Portsmouth	320	15	0
T. Clarke & Co., London	320	0	0
Furneaux Riddall & Co., Southsea	313	10	0
Barnes (Southsea), Ltd., Southsea	311	5	0
*Shields & Marshall, Portsmouth	232	2	9

REDRUTH.—Internal decorations and repairs to certain portions of West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital. Mr. L. Winn, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Truro :—

*J. E. James, Redruth.

REDRUTH.—Lecture Hall, etc., addition to the West Cornwall Miners' and Women's Hospital, Redruth. Mr. Leonard Wimm, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro and Redruth :—

*W. T. Hart & Sons, Redruth.

ROCHDALE.—Extensions in reinforced concrete and brickwork to an existing bridge over the Rochdale Canal at Manchester-road, Castleton, for C.B. Mr. S. H. Morgan, Borough Surveyor :—

*Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

ROCHDALE.—External painting work at Rochdale cemetery, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.—

*A. Sherrocks, Rochdale.

ROCHDALE.—Bowl house at Falings Park, for Parks Committee. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall :—

*Woolfenden & Greenwood, Rochdale.

ST. HELEN'S.—For the improvements to the edifice, for the Rev. E. Gladstone Stanton of St. James Church, Haydock. Mr. Edwin J. Dod, architect, of Messrs. Willink & Dod, Cunard Buildings, Liverpool :—

*Johnson & Sons, Wigan.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—Carmelite convent on Ashton-road, for the T.C. G. W. H. Plumer, architect, 53, Culver-road, Reading :—

*T. Ennion, Reading.

SALFORD.—Rebuilding of boundary wall at Broom-lane House, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall :—

*R. T. Warburton & Son, Seedley, £164 2 4

SALFORD.—Roof over new exhausters' house at Regent-road gas works, for the Corporation.

‡Furniss & Co., Huddersfield £486

SALFORD.—Lead piping for the Corporation.

‡R. E. Roberts & Son, Ltd., Bolton £3,000 (approximately)

SALFORD.—Electric lighting installations at Drinkwater Park Hospital, for the Corporation.

‡Taylor & Son, Pendleton £163

SEGHILL.—74 houses in Seghill-road, for the U.D.C. :—

*— Bertram, Earsdon.

SOLIHULL.—Non-parlour type houses as follows: (*a*) Elmdon 4, Damson-lane; (*b*) Balsall 12, Meerend, for R.D.C. Mr. W. T. Orton, 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham (Damson-lane houses), architect; Messrs. Ewen, Harper Bros. & Co., 191, Corporation street, Birmingham (Meer-end houses), architect:—

(*a*) Houghton & Sons, Ltd., Hall Green...	£1,970
E. Thompson & Co., Sparkbrook.....	1,936
Bragg Bros., Ltd., Solihull	1,930
E. L. Lewis, Redditch	1,902
Millward & Holland, Knowle	1,832
A. Hemming, S. Yardley	1,830
*E. L. Woodward, Bournbrook	1,780
(*b*) Houghton & Sons, Ltd., Hall Green ...	£5,958
C. J. Grove & Sons, Ltd., Dorridge.....	5,797
Bragg Bros., Ltd., Solihull	5,760
E. Thompson & Co., Sparkbrook	5,748
Wm. Cooper & Sons, Blackheath, Birmingham	5,674
Millward & Holland, Knowle	5,560
E. L. Lewis, Redditch	5,451
G. Deeley & Sons, Balsall Common.....	5,388

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Constructional alterations to the sewage purification works at Prittlewell, and for laying 200 yds. of 33 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, 23 yds. of 12 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, and 45 yds. of 12 in. diameter concrete tubes, together with construction of other works, for C.B. Messrs. Dodd and Watson, Engineers, County Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham:—

*W. Iles, Southend-on-Sea £2,420

SOUTHAMPTON.—Dredging, deepening and widening in Western approach to Southampton Water in the Solent, for the Harbour Board. Mr. J. A. Rupert-Jones, Surveyor:—

*The James Dredging, Towage and Transport Co., Ltd., Southampton £34,188

SWAVESEY.—10 houses for U.D.C. Mr. W. A. Lea, architect, 4, Market-hill, Huntingdon:—

Sir William Prescott & Co., London...	£5,175
R. & P. Cope, Saffron Walden	5,150
Wayman & Son, Over	4,510
W. Canham, Somersham	4,370
A. W. Allen & Son, Fenstanton	4,410
*M. J. Allen & Co., Ltd., Brampton ...	4,250

TIVERTON.—Fifty concrete houses for the R.D.C.

*Andrews and Miller, Uffculme.. £18,208

TONG.—Structural alterations at Tong-street Council School, for the Bradford Corporation:—

*F. Robinson.

TURTON.—Widening of Chapeltown-road, near Bromley Cross Station, for a length of about 400 lineal yards, for the U.D.C. Mr. V. W. Laithwaite, surveyor, Bromley Cross, near Bolton.

*W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton £5,118

WARWICK.—Children's block and additions to the nurses' home at their hospital, for the Works Committee of the Warwick Board of Guardians:—

Building Work—	
*W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester ...	£8,278
Electric Lighting—	
*Ellis & Ward, Ltd., Birmingham ...	242
Heating—	
*G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham	920

WIGAN.—Extensions to the Adelphi Inn, Harrogate-street, for Messrs. Cunningham's Brewery of Warrington. Messrs. W. C. Ralph & Sons, architects, King-street:—

*J. Bickerstaff, Wigan.

WOLSINGHAM.—10 non-parlour type houses, for the Weardale R.D.C.:—

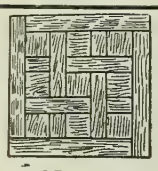
*Beadle & Chapman, Bishop Auckland £4,040

WOODSEATS.—Working men's club. Mr. H. Webster, architect, Norfolk-row, Sheffield:—

*Moody & Redmile, Woodseats.

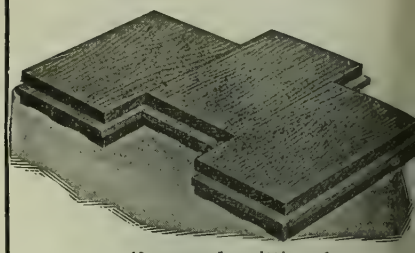
Roads Improvement.

In a statement issued recently regarding the Budget and the Road Fund, the Roads Improvement Association state that their policy is: "Removal of the hold-up of works of road improvement by the Treasury. The Minister of Transport (or his successor) to be authorised to anticipate and allocate the total estimated income of the Road Fund for the next five years; to enter into engagements to pay appropriate percentages of the loan charges incurred by highway authorities on all new works of road improvement undertaken by them up to the limits of the loan periods sanctioned by the Minister of Health."


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JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

CXXXII. No. 4,401. JUNE 10, 1927.

SOVIET ARCHITECTURE

considering the aspirations of the Soviet Government it may be asked what the new regime has accomplished in the sphere of art? A striking comparison is offered by the works of the French Revolutionaries who sought for the new by preng the sequence of tradition. As far as internal evidence the Soviet artists appear to favour the complete suppression of e and beauty. That this one-sided policy has had a considerable t on the arts of Europe is not too much to say. It is also true much of the unrest among the workers in this country can be d to the same root. Viewed retrospectively, it is now clear the world war was bound to have an aftermath, and as a natural lary the repercussions from the Russian debacle have found ession in architecture and art generally. Happily the more sed nations have withstood the shock of the social earthquake h became active in the midst of a nation half Tartar and half pean. At the time of the Revolution Russia was about to patch disastrous peace with the chief enemy to the peace of Europe. administrative capacity was at a low ebb; as a nation she was ically exhausted. It was not surprising, therefore, to the rest e world, that the pent-up emotions of four hundred millions of d nationality were not suppressed. The zealots in the cause eform proclaimed the opportunity for the oppressed masses se, and as was inevitable the intelligentsia for a time seized the tion of affairs. Then followed the debâcle, engineered by ists and fanned by self-seeking demi-gods who rose from the es of the people. The avowed aim of the reformers was to sweep r all traces of the ancient regime. Their ideal was to place social on a new and independent basis: their tenets advocated the tion of trade and the elevation of the individual to a status of lity with the heads of the State. How this theory has failed actice is well known.

he whole issue of Soviet rule is based upon hatred of class nction. It is not surprising, therefore, that the chaos which ed after the brief leadership of Kerensky has swept the whole of ia back to the days of Ivan the Terrible. All that Peter the t had worked for, all that had been accomplished under Czardom wo centuries, was irrationally disposed of in as many months. ches were destroyed, religion was prohibited, private property looted and morals were debased. The spectacle of a whole on engaged in a hideous saturnalia is not edifying. The abolition ligion, combined with a stranglehold on commerce, is not favour- to art. The leaders of the Revolution, engaged as they have in political differences, could not be expected to encourage art s finer aspects. A country lacking organisation, crying for food without the means to order its cultural activities on a broad s, is a menace to its neighbours. Art has always resulted from a non impulse for improvement. In primitive society it was ifested by small beginnings, conveniences, and aids to comfort. so history shows, progresses with society and draws its sustenance inspiring emotions. This elementary principle has not yet been ed by the leaders of the Soviet movement in Russia, who believe imerical methods. The truth is, the world to-day is too matured courage methods which strike at the very root of social progress. this reason the Revolution in Russia is bound to run its allotted se, and in time it will be replaced by a more reasonable and a more ane system of government. Then and then only will Russian art in health and vigour.

n years have passed since the early days of the Revolution, the time has now come for a review of the Soviet contribution rchitecture. Judging from the designs for civic buildings, h from time to time have reached this country from Moscow, im of the Soviet architect appears to be to bludgeon the rest of anity. For example, the Soviet pavilion at the Paris Exhibition 925 was an outstanding expression of the childishness, nay, r hopelessness of Soviet art. This building in design and con- tion symbolised the threat of the scaffold and the guillotine. spectator who had the courage to investigate the contraption nded one range of wooden steps and descended another; he me for the time a mere insect in a wooden triangle. The inner of this nonsensical structure was devoted to the display of peasant ery and similar products. Other recent designs from Moscow, h many of our readers will recall, appear to be devoted to that ies of Futuristic art which denies both the truth of structure the grace of form. Architectural façades have been committed to paper by Soviet architects showing a collection of windows and openings having no relation to plan. Fantastic silhouettes have been projected to take the place of the restrained lines of traditional art. It is true that in these designs time-honoured features are conspicuous by their absence, but so far nothing has been evolved to take their place. In the meantime, the stately palaces of Petrograd, Moscow and others are falling to decay. The mansions in the Crimea, the civic buildings of Odessa, as well as famous cathedrals and churches, are at the mercy of opportunists. The bright side of the picture is the preservation of the chief historic buildings of Petrograd, and the close conservation of the priceless works of European Art in the Royal palaces. Soviet art to Western eyes, like the Soviet rule, is a pricked bubble. Nothing so far has been contributed likely to have a lasting value either to Russia or to the world at large. The quest after specious originality in design on this showing affords an interesting parallel to the political situation. The mass of the people have merely exchanged one form of serfdom for another, and in art a similar process has been experienced. During the past two centuries, that is to say from the time of Peter the Great, up to the beginning of the European War, Russian art was inspired by the common traditions of Europe. There were the sub-issues of Byzantine art, and reflections from the Orient, but the chief inspiration was classic inspired by France. Even in those far-off days Russia in all things favoured the moods of Jekyll and Hyde. The peasant art of Russia was a thing apart, contact with hard facts such as were offered by the problems of agriculture and transport, as well as severity of climate, combined to evolve a domestic style almost mediæval in character.

The Soviet Government aiming at the destruction of the ancient regime in order to elevate its intimate supporters, has called into being immense forces which will surely sweep the present rulers into the limbo. The oligarchial system, even when formed of innumerable sub-sections, defeats the very object which it sets out to establish by arbitrary laws. There can be no liberty when all is liberty. With such facts in mind, and with full knowledge of the monopolistic aims of the Soviet authorities, is it reasonable that any importance can be attached to art emanating from Moscow? Russian art in its present phases represents the functional troubles from which that nation is suffering. A return to the old methods and sequences of art is not to be expected, even when sane government is restored. Perhaps in fifty years' time when art has been firmly re-established on lines covered with social security there will accrue an expression commensurate with the vitality of Russia, but until the time arrives Soviet art will continue its exploitation of oddity.

So much for Soviet art. There now remains to examine the effect of the Revolution upon the art of Europe. Up to the year 1914, European civilisation had fallen into the way of inheriting the legacy of the ages. Art had become a science of archæology, nothing was accepted as good unless chapter and verse could be quoted regarding its right to be. As a result, art became specialised and orchid like in its cultivation. In a world of potential realities there was little truth and much make-believe. Science had advanced enormously, but art had remained stationary. The world-war directed attention to methods of economy in the use of material, men began to appreciate direct statement, and polite expression gave place to bald facts. The cessation of hostilities, and the outbreak of the Revolution in Russia combined with labour unrest in all countries acted as a further deterrent to the continuance of obsolete methods. The nations which emerged intact from the war, but impoverished and enfeebled, were eager to reform internal social conditions. There ensued a wave of enthusiasm for new ideas, and men were found in every country ready to receive inspiration from any source whatsoever. Since those days there has occurred a general compromise between traditional art and more enlightened reasoning, but there has been a corresponding desire, in certain circles, for complete emancipation from the past. It is undeniable that some people have looked to Russia for the newer inspiration, but so far nothing has matured. Despite the cosmopolitan tendencies of life to-day, art must remain national in its general tone. As an expression of national character it affords the surest index to the state of a people. Given a broad basis of Government, a sweeping and universal interest, an ideal combined with high moral principles, art will flourish. It has never prospered at the call of a Government, and it has one attribute which is a constant, it cannot lie.

NOTES

The Parthenon Restoration.

It would seem difficult to resist the appeal which is made by M. Alexandros Philadelpheus in *The Times*, for the return of the cornice column of the Erectheum and the caryatid, to the Athenian nation, that they may be restored to their original positions. Though few of us may ever get to Athens to see them if re-erected there, we shall probably concede the right that Athens ought to have them, apart from the fact that their architectural value will be far better estimated in their old home than in the British Museum. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the preservation of these and the Elgin Marbles is probably due to the action of a British subject, an account of whose activities will be found in the articles by Professor Lethaby, which are appearing in the pages of *The Builder*.

London District Surveyorships.

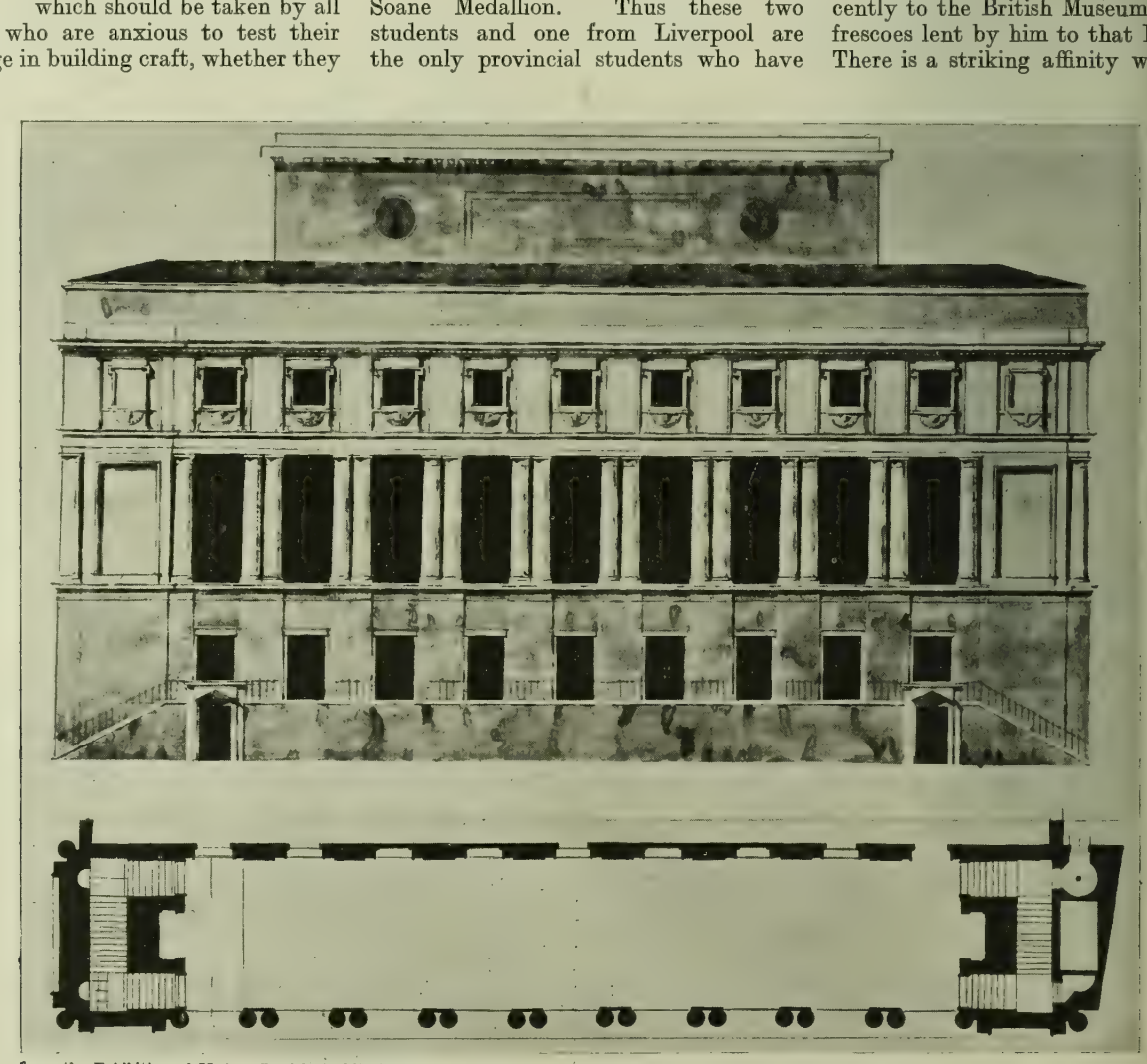
It is to be regretted that more candidates do not sit for the R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the District Surveyorships of London, which should be taken by all students who are anxious to test their knowledge in building craft, whether they intend to apply for appointments as District Surveyors or not, as the examination is a strictly practical one, and the preparation for the examination is an excellent training. The London County Council are anxious to increase the number of architects qualified for appointment to District Surveyorships. All the appointments are to districts, the fees of of which amount to at least £1,000 per annum, and it is felt that were this fact better known many more practising architects would present themselves for examination by the Royal Institute of British Architects with a view to obtaining the certificate of competency required under Section 140 of the London Building Act, 1894. The appointments for which the Council invites applications by advertisement are, it should be noted, for the less lucrative districts, as it is the Council's practice to appoint the District Surveyors of proved capacity to the more lucrative districts as vacancies occur.

Provincial Successes.

We congratulate the South Wales Institute of Architects in having two of their students selected in the preliminary competition for the Soane Medallion. Thus these two students and one from Liverpool are the only provincial students who have been successful at this stage. T we need not make too much o result, we may remark that talen skill assisted by wise direction, no limits of time or place. Cer some of the best examples of m practice have hailed from the pro as well as work of outstanding from students.

Indian and Chinese Painting.

How much awakening is to the æsthetic impo of the art of the Far is shown in the in and appreciation for t hibitions of Chinese and Indian pa —one at the British Museum another at the Yamanaka Gallery New Bond Street. The former in examples of painting from Turk Siam, and Tibet, showing Indian ence, and work of the Mogul sch well as other examples showing th developments in the 17th century. temples of Ajanta and Bâgh rep the loveliest examples, unrivalle beauty and nobility of conceptio pointed out in a contemporary, it generally known that Mr. G Eumorfopoulos has presented on cently to the British Museum, the frescoes lent by him to that Instit There is a striking affinity with c



From the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture.

Detail ; Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.

Mr Holger Jacobsen, Architect.





From the Exhibition of Modern Danish Architecture.

"Blokhus," Summer House.

Mr. L. Hygom, Architect.

s of Western art in these paintings, n the result that you are reminded of some Italian primitive, and now rviving fragments on the walls of sh country churches." There is, s fact, now better recognised, some- deeply significant, suggesting the ion basis of all art, and only to be nted for on the belief that outside al differences of habit, dress and te, art speaks in the same voice, is nd the same under all manifestations h separated from any contact, or nce externally.

he rtance astern rt.

Too much attention and encouragement cannot be given to this new orientation of western art to embrace the art of the older civilis- s of the East, which contain within an inspiration so helpful to our own. hind of Europe opening to these new urther appreciations so often neg- l in the past should gain immensely. serenity, beauty and completeness n in Buddhist art from the 7th to the centuries, brings to us just the con- ion so much needed to our own out- which in its haste for results, its ness of view, has so much lost sight e nature of beauty.

ad sing itions.

That very bad conditions of living exist in our midst is made clear by the investigations of the Westminster Survey Group, the t of whose work has just been l with the signature of Irene T. Barclay and Evelyn E. Perry. The report deals with a small but densely populated area lying between Buckingham Palace and the Thames. We can but sincerely hope that the result of this voluntary work of investigation will be to force the pace of amelioration, powers for which are amply sufficient, it is said. We quote below from the words of those who have entered on a crusade against this evil in our midst.

"In one street were found cottages which are 'damp and dilapidated, there is no water laid on indoors, and, therefore, no sink'; in another street, a house infested with 'sewer rats so numerous that within twenty-four hours of the laying of a new board, it was eaten through.' Leaking roofs, damp walls, vermin and sanitary defects are among the commonplaces of domestic life, and overcrowding is the worst evil; chapter and verse are given for instances of eight and nine persons, boys, girls and adults, living in two rooms, and it is stated that 'particularly numerous are families of 6, 7 and more members, including adult boys and girls, living in two rooms in tenement houses.' The report rests on unchallenged facts, and reveals grave shortcomings on the part of responsible elected bodies. It states concisely the powers which exist and which only need to be used, and it explains how an ineffective Borough Council can be stimulated to action. Exposure and publicity appear to be the one means to the cure of such conditions as are here described."



Palace of the Sultan, Marrakesh. (*See page* 922).

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Messrs. Howis & Belcham, architects and surveyors, of Southend, have opened a London branch at 77, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2. They will be glad to receive catalogues and trade particulars at the new office.

Messrs. A. F. Scott & Sons, late of 24, Castle Meadow, Norwich, have removed to 23, Tombland, Norwich. The telephone number will remain as at present—Norwich 97.

Surveyor's Estate.

Mr. William Charles Willoughby, West Bridgford, Notts, auctioneer and surveyor, left £5,433.

Sir Duncan Rhind's Estate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Duncan Rhind, K.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., of Grafton-mansions, Grafton-street, Brighton, architect, statistical adviser to the Ministry of Pensions, who died on April 24, aged 56, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £1,074.

University of the South-West.

On Tuesday last, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the art and administrative block of buildings of the University College of the South-West at Reed Hall, Exeter. While visiting his Duchy, he will also lay the foundation-stone of the new College Hall.

Artists' Memorial.

It is proposed to commemorate the eminent seventeenth-cenury Dutch artists, William Van de Velde the elder, and his son, William the younger, by inscribing their names on a stone in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, where they were buried. Surplus money subscribed will be devoted to charity. Contributions should be sent to the hon. treasurer of the Van de Velde Memorial Fund, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Birmingham Blue Coat School.

The Birmingham Blue Coat School, opened in 1724 and enlarged 70 years later, is to be acquired, subject to the consent of the City Council, at a cost of £120,000, to provide a site for the new headquarters of the Municipal Bank. The school will be removed to Harborne, where buildings on more modern lines will be erected. A portion of the Blue Coat School frontage to Colmore-row will be used for the widening of the thoroughfare.

Cambridge Regional Town-Planning.

At a recent conference at Cambridge of representatives of local authorities, at which the Rev. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Cambridgeshire County Council, presided, it was decided to recommend the local authorities to set up a Regional Town-Planning Committee for the administrative county, consisting of representatives of the Cambridge Borough Council and each rural district council, with power to consult with representatives of the Cambridgeshire County Council and other bodies, the committee to be an advisory body to prepare a general report. Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town-Planning Inspector to the Ministry of Health, who gave an address, mentioned that, since 1919, 45 regional town-planning committees had been formed, comprising 620 local authorities and covering 6,500,000 acres.

Elizabethan Plymouth.

Plymouth, it is reported, will probably succeed in saving the ancient buildings which occupy an area between the Barbican and the Citadel, and which at one time were threatened with demolition. Although picturesque, the area is admittedly overcrowded, and the difficulty, according to the *Times*, has been how to maintain the old buildings and at the same time carry out a housing scheme in accordance with modern sanitary requirements. A scheme which it is believed provides a solution of the problem has been passed by the Corporation and is now before the Ministry of Health, and it is expected that the local authority will receive the assistance of the Ministry in carrying it out. It is intended to be a reconditioning and repairing scheme which will preserve the historic character of the district and also comply with sanitary requirements. A satisfactory feature of the new design is that accommodation will be provided for more than two-thirds of the present number of inhabitants, which is a larger number than was contemplated in relation to the plans for the demolition of the ancient buildings and carrying out a housing scheme. It is hoped to convert one of the Elizabethan houses in the area into a museum.

Scottish Ancient Monuments.

The seventh list published by the Commissioners of Works of monuments "reported by the Ancient Monuments Board as being monuments the preservation of which is of national importance, and such others as the Commissioners think ought to be included in the list," contains the names of the following monuments in Scotland:—Berwickshire.—Preston Cleuch Fort, Bunkle and Preston; Coldingham Loch Fort; Earn's Heugh Forts, Coldingham; Cockburn Law Fort, Duns; Blackcastle Rings Fort, Greenlaw; fort, 300 yards N.W. of Raecleugh Head Farm, Langton; Raecleugh Head Hill Fort, Langton; Addinston Fort, Lauder; Longcroft Fort, Lauder; stone circle on Borrowston Rig, approximately 1 mile N.E. of summit of Dabshead Hill, Lauder; "Mutiny Stones" (long cairn), on Byrecleugh Ridge, ¾ mile N.W. of Byrecleugh, Longformacus; "The Mount" (mote hill), 200 yards S.E. of Castle Law, Coldstream; Crosshall Cross, Eccles. Fife.—Collairnie Castle, Dunbog. Kirkcudbrightshire.—Sculptured rock on Trusty's Hill, Anwoth; two cross slabs near the summit of Braidenoch Hill, Carsphairn; two sculptured stones at N.E. corner of the ruined church of Minnigaff. Perthshire—"Standing stones of St. Madoes," in the Park of Pitfour Castle.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

"Joan."

MR. ALBERT TOFT, F.R.B.S., Sculptor.

COMPETITION NEW

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre, Stratford - upon-Avon. Competition open to architects of the British Isles and America. To be held in two sections: first, Sketch Designs, from which six will be selected, and the authors each paid £100 towards cost of preparing more detailed schemes, which will form second part of competition. Selected architect will be paid in accordance with R.I.B.A. schedule of charges. Apply Secretary, Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon. Deposit, £1 1s. Assessors, Messrs. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., and Cass Gilbert.	Particulars published in "Builder." Jan. 14
Lay-out and architectural treatment of approaches to the Palais de Justice, Brussels. Apply M. Le Conservateur du Palais de Justice, Brussels. International competition. No premiums offered, but successful competitor to be remunerated on Belgian scale.	Mar. 18
Civic Improvements, Birmingham, around Hall of Memory. International Competition Premium of £1,000 will be awarded author of design placed first. Further sum, not exceeding £1,000, will be divided among other competitors according to assessor's recommendation. Scheme includes: Municipal Offices, to contain City Hall, Public Library, and Lord Mayor's Mansion House. Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, City Engineer, Council House, Birmingham.	Oct. 15
Grammar School, Bradford, 1,000 boys. Premiums: £300, £200, and £100. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.BA., assessor. Apply Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Dep. £1 1s.	Feb. 18 and Mar. 4
Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships for Mural Painting. Two Minor Scholarships of £125 a year each, and one Major Scholarship of £250 a year. Candidates must not be over 25 and 27 years of age for the respective Scholarships on December 31 preceding the competition. Apply Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge 42, Tite-street, S.W.3	June 11
Cemetery Chapel, Reading, for Corporation. Open to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums: 50 and 25 guineas. Apply Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit, £2 2s. Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., Assessor, 13, Ashburn-gardens, London, S.W.7, to whom designs have to be sent.	April 15
University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums: £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. R. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115–116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A.	Jan. 14

Architecture in North Africa.

The illustrations which we give on 921, 926, 929 should be studied in conn with Mr. Arthur J. Davis's R.I.B.A. on "Architecture in North Africa," a of which was given in our issue for M



Interior of Chapel, St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate.

Sir Aston Webb, R.A., & Son, Architects.

ARCHITECTURE: A RECREATION

By MANNING ROBERTSON.

With the acceptance of the principle of town planning the province of architecture has spread far beyond the confines of bricks and mortar, and, under the comprehensive term Civics, we find the architect occupying a co-ordinating position in public life and manners. This widened sphere of influence should react favourably both upon the profession and upon the public but, if this large-scale co-operation is to be properly effective, the architect should, in fairness, be allowed a start, that is to say, he should be given a reasonable opportunity of presenting architecture—in its live civic sense—to the child. At present, if anyone suggests the word architecture as a definite school subject he is met with the inevitable reply: "Look at the school curriculum; how is it possible to cram in yet another subject?" Thus the medium which should co-ordinate civics, art, history, and mathematics is branded as technical and is never read for a pass degree by anyone who does not intend definitely to practise as an architect. History, languages, classics, law, and science are constantly studied as cultural university subjects, while architecture remains outside, as specialised as medicine or engineering.

If this attitude persists the true functions of architecture as a cultural influence must remain dormant, because those responsible for civic amenities have to deal with a public that is uneducated and therefore uninterested, and swayed only by prejudice. A definite campaign of propaganda by the Board of Architectural Education would appear urgent, but, pending a wider scheme in which teachers of architecture will co-operate officially at the Conference of Educational Associations, we should do well to consider what could be effected outside school hours as a recreation, by arousing the interest of boys, girls, parents and teachers. Broadcasting and the cinema at once occur to one as excellent channels for arousing interest in the public generally. Speakers could no doubt be enlisted and pictures of great buildings projected, but on what principles are they to appeal? Put crudely, are we sure that they would attract and not bore their audiences? The danger of such an effort failing through ineffective presentation is very real and would leave the position worse than it is now. In the past architecture has been presented through one medium only—the completed historical and monumental—conveyed to the student in two ways. The first projects a well-known building as a whole, presenting a complexity too great to be grasped; the second exhibits the work as a series of façades, sub-divided into an array of bewilderingly technical details. The inherent weakness of such presentations lies in the attempt to instruct backwards rather than to awaken and guide from first principles. Further, this method has been largely responsible for the prevalence of the conventionalised architectural mask, whereby certain set forms are accepted as suitable to express dignity and importance in large buildings.

If we are to stimulate interest among the many other competing attractions of cinema and loud speaker we must surely seek for a different presentation and show architecture as it is, born and grows to-day, describe the materials which it embodies, explain the construction upon which its form depends, emphasise how it relies for character upon plan and function, and above all demonstrate how it—alone among the arts—unites the æsthetic elements of design and proportion, flat and solid, colour and shadow. This is not to suggest that the great historical sequence and tradition should be ignored; it would, on the contrary, be introduced constantly as a further incentive to interest. No teacher would begin teaching a child to draw by inviting him to gaze at reproductions from the Sistine Chapel or the Prado, and there can be no reason why architecture should be approached by beginners through finished buildings. The child who can recognise hand-made from machine-pressed bricks, and who has observed how they are coursed in a wall, who has grasped the reactions of the arch and its play upon the buttress and pinnacle is on the way to realise architecture. If he has further become interested in the elements of proportion, grouping, texture and colour, he is awakened to an outlook on his surroundings that will not allow him to stand still. In order to arouse appreciation it is necessary to begin with recognition.

Take a party of children to Westminster Abbey. They will be awed by the size, darkness and majesty; the association with the past will impress them enormously; they will leave it with a general feeling of bewilderment, a more or less exact recollection of a few details, and the certainty that "architecture" is beyond their comprehension. Ask them to write an essay on their visit and they will probably regret that someone doesn't build "just like that now," and they will almost certainly accept modern pseudo-Gothic as the only "style" appropriate for worship. The architectural value of the experience will be practically nil, although the historical and poetical reaction may have a real value. To make such a visit architecturally useful we should first have taught the children, through practical demonstrations, the constructive principles that underlie the arch, vault and buttress. We should have shown them how to construct an arch for themselves with models, and seen how the thrust of an arch entails collapse unless the thrust is counteracted. We should have reminded them how the mediæval builders valued their craft details, and shown them the tool marks on the stones by studying a few Norman and Early English stones with care and intelligence. Thus they would carry from their visit not only a noble general impression but also a sense of how men in olden days tackled a definite problem. If you take a party of children trained on these lines to see a corner of Hampstead, Bellingham, or Welwyn Garden City they will discover points in construction, craft and human interest that will fit into the architectural framework that they will have formed for themselves.

Perhaps the fact that architecture is at present barred as a class subject may result in its ultimate liberation. If we are not permitted to force children in the classroom to learn something of its beauty we can only try to attract them voluntarily, and to persuade their elders of the diverse interests that it can open up. In this way, why should not architecture be added to the tests of Scouts and Guides? It could even be presented in two forms, Practical and Historical, with a higher course of Civic Architecture, in which both the elementary courses would be merged. Measuring-up is an excellent exercise, possible indoors or out, and if carefully carried out and scheduled, such measured drawings might prove of genuine local value as records of interesting minor buildings that are in danger of demolition. It would also lead to a knowledge of local characteristics that would help to counteract the present-day movement towards standardisation that threatens to submerge all local character.



Arles.

GRAECO-ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF PROVENCE

In the first of his three lectures, delivered in French at Bedford College recently, Monsieur Frederic Mistral devoted himself to the subject of the Graeco-Roman antiquities in Southern France. He pointed out that Provence was at the same time Greek and Roman, and that no comparable monuments existed outside Rome itself. Speaking with the restrained fire characteristic of the Provencal, Monsieur Mistral drew vivid word pictures of the blue skies of the *Midi* against which arose the columns, the arches, the pediments, combining the constructional splendour of Roman with the more delicate beauty of Greek architecture. In very early times intercourse between the maritime borders of Provence and the coasts of Asia Minor, as well as Greece itself, produced in the indigenous population, of short, dark fishers and hunters, characteristics, ways of thought and expression which have persisted in their descendants of to-day. The founding of Marseilles was wrapt in the mists of legend, though its cosmopolitan nature is of ancient date. The probable founding of the Roman city of Marsilia was about the fourth century, and its basis was commerce. Further inland the thermal waters of Aix were naturally appreciated by the Romans, and so Roman culture played an important part in the development of that town. Caesar contrasted the culture of Provence with the barbarism of Gaul. Arles was a town of Greek origin, and was accorded special privileges under the Romans. In Arles the influence of Hellenic culture was evident in the character of its architectural ornament, and even in structure, as well as in sculpture. In the amphitheatre at Arles stone lintels of Greek character appeared, while arched construction was completely predominant at Nîmes. From the theatre at Arles, with its two beautiful columns still standing, came the monoliths now built into the cloisters of St. Trophime. These examples, as well as the exquisite Maison Carrée at Nîmes, were shown on the screen, and also the Tour Magne, the Thermae and the temple of Diana. In the Musée Lapidaire at Arles the wonderful examples in stone and marble showed the excellence of the plastic arts in Graeco-Roman Provence. The Alyscamps at Arles, where the carved sarcophagi of Christians and pagans lined the peaceful glades, was also illustrated, and the two columns remaining from the Forum, the obelisk from the Circus, now near St. Trophime, and finally some fine views of the Pont du Gard. The beauty as well as the constructional skill of this was well described by the lecturer. Mention was made of other Roman relics at Frejus and elsewhere in Southern France and of the Arc de Triomphe at Orange where the military history of the time of Constantius and Septimus Severus was recorded. The lecturer remarked that the amphitheatre at Orange had not the grace of that at Arles, for Orange lacked that direct contact with Greece which was experienced at Marseilles and Arles, both before and during the Roman domination.

NUAL CONFERENCE OF COTTISH ARCHITECTS

ne eleventh Annual Convention of the rporation of Architects in Scotland was at Elgin on Friday, June 3, Mr P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., Perth, the ident, occupying the chair. Over eighty bers were present from all the principal res in Scotland. The proceedings opened a civic reception in the Town Hall, hich a cordial welcome was extended to Incorporation by Lord Provost Wittet, is himself an architect. At the outset, Lord Provost read a telegram from the B.A., sending cordial greetings to the tish Convention, and expressing the wish the gathering might be a successful one. inuing, the Lord Provost said Elgin was ty which had many associations with itecture, past and present. The Castle Cadyhill and the Cathedral took them to the twelfth and thirteenth cen-s. They had had also in the town a astery of Black Friars, which had now wiped out, but they still had the nants of the Greyfriars Church and estic buildings. Touching on the clas- revival, the Lord Provost mentioned r's Hospital, built in 1816 by Mr. spie, a well-known Edinburgh architect is day. In 1828, the old Gothic parish ch having become ruinous, a new sical church was built in the centre of High Street, with a very fine portico at west end, and the towers surmounted by odel of one of the beautiful monuments he Hill of Athens. This building was gned by Mr. Simpson, a well-known deen architect of his day. Another inent Classical building of the period, erson's Institution, built in 1830, differed haracter from the others, but was also esign of Mr. Simpson. These three lings formed prominent features at the s and west ends, and in the centre of cown.

r. George Young, F.R.I.B.A., Perth, ident of the Incorporation, in ning thanks for the civic welcome, essed the pleasure of the members in ng a professional brother and colleague coying the civic chair. He congratulated Provost Wittet on his recent election ie Fellowship of the Royal Institute.

the annual meeting which followed, chairman reported that the secretary and surer, Mr. W. Glassford Walker, C.A., burgh, had tendered his resignation, that Mr. A. Nicol Bruce, Edinburgh, been appointed in his place.

e report of the council for the session 26-27, stated that the council had com-ioned Mr. John M. Aitken, A.R.S.A., to ite a portrait in oils of Sir Rowland erson, the founder and endower of the poration. The report of the treasurer ad that the surplus funds at the end of year amounted to over £200.

. Young, Perth, was unanimously ed president for the ensuing year, while efollowing three Incorporation represen-es were appointed to the council for the sing year:—Mr. A. G. Henderson, H.B.A., Glasgow; Mr. James Lochhead, H.B.A., Hamilton; and Mr. T. F. annan, F.R.I.B.A., Edinburgh. Mr. J. A. Drummond, Edinburgh, was nted auditor.

accepting re-election as chairman, Mr. g referred to the Registration Bill now e Parliament. The result of the efforts n were being made, so far as the im-ate success of the Bill was concerned, be uncertain, but one thing they could no doubt about was that the over-ming majority of those within the pro-sn were favourable towards such a re, and had combined to an extra-dary extent to express their approval e definite line of action which had been up by the Royal Institute.

It was decided to hold next year's Con-on in the district of the Edinburgh ter, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. At the close, the gold medal awarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the best specimen of street architecture in Scotland, was presented to Mr. John Watson, of the firm of Messrs. Watson, Salmond, and Gray, Glasgow, in respect of the Glasgow Municipal Buildings extension. Mr. Watson accepted the medal, along with a diploma, on behalf of his firm.

Members and friends afterwards dined together in the Station Hotel. On Saturday, June 4, the members visited a number of notable buildings in the county, including Elgin Cathedral, Greyfriars Church, Elgin, and Birnie Kirk, and afterwards lunched at Cluny Hill Hydropathic, Forres.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks or correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Government Architects and Private Practice.

Sir,—First let me thank you for the kindly reference to myself in last week's BUILDER.

In my speech at the annual general meeting of the R.I.B.A. on May 2 last, I referred to the fact that the Office of Works—initiated solely for the upkeep and decoration of our public buildings and Royal palaces—had now grown into a huge architectural and building bureau, detrimental to the interests of the architectural profession.

I had heard, what I thought was only a rumour, that certain official architects in the Office of Works had, in addition to their full, permanent salaries (with pensions to follow), been permitted to undertake "private practice"; the fact was, however, brought to light by the pertinent questions of two members in the House of Commons (Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Morrison), addressed to the First Commissioner. The debate is published in the current issue of THE BUILDER, and may be summed up in the following question asked by Mr. Morrison, viz.:—"Does the hon. gentleman think that an architect who is a full-time employee of the Government has sufficient spare time to undertake the architectural work of a contract for £1,000,000?" The reply by Captain Hacking is somewhat startling: "Yes, sir, I do."

In your leading article for May 27, you observe: "The Institute is a body which exists for the purpose of fine architecture and the prosperity of architects"

One does not expect much "fine architecture" from a Government bureau, and it certainly does not point to the "prosperity of architects" that these highly paid officials should be allowed to indulge also in "private practice" to the extent of a £1,000,000 job!

I am writing to the R.I.B.A. on the subject, suggesting immediate strong protests to the Office of Works and every endeavour to stop the practice at once

WM. WOODWARD.

Hampstead.

SIR,—The report, which appears on page 900 in your last issue, of the discussion in Parliament on Wednesday last week on the above subject is interesting and calls for further explanation. We can only assume that this debate must have taken place after lunch. Does Capt. Hacking expect us to believe that a Government architect employed as a whole-time official can undertake a private contract of one or two million pounds under the conditions stated:—

(1) The work must not be undertaken during official hours.

(2) Name plates must not be fixed on outside offices or private residences.

The use of official premises in connection with private business was not allowed on any conditions, even after official hours, and on the clear understanding that it must not interfere with the proper execution of Departmental duties.

It would be interesting to know how a contract of even a hundred thousand pounds could be conducted under these conditions. Where does an architect without a business address meet his clients, contractors, clerk of works and other agents connected with the carrying out of any such work?

Is it customary for an architect to meet these necessary individuals before 10 a.m. and after 5 p.m., even if such a nameless place could be found? Capt. Hacking might explain how all this is done. Some of us would like to try it.

It is no wonder that Government service is so popular when taxpayers are willing to subsidise their servants in this manner to their own (the taxpayers') great loss. It would be extremely funny if it were not such a glaring injustice.

The Royal Institute of British Architects for some strange and unaccountable reason does not seem to have realised that a clause in their code of conduct covers this reprehensible practice. They owe it to the great majority of their members to deal with this question as soon as possible as the evil is spreading more and more every year. There must be some reason for the long delay in dealing with it, but what that reason is is beyond the mind of the ordinary man.

AT SPES NON FRACTA.

EXHIBITION NOTES

THE WALKER GALLERIES.

THE interesting collection of excellent water-colour and pastel drawings by Mr. E. W. Powell at the Walker Galleries in Bond-street should give pleasure to the general public as well as the critic, for they have an air of ample directness of intention in setting forth the charm of landscape, added to a decided colour value. The hand of the artist works with assurance and decision, and the result shows something of the repose of nature, free of any obviously theatrical methods. Many of Mr. Powell's friends will be securing these drawings, and the prices are remarkably moderate. We may love to see more vivid work in colour and more abandon and freedom in the handling, but we cannot deny the genuine accomplishment we see here.

Historic Paris House Saved.

An arrangement has been made by which the Hôtel de Massa, in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, an old and historic private house which was threatened with complete demolition, is to be taken down stone by stone and rebuilt near the Porte de Neuilly, on a site made available, in the old military zone of Paris. It will then become the headquarters of the Société des Gens de Lettres. The house, which stands in a garden at the corner of the Rue de la Boëtie, was bought some months ago by one of the large stores of Paris with the intention of building a branch shop on the site. On representations being made in opposition to this destruction of a building of interest and beauty, M. Herriot protected the house by classing it as a "historical monument" within the meaning of the Act.

Rebuilding Abingdon Bridge.

A tender has been accepted by the Berkshire and Oxfordshire County Councils for the rebuilding of Abingdon Bridge at a cost of £20,953. The main arch will be constructed in reinforced concrete and faced with natural stone to harmonise, as far as possible, with the existing masonry. The remaining part of the bridge, between the island and the navigation arch, will be extended, and the two small navigation arches will be rebuilt, the same arch stones being used and preserving the character of the arches.

L

SYMBOLISM IN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

By V. B. Metta.

It is impossible to understand Indian art without some knowledge of Indian philosophy, because art is more closely associated with philosophy in India than perhaps anywhere else in the world. Indians use a great deal of philosophic symbolism in their architecture, and anyone who wishes to study Indian architecture should know what the Indian symbols stand for. Among the most prominent of these symbols is the lotus, which is used both decoratively and structurally in Indian buildings. It is the symbol of Hinduism, as the Cross is of Christianity and the Crescent of Islam. As it springs from mud, it conveys to Hindus the idea of the evolution of the Cosmos from Primeval Chaos. Its bell-shaped fruit made them think of the Hiranyagarbha, the Womb of the Universe, in which millions of worlds are waiting to be born. The lotus on which the Indian gods and goddesses sit or stand is the symbol of the material universe. The open lotus flower, which is a symbol of the sun, is used extensively in the Buddhist stupas and other buildings. The Indian dome often means to Indians this planet or the sky. It rests on lotus leaves at its base, and is crowned by the mystical eight-petal lotus, known as the Mahapadma, which is a symbol of God. Above this eight-petal lotus comes the kalasha, the water-pot, which symbolises the creative element. The finial above the water-pot in Buddhist times was the chakra, the Wheel of Law. The dome of the Buddhist period gradually assumed a bell shape, because the sight of a bell immediately puts one in mind of divine worship. The Taj Mahal and some other buildings have five domes—a large central one and four smaller ones surrounding it. These five domes are called the Panch Ratna, the Five Jewels; and the building which has them is considered to be the shrine of the Five Elements—Fire, Air, Earth, Water, and Ether.

There is a saying in India that "the arch never sleeps." It means that the Hindus had found out the instability of the arch, and so they preferred to use trabeate structure. But the fact that they did know the use of the arch, both decoratively and structurally, is clear from ancient Indian architecture. The trefoil arch is to be found in some of the Buddhist caves. It resulted most probably from a combination of the pipal (*ficus religiosa*, under which Buddha received the Great Enlightenment) and the lotus leaves. A seated Buddha was often placed within it, and so it represented the aura emanating from Buddha's body. Then, again, what is called "the horse-shoe arch" (introduced in Europe by the Saracens in probably the eighth century) was used in old Indian caves. It was a symbol of good luck, not because it was like a horse-shoe in shape, but because it resembled the lotus leaf. The horse-shoe arch windows in the caves symbolise the sun rising or setting on the rim of the ocean. The heads of fishes are often carved at the base of these windows, in order to make the idea of the ocean more clear.

The pillars in Indian architecture are dominated by the lotus, for its flower and fruit are used in their capitals and bases. Mr. Havell, after a careful study of the subject, has come to the conclusion that the square-shaft pillars are associated with the worship of Brahma, the octagonal pillars with the worship of Vishnu, and the circular or the sixteen-sided pillars with the worship of Shiva. In Buddhist architecture the square pillars represented Buddha, the octagonal ones the Church, and the circular ones the Law. The cylindrical pillars without a capital or base are associated with the worship of Chandra, the Moon God.

The stupa had originally no religious significance at all. It was probably used by the Turanians before the Aryan invasion for the burial of their dead. Some time after the death of Buddha it was transformed into a reliquary, and so it became an object of worship. It had four gateways, looking towards north, south, east and west respectively. The railings round it had often three bars, which symbolise the Buddhist Trinity. Mr. Havell is of opinion that they also symbolise the three times of daily prayer, which is not unlikely. The reliquary was placed on the crown of the dome; and above the reliquary was the Tee, which symbolised the pipal.

The observant traveller in India notices that the temples dedicated to the worship of Vishnu are different in form from those which are dedicated to the worship of Shiva. The reason for it is as follows: As Vishnu is, among other things, the symbol of the sun at its zenith, so his temples have a sikhara (spire or tower), with its soaring lines. Shiva, on the contrary, represents sunrise or sunset, and so his temples are built horizontally with a dome above them. Then, again, the Vishnu temples have only one door, which faces the east, probably because the east signifies health and preservation. The Shiva temples have also only one door, but it faces the west, because Shiva represents the Destructive Force of the Universe. The temples of Brahma, of which very few are now left in the country, have four doors facing the four cardinal points, because, as the Creator, he looks in all directions. It has also been remarked by certain writers that the Indian temples are built to s the style of the image contained within th If, for example, the image is standing, then temple is tall and soaring; but if the imag seated then the roof of its temple is domi It cannot, however, be said that this idea always been put into practice.

There are many symbols used decorativ in Indian buildings. The fight between G and Evil, symbolised by the churning of Ocean of Milk by the gods and demons fi opposite sides, is often sculptured in th Then, again, is found the representation of asoka tree blossoming when touched by a yo maiden, who is the symbol of Spring. serpent is a symbol of both Good and E He is a protector when his hood is above head of the seated Buddha, but he is a destro when twined round the neck of Shiva. dance of Shiva symbolises the movement Matter for making new forms when it comes contact with the Universal Spirit. The Trimu the Hindu Trinity, symbolises the forces Creation, Preservation, and Destruction mediately followed by Transformation. Swastika is the symbol of moral regenera and happiness, and the trisul—a three-pron instrument—is the symbol of the Budd Trinity



Moorish Garden, Marrakesh. (*See page* 922).

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

Following are notes from the Minute the Council, May 16 :—

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A.—The co congratulations of the Council were conv to the President upon the honour whic had received by his election as an Asso of the Royal Academy.

Libraries of Schools of Architecture. was agreed to renew the grant of £100 t Board of Architectural Education and Allied Societies' Conference for the prov of additional studio text-books for use students of schools and of allied soci which have an inadequate supply of books.

Future Work of the Art Standing C mittee.—With a view to reducing the nu of Institute Committees, it was decide hand over the work of the following com tees to the Art Standing Committee :—

(1) The Exhibition Joint Comm (with power to co-opt additional mem who are not members of the Art C mittee);

(2) The London Architecture M Jury (with power to co-opt laymen representatives of the bodies at pr represented on the jury).

University of London Centenary Cel tions.—The President was appointed to re sent the R.I.B.A. at the University of don Centenary Celebrations to be held June 23.

The Architectural Association.—It agreed to renew the annual grant of £1(the Architectural Association for the 1927.

International Standards of Measureme Building and Engineering Components. the recommendation of the Science Stan Committee, the following resolution passed and forwarded to the British E neering Standards Association :—

"That the Council of the Royal I tute of British Architects are of op that any steps taken to introduce i national standards of measuremen building and engineering components be to the ultimate advantage of Br industry."

Conditions of Contract Conference.—M Harry Barnes and Mr. Maurice Webb appointed as additional representatives o R.I.B.A. on the Conditions of Contract ference.

The Fellowship.—The Council, by a u mous vote, elected Mr. John W L.R.I.B.A., President of the Inverness A tectural Association, as a Fellow under

vers defined in the Supplemental Charter 1925.

Studentship.—The following were elected dents of the R.I.B.A. :—Adair-Thompson, L. (Architectural Assoc.); Brodie, A. (Architectural Assoc.); Bull, H. A. (Technical l., Cardiff); Fogden, J. (Leeds Coll. of); Maitland, R. W. (Architectural Assoc.); berts, L. H. B. (Architectural Assoc.); nley, Theodora Christine (Architectural oc.); Sully, C. W. (Architectural Assoc.); nkyns, H. G. (special exemption); Turner, rozsha R. (Bombay School of Art); Wilns, L. P. (Architectural Assoc.).

Resignations.—The following resignations e accepted with regret :—S. F. Bartleet, .I.B.A.; G. Benson, A.R.I.B.A.; A. C. croft, A.R.I.B.A.; J. F. Chambers, R.I.B.A.; H. J. Yorke, L.R.I.B.A.

Application for Election as Subscriber.— application was approved.

Application for Election as Licentiate under tion III (f) of the Supplemental Charter 1925.—One application was approved.

Application for Transfer to Retired Fellow-.—The following member was transferred he Retired Fellowship :—E. A. E. Wood-, elected Associate 1881, Fellow 1905.

E SOANE MEDALLION AND THE TITE PRIZE.

Final Competitions.

As a result of the Preliminary Competiins for the Soane Medallion and the Tite ze, the following have been selected to e part in the Final Competitions:—

The Soane Medallion.

S. G. Chaplin, Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.
E. F. Davies, School of Architecture, niversity of Liverpool.
Raymond Erith, Architectural Associaion.
D. H. McMorran.
Leonard Monroe, The Technical College, ardiff.
W. B. Oldacre.
W. Percik, Architectural Association.
J. W. Wood, Architectural Association.
J. B. Wride, The Technical College, ardiff.

The Tite Prize.

A. G. Armstrong, Northern Polytechnic, ondon.
H. I. Ashworth, University of Manhester.
A. Bailey.
W. G. Benoy, University of Manchester.
J. W. Buchanan, Architectural Associaon.
R. M. Butler, Birmingham School of rchitecture.
E. J. Carter, Architectural Association.
P. J. Doran, University of Liverpool.
E. J. Harrison.
H. A. Hunt, Northern Polytechnic, ondon.
Allan Johnson, Leeds College of Art.
C. H. Jones, University of Cambridge.
B. St. C. Lightfoot, University of iverpool.
J. L. Martin, University of Manchester.
Patrick McNeil, Glasgow School of rchitecture.
Alec Owen, University of Liverpool.
J. W. Parr, Architectural Association.
s C. W. Preston, Architectural Associaon.
J. R. Tolson, Leeds College of Art.
Walter Watson, Birmingham School of rchitecture.

DEVON AND CORNWALL A.A.

pening an exhibition of prize drawings at nouth free library, on Wednesday, 25, Mr. A. C. A. Norman, President of Devon and Cornwall Architectural Asso-on, drew attention to a studentship in itecture won by Miss Ruth Ellis. Women ents, he said, were following closely on heels of the men, and the latter would e to look to their laurels, or they would that the plums of the R.I.B.A. would be n from them.

r. W. A. Vercoe moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Norman, which was seconded by Mr. C. Cheverton, who said he trusted the public men of the town would pay the exhibition a visit, as it would open their eyes to the fact that it needed more than a surveyor's training to make a good architect.

The drawings, which were placed on view for a week, were arranged in the lecture room by the Borough Librarian, Mr. Cole, and the Secretary of the Plymouth Branch of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Association, Mr. B. Priestly Shires. Mr. Cole also prepared a list of books in the library which were suitable for students.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

The following examination results are announced in connection with the Devon and Cornwall branch of the Surveyors' Institution.

Intermediate examination (students) : R. M. Barraball (Launceston), D. J. Bendle (Exmouth), F. K. Castle (Marytavy), C. W. E. Drew (Paignton), W. A. Knowles (Launceston), R. F. J. Lawn (Redruth), who secures the Beadel Prize, E. C. Stratton (Plymouth), and W. E. Tozer (Bideford).

Intermediate examination (non-students) : B. Ayear (Exeter), R. W. Channon (St. Mellion), F. C. Otton (Barnstaple), A. Palfrey (Exeter), and H. Ward (Brentor).

Final examination (qualifying for membership of the Institution) : W. L. Primmell (Plymouth), R. J. Fare (Exeter), and W. K. Welton (Paignton).

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC.

A SCHOLARSHIP, value £50 per annum for two years, tenable at the School of Architecture, Surveying and Building, Northern Polytechnic, has been offered by the Leeds Fireclay Company, Ltd., for the promotion of the study of terra-cotta. The preliminary stage of the competition for the scholarship has been held, and the following students have been selected to take part in the final stage :— Mr. E. W. Clark, Mr. C. S. Oakes, and Mr. J. Singleman.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

Exhibition of Students' Work.

This exhibition is becoming an important annual affair to all those interested in the development of sound craft practise, and the Advisory Council are fortunate in having secured such well qualified instructors, through whose teaching so creditable a state of affairs is to be observed. The instinct for craftsmanship, which is really common to all, is fostered along lines of practical usefulness, and the students' own characteristics are given free development, without imposing too theoretic a system of training. So we see the play of individuality under reasonable control, working within the conditions that the materials impose, with the result that a certain vivacity and enthusiasm pervade the exhibition.

The subjects of instruction cover a wide field, which includes architecture, modelling, silversmithing, jewellery, furniture, stained glass, weaving, printing, etching, embroidery, etc. The architectural section should not be overlooked, as it is so important this should be on sound lines, and the thoroughness of the training given at the Beaux Arts, Paris, is reflected in the teaching at this school. This advance on the old more academic training, when the student was set to design "classic temples" in the air, out of touch with the actual conditions governing his future practise, is avoided, and instead a more practical direction takes its place. Limits of space permitted of no more than a few of the plans and elevations worked out being shown, but the method adopted was that of a scheme under which the students were set to prepare working drawings to a given site. The lay-out having been made by two or three students of the class, on a site previously selected, it was then apportioned in blocks among the students to prepare plans for the different buildings—a church, a library, schools, blocks of flats, cinema house, etc.—with precise information as to the accommodation and general requirements. The student was not therefore left to wander in a field of abstract composition, but kept within the actual conditions of building. The result of this very interesting method is at once evident, and though we do not claim for the results any special originality, or distinction in design, the drawings show ability, while their educational value can hardly be over-estimated. When it is remembered that this architectural class is only held in the evenings, the working drawings reflect much credit on the direction. A design for a stone screen for Waterloo Place should be noticed, and another for a country vicarage, and here again the designs are prepared for actual sites. We call special attention to this class, which, for its technical interest, should be atractive to our readers.

In a brief review of the various sections, it is difficult to do justice to the many examples of work deserving praise. A very interesting section is that devoted to the pottery class, which has become rather a special feature of the training given. The "lustre" is perhaps a little coarsely applied to the ware, and a little more sensitiveness is desirable. The decorations imposed on the pots themselves tend to be a little perfunctory, and we would like to see a little more attention paid to this also. On the other hand, the covered pot by Miss Cayley Robinson shows the advantage of more appreciation, and both form and decoration are harmoniously combined. With the admirable pottery shown by T. K. Parsons, M. K. Vowles and D. N. Harding we are already familiar, and T. Salaman and S. Finnimore also show excellent examples. The elephant in glazed earthenware by C. M. Stockdale is a first-rate example.

The three carpets shown are hardly as good in colour as we could wish, though the larger one is, on the whole, very agreeable, the craftsmanship and material being of excellent character. Well-designed costumes for theatrical purposes, quite charming in design and colour, are shown by Miss Norah Waugh, one, a yellow dress with pink and green ribbons, and another of straw colour, powdered with brightly coloured flowers coarsely stitched in wools. Miss Waugh and Miss Thomson also show some successful studies for stage costumes.

Book illustration should be noticed, the drawings for Barnet Fair, by R. O. Wells, and others showing humour and originality. Among the lithographs mention may be made of those by S. M. Bonham Carter and Charles Hulton. The Altar Cross by R. E. Stone, executed entirely by him, is a very remarkable piece of craftsmanship, and should be noticed. Space does not permit of more than passing reference to the modelling, stone carving, wood engraving and other exhibits, but in this last-mentioned section the originally conceived woodcuts by Miss Fiennes repay attention.

When looking at the promising work done by the students of these schools the problem cannot but present itself as to what is to become of it all and of how to create opportunity for it; in what way can the public be brought into nearer touch and be the means of its employment? In the case of carpets, if purchasers obtained them through these young craftsmen doing their work on sound principles, they would get better value for their money, though paying a little more, and the same may be said of the pottery and other work executed at these schools. In buying pottery such as is shown, we are obtaining something of permanent value, and it is much to be desired that the public should, in their own interests, become more alive to the advantage of doing so. The exhibition is open free from June 1st to 30th from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 12.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

The Aldwych Site Scheme.

We publish this week a proposed scheme of development for the Aldwych site, Strand, prepared by Messrs. Wm. and T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., of Sunderland. The elevations are to be erected in stone, and the architectural character will be in keeping with the Bush House property. There are four theatres, theatre A having a seating capacity 2,160; theatre B, 1,342; theatre C, 1,600; and theatre D, 1,110. All these theatres are designed on modern lines, with full stage equipment, dressing-rooms, reception-rooms, refreshment-rooms, cloak-rooms, retiring-rooms, and artistic decorations and furnishings.

The western corner of the west block shows a spacious restaurant with reception hall, cloak-rooms, etc., altogether having a superficial area of 18,000 super feet. Immediately below the restaurant is a cabaret, with stage, cloak-rooms, reception-rooms, dressing-rooms, and kitchen and service accommodation. The superficial area of the cabaret is 12,500 super feet. The plans also show a small arcade, with seven shops or wholesale stores. All space available on the first and upper floors would be allocated to suites of offices, with spacious staircases and lifts. The total area of office space is approximately 25,000 super feet.

It is to be noted in the west block that a portion may be taken up by the option of the India Office, and this area is shown in a dotted line on the plan which would not materially affect the general scheme, except that the restaurant, cabaret and offices would not be available. There would be some slight adjustment to the building line of the theatres. On the east block the east corner would be allocated for the purpose of banking or insurance offices, having a superficial area of 10,250 superficial feet. There is a similar arcade with shops to the opposite side, and the offices above would have a superficial area of approximately 19,000 superficial feet.

Design for Church, Valetta.

This design was prepared by Mr. Philip J. Marvin, but has not been carried out. The material suggested was local stone.

School Chapel, Ramsgate.

This chapel has been erected from the designs of Sir Aston Webb and Son, and was dedicated on Wednesday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The gallery stalls were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Siddeley, as a thank-offering for the preservation of their three sons during the war.

Rampton State Institution for Mental Defectives.

The illustration shows the entrance to the Administrative Block, which is about to be erected. The buildings as existing consist of extensive ward blocks for male and female patients, who are entirely separated, with airing courts surrounded by unclimbable walls. A central kitchen, laundry and engineering plant, and also a central recreation hall and bath establishment are provided. There is in addition residential accommodation for the staff; and the administrative offices are at present accommodated in what were intended to be storerooms.

The new buildings are designed with a view to low cost combined with efficiency, and are of the simplest—almost domestic—appearance. Very little stone has been utilised, and what there is will be either Ancaster or a reconstructed stone cast in sand. The brickwork of the Administrative block is to be executed in rough faced bricks of a mottled colouring, thin bricks being used which give five courses to the foot in the finished work. To introduce a little variety into the general brick surfaces the facings have been arranged to run in vertical courses in certain positions where no structural strength is required.

The contract for this building has not yet been actually let.

Mr. J. H. Markham, H.M. Office of Works, is the architect.

Southend Telephone Exchange.

This building, intended to house a main exchange of which there are one or more subsidiary exchanges, is to be installed with automatic plant. As the public will not, generally speaking, have any need to use the building, it is situated not in a main thoroughfare, but on a site served by a private road, and is almost entirely surrounded with low buildings. In view of this, the materials used, and the design adopted, have been of the simplest and most inexpensive nature possible. The plinth is carried out in concrete left with its natural surface as it comes from the metal moulds. The small amount of stone used around the doorways and as a string course is reconstructed stone made by the Croft Granite Company, of Leicester. The facing bricks for the ground story and the band at the top are the Crowborough purple bricks, and the remainder of the walling is faced with stocks. All the brickwork is finished with a joint raked out to a depth of about ½ in.

The window openings are fitted with metal casements supplied by Messrs. Williams and Williams, of Chester. The general contractors are Messrs. F. Hutton and Son, of Birch, Colchester, and the architect Mr. J. H. Markham, H.M. Office of Works.

Church Hall, St. George's Headstone, Harrow.

This design was placed first in the competition held in 1926. The scheme consists on the first floor of a large hall to seat 500, a stage and retiring rooms. On the ground floor is a smaller hall 40 ft. by 26 ft., lavatory accommodation, kitchen and class-rooms. Accommodation for the caretaker is provided on the first floor and above the dressing-rooms. It is proposed to cover the roof with Delabole slates, and the walls will be faced with multi-coloured bricks. The architect is Mr. Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., Bedford-square, W.C.1.

House, Shanghai.

This house was designed as the chief official residence for Messrs. John Butterfield, Swire and Co., to be built by their own works department in special earthquake-proof construction—steel and concrete and stone trimmings. The roof is of green tiles, and all the joinery in teak. Mr. Clough William Ellis was the architect.

Nurses' Home, Newark Hospital.

The site of this building was formerly t garden of a semi-detached house, whi latter has been incorporated in the sche as a board-room and porter's house. T home is situated on the London road, the other side of the road to, and direct opposite, the hospital. The shape of t site, together with the aspect, governed t general lines of the plan, which provi twenty-four bedrooms, a nurses' sitting-roo a sisters' sitting-room, and the usual acc sories. Each bedroom has a floor area about 100 square feet and is provided with wash basin, a fixed wardrobe, and a sm heating radiator. Two bedrooms, faci south, and of slightly larger area than t others, are fitted with fireplaces for use case of slight sickness. No kitchen r dining-room is provided, meals being tak in the hospital. The floors throughout of reinforced concrete finished, on t ground floor, with wood block, and on upper floors, with linoleum and cork car laid directly on the concrete.

The home is heated throughout by h water, the boiler, together with that se ing the domestic supply, being located i cellar beneath the outbuildings of the p ter's house, whence a horizontal flue is tak underground to the chimney stack on main building. In both cases circulation by natural means; two cylinders opposite ends of the building are provi for the domestic supply, in order to shor the secondary circulation.

Messrs. G. Brown and Son, of Newa were the builders, and the following w sub-contractors :—Lincoln Brick Compa facing bricks; Mr. R. I. Derry, Newa central heating, hot and cold water, a sanitary plumbing; Harrison and Co., Newark, wiring for electric light; Ho Bros., of Hull, wood block floors. The c of the home has been £6,000, and that adapting the existing semi-detached house the purposes of a board-room and porte house about £430. The plans, by Mr. W. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., of Lincoln, w awarded the first premium in a limited co petition, of which Mr. Herbert T. Buckla of Birmingham, was the assessor.

United Mission Women's Hospital, Vell South India.

We illustrate this week some drawings the chapel at this institution. Other illus tions and a description of the hospital w given in our issue for December 11, 1 Messrs. Reginald Dann, M.T.P.I., and L nce Angus, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., of Ma and London, are the architects.

(*Continued on page* 939.)

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *June* 10.

National Housing and Town-Plani Council.—Conference at the Town H Portsmouth. 11 a.m.

Town Planning Institute.—Annual gen meeting, Caxton Hall, Caxton-street, S.W 5.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, *June* 16.

National Housing and Town-Plann Council.—Conference at County Hall, L don. 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, *June* 16.

Northern Architectural Association.— nual General Meeting. 6, Higham-pl Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 7.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 15-18.

Institution of Municipal and County E neers.—Annual General Meeting. At quay.

Committee of Scientific and Industri Research.

Sir Richard Tetley Glazebrook, K.C F.R.S., has been appointed, by Orde Council dated May 26, 1927, to be a mem of the Advisory Council to the Committe the Privy Council for Scientific and In trial Research.

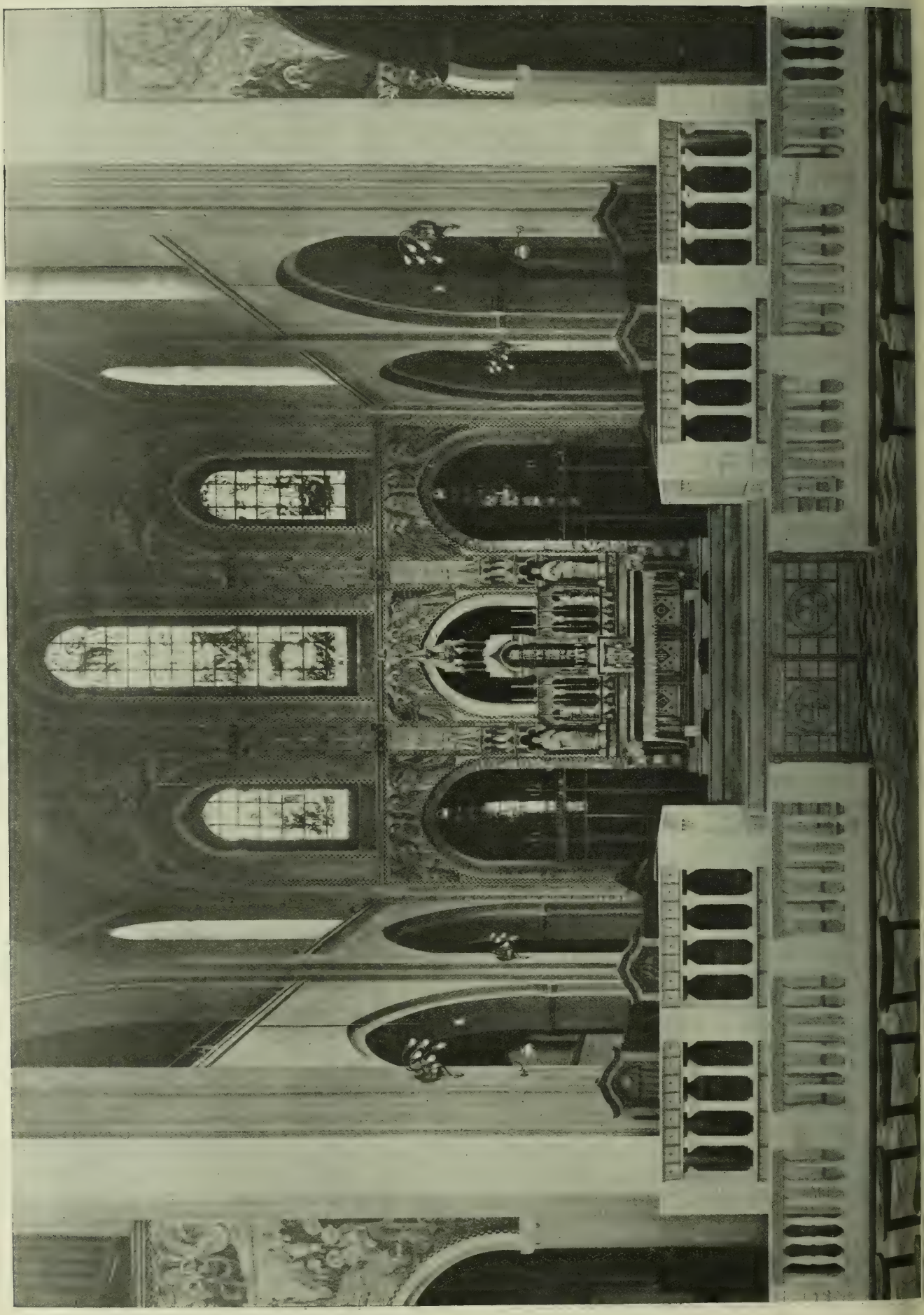


Medersa Ben Youssef, Marrakesh.



Eshrob u. Shüf Fountain, Marrakesh.

See page 922.

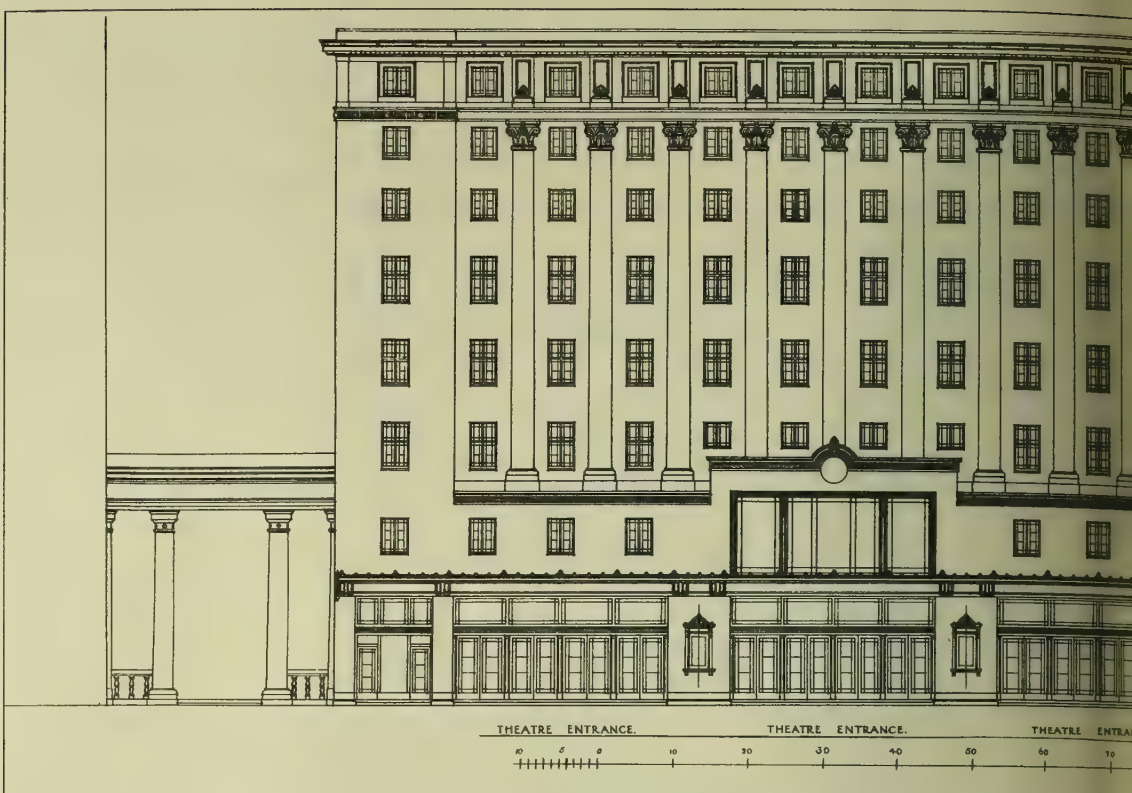


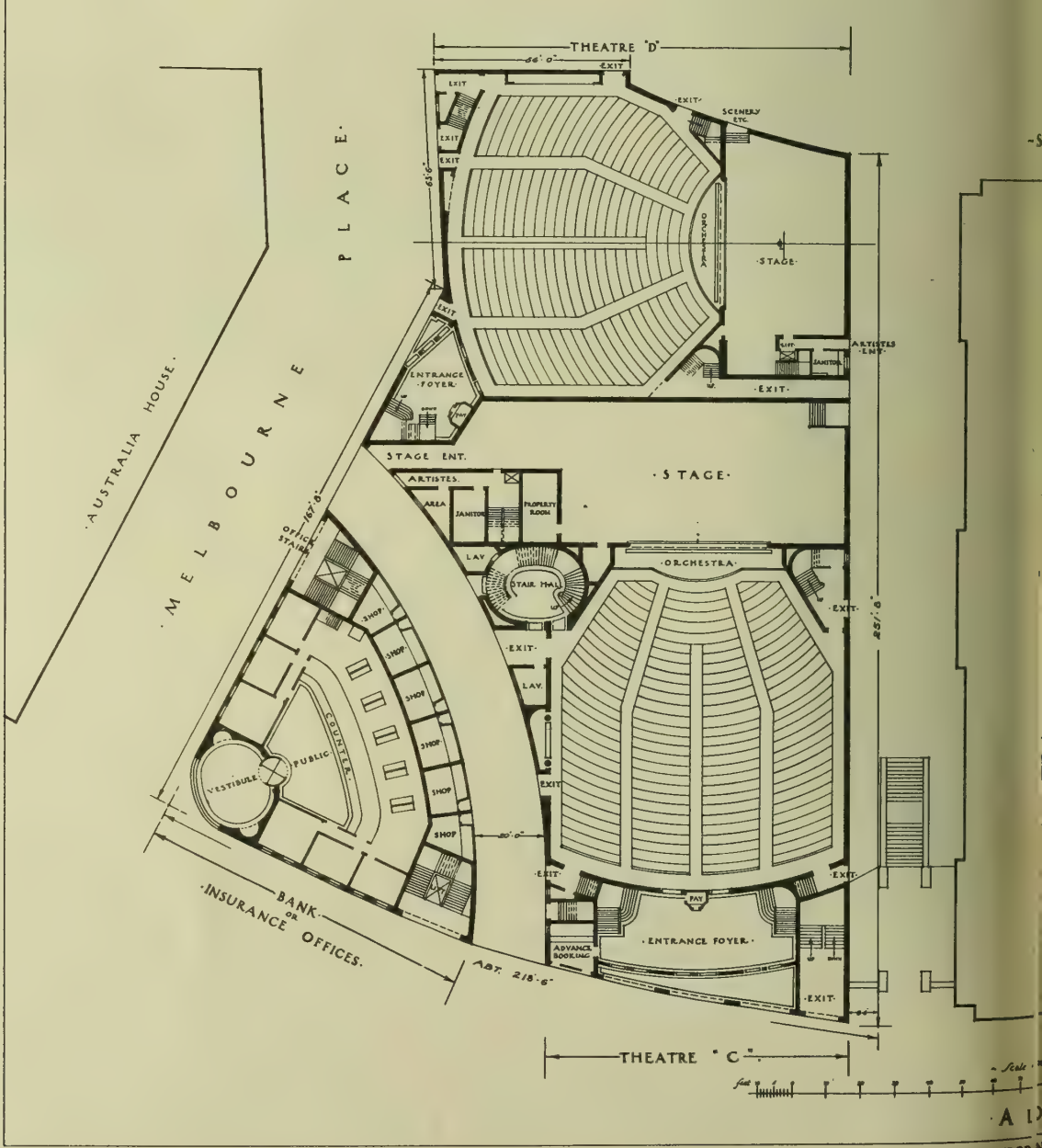


S. Boniface Church, Tooting, S.W.

MESSRS. BENEDICT WILLIAMSON and J. H. BEART FOSS, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

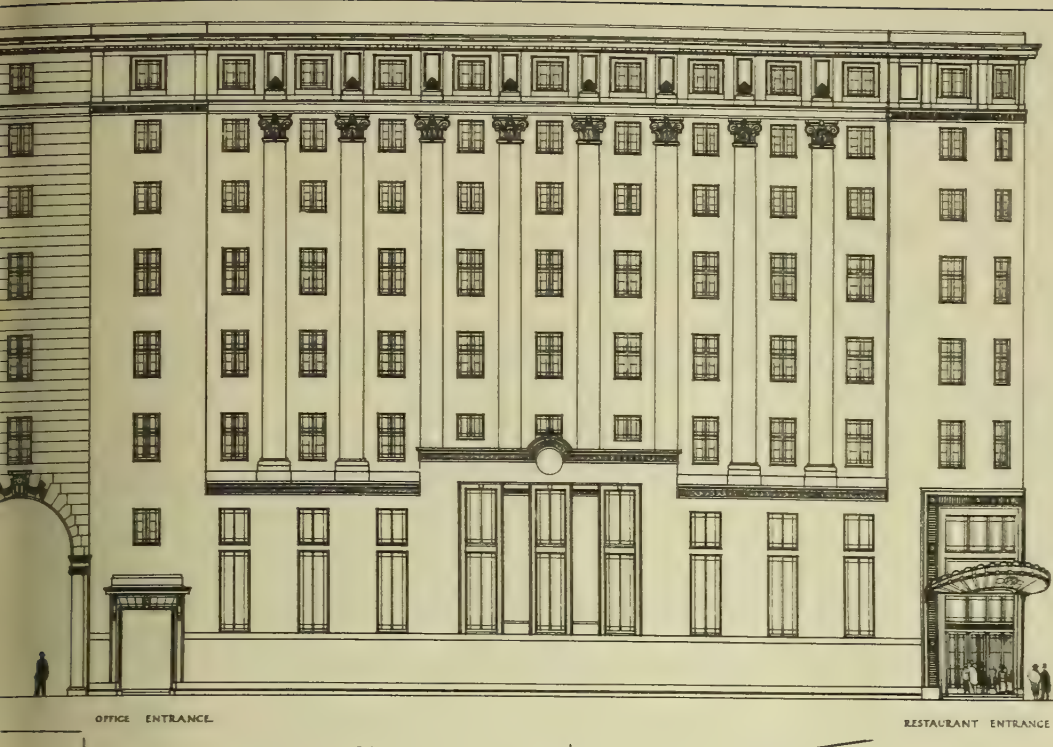

SCALE
CHANCEL
PORCH





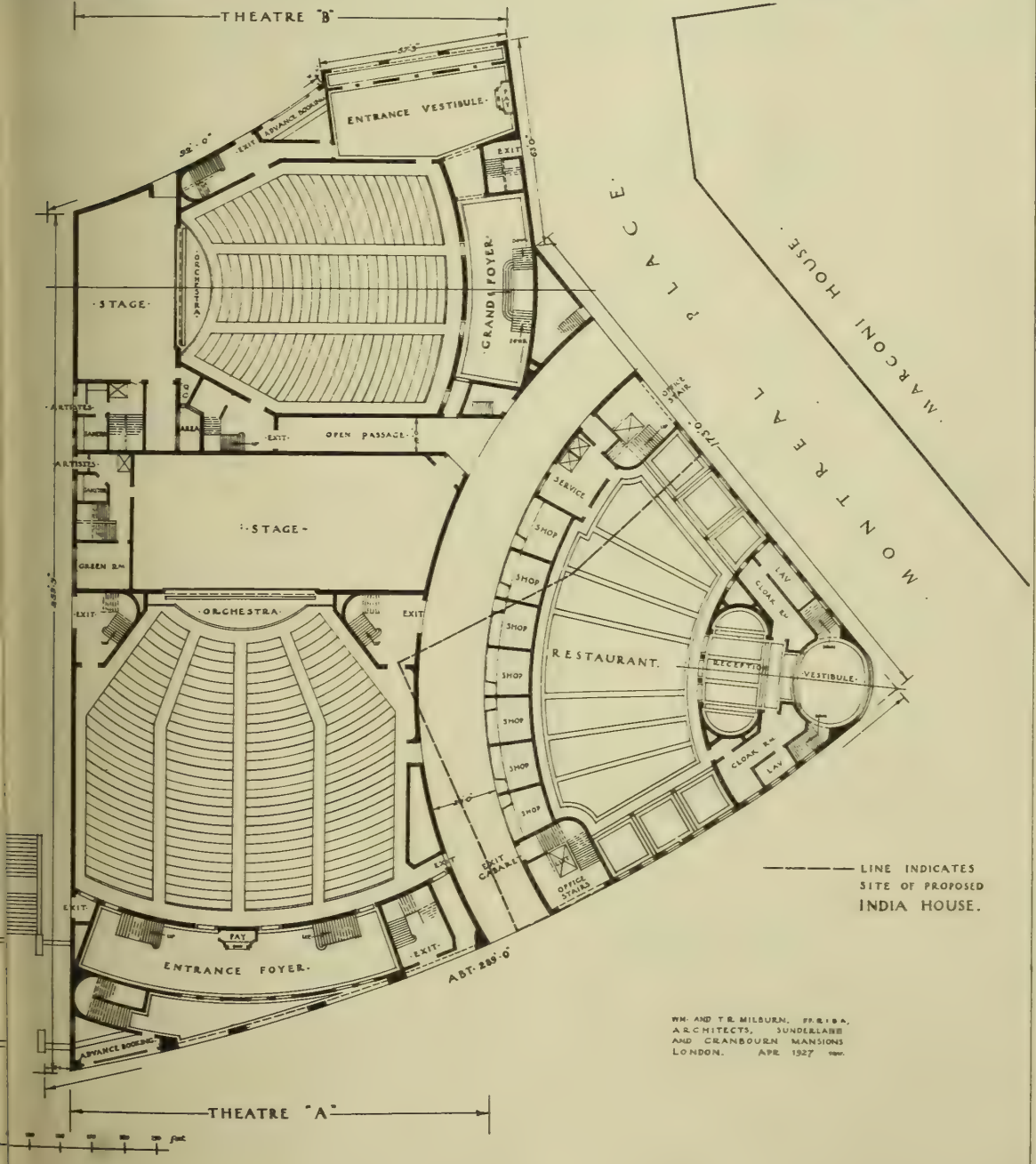
PROPOSED DEVELOP

Messrs. Wm



OFFICE ENTRANCE.

RESTAURANT ENTRANCE



WM. AND T.R. MILBURN, FF.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECTS, SUNDERLAND
AND CRANBOURN MANSIONS
LONDON. APR 1927

LDWYCH SITE, STRAND.

B.A., Architects.



CHAPEL, ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, RAMSGATE.

Sir Aston Webb, R.A., & Son, Architects.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

Rampton State Institution: Administrative Entrance.

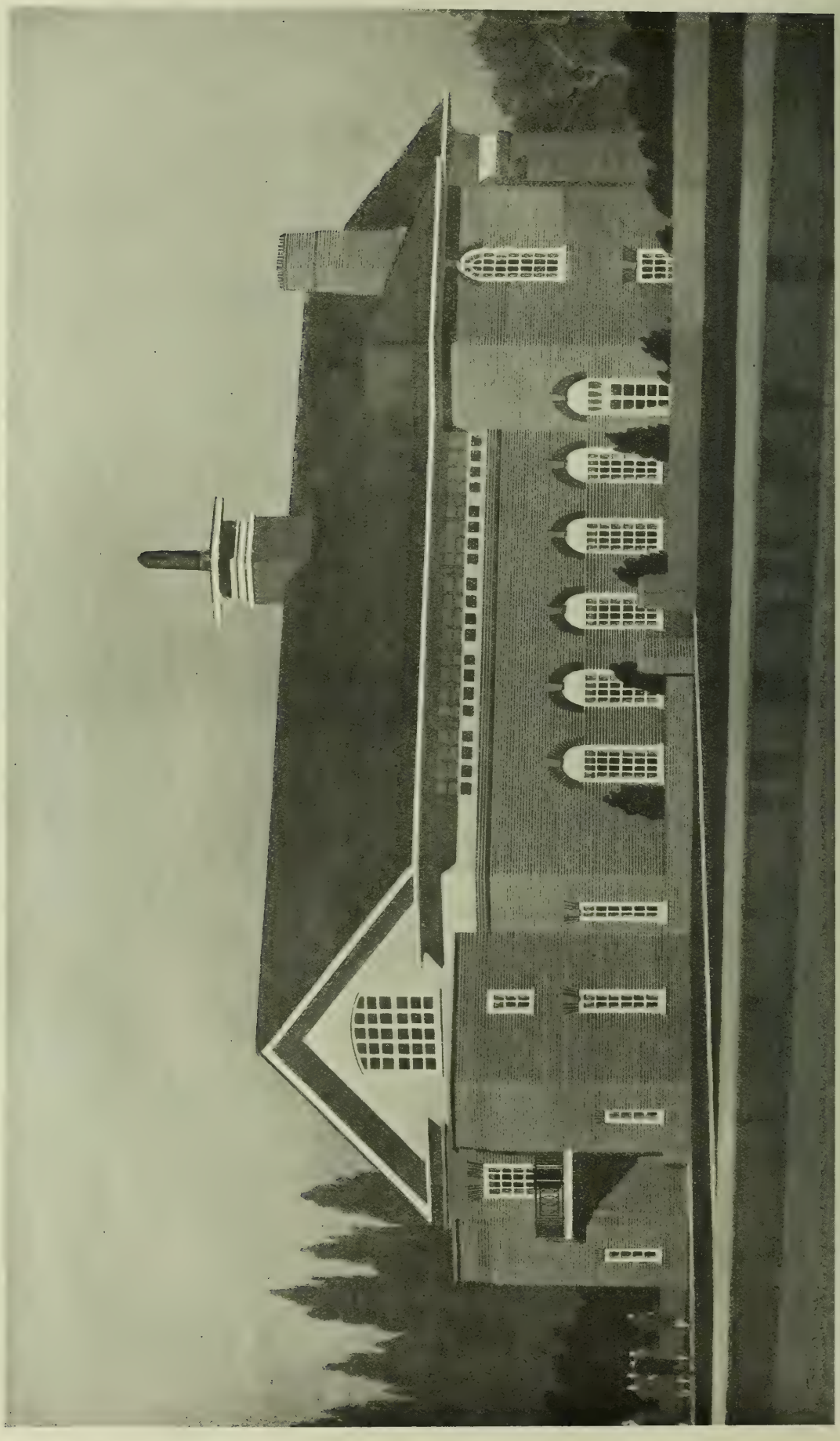
MR. JOHN H. MARKHAM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (H. M. Office of Works).



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

Southend Telephone Exchange.

Mr. John H. Markham F.R.I.B.A., Architect (H.M. Office of Works).



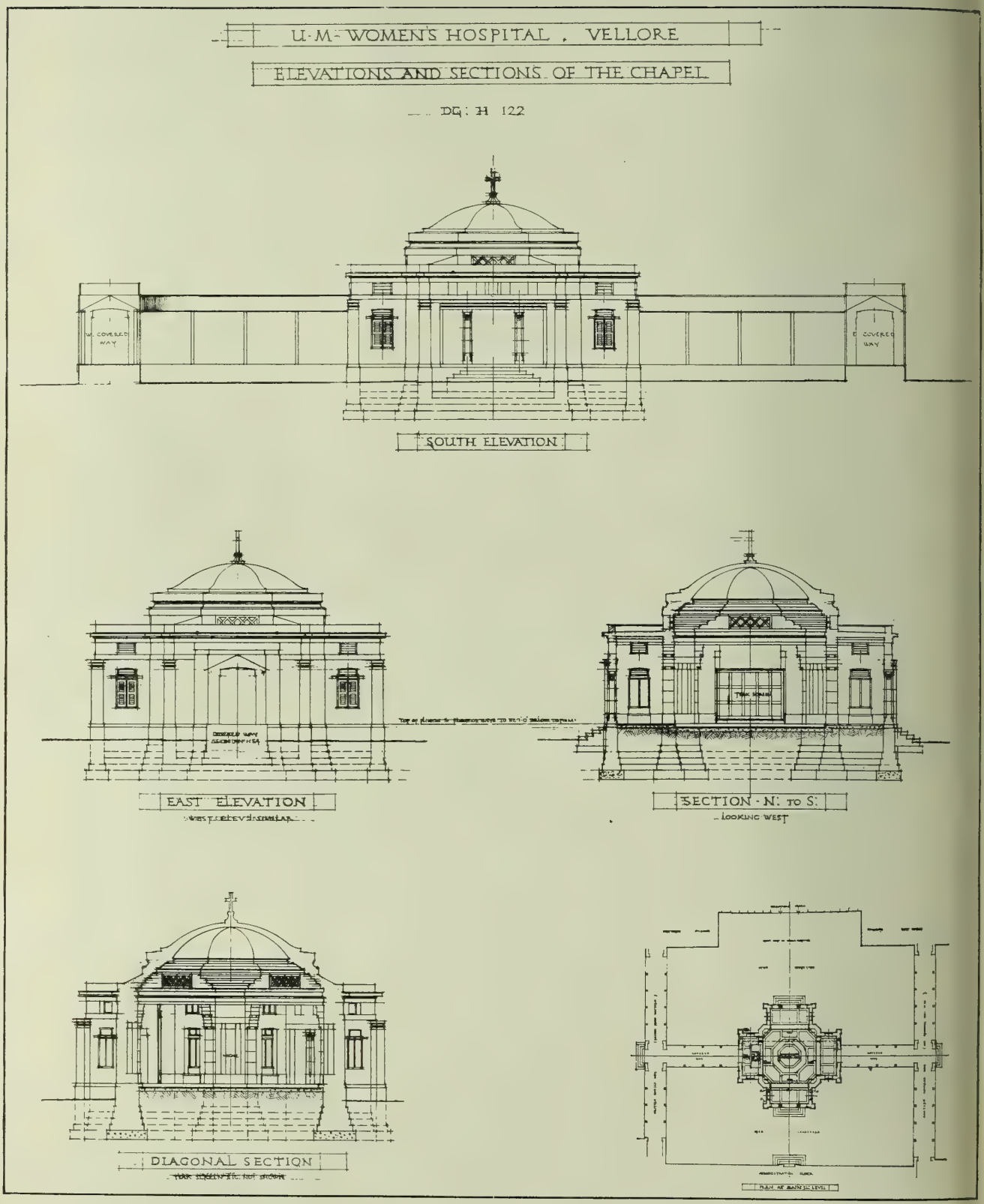
Church Hall, St. George's Headstone, Harrow.
MR. CYRIL A. FAREY, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.



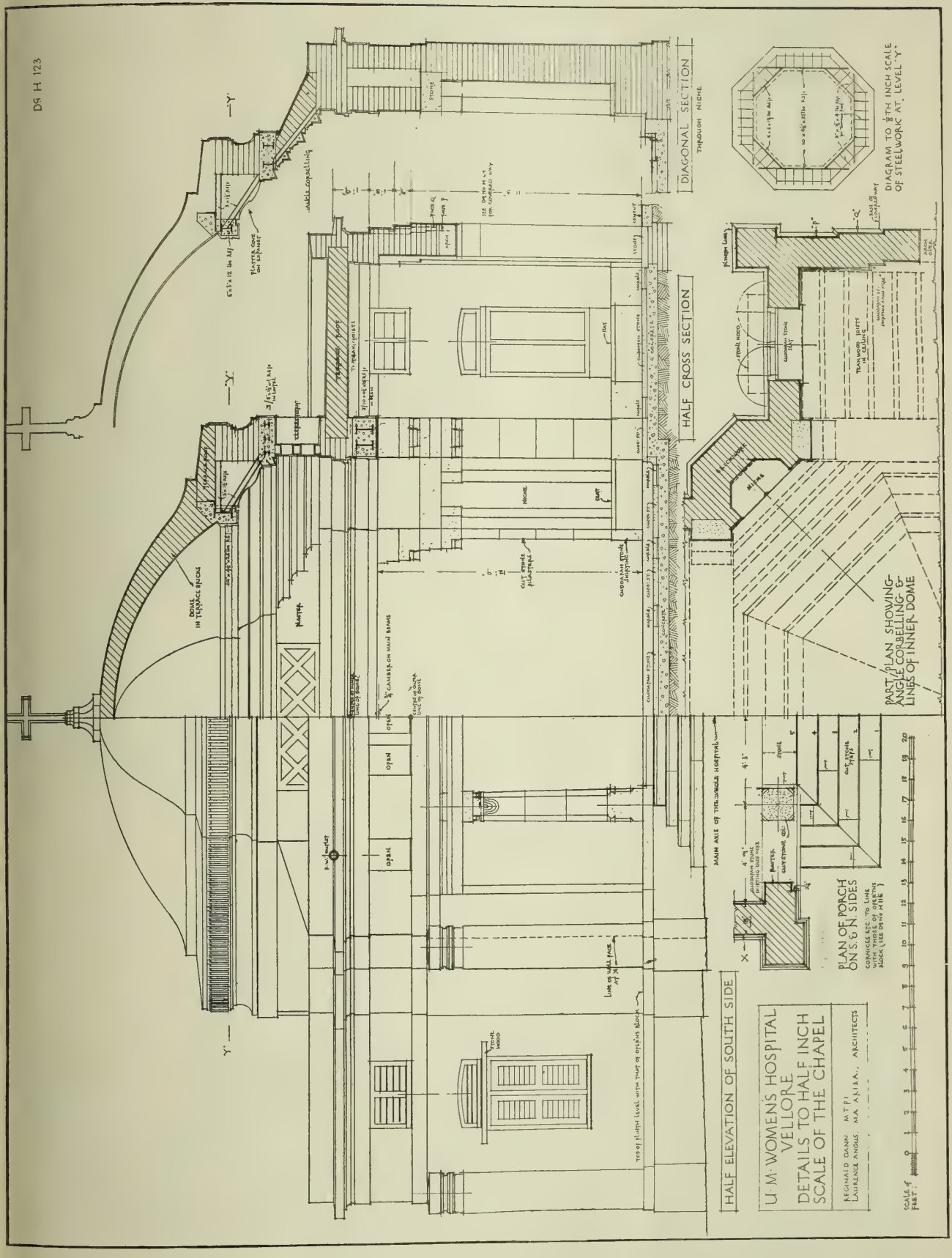
ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

MR. CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, Architect.



The Chapel, U.M. Women's Hospital, Vellore, South India.

Messrs. Reginald Dann, M.T.P.I., and Laurence Angus, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



The Chapel, U.M. Women's Hospital, Vellore, South India.

MESSRS. REGINALD DANN, M.T.P.I., and LAURENCE ANGUS, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

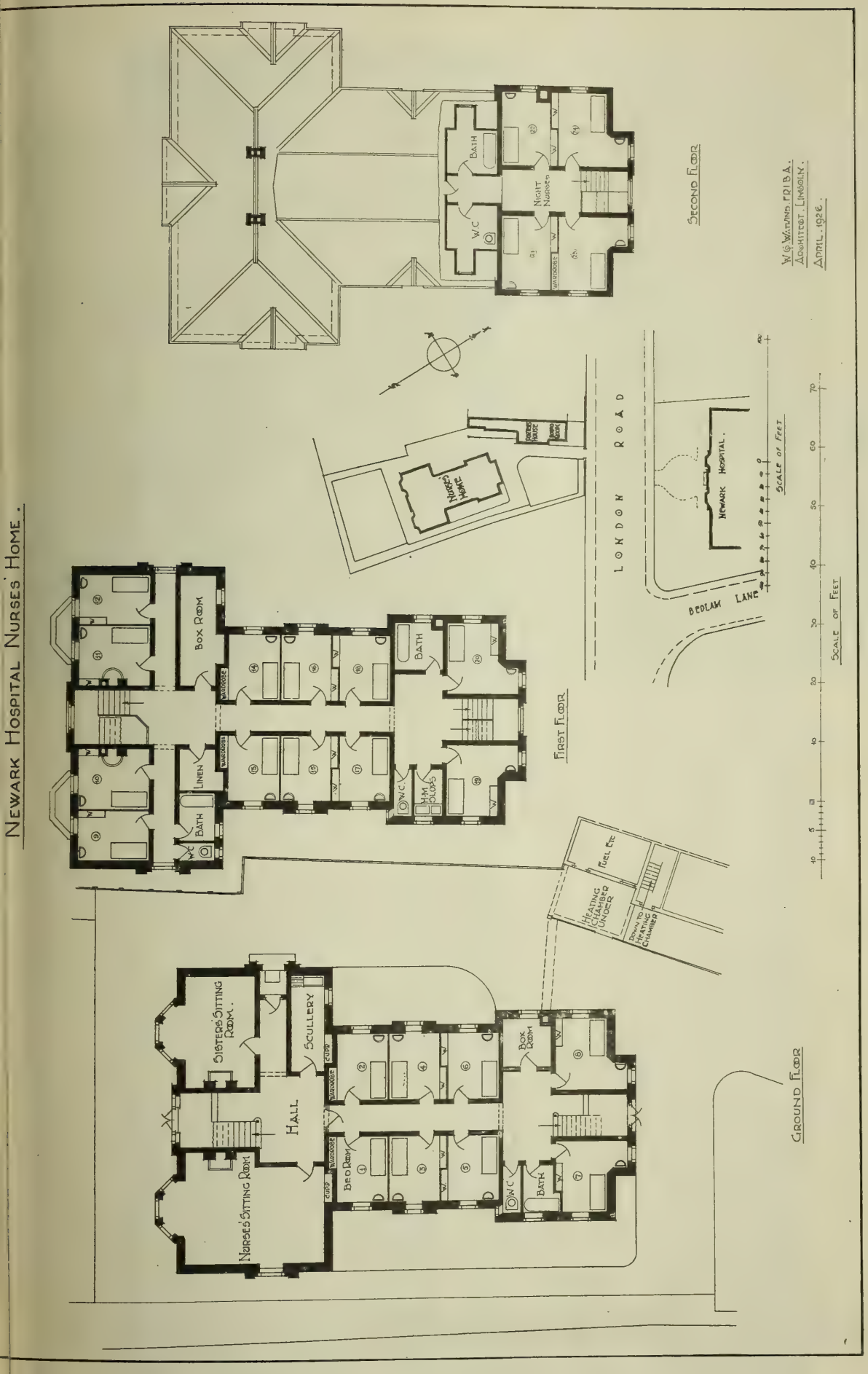


Side View.



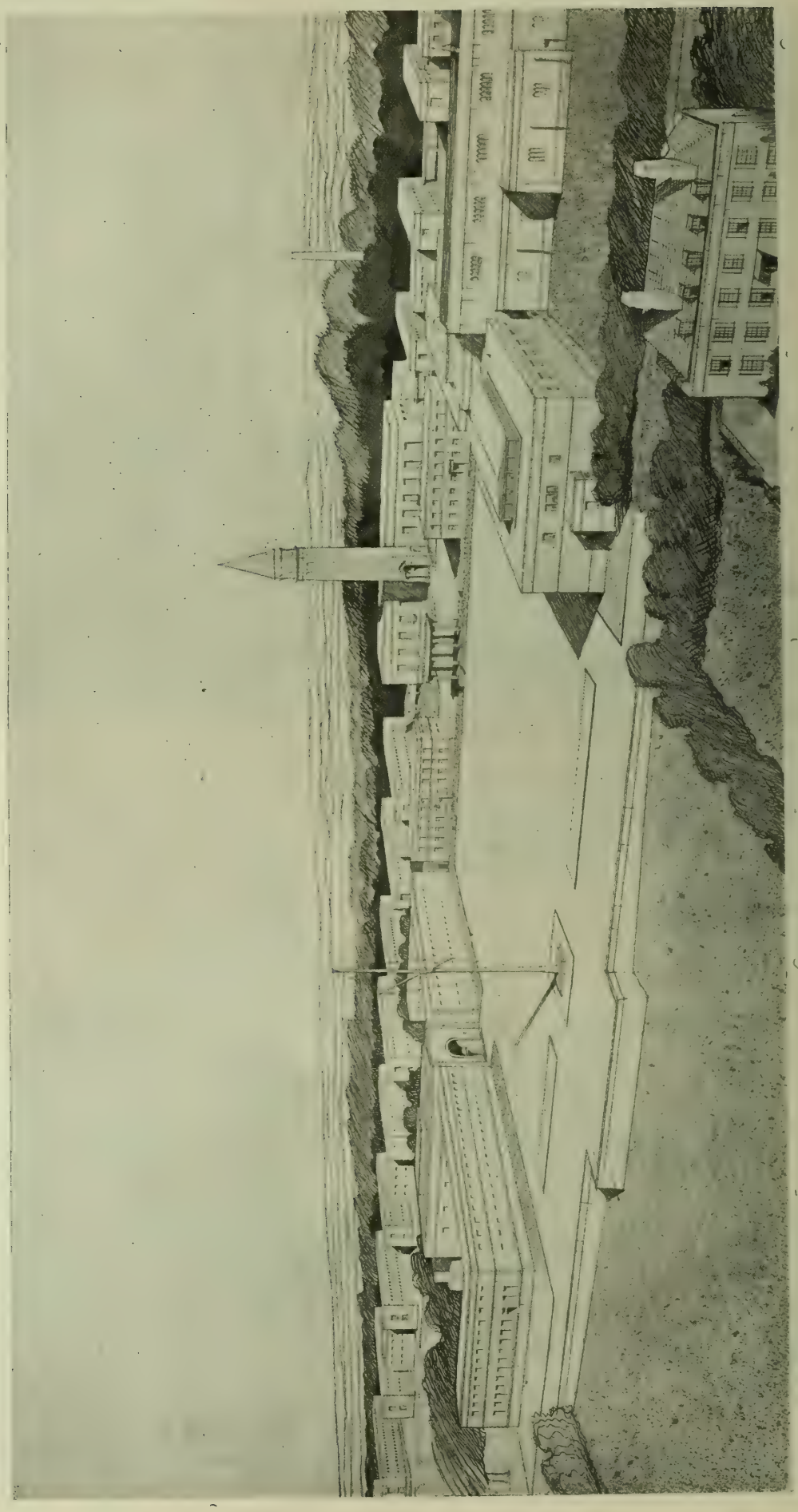
Entrance Front.

Nurses' Home, Newark Hospital. Mr. W. G. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Nurses' Home, Newark Hospital.

Mr. W. G. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Competition Design for the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, near Ipswich.

Mr. A. G. R. Mackenzie (Messrs. A. Marshall Mackenzie & Son), Architect.



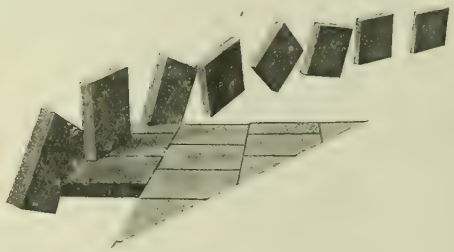
The "Atlas White" Portland cement rendering on the Parish Hall at Merry Hill, near Wolverhampton, an illustration of which is shown above, is a sound bit of work. The architect for the building, Mr. Geo. Bernard Cox, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Harrison & Cox of Birmingham, specified a plain float granulated surface finish in "Atlas White" stucco, in proportions of one part cement to three parts of a dark yellow silica sand of coarse grain from the Leighton Buzzard district. The resultant concrete is of a warm buff tint, a pleasing colour content being accentuated by bright red Roman roof-tiles. The permanence of true Portland cement stucco wall surfaces, both as regards their colour and texture, make them particularly suitable for this class of building. By writing either to Messrs. Goodman & Co., of Gravelly Hill, Birmingham (sales and service agents for "Atlas White" and "Colemanoid" for the Midland area) or to me in London, anyone interested may obtain for the asking a copy of my "Orthodox Stucco Specifications," which are a useful guide for both architects and contractors.

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Regent Street,
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Frederic Coleman



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ILLUSTRATIONS.

(*Continued from page* 928)

Church of St. Boniface, Tooting.

The Church of St. Boniface, in Mitcham Road, Tooting, was commenced in November, 1906, and is now completed by the addition of the narthex and campanile. It has not been built in any of the recognised styles of architecture; rather it is an endeavour directed towards the production of a new style. At first sight, its internal appearance suggests the early Christian basilicas of Rome, but on examination it will be seen that this resemblance is more apparent than real. There is a wide nave and aisles, and a raised sanctuary, terminated by an apse. A round-arched arcade, supported upon stone columns having very simply carved caps, separates the nave from the aisles. The whole of the walls are plastered, and the aisles are pierced with round-headed windows, while those lighting the clerestory of the nave are segment headed. Around the aisle walls wood panelling is carried to the height of about 7 ft., with a cornice and dentils surmounted by a bold cove with simple lines. The sanctuary is raised five steps above the nave floor level, and enclosed with white marble panelling, with open rail and balusters, and on the Gospel side is a small projecting pulpit. The whole is relieved by a certain amount of gilding, the gold and the white marble blending admirably. Below stand the Communion rails, also of white marble, with gates of beaten bronze, finished in gold, giving access to the sanctuary, and imparting a rich appearance to the whole. The apse is panelled to the height of the springing of the dome with white marble, and the reredos is formed by a colonnade of white marble columns, with sculptured and gilded capitals. The High Altar stands well away from the wall, and a flight of stone steps behind lead up to the throne. The High Altar candlesticks and cross are all of hammered bronze, gilded and designed in harmony with the whole scheme. The sanctuary lamps have also been specially designed. In the marble panelling of the apse two doors of beaten and gilded bronze give access from the sanctuary to the sacristy. At the termination of the aisles are the chapels of Our Lady and St. Joseph, with white marble altars, gilded, with altar crosses and candlesticks of bronze.

Externally the great west front, with its campanile, terminates with a copper-covered spire surmounted by a copper ball and cross. The materials employed are Lawrence's purple facing brick and Portland stone. The great central entrance, with its lofty arch supported on engaged columns with simply carved capitals, is flanked by arcading on either side, with a smaller entrance to the aisle. The great rose window is framed beneath a boldly moulded arch supported by massive columns and capitals. The campanile rises practically bare of ornament till the belfry stage is reached; the belfry openings are ornamented, and the whole stage banded alternately with brick and stone.

The contractors for the present additions were Messrs. Hall, Beddall and Co., and the complete church, which will seat 650 people, has been designed by and built under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Benedict Williamson and Beart Foss.

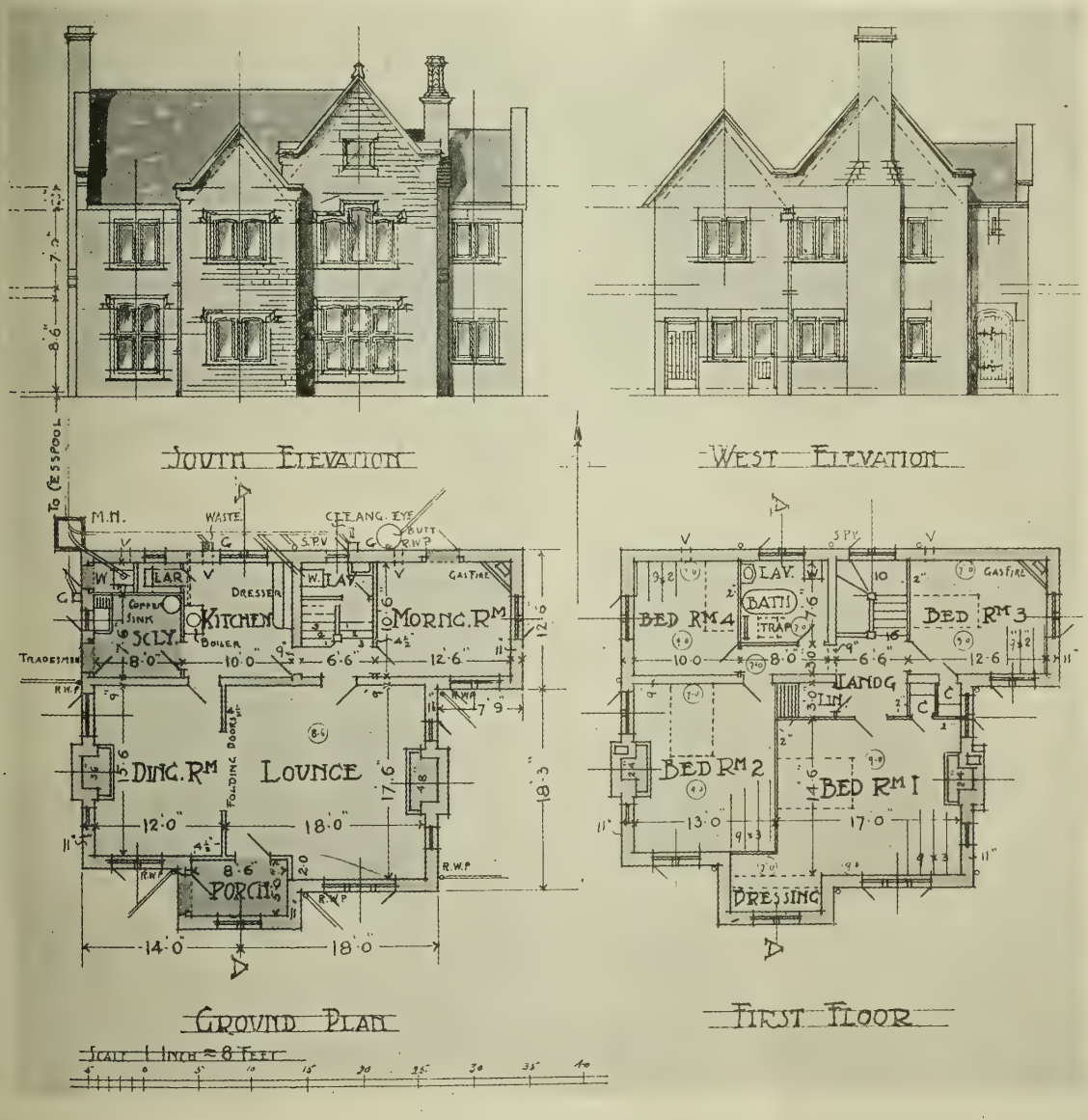
We also illustrate the choir stalls and altar rails of S. Ignatius Church, Stamford-hill, designed by the same architects.

Holbrook School Design.

This design was submitted by Mr. A. G. R. Mackenzie in a limited competition held some time ago by the governors of the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich. The parade ground takes the form of an open quadrangle facing the sea, with the school on one side and a gymnasium and swimming bath and chapel on the other. An open saluting base and the library and administration blocks separate this quadrangle from that formed by the dining-room with clock tower and the boys' quarters. The superintendents' and masters' houses are placed facing the sea, and the boiler-house, etc., among trees in the rear.

Design for Small House.

This design, by Mr. W. Herbert Bateman, F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A., is for a small house planned on up-to-date lines.



"Shortwood," Claverton.

Mr. W. Herbert Bateman, F.S.I., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

When the Select Committee, presided over by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, which is examining the Architects' Registration Bill, resumed its sittings on Tuesday, May 31, Mr. W. Forbes Campbell, President of the Association of Architects and Surveyors, continued his evidence.

In accordance with a request made by the Committee at the last sitting, the witness submitted the following memorandum in regard to the qualifications necessary for membership of the Association, together with particulars in regard to method of selection and election of members.

The memorandum stated that the Association was founded and incorporated in September, 1925; the work of organisation of administrative services, etc., occupied several months; and the work rendered necessary by the Architects' Registration Bill had considerably hampered the Association's activities in other directions, more especially in regard to educational matters and examination schemes. However, time had been found to form a committee to advise the Council of the Association on the latter matters and schemes formulated by this committee were nearing completion. Pending the completion of this work, it was deemed necessary to establish a system, whereby membership should be confined to persons whose experience, backed by credentials, provided irrefutable proof of their qualifications to practise in the professions of an architect and/or surveyor. In furtherance of this decision, an Applications Board was set up, and the procedure was as follows :— —

There were two degrees of membership, *i.e.*, Fellows and Associates, which were subdivided so as to cover each of the three main sections of the professions, viz. :—

(*a*) Architects,
(*b*) Surveyors (Land and Building), and
(*c*) Quantity Surveyors;

in addition, there was another grade of membership for "Registered Students."

Qualifications for Membership.—*Fellows.* Applicants must be over the age of thirty and have been in practice or held an official position for a period of at least seven years, and must be otherwise able to satisfy the Council of their qualifications and experience.

Associates.—Applicants must be over the age of twenty-one and have been in practice or held a responsible position with a qualified practitioner for a period of at least four years, and must be able to satisfy the Council of their qualifications and experience.

Registered Students.—Applicants must be over the age of 16, have obtained a standard general education equivalent to the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations or other approved examinations, and

(*a*) Be attending a recognised technical institute or school of architecture or surveying.

(*b*) Be an articled pupil or assistant with a bona-fide practitioner, and at the same time be taking a course of instruction in professional subjects.

. . . . . .

The application of the candidate was brought before the Applications Board, who carefully considered same, and the candidate's practical work was examined. The Board, when satisfied with the qualifications and bona-fides of the applicant, proceeded to elect him under the appropriate heading, and he was designated accordingly. Where doubt existed, the applicant was asked for further particulars; if he resided in or near London he was invited to present himself at the next sitting of the Board, or if he lived at a distance, a senior member of the Association in the locality was requested to interview the applicant and to report. Arrangements had also been made whereby an applicant who had been rejected could, on appeal, submit his case to the Executive Committee, and, if necessary, to the Council for a final decision.

The Board which decided applicants' eligibility, or otherwise, for membership, was drawn from a panel of fully qualified men, and at each meeting one or more, usually two, representatives of each of the branches of the allied professions, *i.e.*, an architect, a surveyor and a quantity surveyor (in addition to the chairman) were in attendance. Many members of the older bodies, principally the R.I.B.A., had shown the greatest courtesy in sending testimonials and answering inquiries in regard to applicants in their employ or otherwise known to them, and permitting plans and drawings, executed by applicants, to be sent out of their offices for the Board's inspection.

Sir A. Hopkinson asked the witness for the Association's Memorandum of Association. He desired to know if it contained the names of the subscribers.

The memorandum was produced and handed to the Committee.

Sir A. Hopkinson : Has your Association made any provision for architectural education?—Certainly.

Sir A. Hopkinson : Where?—We are not at the stage yet of stating that.

Sir A. Hopkinson : I want to know where the classes are being held.—We have no regular classes.

And no lectures?—No.

As far as you know, as President, you have no classes and no lectures?—We have no specific classes, but we are making thorough investigation into the state of matters.

Sir A. Hopkinson : I wanted to know how much you knew about architectural education. At present you are doing nothing?

The Witness : I would not say that. I say that we have been investigating it.

Sir A. Hopkinson : What are your qualifications for membership?

The Witness : At the present moment there is an admission fee, and there is varied investigation into every particular applicant.

Do you know what the schools are in which architectural instruction is given at the present time in Scotland and England?—In Glasgow there is, for instance, the Royal Technical School. I do not know a great deal about the leading schools in England

Sir A. Hopkinson : What do you know of the London schools and colleges?

The witness did not reply.

The Chairman : Will you answer the question? Say if you know or if you do not know.

Sir A. Hopkinson : If you do not know it is very simple to say so. Many of us are ignorant about many things. I will not press it. Will you tell us what an architect is?

The Witness : I could not say without a lengthy statement. Primarily, an architect is responsible for the design and construction of a building.

Are you an architect?—No, I am a quantity surveyor.

Will you say that anybody who is responsible for the designs of a building and is responsible for seeing that it is properly erected is an architect?—Provided he has the necessary qualifications.

How do you find those out?—By means of examination, I should say, or tests of a practical nature. As far as my Association is concerned we have endeavoured to investigate what the work done by the various practitioners is.

What about a man who designs and erects a bridge? Is he an architect?—A bridge is not a building.

You would not say that Waterloo Bridge is not a building?—No, a bridge is a civil engineer's job.

Suppose a man erects a cotton mill and designs the exterior of it, and then an engineer puts in the gear and machinery, is he an architect?—In that specific way he is a factory architect.

Suppose an engineer was chosen to go on your register he would be deprived of charging any fees under Clause 12 of the Bill. You have just told us that the designer of a stone building is an architect.

The Witness : In the one case he would be entitled to charge fees as an architect, and in the other as an engineer.

Sir A. Hopkinson : Under the Act he would not be able to charge anything for the building, so really the effect of the Clause would be that an engineer who designs a mill even a mill lodge, and also supplies the machinery, will not be able to charge for the work as regards design and superintending the building?

The Witness : Certainly not as an architect.

Replying to Dr. Watts, the witness said that in regard to examinations, his Council had decided that there was to be no rush in evolving a scheme for education, as they considered it was necessary to investigate the matter.

Dr. Watts : Do you not think the Royal Institute could have done much more in regard to education than your Association?—The Institute has been in existence for a long time, and we have only been in existence for 18 months. We do not want to have a system of cram.

Dr. Watts : Do you not agree that if architects are to be registered that the proper society in this country to have control would be the Institute?—I have already said I consider it wrong for anybody to be the sole governing registration authority.

Do you think your Association should have it?—No, there should be representatives from the various societies.

Dr. Watts : You do not think they are the proper people?—I certainly think they are not.

Sir M. McDonald : There seems to be some little difficulty about the definition of architecture. Do you still say that all building like the type of Waterloo Bridge should be excluded from architecture?—More or less. I consider bridges are the work of a civil engineer. If it comes to the more special decoration the assistance of an architect would be called in.

Would you debar civil engineers who put up bridges and railway stations from recovering their fees?—No, sir.

Would you debar any engineer from recovering fees for anything that would be regarded by other people as architecture?—Not if he were qualified.

You would impose a double qualification on civil engineers? You would make him qualify as a civil engineer and as an architect if he wanted to work his practice in both the spheres, yes.

Mr. Hirst : What particular purpose is being served by the formation of your Association in view of the existence of so old an institution as the R.I.B.A.?—The Witness : Our Association is the first which has members from the different professions; that is to say, we have architects and surveyors. It was considered that by having all the various allied professions together at a common council table we should be able to arrive at firm decisions in connection with the problems of architecture and the allied professions.

Mr. Hirst : I want to find out why your Association was necessary. I am not satisfied yet that reasonable evidence has been given on that point.

Mr. Tasker : Could not you accept the definition of an architect as being a skilled professor in the art of building, whose business it is to prepare plans which simplify the erection of the building?—The Witness : That is quite a fair definition.

Would not that be a fair definition to apply to the engineer?—It is a matter which should be carefully investigated.

Colonel Moore : Are the members of your Council selected because they are known to practise their professions at the moment?—Yes.

There are no further tests?—No.

The Chairman asked the witness to send a printed list of his Association's members. They had asked the same from the R.I.B.A. The Committee would also like to have copies of balance-sheets, copies of any journals published and any other

tions they might have, as well as statistics to the architect membership.

Mr. Tasker: I am afraid we shall be overwhelmed with papers.

The witness said his Association was quite willing to give all possible information to the committee, but they did not want it broadcast.

In reply to other questions, the witness said the Committee were asking for a great deal of information which even the Royal Institute had not given.

Mr. Bignall, Chairman of the Association's Board of Architectural Studies, was then examined.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Have you any relationship with any of the schools of architecture?—Not at the moment, because we are still drawing up our scheme of examinations.

Can you tell us the names of any well-known architects who have joined in framing the scheme?—Mr. Timbrell, City Architect at Newe.

Have you the name of any architect who is known in the architectural profession or in the artistic world?

The witness did not reply to the question.

Sir A. Hopkinson: You would rather not answer that question?—We have in the composition of the Board men connected with education.

Sir A. Hopkinson: I only want to know whether on this Board you have the name of any architect of distinction?—Only the members of this Society.

Does that mean that if they are members of your Association they cannot be distinguished architects?—Not at all. We have tried to meet the case by asking representatives from each section.

The next witness was Mr. Harry John Catley, of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents. The witness said he agreed with the principle and the necessity of registration in the case of architects, and examined various clauses of the Bill in the light of the Society's views on the Bill. Taking Clause 2, the witness said this clause interpreted the Council as being the Royal Institute of British Architects. If this stood, all the functions of the Council which affected the public and many other architectural societies would be vested in one society. That would not be either just or fair. His Society agreed with the amendments provided by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors that the Council should be constituted in the manner prescribed in the Third Schedule as set out by them. In the case of Clause 5, his Society considered it should be ensured that no qualified architect practising bona-fide as an architect should be debarred from registration by reason of his being associated with other business or profession allied thereto. Unless Sub-clause 2 is not widened an architect practising in a small town as a general practitioner might be held by the Admission Committee as unfit for registration. They suggested the following new clause:—"Nothing in this Act contained shall authorise the Admission Committee to refuse registration on the ground that an applicant although practising as a bona-fide architect is also associated with other businesses or professions allied thereto, and further, before the Admission Committee decide that a person is not entitled to registration they shall give such person an opportunity of appearing before them and stating his case." His Society felt that any architect member having prior to, not after, the passing of the Act satisfied his society as to his qualifications for joining his society and that he was a bona-fide practising architect should be in itself sufficient to admit him to registration without questions being raised under Sub-clause 2. His Society considered that the Admission Committee should not solely consist of representatives of one architectural body, but should be strengthened and they agreed with the amendment proposed by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.

In regard to Clause 10, his Society favoured a less costly means of appeal and power to appear before the Council and then proceeding to the High Court. As to the use of titles, the witness said that an applicant for registration might have an appeal pending against the decision of the Admission Committee, and as the clause stood he might be prevented from practising for a year. This was not reasonable. As to the proviso in favour of local authorities per persons performing acts or operations in connection with the construction of buildings, this seemed to the Society to nullify the objects of the Act, because it allowed local authorities to leave to unqualified men the important work of passing plans for houses and other buildings and improvements, and also to leave unregistered and perhaps unqualified persons to continue to act as architects.

The witness was then asked by members of the committee to define the meaning of architect, but without success.

The Committee then adjourned.

BOOK REVIEWS

Cottages: Their Planning, Design and Materials. By Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E., F.S.A., Hon.A.R.I.B.A. Published by *Country Life*. 15s. nett.

The housing question is always with us. It was urgent in 1913 and during the war years, and still pressing to-day. And this we can say in the face of Sir Kingsley Wood's recent pronouncement, that more houses are now being built than are required to meet the annual growth of the population. There is a considerable leeway of arrears to be made up. A book that shows us what has been done, is doing, and may still be done to solve the problem merits a word of welcome. As Sir Lawrence Weaver says on page 175: "Any policy of rural housing must be based on rigid economy, but a war must be waged against the idea that economy inevitably means ugliness and meanness. Economy and seemliness are inseparable if they are cemented by brains." And so he has "chosen examples of unusual as well as normal character in order to mark the fact that the essence of good architecture is fitness for purpose, and that standardisation will not meet rural needs, however feasible it may be in a mining village." One has but to read his text and look at his illustrations, pictorial and diagrammatical, to see how much thought and sense have been put into the housing question. It would have been so easy to hit upon a standard house—a square brick box with a slate lid—and to have covered the countryside and town suburbs with the necessary hundreds and thousands of such boxes of necessary size. The whole question would have solved itself with one stroke of the official pen; and the remedy would have been but little better than the disease. Gretna, the munition town on the Scottish border, is a case in point. "It is hard enough to find any good thing which came out of the war, but it is at least true that the need for housing vast munition populations in the new areas led in some cases to the planning of towns and suburbs in which the experience laboriously gained at Letchworth, the Hampstead Garden Suburb, Ruislip and elsewhere, was used with admirable effect." The book shows us clearly what was done at Gretna, where a vast township had, perforce, to be created at express speed for the housing of a host of workmen engaged in turning out huge quantities of explosives.

Several chapters on "Cottages" are devoted to the post-war schemes of the L.C.C. at Beacontree, Bellingham, Roehampton and Dulwich, and other housing schemes of other urban district councils up and down the country. In the housing scheme of the Duchy of Cornwall at Kennington, we clearly see town planning or remodelling at its best. It is a supreme effort in the direction of urbanity in urban styles, without any futile attempt at bringing the country into the crowded town. The Adam architectural touches in the Duchy cottages and flats are quite delightful. As the author says: "The old and crowded tenements have given place to the new scheme of streets and quadrangles laid out on spacious lines, but without that striving after high ground-rental values which drives the ordinary builder to extend his crowding upwards by creating blocks of flats of six or seven storeys." The book is profusely illustrated and the illustrations show conclusively how various architectural features and materials in cottage building which, from time immemorial, have fitted into the landscape are necessary and quite practicable even under mass production conditions. From this angle of view, as a compendium, the book is a useful and pleasing addition to architectural records.

An Outline History of Architecture of the British Isles. By P. L. Dickinson. (London: Jonathan Cape.) 15s.

It is stated in the preface that this book is not intended to throw any very new light on the problems that exist in connection with the architectural history of these islands. The author stresses—quite rightly—the social and economic conditions which influence architecture, and condemns the self-conscious and stylistic schools. He is most scrupulous in his dates and definitions of the historical periods and styles, and is not afraid to express his own opinions in the matter. An enormous area is treated in this book, embracing as it does the earliest structures found in this country—Dolmens and Cromlechs—and pre-Christian, Saxon and Roman remains, right through to modern town planning. The approach to architecture is through archæology, but it is none the less interesting on that account. Discussing the present-day position, the author considers—again we think quite rightly—that modern architectural education will have a considerable influence on the work of the future, and that the standard will be a much higher one than that of preceding generations. Altogether, the author has made a praiseworthy attempt to present a coherent architectural history of this country. The book is well illustrated, but the illustrations have no direct reference to the text. A word of praise is due to the publisher for his excellent craftsmanship.

Dramatic Art. By Enid Rose (Royal Academy of Dramatic Art). (University Tutorial Press.) 5s. 6d. net.

The author of this work knows her subject thoroughly and, what is more, presents her knowledge in an attractive form. That is not to say that we can go all the way with her in her dissertation on "The Laws of Expression in Gesture" (Chapter II). Chapter III. on "The Laws of Expression in Speech," is a quite fine exposition of the rules of English prosody. Ruskin did the same very shortly in his "Elements of English Prosody," and we thank this latter-day professor for enlarging upon the subject. A close study of this matter would cure the slipshod methods of speech indulged in by many modern actors. Chapter IV, covering 123 pages, dealing with "The Development of the Theatre and Drama," will appeal to many of our readers who may be concerned in the design and construction of theatres. The drama presupposes a theatre in which it may be presented, and a knowledge of the development of the drama throughout the ages should form part of the mental equipment of the theatre designer, as well as that of the dramatic producer and the dramatic critic. Very little seems to have escaped the writer in her historical researches concerning the evolution of that art which "holds the mirror up to nature," and the book is so packed with information of a fascinating nature that it must prove to be a valuable addition to dramatic literature.

Masonic Peace Memorial.

The London Association of Master Stone Masons have offered the Grand Lodge, through their architects, Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., to provide the foundation stone of the Masonic Peace Memorial, masoned ready for the carver. This offer has been accepted, and most members of the above Association are taking part in the working of the stone.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

"Railways and Town Planning in the Home Counties."

Following on Mr. W. H. Gaunt's paper on "Transport," read before the Institute on May 27 and published in our issue of last week, we give Mr. N. Norman's paper, read at the same meeting.

Mr. Nigel Norman said that at last there were signs that an authority would be set up to control the growth of London, an authority of sufficient wisdom to perceive its necessities, and, he hoped, of sufficient power to obtain their provision. Transport had always been the controlling factor in town planning. Roads came before houses. The economic size of the town depends upon the speed of the transport available. Growth was known to take place in a series of stages; foot transport—village; horse transport—town; rail transport—large city. Now another term must be added to the series, motor and electric-driven transport—metropolis. The growth of the great commercial suburbs, of which they were now becoming somewhat painfully aware, Tottenham and Edmonton might be quoted as typical examples, had been largely attributed to the facilities offered by the introduction of the workmen's cheap fare. This cheap fare had come to mean the provision of transport in the early morning and evenings at a good deal below its economic cost. In other words, railways had been subsidising suburbs. Roads and new roads were essential to the solution of the traffic problem, but, so far, they had not proved so powerful as railways in attracting or dispersing population. In his opinion their importance would diminish rather than increase, as London grew larger, since the factor of speed would enter more and more into the problem. Road vehicles were increasing in number more quickly than road area. Road congestion should mean more rail construction. The present rate of housing development made it clear that in the near future more rail facilities would be absolutely essential. Two means were available to provide more facilities. First, to increase the capacity of existing lines; second, to build new lines. On the Underground and purely suburban railways, the saturation point was being approached at present on many of the inner sections. There was not much scope for increasing their capacity. The most helpful expedient was the reconstruction of certain junctions on what was known as the fly-under principle. In this type of junction one line was carried under the other in such a way that no train had to pass across, or come in contact with the metals of any track other than the one on which it was to run.

Where suburban sections of main-line railways were concerned, there was more scope for an increase of capacity. Of all the railways passing through suburban London, some 60 per cent. were still steam-operated. These lines could be electrified at a fraction of the cost of the construction of new tracks. By this means the capacity of their suburban services would be at least doubled. No new tube railways were being built, because the cost of their construction, which was about 180 per cent. higher than before the war, was never likely to be repaid from traffic receipts. Electrification, on the other hand, was likely to justify its cost, and was, therefore, to be expected before long where it was most needed. At the present time the electric railways of Inner London had been hard hit by omnibus competition. This difficulty was overcome by the Underground Group by the well-known scheme of common ownership of railways and 'buses, by which the receipts of both sources were pooled to meet the total expenditure. At the present level of fares and costs, there was enough money in the London transport business to give a reasonable profit on the turnover. It was stated that this pooling principle would be more widely applied under the new Transport Bill which was now being drafted. No doubt the provisions of the Bill would tend to lessen street congestion by eliminating wasteful competition, while preserving essential transport services. It was doubtful that the system, however it was applied, would produce a fund sufficient to finance any considerable plan of new railway construction. They arrived, therefore, at the following conclusions. Although no steps had yet been taken, immediate rail service requirements could, and probably would, be met by electrification of suburban sections of main-line railways, and by minor reconstruction of junctions and stations on existing electric lines.

Much was said of decentralisation. This he took to mean the proper distribution of the essential organs of the great body which London of the future must be. But it would always be essential to preserve the importance of the centre relative to the whole. He was a believer in the enormous town of the next century. Perhaps, compared to the town of to-day, it would be as the great department store was to the rambling shop in the village. It would be more efficient in production, less wasteful in consumption. The key to its efficiency would be its transport system, and it would have to pay for this efficiency. In those days all transport would have become a public charge. And so, in the meanwhile, some provision would have to be made by the community towards the cost of the railways, as well as the roads, which must be the forerunners of this system. Soon it must become the turn of the suburbs to subsidise the railways. In the future a much-improved network of railways would be required for Greater London, and their value to the community should be sufficient to justify the application of public funds to their provision. Another class of line which would be required for the ideal network was one providing a circular route a considerable distance from the centre of the city. The regional plan would, no doubt, include agricultural belts and civic nuclei, which would naturally fall at the junctions of these lines with radiating railways. The sooner the positions of such lines are established, the easier and the cheaper it would be to provide them when required.

Mr. F. L. Thompson proposed a vote of thanks to the authors, and said the main fact which emerged from the papers was the necessity of decentralisation, but he did not see how the satellite towns were to be established. The problem was to get manufacturers to move to such towns and so assist in solving the difficulty which arose in bringing workers from the dormitory towns to their employment in London.

Mr. W. H. McLean dealt with the question of the development of transport in undeveloped countries. In this country railways were at a disadvantage, owing to the stringency of the regulations, but they were the safest railways in the world.

Mr. Rees Jeffreys touched on the question of the abolition of the Ministry of Transport, and deprecated any attempt to distribute the work of that department amongst several departments.

Mr. Campfield (G.W. Rly. Co.) remarked that the railway companies were always willing to co-operate in town planning schemes, as it was a mutual advantage to the railways and the promoters of schemes. He instanced the case of Ivor, which was being developed and at which already over 300 season-ticket holders resided.

Mr. Willis (Chiswick) thought the reluctance of railways to co-operate in regional planning schemes might be overcome if it was possible to fix the value of land at the time a scheme was brought forward. He also considered that tramways could not be left out of the transport question.

Ald. E. Culpin (L.C.C.) contended that the problem could only be solved by a Greater London Authority, having control over all the traffic services. If railways were to be run in the interests of shareholders, subsidies were impossible, but if they were to be run in the interests of traffic subsidies were necessary.

The vote was passed and the authors replied briefly.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS

We take the following names of members of the architectural, surveying and allied engineering professions from the official list of recipients of honours on the occasion of His Majesty the King's 62nd birthday :—

Baronet.

Sir Harry Benedetto Renwick, K.B.E.

Knight.

Mr. Edwin Evans, J.P.

Mr. Richard John Allison, C.B. F.R.I.B.A.

Order of Merit.

The Hon. Sir Charles Algernon Parsons K.C.B., M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER. K.C.V.O.

Sir Frank Bernard Dicksee, P.R.A.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE C.B.E. (Military Division).

Engineer Captain Ernest Dickerson Sydenham, R.N.

C.B.E. (Civil Division).

Mr. Harold Thomas Creasy, M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

O.B.E. (Civil Division).

Mr. Daniel Meinerts Hahn, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Mr. George Norman Croker, M.C.

Mr. Walter Frederick Hedges, A.R.I.B.A.

Lieut.-Col. Albert George Lee, M.I.E.E.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).

Mr. George Ernest Kendall, A.R.I.B.A.

Mr. William George Kershaw, F.S.I., M.R.San.I.

Mr. Robert Barker Crusher.

Mr. Claude Henry Klyne.

D.B.E. (Civil Division).

Miss Emily Penrose, O.B.E., M.A.

K.B.E. (Civil Division).

Lieut.-Col. George William Humphrey, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER. Companion.

Mr. Charles James Perkins.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE C.I.E.

Mr. John Alfred Baker.



Royal Academy Exhibition, 1927.

"Lola," Stone Bust.

Mr. W. Reid Dick, A.R.A., Sculptor.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XXI

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

ction 74.—Separation of Buildings.

Every building shall be separated r by an external wall or by a party or other proper party structure from djoining building, if any, and from of the adjoining buildings if more one.

In every building exceeding 10 squares ea used in part for purposes of trade anufacture and in part as a private ing-house, the part used for the pur- of trade or manufacture shall be ated from the part used as a dwelling- e by walls and floors constructed of esisting materials, and all passages, ases and other means of approach to art used as a dwelling-house shall be ructed throughout of fire-resisting rials. The part used for purposes of or manufacture shall (if extending to than 250,000 cubic feet) be subject to provisions of this Act relating to the al extent of buildings of the ware- e class.

ovided that there may be constructed he walls of such staircases and pas- such doorways as are necessary for nunicating between the different parts ne building, and there may be formed ny walls of such building openings fitted fire-resisting doors.

In every building exceeding 25 squares rea containing separate sets of cham- or offices or rooms, tenanted or con- cted, or adapted to be tenanted by rent persons, the floors and principal ases shall be of fire-resisting rials.

: this provision shall not entitle the ict surveyor to charge for the inspec- of each set of chambers as a separate ling.

ote.—The party wall in sub-section 1 be either vertical or horizontal, as oper party structure" under section 5 includes party floors, which must be tructed in accordance with section 71 brick, stone or other incombustible erial." It has been held that a house aining two distinct tenements, one on ground floor and one on the first floor, out internal communication, and each ng its own front door, constituted two ses divided horizontally. Ilford Estate *v.* Jacobs (1903), 89 L.T. 295.

ub-section (2). It has been held that a lic-house, with dwelling-rooms used in for the purposes of trade, and in as a dwelling-house, is not a building in this section, as a licensed victualler at liberty to carry on the business ughout the building. Carritt *v.* God- (1899), 80, L.T. 771. In a more recent (Dicksee *v.* Hoskins (1901), 85, L.T. 205), re the magistrate found as a fact that ground floor and basement were in- ded to be used as a beerhouse and the er floors as a dwelling for the licensed epier, the Court of Appeal held that the ing of fact by the magistrate was con- tive, and that the provisions of this ion were held to apply.

ub-section (3) The provision that a dis- t surveyor cannot charge for each set chambers as a separate building is pro- ly due to the case of Moir *v.* Williams 2), 66 L.T. 215, in which it was held t under the Metropolitan Building Act, 5, "a district surveyor could not charge separate building each flat or set of mbers under one roof, and having com- nication only by means of a common rease within the building."

ections 75, 76 and 77.—These sections of London Building Act, 1894, have been aled and substituted by section 16 of L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1908, as ows:—

ection 16.—Sections 75 (cubical extent of ldings), 76 (consent to larger dimensions), and 77 (rules as to uniting buildings), of the principal Act, are hereby repealed.

And from and after passing of this Act the principal Act shall be read and have effect as if the following provisions of this part of this Act had been inserted in the principal Act, instead of the said sections 75, 76 and 77.

Note.—The embodying of the following provisions in the principal Act, subject same to the supervision and enforcement of the district surveyor.

Section 17.—Cubical extent of buildings.

(1) Except as in this section, provided no building of the warehouse class and no building or part of a building used for any trade or manufacture, shall extend to more than 250,000 cubic feet, unless divided by division walls in such manner that no division of such building or part of a building (as the case may be,) shall extend to more than 250,000 cubic feet.

And no addition shall be made to any such building, part of a building or division, so that the cubical extent of such building, part of a building or division, shall exceed 250,000 cubic feet.

Note.—In section 5, sub-section 24 of the London Building Act, 1894, the expression "cubic extent" applied to the measurement of a building means the space contained within the external surfaces of its walls and roof and the upper surfaces of the floor of its lowest story.

The expression "division wall" has replaced the term "party wall" used in the repealed sections. The provisions for the construction, etc., of party walls applies to division walls.

In a building divided by a wall, one portion of such building being higher than the adjoining portion, the wall ceases to be a party wall when it ceases to divide the two portions of the building, and need not, from a level of 3 ft. above the lower roof, be constructed in accordance with the requirements for a party wall, *i.e.*, it becomes an external wall with any openings for windows, etc., in same, as desired. Drury v. Army and Navy Auxiliary Co., Ltd. (1896). 74 L.T. 621.

The second paragraph of sub-section 1, counteracts the decision of the Court of Appeal that the corresponding section of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, allowed an addition being made to an existing building, so that the cubical contents extended beyond the limit. (Scott v. Legg. 36 L.T. 456.)

(2) Where the Council are satisfied, on the report of the Superintending Architect and of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, that additional cubical extent is necessary for any such building, part of a building or division as aforesaid, and are satisfied that proper arrangements have been or will be made and maintained for lessening, so far as reasonably practicable, danger from fire, the Council may consent to such building or division containing additional cubical extent, but such consent shall continue in force only while such building, part of a building or division is actually used for the purpose of the trade or manufacture, if any, in respect to which the consent was granted.

Note.—Should the premises be used for any other trade, etc., application would have to be made to the Council for their consent to such alteration.

Buildings to which the general provisions of Part VI. of this Act are inapplicable can, under Section 82 of this Act, be erected with the consent of the Council, and such building shall not be of greater cubical extent than 250,000 cubic ft., except in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act.

(3) The Council may, in any case in which they think fit to do so, consent to such building or part of a building as aforesaid being divided (wholly or in part) horizontally by floors, to be constructed in such manner and of such materials and in all other respects as the Council may require or approve, and in such case such floors shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be division walls.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any building which, being at a greater distance than two miles from St. Paul's Cathedral, is used wholly for the manufacture of the machinery and boilers of steam vessels, or for a retort house, or for the manufacture of gas, or for generating electricity, providing such building consist of one floor only and be constructed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible material throughout, and be not used for any purpose other than such as are specified in this sub-section, and every such building shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the principal Act with respect to special buildings be deemed a building to which the general provisions of Part VI. of the principal Act are inapplicable.

Note.—In sub-section 3 provision is made for the division of buildings, horizontally, with the consent of the Council. Previous to this it had been held that a fireproof floor was not a party wall. Holland and Hannen v. Wallen (1894). 70 L.T. 376.

The following are the requirements of the L.C.C. when making application for additional cubic extent under this section.

A block plan, 22 ft. to an in., showing position of proposed building and buildings adjacent.

Plans and sections to an eighth scale, showing the height of the building in its various parts.

The use to which the various parts of the building are intended to be put is to be indicated, also the positions and numbers of any hydrants or other fire-extinguishing appliances proposed to be provided, and any points bearing upon the question of liability to fire.

REPORT ON STONE PRESERVATION

In December, 1922, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research set up the Stone Preservation Committee to consider the best methods by which decay, especially in ancient structures, may be prevented or arrested. A report on the progress of the committee's work is now published. The committee found that it was first necessary, for the prosecution of their work, to arrange for a thorough investigation of the various types of decay in relation to the character of the stone and the climatic and industrial local conditions. Broadly speaking, the study has two aspects: (*a*) chemical, physical, and geological, and (*b*) biological. It must be emphasised that owing to the difficult nature of the fundamental researches, speedy results cannot be hoped for. The description in the report of the technique devised for the study of thin sections of friable decayed stone is of special interest.

The contents of the report are as follow:—

Report of the Stone Preservation Committee;

Appendices:

I. Report by Mr. Scott Russell on experimental investigations (May, 1923—June, 1925). Preparation of thin sections of friable materials. Mechanism of weathering. Porosity and its relation to weathering. Structure of the weathered surfaces of various building stones. Portland stone exposed to London atmosphere. Periodic flow of heat in walls. Inspection of weathered buildings. Laboratory experiments on preservatives for test piers. Note on synthetic resins.

II. Précis of oral evidence received by the Committee from representatives of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, and from Mr. J. E. Marsh, F.R.S.

III. Bibliography.

Copies of the report may be obtained, price 1s. 3d. net (postage extra), of H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Parliament rose for the Whitsuntide Recess on Thursday, June 2, and will reassemble on Monday, June 13.

Roof-Covering Materials.

Sir R. Thomas asked what was the present state of unemployment in the slate industry; and to what extent the use of roof-covering materials imported from abroad was permitted in the building of Government-assisted houses.

Major Barnston said that at April 25, 1927, the latest date for which figures were available, 122 insured persons classified as belonging to the slate quarrying and mining industry, or 1.1 per cent. of the numbers insured, were recorded as unemployed in Great Britain. With regard to the last part of the question, the position was that Section 10 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, provided that, in approving proposals for the construction of houses, the Minister of Health should not impose any conditions which would prevent the materials required being purchased in the cheapest market at home or abroad. The Government had, however, urged local authorities to arrange that all contracts for or incidental to works carried out by them should, in the absence of special circumstances, be placed in this country.

A Kidderminster Case.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Minister of Health whether he would reconsider his decision conveyed in his letter of May 5 to the Town Council of the Borough of Kidderminster, when he declined to declare that Council the authority within their own district under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, in view of the fact that it was unlikely that there was any property in the borough to which the Act could apply, and that it was undesirable that an administration already dealing with their own housing matters should be joined with a county scheme in reality pertaining to districts outside the borough.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had carefully considered, in consultation with the Worcestershire County Council, the application of the Kidderminster Town Council to be constituted the local authority for the purposes of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, to the exclusion of the County Council; but he did not consider that any sufficient reason had been shown for granting this application, with the effect of excluding the borough from the cost of the scheme which the County Council had caused to be prepared for the county as a whole.

The Chapel of the Pyx.

Mr. Remer asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, if he was aware that much disappointment was caused to the general public because the Chapel of the Pyx, in Westminster Abbey, was not made available to them; and if, seeing that this chapel was not under the control of the Dean of Westminster, but under the control of the Office of Works, he would give instructions for this chapel to be made available to visitors to the Abbey.

Captain Hacking said that the Pyx Chapel was open to the public on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the public interest in it was not considered sufficient to justify the cost of opening it every day.

Scottish Subsidies.

Sir J. Gilmour informed Mr. Stephen that the amounts of Exchequer subsidy paid in Glasgow and Scotland respectively under the various Housing Acts since 1918 to March last were £894,463 and £5,654,464.

Houses in Durham.

In reply to Mr. R. Richardson, Mr. Chamberlain gave the following statement:—

A.—HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1919.

Statement showing the average prices of houses included in contracts let, and approved estimates for the carrying out of direct labour schemes by local authorities in the County of Durham (including Associated County Boroughs) during the under-mentioned years.

Year.	Houses included in contracts let by local authorities.		Houses included in direct labour schemes of local authorities.	
	Non-parlour.	Parlour.	Non-parlour.	Parlour.
	£	£	£	£
1920..	900	992	841	980
1921..	742	880	709	776
1922..	427	420	434	Nil
1923..	325	400	330	390

The above average prices exclude the cost of land, roads and sewers.

B.—HOUSING ACTS OF 1923 AND 1924.

Statement showing the average prices of houses included in contracts let, and approved estimates for the carrying out of direct labour schemes by local authorities in the County of Durham (including the Associated County Boroughs) during the under-mentioned years.

Year.	Houses included in contracts let by local authorities.		Houses included in direct Labour schemes of local authorities.	
	Non-parlour.	Parlour.	Non-parlour.	Parlour.
	£	£	£	£
1923.. (5 months)	372	414	354	500
1924..	386	424	401	462
1925..	420	443	420	493
1926..	409	451	418	470
1927.. (4 months)	403	459	388	Nil

The above average prices exclude the cost of land, roads and sewers.

School Buildings.

Mr. Cowan asked the President of the Board of Education what were the terms of reference to the committee which was considering the planning of school buildings; and how was it constituted?

Lord Eustace Percy said the terms of reference were as follows:—

"To inquire and report as to the construction of school buildings, with special reference to (i.) the use of new materials and methods of construction; and (ii.) the reduction of cost."

The following were the members of the Committee:—

Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Director of Works, H.M. Office of Works (Chairman);

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.S.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., Architect to the London County Council;

Mr. G. E. N. Clay, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Board of Education.

With Mr. A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C. (Secretary).

The late Sir Charles Ruthen, Director-General of Housing, Ministry of Health, had also been a member of the Committee.

The Aldwych Site.

Negotiations between Mr. Charles Gulliver and the L.C.C. for the development of the vacant Aldwych site are still held up, says the *Star*, over the question of the amount of ground rent to be paid in respect of the land, or, alternatively, the sum for which it may be purchased freehold. Mr. Gulliver, it appears from correspondence issued by him, offered to carry through his scheme for the erection of four theatres, a restaurant with a cabaret beneath, two arcades, banking, insurance and other office accommodation, at a cost of about £600,000, on the basis of ground rent for the two sites on either side of Bush House, of £25,000 per annum on a 99 years' lease. The Improvements Committee decided that they were not prepared to entertain this proposal at this figure, and pointed out to Mr. Gulliver that they expected to obtain a rent approaching £25,000 for the site on the western side of Bush House, and £20,000 for that on the east side. Mr. Gulliver next suggested buying the freehold of the site for £400,000, but the L.C.C. valuer has informed Mr. Gulliver that from a financial point of view this offer is not so good as if a letting were effected at the rent he proposed.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDER'S INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Baluster or Banister?

[REPLY TO MR. C. E. H. CLAYTON. MAY 2

SIR,—Baluster is certainly the correct te as used in the trade and profession, English dictionaries give "banister" as corruption of the proper term. I have fo that a more frequent misuse of terms in circles is to refer to the whole of the ba trade of a stair as *the* baluster or banis which is of course entirely incorrect.

PURIST

Definition of Bressummer.

[REPLY TO "ENQUIRER." MAY 27.]

SIR,—A bressummer is a beam spanning opening of considerable size in an exter wall, such as for a shop window or a window. The dividing line between it an ordinary lintol is somewhat arbitrary, I should say that where the window is o 8 ft. span, it would be generally referred as a bressumer. There is no restriction the use of the term as to material or ma mum span, and provided an opening in external wall is covered with a beam, t beam is a bressummer whether in reinfor concrete or steel. It is more usual to it simply a girder, however.

TERMS

Price of House Building.

[REPLY TO "RETURNED EXILE," MAY 27.

SIR,—As an architect, I have found almost impossible to build a reasona decent small house in the home counties under 1s. 3d. per foot cube, and then th is no room for luxuries. Speculative build are no doubt building for a shilling, and e less, but it is hardly a class of building be recommended, and when one hears these low figures, the builder's profit often absorbed in the profits upon the sa

VAIN HOPES

Unstable House and Building Society.

SIR,—A client of mine bought a ho through a Building Society, two years a The front of the house is now falling. (you tell me if the Society is responsible the repairs? The Society's surveyor pas the house before it was bought, and his was paid by my client.

READER

[Further and better particulars should furnished if a useful reply is to be giv The case appears to be one of importar not only to the querist, but to many oth who, in these days, purchase their houses like manner. What was the nature of agreement with the Building Society? I sumably the surveyor was employed by Society, and would be paid by them; which case there is no priority of contr between the querist's client and the s veyor, even though the latter paid the s veyor's fee to the Society. The Society, the Principal, alone could be sued for repairs. And if the querist's client show that it was because of the represer tions to him by the Society of the value quality of the house he was led to purch it, he may, on the facts given, be able support an action for negligence. If, h ever, as is customary, the surveyor acted the Society only, so that the Society co determine what money should be lent the house, then no action would lie. B as above stated, before definite advice co be given, all the facts and particulars m be first considered.—ED.]

Painting Over Keene's Cement.

Sir,—Could you tell us what would be result of painting over Keene's cement? you think it would make a better job th painting over ordinary patent plaster?

CORRESPONDENT

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—VII.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

AGRICULTURAL FIXTURES.

Case Law.

o right exists at Common Law to remove ures erected for merely agricultural pur-s, although the custom of the country always had a distinct bearing on the stion of whether they are removable or

ıe "trade fixtures of a farmer," as they ıt be called, are not technically "fixtures" ll. Any relaxation of the old rule that les when fixed remain part of the free-, so often referred to already, has not ın the cases already dealt with where table trade fixtures were concerned) been ıght about by decisions of the Court, but he Legislature. Agricultural fixtures are he present time in England protected as provements" under the Agricultural lings Act, 1923, which Act consolidated ın enactments relating to agricultural ings.

ıe position of the agricultural tenant at mon Law in respect to removal of fixtures enunciated in Elwes *v.* Maw (1802), ıst, 38; where a tenant of an agricultural ing had erected, at his own expense and the mere necessary and convenient occu-on of his farm, a beast-house, carpenter's), fuel-house, cart-house, pump-room and -yard wall, which buildings were of brick mortar and tiled, and let into the ground. was held that he could not remove ın, even though by removal he could leave the premises in the same e as when he entered. Previously this case, in 1694, to be exact, it held that a barn placed on blocks and ens could be removed by the tenant owing a custom of the country. Again in), a tenant was held entitled to take away ch barns. But in 1833 it was held that ınant (not a gardener by trade) could remove a border of box planted by him r he demised premises, and intended to be manent: and that there is no authority saying that an ordinary tenant can take growing trees, unless he has a special -ement for doing so with his landlord.

ı Penton *v.* Robart (1801), 2 East 88, erection of wood, on a brick foundation having a brick chimney, was held to be ovable at the end of the term. In the ıe case, it was said by Lord Kenyon, C.J., "gardeners and nurserymen in the hbourhood of the Metropolis may remove s in the necessary course of their trade; it seems, may remove greenhouses and ouses." So, too, in Mears *v.* Callender 01), 2 Ch. 388, glasshouses erected for the poses of his trade, by a tenant who was aying on the business of a market ılener, and with the knowledge of his ılord were held to be trade fixtures remov-l by the tenant during the tenancy, ugh attached to the freehold.

enerally, market gardeners have, in the ., been entitled to remove greenhouses ı hothouses erected for the purpose of r businesses; also trees and shrubs, such s re likely to become trees, planted with a iv to sale; but not orchard trees.

ı Wansbrough *v.* Maton (1836), 4 Ad. r El., 884, it was held that a tenant is rtled, at the expiration of his term, to e ove a wooden barn which he has erected ı a foundation of brick and stone, the ondation being let into the ground; but h barn resting upon it by its weight alone, it was not fixed to the foundation or the c; but he must not dig up the foundations, h must remain.

Statute Law.

ı certain circumstances then, and subject c statutory requirements, an agricultural tenant may remove fixtures and buildings, before or within a reasonable time after the determination of the tenancy.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1851, was the first serious attempt to apply Statutory provisions to the benefit of agricultural tenants. This Act has never been repealed, though the provisions of subsequent Statutes have probably made the Act ineffective. Indeed, it did not go far enough to be of real use. Under Section 3 of the Act, it is provided, that if any tenant of a farm or lands should, with the consent in writing of the landlord, for the time being, erect any farm building, either detached or otherwise, or put up any other building, engine or machinery, either for agricultural purposes or for the purposes of trade and agriculture, and which have not been erected or put up in pursuance of some obligation, such buildings, engines and machinery are the property of the tenant, and removable by him, even though they are fixed to the soil. But the tenant must not remove any of these things, except he first has given his landlord one month's notice of his intention to remove them; and the latter could then purchase them, the value being ascertained by two referees or their umpire.

This last enactment was to some extent superseded by section 53 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875, which enacted, that a tenant fixing to his holding any engine, machinery, or other fixture for which, under the Act, he is not entitled to compensation, and which is not so affixed in pursuance of some obligation in that behalf, or instead by some fixture belonging to the landlord, then such fixture shall be the property of, and removable by, the tenant. Before removal, the tenant must pay all rent owing and satisfy all other obligations in respect of the holding. In removal, he must not do any avoidable damage, and must make good damage after removal. No fixture can be removed without a month's previous notice in writing to the landlord, who may, in writing, elect to purchase. The value, in case of a difference, to be settled by a reference under the Act. The section does not apply to a steam-engine erected by the tenant, if before erection he has not given the landlord notice in writing of his intention to erect: or if the landlord, by notice in writing, has objected to the erection. The above section was repealed as from January 1st, 1884, by the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883, but the rights of removal, etc., in respect of fixtures, affixed to a holding between February 14th 1876, and January 1st, 1884, to which the Act of 1876 applied, are still determined under the above section 53.

Several other successive Acts have been passed; the principal of these being that of 1908, which, however, has, in its turn, been repealed and re-enacted by the consolidating Act of 1923. Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, "any engine, machinery, fencing or other fixture affixed to a holding by a tenant; and any building erected by him thereon for which he is not, under the Act or otherwise, entitled to compensation, and which is not so affixed or erected in pursuance of some obligation in that behalf or instead of some fixture or building belonging to the landlord, shall be the property of, and be removable by, the tenant before, or within, a reasonable time after termination of the tenancy." This applies to all holdings, however small, but before removal the tenant must comply with four conditions: (1) He must pay all rent owing, and satisfy all other obligations to the landlord in respect to the holding; (2) In removal, no avoidable damage must be done; (3) All damage done by the removal must be made good by the tenant; and (4) No fixture or building is to be removed without a month's previous notice in writing to the landlord, who may, in writing, elect to purchase at a fair valuation (to be settled, if there is a difference, by arbitration). The section does not apply to any fixture or building affixed, or erected before January 1st, 1884. The provisions of this section apply equally to a fixture or building *acquired* since the 31st day of December, 1900, by a tenant, in like manner as this applies to any fixture or building *affixed or erected* by a tenant.

Provided the conditions of the section are kept, and the landlord does not elect to purchase the fixtures, then they become the property of the tenant, who can claim a "reasonable time" in which to remove them. What is a "reasonable time" is a question of fact, and depends on the respective merits of individual cases.

By Section 48 of the Act of 1923, the provisions, so far as they relate to the tenant's property in fixtures or buildings, extend to those affixed or erected by a tenant to or upon his holding, or acquired by him since December 31st, 1900, for the purposes of his trade or business. The tenant can remove all fruit trees and fruit bushes planted by him and not permanently set out; but he must remove them before the termination of the tenancy, or he cannot claim compensation, and they remain the property of the landlord.

Market Gardens and Allotments.

Under the Act, the term "Market garden" signifies a holding cultivated, wholly or mainly, for the purpose of the trade or business of market gardening. An allotment garden or land cultivated as a garden are not included in the category, unless they are cultivated wholly or partly for the purposes of trade or business of market gardening. Nor does it include ground let to a tenant during his continuance in any office, appointment or employment held under the landlord.

Under Section 47 of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, the tenant of any small holding or allotment may, before his tenancy expires, remove any fruit and other trees and bushes planted or acquired by him, and for which he has no Statutory claim to compensation. Also, he may remove any tool-house, shed, greenhouse, fowl-house or pigsty built or acquired by him, for which he has no Statutory claim for compensation.

Notice of Removal.

An agricultural tenant who at the expiration of his tenancy omits to give his landlord (under the provisions of Section 21 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908) notice of his intention to remove any fixture or building, by which omission the landlord is prevented from exercising the option given to him by that Act to purchase the same, cannot afterwards claim compensation for expenses or loss suffered through the removal.

In *re* Harvey and Mann's Arbitration (1920) 89 L.J.K.B. 687, Harvey, the landlord of a farm, gave Mann, the tenant, a notice to quit in September, 1918; whereupon Mann gave notice (under the combined operation of Section 1 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1914, and Section 11 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908) only of his intention to *claim compensation* for the loss or expense directly attributable to the quitting of the farm, removing fixtures, goods, etc., but no notice was given to the landlord by the tenant that he intended to remove these fixtures as required by Section 21 (1) of the Act of 1908. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the arbitrator made an award in the form of a special case; in which, *inter alia*, he awarded the tenant compensation for the expense of removing and refixing a certain agricultural engine and machinery

which the tenant held to be fixtures, and for depreciation of the same due to the removal. On appeal, it was held that no notice having been given to the landlord by the tenant that he intended to *remove* these fixtures, as above referred to, and the landlord, by reason of this omission having had no opportunity to exercise his option of purchase under the Act of 1908, no compensation could be given to the tenant in respect to damage or depreciation. Lord Sterndale, M.R., said that the right of the tenant to make the claim was given by Statute. But the Statute had expressly provided that he was to give notice to the landlord of *intention to remove* any fixtures, and had not done so, and had thereby deprived the landlord of his right of pre-emption. He was asking for compensation in respect of an unlawful removal, and it could not be granted.

Contracting Out of the Acts.

It would appear that it is open to the parties to an agricultural lease to themselves contract out of the operations of the Acts in respect to the removal of buildings and fixtures.

In Premier Dairies, Ltd., *v.* Garlick (1920) Ch. 17, a lease of a farm contained a covenant by the lessee to deliver up at the end of the term all the demised premises and all new and other buildings and erections thereon, and all such fixtures as were in any wise affixed or fastened to the freehold of the premises. It was held that the covenant effectually excluded the provisions of Section 21 of the Act of 1908, and that the tenant was disentitled to remove certain buildings and fixtures erected and affixed by him during that term.

RENT RESTRICTION.

"IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST."

Very few cases have come before the Courts under Section 4 Subsection (1) (*e*) of the Rent Act, 1923, which makes one of the grounds upon which recovery of possession can be claimed "that the dwelling house is reasonably required for the execution of the statutory duties or powers of a local authority, or statutory undertaking, or for any purpose which in the opinion of the Court is in the public interest . . .," and the Court is satisfied in either case that alternative accommodation is available as prescribed in paragraph (*d*); therefore some interest attaches to the case Gooch *v.* Stratman reported in the *Times* of May 5 last.

The plaintiff who owned some 57,000 square feet of land at Stepney, on which were certain wool warehouses and two cottages, required one of the cottages so that a scheme as regards the warehouses and the approaches thereto might be completed, and evidence was given that since 1925 there was a scarcity of wool warehouses in the City and it would be advantageous to the wool trade as a whole that the plaintiff's warehouse accommodation should be so extended. The County Court judge had held that the plaintiff did not require the cottage for "a purpose in the public interest," but merely for his own business, and that the extension of any trade, however useful to the public, was not a matter of public interest within the meaning of the subsection. The Divisional Court dissented from this latter general statement but held that it did not invalidate the finding of fact by the judge that in this particular case the premises were only required for a private purpose apart from the public interest.

Mr. Justice Talbot, whilst agreeing with Mr. Justice Acton in the judgment as above expressed, is, however, reported as having said that it was the uniform practice of Parliament not to grant compulsory powers to purchase land to any person carrying on business however important it was apart from undertakings authorised by Parliament and subject to Parliamentary restriction, and a County Court judge might well apply some such general rule of practice as that in exercising his discretion under the subsection, although he was not entitled to make a rigid rule and apply it to all cases. If the learned judge is correctly reported may we respectfully say that this dictum seems open to objection on two grounds:—In the first place, an application by an owner under the Rent Acts is not an application to acquire compulsory powers of purchase, but merely an application to recover possession of his own property from a tenant who occupies a privileged position owing to temporary restriction imposed by statute, and secondly the legislature in dealing with this application has expressly distinguished between statutory duties and powers and "other purposes," but deals with both as is shown by the words "in either case." Mr. Justice Talbot's dictum might lead to the latter words of the subsection dealing with "other purposes" being construed *ejusdem generis* with the first part of the subsection dealing with statutory powers, but the words "in either case," we submit, show that was not the intention.

This paragraph first appeared in the Rent Act, 1920, Section 5, Subsection (1) (*e*), but was then differently worded as follows: "The landlord is a local authority or a statutory undertaking and the dwelling house is reasonably required for the purpose of the execution of the statutory duties or powers of the authority or undertaking. . . . ." It will be seen the introduction of the words "or for any purpose which in the opinion of the Court is in the public interest" in the Act of 1923 followed by the words "and the Court in either case is satisfied as aforesaid as respects alternative accommodation" is an extension of the original section which appears to show that the words "for any purpose" are not to be read as *ejusdem generis* with the statutory duties or powers of a local authority or statutory undertaking.

We only venture to make this point because in other cases it may be material, but we need hardly say the dictum of Mr. Justice Talbot had no effect upon the decision of the Court delivered on the facts of this case, to which he agreed. The widening of the paragraph in 1923 must, however, have been introduced to make the restrictive provisions of the Act less stringent, but even in 1923 it was only contemplated that the principal Act of 1920 should be extended to June 24, 1925 (see Rent Act, 1923, Section (1)). This period has now been exceeded by nearly two years, and yet the Rent Acts are retained, and such cases as the above appear to show the unsuitability of retaining some, at any rate, of the restrictions contained in Acts which had their origin in the conditions prevailing in a time of war.

The building in question is described as a cottage, and presumably it is quite a small dwelling house. The urgent needs of the present day are the furthering, not of war, but of peaceful industrial enterprise, and that surely is "a purpose in the public interest"; but as the above case shows, Rent Restriction stands in the way and the interests of a small tenant may prevent an alteration in business premises which the owners, at any rate, consider of paramount importance to the carrying on of their business. Business premises were removed from the Acts years ago, but as the above case shows, they are still embraced indirectly by the tentacles of Rent Restriction.

Scottish National War Memorial.

The Prince of Wales, president of the Scottish National War Memorial Committee, will perform the opening ceremony on July 14th. Later in the day the King and Queen, who will be in residence at Holyrood, will visit the memorial and will be received by the Prince.

Mr. James Cadenhead's Estate.

James Cadenhead, R.S.A., R.S.W., of 15, Inverleith-terrace, Edinburgh, left £6,356.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (No. 2) BILL—II.

In our last article we considered the provisions contained in Part I. of the Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, which relate to compensation for improvements and for goodwill. But Part II. of the Bill contains some "General Amendments of the law of Landlord and Tenant, which require careful consideration.

Damages for Breach of Repairing Covenant.

The first clause in this Part of the Bill (clause 13) provides in sub-clause (1) "Damages for a breach of a covenant or agreement to keep premises in repair during the currency of a lease, or to leave premises in repair at the termination of a lease, whether such covenant or agreement is expressed or implied, and whether general or specific, shall in no case exceed the amount (if any) by which the value of the reversion (whether immediate or not) in the premises is diminished."

Sub-clause (2) provides that "any dispute arising during or at the termination of a lease as to the amount of damages payable in respect of any breach of any such covenant or agreement may, at the instance of either party, be referred to the tribunal, whilst sub-clause (3) makes the whole clause retrospective. Broadly speaking, the law at present is that when an action is brought during the currency of a tenancy for breach of covenant "to keep the premises in repair," the measure of damages is not the sum required to put the premises in repair, but the loss to the landlord measured by the depreciation in the saleable value of the reversion. This has been decided in a number of cases, but will be found clearly stated in the Text Books (See for instance Redman's Law of Landlord and Tenant, eighth edition, at page 315), but qualified by the statement that all the circumstances of the case must be regarded. This was approved by the House of Lords in Conquest v. Ebbetts (1896 A.C. 490), and the House of Lords in that case indicated that in assessing the damages such considerations as the changed circumstances of the neighbourhood were not to be taken into consideration.

Where, however, the action is brought after the termination of the tenancy the law at present is that the damages are such a sum as will put the premises into the repair contemplated by the covenant, and the only circumstance which can prevent the application of that rule must be something in the condition of the premises which affects the relation between the lessor and lessee; for instance, contracts between the lessor and a third party must be disregarded. (See per Lord Esher in Joyner v. Weeks (1891 2 Q.B. 31.).)

It may here be noticed that in that case Lord Justice Fry made the following observations: "The rule so laid down" (that is that the damages recovered are usually such as are sufficient to put the premises in repair and as a matter of fact, it is never proved in evidence to what extent the reversion is damaged) "is one of great practical convenience. It is more simple than the inquiry to what extent the reversion is damaged which appears to me to involve many matters in respect to which the lessor has nothing to say to the lessee. It is much more simple than the rule suggested by the judgment of the Court below, viz., that the measure of damages is the amount of the diminution in value of the reversion not exceeding the cost of the repairs. That involves the ascertainment of two amounts in order to take the smaller of the two. However exact such a measure of damages may be there is, as it seems to me, a complexity about it which unfits it for determining affairs between man and man in a court of law."

We set out this passage because it has an exact bearing upon what the clause proposes to effect, and which introduces the principle condemned by a Lord Justice of great experience. It is true that the clause takes the matter out of the jurisdiction of

the Courts if either of the parties to the dispute so require and takes it to a special tribunal and thus deals with one ground of the Lord Justices' objections, but it leaves many other points in doubt.

What effect will the clause have on such cases as Anstruther Gough Calthorpe v. McOscar (1924 1 K.B. 716; THE BUILDER, July 25, 1924), in which case it was contended that the fact that the neighbourhood had depreciated as a residential district ought to decrease the measure of damages for a breach of a covenant to leave the premises in repair? The clause, put shortly, provides that for a breach of covenant of this nature the damages shall in no case exceed the amount by which the value of the reversion is diminished, this apparently meaning by the lack of repair, and it applies to the two cases a breach of covenant to keep in repair and to leave in repair. In McOscar's case, the Court took the time of demise as the date at which the standard of repair had to be regarded, following Morgan v. Hardy (17 Q.B.D. 770; 18 Q.B.D. 646). Under this clause at what date will the value of the reversion be regarded? On this will depend what the damages to the reversion consist of and whether the effect of another cause, such as deterioration in the neighbourhood is taken into consideration. Then, if the landlord has to prove the diminution in the value of the reversion, will this be the absolute damage to the reversion from the lack of repair or will he have to prove he, as landlord, has suffered damage, that is to say, can the claim be met, as was attempted in Joyner v. Weeks, by showing the premises have been let at the end of the term on the same or more favourable terms, the lessor having been put to no expense in making good the lack of repair? Hitherto, as we have shown under the decided cases, only circumstances having a direct bearing on the actual relationship of landlord and tenant have been regarded.

Before this Bill was introduced it was stated on behalf of the Government by the Attorney-General, that it was intended to meet the case where damages are exacted for putting premises into repair, although the landlord intends to pull them down after the termination of the lease, no doubt with reference to the case Rawlings v. Morgan (18 C.B.N.S. 776), but how will this clause affect such a case? Is the tribunal, in considering whether the lack of repair has diminished the value of the reversion, to consider prospective action on the part of the landlord in regard to his property after the termination of the lease and entirely unconnected with the tenancy?

We have only endeavoured to point out a few of the questions involved in connection with this clause. The law of landlord and tenant is largely unwritten law, depending upon decisions of the Courts delivered over some hundreds of years, but it is now fairly understood; any alteration in the law has to be read in conjunction with those decisions and the principles they apply, and an ill-thought-out clause may only result in confusion, especially if it comes to be interpreted in cases where the parties so desire by a special tribunal which, however, will give decisions concurrently with the Courts, for unless the parties remove a case it will remain under the jurisdiction of the Courts. Thus two tribunals may be interpreting this clause at the same time and in different ways, and appeals on questions of law may be numerous. We refer to this question later on, when considering the "Tribunal."

Provisions as to Other Covenants.

Clause 14, sub-clause (1) provides that in all leases made after the commencement of this Bill as an Act containing a covenant condition or agreement against assigning, under-letting, charging or parting with the possession of demised premises or any part thereof without licence or consent, such covenant (unless made in pursuance or in consequence of a covenant, condition or agreement contained in a lease made before the commencement of this Act) shall notwithstanding any express condition to the contrary, be deemed to be subject to a proviso to the effect that such licence or consent is not to be unreasonably withheld.

This sub-clause seems wholly reasonable. The word lease, as used here, is defined in clause 19, unless the context otherwise requires to mean a lease, under-lease, assignment operating as a lease or under-lease, or an agreement for such lease, under-lease or assignment. We have already drawn attention to the fact that this clause (19) also contains a definition of the word "tenant" which, unless the context otherwise requires, means "any person entitled in actual possession to the holding under any contract of tenancy for a year or for any longer period, whether the interest of such tenant was acquired by original contract, assignment, operation of law or otherwise." In Part I. of the Bill the context of the clauses appears to exclude tenancies for or by the year, and in Part II. of the Bill the use of the word "lease" seems to exclude mere tenancy agreements, and it is rather difficult to ascertain to which clauses of the Bill this wider interpretation of the word "tenant" will apply.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 14 provides that in all leases, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act, containing a covenant condition or agreement against the making of improvements without licence or consent, such covenant condition or agreement shall be deemed, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, to be subject to a proviso that such licence or consent is not to be unreasonably withheld, but this proviso does not preclude the right to require as a condition of such licence or consent the payment of a reasonable sum in respect of any damage to, or diminution in, the value of the premises or any neighbouring premises belonging to the landlord, and any difference as to the reasonableness of any such sum shall be referred to the tribunal.

Sub-clause (3), which refers to all leases whether made before or after the passing of the Bill, containing a covenant, etc., against the alteration of the user of demised premises without licence or consent, provides that such covenant, etc., shall, if the alteration does not involve any structural alteration of the premises be deemed, notwithstanding any express provision to the contrary, to be subject to a proviso that no fine or sum of money in the nature of a fine, whether by way of increased rent or otherwise, shall be payable for or in respect of such licence or consent; but this proviso does not preclude the right of a landlord to require payment of a reasonable sum in respect of any damage to or diminution in the value of the premises or any neighbouring premises belonging to him and of any legal or other expenses incurred in connection with such licence or consent. The sub-section further provides "Any difference as to the reasonableness of any such sum shall be referred to the tribunal and in the event of such reference the landlord shall be bound to grant the licence or consent on such terms as the tribunal considers reasonable." We may pass over the other clauses in the Bill and now confine our observations to clause 16 in Part III., which relates to the tribunal to which reference has been made in the previous clauses.

The Tribunal.

There is to be a Reference Committee consisting of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution. This Reference Committee will appoint a panel of referees and the "Tribunal" will be such one of these referees as may be selected in manner to be provided by rules made by the Reference Committee. Sub-clause (2) gives the Reference Committee power to make rules and sub-clause (3) provides that the decision of the tribunal on any question of fact shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively, but any party may appeal to the High Court on any question of law, and the decision of the High Court shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to appeal to any other Court. But by sub-clause (7) nothing in the Bill is to prevent an agreement being made for referring to arbitration under the Arbitration Act, 1889, any matter which under this Bill is to be determined by the tribunal.

We have referred to the disadvantages of creating special tribunals which will deal with matters concurrently with the Courts, and it will be seen that under the Bill either party may elect to go before the tribunal, but otherwise the matter will be heard by the Courts as at present. The result appears curious, for if the High Court deals with the matter an appeal will lie to the appellate Courts right up to the House of Lords, and cases between landlord and tenant are of such complication they have frequently been carried to the highest tribunal. If, however, either of the parties elect to go before the tribunal, then no question of law can be carried higher than the High Court, and that under the Bill appears to mean a single judge of the High Court and not even a Divisional Court.

Sub-clause (4) deals with costs in a somewhat unusual manner, the tribunal has not only discretion as to costs and by whom and in what manner they shall be paid, but the clause further provides "and the tribunal may in any case disallow any costs which the tribunal considers to have been unnecessarily or unreasonably incurred and the tribunal may itself tax the amount of the costs ordered to be paid, or may direct in what manner they shall be taxed.

By sub-clause (5) any order of the tribunal may by leave of the High Court or a judge thereof be enforced in the same manner as a judgment or order of the Court, and after such leave has been given may be registered under the Land Charges Act, 1925, as an order affecting land.

We have attempted to give a brief summary of the complicated provisions of this Bill and to indicate some of the points which may be raised in connection with them. The law of landlord and tenant is something like the British Constitution unwritten and flexible, depending largely upon decisions given by the Courts as cases have arisen. This Bill to a certain extent attempts to codify the law on certain points and, moreover, creates a special tribunal and this appears a somewhat new departure. There is certain to be litigation connected with it in the first instance, as modern Acts of Parliament attempt to be too meticulous and enter into too great detail, and this in itself occasions litigation in order that the intention of Parliament may be ascertained, and it may be a question whether the objects desired could not have been secured by a quite short measure of but few clauses.

A second question which arises in connection with the Bill is whether it is desirable to set up special tribunals which are to deal with limited branches of law related to one larger subject. Where is such a policy to end? The Courts have dealt with all subjects and attained the highest reputation in the whole world and are resorted to when possible even to decide disputes arising outside the Kingdom, they are also now expeditious and their decisions are fully reported and published. A number of special tribunals will only make for confusion, and unless the tendency to create them is checked we may at last come to the cry, "One man, one Court."

New Theatre : Southampton.

A sliding roof and a roof garden are features of a theatre which Moss' Empires, Ltd., are proposing to erect in Commercial-road, Southampton, to hold 2,500 people. Plans, prepared by Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, FF.R.I.B.A., of Sunderland, will shortly be submitted to the Southampton Corporation for approval. The theatre will occupy an island site, and there will be a private parking ground for motors. It is proposed to instal every modern device, including lifts and bathrooms for artists.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bermondsey.—PREMISES.—Messrs. Courage and Co., Ltd., have just made a successful application to the Bermondsey Borough Council for the erection of new premises at 11-17, Boss-street, S.E.

Bloomsbury.—BUILDINGS.—The President of the Board of Education, Lord Eustace Percy announced at the annual Graduate dinner of the University of London that negotiations were almost completed for the purchase by the University, for University purposes, of the Bloomsbury site.

Burlington-gardens. — RECONSTRUCTION. — Messrs. White, Druce and Brown, estate agents, have purchased Nos. 3 to 5, Burlington-gardens, W.1. The estate agents, after reconstructing the building will open there a dozen shops on the ground floor, the upper floors being devoted to showrooms and offices. The site consists of the front portion of an island site bounded by Clifford-street, Old Burlington-street, Burlington-gardens, and Cork-street.

Camberwell.—DWELLINGS.—On a site in Comber-grove, Camberwell, the London County Council are to erect a block of dwellings. Plans have been prepared by the Chief Architect to the Council, and tenders are now being invited.

Edgware-road.—CINEMA.—Mr. Charles H. Abrahams, of Holloway, is carrying out the demolition work at the corner of Edgware-road and Marble Arch, for the erection of the new "Regal" cinema, for Mr. A. E. Abrahams. Mr. Clifford Aish, of 22, Bedford-street, W.C.2, is the architect, and the building work is by Messrs. F. G. Minter, of Putney. The cinema is to cost about £250,000.

Lambeth.—SHOPS.—Messrs. Andrews and Peascod, architects, of 135, Bow-road, E.3, have submitted plans to the Lambeth Borough Council for the erection of a covered arcade with two-storey shops between Electric-lane and Coldharbour-lane.

Lambeth-walk.—PREMISES.—The Lambeth Borough Council has approved the plans submitted by Mr. J. M. Sheppard, F.R.I.B.A., 38, Bedford-place, W.C.1, for the erection of a building at 93-97, Lambeth-walk.

Leicester-square.—THEATRE.—A scheme is afoot for the construction of a theatre on the south side of Leicester-square, W.C.2. It is understood that Colonel Harry Day, M.P., who is connected with the scheme, is negotiating for the site.

Mile-end.—SCHOOL.—A new school is to be erected in Cephas-street, Mile-end, for the London County Council.

Mitcham.—CHAPEL.—Tenders are being invited by the Mitcham Urban District Council for the construction of a chapel and caretaker's house, together with the laying out of a new burial ground on a site near to Tooting Junction Station. Messrs. Chart, Son and Reading, of Union Bank-chambers, Croydon, are the architects.

Poplar. — RECONSTRUCTION. — Structural alterations are being carried out by Messrs. T. Stevens, Ltd., of South Molton-street, W.1, to the Wades Arms P.H., Jeremiah-street, E. Messrs. Young and Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., are responsible for the constructional steelwork.

Regent-street.—REBUILDING.—In support of a £250,000 rebuilding scheme which is being undertaken by the Polytechnic, Regent-street, an appeal has been made to the motor industries for £15,000 for a new School of Motor Engineering and the development of the Motor Body Building School.

Victoria-road. — FLATS. — The Kensington Borough Council has approved plans by Messrs. Baillie Scott and Beresford, architects, 8, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1, for the erection of a block of flats at Kensington Palace Mansions, Victoria-road, W. The building contract has been secured by Messrs. Ward and Paterson, 75, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

250,527.—E. Milkutat: Construction of concert halls.
250,599.—J. W. Fuller: Cement.
252,210.—O. Lindemann: Mortars and cements.
252,659.—Compagnie Nationale des Radiateurs: Kitchen range.
252,740.—Waygood-Otis, Ltd.: Lifts.
256,262.—K. Kumpmann, W. Kumpmann, E. Rahmede and A. Rahmede: Wood-screw-cutting machines.
256,577.—S. Barnes: Sash-holder.
258,293.—T. Fusoni: Concrete mixer.
256,630.—H. Junkers: Gas stoves.
259,617.—J. W. Rijns: Pipe-joint.
262,000.—J. S. Williams: Window and other hinged structures.
263,266.—W. Eutin: Windows.
263,293.—Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., and W. J. B. Davidson: Boiler stoves.
263,364.—S. Macomber: Beams.
263,365.—S. Sacerdote: Cooking-stoves.
263,380.—V. H. Askam: Chimney-tops.
263,384.—A. E. G. Bergkvist: Plug for a sink pipe.
263,397.—C. Graafe and H. Mikoray: Cocks.
263,426.—V. J. M. Eras: Door locks.
263,442.—F. F. Hardwick: Flexible ladders.
263,509.—Moir-Buchanan Centrifugal Processes, Ltd. and C. M. Ure.: Pipes.
263,513.—D. J. Thomas and J. Thomas: Water-supply systems.
263,528.—W. Pattinson: Doors.
263,571.—J. A. Rice: Cements.
263,572.—D. Palmer-Jones and Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd.: Scaffolding.
263,677.—G. P. Reintjes: Wall construction.
263,925.—A. J. Auspitzer: Improving the quality of wood.
263,929.—J. D. Hunt: Ladders.
263,936.—C. A. Jones: Sawing wood.
263,941.—A. Bear and J. Stevens: Skylights.
263,997.—J. Saxild and C. F. A. Ingerslev: Construction of quay walls and piers.
263,998.—J. R. Preston: Drying cupboards.
264,004.—Benham & Sons, Ltd., and C. R. Allensby: Heating installations for buildings.
264,022.—S. A. McMinn: Anti-corrosive paint.
264,027.—R. R. MacFadden: Instruments for testing the deflection and oscillation of bridges.
247,976.—J. A. H. Itier: Cement.
264,040.—W. Newman & Sons, Ltd., and H. G. Newman: Window-operating mechanism.
264,067.—Metropolitan Carriage Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., and G. H. Bailey: Windows.
264,071.—M. Mederer: Sanatoria.
264,088.—C. Arnold: Pipe connections.
264,095.—Victaulic Co., Ltd., and P. G. Johnson: Pipe joints.
264,200.—J. C. Carnegie: Hot-water systems.
264,208.—H. J. Goss: Machine for making boxes.
264,210.—W. G. Thomlinson: Machines for forming boxes.
264,254.—I. Gardner: Concrete structures.
264,269.—W. H. Potter: Spliceless lifting and pulling rope with armourings.
264,293.—H. R. Rignold: Brackets.
264,294.—Humber, Ltd., J. A. Cole, and C. S. Oliver: Door hinges.
264,298.—H. J. Craymer and H. P. Simpson: Ball castors.
264,336.—W. J. Tibbett: Sanitary closet.
264,356.—G. W. Guy and R. E. Jarl: Fireplaces.
264,364.—S. H. Trew and F. G. Gardiner: Flushing cisterns.
264,368.—H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., and J. T. Willis: Hinges.
264,373.—S. N. Jones: Catches for doors.
264,436.—W. H. Bolt and F. Shuttleworth: Casement windows.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of patents upon them may be made.

TRADE NEWS

Ruud Water-heating and Storage Syste

The new British factory of the Ru Manufacturing Company, Ltd., at Slou was opened on Monday, May 2. The Ruud stantaneous automatic gas water-heater the Ruud automatic storage systems h for many years been widely used and preciated in the United States and Canada. For a third of a century Ruud Company has concentrated its wh attention upon this object, and the Slou factory embodies all the fruits of its perience in America. The instantaneous water-heater is appropriate for use private houses, institutions, blocks of fl hospitals, hotels, industrial buildings, elsewhere. Providing at any moment the day or night an unlimited supply hot water, it gives this service in a m economical manner, and with absol security for personal safety and for apparatus itself. The main gas burn which practically "flashes" cold water the degree of heat required, is only in ope tion whilst the water tap is turned on. efficient thermostat is provided in order guarantee that under all conditions water supply shall control the gas heat system. The Ruud storage system provi a bulk supply of hot water. It both he water and stores it at the temperature quired until it is drawn off by the ta Through the positive mechanical action the all-metal thermostatic moment-valve tank is replenished with hot water imm ately after each withdrawal. The lower of temperature caused by the entry of c water after hot water is drawn off p into action the gas heater, which contin to operate until a full supply of water heated and automatically passed to storage tank. With regard to insulation thoroughly does the granulated cork ins tion of the Ruud tank do its work t after the tank is filled with hot water fuel, it is claimed, will be required periods ranging from 10 to 16 hours.

In the Ruud multi-coil heating and st age system there is a combination of advantages of the Ruud instantaneous water-heater and of the Ruud stor system. The multi-coil models provide the needs of buildings where very la quantities of hot water are frequently quired. Each of the Ruud appliances water heating and storage is supplied sizes to suit all requirements. Manufact of the Ruud appliances in this country by a British staff and from Brit materials.

Messrs. the Ruud Manufacturing Co., L are holding, we learn, a display of th ranges of Ruud instantaneous water-heat and storage appliance, at their premises 99, High Holborn, W.C. The compa invite a visit for inspection and testing their appliances.

Stanchions and Steel Columns.

We acknowledge with thanks the receip a calendar from Messrs. Banister, Wal and Co., Ltd., the constructional engine and stock holders of steel work, of Traff Park, Manchester.

Memorial to Pilgrim Fathers.

The Mayflower Hall, which has been erec at Billericay, Essex, as a memorial to Pilgrim Fathers who more than three c turies ago left with their womenfolk America in the "Mayflower," has b opened, and a memorial tablet has been veiled to the memory of the four people Billericay who took part in that histor voyage. Those four people—Christopher Marie Martin, Soloman Prower, and J Langerman—formerly lived in the old Char House, which still stands in Billericay H street.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourer.
berdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
cerington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
freton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
trincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
shington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
slesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
sleham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
singstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
th	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
dford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
xhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
rkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
rmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
shop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
olton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
adford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
adford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
aintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
entwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
idgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
idlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
ighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
istol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
romsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
romyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
ungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
rnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
xton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
mbridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
nterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rdiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
tham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
elmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
eltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
ester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
esterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
orley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
acton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
anbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
ewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
omer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
al	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
nbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
rby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
vizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1 4½	1/3½	1/0½
wsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
rking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
vercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1 6½	1,6½	1/2
oitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
dley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
rham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
stbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
y	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
eter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
rmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
kenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
lxstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
lkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
me	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ssop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
uucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
dalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1,5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
ole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1 7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
sport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
antham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
eat Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
msby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
rrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
rtlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
rwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
stings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
tfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
dnesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
reford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
rne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
rtford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
chin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
ddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
lt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
ddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1 8	1/8	1/3½
ll	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
nstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
ntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1 5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/1½
wich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ghley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
ttering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
ldermínster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
ng's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
caster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
mington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Car. penters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1'8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/6	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1,6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/8½	1/6½	1/6½	1'6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1,4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1'4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1,7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1,5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1 6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1'6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1,7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1,2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1,6	1/6	1,6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1,7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/5	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1,5	1/5	1,5	1/1
Windsor	1 6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1,6	1/6	1,6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1,7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 955.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JUNE 13.—**Barrow-in-Furness.**—PAINTING.—Painting of the Walney Bridge, for Corporation. B.E, and S. Town Hall.

JUNE 13.—**Birkenhead.**—HOUSES.—Police station and 16 houses on land fronting Well-lane and Albany-rd., Birkenhead, for Corporation. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Brighton.**—COTTAGES.—Two at Patcham Court Farm, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks E., 12, Bond-st.

JUNE 13.—**Bristol.**—COTTAGES.—Two cottages at Great Ann-st., St. Jude's, for T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E., 63, Queen-sq. Dep. £1.

JUNE 13.—**Coventry.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating at various schools, for E.C. Education Department.

JUNE 13.—**Coventry.**—HOUSES.—34 non-parlour three-bedroomed houses and 40 non-parlour two-bedroomed houses, on sites in Gulson-rd., and Harnall-la., for Corporation. E. H. Ford, City E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 13.—**Croydon.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 16 houses (18 dwellings) in County Road, Norbury, for the County Borough of Croydon. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Downpatrick.**—HOUSES.—Twelve at Ardglass-rd., and 12 at Church-st., for U.D.C. J. P. McArdle, A. and E., Ulster Bank-chambers, 4, Ann-st., Belfast. Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 13.—**Dunfermline.**—Undernoted extension works in connection with the proposed extension to the Dunfermline and West Fife Hospital: 1. Mason and brick work; 2. Carpenter and joiner work; 3. Steel work; 4. Slater and roughcast work; 5. Plumber work; 6. Plaster and cement work; 7. Tile work; 8. Terrazzo work; 9. Glazier work; 10. Roof Asphalte work; 11. Iron railings and gates, for the Managers. C. R. Douglas, F.F.S., Prudential Chambers, 15, East Port-st. Dep. (each schedule) £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**East Preston.**—COTTAGES.—Eight cottages at Clapham and six at Ferring, for R.D.C. H. R. Judd, S., 72, South-terr., Littlehampton.

JUNE 13.—**Edinburgh.**—DEMOLITION.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 8 and 9, Water's Close, Leith, for T.C. B.E.

JUNE 13.—**Ellon.**—HOUSES.—Four blocks, in Well-pk., for Ellon Castle Estates, Ltd. Tawse & Allan, A.'s, 10, Bon-Accord-sq., Aberdeen.

★JUNE 13.—**France and Belgium.**—HEADSTONES.—Total supply of 15,000 headstones packed and delivered F.O.R., to be divided into a number of contracts, none of which shall be for less than 100 headstones. The Secretary, Works Department, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82, Baker st., London, W. 1, and marked "Headstone Contract 5079/33."

JUNE 13.—**Glasgow.**—EXTENSIONS.—Extensions and alterations to the Employment Exchange, Clydebank, Glasgow, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 13.—**Guildford.**—DECORATING.—Exterior of certain Council houses at Guildford Park and Cline-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

JUNE 13.—**Hounslow.**—BUILDING WORK—(1) Extension of engine room building at Electricity Works, Bridge-rd., Hounslow; (2) Sub-station building, Great West-rd., junction of Vicarage Farm-rd., Heston, for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. E. W. James Engineer and Manager, Electricity Works, Bridge-rd., Hounslow. Deposit £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Hull.**—ALTERATIONS.—Alterations and additions to James Reckitt Library; alterations and additions to the furniture and fittings to the Carnegie Library, and painting, cleansing, etc., to the various branch libraries, for Corporation. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., C.A., Guildhall, Hull.

JUNE 13.—**Liverpool.**—CONVENIENCES.—At Liverpool Collegiate school Shaw-st., for T.C. Walter Moon, T.C.

JUNE 13.—**Lanark (Middle Ward).**—HOUSES.—Station-rd., Carmyle—100 houses; Fallside-rd., near Uddingston—172 houses, for D.C. of the C.C. P. C. Smith, Housing and Town Planning Department, District Offices, Hamilton.

★JUNE 13.—**Liverpool.**—DWELLINGS AND SHOPS.—Erection of 260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops on the Melrose estate, for the Housing Committee of the City of Liverpool. Acting Director of Housing, Municipal Buildings, Dale-st., Liverpool. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**Liverpool.**—SCHOOL.—For T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Department). Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 13.—**London (Hammersmith).**—REPAIRS.—Repairs to the properties included in its housing schemes for the period July 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, for B.C. R. Hampton Clucas, M.I.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall.

JUNE 13.—**Monmouth.**—Alterations and additions to casual wards at Hill House, for B.G. Geo. H. Davies, L.R.I.B.A., 12, Cross-st., Abergavenny. Dep. £3.

JUNE 13.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Internal cleaning and painting of Nurses' Home, Bagthorpe Infirmary, for T.C. J. Allan Battersby, C., Poor Law Offices, Shakespeare-st.

JUNE 13.—**Plymouth.**—REPAIRS.—Repairs to certain premises situate at No. 17, Wellington-st., for C.B. R. J. Fittall, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings.

JUNE 13.—**Pontardawe.**—HOUSES.—(1) 12 houses at Granswllt site, Pantyffynon; (2) 13 houses at Crescent-rd., Gwauncaegurwen; (3) 14 houses at Rhiwfawr site, Lower Cwmtwrch, for R.D.C. Dep. £2.

JUNE 13.—**Wolsingham.**—WALL.—Taking down and rebuilding wall on north side of Wolsingham Churchyard. W. T. Knaggs.

JUNE 14.—**Belfast.**—CONVENIENCE.—Glengall-st., for C.B. City S.

JUNE 14.—**Bethesda.**—HOUSES.—Twelve, for U.D.C. F. I. Rees, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 14.—**Brighton.**—NURSES' HOME.—Erection of a nurses' home at Parkhurst-av., for the Guardians of the Poor. E. Wallis Long. 6, Old Steine. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 14.—**Coseley.**—HOUSES.—Forty-eight non-parlour houses on Upper Ettingshall-rd. housing site, for U.D.C. G. Edwin Mitchell, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 14.—**Devon.**—RENOVATIONS.—Renovations, etc., at 14 Council schools, for the Devon Education Committee. County Architect's office, 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JUNE 14.—**Farsley.**—EXTENSIONS.—Also alterations to heating apparatus at Farsley Wesley-st., Council school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 14.—**Glasgow.**—BATHS.—New spray baths at St. Rollox school, Garngad-rd., for E.C. J. Clark, Director of Education.

JUNE 14.—**Hove.**—PAINTING.—To builders, painters and others. Internal at George-st., school, also redecorations and repairs at caretakers' houses attached to Connaught-rd., and Ellen-st. schools, for E.C. H. H. Scott, B.S.

JUNE 14.—**Kirkcaldy.**—EXTENSIONS.—To Education Offices, Kirkcaldy; Kirkcaldy East school—new latrines: mason, joiner, plumber, slater, smith and painter works, for Fife E.C. G. Sandilands, Master of Works. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 14.—**Leven and Methil.**—EXCHANGE.—Employment exchange at Leven and Methil, for H.M.O.W. Storey's-gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 14.—**Llandyrnog.**—VESTRY ROOM.—Vestry room at the Dyffryn Chapel, Llandyrnog. R. Hughes, Ty Gwyn, Llandyrnog, Denbigh.

JUNE 14.—**Nottingham.**—SCHOOLS.—Central schools Bar-ln., Old Basford, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Sheffield.**—PAINTING.—External of the woodwork, ironwork, etc., of several scattered homes, for B.G. Chief E. and S.

JUNE 14.—**Warwick.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of secondary school for 300 girls, at Jockey-rd., Sutton Coldfield, for the Warwick County Council. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 27, Binswood-av., Leamington Spa. Deposit £2 2s.

JUNE 15.—**Carlisle.**—BUILDING.—Meter testing room, at Boustead's Grassing, for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S.

★JUNE 15.—**Croydon.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of the following elementary schools: Long-ln., with accommodation for 384 scholars; Waddon, with accommodation for 288 scholars, for the County Borough of Croydon E.C., Education Office, Katharine-st., Croydon. Dep. £1.

JUNE 15.—**Dartford.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting works at Dareth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent, for the M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1.

JUNE 15.—**Edinburgh.**—PURIFYING HOUSE.—Taking down and re-erecting the existing purifying house at Granton Gasworks, for Corporation. Blyth & Blyth, Civil Engineers, 135, George-st. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 15.—**Galway.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Improvements at Galway Waterworks, for U.D.C. Engineer, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

JUNE 15.—**Herne Bay.**—ADDITIONS.—To existing hot water supply apparatus at St. Anne's home, for M.A.B. T. Cooper, Engineer-in-Chief. Dep. £1

JUNE 15.—**London District.**—ALTERATIONS—Sundry alterations and additions at Park Fever Hospital, Hither Green, S.E.13; new pantry at Colindale Hospital, Colindale-av., Hendon, N.W.9, and extension to clerk's office, Highwood Hospital for Children Brentwood, Essex, for the M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 (each contract).

JUNE 15.—**London.**—CLEANING AND PAINTING WORKS.—(1) Edmonton Epileptic Colony, Silver-st., Edmonton, N. (2) St. Margaret's Hospital for Children, Leighton-rd., Kentish Town, N.W.5, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

JUNE 15.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—Internal and external—Berridge-rd., Council school, Bosworth-rd., Council school, Old Basford Council school, Percy-st.; Internal—Coventry-rd., Council school, Bulwell, London-rd. Council school, Scotholme Council school; External.—Bath-st., Council School, The High Pavement school, and, Stanley-rd., Council school; Quarry-rd. Council school, Bulwell. Also for limewashing school out-offices in the following districts:—Northern, Hyson Green, New Basford and Sherwood, Eastern, Central, Sneinton and Meadows, for E.C. A. H. Whipple, Director of Education, South parade. Dep £1 each.

JUNE 15.—**South London.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning and painting works at White Oak, Swanley, Kent Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate, Kent South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross-rd. S.E.14; and the Downs Hospital for Children Banstead-rd., Sutton, Surrey. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E. M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief. Office of the Board Victoria-embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 1s. (each contract).

JUNE 15.—**South Shields.**—HOUSES.—For police, in Brunswick-st., for Corporation. S. J. Stanton, B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 16.—**Basingstoke.**—NURSES' HOME.—Nurses' home at Park Prewett Mental hospital, for the Hampshire Joint Mental Hospitals Visiting Committee. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, architects, 9, Portland-st., Southampton. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 16.—**Bootle.**—PAINTING.—For (a) cleaning and painting the interiors of the following schools:—(1) Balliol Council school; (2) St. James' Church school (3) St. Mary's Church school; (4) No. 69, Balliol-rd. Also the exteriors of the following schools:—(5) Linacre Council school; (6) The Junior Technical school. (b) limewashing and tarring at the various schools throughout the borough, for C.B. B.E.

JUNE 16.—**Burnham-on-Crouch.**—PREMISES.—Station-rd., Burnham-on-Crouch, for the Maldon and Heybridge Co-operative Society, Ltd. C. J. Knight secretary.

JUNE 16.—**Kingston-upon-Hull.**—STEEL BUNKERS, ETC.—Construction of an elliptical steel coal bunker and conveyor housing, for the Corporation. H. Bell M.I.E.E., C. Elec. E. and Manager, Electricity Works Sculcoates. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 16.—**Liverpool.**—PAINTING.—Internal, also lime-washing, etc., at certain elementary schools, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

JUNE 16.—**Nottingham.**—PAINTING.—External cleaning and painting at Victoria-baths, Sneinton Manning Cottage Baths, Hawthorn-st., for T. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1.

JUNE 16.—**Stratton and Bude.**—REFRESHMENT ROOMS, ETC.—Erection of refreshment rooms, public conveniences, shelter and other works incidental thereto, on a site near Mentone, Bude, for U.D.C. Mr. F. J. Worden, Surveyor, Belle Vue-av., Bude.

JUNE 17.—**Bramley.**—SCHOOL.—For 450 children Bramley and Wickersley, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 17.—**Bristol.**—BUILDINGS. Forty-five transformer sub-stations for T.C. H. Faraday Proctor Chief Engineer and General Manager, Electricity Office Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 17.—**Guildford.**—CONVENIENCES.—At Recreation-rd., (b) sports ground, Woodbridge-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

JUNE 17.—**Huddersfield.**—HOUSES.—Eight, on site off St. Andrew's-rd., Turnbridge, for C.B. B.A., 2 Ramsden-st.

★JUNE 17.—**Liverpool.**—CENOTAPH.—Erection of the Cenotaph on St. George's Hall Plateau, Liverpool, for the Corporation. Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Dale -st., Liverpool. Dep. £2 2s. (by cheque made payable to the Corporation).

JUNE 17.—**Llandudno.**—INSTITUTE.—At Llandudno Junction, for the Committee. B. de Helsby, architect, 64, Marl-cres., Llandudno Junction. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 17.—**Longford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Longford Kelleher Barracks reconstruction scheme, for U.D.C. P. K. McNally, B.E., Town Surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 17.—**Yeardsley-cum-Whaley.**—CONVENIENCES—At Buxton-rd., Whaley Bridge, for U.D.C. Bra & Partington, E.'s, Market-st., Chapel-en-le-Frit Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 18.—**Bradford.**—HOUSES.—External painting—36 houses, Odal; 8 houses, Scholemoor; 1 Bradford Moor; 2, Lower-grange; housing schem No. 9, Bierley, 8 Class A and 6 Class B houses, for T City A.

JUNE 18.—**Brighton.**—POWER STATION.—Erection of an extension to the Power Station at Southwick, n Brighton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. Overt F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. D £5 5s.

JUNE 18.—**Brighton.**—STEELWORK.—Supplying a erecting constructional steelwork in connection w an extension to the Power station at Southwick, n Brighton, for the Corporation. Wm. H. Overt F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 22, Ship-st., Brighton. D £5 5s.

JUNE 18.—**Clutton.**—ALTERATIONS.—At tram wards, for B.G. J. Sumner Dury, C.

JUNE 18.—**Derby.**—EXTENSIONS.—Supply of Lancashire boiler at their Institution, Uttoxeter-Derby; also for the carrying out of the extension the present boiler-house premises. Henry Lea & S consulting engineers, 151-153 Edmund-st., Birmingha

★JUNE 18.—**Durham.**—LABORATORIES.—Erection and completion of the additional laboratories at Spennymoor Alderman Wraith Secondary school, the Curham C.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Elvet, Durham.

★JUNE 18.—**Ilford (Essex).**—SCHOOL EXTENSION—Erection and completion under one contract of extension to Valentine's school, Beehive-la., Ilford for the Ilford B.C. H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Archit to the E.C., Town Hall, Ilford. Dep. £1 1s.

★JUNE 18.—**Ilford (Essex).**—OPEN-AIR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Erection and completion under contract in Benton-rd., Ilford, for the Ilford B H. Shaw, M.Inst.C.E., Architect to the E.C., To Hall, Ilford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 18.—**Smallburgh.**—PAINTING.—Outside pa ing of cottages in various parishes, for the R.D Arthur Peploe, Clerk, North Walsham.

JUNE 18.—**Manchester.**—HOUSES.—Four houses upwards on Kingsway, Ladybarn, and Blackley tates, on which sites for 1,500 houses exist, for T P. M. Heath, T.C. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 18.—**Worsborough.**—PAINTING.—At W borough, Birdwell Council and Darton Council scho G. J. Gibbs, Education Office, Snydale-rd., Cou school, Cudworth.

JUNE 20.—**Brookwood.**—COTTAGES.—Six pairs of ttages at Brookwood Mental hospital, near Woking, Surrey C.C. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., A.I. ruc.E., 201, High-st., Guildford.

JUNE 20.—**Chelmsford.**—BUNGALOW.—In Admiral's rk, for T. C. E. J. Miles, B.S.

JUNE 20. — **Dublin.** — PAINTING. — Painting of blin Passenger Station, for Great Northern Railway eland). Engineer's Offices, Dublin and Belfast. p. £1 1s.

JUNE 20. — **East Sussex.** — HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.— ection of the Orthopædic and Isolation Departments the Committee of the Royal East Sussex Hospital. cy H. Oxley, F.I.A.A. and F.I.A.S., 29, Havelock- Hastings. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the mmittee, Royal East Sussex Hospital.)

JUNE 20.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDING.—Extension of ctric generating station, Westbank, Portobello, for E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JUNE 20.—**Glamorgan.**—For (1) School at Cadoxton, ar Neath; (2) electric light installation at Neath w Intermediate school, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, cretary of E.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JUNE 20.—**Glenties, Ireland.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also provements at District Hospital, Glenties, for rconaill Board of Health. W. J. Doherty, architect, Castle-st., Derry, and J. Quinn, Glenties.

JUNE 20.—**Heckmondwike.**—PAINTING.—Also colrwashing interior of secondary school. Education rchitect (West Riding County Council), Wakefield.

JUNE 20.—**Hull.**—SCHOOL.—Second portion of ancis Askew school, Dairycoates, Hessle-rd., for T.C. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Lymington.**—INFIRMARY.—For B.G. J. vir, A., St. Thomas-st., Lymington. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 20.—**Manchester.**—HOUSES.—60 houses at rtington gas works, for the Corporation. City rchitect, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Menston.** — REDECORATING. — Recreaon hall at West Riding Mental Hospital, for Mental ard. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Mental Hospital ard Offices, Wakefield.

JUNE 20.—**Rowley Regis.** — RENOVATIONS.—Revating and painting the exterior of the Boys' partment of Old Hill Macefields Council School, luding out-buildings. Frederick T. Wilson, Secrecy to the Education Committee.

★JUNE 20.—**Surrey.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of six irs of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near oking, for the County of Surrey Lunatic Asylums siting Committee. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., I.Struc.E., 201, High-st., Guildford. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 21. —**Boughton.** —REBUILDING. —" Carpenters' ms." T. H. Claybyn, S., Tower Brewery, Grimsby. p. £2 2s.

JUNE 21.—**Henley.**—COTTAGES.—12 at Watlington, ve-la., for R.D.C. E. V. Ive, A., Vicarage-rd., nley-on-Thames.

JUNE 21.—**Ireland.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of (1) assan and (2) Mullaghduff National Schools, Tirnaill, for C.P.W. (1) Very Rev. H. Canon MacLoone, P., Dunfanaghy, and (2) Rev. P. McCafferty, P.P., rrigonport. Dep. £1 (each contract).

JUNE 21.—**Leyton.**—23 HOUSES.—Erection of on e Nursery Park estate, Boundary-rd., for the Borough uncil of Leyton. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, est Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £2.

★JUNE 21.—**London, E. 17.**—PAINTING, DISTEMPERG, ETC.—Carrying out of sundry works of interior novation (during summer vacation) to four schools, the Walthamstow Education Committee. H. osser, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee, lucation Committee Offices, 263, High-st., Walamstow, E. 17.

JUNE 21.—**Southampton.**—ALTERATIONS, ETC.—Alrations, redecoration and adaptation of the mansion Coldeast Mental Deficiency Colony, Sarisbury, Southmpton, for Hants C.C. A. L. Roberts, County rchitect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. heques to Hants County Council and crossed Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester.")

JUNE 21.—**Stirling.**—LIGHTING.—Electric lighting Castle and Military hospital, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. ep. £1 1s.

JUNE 22. — **Adwalton.** — PAINTING. — Inside and coration of Zion Church. S. Rushworth, Moorville, ighlington, nr. Bradford.

JUNE 22. — **Brighton.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 184 the North Moulsecoomb housing site, for the Corration. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough gineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Brighton. Dep. £1.

★JUNE 22.—**Herts.**—HOUSES.—Erection and comtion of 18 houses, viz.: 14 parlour type in pairs in utton-la. and Baker-st., Potters Bar, and 4 non-parlour type, in pairs at South Mimms, for the South mms R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Cooper's-la., tters Bar.

JUNE 22. — **Leatherhead.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE Erection of, at Oxshott, Leatherhead, for the Comssioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts anch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. eques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 22.—**Rochdale.**—GARAGE.—'Bus, in Mellor-st. r C.B. B.S.

JUNE 22.—**Rochdale.**—HOUSES.—188, on Castleton ate, for C.B. S. H. Morgan, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 22.—**Wakefield.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Acute spital and other buildings at Mental Hospital, for est Riding Mental Board. W. E. H. Burton, A. & E., ental Hospital Board Office.

JUNE 22.—**South Mimms.**—HOUSES.—18 houses, ., 14 parlour type, in pairs, in Mutton-la. and ker-st., Potter's Bar, and 4 non-parlour type, in irs, for R.D.C.S.

JUNE 23.—**London, S.W.1.**—INTERNAL PAINTING D CLEANING.—At the Government Offices (Southern ock), Westminster, S.W.1., for the Commissioners His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, ng Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. heques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 23.—**Rhymney.**—GOODS SHED.—Construction a goods shed and offices at Rhymney Station, lamorganshire. Engineer, Rhymney Station. Dep. 2 2s.

★JUNE 24.—**Blackburn.**—HOUSES.—Erection of 94 on the Roe Lee site housing scheme, for the Housing Committee of the County Borough of Blackburn. H. M. Webb, B.Sc. (Eng.), London, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, Blackburn. Dep. £2.

JUNE 24. — **Nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne.** — EXTERNAL PAINTING — Bungalows on Scotswood Housing Estate, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

JUNE 25.—**Pontefract.**—REPAIRS.—Retort house roof at the Gasworks, for T.C. B. Hudson, Gasworks, Pontefract.

JUNE 25. — **Smethwick.** — ELECTRIC-LIGHTING.— Holly-lane Hospital, for Smethwick and Oldbury Joint Hospital Committee. B.E., Smethwick. Dep £2 2s.

★JUNE 27.—**Durham.**—ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS. —General builder's work required in connection with certain alterations and repairs to the Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

★JUNE 28.—**Epsom.**—WALL AND FENCING.—Removing portions of rubble boundary wall and fencing to the original cemetery, and re-erecting, also erecting a new enclosing wall and fence of similar design to extension of cemetery, for the Epsom U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, 33, Church-st., Epsom.

★JULY 4. — **London.** — STERILIZER PLANT. — Provision and erection of a steam and electric sterilizer plant for the operating theatre at the Lewisham Hospital, S.E., for the Guardians of the Poor of the Lewisham Union. W. R. Owen, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E. 13. Dep. £1 1s.

—**Burnley.**—VILLAS.—Pair semi-detached villas in Ightenhill Park-la. W. Heap, architect, Southern-av., Ightenhill Park.

—**Bury.**—DECORATING.—Interior of Bury Ring Mill, Ltd. Secretary.

—**Dundee.**—TENEMENTS.—432 tenement houses at Arklay-st., for T.C. G. Baxter, City E., 91, Commercial-st.

★—**London.** — SHOPS WITH FLATS.—Erection of a block over at Hendon. D. Morris & Sons, Ltd., 57, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

—**Low Bradford.**—REPAIRS.—Also renovations to Council school, for West Riding E.C. W. Wood, Education Offices, Penistone.

—**Midhurst.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning down and painting, etc., of 46 Council cottages, for R.D.C. S. E. Stratford, Housing Manager.

—**Penistone.**—REPAIRS.—Also renovations to Penistone Spring Vale and Oxspring Council schools, for West Riding E.C. W. Wood, Education Offices, Penistone.

—**Plympton.**—HOUSES.—5 houses and conversion of existing building into a cottage, on Saltram estate, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Morley. Carder & Carder, architects and surveyors, 3, Buckland-terr. Plymouth.

—**St. Albans.**—LODGE.—Porter's lodge, office and receiving vestibule at the Poor Law Institution, for B.G. H. F. Mence, L.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £3 3s.



—**St. Albans.**—OFFICES.—Site at corner of Victoria-st. and Upper Lattimore-rd., for R.D.C. Mence & Ross, L. & A.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £2 2s.

—**Thirsk.**—RE-ROOFING.—Part of spire, Sessay Church. Rector, Sessay, Thirsk.

★—**Twickenham.**—(1) Alterations to the classrooms in the boys' and girls' departments of the Trafalgar schools, Third Cross-rd.; (2) erection of infants' school on site at Nelson-rd., Whitton, for the Borough E.C. Borough E. and S., Municipal Offices, Twickenham. Dep. £2 2s. in respect of each work.

—**West Riding.**—RENOVATIONS.—Thurnscoe Council: Boys', girls', and infants' depts. Bolton-on-Dearne Council: Infants' dept. Highgate Council: Boys', girls', & infants' depts. Mexborough, Garden-st. Council: Boys' dept. Conisborough, Station-rd. Council: Mixed and infants' depts., and caretaker's house, for E.C. W. H. Jones, Divisional Clerk. Education Offices, Mexborough.

—**West Riding.**—PAINTING.—Also decorating school buildings—Swallownest Council, Treeton Council, Catcliffe Council, Rawmarsh Netherfield-la. Council, Rawmarsh Rotherham-rd. Council, Rawmarsh (Haugh) Council, Wickersley Council, Dalton Council (army hut only), Maltby Crags school house, for C.C. A. Adcock, Divisional Clerk. Godstone-rd., Rotherham.

MATERIALS, ETC.

JUNE 13.—**Belfast.**—PAVING BLOCKS.—30,000 creosoted redwood paving blocks, for C.B. City S.

JUNE 13.—**Belfast.**—STONES.—5,000 tons of pitching stones, for C.B. City S.

JUNE 15.— **Winsford.** — ROAD MATERIALS. — For U.D.C. S.

JUNE 16. — **Kingston-upon-Hill.** — MATERIALS. — Builder's, for T.C. H. Bell, City Electrical Engineer and Manager, Electricity Works, Sculcoates.

JUNE 20.—**Hove.**—CARPENTRY WORKS.—Providing and fitting up book shelving and cupboards at the Public Library in Church-rd., for the Borough Council. W. Jermyn Harrison, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hove, endorsed "Tender for Shelving."

JUNE 20.—**Monmouthshire.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, limestone, chippings, etc., for C.C. S. A. Bennett, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., C.S., County Hall, Newport, Mon.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JUNE 14.—**Barnes.**—REFUSE DISPOSAL SALVAGE PLANT.—To deal with 100 tons of refuse per day for U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., The Council House, High-st., Mortlake, S.W.14. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 14.—**India.**—BRIDGEWORK.—About 590 tons of bridgework for the Director-General, India Store Department. Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E. 1. Payt. 5s.

JUNE 17.—**Pittenweem.**—RESERVOIR.—Construction of a storage reservoir having earthen embankment and a capacity of about 45,000,000 gallons and other relative works near Carnbee Village for Pittenweem and the Anstruthers Joint Waterworks. Bruce & Proudfoot, C.E.'s., 63. Nicol-st., Kirkcaldy. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.—**Dewsbury.** — SEWAGE. — Approximately 5,000 yards super of underdrainage filter tiles, for C.B. H. Dearden, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Ilminster.**—WATERWORKS.—Construction of intake works at Cudworth and covered service reservoir and about 6¼ miles of 6in., 5in., 4in., 3in. and 2in. mains, for U.D.C. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, Chartered Civil Engineers, 54, Victoria-st. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 21.—**India.**—STEELWORK.—About 550 tons of steelwork, etc., for curbs and strakes for the Director-General, India Store Dept. Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth. Payt. 5s.

★JUNE 21.—**London, N.1.**—STEEL SHELVING.—Supplying and fixing adjustable steel shelving at the Municipal Buildings for the Metro. Borough of Islington Council. C. G. E. Fletcher, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Upper-st., Islington, N. 1.

JUNE 24.—**Fernlee.**—REBUILDING.—Retaining wall and part of bridge, on Greenfield and Shepley-ln., Head Main-rd., Saddleworth, for West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

JUNE 25.—**Chatham.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of a low level pumping station, consisting of concrete storage tank and brick superstructure over same; also for about 485 yds lineal of 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6in. concrete storm water outfall culvert, for B.C. W. H. Radford & Son, Albion Chambers, King st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6½ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JUNE 13.—**Beaconsfield.**—MAKING-UP.—Reconstruction, kerbing, lighting and making-up of Horseshoecres., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 13.—**Guildford.**—EXTENSION.—Of playground, Sandfield school, for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, S.B.

JUNE 13.—**Knaresborough.**—SEWER.—Construction of a main sewer on Crag Top, for U.D.C. G. W. Boyes, C.

JUNE 13.—**Wakefield.**—MAIN DRAINAGE RECONSTRUCTION.—1,065 yds. of reinforced concrete tube sewers, earthenware pipe sewers, manholes, and other incidental works, for the Corporation. City Surveyor's Office. Dep. £2.

JUNE 13.—**Whitley and Monkseaton.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To (1) back street rear of Albany-gdns. and Clarence-cres.; (2) footpaths—Earsdon-rd., Cauldwell-ln., Front-st., and St. Paul's-gdns., for U.D.C. A. J. Rousell.

JUNE 14.—**Birmingham.**—ROAD.—Construction of Newbridge-rd., Yardley, from Hob Moor-rd., to Yardley-rd., for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. & S. Dept. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Enfield.**—STREETS.—Making-up Park-cres., for U.D.C. H. R. Crabb, M.Inst.C.E., Public Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 14.—**Goole.**—PIPE LAYING.—Laying, jointing etc., of approximately 5,899 yards of 3-in. cast-iron pipes, together with valves, hydrants, etc. R. Plewes, 6, Belgravia. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Goole.** — PIPES. — Manufacture and delivery of about 115 tons of 3-in. diameter cast-iron regular pipes, with hydrants, valves, meter, etc. R. Plewes, 6, Belgravia. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Leicester.**—SEWERS.—10,000 lineal yds. of 9-in. diameter, 600 linael yds. of 12 in. diameter, 650 lineal yds. of 15 in. diameter, 800 lineal yds. of 18 inch diameter, and 2 0 lineal yds. of 21 in. diameter sewers, together with 60,000 superficial yds. of roadways, in the new streets on Braunstone estate, for T.C. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A., Housing A., 18, Highcross-st. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 14.—**Litherland.**—SEWER.—A 30 in. diameter reinforced concrete pipe sewer along Church-rd., together with necessary manholes, fo U.D.C. Ponsford, E. and S.

JUNE 14.—**Trowbridge.** — REPAIRS. — Making-up Downhayes-rd., for U.D.C. Geo. W. J. Clark, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JUNE 14.—**Worksop.**—PIPELAYING.—Laying only of approximately 5½ miles of cast-iron pipes and specials, together with valves, hydrants, etc., for R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, 86, Bridge-st. Dep. £5.

JUNE 15.—**Argyll.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of road, in Glenkinglas, near Rest-and-be-Thankful, for C.C. M. Heddle, Road S., George-st., Dunoon.

JUNE 15. —**London District.** — TARPAVING. — Tarpaving and road repairs at —Brook Fever Hospital, Shooter's-hill, S.E.; Leavesden Mental Hospital, Abbot Langley, Herts; Western Fever Hospital, Seagrave-rd., Fulham, S.W.6; Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E.12, and Eastern Fever Hospital, Homerton-gr., Homerton, E.9, for the M.A.B. T. Cooper, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Office of the Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. Dep. £1 (each contract).

JUNE 15. — **London.** — PRIVATE STREET WORKS. —Making-up Chesterfield-rd., Chiswick, for the U.D.C. Edward Willis, F.S.I., M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4.

JUNE 15.—**Penryn.**—CONCRETE ROAD.—Construction of approximately 3,000 yds. super of double-reinforced concrete to the road known as Commercial-rd., for the T.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 15.—**Rathdown.**—SEWER.—Construction of sewer at Nolan's-av., Dundrum, for R.D.C. P. Cunniam, C., Loughlinstown.

JUNE 15.—**Watford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of footpaths of Clarendon-rd., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B. E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 16.—**Belfast.**—PAVING.—Playgrounds at the following public elementary schools:—Springfield P.E. school, Concrete paving; Fortwilliam P.E. school concrete paving John White Memorial P.E. school, concrete paving; Mabel-st., P.E. school, ashpalte slag Linfield-rd., P.E. school, asphalte slag paving; Ferguson Memorial P.E. school, tar paving, for C.B. Education A., Education Office, Victoria-st.

JUNE 16.—**Chelmsford.**—MAKING-UP.—Making up of Rosebery-rd., and Vicarage-rd. (section A-B), for B.C Ernest J. Miles, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 16.—**London.**— PAVING. — Crowborough-rd. (part), Gorse-rise, Ramsdale-rd. (part), Chillerton-rd., (part), Abercairn-rd. (part), Culverhouse-gdns., Gracefield-gdns., Wavertree-rd., (part), and Nuthurst-av. Streatham, for Wandsworth B.C. E. J. Elford, B.E. 215, Balham High-rd., S.W. 17.

JUNE 16.—**Wandsworth.**—PAVING.—Various roads for B.C. B.E., E. J. Elford, M.Inst.C.E., 215, Balham High-rd., S.W.17. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 17.— **Bexhill.** — MAIN DRAINAGE. — Construction of an additional storage tank and for a 48 in., cast-iron sea outfall, and other works. G. Midgley Taylor, of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

JUNE 17.—**Bexhill.**—MAIN DRAINAGE.—Construction of 24 in. and 30 in. concrete tube sewers and 5ft. by 3ft. 4in. and 5ft. 3in. by 3ft. 6in. egg-shaped sewers with manholes and other work. G. Midgley Taylor, of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

JUNE 17.—**Malling.**—RESURFACING. — Resurfacing about 5 miles of roads in the parishes of Aylesford Burnham, East Malling and East Peckham, for R.D.C. H. Vickery, Highway Surveyor, "Oaklea," West Malling, Kent.

JUNE 17.—**Merton and Morden.**—SEWERS.—Soil and surface water sewers in The Drive, Arras-av., Ravensbury-av., Leonard-av., Victoria-av., Rose-av., Ravenbury Park estate, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 17.—**Southampton.**—REPAIRS.—Asphalting works in the Strand, in Onslow-rd., and in Terminus-terr., and asphalting or concreting works on the Western Esplanade, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s. each.

JUNE 18.—**Baglan.**—SEWERS.—Construction of 6in., 9in., 12 in. and 18in. pipe sewers at Baglan with 4 ft. 6 in. diameter reinforced concrete pipe outfall sewer across Baglan Burrows, to discharge into the Neath River, together with manhole and all incidental works, for Port Talbot T.C. J. Roderick, E., Dep. £5.

JUNE 18.—**Eccles.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Victoria-cres., Albert-st., from 70, Albert-st. to Church-st.; Hampden-gr.; Monton-rd., south side from Albert-st. to Russell-st.; Peel-st., north side from E.C.I.S. premises to Russell-st.; Shakespeare-cres, north side from Franklin-st. to Milton-st., for T.C. T. Elce, B.E. and S.

JUNE 18.—**Rawmarsh.**—ROAD.—Construction of section number two: Netherfield-la. to Green-la., for U.D.C. J. A. Tonge, E. Dep. £2.

JUNE 18.—**Stretford.**—PAVING.—Beresford-rd. footpath, Erlington-av., Marlborough-rd., Mona-av., Radstock-rd., Rossall-av., St. John's-rd. footpath, Temperance-pl; passage, 48-50, Marlborough-rd., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Battle.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—1,500 lineal yards of London-Hastings road, A. 21, with concrete foundations surfaced with tarred macadam and kerbed, together with the laying of storm water drains, for U.D.C. G. A. Bramley, S, 21, Upper Lake. Dep. £5,

JUNE 20.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up of Hill Side-rd. and Dykes-way on the Shortlands Housing estate—and Valley-rd., Shortlands, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor, Council Offices. Dep. £2.

JUNE 20.—**Brookwood.**—ROAD.—Road and sewer work in connection with cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for Surrey C.C. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., 201, High-st., Guildford. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 20.—**Hendon.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Park View-gdns., Elms-av., Elm Park-gdns., Elm-close, Highfield-rd., and Highfield-av., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, A.E., E. and S. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.— **Hendon.** — IMPROVEMENT. — Widening works, kerbing, channelling, paving and other works at Shirehall-ln., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, A.E., E. and S. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.—**Horsforth.**—ROADWAYS.—Construction of approximately 3,600 sup. yards reinforced concrete carriageway, 3,700 sup. yards tarmacadam carriageway, together with kerbing and footpaths, etc., on the Cragg Hill housing scheme, for U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, E. and S., Council Offices.

JUNE 20.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Paving (with granited rock asphalt), Peter-st., City, between Mount-st. and Oxford-st.; construct 15in. and 12in. pipe sewers (with necessary manholes) in Burnage-la., from Shaw Brook to Green End, Burnage; draining, paving (lonkey sets), flagging (artificial flags), etc.:—Gratrix-St., Gorton, from Hyde-rd. to a point 70 yards distant in a southerly direction; Willow-gr., Gorton; Oldham-st., Gorton, from Gratrix-st. to a point 80 yards distant in an easterly direction; Stanhope-st., Levenshulme; draining, paving (rock asphalt, flagging (artificial flags), etc., Cotton-hill, Withington, from Cotton-la. to a point 98 yards distant in a south-westerly direction; draining, paving (rock asphalt), etc., passage behind public washhouse, Barlow-rd., and adjoining No. 143, Barlow-rd., and 48 and 63, Rowsley-ave., Levenshulme; draining, paving (concrete), etc.: Passage behind 2-36, Burnage Hall-rd., and adjoining Burnage Lodge and Burnage Park House, Burnage-la., Burnage; passage behind 27, Alexandra-gr., 2–66, Howarth-st., etc., C.-on-M., for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dept. £1 1s.

JUNE 20.— **Southend-on-Sea.** — EXTENSIONS. — Northumberland-cres. and construction of new road east of Southchurch Hall Park, with sewers and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

✱JUNE 20.—**Surrey.**—ROAD AND SEWER WORK.—In connection with the erection of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for the County of Surrey Lunatic Asylums Visiting Committee. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., 201, High-st., Guildford. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 21.—**Selby.**—ASPHALTING.—Of the playground of the new school, for The West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall Wakefield.

JUNE 21.—**Upton.** —ASPHALTING. —Of the playgrounds of the new school, for The West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 22.—**London.**—REPAVING.—Netherwood-rd., and Richmond-rd., with creosoted deal blocks on unconcrete foundations, an approximate area of 6,790 supr. yds., also repaving footways in above-mentioned roads, an approximate area of 3,120 super yds., for Hammersmith B.C. R. H. Clucas, B.E. and S.

JUNE 22.—**Melton Mowbray.**—MAINS.—4 in. cast iron pipes and specials, valves and hydrants, for U.D.C. W. H. Jarvis, S.

JUNE 22.—**Nuneaton.**— IMPROVEMENT. — Straightening and improving Ansley-rd., corner, including excavation, filling, new pitched foundations, surface water drains and other works, for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 22.—**Rochdale.**—ROADS. Roads and sewers on the Castleton estate, for C.B. B.S.

JUNE 23.—**Long Eaton.**—MAKING-UP.—College-st. extension, for U.D.C. H. Raven, C.E., E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.,

JUNE 23.—**Stourbridge.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of unpaved portions of the carriageways in Emville-st. to Wollaston, Birmingham-st., and Foster-st., with granite setts, and new kerbing, footpath, paving, and other works incidental thereto, for Corporation. F. Woodward, B.S.

JUNE 24.—**Blackburn.**—MAKING-UP.—Excavating, forming, underbedding, and surfacing of the backroad between Cecilia-rd., and Preston Old-rd., with tarred slag, for C.B. H. M. Webb, B.Sc.(Eng.)London, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B. and Water E., Town Hall).

JUNE 27.—**Pontefract.**—SEWERAGE.—4,500 yards of pipe sewers, mainly 9in. and 12in. diameter (partly in tunnel), a pumping station, and a cast-iron rising main, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Barnet.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Great Northrd.—High-st., Barnet, for U.D.C. E. Scott, Wood-st.

JUNE 28.— **Southall-Norwood.** — IMPROVEMENT.— Herbert-rd., approximately 540 yds. super. of tarslag macadam, together with footway paving works for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4.—**Dorset.**—ROAD.—New section from Penn Cross to Colway-gate, on Lyme Regis-rd., for C.C. C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 922.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, et

✱JUNE 14.—**Kingston-on-Thames.**—Veryard & Y will sell without reserve at "Coombe Warr Kingston-on-Thames, useful building material f demolition of the residence 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.

✱JUNE 14. — **London.** — Henry Butcher, Hall Co. will sell on the premises 58, Pratt-st., Cam Town, N.W., plant and stock of a builder and plumb Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., W.C. 2.

JUNE 15. — **London.** — Nightingale, Page Bennett and Knight, Frank & Rutley, will sell direction of Mr. H. V. Roe, at the Hanover-Estate Room, freehold estate of over 130 acres, cluding residences, lodge, six cottages, etc., at Givo grove, Mickleham, Surrey. Auctioneers, N. P. & Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, and K. F. & 20, Hanover-sq., London, W.1.

JUNE 16. — **London.** — W. W. Howard B & Co., in conjunction with Joseph Hibbard & So will sell at the Small Hall, Winchester House, Broad-st., E.C.2, by order of the Government of In etc., without reserve, stock of India and Bur hardwoods, etc., lying at Crown Wharf, Cann Town, London E., and Commercial Wharf, Poplar, Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, Lond N.16.

✱JUNE 16.—**Near Grimsby.** — Fuller, Horsey, S & Cassell will sell in lots, at the Waltham Dep (Clearance sale of contractors' plant, by order of C. Wills & Sons, Ltd.), contractor's plant, locomoti plant, tools, etc. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C

JUNE 16. —**Surrey.**—**Nightingale, Page & Benn** will sell in lots, at the London Auction Mart, 1 Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, building estate, known Egmont Estate, Surbiton, area of over 130 ac Auctioneers, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames

✱JUNE 20.—**Essex.**—Cheffins, in conjunction w Dann & Lucas, will include in their sale at Wood H Arkesden, Essex, 3½ miles from Audley End stati in consequence of the sale of the estate and est effects. Auctioneers, D. & L., Dartford, 123, Bu Row, E.C. 4, and C., Saffron Walden, Essex.

JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will s at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in exte comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

✱JUNE 21 AND 21. —**Oulton, near Leeds.** —Oliv Appleton & Kitchen will sell in conjunction wi Brodie, Timbs & Ford (first portion of sale) at the la H.M. Factory, Royd's-green, Oulton, a large quant of nearly new building material arising from t demolition of the above factory. Auctioneers, O. & K., Lands End, Leeds. B. T. & F., 9, Old Jew chambers, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

✱JUNE 23.—**Brighton.**—Henry Butcher, Hall a Co. will sell, owing to completion of Contract on t Queen's Park housing estate, Brighton, surplus build and contractors' plant, quantity of builders' timb Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Chancery-la., W.C. 2.

JUNE 23. — **London.** — Hillier, Parker, M & Rowden will sell at the London Auction Mart, 1 Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4. (unless previously dispo of), building site, Nos. 5 to 13, Catherine-st., Stra W.C. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.

JUNE 28.—**Earlswood.**—Matthews, Matthews Goodman will sell (unless previously disposed of The Mart, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4, Earlswo Common, freehold family residence, known as Clau Lodge, in all about three acres. Auctioneers: Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.

JUNE 28. — **London.** — Hampton & Sons sell at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20 St. Jam sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) "Hermito Hadley Common, also plots and building est Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

✱JUNE 14.—**London, S.W. 1.**—Teacher of plumb for Evening Classes required by the Middlesex Edu tion Committee for Tuesday and Thursday eveni T. Bolton, M.A., Technical School, Harrow, on rece of a stamped addressed envelope.

JUNE 15.— **London.** —(1) Visiting instructors brickwork for three evenings weekly (one as assistan (2) Visiting instructor of workshop arithmetic evening) and mathematics (one evening) week (3) Visiting lecturer on structural design, one even weekly, required at the L.C.C. School of Buildi Ferndale-rd., Brixton, S.W. The Education Offi (T.1.a), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E (Stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary

✱JUNE 20.—**Blackburn.**—Quantity Surveying Ass tant for a minimum period of three years, requir by the Corporation. H. M. Webb, B.Sc.(Eng.)Lond A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer, To Hall, Blackburn.

JUNE 21. — **Salford.**—Architectural Assistant quired by the City Council. City Engineer, To Hall, Salford.

JUNE 25. — **Enfield.** — (a) Building Inspec and General Assistant (applications, on fo which can be obtained from the Engineer Surveyor); (b) Temporary Engineering Assist required by the Enfield U.D.C. Applications endor "Building Inspector and General Assistant" "Temporary Engineering Assistant" to T. W. Sc Clerk, Public Offices, Enfield, Middx.

✱ —**Kenya.** —Building Foremen (2) required by t Government of Kenya for the Public Works Depa ment for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service in fi instance. Apply, at once, by letter, Crown Agents the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, quot M/15254.

✱ — **London.** — Lectures in Builders' Bo keeping (evening). Lectures in Advanced Costing Building Finance (evening required by the Gover of the Northern Polytechnic. W. M. Macbeth, Cl to the Governors.

OPOSED NEW BUILD-GS & OTHER WORKS.

r these lists care is taken to ensure the accu- of the information given, but it may occa- y happen that, owing to building owners the responsibility of commencing work plans are finally approved by the local rities, "proposed" works at the time of ation have been actually commenced. viations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. ban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural t Council; E.C. for Education Committee; or Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough il; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for ry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Trans- C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board ucation; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums ; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water

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STEAD.—A plan for the erection of a house on a road off Sutton-lane, for H. B. Smalley was ed by R.D.C.

HILL.—The following were among the plans ap- l by the Council:—Detached house, Westcourt E. Maynard, for B. Worth.; detached house r-dr., Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., for J on; three pairs houses, Magdalen-rd., Harrison Buildings, Ltd.,for themselves; pair of houses, Warr-rd., Harrison Smith Buildings, Ltd., for Luck; pair of houses, off Ninfield-rd., W. Ram- r A. R. Spiers; house, Terminus-rd., B. J. Clarke, E. Clarke.

INGHAM.—Application is to be made to the ry of Health for sanction to erect 120 houses High Clarence-rd. site, Haverton-hill, 40 being parlour type and 80 non-parlour. A loan of for the necessary roads and sewers is also to be . The land, about eight acres in extent, is acquired from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 0 per acre.

DFORD.—In order to remodel the whole of its es the City of Bradford Co-operative Society, purchasing some property adjacent to its central ng in Sunbridge-rd. It is proposed to provide an bly hall in the upper storeys capable of accom- ing over 2,000 people, and if the scheme is ap- l it will probably cost £30,000 or £40,000.

GHTON.—The Corporation have approved the ng plans:—6 houses and 15 garages, Hollin- d., W. C. Thorpe; 4 houses and garage, Stanmer- Mrs. Munday; operating theatre, etc., Royal ndra Hospital, Governors of the Hospital: house, le-rd., F. J. Hargroves.

MLEY, KENT.—Plans approved by T.C. included ollowing:—19 houses, Bromley Park Garden , A. Coldman & Sons; 2 shops, Widmore- Peaster & Son; bungalow, Plough-hill, J. E. L. os.

LINGTON.—Plans were approved by the R.D.C. r subsidy houses and 2 bungalows in Haughton n.; two bungalows on Durham-rd., a bungalow nisclife-rd., near Merrybent railway; and a low in Mill-ln., Haughton-le-Skerne.

FORD.—Mr. T. C. Herbert, of Copthall-av., nd Lancaster Gate, W., left £1,000 to the vicar urchwardens of Diptford Church, South Brent, repair and decoration of the church.

LIN.—The following plans for new buildings and of reconstruction have been approved by Mr. T. O'Rourke, City Architect:—Malahide-rd uses), Dublin Commercial Public Utility Society, Keogh Barracks (conversion of existing buildings ational School); Merton-av., South Circular-rd. uses), Denis Byrne; 33, St. Alban's-rd., South ar-rd. (shop), D. P. Mordaunt.

NCOMBE.—Plans of a pair of cottages in Hare- or A. H. W. Smith, have been passed by the T.C.

INSTOWE.—The T.C. is to spend £13,000 on a and and enclosure to seat 3,000, and a dancing

CHAM.—Plans were approved by the Epsom for the erection of additions to the Leatherhead Company's pumping station, and for the erection ouse at Rookery-close, for A. G. Bird.

ESHEAD.—A new R.C. school at Gateshead for ather W. A. Dickinson is to be proceeded with, nders will be invited at an early date. The is to accommodate 840 scholars, and the site is underland-rd. Plans prepared by Stienlet & ell, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been ed by the Board of Education.

AT BOOKHAM.—Plans have been passed by the R.D.C. for a bungalow at Eastwick-rd., for E. t; a house at Dowland-rd., for W. C. Trickett; house at Dowlans-rd., for Mrs. M. Norris.—A t plan for the erection of 26 Council houses on uildford-rd. site was approved by the Epsom . Mr. Pratley, the Surveyor, was instructed to tenders.

LDFORD.—The T.C. have passed the following —House, Aldershot-rd., W. A. Llewhellin; Joseph's-rd., Haslemere Motor Co., Ltd.; over shop, Madrid-rd., Mr. Dray; house, Abbot- Beagley; two cottages, Beckingham-rd., W. J. house, Poltimore-rd., S. E. Cox.

LSHAM.—It was resolved by the R.D.C. to apply Public Works Loan Board for a loan of £12,900 ject of the Council's housing scheme, which had pproved by the Ministry of Health.

ESOWEN.—The U.D.C. has acquired Cornbow , Halesowen, the residence of the late Mr. John t, for £1,500, for the purpose of conversion into ipal buildings. The Surveyor was instructed to e a scheme for the reconstruction of the ses.

CHIN.—The following plans were approved by :—Bungalow, St. Albans-rd., Codicote, for Mrs. Davis, Codicote; parish hall, London-rd., Codi- curatage at Baldock, for the Rev. C. W. Alington, Baldock; cottage at Radwell, for C. Smith; workshop and cookery class-room for Codicote School Managers; Codicote; bungalow, Whitwell, for Mr. Sweetman, bungalow, Peters Green, for Mr. Abrahams.

ILFORD.—The T.C. have passed the following plans: W. H. Richards, dairy, 56, Woodford-av.; J. W. Lohden, 18 houses, 2/36, Wards-rd. West; P. Triplete, 30 houses, 1/43 and 30/44, Clifton-rd.; P. E. Brand, 2 lock-up shops, 9/10, Chaucer-gdns., Beehive-la.; Ilford, Ltd., research laboratories, Britannia Works, Roden-st.; C. J. Dawson, Sons & Allardyce, church hall, St. Margaret's Church, Balfour-rd.; Suburban Developments, Ltd., 2 shops and dwellings, 16/18, Woodford-av.; P. Triplete, road and sewers, Chepstow-cres.; F. B. Harrison, 8 houses, 10/24, Windermere-gdns.; J. W. Moore & Son, house and garage, 47, Water-la.; J. W. Moore & Son, house and garage, 30, Egerton-gdns.; J. W. Moore & Son, house and garage, 38, Gyllyngdune-gdns.; Suburban Developments, Ltd., amended plan of house, 69, Milton-cres.; A. P. Griggs, 6 houses, 21/31, Exeter-gdns.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The Corporation have approved the following plans:—Villiers-rd., church, V. Field, Lewisham; Geneva-rd., 2 houses, J. Lawson, Surbiton; 53, Eden-st., lock-up shop and flat over, F. W. Paine, London-rd.; Gloucester-rd., house, S. W. Bensted, Homersham-rd.; Villiers-rd. and Portland-rd., 2 houses, G. Lacey, Knight's-park; Latchmere-rd., house, Budd & Sons, East-rd.

LONDON (EDMONTON).—Plans have been recommended for approval as follows: H. S. Couchman & Sons, alterations to "The Albion" public-house, 352, Fore-st.; E. Jones, factory building on the north side of Town-rd.; G. W. Newman, additions to Klinger's factory, Silver-st.

LONDON (HESTON and ISLEWORTH).—The U.D.C. have approved the following plans:—Fox & Hibberd, 2 houses, Osterley-rd.; C. Chauvidon, 3 houses, Staines-rd.; Parkwood Development Co., 24 houses, new road, off Wood-la.; H. Bostock, 2 houses, Heston-rd.; H. Austen Hall, new stores and offices, Alexandra-rd.; R. Seymour, house, Wood-la.; P. H. Watkins, 4 houses, Great West-rd. Extension; E. W. Button, 8 houses, Cambridge-rd.; W. Myring, amended plan of 6 houses, Inwood-av.; A. Jones, 2 houses, Wood-la.; F. J. Fisher & Son, licensed house, "The Hope & Anchor," Sutton-la.; H. Bostock, 2 houses, Alleyn-park; C. J. Piercy, house, Harvard-rd.; Roper, Son & Chapman, house, Lampton-rd.; F. J. Strutt, bungalow, Bath-rd.; J. Rose, 3 houses, Great West-rd.; W. A. Harris, house, Martindale-rd.; Mr. Montgomery, 38 houses, Whitton Dean; the Grove Building Co., 4 houses, The Grove, Isleworth; R. T. Warren, 2 houses, off Westbrook-rd.; The Hounslow Model Laundry, Offices, London-rd., A. Alban Scott, extension of Hounslow Hospital, Hospital-rd.

LONDON (MITCHAM).—The U.D.C. has approved the following plans: Tamworth Park Const. Co., 36 houses and 7 shops, Manor-rd.; County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., extension to existing building, Sandy-la.; Merton Abbey Joinery Works, addition to sawmills and machine shop, Shore-st. and Phipp's Bridge-rd.; H. Poulson, 5 houses, St. Barnabas, rd.; Messrs. Wates, Streathan (1927), Ltd., 108 houses for subsidy, Galpin's-rd.; C. Saunders, extension to house and 2 new houses; re-deposit, W. & T. Hill, dairy, Northborough-rd.; S. Ward & Co., warehouse and cottage, Mitcham-common.

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—At a cost of £47,275 St. Pancras Council is to build 70 working-class tenements in Somers Town.

MALVERN.—The following plans have been received by R.D.C.:—House, Leigh Sinton-rd., for Mrs. Howman; additions to Malvern College for Girls; bungalow, Upper Welland, for Judge Farrant.

PLYMOUTH.—The B.C. have approved plans for a new school at North Prospect, to be submitted to the Board of Education.

PRESTON.—The T.C. has passed the following plans:—A. Bamford (Mr. Fazackerley), 20 houses, Kane-st. and Nares-st.; G. F. Brogden, 3 houses, St. George's-rd.; Mr. Buck, 10 houses, Southern-par. and Frenchwood-av.; T. Southworth, house and shop, Acregate-la.; B. Crabtree (H. Holmes), shop and warehouse, Roebuck-st.; H. Barnes (Preston Grammar School), pavilion, off London-rd.; J. Sargent (Sargent & Fish), 4 houses, Thirlmere-rd. R. Rhodes, 5 houses, Fishwick-view; W. C. Mangan (F. Riding), 2 houses, Blackpool-rd.; G. E. Bolshaw (Trustees of United Methodist Church), chapel, Deepdale-rd.

REIGATE.—On the recommendation of the Plans Committee the following plans were passed:—House in School-lane, Smallfield, for A. King & Son; bungalow in Castle-rd., Outwood, for J. H. Foote. Charlwood.—Bungalow, off Brighton-rd, Hookwood, for E. Hobbs. Horley.—Mission hall in Woodhatch-rd., Salfords, for Neale. Merstham.—Cottage in Nutfield, in Honeycrock-lane, Salfords, for the Redhill Tile Co; house in Limes-av., for J. H. Haves. Kingswood.—House at The Warren, for F. W. Halfhide; house in Buckland-lane, for G. Mackriell. of Redhill; house and garage in Buckland-lane, for W. G. Neale. Merstham.—Cottage in Nutfield-rd., for Alfred Huggett; cottage in Nutfield-rd., for S. P. Deverill; house in London-rd., for G. W. Schofield; house and workrooms in Albury-rd.; for T. Thompsell, Walton-on-the-Hill 2 cottages, in Walton Heath-rd., for F. W. Bellamy.

SCARBOROUGH.—The T.C. have approved the following plans:—J. R. Smith, for himself, dwelling-house, Peasholm-cres.; D. Petch, for J. W. Robinson, house and shop, site No. 5, Edgehill-rd.; Monk Bridge Construction Co. for T. Shaw, garage and dwelling-house, Royal Crescent Back-rd.; J. P. Chaplin for T. Shaw, dwelling-house, Royal Crescent Back-rd.; A. E. Wright, for himself, detached house, site No. 33, Woodland-ravine.

SHEFFIELD.—After discussions extending from time to time over a period of seven years, the Sheffield City Council have decided to proceed with the new public hall scheme in April, 1928.

WIGTON.—Plans were passed by the R.D.C. for a new dwelling-house at Waver Toll-bar, near Percy Hill, for Mr. Rutherford.

TENDERS

(Received too late for classification)

BIRKENHEAD.—Erection of a district fire station, drill tower, and 8 dwellings in Laird-st., for the Corporation.

*Selwood & Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead	£8,100 11 0

BRAINTREE.—For Infectious and Diseases Hospital. Mr. D. G. Armstrong, architect, Great-sq.

J. G. Gray, Coventry	£1,100 0 0
E. C. P. Brand, Braintree	1,080 0 0
C. Blade Wenden, Witham	1,054 0 0
A. G. Wicks, Braintree	1,035 0 0
A. Brown & Son, Braintree	1,022 0 0
*A. D. Letch, Braintree	998 10 0

GRANTHAM.—Central school for boys, for the Kesteven E.C. Mr. C. B. Metcalfe, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Education Offices, 64,London-rd.

*Parks & Son, Ltd., Grantham	£9,550

LONDON (FULHAM).—Gatehouse and sub-station, etc., at the entrance of the electricity works, for the B.C. Mr. H. M. De Colleville, architect.

*A. J. Thair, Isleworth	£1,936 11 3

LONDON (LAMBETH).—(i.) Painting exterior of baths building and repairing roofs, for the Borough Council.

A. Raven, Hendon	£663 7 0
Ingram Gunn, Ltd., E.C. 4	452 0 0
B. Sparks & Co., Tooting	423 8 3
Crabb & Son, Brixton-hill	403 0 0
Bridge & Co., Brixton;	387 0 0
H. D. Harding, Brixton	365 0 0
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd., Brixton	343 0 0
R. Woollaster & Co., Limehouse	244 10 0
*C. & R. Harding, S.W. 9	209 4 6

LONDON, S.E.1.—(*a*) Fire escape stairs, etc., at hospital; (*b*) Repairing of asphalte paths; and (*c*) internal redecoration of schools, infirmary and engineers' shops, etc., at the schools, Wickham-rd., Shirley, nr. Croydon, for the Guardians of the parish of Bermondsey. Mr. Henry H. Reeve, clerk, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1.

(*a*)—	
Light Stoolwork (1925), Ltd., Harlesden	£1,250
Wilmar & Sons, Ltd., Stratford	1,111
*C. A. & A. H. Haward, King's Cross-road	775
(*b*)—	
Constable Hart & Co., Ltd., Cannon-st.	2,085
A. C. W. Hobman & Co., Ltd., South Bermondsey	2,050
British Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Camberwell	1,770
*W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Southampton-row	1,654
(*c*)—	
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., Belgrave-sq.	863
E. Peddle & Son, Ltd., Upper Norwood	641
Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Croydon	638
H. W. Spinks, Tooley-st.	612
C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Purley	520
Geo. Everett & Sons, Croydon	485
Burnard & Peckett, Ltd., Wallington	460
M. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., Harlesden	454
Frank Firth, Shipley	419
*R. Mansell, Croydon	368

PENARTH.—New Masonic hall in Stanwell-rd., Penarth, Messrs. Willmott & Smith, architects, 4, Park-pl., Cardiff.

*Tucker Bros., Cardiff (approximately)	£10,000

PLYMOUTH.—Underground convenience for women in Market-pl., for the B.C.

*Wakeham Bros., Ltd.	£2,127

PRESTWICK.—Forty houses at Glenburn site and 36 houses at Waterloo-rd. site, for the Burgh of Prestwick. Mr. Francis Pritty, Burgh Engineer, Prestwick., architect. Quantities by Mr. Robert Carruthers, measurer, 219, St. Vincent-st., Glasgow.

Brick, etc.—	
*J. Alexander & Son, Galston	£9,650 2 8½
Joiner, etc.—	
*R. S. Govan, Prestwick	6,653 7 2½
Slater and roughcast—	
*Andrew Ballantyne, Ayr	2,563 6 8½
Plumber, etc.—	
*Houstons (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow	4,521 15 0
Plaster work—Glenburn site—	
*T. Thursby, Clydebank	1,078 12 0
Plaster work—Waterloo-rd. site—	
*J. Leggat & Sons, Ayr	1,009 17 7
Glazier work—	
*Wm. Purdon & Sons, Glasgow	118 12 7
Ironmongery—	
*J. L. McIndoe & Co., Glasgow	195 13 10
Painter work—	
*Wm. Black, Cumnock	582 0 0

WOOLWICH.—360 concrete houses on the "Easiform" system of construction, for the B.C. Borough Engineer.

290 non-parlour	£113,710
70 parlour	30,582
*John Laing & Son, Ltd. (Sanctions of the M.H.)	

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Elementary school together with a practical subjects centre, a caretaker's house, and a school clinic at Long-ln., for the Education Committee.

*William Jackson, Langley	£16,935 12 6

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge. £ s. d.
Best Stocks 4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks 3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at			
King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose ...	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose ...	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.....	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers ...	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two ends ...	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.—		s. d.
2in. per yd. super	1 11	3in. per yd. super	2 9
2½in. ,, ,,	2 4	4in. ,, ,,	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6 per yd	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9 ,, ,,	
Thames Sand	14 6 ,, ,,	
Best Washed Sand	14 6 ,, ,,	
½in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9 ,, ,,	
½in.	14 0 ,, ,,	
¼in. Broken Brick	11 6 ,, ,,	
Pan Preeze	8 0 ,, ,,	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6 51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
,, ,, Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
,, ,, White	3 12 6
,, Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
,, Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair ..... per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
PORTLAND STONE—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, I. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube.....	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube.....	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. extra for beyond 30 ft.	
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ,,	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ,,	32 0
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30ft. super).....Per ft. super	5 6
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... ,,	6 0
3in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... ,,	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... ,,	1 4
HARD YORK—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 1½
6in. rubbed two sides, ditto..... ,,	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto ,,	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags ... Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London Area in full van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11 ..... £27 0 — 1 × 9 ..... £26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.	
¾ × 2	2 6	per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscoat, per ft. cube.....	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube...	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube.....	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
,, Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.....	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in. ...	10 15 0
⅜ in.....	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in. ...	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½ % ...	45 % ...	55 %
Galvanised Gas	52½ % ...	35 % ...	45 %
Blue Water.....	62½ % ...	40 % ...	50 %
Galvanised Water	46½ % ...	30 % ...	40 %
Red Steam	57½ % ...	35 % ...	45 %
Galvanised Steam	40 % ...	25 % ...	35 %

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices, ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles
2 in. plain.....	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. ,, ...	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. ,, ...	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,, ...	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. ,, ...	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices, ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars.....	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	16 5 0	... 17
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11
Hoop iron, basis price ...	12 0 0	... 13
,, Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g....	13 5 0	... 14
,, ,, ,, 24 g....	14 5 0	... 15
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20g.....	15 10 0	... 16
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 10 0	... 17
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g. ...	18 10 0	... 20
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	... 19
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	... 19
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	... 22
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker.....	22 0 0	... 23
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.....	24 0 0	... 26
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	... 26
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for plete houses, including all fittings, painting coats, and delivery to job, average price 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up.....	33 1
Pipe in coils.....	34
Soil Pipe	37
Compo Pipe	38

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots 3 cwt., 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and un cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton	24 0 0

COPPER.

Seamless Copper tubes (basis).....per lb.	1
Strong sheet ..... ,,	1
Thin..... ,,	1
Copper nails ..... ,,	2
Copper wire ..... ,,	2

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERR

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per do

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES,

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEA SCREW.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per
8 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- ,,

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plum 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes .....per gallon	0
,, ,, ,, in barrels ..... ,,	0
,, ,, ,, in drums ..... ,,	0
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels..... ,,	0
,, ,, ,, in drums ..... ,,	0
Turpentine in barrels ..... ,,	0
,, in drums (10 gall.) ... ,,	0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	47
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered	66
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	39
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0 1
Filicol ..... ,,	0 1
Size. XD quality.....fkn.	0

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyr Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the hi or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously prices—a fact which should be remembered by who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths.....	2½d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6½d.
15 „ thirds	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9 .d.
21 „ fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet,15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4 .d.
26 „ fourths.....	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d.,21 oz.	9d
26 „ thirds	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d.,21oz.6½d	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5½d.
½ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d..
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted Do.	7½d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per Gallon.	£	s.	d
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black.....		0	7	6
Berlin Black.....		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

Manchester Municipal College of Technology.

We have received a copy of the prospectus of short courses of lectures and laboratory work to be given during the summer at the Manchester Municipal College of Technology. Instruction is given in the following subjects: Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Municipal and Sanitary Engineering, Building, Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Textile Industries, Printing and Photographic Technology, Mathematics, Physics and Natural Philosophy, Mining, Industrial Administration.

The head of the building department is Mr. F. E. Drury, M.Sc.Tech., M.I.Struct.E. The summer evening classes will begin on Monday and Tuesday, June 13 and 14, and (save when a different number of meetings is specified) will continue until Tuesday, July 26. Intending students should present themselves for enrolment half an hour before the first meeting of the classes they wish to attend.

Ferro-Concrete Buildings, Panama.

The British Vice-Consul at Panama (Mr. C. S. Humber, M.B.E.) reports that the construction of a large number of ferro-concrete buildings is contemplated in that city, and he accordingly suggests that British firms interested in the supply of materials used in this class of construction should forward catalogues, prices, etc., of their products for transmission to the leading local contractors. Four copies of catalogues, etc., he states, could be advantageously placed, and these should be addressed direct to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Panama City. The Vice-Consul has also furnished some particulars regarding the following schemes which are about to be undertaken in Panama, and which may possibly provide openings for the supply of British materials, etc.

(1) The construction of a bath house at Panama City, by a firm of local contractors, at an estimated cost of 16,000 dollars.

(2) The erection of a first-class modern hotel to cater for tourist traffic. The building is to be of reinforced concrete, and will cost not less than 50,000 dollars.

Firms in a position to offer materials of British manufacture can obtain further particulars of these projects on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—BUILDING.—The Plans Committee of the Town Council have passed plans for 951 dwellings in the city, estimated to cost £372,539. The plans included those for 935 dwellings to be erected under the Town Council's housing scheme at Cattofield, Hilton, and Seaforth-road.

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the office of the City Engineer:—Alpin-road and Strathmore-avenue—Shops for the Eastern Co-op. Society, Ltd.; architect: Mr. G. Jamieson, 20, Whitehall-street. Graham-street—pavilion for M.S.W. Welfare Club. William-street—offices and workshop for Messrs. John Raitt & Co.

Dundee.—FACTORY.—The establishing of a new linoleum factory in Dundee has reached another stage. The piece of ground, extending to a little over 16 acres, situated on the Dudhope estate on the south side of Clepington-road, has been purchased by Mr. R. Lindsay Robertson, solicitor, on behalf of the Company.

Edinburgh.—HOUSES.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted a warrant for the erection of 570 houses at Prestonfield. The Court also sanctioned the erection of dog kennels at Logie Green football ground; and Messrs. James Steel's Trustees, for the conversion of four houses at 20-23, South Learmouth-gardens, into six flatted houses.

Edinburgh.—BUILDING PLANS.—At a sitting of Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court, warrant was given to Alexander Robb to build an aerated water factory at Hutchison-road. Another warrant granted by the Court was to James Woodhouse & Son, for alterations and additions to premises at 60, Princes-street, which are to be converted into a furniture warehouse. Other warrants granted were:—James Banks, three bungalows and garages at Milton-road East; James Duff, four shops, six houses, and six garages at corner of Saughtonhall-drive and Avenue; Mrs. Elizabeth Gunn, bungalow and garage at corner of Queensferry-road and Corbiehill-road, Davidson's Mains; Mrs. Ann Thain, four shops and two houses at St. John's-road, Corstorphine; Topping & Co., two flatted villas and two garages at Campbell-avenue.

Falkirk.—At a sitting of Falkirk Dean of Guild Court, plans were submitted and warrant sought for the erection of the first portion of the new Falkirk and District Infirmary. The complete scheme in connection with the new Infirmary, which is to be built on ground acquired at Gartcows, Falkirk, is estimated to cost £100,000. The Court unanimously agreed to grant the warrant.

Glasgow.—CINEMA.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for Botanic Gardens Picture House (Ltd) to erect a picture house at corner of Byres-road and Observatory-road, Hillhead; and Messrs. G. H. M'Dougall & Sons, 165, Dumbarton-road, Partick, to erect a public-house and shops in Dumbarton-road at New Bridge-street, Partick.

Troon.—BUILDINGS.—The Lodge Troon Navigation, No. 86, has obtained sanction to proceed with a building scheme comprising shops, hall, and temple. The buildings are to be erected on a site on the north side of Portland-street. The total cost of the buildings will be £4,012. Mr. J. R. Johnstone is the architect.

The Jumna River Bridge.

Messrs. P. and W. Maclellan (Ltd.), Clutha Works, Glasgow, have been successful in securing the contract for a new bridge over the Jumna River at Allahabad for the Indian State Railways. This is to replace the old bridge, now unsuitable for modern heavy traffic, and consists of 14 spans of 215 ft. each (about 6,000 tons).

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

THE following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers. +	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/¼	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1,0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 949.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	47	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	46	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

* * These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

*** Denotes *accepted*. † Denotes *provisionally accepted*.**
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ABERYSTWYTH.—New hotel on the old Waterloo Hotel site at Aberystwyth. Mr. Peter Hing, architect 121, Colmore-row, Birmingham.
*F. D. Huntington, Ltd., London, W.6.

BELFAST.—(*a*) Iron railings, gates and grilles: (*b*) electric lighting and power installations, etc., at New Museum and Art Gallery, Botanic Gardens Park, for C.B.. Mr. R. Meyer, Town Clerk:—
(*a*) *R. J. McKinney, Belfast.
(*b*) *Wm. Coates & Son, Ltd., Belfast.

BEXHILL.—(*a*) Compressing plant and governors. (*b*) steel main and welding and (*c*) the excavation of trenches, for the high-pressure gas scheme, for the T.C.:—

(*a*) Bryan Donkin	£1,240	0	0
‡G. Waller	1,227	0	0
(*b*) British Mannesmann Tube Co.	1,626	5	0
‡Stewarts & Lloyds	1,618	3	9
(*c*) F. R. Hipperson, London	1,040	15	0
S. Carey, Bexhill	847	10	0
E. E. Jeavons, Tipton	995	10	0
‡Hodsons, Ltd., Nottingham	704	10	11

BIRKENHEAD.—District fire station drill tower and 8 firemen's houses on land fronting Laird-st., for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, borough engineer and surveyor.
*Selwood, Lloyd & Co., B'head... £8,100 11 0

BIRKENHEAD.—Bus waiting room on land situated in Oakenholt-rd., Moreton, for the C.B. Mr. C. Brownridge, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
*Jones & Hough, Heswall £635

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—8 houses at Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, for the Irish Sailors and Soldiers Land Trust, 30, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin:—
*B. McDermott, Bridge House, Carrick-on-Shannon £4,652 0 7

CHELMSFORD.—(*a*) Twelve cottages at Writtle, and (*b*) four at Pleshey, for the R.D.C.
*(*a*) A. Holmes £4,603 0 0
*(*b*) G. Milbank & Sons ... 1,514 7 6

CHELMSFORD.—External painting and repairs to Wood-st. Institution. Mr. Wykeham Chancelloe, architect.
*W. E. Wisbey £749

COLNBROOK.—Construction of a bridge to carry the Colnbrook by-pass (Bucks section) over the G.W. Railway:—
‡J. Cronk & Sons £6,972

COVENTRY.—Exterior painting of the City Hospital, for the Corporation:—
‡F. T. Clarke £249 10 0

DERBY.—Extensions to the hospital. Messrs. Naylor, Sale & Woore, architects, Smith's Bank Chambers, Market-pl.
*Wildgoose & Sons, Matlock.

EDINBURGH.—388 brick and marl houses in block of 4, at the Saughtonhall Farm site, for the T.C.
‡William Airey & Sons..... £139,494

FRASERBURGH.—Four blocks of houses, for the T.C.

Mason—
*John Scott, Philorth £2,337 12 0
Joiner—
*Alex. Hall & Sons, Ltd..... 1,699 10 0
Plumber—
*John M'Nab, Frithside-st. 908 0 0
Slater—
*James Reid, Love-ln. 443 0 0
Plasterer—
*Wm. M'Donald, 14, Albert-st. 633 18 0
Painters—
*Ferguson & Milne, Peterhead... 220 0 0

GATESHEAD.—Rebuilding of the Blue Bell Hotel, Gateshead. Messrs. J. Oswald & Son, architects, Worswick-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*J. Lunn & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GLOSSOP.—Extensions to the Jubilee Mills. Plans prepared by their own architects.
*James Greenwood, Ltd., Bury.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Maternity home in the grounds of the late Huddersfield Vicarage, Greenhead-road, for the Corporation. Mr. L. Smith, Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-street:—

Masons—
*L. Stead & Sons, Hillhouse.
Joiners—
*M. Grant & Son, Fartown.
Plumbers—
*S. Hale & Son, Huddersfield.
Plasterers—
*Oldfield Bros., Honley.
Slater—
*W. E. Jowitt, Huddersfield.
Painter—
*Arnold Preston, Crosland Moor.
Electrician—
*Robert Marsden, Huddersfield.
Concretor—
*E. H. White, Brierley Wood.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Painting and decorating Town Hall. Mr. L. Smith, Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-street, Huddersfield. Specifications by the Borough Architect:—
*Wood & Mumford, Huddersfield.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Various works required to be done in the conversion of the existing buildings at Woodhouse Hall into an open-air school, for the Corporation. The Borough Architect, 26, Ramsden-st.

Mason—
*L. Stead & Sons.
Joiner—
*M. Grant & Son.
Plumber—
*J. Marsden & Sons.
Plasterer—
*Tom Robinson & Sons.
Slater—
*T. B. Tunnacliffe.
Painter—
*W. & P. Holroyd.
Electrician—
*J. Marsden & Sons.
Concretor—
*E. H. White.
(All of Huddersfield.)

KENT.—Improvement of the Maidstone-Folkestone main road, for 2,500 yds., from Charing to Hothfield Common, for the Kent C.C.:—
‡Wm. Griffiths & Co., Ltd..... £36,796 18 5

LEEDS.—Sixteen houses at Nova-pl. and Nova-terr.
*F. Rawnsley.

LEEDS.—Twelve houses at Upland-gr.
*Bailey Bros.

LEEDS.—Warehouse premises at 51A, St. Paul's-st.
*W. J. & R. Turnbull.

LENHAM.—Exterior painting of the Sanatorium for the Kent C.C.:—
†Whiting Bros., Ospringe £291 7 8

LONDON (HACKNEY).—Building the reactances enclosure at the Sub-station, Millfields-road, for the B.C.:—

W. Silk & Son, Ltd.	£207
L. H. & R. Roberts	195
‡J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.	187

LONDON (ILFORD).—Exterior redecoration of Seven King's Library, for the T.C.:—
‡Hammond & Miles, Ltd., Ilford..... £175

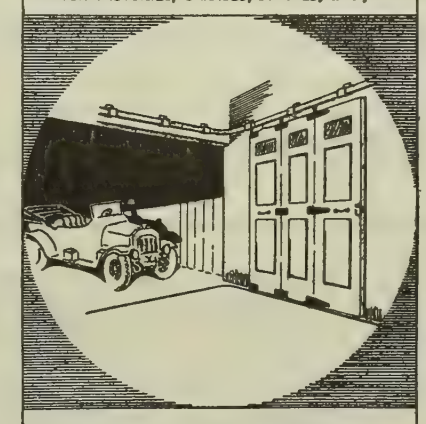
LONDON (STEPNEY).—Internal joinery needed for Blocks A and B of the Vallance-road building scheme, for the T.C.:—
*H. Newsum Sons & Co., Ltd. ... £582 18 9

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Repainting the large gas-holder, for the T.C.:—

W. A. Allen, Newport	£275	0	0
D. King, Becontree, Essex	127	6	6
*W. G. Beaumont & Son, London	100	0	0

MAIDSTONE.—24 houses at Mangravet Wood Estate, for the T.C.:—
‡H. H. Goodsell £9,620

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MILFORD HAVEN.—House, with garage, Charles-st., for T. Jenkerson, Esq. Mr. D. F. Ingleton, M.C., L.R.I.B.A., 11, Victoria-pl., Haverfordwest.

Seymour Reynolds, St. Ishmaels	£2,738
Fred Lloyd & Co., Milford Haven	2,733
Phelps & Owens, Milford Haven	2,535
Robert Morton, Milford Haven	2,500
Fred Miller, Milford Haven	2,500
T. Harris & Sons, Neyland	2,150
*John Jones, Haverfordwest	1,797

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Shop fronts to 13 combined shops and houses, in course of erection at corner of Stephenson-road and Benton-road, on High Heaton housing estate, for T.C. Housing Architect 18, Cloth Market:—

D. M. Crowther, Ltd., Newcastle	£1,319	10	0
A. Anderson, Walker-on-Tyne	1,280	0	0
Bramley & Co., Newcastle	1,220	0	0
T. Irwin & Son, Newcastle	1,217	14	10
Wm. Thompson, Newcastle	1,118	0	7
*F. J. Hepple, Ltd., Newcastle	951	15	8

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Painting externally, 98 houses on Walker housing estate, 157 houses on Pendower housing estate. Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market:—

I. Bendelow, Shildon, Co. Durham	£615	0	0
A. Anderson, Walker-on-Tyne	600	0	0
Merrilees & Denton, Gateshead	503	3	6
J. Burnham, Ltd., Jesmond	433	0	0
W. Cato, Heaton	441	13	0
*J. R. Turnbull, Newcastle	391	10	0
R. Stephenson & Co., Fenham	262	11	3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—100 houses on High Heaton estate, for Corporation. Housing Architect 18, Cloth Market:—

H. Kelly (Contractor), Ltd.	£45,969	9	6
J. S. Hetherington, Newcastle	44,870	0	0
Nordmann & Son, Ltd., Dunston-on-Tyne	43,766	0	0
G. Bailey, Ltd., S. Shields	43,145	5	0
H. Kindred, Newcastle	42,951	6	9
*J. J. Paget, Washington	41,816	9	4

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Installation of electric lighting to 100 houses on High Heaton estatt, 29 houses Walker-road, for T.C. Housing Architecce, 18, Cloth Market.

	High Heaton.			Walker-road.		
*Reid Ferens & Co., Newcastle	£412	2	7	£107	11	11
Simm & Richardson, Newcastle	417	10	0	111	10	0
Devereux, Moodie & Co., Newcastle	419	0	0	118	17	9
Watson Norie, Ltd., Wallsend	424	0	0	115	7	6
Embleton & Barker, Ltd., Gateshead	432	19	6	112	2	6
Fenton & Co., Chesterfield	450	8	0	—		

NORTH EVINGTON.—Northern Light Factory, Baggrave-st., North Evington, for Mr. James Percival of Leicester. Mr. R. Day, architect, Leicester. Quantities by Messrs. Robey E. Carpenter & Sons, Palace-chmbs., Leicester.

A Cooke & Sons	£2,436	8	6
Peter Rourke, Lutterworth	1,633	0	0
Huskard McGregor & Co., Ltd.	1,615	0	0
J. Frier (Barrow-on-Soar)	1,562	15	9
Coltman Bros.	1,550	0	0
Warren Stanger	1,520	0	0
H. Frearson & Sons	1,508	13	0
T. W. Bilson	1,495	0	0
P. Rimmington & Co.	1,450	5	0
*A Graves & Son	1,430	0	0

(All Leicester except as stated).

NOTTINGHAM.—Central school on the Bar-ln. site for the Buildings Sub-Committee. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall.

Girls' Block—
*J. F. Bush, Nottingham..... £13,804
Boys' Block—
*T. Long & Sons, Nottingham 13,343

OLDHAM.—School in Pitt-st., East. Messrs. C. T. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman, architects, 10, Clegg-st.

Brickwork—
*J. Hartley, Chadderton.
Mason work—
*A. Mackay, Oldham.
Joiners.—
*S. Ashton, Ltd., Oldham.
Slaters—
*W. Hemshall & Sons, Oldham.
Plumber—
*J. Harrison, Royton.
Plasterer—
*J. Glynn, Oldham.

OSSETT.—Alterations to the premises at 27, Station-rd., Ossett, Yorks., for the Yorkshire Penny Bank. Ltd., of Leeds. Plans prepared by their own architects.
*W. Nicholson, Ltd., Leeds.

PLYMOUTH.—Ladies' underground convenience, Market-place. Mr. J. Wibberley, Engineer, Municipal Offices, Plymouth:—
*Wakeham Bros., Plymouth.

POTTER'S BAR.—New sanitary offices at the Council School, for the Middlesex C.C.:—
S. Worboys & Sons, Potter's Bar £759 17 6

RADFORD.—Erection of elementary school, for the City of Coventry. Mr. G. A. Steane, Hay-ln., Coventry, architect. Quantities by Mr. J. M. Binley, Much Park-st., Coventry.
*W. H. Jones & Son, Coventry..... £36,949

SALFORD.—Electrical installation at Drinkwater Park hospital Prestwich, for the C.B. Medical Officer of Health, 143, Regent-rd.
*Taylor & Son, Pendleton..... £163

SHEERNESS.—Decoration and repairs at Sheerness V.D. Clinic, for the Kent C.C.:—
‡T. H. Lane & Sons, Sheerness..... £148 16 9

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Altering, renewing and installing of heating apparatus at Hamlet Court-road and Leigh North-street schools, for T.C.:—
‡Watkin Heating Company £1,705

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Additions and alterations to offices at Southchurch Hall schools, for the E.C. Mr. F. W. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., Municipal Buildings, Southend-on-Sea.
(No tender accepted).

SOUTHEND.—Extension of sewageworks. for Corporation.
*W. Isles £2,422

TRIMDON STATION.—Institute for Miners' Welfare Institute. Messrs. Hays & Gray, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Wingate.

Coxhead & Co., Middlesbrough	£7,164
Alnwick Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd., Alnwick	7,000
J. J. Walton, Wheatley Hill	6,670
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne	6,630
R. Welsh, Thornley	6,451
Geo. Cairns & Sons, Herrington Burn	6,230
Walton Bros., Crook	6,056
*J. W. White, Sunderland	6,032

WAKEFIELD.—Following works in reinforced concrete in connection with the Ryburn pipe line:—Covered balancing tank, capacity one million gallons, at Barkisland. Gauge basins, etc., adjoining Ardsley reservoir, near Wakefield. Bridge No. 1, over Sir John Ramsden's canal at Bradley, near Huddersfield. Bridge No. 2, over the River Colne, near Bridge No. 1. Bridge No. 3, over the L.M.S. Railway, Warren-street, Dewsbury. Bridge No. 4, over the River Calder, Dewsbury. Mr. C. C. Smith, M.Inst.C.E., Waterworks Engineer, Town Hall:—
*Fred Whitaker & Co., Ltd., Leeds.

Incorporated Church Building Society.

At a recent meeting of this Society, held at 7, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, the Rev. A. G. Ingram in the chair, grants were made towards building a new church at Claremont, The Holy Angels, £500.

Towards enlarging or repairing the churches at: Brixton, St. John the Evangelist, £100; Gabalfa, St. Mark, £100; Hadleigh, St Mary, £50; Haydock, St. James-the-Great, £30; Mutford, St. Andrew, £50; Stanwick, St St. Lawrence, £15.

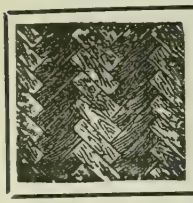
From the Mission Buildings Fund grants were made to the following churches:—Heeley, St. Leonard, £60; Markham, St. John, £150.

The following grants were also paid for works completed:—Ashill, St. Mary, £30; Brisley, St. Bartholomew, £25; Ewhurst, St. James, £30; Fawkham, St. Mary-the-Virgin, £30; Gillingham, St. Luke, £150; Hartlepool, St. Barnabas, £15; Kinoulton, St. Luke, £40; Letterston, St. Giles, £50; Swanton Morley, All Saints, £75; Woodside, St. Luke, £200.

In addition to the above, the sum of £648 was paid from Trust Funds towards repairs to 30 other churches.

The monthly meeting was followed by the Annual General Court, at which the following gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies on the Committee:—The Rev. B. F. Simpso Lord Balniel, Mr. Harold Clayton, C.I.I Viscount Cranborne, Sir Herbert Ellisc Lord Weston, the Hon. Hugh Wyndham.

Mr. Arthur Hervey Hoare, was re-elect as Hon. Treasurer.


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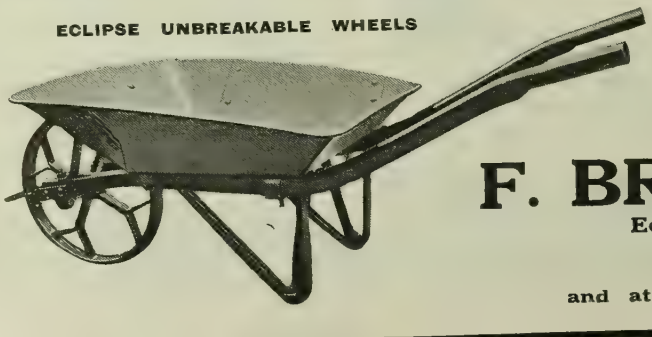
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THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

VOL. CXXXII. No. 4402. JUNE 17, 1927.

"QUIS CUSTODIET . . . ?"

RECENT correspondence on the subject of the care of cathedrals raises a question which has many facets. This particular situation is not unique, but rather typical of many similar ones. The responsible authorities of the moment decide that it is desirable demolish, rebuild, or add to a particular building under eir care, be it abbey or village church, cathedral, college, arket-house or monument. The subject is presumably faced om many points of view before a final and definite decision is ached, although it is reasonable to expect that the viewint most in evidence is that of the body directly concerned. hen the decision is made public, it may or may not stir blic imagination to approbation or disgust. At so eleentary and tentative a stage is the public consciousness of any nd of proprietorship in the externals of street buildings, so determinate is the position with regard to acknowledged asterpieces of the building art, that it is natural and necessary at from time to time various bodies should come into being guide, instruct and express public opinion on such matters. protest or plea for caution from some such body is an almost evitable countermove to an announced decision such as that the Dean and Chapter of Norwich to build a new Lady apel on the old foundations. The protest is, of course, limited the aspect with which the particular society is concerned, this case the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. hether the protest in this instance was necessary or superous is perhaps beside the point. The important fact remains at by such means the attention of at least a section of the blic has been drawn to a projected action affecting architctural matters, and the question of national interest in the ivate property of corporations or individuals is again raised. ldom in any art, save architecture, would comparable action contemplated, and so no protest would be initiated. No e would expect to add figures to a Vandyck group with punity, nor decapitate a statue, whether in private or blic custody.

Apart from questions of proprietorship and the rights of terference, there are also the apparently conflicting claims antiquity, beauty, historical association, functional nvenience, suitability and "amenity." Of the various cieties and associations whose important task it is to educate blic opinion, some mount their watch-tower in order to conntrate their gaze upon one form of beauty in art or nature, me upon another; one association may seek to combat the jects of modern progress upon the ancient landmarks, while other bases its activities on the faith that properly directed ogress is not incompatible with beauty. In an age like the esent there is room for many such organisations. Although erlapping may occur, it is better than a policy of *laissez-faire*. e antiquary, the archæologist, the ethnologist, the historian, e not necessarily concerned with the preservation of beauty. e lover of trees is not necessarily a connoisseur of a carver's aftsmanship. The faculty for designing a modern building charm and distinction is not indispensable to a just appreciation of an ancient barn. The old and the beautiful are not ways synonymous. A definition of "antiquity" equally ceptable to all archæologists would be hard to find. Who shall t limits to the range covered by the expression "historical terest?" Is the site of a Roman camp to be covered by it, hile the "old gun park" occupied by Territorials in 1914 is cluded? Is the disused windmill to come under the term, d the ruined chimney of the steam bakery, now operated by electricity, to be disregarded? History itself is an ever-unwinding continuity; what then can be excluded from the category of "historical monuments," and who shall claim guardianship of the guards?

Amid these apparently conflicting facets of a prismatic problem, it seems that one condition alone can effect a fusion of the interests involved. It is not necessarily desirable that a few archæologists should study modern economics; that a few engineers should seek to master the mysteries of the thatcher's craft, or that parochial church councillors should attend courses of instruction in ecclesiastical ornament. In the ranks of the clergy there are many of the most scholarly archæologists; many of the laity are men of admirable taste; architects are increasingly conversant with many branches of art and science outside the actual borders of their professional knowledge, and many are competent to advise on matters ecclesiastical. But the fact remains that no really satisfactory solving of the problems of progress and preservation, of beauty and convenience, can take place until the public conscience in such matters awakes to its responsibilities—not necessarily responsibilities of action, but at least of thought and of discussion. No Act of Parliament, preservation or guidance can be really effective for good until the nation as a whole realises something of the implications of its heritage. Its responsibilities range from "litter," to Westminster Abbey. Education in such matters is the only path to follow.

In the matter of church buildings there are very many aspects to consider when the case for or against extensive restoration or addition is in question. It must be borne in mind that, with few exceptions, our finest cathedrals and village churches are themselves varied chronicles of past progress and change. Many are palimpsests in stone. The very changes they record make them all the more historically interesting, if sometimes less complete in their beauty as originally conceived. At times beauty has been demolished to make way for beauty; the newer beauty being regarded as superior to the old, and therefore the more worthy of purposes of worship. In our own days so generally unanimous is the acknowledgment of the superiority of ancient beauty, with its depth of expression impossible in our days of more superficial emotions, that it is unthinkable that a corporation or an individual would contemplate the destruction of, say, a fourteenth-century nave, in good preservation, to make way for a modern version, however excellent in design and execution. To add a new page of historical record to the old, provided that the new page be in some indisputable way as true a record as the old, may, on occasion, be a perfectly legitimate step. Virtue may lie in novelty of expression, or it may be that the appearance of the new must conform "more or less" to that of the old, in becoming deference. The very fact of the manner of the new echoing the old may prove the existence of the modern spirit of intelligent care.

Whether or not all monuments of national value come sooner or later under national supervision is immaterial, if the national conscience, awakened and stimulated by the activities and guidance of specialist societies, eventually develops a habit of almost automatic reaction against precipitate and ill-judged undertakings. Public opinion might then itself become the guardian and referee in matters of architectural taste—the "national authority" exercising supervisory powers.

NOTES

The R.I.B.A. Conference.

The arrangements for the London Conference of the R.I.B.A. have now been completed, and from what we hear they should give general satisfaction. A varied programme has been provided and with good weather the meeting should be a memorable one. One of the great advantages of such conferences is the opportunity of meeting friends and acquaintances, and the arrangements appear to have been made with this object specially in view. Among the outstanding social events of the week will be the ball, to be given at the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, W. For this the Architectural Association have devised and executed a scheme of decoration calculated to be in keeping with the spirit of cheeriness and festivity always present at such a function. Those architects and their friends who wish to dance, or see those who do, are advised to make application without delay to the Secretary at the Institute.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts.

The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, which was founded in 1863 as a memorial to Prince Albert, for eighteen years President of the Society, and is awarded each year "for distinguished merit in promoting Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," has for the current year been awarded by the Council, with the approval of the President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, to Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., P.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., LL.D., "for distinguished services to Architecture." Amongst Sir Aston Webb's works, which are well known to our readers, may be mentioned the new façade to Buckingham Palace and the architectural surroundings of the National Memorial to Queen Victoria; the Admiralty Arch, Charing Cross; the completion of the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth; the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, and many other public and private buildings.

Design and Material.

Two well-known members of the profession have this week brought to the notice of the public, through the medium of the *Times*, the growing menace of haphazard and unlovely buildings which are springing up like mushrooms amongst some of the pleasant places of the land. Yet any able architect could give advice, both as to the placing and general design of small buildings which would go far to prevent the deterioration of our suburbs and countryside. Mr. Caröe rightly calls attention to the value of proper materials in building, and we could wish that this protest which he and Mr. Dawber have just uttered could find some sort of practical echo in the actions of our governing bodies.

Cottage Architecture.

Mr. Guy Dawber, in his letter, has once again urged that steps should be taken to prevent the injury that is daily being committed by the erection of unsightly and ill-designed cottages and bungalows. Possibly one of the most astonishing features of nineteenth-century life will, to posterity, appear to lie in the tolerance of the squalid monotony of the town house, followed by the futile frippery of the suburb. That the evil was recognised is obvious from the saying "God made the country, Man made the town, the Devil made the suburb." It is extraordinary that, until well on into this century, no seriously-reasoned protests were made against this abuse of freedom. It was accepted as though it were inevitable, and now that more progressive minds are everywhere alive to the evil, the habit is found to be too firmly rooted among our acceptances to be easily exorcised.

Government Architects.

Controversy is busy with the conundrum as to whether or no an architect who is a full-time employee of the Government can have sufficient spare time to undertake the architectural work of a contract for £1,000,000. Questions of this kind depend so much upon their interpretation that it seems hopeless to look for a definite or final answer. If an architect were expected himself to design every detail for a million-pound building, his time would at the least be fully occupied. If, on the other hand, the money were expended on an engineering scheme where a litt guidance on general lines was all th was expected, we can imagine that very small time might suffice. Agai if an architect were consulted in a pure advisory capacity, the drawings a supervision being carried out elsewhe such advice might well be given in man's spare time. The question not as simple as it looks.

Public Apathy.

It is fully recognised by t profession that the gre bar against better and mo beautiful building is t apathy and ignorance of t general public. Ignorance might cured, but can we get rid of apath We believe that sound building and go design pay in the end, but still t public are unconvinced. It is only qu recently that the large output of sm houses, mostly of bad design and che construction, has brought home to ma of us the menace they threaten to t general amenity of suburbs and count places. In two recent journeys we ha seen instances in which valuable buildi sites for good houses have been ruin by the intrusion of bungalows of a po sort. The worst of this is that it wou almost certainly have been possible to place these small buildings that th would not interfere with the gene amenity, and if some sort of enlighten control or even advice had been availa the benefits accruing to both the smal and the larger properties might have be secured. The remedy for the unfortuna state of affairs which exists seems to lie an energetic and intelligent action



Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See page* 966)



A Type of Cottage which Demands Preservation.

part of local authorities. So this ngs us up against political influences. ocal authorities are composed of those o obtain their position by the influence party politics there is little hope of aining seats on our councils for those o can bring a collectivity of view into ir deliberations, who will refuse to be ded by class interests, who will con- er the general amenities of life and sibly think of beauty as an element of ne value to us all.

ontrol of Design.

While we endorse entirely the views as to the state of things which Mr. Guy Dawber deplores, and agree ially as to the desirability of employing mpetent architects as much as possible all building work, yet to impose a tem of control over the designs for v houses is another and more difficult tter. That nation is probably greatest ere the laws sit lightly on the people— is perhaps the sign of it, and it is ibtful whether the circumscribing of ivity by too much legislative or other itrol is at all a healthy condition. r trust in machinery has not justified lf so infallibly that we should seek add to it at the present moment. ough we deeply regret the indifference the people to the beauty of their own intry, which should be so precious an eritance to all of us, we are inclined to r more on the growth of more civic ponsibility and public spirit, than to ts of Parliaments, and Mr. Dawber's n effort should not fail to contribute to it end.

he L.C.C. d the District Surveyors' Examination.

According to one of our correspondents, a rumour is afloat that some members of the London County Council have been criticising versely the Examination for District rveyors as conducted by the Royal stitute of British Architects, and are ging the Council to provide, in the bjected new London Building Act, removing the Examination from the ntrol of the Institute and vesting it in e Council. It is said to have been ted that the Examination, as at esent constituted, is not "up to date" d that it has been conducted in a hole-in-the-corner" manner. Before iously contemplating such a change authority, the results of the existing system surely deserve careful consideration. From what is known of those now holding office as District Surveyors, can it be argued that in their case the Examination has not produced satisfactory results? Is there any ground of complaint as regards the manner in which they discharge their duties? Architects, from their experience, are in a position to form some decisive opinion upon those points, and it were well if some considerable body of them would address representations on the matter to the London County Council, to assist that body in judging whether the suggested change would redound to the benefit of the general public.

The House Builder.

The pressure of public opinion is daily increasing, and the means of escape from ugliness in the architecture of everyday life is open for all to see. Well-designed cottages and bungalows exist by the score. It is to the National Federation of House Builders that one naturally turns to ask whether that body is doing all in its power to cater for a better taste and a creditable countryside, or whether it is satisfied to act as drag by pandering to a bad habit that in any case cannot long survive. It may be too much to expect the Federation to insist that all its members include some knowledge of architecture and design among their other qualifications, but the public may well expect the Federation to include some work in this direction among its other activities. So far, judging by the annual meetings, nothing of the kind appears to have been done. The prestige of the Federation urgently calls for action. We hope that it will put into practice the words of one of its best known ex-Presidents: "We are all idealists in varying degrees, and builders will welcome every attempt to raise the public taste for something better in housing than that which they have been contented with in the past."

The Old Cottage Problem.

The Royal Society of Arts has effectively emphasised the appeal on behalf of our old cottages by the Prime Minister by issuing it in a pamphlet form with typical illustrations and an interesting note on the building methods of the old cottages by Mr. Thomas Hardy. This little pamphlet should penetrate the length and breadth of the land. Apart from the more notable examples there are many small cottages in the country, like that we herewith illustrate, which can only be restored by the owners when some help is forthcoming to effect their proper preservation. It is obvious that help should be given to those who are really unable to do themselves what is necessary. We trust that by this appeal the Prime Minister will secure a warm response from all who value our national and architectural traditions, so bound up in these records of the past. It should not, however, be supposed that the destruction of so many of these "priceless gems of English craftsmanship," to quote Mr. Baldwin's words, is to be credited only to the uneducated. We have but to think of a lovely village in the Cotswolds containing numbers of ancient cottages and other buildings either left to decay, or repaired in such a manner as to mutilate and deface them. We must express our regret that the appeal did not include a mention also of old farm outbuildings, of which so many are becoming ruinous, and which, for their architectural and historical interest, are of equal importance to preserve.



Cottage at Craven Arms, Salop (now demolished).

From "Old Cottages, Farmhouses and Other Half-timber Buildings in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Cheshire," by Parkinson & Ould.)

GENERAL NEWS

Menin Gate Memorial.

The Memorial Arch at the Menin Gate (Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., architect) will be opened by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer on Sunday, July 24, at 10.30 a.m.

New Naval Museum.

Britain's first complete naval and nautical museum is to be opened to the public within the next few weeks. The museum will be placed in the famous Queen's House at Greenwich, built by Inigo Jones for James I.

The New Chapel : Stowe School.

The Queen, on Monday, visited Stowe School, Buckinghamshire, and laid the foundation stone of the new Chapel, which is to be erected to the designs of Sir Robert Lorimer.

Edinburgh University.

Plans of the building which is to be the new home of the Zoology Department of Edinburgh University have been passed by the Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court. The building, with its fitments, is expected to cost about £79,000. The architects are Messrs. Lorimer & Matthew.

University of Burma.

A gift of £100,000 has been offered by the directors of the Burmah Oil Co. to the authorities governing the proposed new university in Burma. Sir John T. Cargill made the announcement of the gift at the annual meeting of the company in Glasgow. The money, he said, was for the establishment of a college of mining and engineering.

Architects' Benevolent Society.

From the annual report—the 77th—of this Society, it is clear that invaluable work has again been rendered during the last year. Eighty-five applicants have been assisted with grants during the year, and fourteen beneficiaries have received pensions. The Society have nominated Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., as the third Trustee, in place of Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., R.A., retired.

British Architects' Conference.

We have received a revised copy of the programme of the R.I.B.A. Conference, which is to be held in London from June 20 to 25. We note that the following proposed visits have now been cancelled : D., British Museum and Foundling Hospital; K., Drive round Central London ; L., Visit to South Kensington ; P., Drive to Hatfield, Welwyn and St. Albans. The original programme was given in our issue for May 27.

Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.

A tour to the North of England and Scotland, dating from September 16 to 23, has been arranged by this Association. The cities to be visited are Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Carlisle. The full programme, with particulars of costs, etc., will be sent upon application to the Secretary, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3, Gray's Inn-place, London, W.C.1.

Architects' Estates.

Mr. Frederic Rowntree, F.R.I.B.A., of 11, Hammersmith-terrace, London, W., formerly of Scarborough, of Glasgow, and of 11, Little College-street, Westminster, S.W. (net personalty £2,537), left £4,076.

Major Arthur Stirling Pridmore (late Queen's Westminsters), Harpenden, Herts, late of Messrs. John S. Lee & Sons, architects and surveyors, left £5,866.

Mr. George Halford Fellowes Prynne, Ealing, left £5,145.

Foord Almshouses at Rochester.

On June 28, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will open the Foord Almshouses at Rochester (Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., architect). These almshouses (illustrated in *The Builder* of May 13), now nearing completion, have been built in memory of the founder, the late Thomas Hellyar Foord, a citizen of Rochester, who died in 1917. He bequeathed a sum of money for their building and endowment, and this formed a fitting climax to his generous benefactions to his native city.

Engineers' Estates.

Mr. Lancelot Hugh Corbett Palmer, East Hanningfield, Essex, civil engineer, late Great Indian Peninsula Railway, left £7,668.

Mr. John Nash Lawrence, of 56, Wellington-road, Oxton, Birkenhead, Cheshire, retired civil engineer (net personalty £27,934), left £34,533.

Mr. Hugh Hamlyn O'Connell, Southsea, late Superintendent Engineer, P.W.D., Madras, left £7,156.

The Excavations at Mizpah.

The Mizpah expedition of the Pacific School of Religion of the University of California, under the direction of its Dean, Professor Bade, which is excavating at Tel-en-Nasbeh, seven miles north of Jerusalem, has discovered what is stated to be an exceptionally fine and well-preserved Israelite house of the seventh century B.C. This has a street entrance, several rooms, a large stone basin, a bread trough, and a private cistern behind the house. A large four-handled earthenware pot containing the remains of food was found still embedded in the ashes of the fireplace, just as it was left when the inhabitants departed 2,500 years ago. A wine-press cut out of the living rock was also unearthed. It was in the form of a large square basin, from which the juice of the trodden grapes ran through a channel into a large vat, also carved out of the rock. The section of the city wall now in the process of excavation is 25 ft. 8 in. thick.



ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, 1927.

A Mask, Coloured Salt Glaze.

MR. GILBERT BAYES, Sculptor.

COMPETITION NEW

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Civic Improvements, Birmingham, around Hall of Memory. International Competition Premium of £1,000 will be awarded author of design placed first. Further sum, not exceeding £1,000, will be divided among other competitors according to assessor's recommendation. Scheme includes : Municipal Offices, to contain City Hall, Public Library, and Lord Mayor's Mansion House. Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert H. Humphries, City Engineer, Council House, Birmingham..	Oct. 15 ..	Jun
Grammar School, Bradford, 1,000 boys. Premiums: £300, £200, and £100. Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.BA., assessor. Apply Mr. W. Brear, Secretary, Grammar School, Bradford, Yorks. Dep. £1 1s. ..	Feb. 18 and Mar. 4 ..	Jun
Cemetery Chapel, Reading, for Corporation. Open to architects residing or practising in Berks, Bucks or Oxon. Premiums: 50 and 25 guineas. Apply Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading. Deposit, £2 2s. Mr. Charles J. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., Assessor, 13, Ashburn-gardens, London, S.W.7, to whom designs have to be sent.	April 15..	Ju
Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships for Mural Painting. Two Minor Scholarships of £125 a year each, and one Major Scholarship of £250 a year. Candidates must not be over 25 and 27 years of age for the respective Scholarships on December 31 preceding the competition. Apply Secretary, Edwin Austin Abbey memorial Scholarships, Chelsea Lodge 42, Tite-street, S.W.3	June 11 ...	Jul
University Buildings, Western Australia. To cost £150,000. Premiums : £400, £300, £200. Open to British subjects or citizens of U.S.A. Assessors: Professor Leslie Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. A. B. L. Wright, L.R.I.B.A., President Royal Institute of Architects of Western Australia, and Member of University Senate Apply Agent-General for Western Australia, "Savoy House," 115-116, Strand, London, W.C.2, or Australian Trade Commission, 44, Whitehall-street, New York, U.S.A...	Jan. 14 ..	Aug

Oxford : Secondary Schools.

The Education Committee of the To Council have recommended that the Cou Seal be affixed to the conditions for the c petition to be held for obtaining designs the two secondary schools proposed to built.

Designs for Houses, Easthampstead.

Architects and others are invited to s mit to Mr. E. Dennis Berry, clerk to Easthampstead Rural District Coun Bracknell, Berks, on or before the 25th stant, plans of houses of a suitable type be built in blocks of two or three houses to be accompanied by an estimate of probable cost per house. It is proposed erect 12 houses altogether.

Park Lay-out, Guildford.

The Town Council have decided to in competitive plans for the lay-out of St Park.

Royal Opening of Regent-street.

It is hoped and expected that th Majesties the King and Queen will officia open the new Regent-street in a few da time. Regent-street is Crown land, a every building in the street will be beflagg for the ceremony, and the decorations w remain for a week afterwards. Nearly the new buildings in the street are n finished, although it will be several m months before the Café Royal is comple at the back. There remains also an u finished building on the site of the "Oddenino" restaurant.



National Library for the Blind, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Detail of Entrance.

MESSRS. TATCHELL & WILSON, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

SIR GILBERT SCOTT AND THE NIKOLAI KIRCHE OF HAMBURG

By W. W. BEGLEY, F.R.Hist.S.

THE publication of a monograph on the Nikolai Kirche* affords an opportunity for drawing attention to this curiously neglected monument of the Gothic Revival. From an historical point of view the outstanding architect of the Revival is essentially Sir Gilbert Scott. He alone worked steadily through all the three marked phases of the movement, and by his assiduity compensated posterity for his lack of genius. "Labor ipse voluptas," the motto under which his drawings won the competition for the Nikolai Kirche, epitomises his life and was also the philosophy of his age. Pugin, Pearson, Butterfield, Burges and Street, each had a well-marked manner, virile and unmistakable; but Scott had only an adaptable instinct, a handful of "motifs," and a window wide open to the world.

The first phase of the Revival reached its height between 1820 and 1840, but with the advent of Pugin the exponents of Gothic were faced with the alternative of conformity with the new idea or of being driven into obscurity. In workhouses and churches Scott had turned out masses of typical work with mouldings and details copied, more or less accurately, though often in plaster, from those of the Middle Ages and with the rest of the design in the vernacular. His shrewd instinct, however, was swift to measure the strength of the contending forces. He became a Puginist.

During the second period, which lasted through the 1840's, architects strove, under the influence of the Camdenians and of Pugin's flaming propaganda, to re-create the Middle Pointed style and, here and there, almost succeeded in masking the flight of time. Scott's best work was done in this period. For a little while the enthusiasm of the artist possessed him and the Decorated style almost liquefied to his touch, and then the mantle of greatness settled on his shoulders and the rest of his life was occupied in trying to cope with the greatest practice of modern times.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 ushered in the third, and final, phase of the Revival. For the first time men saw assembled under one roof a wide range of materials, handicraft and manufacture. Improved transport had facilitated the studies of the Camdenians in the previous period and aided the production of more scholarly copies of the English mediæval work, but the march of progress went inexorably on. Architects returning from Continental trips wrote of the beauties of foreign styles and then, waxing bold, introduced the most exotic detail into their work. It was the beginning of the end. Although much of the best of modern Gothic work was produced after this, the battle was already lost and the movement eventually succumbed to this eclecticism. This was the period of Scott's greatest productivity. Re-using the inspiration of the Nikolai Kirche, and much of the detail, he produced a series of really beautiful churches, but as public enthusiasm for the Revival died down his churches became cold and academic and his civil buildings, with but few exceptions, singularly ungraceful and unhappy.

If the early works of Scott and his partner, W. B. Moffat, are compared with similar buildings by such contemporary architects as E. Blore or J. J. Scoles, it will be appreciated that there is nothing to choose between them for mediocrity. But Scott was not only hard-working but ambitious, and while Blore and Scoles slipped back into the second rank he went forward. Very soon after the formation of the Cambridge Camden Society in 1838 he turned his attention seriously to the study of Gothic, as interpreted by Pugin and the ecclesiologists. He never quite succeeded in gaining their approval, but that was reserved for a limited circle.

His first real success was the winning of the competition for the Martyrs Memorial at Oxford in 1840: the well-earned reward of a great effort. Fire provided him with his next opportunity, for on February 7, 1841, the church of St. Giles, Camberwell, was burnt down, and in view of the importance of the building considerable interest was aroused. Scott and Moffat won the competition, and the church was built in the years 1842-44. The design marks a considerable improvement in comparison with any of their previous efforts. The Camdenians objected to various features of the design and internal arrangements, t objections being chiefly based, as also in case of the Martyrs Memorial, on ecclesias incompatibility of temperament; but Sc next great work was to vex them even n so much so that even to this day justice not been done to one of the greatest build of the Gothic Revival, the Nikolai Kirc Hamburg. To the ecclesiologists of that it seemed almost shameful that one of number should design a Lutheran church.

Very little of value has been written a Scott's early career, and for this reason Faulwasser's careful and detailed study o Nicholas' Church should be of interes English students. It is true that it is str limited to a description of the building an the local events connected with its erec



The Nikolai Kirche, Hamburg: Perspective View.
SIR GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Architect.

* "*Die St. Nikolai-Kirche in Hamburg.*" von Julius Faulwasser, B.D.A., architekt. (Verein fur Hamburgische Geschichte.) Boysen & Maasch, Hamburg. pp. 186, 102 illus.; 16 plates; 12¼ in. × 9¼ in. M. 25.

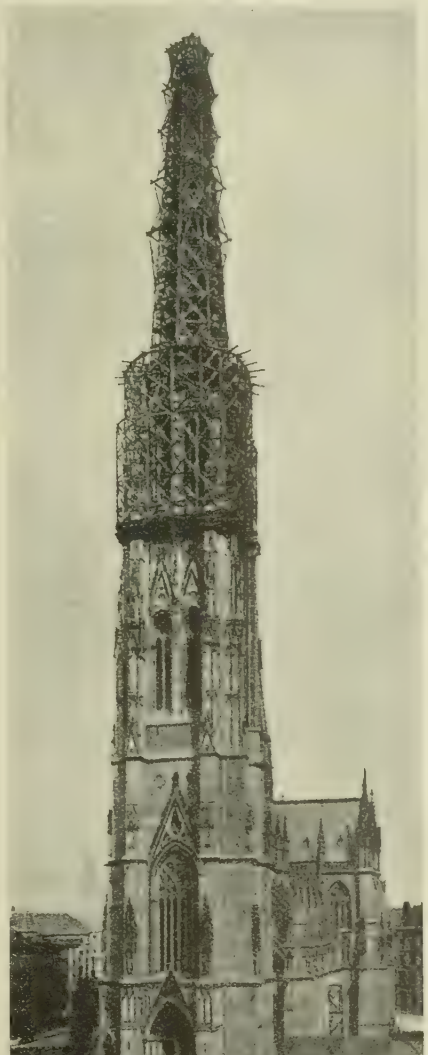
rom the excellent plans, illustrations and press the reader will speedily realise that is to be found the key to much of Scott's work in England; certainly his best h work.

e again assisted Scott, and this time fire ich a scale and followed by such a com- on as also to raise a comparison with Wren he Great Fire. From May 5, 1842, fire for five days in Hamburg, burning the st and wealthiest part of the city, of the public buildings and three of ve principal churches, including old St. olas. The townsmen were possessed of derable civic pride, however, and within ek a technical commission of architects engineers was set up to consider the re- ing and rebuilding of the central part of own. Their first full meeting was held on 18, 1842. Meanwhile, a committee had een set up to promote the rebuilding of Nikolai Kirche, and they, too, lost no time, g an appeal to the citizens on October 18. considering various proposals and de- upon a new site for the church, to the ard of the old building, they advertised en competition for designs, on May 28. The plans were to be to ½-in. scale and to provide 1,200-1,400 ordinary sittings, a maximum accommodation of 3,000. style was left to the free choice of the titors, but a tower was insisted upon. stimated cost was not to exceed 1,500,000 s, and the closing date for the submission awings was fixed for November 30, 1844. December 19 the drawings received were d on public exhibition, but some days an English ship which had been ice- d in Cuxhaven came in, bearing on board sign from one of the competitors, Sir rt Scott, whose agent received them with derable ceremony and handed them over Committee.

Hamburg merchant had drawn Scott's tion to the competition and advised him er for it. Scott needed no second invita- His relations with his partner Moffat becoming very strained and were soon finally severed. The workhouse-design- age of his career was over and his name ning known. From mediocrity his art entering upon the formative phase and, y as a result of his activities in connec- with this competition, was to touch the s of greatness for a while. During the ter of 1844 he travelled abroad, first in am and then in Germany, mastering the rarities of German Gothic. While in ne he made the acquaintance of E. F. ner, the architect in charge of the work s cathedral. This friendship was to serve n better stead than he then knew.

ty-two competitors submitted 44 designs, 9 drawings in all. With the exception of Dane and two Englishmen—Scott and . Atkinson, of Hull—all the competitors r German, and among them were some ns men. The assessor died before com- g his work, but it was known that he placed Professor Gottfried Semper t Professor Strack second, and Scott r. At this juncture Professor Zwirner s called in, and his award, issued May, 1845, put Scott in the first d with Professor Strack second and dig Lange third. The award was adopted, e a bitter controversy between Semper he Committee. The foundation stone was n September 24, 1846, and the building ssed steadily for nearly thirty years, the s not being fixed on the spire until st 26, 1874, although the building was ed in 1863. The magnitude of the task le realised from the cost, which ultimately ed nearly a quarter of a million sterling, ry large sum for those days.

T mediævalists of the 1840's had very ideas as to what an architect might not though on the positive side their views r hazy, and it is interesting to observe closely Scott conformed to their prejudices. ntemporary critic of the building might have written thus: "The style of the ng is Middle Pointed handled with facility and grace; the plan is cruciform, with well-proportioned transepts, a polygonal eastern apse, and a western tower and spire; the extreme length of the church being 281 ft., the breadth across nave and aisles 78 ft., and the internal height to the vault 88 ft. 6 in., while the tower, with its spire, rising to a height of 483 ft., is a veritable giant and beautiful both in outline and proportion. The chancel is correctly planned and fitted and the building vaulted throughout." Yet such a criticism was not written. The work itself was passed over in silence and Scott received a severe scolding in the columns of the



The Nikolai Kirche, Hamburg.

Ecclesiologist because he had undertaken the work; for it was a Lutheran church. This probably explains why it is that writers like T. F. Bumpus, in referring to the obvious foreign influence shown in Scott's churches after this date, have entirely overlooked the obvious source of that influence. Space does not permit of the naming of more than a few typical examples, but the gabling of each bay of the aisle roofs of St. Paul's, Dundee (1853), of St. Andrew's, Westminster (1854), and St. Mary's, Stoke Newington (1855), is certainly derived from the Nikolai Kirche; while the polygonal apse, lighted by tall two-light windows, to which Scott afterwards became so partial, using it at St. Mary's, West Derby (1855), Exeter College Chapel, Oxford (1856), Harrow School Chapel (1857), and St. John's College Chapel, Cambridge (1863), as well as in the previously mentioned examples, is also directly traceable to the same source.

St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, which is almost a copy of the Hamburg church as regards plan and mass, although on a much smaller scale, affords an interesting comparison, although here, as in all the other English examples, the effect of the interior is greatly impaired by the altar being placed against the east wall instead of in the correct position, on the chord of the apse, as at St. Nicholas. On this point, however, Scott encountered strong ecclesiastical prejudice. Only within quite recent years has it been possible to revive the old position, as at Lancing College chapel.

In his English churches Scott had perforce to be content with a reredos consisting of the Tables of the Law or, at a later date, a low panel sculptured or painted. At Hamburg he adopted the latter form, but in such a way as to produce a remarkable effect. A ring of life-size figures of saints surrounds the apse and, from the centre of the reredos rises a great marble crucifix, carved by J. R. Clayton, dominating the whole. It is interesting to note that all the carving in the chancel, as well as to the tower, was executed by an English firm and that the pulpit and font were carved by them in England. The stained glass in the apse and also in certain other windows, including one inserted by Sir Gilbert Scott's sons in fulfilment of his wish, is by another English firm. Other works, among which is the cross surmounting the spire, are also by English craftsmen; while two English clerks-of-works, in succession, who are commemorated in the building, supervised the erection of what is, despite the attempt to introduce German detail, a typical specimen of English art.

CORRESPONDENCE

Salaried Architects and Private Work.

SIR,—I often think that architects are very short-sighted people; some of them do not seem able to look beyond their little, or big, noses. Objection is made to salaried architects doing private work. In their own interests, and also in that of architecture, architects as a body should do all they can to promote the idea. The agitation I refer to has done us so much harm in the past. Take the case of District Surveyors: years ago the leading architects of the day were allowed to act as District Surveyors; certainly their architectural influence in those positions must have been extremely influential, and I know it was used for the good of the public and architecture generally. Leading men of the day, such as Professor Aitchison, R.A., Professor Roger Smith, Thomas Henry Watson, and many others in private practice, had nice little additions to their incomes, and the result was satisfactory to the profession, and, to my mind, excellent in every way. In those days there was keen competition for the post of District Surveyor, and men like E. W. Mountford and others passed the qualifying examinations.

I wonder when men will realise that there is no difference, in principle, between salaried architects doing private work, and architects in private practice accepting public appointments. Take the case of a small provincial town: the Borough Engineer may not be a qualified architect (by that, of course, I do not mean simply a member of the R.I.B.A.), and the result of his architectural work may be deplorable; but if a qualified local architect, in private practice, also held the post, the result would be very different: the public, architecture, and the profession would benefit. If we wish to further the interests of architecture, and the good of the profession generally, we should advocate the old system of salaried architects carrying out private work, and promote the idea of architects practising privately accepting public appointments. We should try and insist on a clause to that effect when appointments are advertised.

D. S.

(*Continued on p.* 981.)

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ILLUSTRATIONS

"Coleton Fishacre," Kingswear, S. Devon.

This house, for Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, is built on the south Devon coast some three miles from Kingswear. It stands in a valley running down to a cove. The site and approaches were very steep, which influenced the setting out and planning of the house. The house is built of local stone quarried out of the hillside a little distance below the house. The roofs are covered with Delabole slates. A small stream runs down the valley, which will form an attractive feature of the garden. The house and gardens were designed by Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.

The general contractor was Mr. E. H. Burgess, of Berners-street, W.1, and the following were sub-contractors :—Benham and Sons, Ltd., heating work; T. Clarke and Co., Ltd., lighting; Doulton and Co., sanitary fittings; Hadden and Pearce, Ltd., electric fittings; Bath Artcraft, Ltd., oak panelling and special furniture; Eagle Range and Grate Co., range; Wm. Smith, iron casements and wind vane; Negretti and Zambra, wind vane; Carter and Co., Ltd., tiling (walls); H. T. Jenkins and Son, Ltd., marble fireplaces; Quicksey Cabinet Manfg. Co., kitchen dresser; Comyn Ching and Co., door furniture; Fernden Fencing Co., Ltd., fencing; A. H. Herbert and Co., Ltd., slating; Setchell & Sons, Ltd., Old Delabole slates.

Reception Hall, University Arms Hotel, Cambridge.

The reception hall of this hotel is a part of large extensions and alterations designed by Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Norwich and London. A view of the portion towards Parker's Piece, and a plan, were published in our issue for July, 9, 1926. This hall, although in use, is not yet carried out in full accord with the design we illustrate, but it is hoped that an early opportunity may arise to complete the design, as we understand that the decorative features shown are prepared, and to a large extent are merely waiting to be fixed.

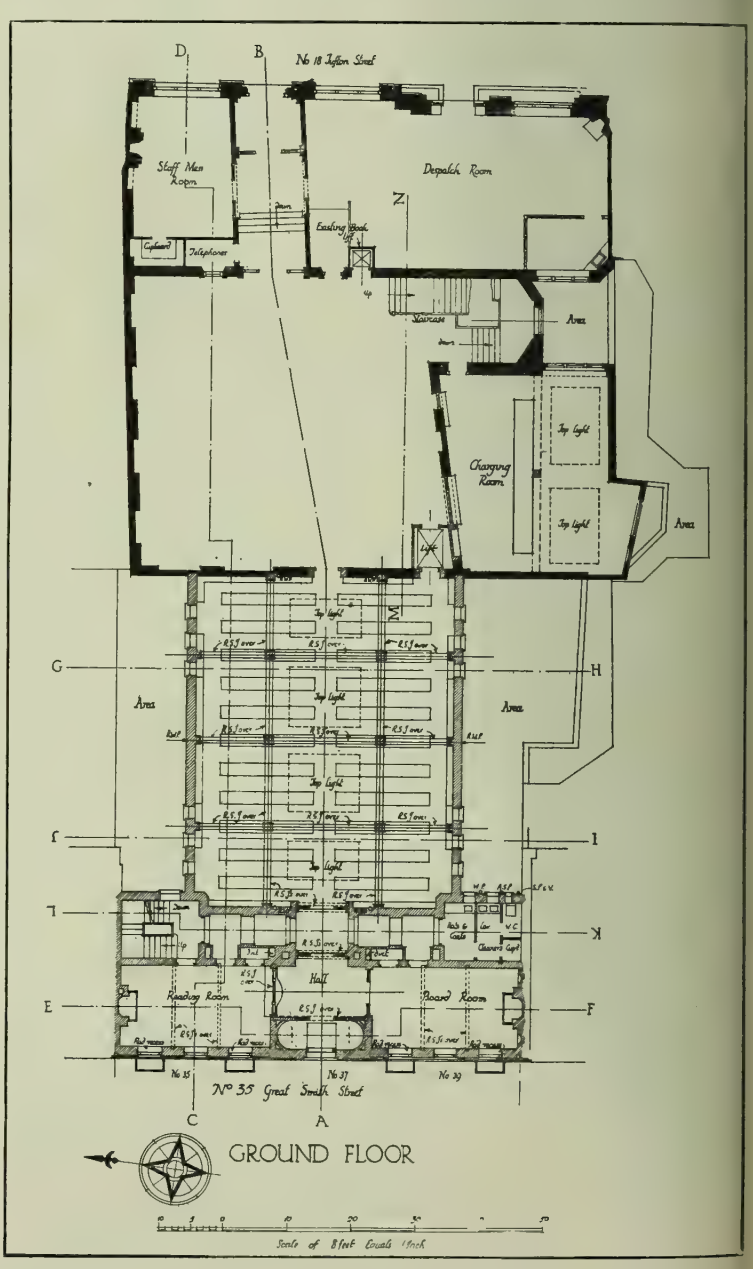
The general contractors for the work are Messrs. Kidman, builders, of Cambridge. The decorative plaster work was modelled by Mr. Crotch, of Norwich, and the fixing and general plastering was executed by Messrs. Bond, of Cambridge. Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge and London, are responsible for the hot and cold water services, as also for the electric lighting, bells and telephones throughout. Many of the floors are finished with tiles made and supplied by the Novocrete Company, of Argyle House, Regent Street, W., some in the more important rooms are polished and laid to pattern very effectively. Messrs. Waygood Otis supplied the lift, and Mr. Savell, of Cambridge, carried out the lead glazing. The constructional steelwork was supplied and fixed by Messrs. Dawnay, of London. Messrs. Morris, of Rochester Row, were responsible for the lay light in dome, and Messrs. Singer, of Frome and London, made the wrought-iron balconettes and other work. The bathrooms and lavatory walls and floors are finished in Terazzo by the Art Pavements Company of London. The spring dancing floor is by Mr. H. Moreton Junr., of London. Messrs. Braby covered the turrets with copper. Messrs. Gray & Co. fixed the lightning conductors, and Messrs. Mather & Platt the fire hydrants. The asphalt roofing is by the Val de Travers Co., and Messrs. Haskins supplied the revolving shutters to garage.

Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel.

The site of this building is a level plateau, with the east end of the chapel at the top of a steep slope down to the road, from which a striking view of the building can be obtained. There has been no general contractor in the ordinary sense of the term. The building has been carried out by a staff of workmen under the supervision of the resident clerk of works, Mr. A. Boxall. The walls are faced externally with Bargate stone, from a quarry on the school grounds, only a few hundred yards from the site. The dressings are of Weldon stone, except in the more exposed positions, where Clipsham stone dressings have been used. Internally the walls are plastered with dressings of Weldon stone. The roof is covered exter with hand-made sand-faced tiles of a grey tone. The ceilings are plaster-va with transverse arches of Weldon stone. important feature of the design is the f tration, the building being lighted by lancet windows running up well into vaulting. These windows are set well from the infernal wall face, so that looking up the chapel from the end, pr cally no windows are visible except the window. The focal point of the design ternally, is the reredos, which is inte to express the function of the building war memorial; the "sarcophagus," forms a portion of the reredos, is introd to suggest this idea. Another prom feature of the interior is the seating, its panelling and canopies; this seating, continuous along both sides of the ch forms a darker band to contrast with white plaster above. The organ is al installed, in two sections—one at each of the building. The case-work will be as soon as funds are available for this pose

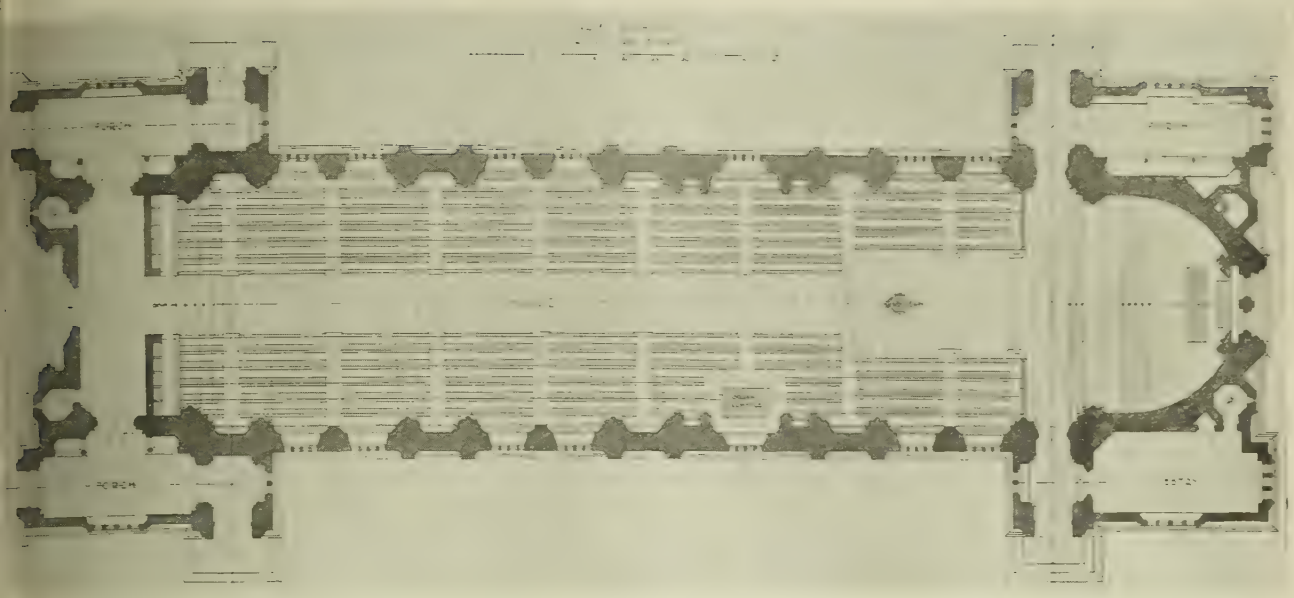
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I. is the architect.

The following were sub-contracto The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.,



National Library for the Blind, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

MESSRS. TATCHELL & WILSON, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel. SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

reinforced concrete work; Ames and is, roofing tiles; The Guildford Glass- ts, lead-light glazing; Jas. Powell and (Whitefriars), Ltd., stained glass east low; J. Jeffreys and Co., Ltd., heating llation; Grierson, Ltd., electrical instal- n; Osler and Faraday, Ltd., electric fittings; John Daymond and Son, stone ing (with the exception of the reredos); W. D. Gough, carving of reredos; J. tehead and Sons, Ltd., marble portion redos; Mr. H. G. Ratcliff, hanging cross eredos, decorated by Mr. G. Tosi. All l-carving was by Mr. H. G. Ratcliff.

The National Library for the Blind, Westminster.

ie new building, designed by Messrs. hell and Wilson, FF.R.I.B.A., for the ional Library for the Blind in Great h-street, Westminster, is an extension of existing premises in Tufton-street, once pied by the Architectural Association. ie basement, second and third floors of new building are entirely devoted to ving accommodation, as also are the gal- s to the ground and first floors. The portion of the building contains the nce hall, with reading room and board on either side and administrative offices

rking bricks have been used for the ex- al facings, with Daneshill red dressings a Portland stone ground story and main ce.

e general contractors were Messrs. Higgs Hill, Ltd., of Crown Works, South Lam- road, S.W.8. The principal sub-con- ors were as follows:—Smith Walker, constructional steelwork; the Luxfer Ltd., metal casement windows, lantern s, etc.: Kleine, Ltd., fire-resisting floors roof; Jacob, White and Co., Ltd., elec- ight and power; Durbin and Katesmark, rary and hot water installations; Bell's ned Asbestos Co., Ltd., jointless floors; s Bros. and Co., Ltd., woodblock floors; sh Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., cleaning; W. Bainbridge Reynolds, metal work; Martin van Straaten and wall tiling; James Ritchie and Sons, Ames and Finnis, roof tiling; Estler hers, steel shelving; Heal and Son, Ltd., ture; the Birmingham Guild, Ltd., name s; Bratt, Colbran and Co., Ltd., fire- s; Mather and Platt, Ltd., fire ap- es; the Dictagraph Telephones, Ltd., e telephones; Thomas Faldo and Co., asphalt.

e stone carving was carried out by Mr. George Alexander, R.B.S. Mr. Hutton was the general foreman and Mr. H. W. Simpson the quantity surveyor.

Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club House, Lowestoft.

This yacht club-house, built some years ago, is too small for its members, and the London and North-Eastern Railway Company, the owners, are considering the addition of suitable rooms for the accommodation of the lady members of the club. It is hoped this design may be speedily put into execution. The architect is Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of Norwich and London.

Cottages at Upton, Norfolk.

This group of cottages was designed as a housing scheme for the Blofield Rural District Council for Upton under the first Housing Act. Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of Norwich and London, is the architect.

Hayes Church, Middlesex.

The new Church of St. Anselm, at Hayes, Middlesex, for the London Diocesan Fund, is now being built. The general walling inside and out is a local stock brick, with some variety of colour, relieved with Binfield red brick quoins, courses and dados, the splayed reveals of the windows inside being also red. The tracery and dressings of the windows and the nave arcade piers are in Welldon stone and the sills in Clipsham. The arcade is in three orders of splayed red brick. Old Delabole slates are being used for the main roof over the nave, and the flat roofs of the aisles and vestries are of reinforced concrete, covered with Faldo's asphalt. Framed principals carry the nave roof and support the inner ceiling, which is to be panelled and decorated in colour. The heating is by Messrs. Rosser and Russell, and the general contractors are Messrs. Wooldridge and Simpson, of Oxford. The architect is Major Hubert C. Corlette, F.R.I.B.A., of 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Science School, Clifton College.

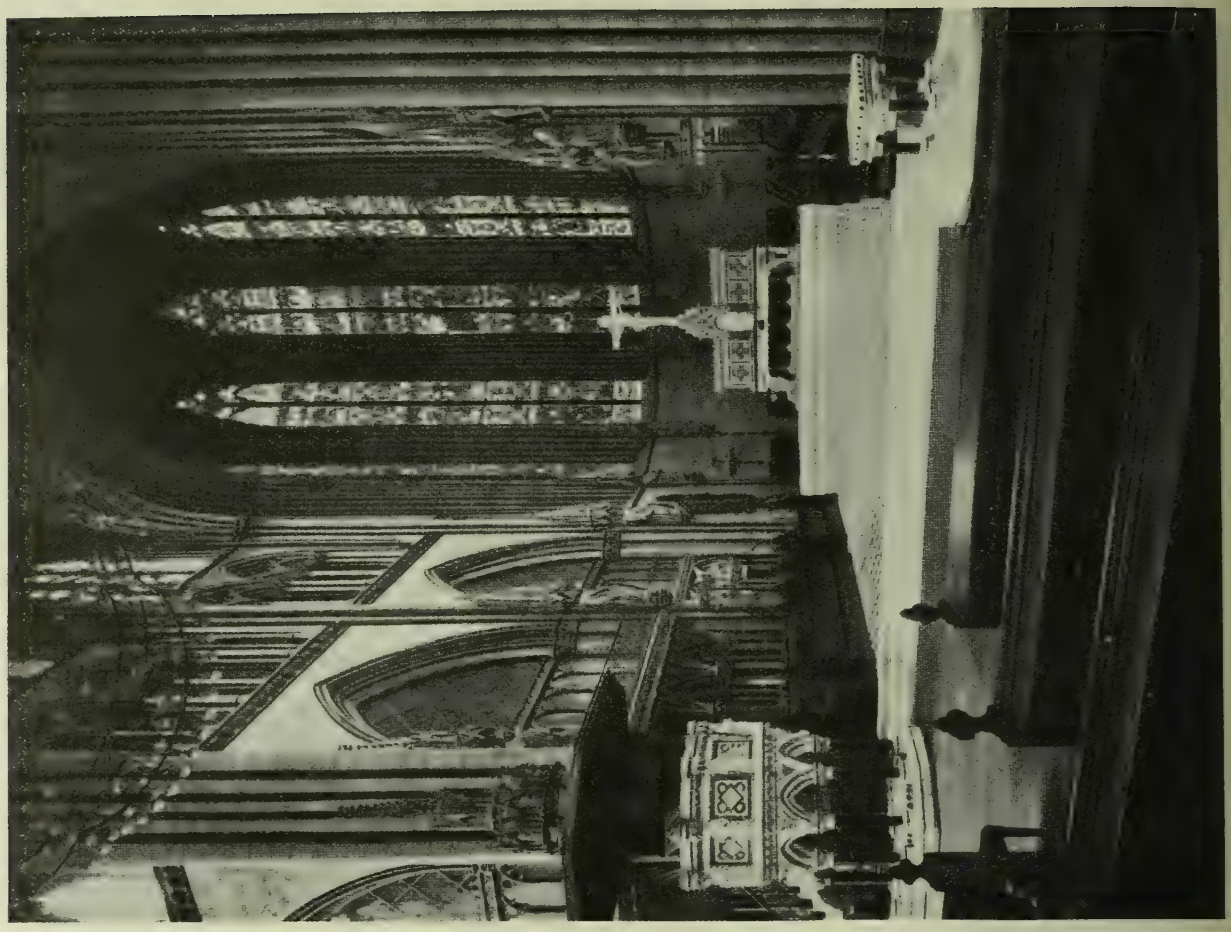
This school, which was recently opened by the Prince of Wales, consists of three floors and a basement. The main central block contains the laboratories and their adjuncts, and the wing blocks, of two stories only, the lecture rooms. The somewhat recessed position of the building was dictated by the desire to preserve the whole of the existing close for recreation. The ground floor has two side entrances to the wing blocks in addition to the central entrances at the front and back—the latter for goods. This floor is devoted to physics, and contains on the frontage two large elementary laboratories 40 ft. by 32 ft., to hold 30 boys each, behind which, on the other side of a central corridor, are on the right, an advanced laboratory, 37 ft. by 20 ft., and dark room, and on the left of the central staircase a large workshop for laboratory repairs and masters' private research, room. The two lecture rooms in the wings with preparation rooms attached, belong to this department. The first floor is occupied by the chemical department, arranged as on the floor below, with the large elementary laboratories on the frontage, and between them a balance room and dispensary for apparatus. An advanced laboratory, biological laboratory, masters' room, polarimeter room and store accommodation occupy the rear rooms. The second floor, over the frontage rooms only, provides a science library, 40 ft. by 22 ft., fitted in oak, and a similar-sized geography room. Flat roofs at this level provide ample space for experimental work in the open. The basement, confined to the rear of the building, houses the heating plant, switch boards and batteries, and gives ample space for handling goods, for which a small lift to the upper floors has been installed.

Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., of 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., is the architect.

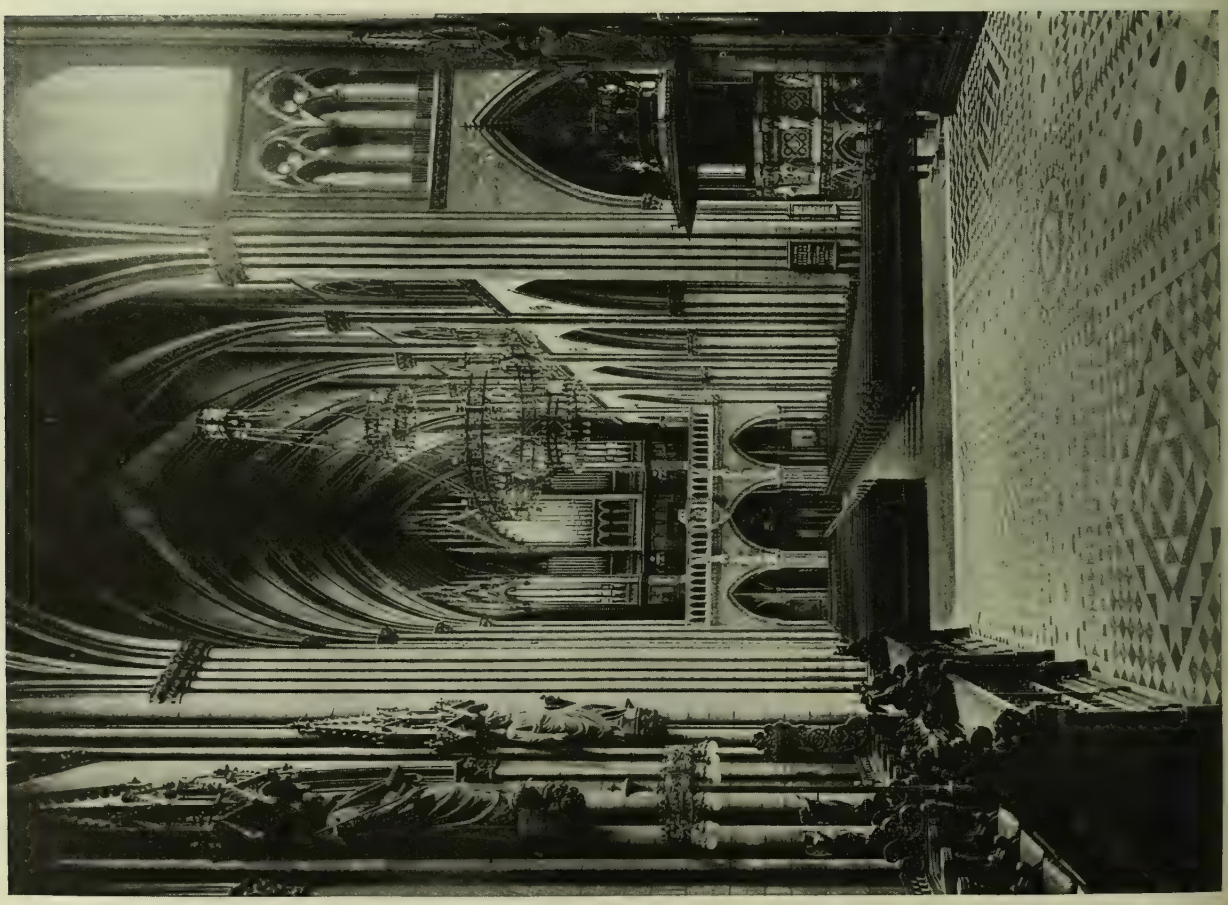
The general building contractors were Messrs. Henry Willcock & Co., Ltd., and the general fittings contractors, Messrs. Halstead Bros. The following were sub-contractors:—G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., heating; Buchanan & Curwen, electric lighting and power; Young & Co., steelwork; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., granolithic stair and pavings; W. James & Co., Ltd., steel casements; The Old Delabole Slate Quarries, slating; Yannedis & Co., ironmongery; The Cashmore Art Workers, rainwater goods; F. & R. Edbrooke, ironwork; The Reliance Telephone Co., Ltd., telephones; Broad & Co., Ltd., floor drains; Brown & Son (Alembic Wks.), Ltd., gas and water fittings; Oates & Green, Ltd., sinks; James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., ventilation; Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., asbestos trunking and hoods.

A City Bank.

We illustrate this week a measured drawing (by Mr. J. N. Summerson) of the London County and Westminster Bank, Lothbury—a distinctive example of the work of C. R. Cockerell, R.A.

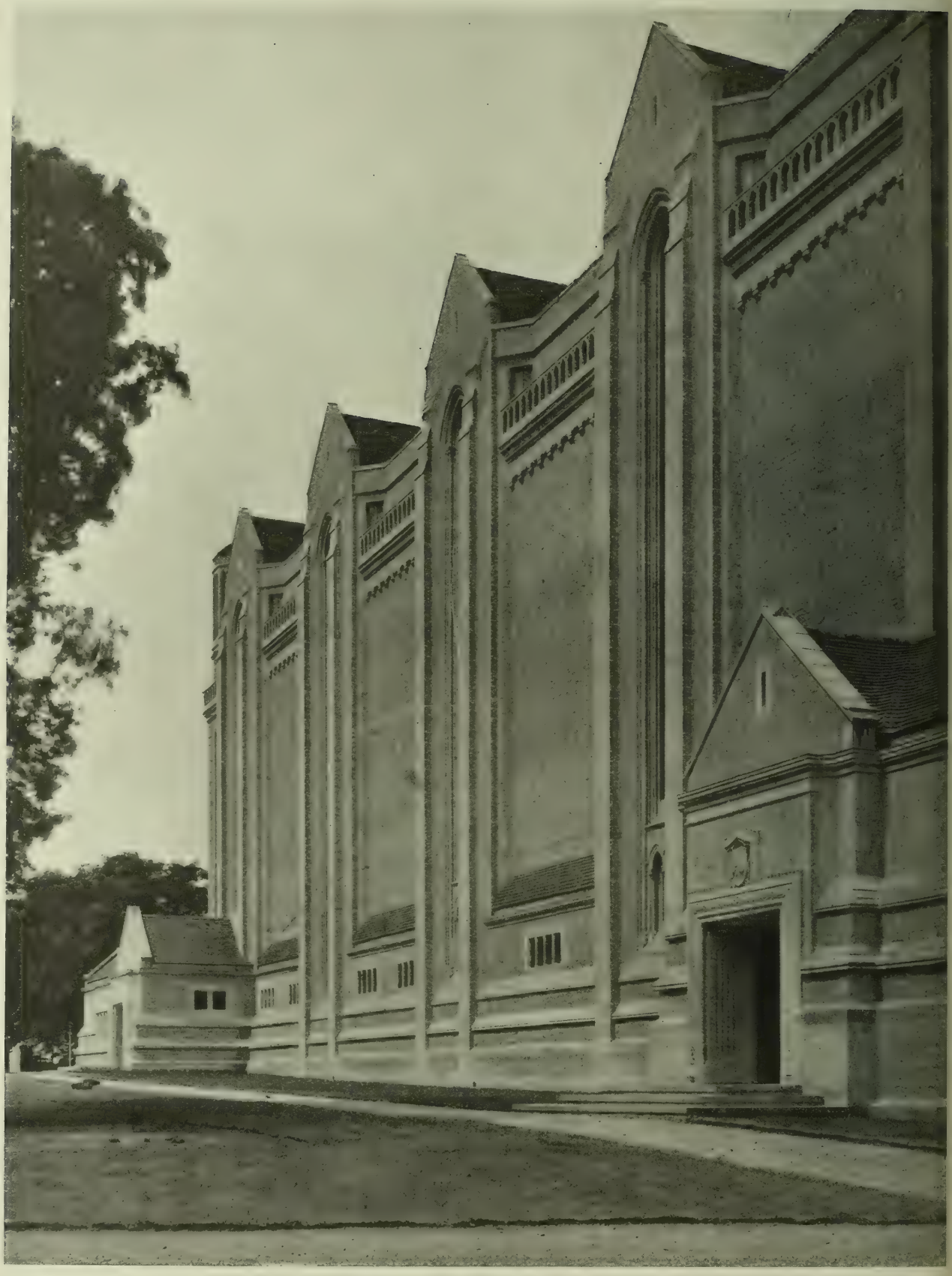


Chancel and Altar.



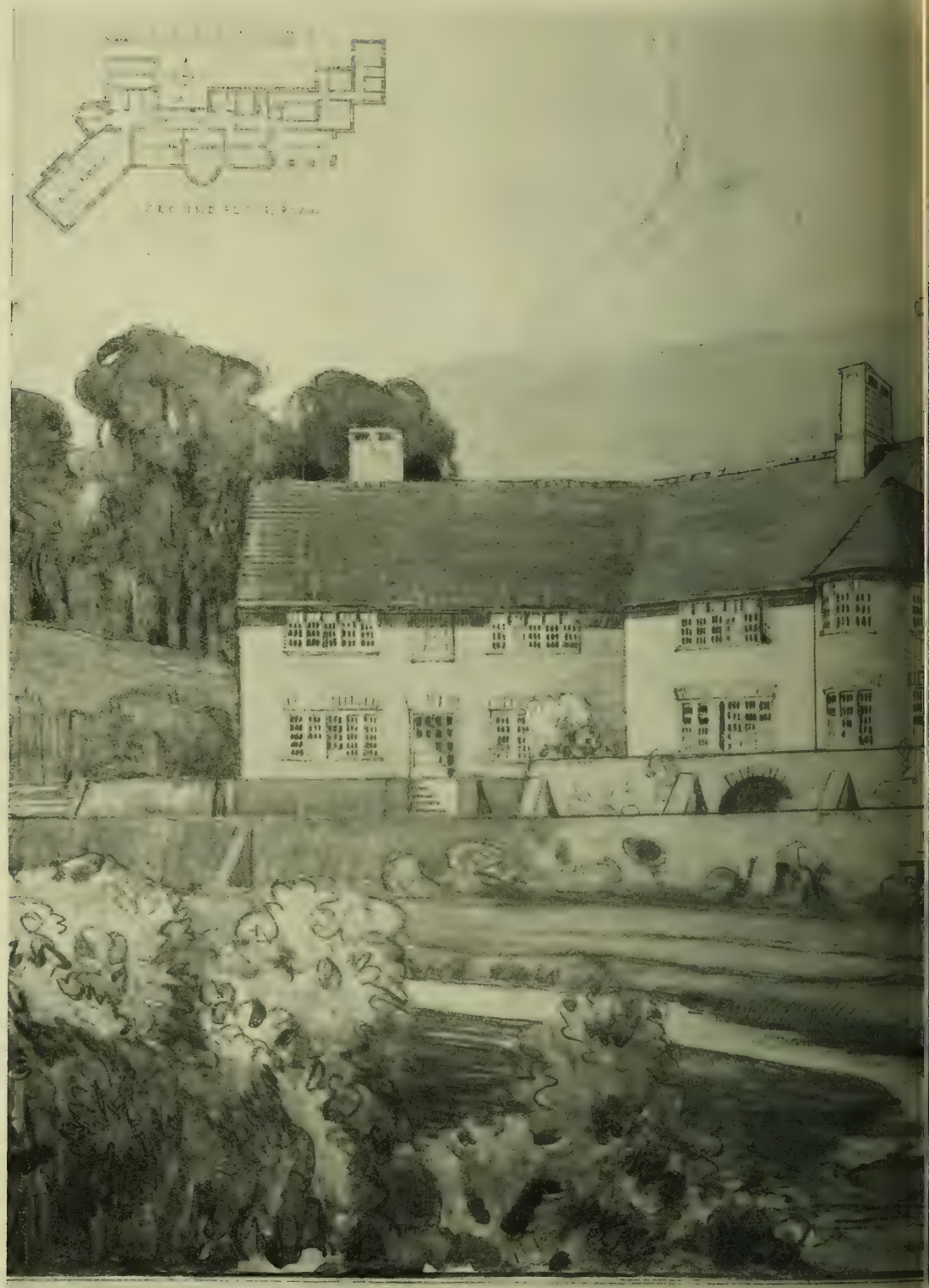
Nave from Chancel.

The Nikolai Kirche, Hamburg.



Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



COLETON FISHACRE, KINGSWEAR, S. DEVON

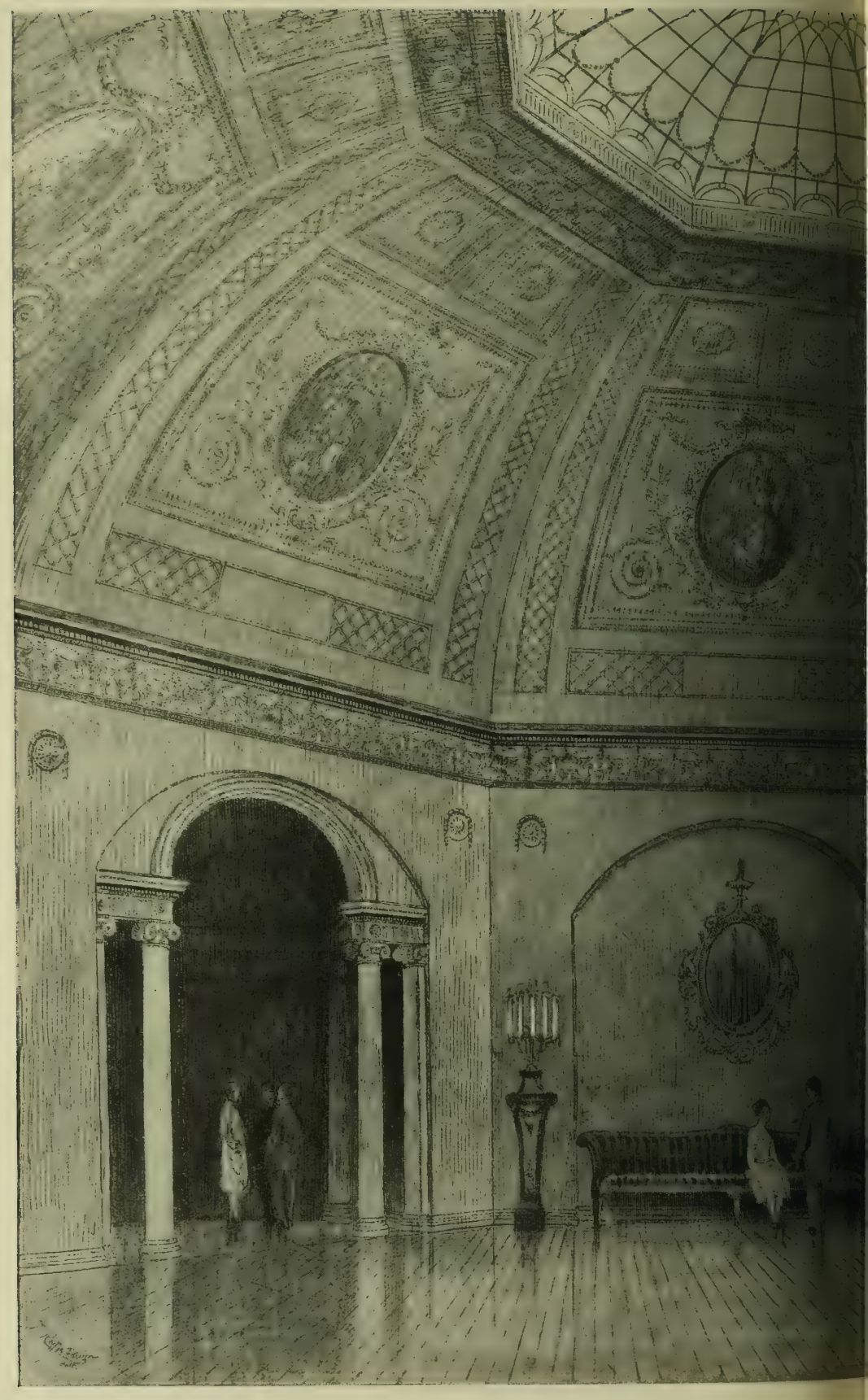
Mr. Oswal



D'Oyly Carte Esq.

Oswald P Milne. F.R.I.B.A. Architect
64 Wigmore Street. London W1

A. Architect.



RECEPTION HAL
Mr. Geor

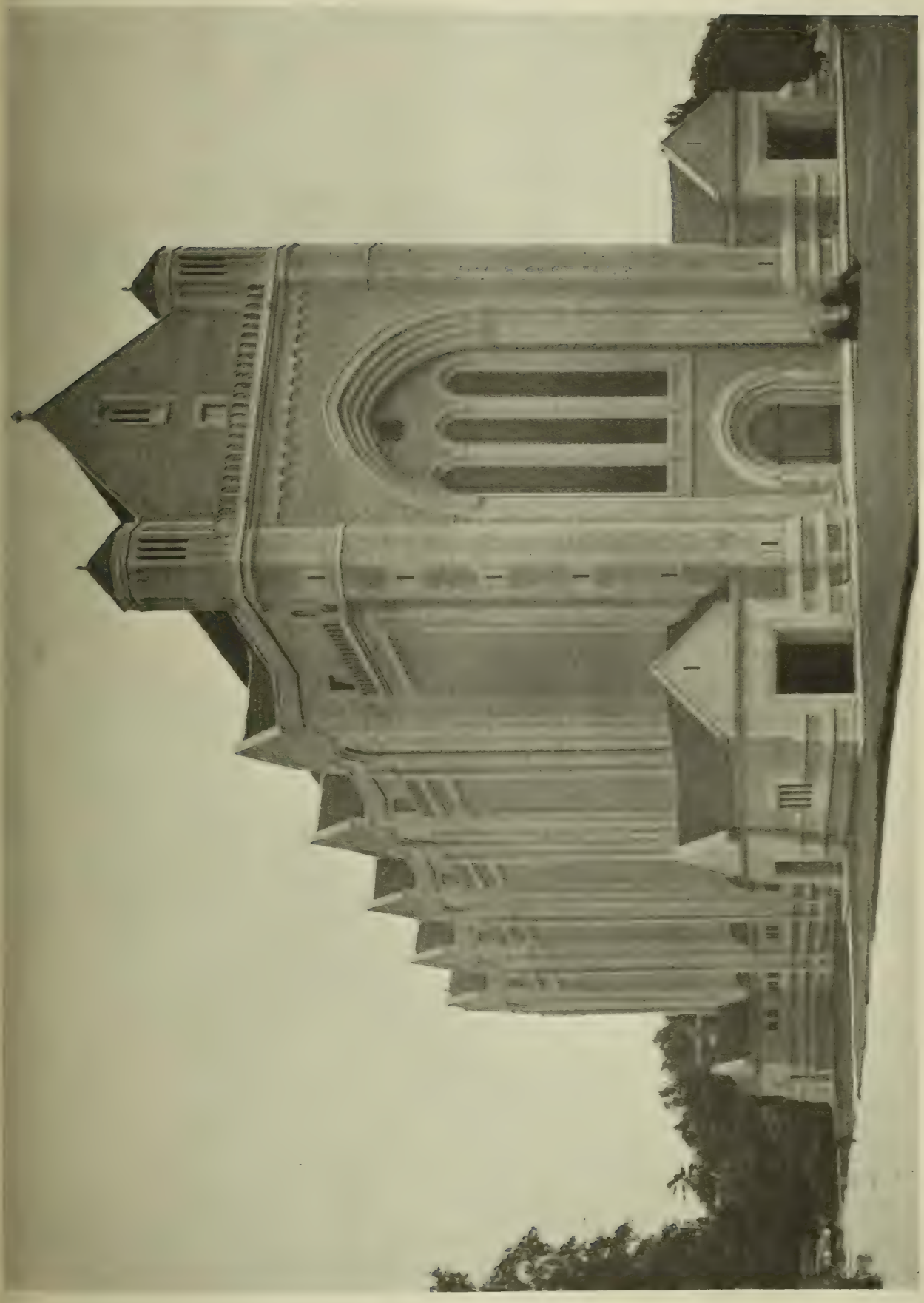


ICEL, CAMBRIDGE
A. Architect.

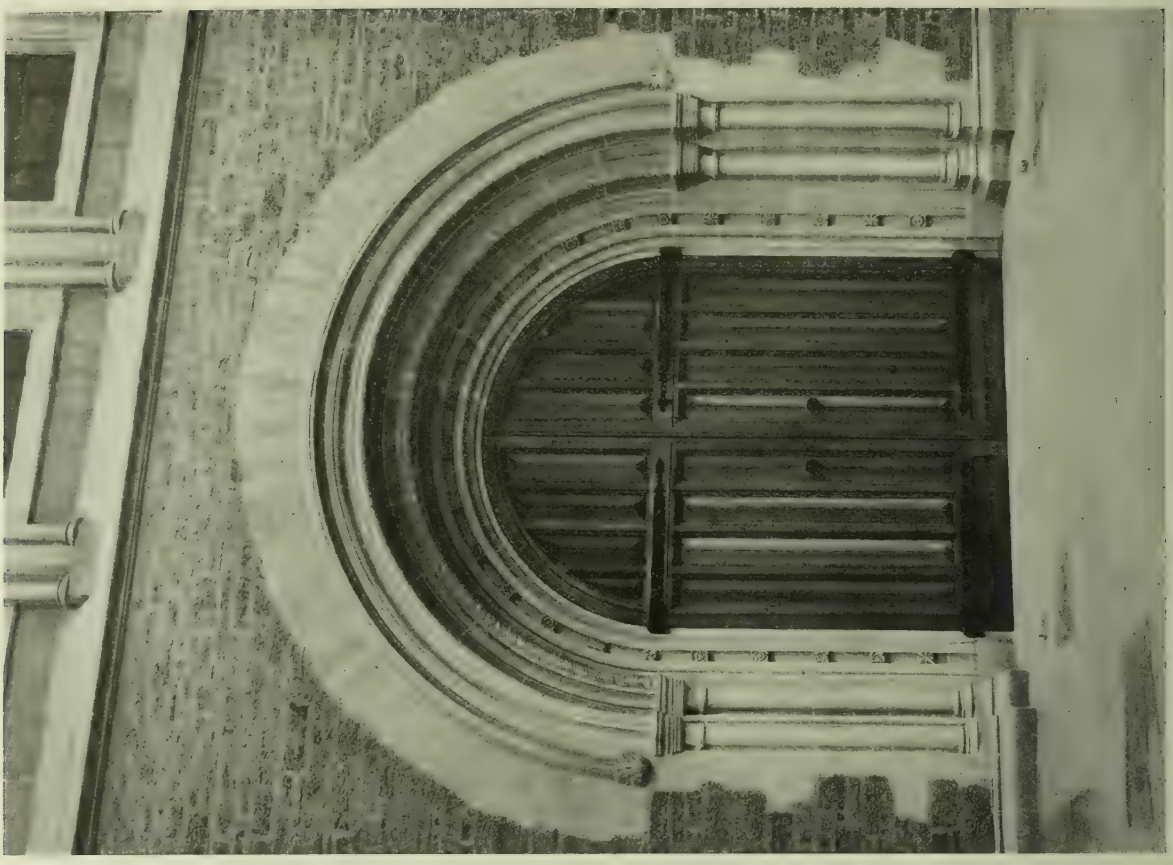


Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel.

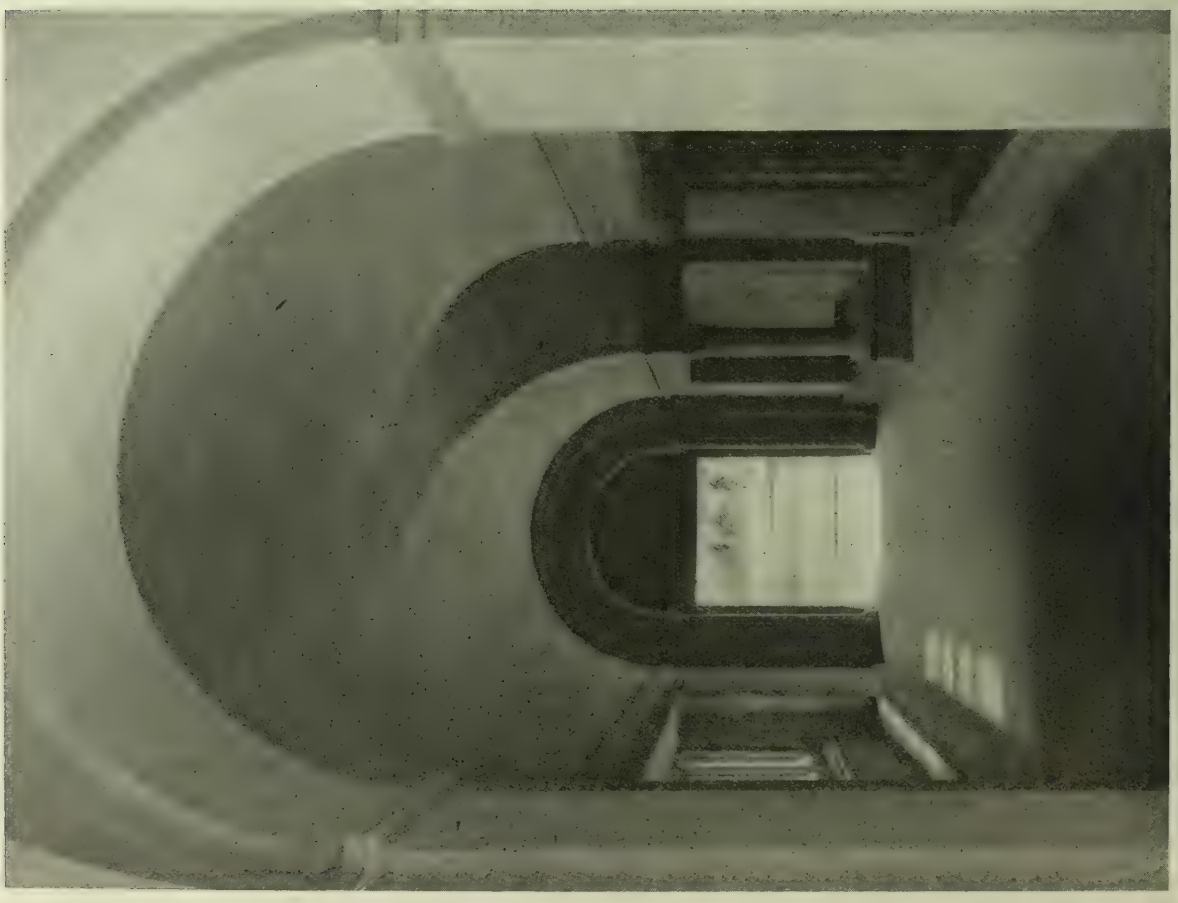
SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

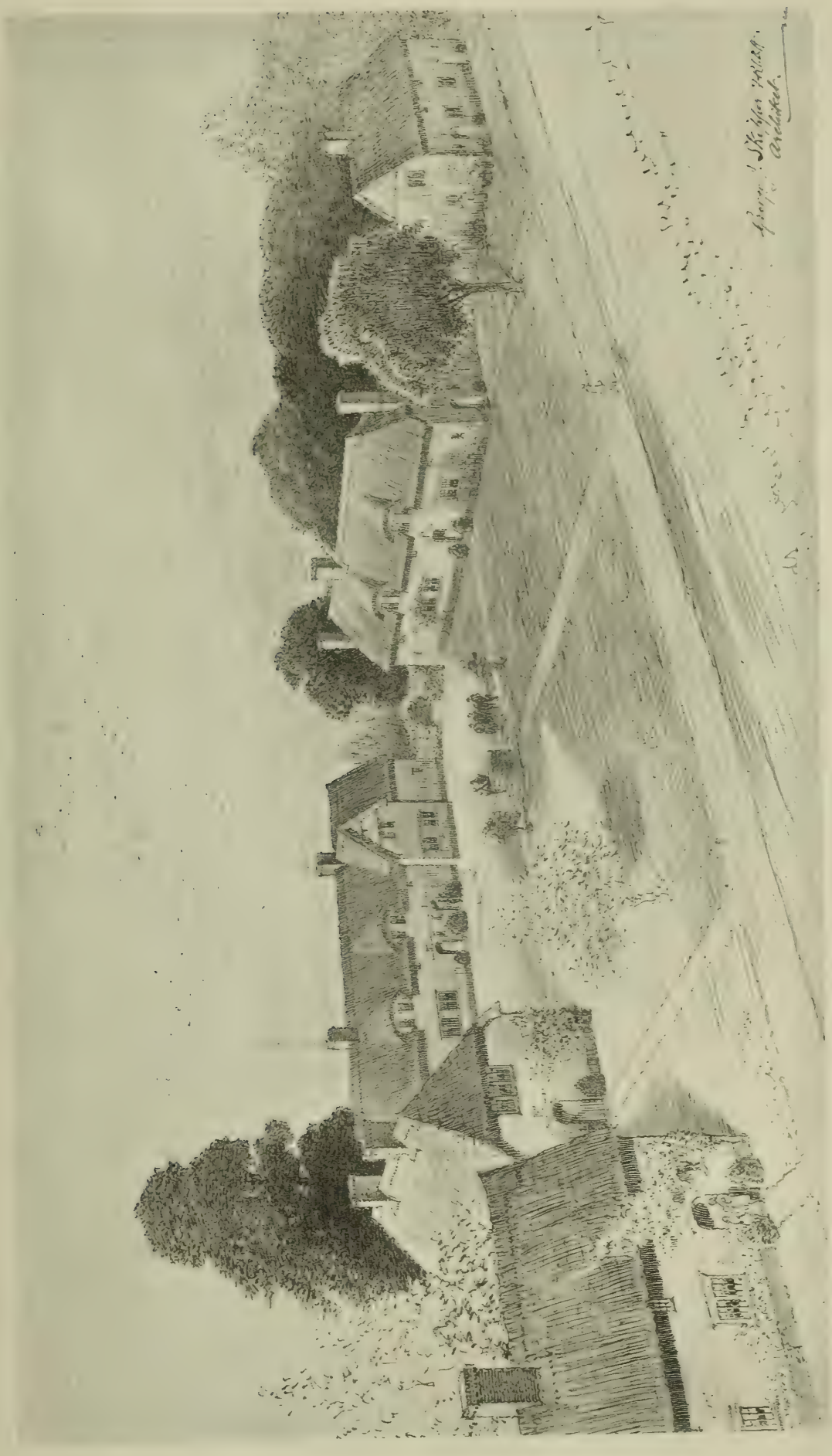


West Entrance.



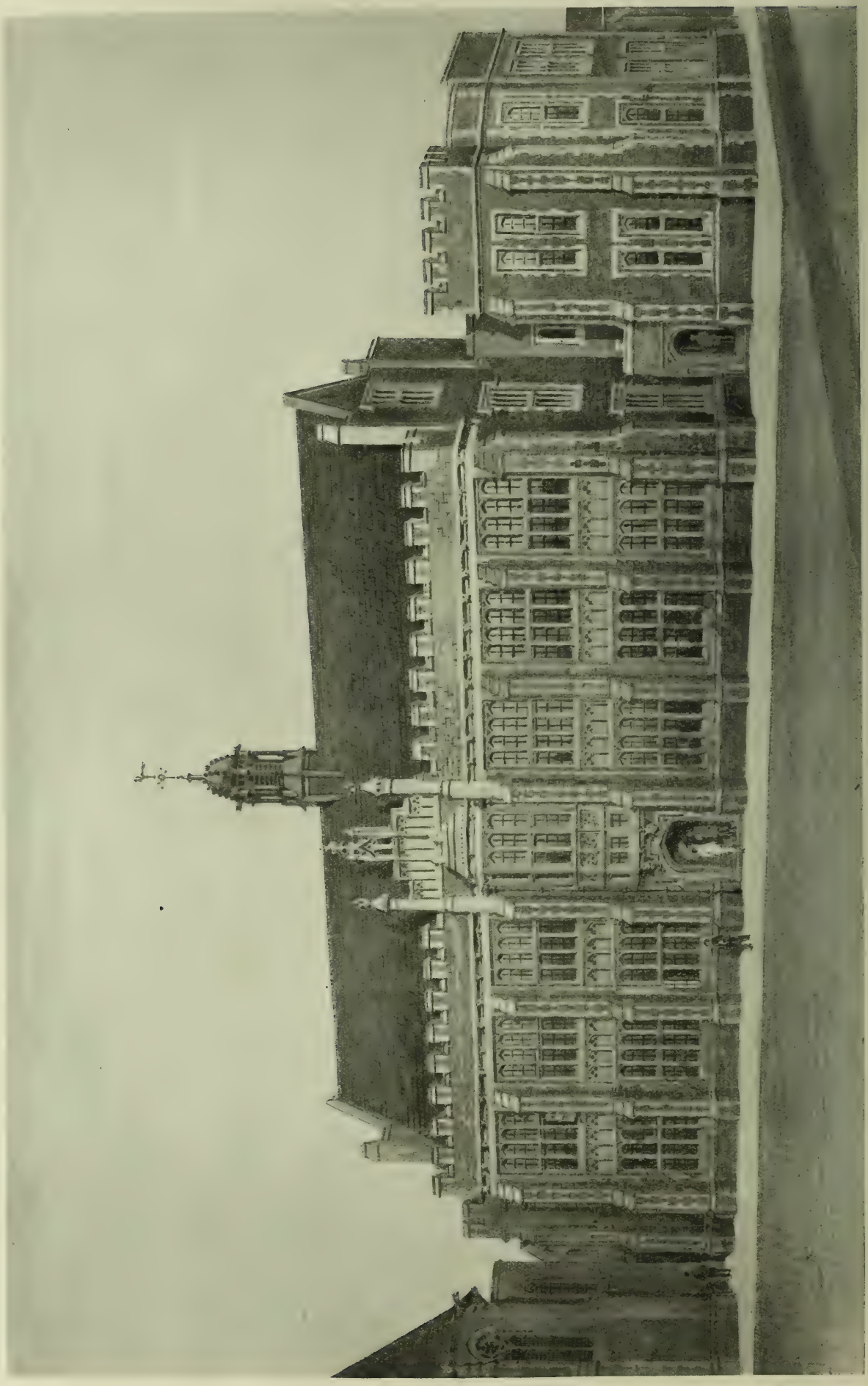
Porch.

Charterhouse School War Memorial Chapel.
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



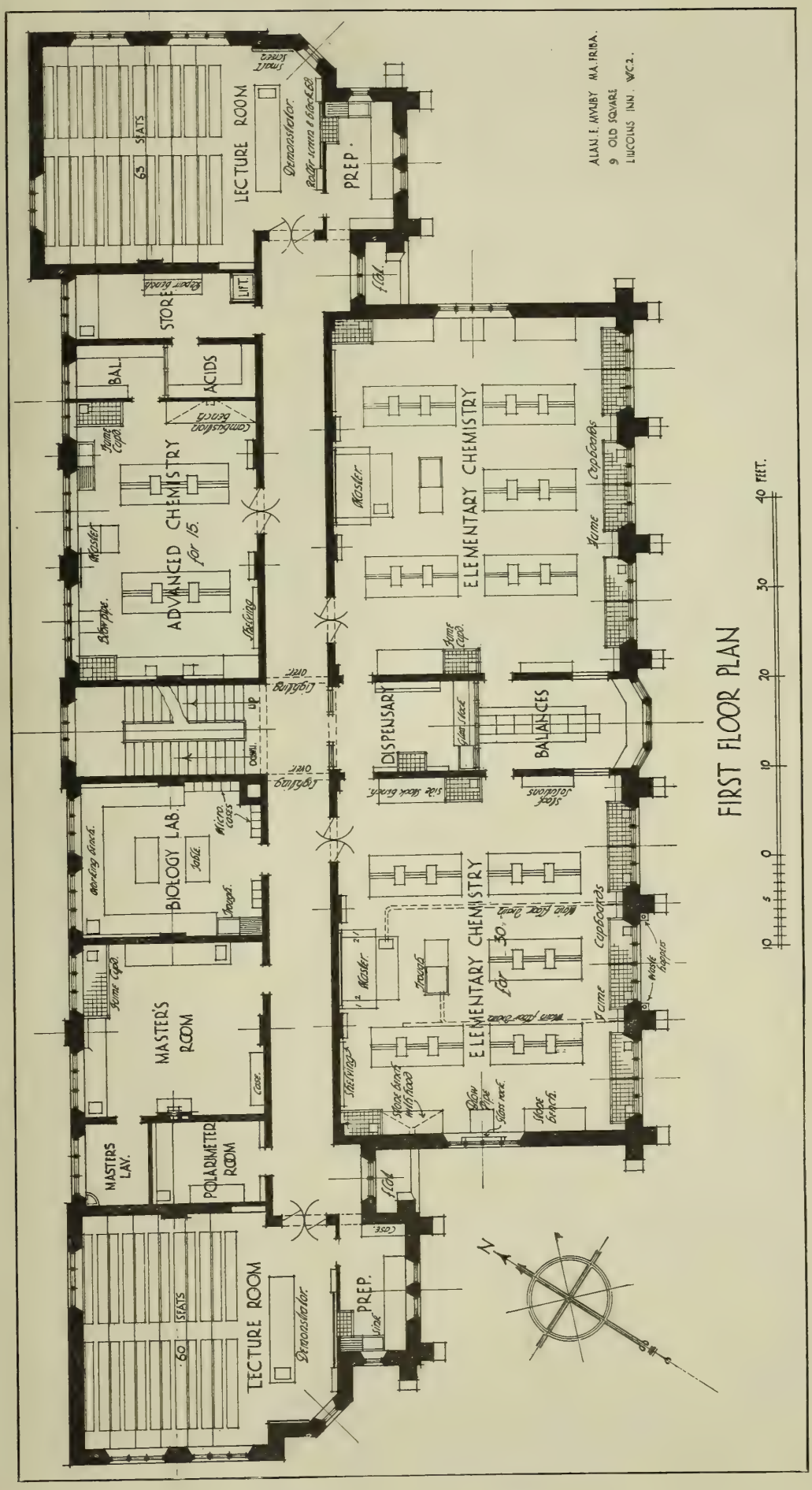
Original Housing Scheme at Upton, Norfolk, for Blofield R.D.C.

Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



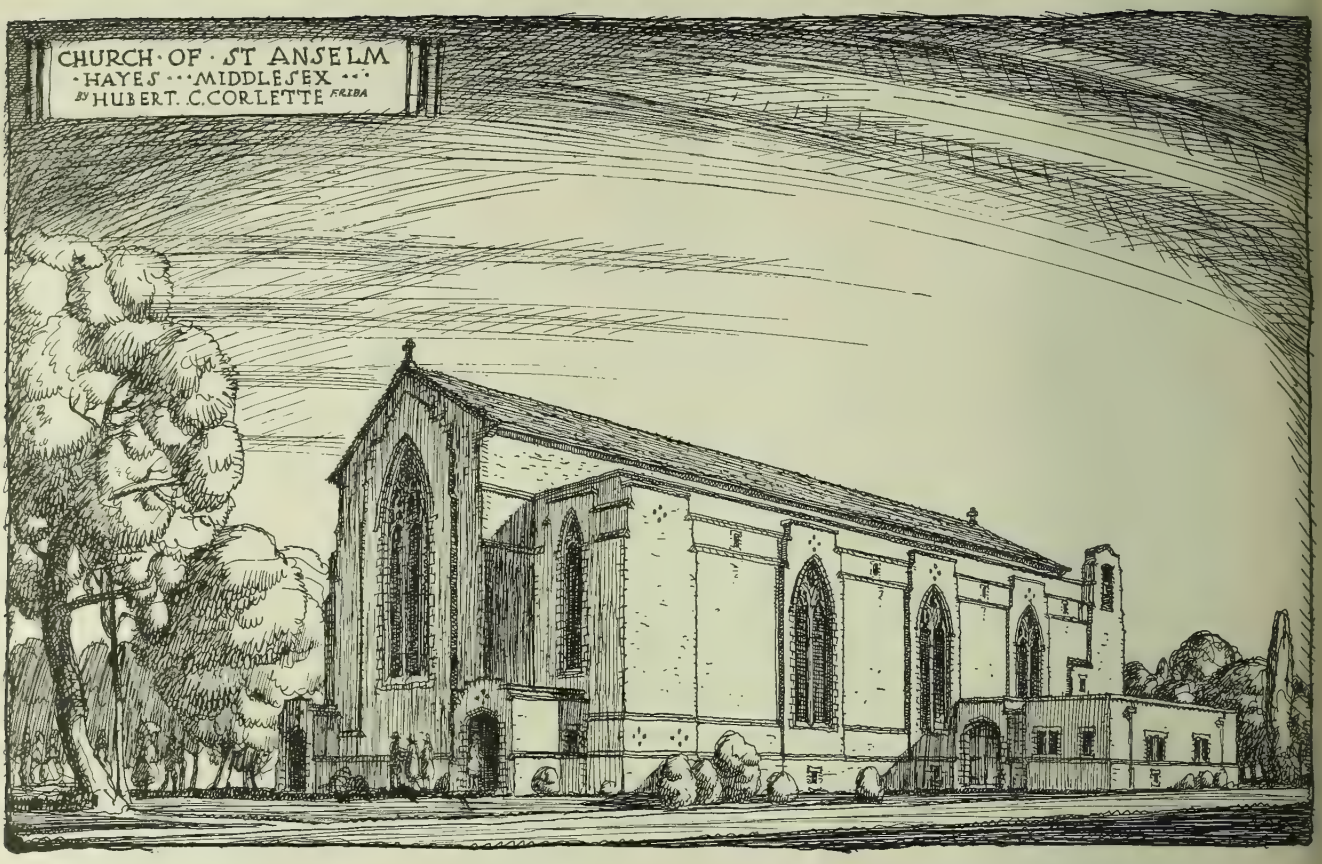
New Science School, Clifton College.

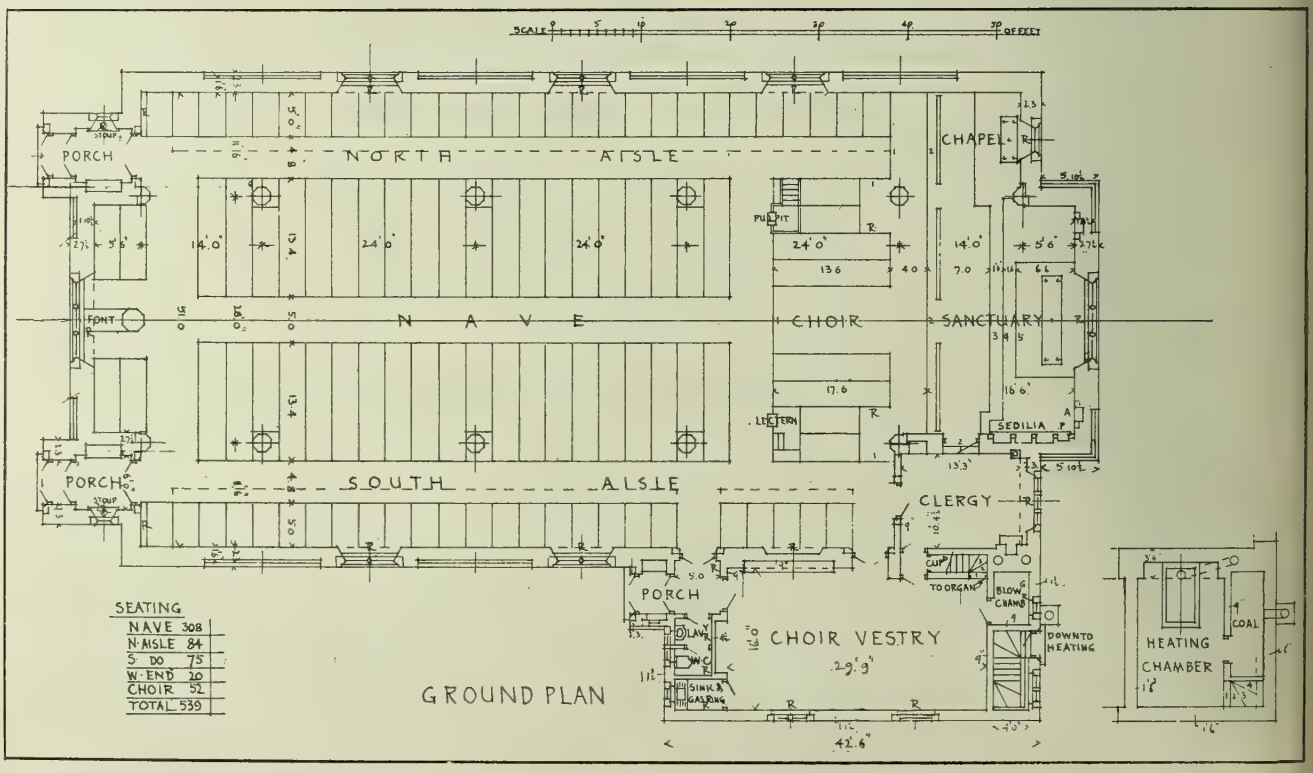
Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



New Science School, Clifton College.

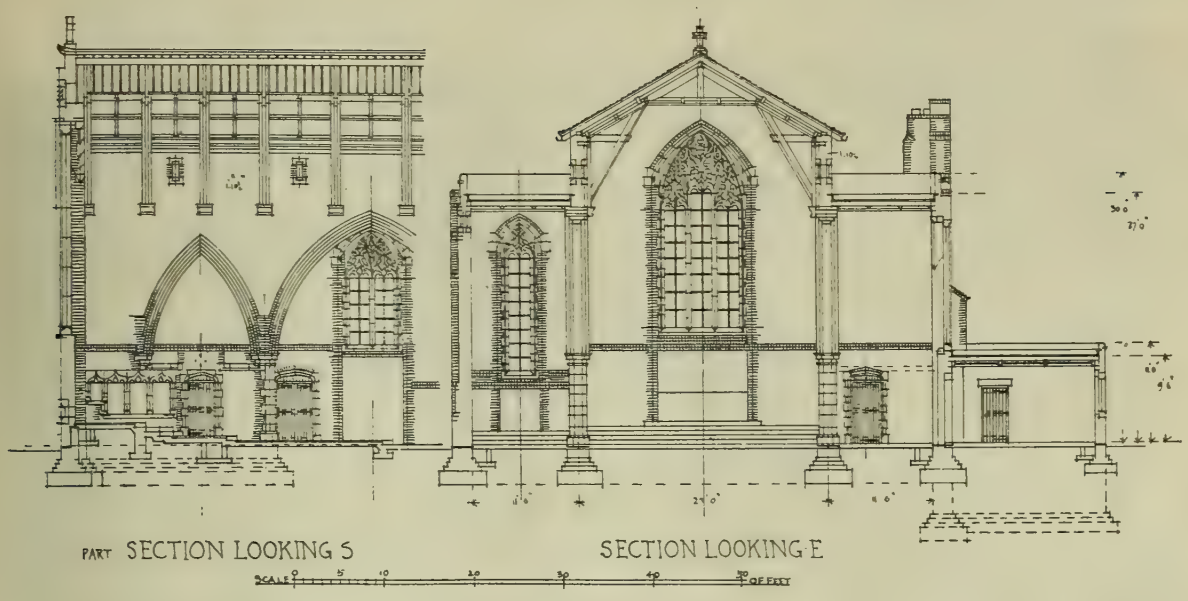
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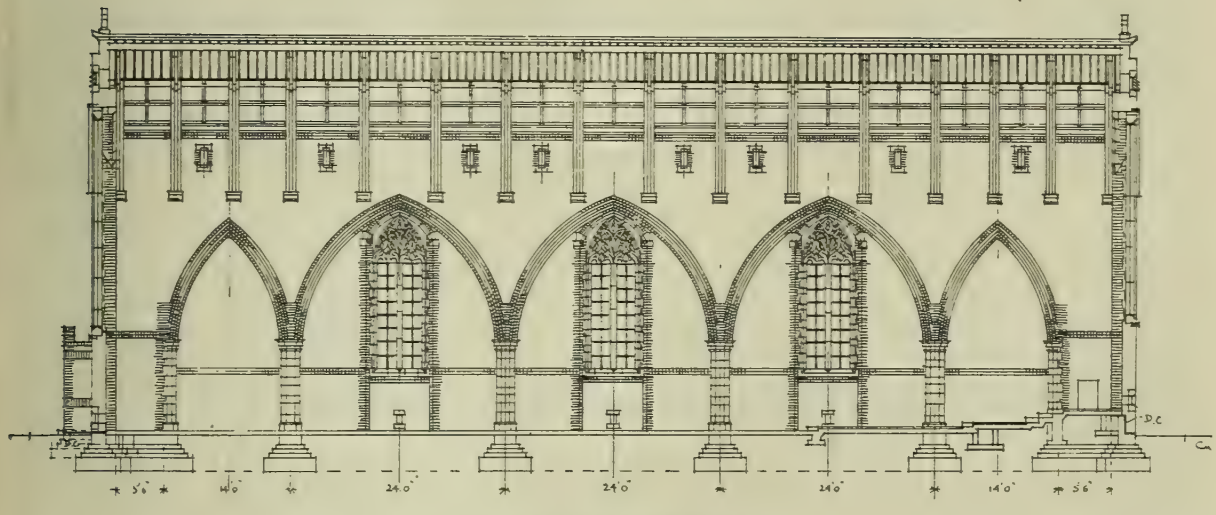




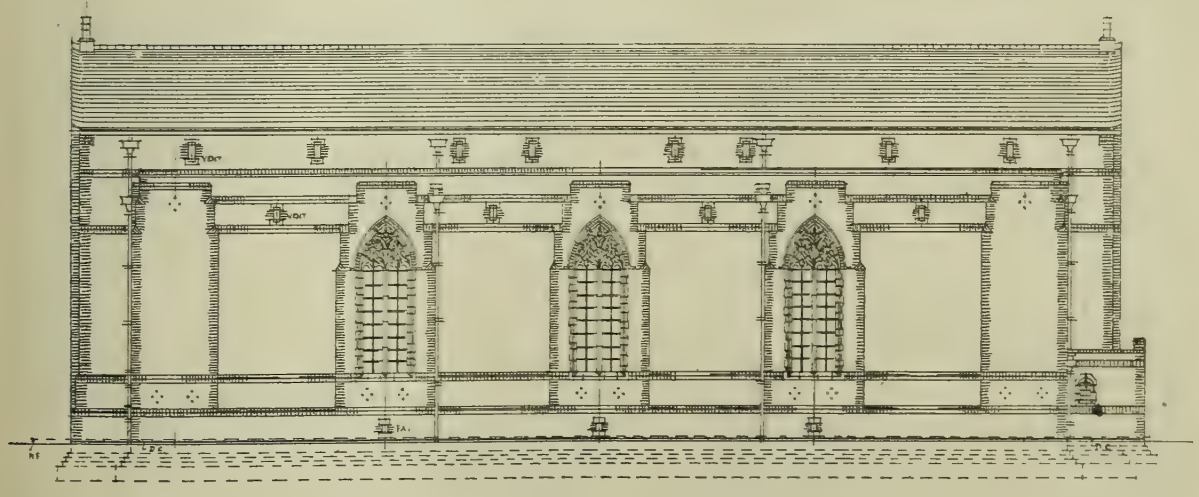
Church of St. Anselm, Hayes, Middlesex.

Major. Hubert C. Corlette, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





SECTION LOOKING N



NORTH ELEVATION

Church of St. Anselm, Hayes, Middlesex.

MAJOR HUBERT C. CORLETTE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



National Library for the Blind, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. Tatchell & Wilson, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Ground-Floor Gallery for Braille Volumes.



Reading Room.

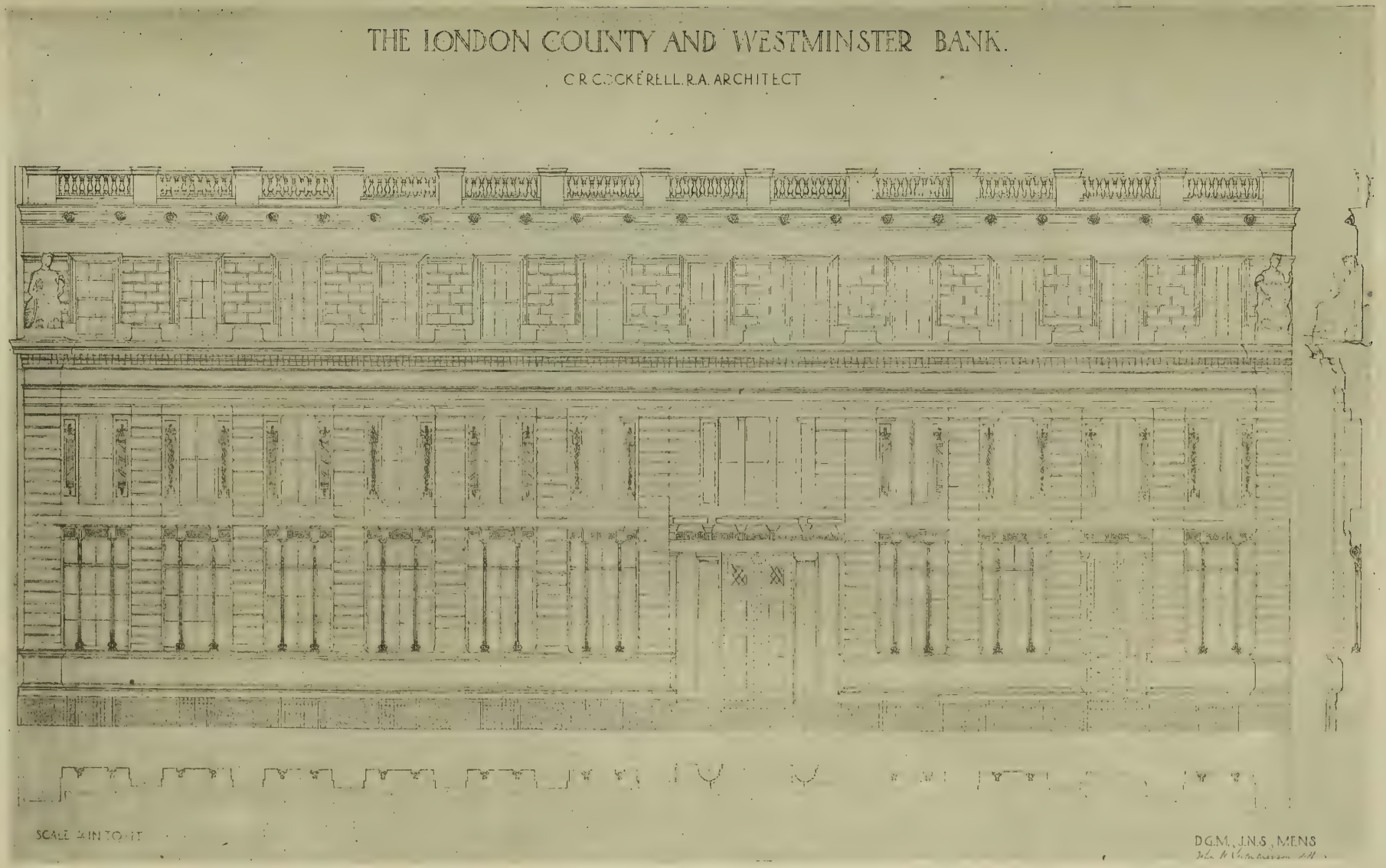
National Library for the Blind, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. Tatchell & Wilson, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club, Lowestoft: Proposed Extension.

Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The London, County and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Architect. From a Drawing by Mr. J. N. Summerson.

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

Mr. W. R. Davidge (President) took the chair at the annual meeting of the Institute, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on June 10. Mr. G. L. Pepler (hon. secretary), in submitting the auditors' report, said they were in a fairly satisfactory financial position and had accumulated a little reserve, but they were a long way from the stage when they were able to have premises of their own.

As there were no fresh nominations for the Council, the old members were re-elected. At a later stage, Mr. Montagu Harris was elected President.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President and Council, the hon. officers and Mr. A. Potter, secretary, for their services.

Mr. Davidge, in reply, touched on the activities of the Association during the year, and referred to the work done in connection with the Royal Commission on Thames Bridges, the memorandum on Built Areas, and the consideration of street crossings. Thirty-three new members had been elected. One examination had been held at which 16 people sat, of whom five passed. It was proposed to hold the autumn session at Winchester the second week-end in October.

On the motion of the President, it was agreed that the Council may from time to time elect as an hon. corresponding member any distinguished person who is not a British subject and not residing in or practising town planning in Great Britain or the British Dominions beyond the seas, and who, by reason of either his position or his experience in matters relating to town planning, appears to the Council to be able to render assistance in promoting the objects of the Institute.

The Work of the Session.

The President, in his concluding address, gave an interesting survey of the papers read during the past session. Referring to the subject of "Decentralisation," he said it was from concentration in towns that we could trace most of the urban evils. The L.C.C. was faced with the necessity of something like 17,000 additional houses every year to accommodate the normal increase of population, and something like 2,000 acres of countryside were eaten up every year by bricks and mortar. The L.C.C., with a falling population in its own area, proposed to build 12,000 houses a year, and its budget provided for something like £6,000,000 for 12 months' expenditure on housing, practically all either outside or on the borders of the county. The L.C.C. was exporting population. Why not take them a little farther into the real country, where they could do their work in comfort and live in pleasant surroundings without the necessity of strap-hanging and daily traffic troubles and dangers? The two garden cities of Letchworth and Welwyn were excellent examples of what could be done by the devoted effort of a limited number of keen and capable men. Why should not London itself spend its millions in building many such communities, instead of still further congesting the suburbs and overcrowding every means of transport?

Position of Town Planning in Greater London.

Mr. G. L. Pepler, in the course of a paper on this subject, said it was appropriate that with Mr. Davidge as president, the session should have been devoted principally to the London Region. He had been asked to give a brief summary of town planning progress in the region. The item of first importance to record was the Conference held by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on December 6th, 1926, when, as Minister of Health, he addressed a gathering of representatives of 154 local bodies functioning within the 2,000 square miles that comprise the London traffic area or Greater London region. That conference enthusiastically decided to recommend the setting up of an Advisory Joint Town Planning Committee for the whole region. The great majority of authorities had already signified their assent and representatives were now being appointed by the existing regional groups. Already there were twelve Joint Town Planning Committees established in the region, and covering practically the whole of it save the County of London and a small section in the north-east corner. Of the twelve committees, those for West Middlesex, Thames Valley, North-West Kent, South-West Kent, North-East Surrey and West Kent had completed plans and reports, and those of the first two named had been published. The South Essex Committee had also approved a preliminary report setting out some of the facts of the situation and the guiding principles to be followed in the preparation of their plans.

The Hertfordshire, West Surrey, Mid-Surrey, North-West Surrey, North Middlesex, and South Bucks and Thames-side Committees were all engaged in preparing reports and plans. Other Joint Town Planning Committees were operating just further out. The major committee, now being formed, would be able to extend the field of co-operation by co-ordinating these regional plans and proposals and bringing them into relation with the central core, so that at long last the dreams of town planners might be realised and the planning problems of the capital city of the Empire and its environs might be dealt with over a field sufficiently large to make a fruitful solution possible.

This larger co-operation was no doubt encouraged by the work of the Arterial Road Conferences, summoned by Mr. John Burns in 1913. This voluntary combination of local authorities, government departments, representative societies, institutions and associations did a notable piece of regional planning in producing their great scheme of arterial roads, based largely on the original proposals of Col. Hellard, for an area of about 1,000 square miles. They might well be encouraged by their experience, for he remembered several of the delegates remarking that few of the projects (they were planned without reference to local boundaries or as to who would pay for them) would be realised in their time; and yet, to-day, owing to increasing traffic pressure, to the necessity to relieve unemployment and to the energy of the Ministry of Transport and of the counties, nearly all these roads and others were in being or in course of construction. The existing Joint Committees that had prepared their plans had not then ceased to function, but had been kept in being to continue the pooling of knowledge and experience, to maintain the regional aims, and to regularise the adaptations that the march of events may indicate to be desirable. This Institute might be allowed to take reasonable pride in the fact that all these committees had been advised by one or more of its members.

There were 133 town planning authorities in the London traffic area, and of these nine had completed schemes, of which six had been finally approved. One authority, namely, Croydon County Borough, had prepared three schemes, of which two had been approved. Also 42 preliminary statements had been prepared and 25 approved. Within the Hertfordshire region two groups of authorities were preparing statutory schemes, jointly. Altogether some 50 schemes had reached the preliminary statement stage, or beyond; the largest group being situated in Middlesex. Mr. Stewart had kindly plotted on one map the principal proposals of the schemes and preliminary statements that had been prepared, and happily they indicated the value of the work of the Joint Committees, in that, in the main, their proposals were incorporated, and the individual plans fitted in well with each other.

The speaker then gave particulars of roads of more than local significance that had been included in preliminary statements, or returns already prepared; usually in co-operation with the County Councils.

In many schemes, he continued, the amount of open space reserved fell far below the standard set by the National Playing Fields Association, but, on the other hand, in West Middlesex, Gunnersbury Park had now been secured by the joint action of neighbouring authorities; and the proposals of the Joint Committee for the reservation of belts of land alongside streams were being implemented in the schemes of several authorities. These streamside parkways were economical in that they usually covered land not likely to have much building value; they formed admirable defining intervals between places, and they gave opportunity for pedestrian paths, clear of the modern bustle of the roads. Ruislip Northwood had reserved a number of these green strips, and they occurred in the schemes of, for example, Uxbridge Rural District, alongside the River Colne and other streams; Greenford and Brentford, along the River Brent; Maldens and Coombe and Surbiton, along the Hogsmill River; in Southgate Pymmes Brook; and in Finchley, by Mutton Brook. Sidcup proposed to reserve a number of strips of this nature, and Heston and Isleworth proposed to secure access, not only along practically their whole frontage to the Thames, but also to the River Crane on their west.

Chiswick originally reserved the whole of Devonshire Meadows alongside the Thames; Uxbridge Rural District planned to keep open about 1,250 acres, or nearly 10 per cent. of the area; Croydon, with the splendid help of Mr. Stenton Covington, made a most attractive addition to "The Rookery" open space of the London County Council adjoining Streatham Common; Ealing reserved about 6 per cent. of one area; Chingford proposed to reserve some 58 acres; Greenford (now Ealing) to save some large areas of public and private open space, including Horsendon Hill and various playing fields; Southgate had reserved about 78 acres, etc.; but the most generous scheme in respect to public and private open spaces was that prepared by the London County Council for the South-Eastern corner of the county, where they proposed to reserve some 2,069 acres or nearly one-third of the area of the scheme, no doubt having in mind the serious shortage in other parts of their county.

The reservation of land for agricultural purposes was not yet a common feature of plan in the London region, but Uxbridge Rural District had made proposals in this direction.

Not every district requires an industrial zone to itself, but where they had been planned it would be found that those of adjoining districts now fitted in with each other. For example, in the locality of the Grand Junction Canal and the Great Western Railway, there was a belt of land reserved for industry occurring in the Uxbridge and Greenford (near Ealing) districts. Also a fairly large industrial area was planned on the low-lying land where Ruislip—Northwood Urban District, Hendon Rural District, Uxbridge Rural District, and Harrow Urban District, were contiguous.

New civic centres had not yet been planned in many cases, but proposals had been made to reserve land for public buildings in, for example, the Ruislip—Northwood scheme—a site on entirely undeveloped land on the line of a proposed main avenue—and the Harrow scheme, where the site has a frontage to two existing roads close to the railway station. Heston and Isleworth proposed to reserve land for school sites and several authorities proposed to earmark land for cemeteries or cemetery extensions.

Ruislip—Northwood was, he thought, the only district to have exclusive shopping areas. In general, shops were allowed free entry in centres where some had already appeared and in some cases selected places were reserved for them primarily, but other buildings were allowed by consent. In some instances a difficulty was arising because these reserved areas had become filled up with dwelling-houses, which rather threw out of gear the balance of the plan. This would, however, no doubt be rectified by

ubsequent subsidiary zoning. Densities aried from three to the acre, in a select esidential neighbourhood, to the general verage of 12, and in some districts there vas a desire to zone largely at a lowish lensity, apparently with a view to encouraging property of a profitable character rom the point of view of rates. Ruislip—Northwood was, of course, a pioneer in regard to control of design, and the first uthority in the region to complete a town-lanning scheme.

Time did not permit a detailed survey of ll the proposals that had been put forward y individual authorities, in preliminary tatements or schemes, or any reference to hose that had not completely reached either f those stages, but those quoted indicated hat a great deal of beneficent work was in and, even if not all that they would like, nd that most of the "tricks of the trade" f the town-planner had been incorporated n one scheme or another. The danger, of ourse, was that such items should be proosed because they were recognised feaures of town plans, whereas from the reional point of view one of them might be uite inappropriate in a particular place. Dr. Unwin did well to remind them that within the 2,000 odd square miles of Greater ondon, alone could be housed, at 12 houses o the acre, about twice the population of England at the last census! Happily an impossible happening, but the margin of space ndicated that there was ample room for videspread decentralisation without undue encroachment on the countryside, provided he whole operation was scientifically controlled and with due regard to the great nd essential industry of agriculture. Town-planners could see, despite recent neglect, enormous future possibilities for London.

Mr. Stilgoe (Chief Engineer, Metropolitan Water Board), in proposing votes of thanks to the readers of the papers, expressed his pleasure that so many of the proposals they had discussed in the early days of the Institute had materialised. There was still need, however, in regard to planning to take the mperial view and try and fit in with neighbouring areas. In regard to the arterial roads, some were laid out with little regard to development so far as public services were concerned.

Mr. D. Barclay Niven seconded the motion, and called attention to the need for labelling areas on the outskirts of London so that when going through them by road people would know where they were.

Col. Vaughan Morgan referred briefly to the London Playing Fields movement, and thought something would be done which would be a landmark in the way of open spaces.

Mr. Jackson (Chairman of the Thames Valley Joint Committee) referred to the proposed electric power-house at Chiswick, and said it was a question which could never have arisen had the Greater London Committee been in existence at an earlier stage.

Mr. E. Willis (Chiswick) pointed out that in regard to the proposed power-house he had in the past opposed the use of the land in question for industrial purposes, but the position was altered when the local authorities wanted the site, which all the experts said was the right site to supply the needs of consumers in the western portion of London. In the circumstances he felt it was right for Parliament to decide the matter.

Mr. E. R. Abbott made the suggestion that the Carnegie Trustees would do well if they would provide funds for laying out land after the local authorities had purchased it.

Mr. Marsden thanked the Council for the assistance rendered to the Northern Division.

The President, in reply, said that bye-pass roads should be for traffic purposes, and development should be discouraged.

Mr. Pepler said that they were aiming at aspect development with open country, and this would fit in with the saving in the cost of public services. As to the naming of places, what they were out for was to define places by making them have a separate identity.

CORRESPONDENCE

(*Continued from p. 965.*)

R.I.B.A. Premises—a Suggestion.

SIR,—I note from your columns that the Royal Institute of British Architects is considering the erection of premises more befitting such a body on a site yet to be decided upon. No doubt many suitable sites could be found, but there is one which is apparently available that seems to have particular advantages for such a purpose. It is in Great George-street, Westminster. It is between the fine building of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Surveyors' Institution. It is opposite H.M. Office of Works, quite near the Houses of Parliament, and only 200 yards or so from the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Storey's Gate entrance to St. James's Park. When I passed there last the site was up for sale and the old buildings being demolished, so that it is ripe for the erection of another fine building in what is becoming a street of fine buildings which can never be spoiled by shops or other buildings that would not be suitable in juxtaposition to the headquarters of a number of professional institutions.

Perhaps I should add that I have no interest whatever in this site. SITE.

Control of Architectural Design.

MR. E. GUY DAWBER, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., writing as Vice-President of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, has addressed a letter to the *Times* on "Bad Building," from which we take the following extracts :—

"The cause of the deplorable condition to-day of the building of the vast numbers of small houses in every direction is that the control of the designs, and in many cases the making of them, is and has been in the hands of people unfitted for the work. I say this without the least intention of being offensive, but is it not unreasonable to expect lay committees of local tradesmen, farmers, and others to pass, criticise, or condemn plans or drawings laid before them without the least technical knowledge of what the buildings may look like in execution, or only acting upon the advice of their surveyor, who may doubtless possess a sound knowledge of roadmaking and sewerage works, but in many cases is without the least asthetic or architectural training? One might as well expect the same committee to prescribe the treatment of the cases in their local hospitals, with perhaps the matron to advise them.

"There are scores of small houses scattered throughout the country, built within the last few years, which are a pleasure to look at, simple and unaffected, suitable to their surroundings, and in every way an addition to the beauty of the countryside, but these are by architects of sympathy and understanding, and form but a negligible fraction of those that are built by speculative tradesmen or builders, and which are offensive and stupid in their meaningless vulgarity. These are the houses we see on every side.

"It is difficult to understand that without the least protest the country should see what is nothing short of a national disaster going on before its eyes. What Sir William Forwood says about the Lake country applies with equal force in other districts. What will happen to the Chyngton estate, near Seaford, Lord Leconfield only too truly predicts. What is happening throughout the South Coast, where tracts of exquisite country are ruined, is known only too well. The peaceful country of the Broads in Norfolk is rapidly being spoilt, and on the River Thames and numerous other places the quiet charm has been lost by the ill-considered buildings allowed to be put up.

"The Council for the Preservation of Rural England is devoting its energies towards trying to remedy this condition of things, and to get some proper system of control over the designs of these new buildings, and in its efforts it appeals for the support of the public, as, unless steps are taken quickly, it will be too late."

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.

Annual Country Meeting.

The arrangements for this meeting, which will be held at Harrogate from June 22 to 25, are now complete, and the Reception Committee of the Yorkshire Branch have prepared an attractive programme. Apart from the business meeting, which will be opened by the Mayor of Harrogate on June 23, excursions have been arranged to a number of places of interest in the neighbourhood, including Fountains Abbey, Knaresborough, the City of York, Wentworth Woodhouse (by kind invitation of the Earl Fitzwilliam), the Leeds Corporation Washburn Valley Afforestation and Waterworks Schemes, and Bolton Abbey. A golf match against the Harrogate Law Society, and competitions for prizes offered by the Chartered Surveyors' Golfing Society, will take place on Saturday, June 25.

The Annual Country Dinner will be held in Harrogate on Thursday, June 23; Viscount Lascelles, K.G., and other prominent Yorkshire representative men have accepted invitations to attend. It would greatly help the Secretary if members desiring to take part in the meeting, or any portion of the programme, would send in their names to him as soon as possible.

THE ARCHITECTURE CLUB.

The following new members have been elected :—Mr. Joseph Armitage, Mr. W. Aumonier, Mr. P. G. Bentham, Mr. Alan Clutton-Brock, Mr. Philip Connard, Mr. John Gloag, Mr. Victor Gollancz, General Sir Aylmer Haldane, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, Mr. H. de C. Hastings, Mr. William Haywood, the Rev. J. L. Fisher, Mr. Basil Ionides, Mr. C. Pughe Morgan, Mr. Basil Oliver, Mr. D. Godolphin Osborne, Mr. W. J. Palmer Jones, Prince George of Russia, Mr. Michael Sadleir, Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, Mr. Arthur Towle, Mr. Laurence A. Turner, Sir E. Owen Williams, and Mr. Edmund Wimperis.

Mr. James Bone, after five years' service, has retired from the executive committee, becoming a member of the council, and also remaining chairman of the press committee. The vacancy on the executive thus created has been filled by the election of Mr. A. S. le Maitre. Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, the other member of the executive retiring under Rule VII was re-elected at the annual general meeting.

The next dinner of the Club will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, July 12, 1927.

A club visit has been arranged for Wednesday, June 29, 1927, at 2.30 p.m., to the Second Church of Christ Scientist, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W. 8 (Sir John Burnet, R.A., and Partners, architects), and at 4 p.m. to the Eleventh Church of Christ Scientist, Nutford-place, Edgware-road, W.1 (Mr. Oswald P. Milne, architect).

Mr. Guy Dawber.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., is confined to the house by illness, and will probably be unable to keep his public engagements during the next two or three weeks.

Amusement Centre : Thames Ditton.

A contract has been signed, so it is understood, for the purchase of riverside land at Thames Ditton, which it is proposed to convert into a miniature Venice. Colonel Harry Day, M.P., is at the head of the syndicate which is promoting the scheme, and it is proposed to spend £500,000 on a great all-the-year round amusement centre. In the centre there will be a hotel with 200 bedrooms and a big ballroom. An amusement park will be laid out on the lines of Coney Island, New York. The hotel and ground, it is expected, will be ready by the summer of 1929.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION.—XXII

BY H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

SECTIONS 75, 76 and 77 (Continued).

18. (1) Buildings shall not, without the consent of the Council, be united unless :

(*a*) They are wholly in one occupation, and

(*b*) When so united and considered as one building they would be in conformity with the principal Act as amended by this part of this Act and with this part of this Act.

(2) An opening shall not be made in any division wall separating divisions of a building of the warehouse class or used for any trade or manufacture, or in any party wall, or in two external walls separating buildings in any case in which such divisions or buildings as the case may be if taken together would extend to more than 250,000 cubic ft., excepting for the following conditions :—

(*a*) Such openings shall have the floor jambs and head formed of brick, stone, iron or other incombustible materials, and be closed by two wrought-iron doors, sliding doors or shutters, each not less than ¾ in. thick in the panel at a distance from each other of the full thickness of the wall, fitted to grooved or rebated iron frames without woodwork of any kind, and all such doors, sliding doors and shutters shall be fitted with sufficient and proper bolts or other fastenings, and be capable of being opened from either side, and shall have on each face thereof styles and rails at least 4 in. wide and ¼ in. thick, and shall be constructed, fitted and maintained in an efficient condition.

Provided that in lieu of being constructed and fitted as aforesaid, such doors, sliding doors and shutters may be constructed of any such fire-resisting materials, and be fitted in any such manner as may be approved by the Council.

(*b*) Such opening shall not exceed in width 7 ft., or in height 8 ft., and the width of such opening in any wall of a story, or if there be more than one such opening in any such wall, the width of all such openings taken together shall not exceed one half of the length of such wall.

Provided that any such opening may be 9 ft. 6 in. in height in a wall of which the thickness is not less than 24 in., or if the doors, sliding doors or shutters closing such opening are placed at a distance of not less than 24 in. from each other.

Provided also that the Council may consent to any such opening being of such greater height or width as they may think fit.

(3) Whenever any buildings which have been united cease to be in one occupation the owner thereof, or if the buildings are the property of different owners, then each of such owners shall forthwith give notice of such change of occupation to the District Surveyor, and shall cause all openings uniting the same in any party wall or in any external wall to be stopped up (unless the Council consent to such openings or any of them being retained) with brick or stone work not less than 13 in. in thickness (except in the case of a wall 8½ in. in thickness, in which case 8½ in. shall be sufficient) and properly bonded with such wall, and any timber placed in the wall and not in conformity with the principal Act shall be removed.

And if notice be not given to the District Surveyor pursuant to this section, such owner or each of such owners shall, upon conviction in a summary manner, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(4) Buildings shall be deemed to be united when any opening is made in the party wall or the external walls separating such buildings, or when such buildings are so connected that there is access from one building to the other without passing into the open air.

(5) The provisions to this section shall extend and apply (a) to all openings at any time after the passing of this Act made or proposed to be made in any party wall or two external walls or in any division wall, notwithstanding the existence in any such wall of an opening uniting buildings or affording communication between divisions of a building (as the case may be); and (b) to such buildings as if they had not previously been united.

Note.—Under the old Act it was held that the provision for uniting buildings applied only to buildings which had been completely erected as separate buildings, and did not apply to buildings in course of erection. In this case several blocks of flats were originally intended to be erected as distinct buildings, but were subsequently connected before completion, and it was held that this constituted one building and not the uniting of several buildings. Goodchild v. Matthews, 89 L.T. 369 (1903).

With regard to the conditions in sub-section 2, there are several varieties of fire-resisting doors in use, including the ordinary steel door, wood and armoured doors, and steel revolving shutters. Although the general width of an opening is 7 ft., consent has been given to openings up to 12 ft. in width. Window openings are permissible in division walls (Drury v. Army and Navy Auxiliary Co.), but this decision is not applicable to party walls between different owners, although in a building recently erected the District Surveyor has allowed such window openings in a party wall. Section 101 of the Act allows the reconstruction of certain previously existing windows in party walls. Under sub-section 3 the opening uniting buildings under one occupation must be closed upon the termination of such occupation, but it does not provide for closing window openings in the division wall which would revert to a party wall, and sub-section (a) which defines the uniting of buildings, states that a building is united when access can be made from one building to another without passing into the open air.

Sub-section 5 was inserted to counteract the decision that an opening in a party wall, made without authority or knowledge of the district surveyor between buildings not wholly in one occupation were already united, and the formation of another opening in such party wall did not unite the buildings as they were in fact already united. Woodthorp v. Spencer, 63 J.P., 246. (1899).

Section 19.—The provisions of the principal Act with respect to party walls shall extend and apply to such division walls as are referred to in this part of this Act.

Provided that in the case of any division wall the Council may, if they think fit, consent to such departure as they may consider expedient from such of the said provisions as are contained in Part VI. of and the First Schedule of the principal Act.

Note.—The provisions with respect to party wall will be found in Sections 54, 56, 59, 60, 208 and 209 of the principal Act. In the construction of division walls all or any of the requirements from sections 53 to 81 inclusive, forming Part VI. of the Act, together with the First Schedule, which specifies the materials accepted as fire-resisting can be replaced with more up-to-date methods of construction and materials if the Council consent.

Section 20.—A copy of any plans and particulars approved by the Council under this part of this Act shall be furnished by the Council to the district surveyor within whose district the building to which such plans and particulars relate is situate.

Note.—It would appear that the Council and not the applicant must provide the plans, etc., required for the district surveyor.

Section 21.—Any person failing to comply with any term or condition imposed by the Council in giving any consent under this part of this Act or failing to maintain in an efficient condition any doors, sliding doors, shutters, styles, or rails or bolts or other fastenings as required under this part of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 pounds and a daily penalty not exceeding the like amount.

Note.—Section 190 of the Principal Act gives the Council power to impose conditions, and section 200 is the general penalty clause.

Section 22.—This section exempts Government buildings, etc., and completes the revised sections for the repealed sections 75, 76 and 77.

Section 78.—Notwithstanding anything in this Act every public building, including the walls, roofs, floors, galleries and staircases and every structure and work constructed or done in connection with or for the purpose of the same shall be constructed in such manner as may be approved by the District Surveyor, or in the event of disagreement may be determined by the Tribunal of Appeal, and save so far as respects the rules of construction every public building shall throughout this Act be deemed to be included in the term building and be subject to all the provisions of this Act in the same manner as if it were a building erected for a purpose other than a public purpose.

No public building shall be used as such until the District Surveyor or the Tribunal of Appeal shall have declared his or their approval of the construction thereof.

After the District Surveyor shall have so declared his approval or shall certify that it has been constructed as directed by the Tribunal of Appeal, any work affecting or likely to affect the building shall not be done to in or on the building without the approval of the District Surveyor or such certificate as aforesaid.

Section 79.—Conversion of houses, etc., into public buildings.

Where it is proposed to convert or alter any building erected for a purpose other than a public purpose into a public building, such conversion or alteration shall be carried into effect and the public building thereby formed, including the walls, roofs, floors, galleries and staircases thereof shall be constructed in such manner as may be approved by the District Surveyor or in the event of disagreement may be determined by the Tribunal of Appeal and the provisions of this Act shall apply to such alteration or conversion as though it were the construction of a public building.

American Cement.

Net earnings of American cement companies have consistently increased since the war, according to "The Index" (published by the New York Trust Company) from which we quote the following:—"The encouraging feature of the past year in the cement industry was the fact that while production increased 1.4 per cent., consumption increased 2.8 per cent. Both figures established new records: For production, 164,057,000 barrels, and for shipments, 161,781,000 barrels. The industry's problem in the past few years has been to find an adequate market for its steadily expanding capacity. Imports from abroad have also greatly increased, rising from 122,000 tons in 1921 to over 3,000,000 in 1926. Of the total American imports, 84 per cent. comes from Belgium, but the stabilisation of the Belgian franc will probably result in a gradual rise of manufacturing costs, which will in turn militate against the maintenance of this Belgian export trade. The current situation is satisfactory. As usual, stocks on hand at the end of February were very large, amounting to 23,556,000 barrels as compared with 23,236,000 barrels at the end of February, 1926. February shipments, however, increased 16 per cent. over February a year ago, while production was 5 per cent. less."

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Pointing Brickwork.

Sir,—I notice that in a number of modern buildings, the brick joints are simply struck off flush, and apparently with no pressure. The effect is undoubtedly a vastly improved texture in appearance, but whether the wall so treated is as resistant to driving weather as one in which the joints are weathered with a struck joint effected under hand pressure is another matter. I should be glad to hear from those who have used this class of work, what their experience has been, and also the effect of frost on the same.

DOUBTFUL.

Levelling.

Sir,—In taking off quantities for levelling the site of a tennis court where the existing surface is a regular slope, is it correct to measure the digging at per yard cube, including wheeling and depositing on the lower part of the site, and then to measure in yards super over the whole site, for spreading to true level surface?

WORKS.

Road Charges.

Sir,—Where a new road is laid alongside the site of an existing house, *i.e.*, along its side frontage, what is the usual method of apportioning the road charges to this site? Is there any depth of this site where no charge can be made, and is it common to charge the remainder of the frontage at a reduced rate?

HOUSEHOLDER.

Rubbers.

Sir,—One sees very little rubbed and gauged work about nowadays, and it is possible that this class of brick is now little manufactured. Can you inform me if that is the case, and if not what is the present market price of rubbers, delivered at London railhead?

GEORGIAN.

Thickness of Walls in One-Story Buildings.

Sir,—What are the laws governing the thickness of brick walls in one-story buildings, as regards length? For example, a stores, 100 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high, with lean-to roof, is shown with 9 in. walls, with 14 in. thick piers 2.3 ft. wide, spaced every 12 ft. to front elevation, where windows occur. The back elevation has 14 in. thick piers, 18 in. wide, spaced every 12 ft. The end elevations are 9 in. solid walls. Is this a sufficient thickness?

ESTIMATOR.

Unstable House and Building Society.

[REPLY TO "READER," JUNE 10.]

SIR,—I was recently told by a bank manager that his bank was becoming increasingly disturbed at the poor security for loan afforded by much of the cheaper-class of new houses erected, and that they were urging the employment of a qualified architect for the design and supervision of such buildings for which assistance was required. It would be interesting to hear from Building Societies whether the architect-designed house is valued as a better security than others by this class of institution. The matter is of interest, not only to the profession, but to the public.

ARCHITECT.

Surveying Fees.

SIR,—Can you tell me what basis should be adopted for arriving at fees due for surveying old property (buildings)? There appears to be no fixed scale mentioned in the R.I.B.A. scale of charges.

MEASURING UP.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Law of Building and Engineering Contracts and of the Duties and Liabilities of Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, and Valuers. By A. A. HUDSON, of the Inner Temple and Western Circuit; one of His Majesty's Counsel. Assisted by LAWRENCE MEAD, B.A., of the Middle Temple and the Oxford Circuit, Barrister-at-Law. Fifth Edition. (London: Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd., 1926.) £3 3s. net.

All those interested in the law relating to building and engineering contracts will welcome a new edition of this standard work, the last edition having appeared in 1914, the year of the outbreak of the War, which dislocated all ordinary matters of daily life, including the publication of law works. This fifth edition consists of a single volume, as the author states in his preface it has not been considered necessary either to revise or reprint the second volume of the fourth edition, which contains reports of cases and precedents and forms, but we may mention for the benefit of those who do not already possess this second volume of the fourth edition that in a publishers' note at the end of the preface it is stated copies are still available for sale with the present new edition.

The author states that the present volume has been greatly revised, and is intended to be improved by a better classification of the various subjects; by subdivision into twenty-one chapters in place of sixteen, and by a fuller consideration of the duties of architects and engineers in giving certificates, of the effect of arbitration clauses, of cases where quantities are made part of the contract; of the liability of the building owner for payments of sub-contractors, etc. The bulk of the volume has rather been diminished than increased, despite the new matter, by the omission of American and Colonial cases wherever they are covered by English authorities, and, as the author puts it, by the elimination of a certain amount of extraneous matter, and we believe it will be found that he has included in this latter head a chapter which appeared in one of the former editions on the "Liability of Owners for Nuisance and Negligence," a subject certainly outside the law of contracts.

When we have stated in what particulars the new edition of a standard work of this description, and with the reputation it has acquired, differs from its predecessors our task seems really completed and little else can be called for. The main features of the work remain the same, statements in the text illustrated by examples of cases, and this, no doubt, is a convenient form, as it enables the reader to ascertain with small trouble all the decided cases on the points indicated in the text, but we have sometimes felt that the value of this work to those who are not skilled lawyers would be enhanced if the authors, with their great experience, would summarise their own views tersely as to conflict between the decisions given in the illustrations. An example of what we mean is afforded in the sections of the work dealing with such subjects as "Indispensably necessary works in a contract for a lump sum—where quantities made part of contract," and again in the section dealing with "Nomination of specialists by building owner," a section which embraces the difficult questions involved by the different views expressed in Crittall Manufacturing Co. *v.* London County Council, Younge *v.* White, and Hampton *v.* Glamorgan County Council; the matter is all there, and commented upon for the benefit of the skilled lawyer, but a summary of these comments, showing the general effect of all the decisions and the best method of avoiding pitfalls, would, we think, be welcomed by those not highly versed in the law, such as architects and others. This is a work intended for lawyers, so we are aware our suggestion may appear wide of the mark, but the work is so valuable that we cannot but feel that it would appeal to even a wider public were it possible, where there is great conflict in the decisions given as illustrations, if the authors could provide the simple key we suggest for those concerned with building and engineering contracts but who are not skilled lawyers.

This volume appears to us even an improvement on former editions, and it is certain to be warmly welcomed by all concerned with the branches of the law with which it deals, and it will form an essential addition to the technical library. It is hardly necessary to say that the work appears carefully done, and if we refer to one printer's error we think we have discovered, it is only because it may save others the little difficulty we experienced. We think at page 3, under the heading (*b*) "As to drawings," and the paragraph which states that an architect has no authority to warrant to the builder that drawings are correct, the reference to "section 5" is a reference to section 15, where at page 38 the question of warranty is dealt with.

Rusticus, or the Future of the Countryside. By Martin S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A. 94 pp. London (Kegan Paul.) 2s. 6d. net.

This is one of the latest additions to the "To-day and To-morrow" series of interesting little books on the arts, crafts, science and sociological questions of the day. The author has no false love for the antique for its mere antiquity, and no hatred of progress for its modernity; and in the limitations of his 94 pages he gives us a graphic picture of what the countryside was yesterday—before the railways came—what it is to-day, with the advent of the motor-car, and what it may be to-morrow under systems of intelligent town-planning of newer districts added to a wise conservation of anything beautiful and desirable in our old buildings. The railways had to come, and the petrol-driven car and the arterial road. We are all for progress, but we must try to understand what that means. If the railways shocked the æstheticism of Ruskin, what would he have said of the hurly-burly of petrol-driven road traffic and the sprawl of hideous shacks of bungalows which disfigure some of our main roads and cliff edges? In less than twenty years King Petrol has done more in certain directions to disfigure the countryside than King Coal did in a century. The disfiguring influence of coal was seen more in the factory and blast furnace than in the railway; one can, or could, till recently, get away from a railway track into perfect peace within the space of a few minutes' walk, but the motor-car, like the belching chimney, is ubiquitous: and so long as people will joy-ride from place to place, caring little or nothing for the beauties betwixt and between, the arterial road is the natural and only solution, and not, of necessity, should it make for the "uglification" of the country; as an institution it is in its babyhood and, as the author of this excellent little work suggests, with proper foresight and due care it may indeed become a thing of real beauty.

As to the preservation of time-honoured buildings up and down and across the countryside, we do not always realise the powers we have under various Acts and Royal Commissions, nor do we always remember the various preservation and abatement of nuisance societies whose activities are at our beck and call. The author gives the names and addresses of these societies in an appendix. The will to do is nine-tenths of the battle; and if we really have the danger to our heritage at heart and recognise how much of the blundering of the past may be remedied, it is quite possible, as the author says in his final paragraph, that "with more of brains and less of greed, more of public spirit and less of vested interests, rural England may yet be saved." There is no reason why bungalows—"homes for heroes"—should be hideous, and less reason why we should not catch trout under the walls of Kirkstall Abbey when, as we have been promised, the waters of Aire and Calder run as clear as the springs of Wandle. Mr. Briggs, as "Rusticus," with his pregnant suggestions, will help us to think these matters out; and, like the "Rusticus" of Horace, we must not stand too long while the river flows by.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—VIII

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL FIXTURES.

Case Law.

The tenancy of an incumbent of a living may be regarded, for all practical purposes, as equivalent to that of a tenant for life; except that no reversioner exists having any present rights or interests in the benefice. Hence rules which control fixtures in the case of a tenant for life apply to ecclesiastical fixtures of the benefice, although questions as to right of removal are, if anything, more in favour of the incumbent, and mainly arise only in respect to articles of ornament or convenience erected by the present incumbent in the parsonage-house, etc.

In general, all Case Law shows that the right of removal is in favour of the executors of the last incumbent, as to articles fixed by himself during his incumbency and for his own convenience; although articles fixed by a yet previous incumbent remain as being "in the nature of heirlooms," and are irremovable.

Where, however, a bishopric is concerned, the ornaments of the bishop's chapel do not pass to the executors of the last bishop, but to the succeeding bishop, since they are considered as fixed to the realty, and in the nature of heirlooms. (See Bishop of Carlisle's Case, *Year Book* 21, Edw. III., p. 48, and Corvens Case, 1612, 12 Co. Rep. 105.)

The burden of expense in maintaining any needless luxury or ornament in which the present incumbent has indulged must not be transmitted to his successors, and the executors of a deceased rector have been held entitled to remove hothouses, wooden frames, and glasswork bedded in mortar on low brick walls, if doing no damage thereto (except that necessarily done to the mortar only) in the removal, within a reasonable time after the death of the testator. (See Martin *v.* Roe, 1857, 7 E. & B. 237.)

Further, it seems that the incumbent, or his personal representative, has a reasonable time, from the avoidance of the living or the decease of the incumbent, in which to remove fixtures. But if the incumbent resigns the living, it appears he cannot then remove anything attached to the freehold, on the same principle that he is not, in such a case, entitled to emblements, *i.e.*, fruits of the earth produced by labour and manurance. (See Bulwer *v.* Bulwer, 1819, 2 B. and Ald. 470.)

In Huntley *v.* Russell (1849), 13 Q.B. 572, an incumbent brought an action against the executors of his predecessor because a cottage, a barn, and a lean-to, all of which rested on the ground or on bay stones, had been removed. It was held that the executors were not liable for damages, and that they had a right of removal of the buildings, inasmuch as they had not been fixed to the freehold.

Statute Law.

Under Sections 9 and 10 of the Ecclesiastical Houses of Residence Act, 1842, pictures, books, or other goods and chattels in any residence-house sold or taken down, may be sold or removed to a new residence-house; and provision is also made for fixtures, fittings and other articles being catalogued and made part of the freehold and irremovable.

The corporation established in 1704, and known as "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Poor Clergy," have power, in the case of the net annual value of a benefice not exceeding £200, to make a grant for the acquisition for the benefice of such movable fixtures in the parsonage-house and premises as should, in their opinion, belong to it, and when such fixtures are the personal property of the incumbent or his representative. A detailed list and valuation is made of them by the diocesan surveyor, at the cost of the incumbent applying for the grant, and the governors may include one-half of the surveyor's charges in the grant. When these fixtures are thus acquired, they become, and are part of, the property of the benefice, and liable to a claim for dilapidations under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure, 1923.

The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure, 1923.

This Measure set up a "Diocesan Dilapidations Board," which, when referred to in connection with a particular benefice, means the Board for the area in which such benefice is situated.

Under Section 46 of the Measure, the surveyor, acting under the Measure for the area concerned, may report to the Board that a building belonging to the benefice is superfluous; also the incumbent may make a like representation; and the Board may in its discretion and with the consent of the patron and incumbent, order the removal of such building, and the sale of its materials.

Under Section 48 it is not lawful for an incumbent to make any addition to, or alteration of, buildings belonging to a benefice without the sanction of the Board and the consent in writing of the patron.

Under Section 49 the surveyor under the Measure, if at any time required by the Board, is to make a report upon the fixtures and things which are in or about any buildings belonging to the benefice, including a complete schedule or inventory of all such fixtures and things. A copy of the report, etc., is sent to the present incumbent or his executors or administrators, or, if the benefice be vacant, then the preceding incumbent or his executors or administrators; and any person to whom it is sent may, in writing, to the Board, object to the report on any ground of fact or law referring to their ownership. The Board considers the report and objections and forwards it (with its conclusions either concurring with or varying the report as it thinks fit) to the Central Authority under the Act, viz., Queen Anne's Bounty, and that authority may then make an order confirming the conclusions of the Board with such variations, if any, as the Authority may determine. This order is binding on the incumbent of the benefice, and any other person concerned in respect to the ownership of the articles. But there is also provided the right of appeal (under rules framed by the Lord Chancellor after consultation with the Central Authority) to the County Court on any ground of fact or law relating to the ownership of the fixtures and things, and from the County Court to the High Court of Justice.

The costs of defending any such appeal by the Board, and all expenses incurred by the Board in connection with such appeal, may, under the Measure, be defrayed by the Board as administrative expenses out of the moneys applicable for such expenses, as determined under Section 24 of the Measure, *i.e.*, the annual payment made under the Ordinary Assessment fixed by the Central Authority and called the Administrative Rate.

British School of Archæology in Egypt.

The annual exhibition of this School will be held from June 27 to July 16 at University College, Gower-street. It will consist of antiquities from the City of Gerar, Egypt over the border, found by Professor Sir Flinders Petrie and students. Admission is free, without ticket. The exhibition is open from 10 to 5 p.m. and from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. on July 6 and 15.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND

In our issue, September 24, 1926, we noted a case, *In re* Northwood and Others *v.* London County Council (1926, 2 K.B. 411) where under an improvement scheme under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, land was being acquired compulsorily. The measure of compensation is laid down in section 9, subsection (i), of that Act, which under the consolidating Act of 1925 is section 46, subsection (1).

The compensation is assessed under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, and under section 6 of that Act the arbitrator may, and shall if the Court so directs, state a special case for the opinion of the Court on any question of law, and the case may be stated at any stage in the proceedings. The arbitrator had stated a case on the following questions:—Whether he was entitled to award the applicant any compensation for trade disturbance or loss of licence on the public-house; any sum for trade fixtures; any greater sum than he otherwise would in respect of the site value of the premises because a part of them was licensed; any sum for trade disturbance or for loss of trade apart from the consideration of the premises being licensed premises, and the Divisional Court had answered all these questions in the negative.

The arbitrator then made his award as follows:—"(1) Site value; the acquiring authority to pay the claimants the sum of £200 as purchase money and compensation in respect of their leasehold interest; (2) other claims as set out in the special case stated by me to the High Court on October 22, 1925, a copy of which, together with copies of the judgment and order of the Court on the points submitted, I append hereto and adopt as my award in respect of the items therein enumerated." The claimants then moved a Divisional Court to set aside this award as being bad on the face of it, but the Court dismissed the motion, and the claimants then appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The claimants relied upon a dictum of Lord Justice Bowen in Knight and Tabernacle Building Society (1892, 2 K.B. 613), and of Lord Haldane in British Westinghouse Co. *v.* Underground Electric Railways (1912, A.C. 673), but the Court of Appeal affirmed the preliminary objection to the appeal on the ground that section 6 of the Acquisition of Land Act, 1919, makes the decision of the High Court final and conclusive at whatever stage in the proceedings for compensation it may be given.

In British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company *v.* Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited (*ubi sup.*), the arbitrator had stated a special case under section 19 of the Arbitration Act, 1889, and the opinion of the Divisional Court had been embodied in the award, but the House of Lords found that the question of law stated in the special case had been wrongly answered, and the case was remitted to the arbitrator, an objection that the award was not open to review inasmuch as it merely embodied an expression of opinion by the Divisional Court which was not susceptible of being the subject of appeal, being overruled. There is, however, no provision in the Arbitration Act corresponding to the express provision contained in section 6, subsection (2), of the Acquisition of Land Act, that the decision of the High Court shall be final and conclusive, although the cases decided under the Arbitration Act (see *In re* Knight and Tabernacle Permanent Building Society) have held there is no appeal, because the matter under a special case comes before the Court for "the opinion" of the Court, and thus there is no determination which amounts to a judgment or order appealable against.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF ARBITRATION

The Report of the Committee appointed "to consider and report whether any, and if so what, alterations are desirable in the law relating to arbitration, and in particular to submissions, arbitrations and awards made or held in England and Wales, or the law relating to the effect given in England and Wales to submissions and awards made or held elsewhere" is unanimous, and that the alterations in the law suggested are drastic is proved by the fact that the Committee suggest that if any substantial number of their recommendations are adopted the easiest and most satisfactory course would be to repeal the Arbitration Act, 1889, and re-enact it in an amended form rather than merely to amend it. It is difficult to deal with the Report in any connected form, as the Committee themselves recognise that their recommendations touch a variety of matters not much connected one with another, and involving in most cases no common principle. We will try, however, so far as possible to follow the sequence of sections in the Act or the order of the proceedings.

The Constitution of the Tribunal.

Under the Act (paragraph (*a*), Schedule I), if no other mode of reference is provided the reference shall be to a single arbitrator. The Report, however, points out (paragraph 23) that inveterate practice induces people to appoint two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party, and for an umpire to be appointed by the arbitrators. (This practice is laid down in Schedule I, paragraph (*b*), of the Act.) The Report then states that in a great many submissions, *e.g.*, by the arbitration clause in many insurance policies, it is common to add that the umpire shall sit with the arbitrators from the beginning, and not, as is contemplated in paragraph (*c*) of the Schedule, only assume his functions when the arbitrators fail to agree.

Then follows this passage in the Report: "This system has grave practical results, often in the way of delay, invariably in regard to expense. For arbitrators are only too often selected as partisans or advocates who are not likely to agree and perhaps are not intended to do so. It is sometimes desirable that the arbitrators should sit with the umpire, but we are all of us familiar with the experience (which occasionally happens) that the arbitrators are mere passengers in the boat, who give no real assistance to the umpire, and whose sole reason for attending appears to be to inform the umpire at the conclusion of his labours of the fees which they desire him to include in the award on their behalf. So unsatisfactory and wasteful is this system that we are convinced that its continued and widespread use is mainly due to two causes: (1) The desire of the parties, by the agency of the arbitrators, to procure the appointment as umpire of a competent and impartial person; and (2) the desire to employ the arbitrators as advocates of their respective causes before the umpire." (See paragraphs 23 and 24.)

These appear rather serious charges to make against persons acting as arbitrators, persons exercising judicial functions; but the Committee, to mitigate the evils pointed out in the two paragraphs set out above, made the following recommendations in paragraph 26 of the Report: "(*a*) Where a submission provides for the appointment of two arbitrators who are to appoint the umpire, then it shall be the duty of the arbitrators to appoint the umpire immediately after they themselves are appointed." (At present they can do so at any time within the period during which they have power to make an award. Schedule I, paragraph (*b*), Act, 1889.) "If they fail to do so, either party to the submission may apply to the Court or a judge to appoint an umpire."

"(*b*) At any time after the appointment of the umpire, either party to the submission may apply to the Court or a judge for an order that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the submission the umpire shall henceforth act as sole arbitrator. If that be ordered the arbitrators shall be discharged, but it shall be competent for them to appear as witnesses or to act as advocates in the arbitration." This appears a somewhat circuitous method of appointing what will amount to a single arbitrator, and a question will arise as to the fees payable to so-called arbitrators whose sole function will be to appoint a so-called umpire. It is obvious a very different fee will be payable to the "arbitrators" in such circumstances than that which would be payable where the arbitrators take upon them the burden of the arbitration. In this connection we may mention that in the same paragraph of the Report (26) it is recommended: "A party to a submission may apply to the Court or a judge" (or in certain circumstances to the District Registrar of the High Court, see paragraph 7 of the Report) "for the taxation of the fees made payable by an award; he may have an order of delivery to him of the award upon paying into Court, to abide taxation, the fees demanded for its delivery; no taxation or reduction of such fees shall be allowed if they are in accordance with any agreement between the arbitrator or umpire and the party applying; and the arbitrator or umpire, taxation of whose fees is thus being applied for, shall be entitled to appear and be heard." The parties must therefore see that they agree to reasonable fees and bear in mind, should this recommendation ever be accepted, that the function of the arbitrators, as arbitrators and not witnesses, will be very different from what they are under the existing practice.

Time Within Which Award Must Be Made.

The next point we may refer to is the time within which an award shall be made. The Committee find (paragraph 5) that the provisions contained in section 2 of the Arbitration Act, 1889, and paragraphs (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of the First Schedule, have no practical value at all. We need not set out these paragraphs, as they can be referred to in the Act, but the criticism of the Committee was as follows: "A careful arbitrator, in our experience, at an early stage endorses on the submission an extension of time for an arbitrary period (he can make it a century with complete impunity!) and thus avoids any trouble. On the other hand, if a careless arbitrator forgets to go through this ritual, the only result is that a dissatisfied party has a chance of seeking to set aside an award on the technical ground that it was made out of time. Secondly, there is in the present system, by which the time for making an award is under the control of the arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire, a serious disadvantage. A party to a submission who has no real defence to the claim may, and as we are informed often does, appoint his arbitrator where two are to act, with a request to him that he will delay matters as much as possible, a request which is only too easily complied with."

To secure the prompt hearing of arbitrations and to avoid delay, the Committee recommend that the above three paragraphs of the First Schedule should be repealed and the following provision be enacted in place of them:—

"An arbitrator or arbitrators or an umpire shall proceed with the arbitration, and shall make his or their award, with all reasonable dispatch. If he or they fail to do so, either party to the submission may apply to the Court or a judge for leave to revoke the submission or for an order appointing an arbitrator or umpire in place of one so in default. Any arbitrator or umpire removed from his office pursuant to such an order shall have no claim for any remuneration for any work he may have done."

Interlocutory Proceedings.

The Report points out (paragraph 6) that almost the only proceeding of an interlocutory nature contained in the Arbitration Act is the powers contained in section 18 subsection (1) for the Court or a judge to issue a subpœna to compel a witness to attend before an arbitrator, but the Committee suggest that there are matters in which orders of a Master might properly be made to assist in the conduct of an arbitration as in other litigation, and they recommend that provision should be made whereby a party to a submission may apply to the Court or a judge in the following matters:—

"(*a*) For the examination of a witness or witnesses before a special examiner either in this country or abroad.

"(*b*) For discovery of documents, and interrogatories.

"(*c*) For evidence to be given by affidavit in the same circumstances as in litigation.

"(*d*) For another party to give security of costs in the same way as a litigant.

"(*e*) For the inspection, or interim preservation, or the sale of goods or property the subject matter of the arbitration.

"(*f*) For an interim injunction or similar relief.

"(*g*) For directing an issue by way of interpleader between two parties to a submission and the relief to a third party desiring so to interplead.

"(*h*) For substituted service of notices required by the Act; this should include a provision for the service upon an agent in this country of a party resident abroad—a thing not included in the ordinary machinery of the Courts under name of 'substituted service.' Any such order should specify the time within which such a notice should be complied with, having regard to the course of post to the residence of a foreigner concerned, etc."

It is in the following paragraph of the Report (7) that it is suggested that such applications may be made to the District Registrar where both parties reside or carry on business in the district of that Registrar, or by consent to any district registrar. The proposed extension of "substituted service" in the case of arbitrations we imagine will raise discussion.

Where a Case has to be Stated.

Another important point raised by the Report is in connection with the powers of stating a case for the opinion of the High Court. Under the Arbitration Act by section 7 the arbitrators or umpire, acting under a submission shall, unless the submission expresses a contrary intention, have power to state an award as to the whole or part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court, whilst section 19 provides that any referee, arbitrator, or umpire may at any stage of the proceedings, under a reference, and shall, if so directed by the Court or a judge, state in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court any question of law arising in the course of the reference.

The Report points out (paragraph 8) that under section 7 there is an appeal without leave, but under section 19 there is no appeal from the decision of opinion of the High Court (*In re* Knight *v.* Tabernacle Co., 1892, 2 K.B. 613). It may, however, be noted that although there is no appeal, if the opinion of the High Court is manifestly wrong the award can be set aside on appeal (British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company *v.* Underground Electric Railways Company of London, 1912, A.C.673, this being a decision by the House of Lords).

(To be continued.)

Engineer's Estate.

Alderman Edward Bremner-Smith, of Bryn Estyn, Oswestry, electrical engineer, left £13,848.

UNIFORMITY OF VALUATION

CENTRAL VALUATION COMMITTEE.

Second Series of Representations.

THE Central Valuation Committee (constituted under section 57 of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, to promote national uniformity in valuation for local rates) has made a second series of representations to the Minister of Health, who has circulated them to the local authorities in the form in which he received them. The document containing the new representations may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. It will be recalled that the Committee's first series of representations was circulated by the Minister last December. With regard to this first series the Committee state that, in their opinion, there is no need to amend the resolutions previously passed. The Committee have recently addressed to the new Assessment Committees a circular letter and questionnaire asking for precise information as to the existing practices in valuing, for purposes of local rates, woodlands, sporting rights, tithe rent-charge, advertising stations, petrol pumps, village halls, elementary and secondary schools, sports grounds, hospitals, clubs, coal mines, and other property.

The new resolutions contain detailed suggestions for the guidance of Rating and Assessment Authorities. Advice is given as to the method of making entries in the new valuation lists in the case of net annual and rateable values, which include fractions of a pound. Where the true gross value of a hereditament is a sum which includes a fraction of a pound, the Committee state that it would be improper, in the present state of the law, to adopt a practice of increasing or reducing that sum to the nearest pound. In connection with hereditaments extending into several rating areas, it is recommended that the valuers acting on behalf of the several Rating Authorities should agree upon a common basis of valuation and apportionment: County Valuation Committees and County Borough Councils are urged to do their utmost to assist in fostering the necessary degree of uniformity in the valuation of these extensive hereditaments. On the subject of sporting rights the Committee, while recognising that the matter is not entirely free from doubt, suggest that, until a High Court decision is obtained, Rating and Assessment Authorities should treat such rights when severed from the occupation of, and reserved to the owner of, agricultural land, as being hereditaments other than agricultural land, and therefore as being not entitled to the 75 per cent relief accorded to agricultural land. In the case of properties let on weekly and monthly tenancies, the important recommendation is made that, where the weekly or monthly rent is taken as the basis in estimating the gross value for rating purposes, no deduction (other than rates, where necessary) should, as a rule, be made from the gross value calculated by multiplying that rent by fifty-two or twelve, as the case may be. Attention is drawn to the special provisions of section 12 (9) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, as applying to the assessment of houses built since April 2, 1919. In assessing farm cottages occupied by agricultural workers who are obliged by the terms of their contracts to reside in the cottages, Authorities are advised that they should not regard as conclusive, for the purposes of the valuation lists, the cash values fixed by County Agricultural Wages Committees in respect of the occupation of farm cottages. The Committee also deal with farms burdened with tithe rent-charge. Whether property damaged by mining subsidence should have a lower gross value than other similar property not so damaged is regarded as a question of fact and degree, and no general rule is laid down. As regards land covered with water and comprised in larger hereditaments, it is recommended that such land should generally be treated as a separate hereditament and entered as a separate item in the valuation lists.

In an Appendix, the Committee reply to various comments which have been made upon their first series of representations. It is pointed out that, in drawing up that series, the Committee were fully alive to the necessity of inspecting properties before they are valued for local rates. In answer to objections that their previous recommendations on the subject of farms would result in inequalities and anomalies in the case of the smaller farms, the Committee state that they never intended that the proportions suggested in their previous resolution should be regarded as hard and fast rules. On the subject of licensed premises the Committee say they know of no rule of law which prevents volume of trade from being taken into account as one of the factors in arriving at the annual value for rating purposes. The view is still maintained that Rating Authorities should be able, with the assistance of efficient officers, to arrive at a fair and reasonable valuation of the greater bulk of the hereditaments in their areas without employing or retaining professional assistance for the purpose. The Committee point out that, under the arrangements contemplated by them, the County Valuer would be appointed primarily as an advisory and co-ordinating officer.

Another Appendix deals with glass-houses used mainly for growing fruit, vegetables or flowers for sale. The opinion is expressed that these either "are" themselves market gardens or "form part of" market gardens, and that, therefore, they must be regarded as "agricultural buildings" entitled to the 75 per cent. relief accorded by the new Act to such buildings.

A further Appendix gives a classification of the parishes in the administrative counties of England and Wales, according to the date of the last general re-valuation for rating purposes. In England the number of parishes in which the last general re-valuation took place before the present century is 2,359, the number of parishes in which the last general re-valuation took place since 1900 but before 1919 is 3,832, and the number of parishes in which the last general re-valuation took place after 1919 is 6,757. The corresponding figures for Wales are 475, 359, and 398 respectively.

SETTLED LAND GRANTS*

This little work deals with a highly technical subject connected with the new Law of Conveyancing, which is fully explained in the first chapter. Legal estates in land are now limited to (1) estates in fee simple absolute, and (2) estates for years absolute, and estates which were known as legal estates for life and in tail can now only be created by way of trust. The tenant for life is interested in the settled land in a dual capacity, for besides the beneficial interest for life he is also the legal owner of the fee or term of years, and thus on his death arrangements have to be made by which the property will devolve to the next estate owner, and to effect this a grant of representation to the deceased tenant for life has to be obtained by his personal representatives. We have only attempted a very bald statement as to this subject, which is fully dealt with by the authors, together with the practice relating to such grants, and with forms and precedents, and the relevant sections of the statutes involved are also included in this volume, together with an index. The official positions occupied by the authors, coupled with the fact that they are joint authors of a leading work on Probate Practice, appears to us a sufficient guarantee of the authority of this work and its accuracy.

* *Settled Land Grants.* By A. FITZGERALD HART, of the Principal Probate Registry, and W. E. WILLAN, of the Estate Duty Office, joint Editors of "Tristram and Coote's Probate Practice." (London: Butterworth & Co. 1927.) 7s. 6d. net.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bow.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council are having a new school erected in Wellington-street, Bow.

Cavendish-square. — EXTENSIONS. — Messrs. F. G. Minter, builders, of Putney, S.W., are carrying out extensions to the Cavendish-square, W.1, branch of the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Ealing.—SCHOOL.—Plans are being prepared by the Borough Surveyor of the Ealing Town Council for a new school at Greenford. These plans are to be submitted to the Works Sub-committee at their next meeting.

Fleet-street. — EXTENSIONS. — Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Coleman-street, E.C., are the builders for the extension of premises in Fleet-street, E.C., for the *Daily Express*. The steelwork is being carried out by Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd. Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, 3, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, are the architects.

Hammersmith.—ALMSHOUSES.—The B.C. have let on lease a site at the Wormholt Estate for the erection of almshouses to be known as the Dan Chapman Memorial Home. Building—for which no contract has yet been let—will commence as soon as the requisite funds have been obtained. Mr. Matthew J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., 11, New Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, is the architect.

Piccadilly.—FLATS.—Messrs. Yates and Yates, 12A, Hanover-square, W.1, have just completed negotiations for the disposal of the vacant site in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, which is the remaining portion of the Devonshire House block. The site in question has an area of about 16,000 square feet, and plans have been prepared for the erection of buildings consisting of 105 suites of flats in the upper part, with shops on the ground floor. The new buildings will involve an outlay of approximately £350,000. Messrs. Yates and Yates have also been retained as the agents for the letting of the property when rebuilt. Mr. Horace Gilbert, F.R.I.B.A., 43, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, is the architect, and Messrs. Rice and Son, of Stockwell, S.W., are the builders.

Poplar.—HOME.—The Poplar Board of Guardians are about to accept a tender for the erection of a nurses' home and mortuary at St. Andrew's Hospital, Devons-road, Bow, E.3. The tender which is under consideration is that of Messrs. R. A. Reader, of Hackney. Plans for the work have been prepared by Mr. Harley Heckford, Borough Engineer and Surveyor to the Poplar Borough Council. The amount of the tender is £34,686 10s.

Streatham-hill. — THEATRE. — Messrs. Rice and Son have started on the demolition of Nos. 68 and 70, Streatham-hill, for the erection of a theatre, super-cinema, dance hall, restaurant and modern shops with flats. The estimated cost of building and equipping of the theatre, apart from the ground, is £85,000. Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, of Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.2, are the architects for the work. The building work is also being carried out by Messrs. Rice & Son, of Stockwell.

West Ham.—EXTENSIONS.—The West Ham Board of Guardians have provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. J. and J. Dean, of Knotts Green-road, Leyton, for the erection of a new dining hall, bakery and workshops at the West Ham Central Home. Mr. G. A. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., 1, Staple Inn, W.C.1, architect.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The National Radiator Company's travelling exhibit fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic Radiators will demonstrate during the ensuing week as follows:—June 17th (aft.) to 20th, adjoining Blue Horse Hotel, London-road (near cricket ground entrance), Grantham; June 22 to 24, Lincolnshire Agricultural Show, Spalding (Stand No. 24).

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourer.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/5½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1,5½	1,1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1 1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1,1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners	Plas-terers.	Slaters	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters	Lab-ourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1,5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1,6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Strond	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 994.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JUNE 20.—**Blackpool.**—SCHOOL.—Completion of S.E. wing and new Assembly Hall, for C.B. F. Wood, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Chelmsford.**—BUNGALOW.—In Admiral's Park, for T. C. E. J. Miles, B.S.

JUNE 20.—**Coventry.**—HOUSES.—Boiler-house and chimney stack at the London-rd., institution, for B G. C. Redgrave, L.R.I.B.A. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING.—Painting of Dublin Passenger Station, for Great Northern Railway (Ireland). Engineer's Offices, Dublin and Belfast. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 20. — **East Sussex.** — HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—Erection of the Orthopædic and Isolation Departments for the Committee of the Royal East Sussex Hospital. Percy H. Oxley, F.I.A.A. and F.I.A.S., 29, Havelock-rd., Hastings. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Committee, Royal East Sussex Hospital.)

JUNE 20.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDING.—Mason concrete and joiner works, and structural steel and plumber works, of proposed carpenter shop, Dewar-pl., Electricity station, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JUNE 20.—**Edinburgh.**—BUILDING.—Extension of electric generating station, Westbank, Portobello, for T.C. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., City A.

JUNE 20.— **Edinburgh.** — CONVENIENCE. — Public convenience and shelter at car terminus, Colinton, for T.C. B.E., 329, High-st.

JUNE 20.—**Edinburgh.**—PAINTING.—Outside and inside, North Junction-st., school premises, and removal of galleries and re-flooring in rooms at Canonmills, Gorgie, North Merchiston, and Stockbridge schools for E.C. J. Stewart, Executive Officer.

JUNE 20.—**Glamorgan.**—For (1) School at Cadoxton, near Neath; (2) electric light installation at Neath New Intermediate school, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, Secretary of E.C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JUNE 20.—**Glenties, Ireland.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also improvements at District Hospital, Glenties, for Tirconaill Board of Health. W. J. Doherty, architect, 12, Castle-st., Derry, and J. Quinn, Glenties.

JUNE 20.—**Heckmondwike.**—PAINTING.—Also colourwashing interior of secondary school. Education Architect (West Riding County Council), Wakefield.

JUNE 20.—**Hull.**—SCHOOL.—Second portion of Francis Askew school, Dairycoates, Hessle-rd., for T.C. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Lumphanan.**—WALL.—Mason work of boundary wall, and forming roads and paths and general laying-out of new cemetery, for P.C. D. G. Watt, C

JUNE 20.—**Lymington.**—INFIRMARY.—For B.G. J. Bevir, A., St. Thomas-st., Lymington. Dep. £5 5s.

JUNE 20.—**Manchester.**—HOUSES.—60 houses at the Partington gas works, for the Corporation. City Architect, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Menston.** — REDECORATING. — Recreation hall at West Riding Mental Hospital, for Mental Board. W. E. H. Burton, A. and E., Mental Hospital Board Offices, Wakefield.

JUNE 20.—**Rowley Regis.** — RENOVATIONS.—Renovating and painting the exterior of the Boys' Department of Old Hill Macefields Council School, including out-buildings. Frederick T. Wilson, Secretary to the Education Committee.

JUNE 20.—**Sheffield.**—BUILDING.—Converter substation in Main-rd., Darnall, for T.C. S. E. Fedden, General Manager and Engineer. Dep. 10s. 6d.

JUNE 20.—**Surrey.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of six pairs of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for the County of Surrey Lunatic Asylums Visiting Committee. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struc.E., 201, High-st., Guildford. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 20.—**Woodford.**—REPAIRS.—External decoration and repairs to houses on Glengall Farm housing estate, for U.D.C. A. D. Ward. E. and S.

JUNE 20.—**Ynysybwl.**—RENOVATING.—Also cleaning and decorations to the interior of premises of Ynysybwl Constitutional Club, Ltd. H. J. Morgan, 11, Penygraig-terr.

JUNE 21.—**Barking.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning, painting and distempering internally and externally public library building, Ripple-rd., for U.D.C. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House-chambers.

JUNE 21. —**Boughton.** —REBUILDING. —"Carpenters' Arms." T. H. Claybyn, S., Tower Brewery, Grimsby. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 21.—**Glamorgan.**—(1) Repairs and painting at Ysguborwen, Aberdare; (2) Erection of a pigsty, and painting to a pair of cottages at Nottage, Porthcawl; and (3) Alterations and new roof to Ewenny Cottage, Ewenny, near Bridgend, for C.C. W. E. R. Allen, Deputy C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

✱JUNE 21.—**Hendon.**—ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Erection of, with 60 beds, comprising administration block, 3 ward pavilions, observation wards, laundry, boiler-house, etc., mortuary and lodge, together with roads, paths, fencing, etc., at Goldsmith-av., Kingsbury-rd., Hendon, N.W. 9, for the Hendon U.D.C. A. O. Knight, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Hendon, N.W. 4. Dep. £10 10s.

JUNE 21.—**Henley.**—COTTAGES.—12 at Watlington, Love-la., for R.D.C. E. V. Ive, A., Vicarage-rd., Henley-on-Thames.

JUNE 21.—**Ireland.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection of (1) Glassan and (2) Mullaghduff National Schools, Tirconaill, for C.P.W. (1) Very Rev. H. Canon MacLoone, P.P., Dunfanaghy, and (2) Rev. P. McCafferty, P.P., Burtonport. Dep. £1 (each contract).

JUNE 21.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Also cleaning of schools, for E.C. J. Graham, Director of Education, Education Offices.

JUNE 21.—**Leyton.**—23 HOUSES.—Erection of, on the Nursery Park estate, Boundary-rd., for the Borough Council of Leyton. J. H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61, West Ham-la., Stratford, E.15. Dep. £2.

JUNE 21.—**Liverpool.**—GLAZING.—At elementary schools, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

JUNE 21. — **London.** — PAINTING, DISTEMPERING, ETC.—Carrying out of sundry works of interior renovation (during summer vacation) to four schools, for the Walthamstow Education Committee. H. Prosser, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Committee, Education Committee Offices, 263, High-st., Walthamstow, E. 17.

✱JUNE 21. — **London.** — RE-DECORATION. — (1) The Receiving and Mental wards and garage at the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital, Lower-rd.; (2) Engine-room and shops, boiler house, etc., at the Ladywell Institution, Ladywell-rd., S.E., for the Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., S.E. 1. Dep. £5, Bank of England Note.

JUNE 21.—**Southampton.**—ALTERATIONS, ETC —Alterations, redecoration and adaptation of the mansion at Coldeast Mental Deficiency Colony, Sarisbury, Southampton, for Hants C.C. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques to Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester.")

JUNE 21.—**Stirling.**—LIGHTING.—Electric lighting at Castle and Military hospital, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 21.—**Wath-on-Dearne.**—LIGHTING.—Lighting the church by electricity, for Trustees of Wesleyan Church. H. B. Cummins, Widecombe.

JUNE 22. — **Adwalton.** — PAINTING. — Inside and decoration of Zion Church. S. Rushworth, Moorville, Drighlington, nr. Bradford.

JUNE 22.—**Bexley Heath.**—HOUSES.—2 pairs all-electric houses, Highlands-rd., for U.D.C. W. T Howse, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 22. — **Brighton.** — HOUSES.—Erection of 184 on the North Moulsecoomb housing site, for the Corporation. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Brighton. Dep. £1.

JUNE 22.—**Herts.**—HOUSES.—Erection and completion of 18 houses, viz.: 14 parlour type in pairs in Mutton-la. and Baker-st., Potters Bar, and 4 non-parlour type, in pairs at South Mimms, for the South Mimms R.D.C. Surveyor's Office, Cooper's-la., Potters Bar.

JUNE 22. — **Leatherhead.** — TELEPHONE EXCHANGE —Erection of, at Oxshott, Leatherhead, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 22. — **North Dublin.** — COTTAGES. — 11 labourers' cottages, for R.D.C. Fras. P. Russell, engineer, 7, D'Olier-st. Dep. 10s.

JUNE 22.— **Rhondda.** — PAINTING. — Following schools:—Bronllwyn (mixed and infants' departments); Bodringallt (girls' and infants' and cookery departments); Bodringallt (boys' department); Blaenclydach (boys', girls' and infants' departments); Penygraig (girls' department); Craig-yr-eos (boys', girls' and infants' departments); Dyffryn (mixed and infants' departments); Ferndale secondary and infants' school; for U.D.C. Jacob Rees, A., Hillside Cottage, Pentre. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 22.—**Rochdale.**—GARAGE.—'Bus, in Mellor-st. for C.B. B.S.

JUNE 22.—**Rochdale.**—HOUSES.—188, on Castleton estate, for C.B. S. H. Morgan, B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 22.—**South Mimms.**—HOUSES.—18 houses, viz., 14 parlour type, in pairs, in Mutton-la. and Baker-st., Potter's Bar, and 4 non-parlour type, in pairs, for R.D.C.S.

JUNE 22.—**Wakefield.**—PAINTING.—Outside of Acute Hospital and other buildings at Mental Hospital, for West Riding Mental Board. W. E. H. Burton, A. & E., Mental Hospital Board Office.

JUNE 23.—**Belfast.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Wolf-Hill public elementary school, for C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 23.—**Co. Down, Ireland.**—RENOVATION.—At various schools, for the Down County Regional E.C. Castor J. Love, M.R.San.I., A. and C.E., 11, Chichester-st., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 23.—**Glasgow.**—HOUSES.—198, at Bellahouston, for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

JUNE 23.—**Leeds.**—DEPARTMENT.—Building weights and measures department for T.C. G. F. Bowman & Son, A.'s, Park-row.

JUNE 23.—**Liverpool.**—DWELLINGS.—260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops, on Melrose-rd., estate, for T.C. Acting Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 23.—**London.**—HEATING.—Accelerated low pressure hot water heating at the Reliance (Oval) Telephone Exchange, White Hart-st., Kennington, S.E., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 23.—**London.** — HEATING. — Accelerated low pressure hot water heating, at "Archway" Telephone Exchange, Pine-gr., N., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s.

✱JUNE 23.—**London.**—HEATING INSTALLATION.—Providing and fixing new hot air heating apparatus to the two chapels at the Ladywell Institution, Ladywell-rd., S.E., for the Bermondsey B.C. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1.

JUNE 23.—**London.**—REDECORATION.—Re-decoration works to various premises, for the Bermondsey B.C. Henry H. Reeve, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley-st., S.E.1.

JUNE 23.—**London.** — INTERNAL PAINTING AND CLEANING.—At the Government Offices (Southern Block), Westminster, S.W.1., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 23.—**Rhymney.**—GOODS SHED.—Construction of a goods shed and offices at Rhymney Station, Glamorganshire. Engineer, Rhymney Station. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 23.—**Torquay.**—FLAT.—Mess-room and flat at Devon Laundry, Newton-rd. Bridgman & Bridgman, architects, 1, Palace-av., Paignton.

JUNE 24. — **Blackburn.**—HOUSES. — Erection of 94 on the Roe Lee site housing scheme, for the Housing Committee of the County Borough of Blackburn. H. M. Webb, B.Sc. (Eng.), London, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, Blackburn. Dep. £2.

JUNE 24.—**Dorchester.**—HOUSES.—8 at Puddleton, for R.D.C. F. T. Malby, L.R.I.B.A.

JUNE 24.—**Eastry.**—PAINTING.—Internal at hospital for B.G. C.

JUNE 24.—**Glasgow.**—CONVENIENCE.—In Commercial-rd., for T.C. J. Lindsay, T.C.

JUNE 24.—**Holsworthy.**—SCHOOL.—New Council school at Holsworthy, for Devon E.C. C.A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 24. — **Nr. Newcastle-on-Tyne**— EXTERNAL PAINTING. — Bungalows on Scotswood Housing Estate, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contract Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

✱JUNE 24.—**Purley.**—COTTAGES.—Erection of 50, at Westleigh-av., Coulsdon, for the Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. R. Chart, surveyor to the Council, 69, Brighton-rd., Purley. Dep. £5, Bank of England Note.

JUNE 24.—**Stafford.**—MARKET EXTENSIONS.—To the St. John's-market, for the Stafford Borough Council. W. Plant, A.M.I.E.E., Borough Engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 25.—**Bacup.**—PAINTING.—External of houses on Oak House housing estate, for Corporation. F. W. Mozley, B.E.

JUNE 25.—**Durham.**—SCHOOLS.—Erection and completion of New Seaham new council school to accommodate 880 children; Wellfield new secondary school, to accommodate 420 children, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱JUNE 25.—**Essex.**—ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.—To company headquarters of 7th Battn. The Essex Regiment, "Wrentham," Church-rd., Leyton. The Secretary, Essex Territorial Army Association, Market-rd., Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 25.—**Halifax.**—HOUSES.—Tender for the following trades in connection with the Albert-rd.. housing scheme, 118 houses; excavator, bricklayer and mason, carpenter and joiner, slater and plasterer, plumber and glazier, electrician (wiring only) for the County Borough Council of Halifax. Borough Engineer, Crossley-st., Halifax. Dep. £2 2s. (Cheques to be made payable to the Halifax Corporation.)

JUNE 25.—**Pontefract.**—REPAIRS.—Retort house roof at the Gasworks, for T.C. B. Hudson, Gasworks, Pontefract.

JUNE 25. — **Smethwick.** — ELECTRIC-LIGHTING.—Holly-lane Hospital, for Smethwick and Oldbury Joint Hospital Committee. B.E., Smethwick. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 25.—**Torphins.**—LAVATORY. — At Learney Hall, for P.C. of Kincardine O'Neil. A. Reid, Parish Council Office.

JUNE 26.—**Glamorgan.**—SCHOOL.—At Cadoxton, near Neath, and electric light installation at Neath new intermediate school, for C.C. County School Architect, Neath.

JUNE 27. — **Camberwell.** — DWELLINGS. — Erection of block on a site at Comber-gro., for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room, No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2 to the cashier.

JUNE 27.—**Dublin.**—BUILDING.—Boys' Chapel at the Catholic University School, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin, for Rev. P. Lawless. Thomas J. Cullen, architect, 25, Suffolk-st., Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 27. — **Durham.**— ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS. —General builder's work required in connection with certain alterations and repairs to the Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

✱JUNE 27.—**Durham.**—HOUSES.—Construction of one block of 4 houses, being part of the New Elvet improvement scheme; 52 houses, etc., for the City Council. John Wilfrid Green, City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Durham. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Guildford.**—HOUSES.—Six non-parlour type cottages at Albury, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, Market Chambers, Onslow-st. Dep. £2.

JUNE 27. —**Heywood.** —PAINTING. —Internal and decorating St. Luke's C. of E. school, William-st., and All Souls' C of E. school, Orchard-st., for E. C. W. Aspinall, Secretary of Education.

JUNE 27.—**Inchicore.**—BUILDING.—Transept and confessional recesses at Church of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, for Rev. Michael Sweeney, O.M.I., Superior. Ashlin & Coleman, A.'s, 7, Dawson-st., Dublin.

JUNE 27.—**Pemberton.**—SCHOOL.—In Church-st., Pemberton, to accommodate 456 scholars, for St. John's Church of England. W. C. Ralph & Son, A., Leaders Buildings, King-st., Wigan. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 27.—**Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—68 houses on Fulwell estate, for the C.B. B.E.'s Office, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27. — **Wicklow.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Also additions to Fever hospital building on the former Workhouse Grounds at Baltinglass, for County Board of Health. P. J. Foley, B.E., engineer, 102-103, Grafton-st., Dublin.

JUNE 28.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING.—Repainting of the following stations:—Tuam, Ballybrophy, Lisduff, Templemore, Thurles, Cashel, Goold's Cross, Dundrum Co. Tipperary), Ardmayle, Fermoy, Lismore, Tramore, Dungarvan, Clonmel, Manor Street (Waterford), Rosslare Harbour, Cork (Glanmire), Longford, Edgeworthstown, Ballinasloe, for Gt. Southern Rly. Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station, Dublin. Dep. 10s. each.

JUNE 28.—**Epsom.**—WALL AND FENCING.—Removing portions of rubble boundary wall and fencing to the original cemetery, and re-erecting, also erecting a new enclosing wall and fence of similar design to extension of cemetery, for the Epsom U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, 33, Church-st., Epsom.

JUNE 28.—**Ireland.**—RESTORATION.—For (1) restoration of building for the Garda Siochana at Castlerea, Co. Roscommon; and (2) erection of a station for Garda Siochana at Ballyvary, Co. Mayo, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, Secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JUNE 28.—**Jedburgh.**—BUILDING.—Residence and outbuildings at telephone repeater station, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 28.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Bridges within the City, for T.C. W.T. Lancashire, City E.

JUNE 28.—**Pontypridd.**—PAINTING.—Also general cleaning and colouring various schools, for E.C. W. E. Lowe, architect. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

★JUNE 29.—**Chesham, Bucks.**—CONCRETE RETAINING WALL.—Erection of about 133 yds. long between Latimer-rd. and the River Chess, for the U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, Capt. D. Hinchcliffe, R.E., Council Offices, Chesham.

JUNE 29.—**Devon.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also repairs, etc., at Bere Ferrers, Bere Alston, Sir John Maynard's, Council school, for E.C. C.A., 17, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JUNE 29.—**East Boldon, Co. Durham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At East Boldon, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 29. — **Kiveton Park.** — CONVERSIONS.—Into water closets, the existing closet accommodation at 16 houses in Wales-rd., for R.D.C. Sanitary Inspector.

JUNE 30.— **Acton.** — REPAIRS. — General repairs, painting and tarpaving to schools: Acton Wells school and caretaker's house—repairs and external and internal painting; South Acton girls' and infants' school and caretaker's house—external painting; tarpaving repairs—Rothschild infants', Central and Acton Wells schools, for T.C. J. E. Smart, secretarr. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**Darlington.**—SCHOOL.—Proposed school, Barnard-st., for C.B. B.S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

★JUNE 30.—**Durham.**—BRICK AND CARPENTRY WORK.—(a) For general builders work required in the construction of the brick substructure and drainage work; (b) for the carpenter and joiner's work in the construction of the framed superstructure at 3 schools, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

JUNE 30.—**Kettering.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—(1) pavilion block, (2) cubicle block, (3) extensions of existing laundry block, (4) additional bathrooms, etc., to existing wards, (5) alterations to discharge block, (6) reconstruction of existing roads, boundary fencing, etc., at the Isolation hospital, Rockingham-rd., for the Kettering Joint Hospital Board. Blackwell & Riddey, Architects, Gold-st. chambers, Kettering. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**Kinagreally.** — SCHOOL.—For Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary. Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JUNE 30.—**Liverpool.**—CONVENIENCES.—Speke-rd., Garston, for T.C. City Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**London, W. 3.**—PAINTING AND TAR PAVING.—General repairs to various schools for the Borough of Acton Education Committee. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Winchester Street, Acton, W. 3. Dep. £2 2s. by cheque, payable to the Borough Treasurer.

JUNE 30.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—BRICK HOUSES.—161 houses on the Pendower housing estate, Newcastle; 92 houses at Morton-st., Walker, for the Corporation Housing A., 18, Cloth-market. Dep. £2 2s. (each contract).

JUNE 30.—**Offaly.**—SCHOOL.—At Boher, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JULY 1.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—236 tons structural steelwork for engine shed (together with corrugated asbestos sheets, glazing bars, wire-woven glass, etc., etc.), for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co. Directors, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W. 1.

JULY 2.—**Worthing.**—PAINTING.—Also distempering work at Broadwater school, Elm-grove school, St. George's school, Sussex-rd. Boy's school, Sussex-rd. Girls' school, Holy Trinity school, for T.C. School Architect.

JULY 4. — **London.** — STERILIZER PLANT. — Provision and erection of a steam and electric sterilize plant for the operating theatre at the Lewisham Hospital, S.E., for the Guardians of the Poor of the Lewisham Union. W. R. Owen, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E. 13. Dep. £1 1s.

★JULY 5.—**Retford.**—EXTERNAL PAINTING.—At Rampton State Institution, Retford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★JULY 6.—**Edgware, Middx.**—PAINTING, ETC.—At the Redhill Institution, Edgware, for the Guardians of the Hendon Union. The Clerk, Union Offices, Edgware, Middlesex. Dep. £5 5s.

★JULY 6.—**Widnes.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Widnes, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

★JULY 7.—**London, W. 9.**—PAINTING AND REPAIR WORK.—At the Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W. 9, and residences adjoining for the Paddington Board of Guardians. P. Biddulph Hancock, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W. 9.

JULY 9.—**Barnsley.**—ROOMS.—Two extra class rooms to Lamb-la. infants' school, Monk Bretton, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A's., 10, Regent-st.

JULY 9.—**Barnsley.**—SCHOOL.—At Ardsley, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A.S., 10, Regent-st.

JULY 13.—**Liverpool.**—DWELLINGS.—260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops on Melrose-rd., for T.C. Acting Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 13.—**Poole, Dorset.**—BATHING PAVILION.—Construction in reinforced concrete of a Bathing Pavilion at Sandbanks, the work embraces two sections. Section (1) reinforced concrete carcase; section (2) paving and joinery and all other trades. Parties tendering may tender for either or both sections for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Poole, Dorset. Dep. £2 2s.

★JULY 15.—**Southampton.**—ALTERATIONS.—To the offices lately occupied by the Hampshire Friendly Society and the County Offices, Castle-hill, Winchester, for the County Council of Southampton. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

—**Armthorpe.**—CINEMA.—Cinema Theatre. Garside & Pennington, F.R.I.B.A., A.'s, Ropergate, Pontefract.

—**Houghton-le-Spring.**—HOUSES.—16 houses, at Colliery-row, for U.D.C. J. A. Emery. Dept. £2 2s.

—**Mere.**—HOUSES.—Pair of houses at Queen-st., Gillingham, for Mere and District Co-operative Society, Ltd. J. H. Allen, Managing Secretary.

—**Twickenham.**—ALTERATIONS.—For (1) Alterations to the classrooms in the boys' and girls' departments of the Trafalgar schools, Third Cross-rd., and (2) erection of infants' school, on site at Nelson-rd., Whitton, for E.C., B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s. each.

—**Wakefield.**—RENOVATIONS.—Council schools at Ardsley, Blackgates, Stanley-la. end; Grove, Rothwell, Woodlane; Stourton, Robin Hood, and Carlton, for West Riding E.C. P. Beaumont, W.R. Education Offices, 8, St. John's North.

MATERIALS, ETC.

JUNE 18.—**Ely.**—RAGSTONE.—400 tons 6-in. to 9-in. unbroken, for R.D.C. F. W. Green, C., 11, Lynn-rd.

JUNE 20.—**Ely.**—PIPES.—86 9 ft. lengths of 3-in. internal diameter spigot and socket cast-iron water pipes, tested for 200 ft. head, and coated and treated as specified in Dr. Angus Smith's patent. 4 3-in. hydrant tees, flanged for hydrants, with 4 boltholes cast in flanges. 3 3-in. spigot and socket cast-iron slow bends. 3 double collars for 3-in. pipes, for U.D.C. A. K. Campbell, C.

JUNE 20.—**Hove.**—CARPENTRY WORKS.—Providing and fitting up book shelving and cupboards at the Public Library in Church-rd., for the Borough Council. W. Jermyn Harrison, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Hove, endorsed "Tender for Shelving."

★JUNE 20.—**Moffat.**—PIPES.—230 tons of 6 in. Drysand cast iron pipes and special castings, for T.C. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72A, George-st., Edinburgh. Dept. £1.

JUNE 20.—**Monmouthshire.**—MATERIALS.—Tarred macadam, limestone, chippings, etc., for C.C. S. A. Bennett, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., C.S., County Hall, Newport, Mon.

JUNE 22.—**Ashford.**—MATERIALS.—Road, for U.D.C. Wm. Terrill, S. and Water E., 5, North-st., Ashford.

★JUNE 22.—**Southampton.**—ROADS.—Gravel for gritting roads, for C.C. W. J. Taylor, C.S., Winchester.

JUNE 23.—**London, E.C.1.**—STORES.—Supply of stores, etc., for a period of six and twelve months commencing August 1, 1927, for the Metropolitan Water Board; Chief Engineer (Room 156), Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Stamped-addressed brief envelope.

—**Dundee.**—WHINSTONE SETTS.—3,000 tons of Whinstone Setts, for T.C. George Baxter, M.Inst.C.E., C.E., 91, Commercial-st.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JUNE 17.—**Pittenweem (Scotland).**—RESERVOIR.—Construction of a storage reservoir having earthen embankment, and other relative works near Carnbee Village for Pittenweem and Anstruthers Joint Water Works Committee. Bruce & Proudfoot, civil engineers, 53, Nicol-st., Kirkcaldy. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.—**Dewsbury.** — SEWAGE. — Approximately 5,000 yards super of underdrainage filter tiles, for C.B. H. Dearden, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 20.—**Ilminster.**—WATERWORKS.—Construction of intake works at Cudworth and covered service reservoir and about 6¼ miles of 6in., 5in., 4in., 3in. and 2in. mains, for U.D.C. A. P. I. Cotterell & Son, Chartered Civil Engineers, 54, Victoria-st. Dep. £5 5s.

★JUNE 20.—**Winchester.** — DRAINAGE.— Sewage storage tank; a low level pumping station; a detritus tank and screen chamber; a storm water pumping station; the laying and jointing of sundry pipe lines, and other works at Sewage pumping station, for T.C. J. Taylor & Sons, E.'s, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.—**Worksop.**—RESERVOIR.—Reinforced concrete reservoir,, North Carlton, for R.D.C. A. Edwin Hewitt, E., 86, Bridge-st. Dep. £5.

JUNE 21.—**India.**—STEELWORK.—About 550 tons of steelwork, etc., for curbs and strakes for the Director-General, India Store Dept. Branch No. 11, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth. Payt. 5s.

JUNE 21.—**London, N. 1.**—STEEL SHELVING.—Supplying and fixing adjustable steel shelving at the Municipal Buildings for the Metro. Borough of Islington Council. C. G. E. Fletcher, Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Upper-st., Islington, N. 1.

JUNE 24.—**Fernlee.**—REBUILDING.—Retaining wall and part of bridge, on Greenfield and Shepley-ln., Head Main-rd., Saddleworth, for West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

JUNE 25.—**Chatham.**—SEWERAGE.—Construction of a low level pumping station, consisting of concrete storage tank and brick superstructure over same; also for about 485 yds lineal of 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6in. concrete storm water outfall culvert, for B.C. W. H. Radford & Son, Albion Chambers, King st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 27.—**Wangford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction bridge at St. Cross on the road between Homersfield and Halesworth, for R.D.C. S. W. Rix, C., Beccles.

JULY 2.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—QUAY IMPROVEMENT.—Construction, erection and maintenance of a single story transit shed, about 1,100 sq. yds. in area, for the City Council. City Engineer, Town Hall.

JULY 14. — **Liverpool.**—ENGINEERING WORK.—Engineering work required at public wash-house, Lodge-la., for Corporation. E. and Chief Superintendent, Baths Department, 75, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6½ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JUNE 20.—**Battle.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—1,500 lineal yards of London-Hastings road, A. 21, with concrete foundations surfaced with tarred macadam and kerbed, together with the laying of storm water drains, for U.D.C. G. A. Bramley, S, 21, Upper Lake. Dep. £5,

JUNE 20.—**Beckenham.**—MAKING-UP.—Making-up of Hill Side-rd. and Dykes-way on the Shortlands Housing estate—and Valley-rd., Shortlands, for U.D.C. H. Storr Best, surveyor, Council Offices. Dep. £2.

JUNE 20.—**Brookwood.**—ROAD.—Road and sewer work in connection with cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for Surrey C.C. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., 201, High-st., Guildford. Dep. £1 1s.

★JUNE 20.—**Drogheda.**—IMPROVEMENT.— Dublin-Belfast Trunk-road, for Corporation. J. Carr, T.C.

JUNE 20.—**Hendon.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Park View-gdns., Elms-av., Elm Park-gdns., Elm-close, Highfield-rd., and Highfield-av., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, A.E., E. and S. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.— **Hendon.** — IMPROVEMENT. — Widening works, kerbing, channelling, paving and other works at Shirehall-ln., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, A.E., E. and S. Dep. £5.

JUNE 20.—**Horsforth.**—ROADWAYS.—Construction of approximately 3,600 sup. yards reinforced concrete carriageway, 3,700 sup. yards tarmacadam carriageway, together with kerbing and footpaths, etc., on the Cragg Hill housing scheme, for U.D.C. Jas. E. Aldersley, E. and S., Council Offices.

JUNE 20.—**Manchester.**—PAVING.—Paving (with granited rock asphalt), Peter-st., City, between Mount-st. and Oxford-st.; construct 15in. and 12in. pipe sewers (with necessary manholes) in Burnage-la., from Shaw Brook to Green End, Burnage; draining, paving, flagging (artificial flags), etc.:—Gratrix-St., Gorton, from Hyde-rd. to a point 70 yards distant in a southerly direction; Willow-gr., Gorton; Oldham-st., Gorton, from Gratrix-st. to a point 80 yards distant in an easterly direction; Stanhope-st., Levenshulme; draining, paving (rock asphalt, flagging (artificial flags), etc., Cotton-hill, Withington, from Cotton-la. to a point 98 yards distant in a south-westerly direction; draining, paving (rock asphalt), etc., passage behind public washhouse, Barlow-rd., and adjoining No. 143, Barlow-rd., and 48 and 63, Rowsley-ave., Levenshulme; draining, paving (concrete), etc.: Passage behind 2-36, Burnage Hall-rd., and adjoining Burnage Lodge and Burnage Park House, Burnage-la., Burnage; passage behind 27, Alexandra-gr., 2–66, Howarth-st., etc., C.-on-M., for T.C. P. M. Heath, T.C. Dept. £1 1s.

JUNE 20.—**Moffatt.**—PIPING.—Cutting tracks and laying and jointing about 3 miles of 6-inch cast iron-pipes and relative works, for T.C. J. & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72a, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

JUNE 20.— **Southend-on-Sea.** — EXTENSIONS. — Northumberland-cres. and construction of new road east of Southchurch Hall Park, with sewers and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

JUNE 20.—**Surrey.**—ROAD AND SEWER WORK.—In connection with the erection of cottages at Brookwood Mental Hospital, near Woking, for the County of Surrey Lunatic Asylums Visiting Committee. F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., 201, High-st. Guildford. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 21.—**Selby.**—ASPHALTING.—Of the playground of the new school, for The West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 21.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—SEWERAGE. — 2,690 yds. of 60-in. diameter cast-iron pipes, for C.B. Dodd & Watson, E.'s, County Chambers, Corporation-st., Birmingham. Dep. £2.

JUNE 21.—**Upton.** —ASPHALTING. —Of the playgrounds of the new school, for The West Riding Education Committee. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JUNE 22.—**Elland.**—SEWERS.—Sewers, manholes, roads, and works appurtenant on Jepson-la., for U.D.C. T. Exley-Fisher, L.R.I.B.A., housing architect. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 22.—**London.**—REPAVING.—Netherwood-rd., and Richmond-rd., with creosoted deal blocks on unconcrete foundations, an approximate area of 6,790 supr. yds., also repaving footways in above-mentioned roads, an approximate area of 3,120 super yds., for Hammersmith B.C. R. H. Clucas, B.E. and S.

JUNE 22.—**Melton Mowbray.**—MAINS.—4 in. cast iron pipes and specials, valves and hydrants, for U.D.C. W. H. Jarvis, S.

JUNE 22.—**Nuneaton.**— IMPROVEMENT. — Straightening and improving Ansley-rd., corner, including excavation, filling, new pitched foundations, surface water drains and other works, for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 22.—**Rochdale.**—ROADS. Roads and sewers on the Castleton estate, for C.B. B.S.

JUNE 22.—**Weymouth.**—MAKING-UP.—King's-rd.,for T.C. W. A. Jamieson, B.E.

JUNE 23.—**Glamorgan.**—ROAD.—Construction of a new road approximately 1¾ miles long to connect the valleys of the Ogmore and Garw at Llangeinor, for C.C. T. Mansel Franklen, C., Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

JUNE 23.—**Long Eaton.**—MAKING-UP.—College-st. extension (527 yards long and 40 feet wide), for U.D.C. H. Raven, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

★JUNE 23.—**Offaly.**—REPAIRS.—For (1) Main-st., Tullamore, bituminous macadam in two coat work, approximately 14,700 sq. yds., including tar bitumen macadam channels; (2) Roscrea-Nenagh-rd., bituminous macadam in two coat work, approximately 32,490 sq. yds., with steam-rolled waterbound haunches for C.C., C.S. Thomas J. Kelly, Secretary Offaly County Council.

JUNE 23.—**Stourbridge.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of unpaved portions of the carriageways in Emville-st. to Wollaston Birmingham-st., and Foster-st., with granite setts, and new kerbing, footpath, paving, and other works incidental thereto, for Corporation. F. Woodward, B.S.

JUNE 24.—**Blackburn.**—MAKING-UP.—Excavating, forming, underbedding, and surfacing of the backroad between Cecilia-rd. and Preston Old-rd., with tarred slag, for C.B. H. M. Webb, B.Sc.(Eng.)London, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B. and Water E., Town Hall.

JUNE 24.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—SEWER.—300 lineal yds. of 9-in. soil sewer and manholes in Briton Hill, Sanderstead-rd., for U.D.C. R. Chart, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 24.—**Coulsdon and Purley.**—MAKING-UP.—Part of Peaks-hill, Peaks Hill-rise, Woodcote Valley-rd. (part of) and Manor-way, Purley, for U.D.C. R. Chart, S., Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 24.—**London.**—PAVING.—Providing and laying creosoted deal blocks on a new concrete foundation in Church-st. (Kensington High-st., to Kensington Barracks); Bayswater-rd., (between the west side of Orme-sq. and Broad-walk) and (between Kensington Palace-gdns., and Palace-ct.) for Kensington B.C. B.E. and S.

JUNE 27.—**Pontefract.**—SEWERAGE.—4,500 yards of pipe sewers, mainly 9in. and 12in. diameter (partly in tunnel), a pumping station, and a cast-iron rising main, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Trowbridge.**—WIDENING.—Road and widening of Dursley-rd., and work in connection therewith at the Dursley-rd., housing site, for U.D.C. Geo. W. J. Clark, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JUNE 27.—**Uckfield.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of part of Lewes-Tunbridge Wells Main rd., and part of the London-Eastbourne main rd., Uckfield, about 1,000 yds. in all, for U.D.C. A. Hollis, S., Mountfield Lodge. Dep. £5.

JUNE 27.—**Ware.**—SEWER.—In Pound-la,, Broxbourne, for R.D.C. H. J. Jackson, S.

JUNE 28.—**Barnet.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Great North-rd.—High-st., Barnet, for U.D.C. E. Scott, Wood-st.

JUNE 28.— **Southall-Norwood.** — IMPROVEMENT.— Herbert-rd., approximately 540 yds. super. of tarslag macadam, together with footway paving works for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Watford.**—SEWER.—Drainage in Hamper Mill-la., including about 1,684 yds. run of 12 ins. and 9 ins. sewers, manholes, ejector stations, etc., and the laying of about 170 yds. run of 6 ins. iron rising main, for R.D.C. S., 9, Market-st. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 1.—**East and West Molesey.**—DRAINAGE.—Main surface water drain comprising approximately: 1,400 lin. yds. of 24 in. diameter concrete sewer tubes, 300 lin. yds. of 18 in. diameter concrete sewer tubes, 45 lin. yds. of 24 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, 300 lin. yds. of 12 in. diameter stoneware pipes, 220 lin. yds. of 9 in. diameter stoneware pipes, with the necessary manholes, lampholes, gullies, branch drains and other incidental works, including excavations and laying complete, for U.D.C. E. H. Hutton, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, East Molesey.

JULY 4.—**Basford.**—SEWERS.—Providing and laying about 300 yds. of 9-in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with the necessary manholes, etc., along Commonside,. Selston, for R.D.C. S. Maylan, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Dorset.**—ROAD.—New section from Penn Cross to Colway-gate, on Lyme Regis-rd., for C.C. C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 7.— **Wanstead.** — PAVING. — Laying about 6,300 yds. super. of 4-in. woodblock paving, and 560 yds. of new kerbing and 300 yds. of surface water sewer, Hermon-hill, for U.D.C. F. R. Gibbons, S.

—**Walkhampton.**—EXTENSION. — Of churchyard. Vicarage.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 962.)

Auction, Sales, Tenders, etc.

JUNE 20.—**Essex.**—Cheffins, in conjunction with Dann & Lucas, will include in their sale at Wood Hall, Arkesden, Essex, 3½ miles from Audley End station, in consequence of the sale of the estate and estate effects. Auctioneers, D. & L., Dartford, 123, Budge Row, E.C. 4, and C., Saffron Walden, Essex.

JUNE 21.—**London.**—Weatherall & Green will sell, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Adelphi Estate, Strand, within short distance of Charing Cross, freehold, nearly two acres in extent, comprising the historic Adelphi-ter. Auctioneers, 22, Chancery-la., W.C.2

★JUNE 21.—**London.**—Veryard & Yates will sell at 255, Clapham-rd., S.W., stock of timber, fittings and building material.

JUNE 21 AND 22.—**Oulton, near Leeds.**—Oliver, Appleton & Kitchen will sell in conjunction with Brodie, Timbs & Ford (first portion of sale) at the late H.M. Factory, Royd's-green, Oulton, a large quantity of nearly new building material arising from the demolition of the above factory. Auctioneers, O. & A. K., Lands End, Leeds. B. T. & F., 9, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

★JUNE 22.—**Croydon.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve at 26, Upper Coombe-st., Croydon, timber and building material.

★JUNE 22 AND 23.—**Wembley.**—F. H. CLARK in conjunction with Hubert F. Finn-Kelcey will sell without reserve at the Empire Exhibition, Wembley, fourth sale of timber, building materials, hut sections, plant, machinery, etc., comprising 2,000 lots. Auctioneers, F. H. C., "F" Gate, Empire Exhibition, or H. F. F.-K., Lyminge, Folkestone.

★JUNE 23.—**Brighton.**—Henry Butcher, Hall and Co. will sell, owing to completion of Contract on the Queen's Park housing estate, Brighton, surplus builders' and contractors' plant, quantity of builders' timber. Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Chancery-la., W.C. 2.

★JUNE 23.—**London.**—Jenry J. Shaw will sell at 61-62, Railway-arch, Stanworth-st., Abbey-st., Bermondsey, building material, sanitary goods, etc. Auctioneers, 129, Newington-causeway, S.E.1.

JUNE 23.—**London.**—W. W. Howard Bros. & Co., in conjunction with Joseph Hibbard & Sons, will sell at the Small Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad-st. E.C. 2, by order of the Government of India, etc., without reserve, stock of India and Burma hardwoods, etc., lying at Crown Wharf, Canning Town, London E. and Commercial Wharf, Poplar, E. Auctioneers, 15, Newington-green, Islington, London, N. 16.

★JUNE 23.—**London.**—HILLIER, PARKER MAY, & ROWDEN, will sell at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4 (unless previously sold by private treaty) building site 7-13, Catherine-st., W.C., for sale, freehold, or to be let on building lease. Auctioneers, 27, Maddox-st., W.1.

★JUNE 23.—**Staines.**—Veryard & Yates will sell at Mr. John Drake's meadow, corner of Wyatt-rd. and Gresham-rd., Staines, building material from demolition of temporary buildings. Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

JUNE 28.—**Earlswood.**—Matthews, Matthews & Goodman will sell (unless previously disposed of) at The Mart, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4, Earlswood Common, freehold family residence, known as Claunce Lodge, in all about three acres. Auctioneers: 35, Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.

JUNE 28.—**London.**—Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20 St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) "Hermiston" Hadley Common, also plots and building estate. Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

★JUNE 30.—**Enfield Town.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of the Trustee, without reserve, the stock-in-trade of a builders' merchant and trade and office fixtures, and fittings, on the premises, Nos. 8 & 10, Silver-st. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

★—**Camberley, Surrey.**—Knight, Frank & Rutley, in conjunction with Sadler & Baker, will offer for sale during the summer (unless previously disposed of privately) Freehold, Residential and Ripe Building Estate, Frimley Hall, about 65 acres, modern Elizabethan style residence, valuable building frontages to Portsmouth-rd., vacant possession of the whole. Auctioneers, S. & B., High-st., Camberley, Surrey, and K. F. & R., 20, Hanover-sq., London, W. 1.

Public Appointments.

JUNE 20.—**Blackburn.**—Quantity Surveying Assistant for a minimum period of three years, required by the Corporation. H. M. Webb, B.Sc.(Eng.)London. A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer, Town Hall, Blackburn.

★JUNE 20.—**Hull.**—JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in surveyor's department required by the Hull Education Committee. Education Offices, Guildhall, Hull, on receipt of a stamped-addressed foolscap envelope.

JUNE 21. — **Salford.**—Architectural Assistant required by the City Council. City Engineer, Town. Hall, Salford.

JUNE 25. — **Enfield.** — (a) Building Inspector and General Assistant (applications, on forms which can be obtained from the Engineer and Surveyor); (b) Temporary Engineering Assistant required by the Enfield U.D.C. Applications endorsed "Building Inspector and General Assistant" and "Temporary Engineering Assistant" to T. W. Scott, Clerk, Public Offices, Enfield, Middx.

★JUNE 27. — **London.** — ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR in practical plumbing required at the Polytechnic, Regent-st., W.1. Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent Street, London, W.1.

★—**Sudan.**—Foreman of Works required by the Public Works Department by the Sudan Government. Apply by letter, Advisory Engineer, Sudan Government. London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W., marking envelope "Foreman of Works."

BRISTOL HOUSING CONFERENCE

A CONFERENCE of representatives of local authorities in Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Wilts was held recently at the Council House, Bristol. Alderman F. Sheppard, chairman of the Bristol Housing Committee, presided.

Mr. J. G. Martin, Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, presented a statement on the present housing position.

After a discussion on the question of the subsidy, during which arguments were put forward for an investigation regarding the cost of building material and in favour of making it possible for local authorities to have more direct dealings with the factors of particular articles, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Conference urges the National Housing and Town-Planning Council to make the strongest possible representations to His Majesty's Government with a view to obtaining the cancellation of the Housing Acts (Revision of Contributions) Order, 1926, so that the present housing subsidies may be continued until the date of the next statutory review."

It was also resolved that the Government be asked for special consideration in the matter of subsidies for houses approved by the Ministry before October, 1926, providing they are completed by March 31 next.

With regard to rural housing, in connection with which it was stated that not much had been done, as only 10,000 houses had been built in agricultural parishes in England and Wales, it was urged that the local authorities should be allowed to administer the Housing (Rural Workers) Act instead of the County Council.

The Conference passed a resolution in favour of power being granted to rural district councils to administer the Act in all cases where application had been made within the statutory period. The question of town-planning then came up for consideration, and after discussion a resolution was passed: "That this Conference recommend that the Town-Planning Act should be amended so that County Councils may be enabled to become constituent members of joint town-planning committees, and as responsible authorities, to co-operate in town planning schemes." The Conference also recommended that where a conference of local authorities has defined an area, and a joint town-planning committee has been constituted, and the majority of local authorities within the area have joined, then if in the area at least three-quarters in rateable value have agreed, the Minister of Health should be empowered to require the minority to join in the preparation of a joint town-planning scheme, in conformity with the wishes of the majority.

LAW REPORT

SHED USED AS DWELLING HOUSE.

Joseph Fitzwilliam Snow, builder, was summoned recently at Bideford police court under the Public Health Acts, by the Northam Urban Council, for having deposited plans for a building at Westward Ho! described otherwise than as a dwelling house, and permitting it to be used for the purposes of habitation. He entered a plea of not guilty. The prosecution stated that plans relating to the building were passed by the Northam Council on April 28, with a certain proviso. The surveyor saw nothing in the plans contrary to the law, the building being there described merely as a temporary shelter or shed. Later it was reported to the sanitary inspector that defendant was using the building as a dwelling-house, and he was found to be in occupation of it with his family.

Defendant told the magistrates that when he presented the plans he had no intention of living in the shed, but delay occurred in the completion of his negotiations for another house, and, as he had sold his own, he had nowhere to go.

The magistrates imposed a fine of £1.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ACCRINGTON.—The Committee considered and approved the following building plans: Shop and offices, Blackburn-rd., for the Accrington and Church Industrial Co-op. Society, Ltd.; 4 bungalows in King's-rd., for Chambers & Rawstron; workshop and store, Manchester-rd., for Riley Clegg.

ALPERTON.—Additions to the County school are to cost £28,177.

ALTRINCHAM.—U.D.C. are to erect further 40 houses on Oldfield Brow estate.

ARDMORE.—Waterford Co. Board of Health has under consideration a report of Engineer on the Ardmore water supply, suggesting that a storage tank be erected at £1,379.

ARNOLD, NOTTS.—The U.D.C. have passed plans for the erection of 12 houses.

BATH.—City Engineer submitted a plan showing an alternative site for a church.—City Engineer also submitted provisional plans of hospital.

BELFAST.—Plans approved by the City Surveyor: 8 shops, Cregagh-rd., W. T. Frew: architect, T. Callender; 8 houses, Lucerne-par., for R. Barton; 3 houses, Wandsworth-rd., R. J. and T. Kerr: architect, T. R. Eagar; office and store, Oxford-st., Stewart & Orr: architects, Blackwood & Jury; pavilion and stand, Distillery-st., Distillery Football and Athletic Club: architect, R. Lynn; hall, Limestone-rd., Boys' Brigade: architect, G. Mercer; 3 villas, Cabin Hill-gdns., J. Buckley: architect, J. MacGeagh; 3 houses, Cedar-av., Armstrong & Aikin: architect, F. Crawford; 8 houses, Oakland-av., Brice McIlroy: architect, W. D. R. Taggart.—C. B. are to apply to Ministry of Education for sanction to loans:—Supplement loan of £1,200 for extension of Ashmore-st. school; £5,250 for extension of Brown-sq. school; supplemental loan of £300 for extension of Wolfhill school.

BLACKBURN.—T.C. passed plans: Pavilion, Cross-hill-rd., Crosshill Tennis Club; sub-station, Calendar-st., Duttons Blackburn Brewery, Ltd.; 4 houses, Livesey Branch-rd., Matthews and Taylor.—Housing Committee recommend provision of 96 additional houses on Roe Lee site, Brown-hill, and that tenders be invited.

BLACKPOOL.—The T.C. have approved the following plans:—Two houses, Briercliffe-av., S. Allerton; 2 houses, Warbreck Hill-rd., A. & E. Fielding; house, Lytham-rd., J. E. Place; 4 houses, Pierston-av., G. Hodgson & Sons, Ltd.; 10 houses, Poulton-rd., R. Lancaster & Sons, Ltd.; 2 houses, Ullswater-rd., T. & C. Hilton; 14 houses, Sunny Bank-av. J. Ridyard; 2 houses, off Cavendish-av., J. Ridyard; 8 houses, Sandgate, H. Henson; 2 houses, off Park-drive, — Winter; 4 houses, Wilson-sq., H. H. Johnson; 4 houses, Briercliffe-av., J. Greenwood; 2 houses, Highfield-av., Abson Bros.; bungalow, Seattle-av., T. Brierley; 2 houses, Osborne-rd., Lytham St. Annes Building Co.; 2 houses, Norbreck-rd., P. Wood; 2 houses, Beechfield-av., Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.; 10 bungalows, Seattle-av., T. Brierley; 4 houses, Vicarage-la., G. Eaves; 7 houses, Broadway, G. Woodhead; 2 houses, Bamton-av., S. Ashworth; office and pavilion, Warbreck Hill-rd., Parks Committee; 12 coal-houses, Fernhurst-av., Mercer & Bolton.—The E.C. have resolved that tenders be obtained for the building of the second department of Tyldesley Boy's School.—Plans passed B.E. and Diocesan Sunday School Association for Parish Hall and Sunday school in Park-rd., for All Saints' Church. The cost is £1,000.

BOLTON.—The following plans have been approved by the Corporation: Electricity Committee, for transformer sub-station, Ellen-st.; Yates & Partington, for 8 houses, Adrian-rd.; Education Committee, for open-air school, Tempest-rd., Lostock; E. E. Wallen, for house, Old Kiln-la.; H. Worsley and others, for palais-de-danse, Bridge-st. and St. George's-rd.; F. Morris for 4 houses, Bromwich-st.; F. Morris for 2 houses, Strawberry-hill-rd.; Manchester Corporation Waterworks for house, Lostock Junction-la; Gas Committee for purifier house and retort house, Gas-st.; Exors. of R. H. Ainsworth for layout plan, Adrian-rd.; J. E. Paiton for 2 houses, Ashbourne-av.—E.C. are to provide elementary school for 1,090 children at Tonge Moor. Magee, Marshall & Co., Ltd., and W. Tong & Sons, Ltd., brewers, are to negotiate with Corporation for land at Moorfield estate for licensed house.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE.—Funds are being raised for restoration of Parish Church, which is to cost £1,650.

BRADFORD.—T.C. passed plans for houses: A. Robinson, Harehills-rd. and Kingston-gro., 26; F. Kirby, Ashbourne-gdns., 4; T. R. Robinson, Carr House-gate, 4; W. W. Rawnsley, Leaventhorpe-rd., 8; S. Priestley, Hawes-gro., 4; B. Swailes, Haworth-rd., 7; J. Watkin & Co., Whernside Mount, 6; F. Wray, Moore-av. and Poplar-gro., 13; A. W. Cooke, Florida-rd. and Simms Dene, 4; A. Cansfield & Sons, Whitehead-pl., 5.—The Corporation has sanction to borrow £132,504 to erect 326 houses on the Eccleshill housing estate. Moulson & Sons, Ltd., are the successful contractors for a large portion of this work. Plans have been prepared for the erection of new premises and offices for Barrett & Son, Ltd., in Thornton-rd.

BRISTOL.—A colony for mental defectives to cost about £250,000 is to be provided by the Corporation.

BUCKHURST HILL.—U.D.C. approved plans for 12 houses in Palmerston-rd., for Sheppard & Sons.

BURGESS HILL.—U.D.C. have under consideration erection 30 houses. Plans passed: 24 houses, St. Wilfrid's-rd., A. K. James.

BURY.—E.C. propose provision of sanatorium for children at Birtle Edge, the alterations and decorations are to cost £560.

CARLISLE.—Housing Committee decided to build 300 more houses.

CARNARVON.—Scheme for a new town hall has been provisionally approved. Mr. A. Hewitt, of Llandudno, has been commissioned to prepare plans.

CHEADLE.—Mr. Butler, 40, Brazennose-st., Manchester, proposes to erect 50 houses at Gatley. E.C. are making provision for elementary school for 400 children in Long-la.

CHELTENHAM.—Plans passed by T.C. Four houses, Moorland Park-rd., S. Crook; 81 houses, Hanover-st., for T.C.

CHERTSEY.—U.D.C. appointed Mr. Parker as architect for 50 houses to be built on Green-la. and Prairie-rd. sites, Addlestone.

CHISWICK.—Permission is being sought by Gunnersbery Park Joint Committee to borrow £10,000 for gates, bowling green, and other improvements.

COLCHESTER.—T.C. are to provide lavatory accommodation on site near Ryegate-rd., at £175.

COLNE.—T.C. has received M.H. formal sanction to £20,000, for erection of 44 houses.

CORK.—Board of Health Southern Committee has approved of plan showing lay-out of ten acres of land with roads, etc., submitted by J. Murphy, North Mall. Plan provides for 41 houses, and guarantees that not less than 20 will be erected. Corporation building scheme at Capwell includes 150 houses.

COULSDON AND PURLEY.—The following plans have been approved by the U.D.C.: J. S. Archer, house, Woodcrest-rd., Purley; H. P. Hawkes, 7 detached and 8 semi-detached houses, Purley Downs-rd., Sanderstead; S. E. Taylor, 6 houses, Upper Selsdon-rd., Sanderstead; H. L. Power, bungalow, Furze-hill, Purley; F. H. Bell, bungalow, Penwortham-rd., Sanderstead; Chester & Hopkins, amended plan of 5 houses; E. T. Brown & Son, 2 houses, Oakwood-av., Purley; G. Peskett, 2 villas and garages, Riddlesdown-av., Purley; S. Garton, house, Marlpit-la, Coulsdon; G. T. Watts, pair houses, with garages, Clifton-rd., Coulsdon; R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., 10 houses, Queenhill-rd., 34 houses, Foxearth-rd., Selsdon.

COVENTRY.—The Corporation have approved the following plans:—Office, Three Spires-av., Three Spires Granite Co.; 5 houses (amended), Roman-rd., O. Wincott; office, etc., St. Nicholas-st., Cross & Co.; 4 houses (amended), North-st., J. W. Godfrey; 8 houses, Dane-rd., J. T. Brooks; 24 houses, Gorton-rd. and 18 houses, Harper-rd., Coventry Corporation; 32 houses, Harnall-la. East, Coventry Corporation; assembly hall, The Quadrant, Warwick-rd., Y.M.C.A.; 6 houses, Victory-rd., T. Randle; 4 houses, Dane-rd., C. H. Smith; extension of factory, Webster-st., Lester & Harris, Ltd.; Sunday school, Radford rd., Committee, Radford Congregational Church.

CROYDON.—St. Mary's Mothers' Hostel, Croydon, is to be enlarged.

DARTFORD.—The U.D.C. have approved the following plans: Recreation hall, Joyce Green Hospital, for the M.A.B.; additions and alterations, Dartford Grammar school, for the Kent E.C.; villa, Wayville-rd., for H. Lum; villa, Wayville-rd., for W. A. Smith; 2 bungalows, Havelock-rd., for G. Giles; 2 bungalows, Havelock-rd., for H. C. Wright; bungalow, Heathlane, for H. Davis, Junr.

DARWEN.—Corporation decided to build houses: 41 at Marsh House. 18 Cemetery-rd., and 7 Borough-rd.

DOVERCOURT.—Harwich T.C. have applied for approval of preliminary statements of proposals for development in connection with their town planning scheme. M.H. have held an inquiry.

DUBLIN.—City Commissioners granted a site to the committee of the Marino Recreation Grounds for amusements pavilion on Marino Park.—Plans been approved for conversion of the Tallaght Aerodrome buildings into workers' dwellings. The scheme provides for 20 houses, and the total expenditure is £6,970.

EASINGTON.—R.D.C. passed plans: 6 houses Wellfield, for J. Nimmo & Son, Ltd.; 20 houses, Horden; 22, Murton, and 8, Wheatley Hill, R.D.C., and 6, Blackhall, J. & C. Oliver.

EASTBOURNE.—T.C. passed plans for Artizans Dwellings Co., Ltd., (architect, A. Ford); Seaside, block of 5 shops with living rooms over.—Rev. Mgr. Cocks, M.A., rector of Our Lady of Ransom, has secured a site for another church.

EAST HAM.—B.E. is to prepare plans and estimates for double-tenement houses on plot known as No. 4, Flanders site.—B.E. is to carry out redecorative work at the isolation hospital at £485 4s. Plans passed:—5 houses, Rancliffe-rd., F. Hamlett; 10 lock-up garages, vacant land at back of house between Green-st., Greenleaf-rd. and Redclyffe-rd., J. A. Dartnall, A.R.I.B.A.

ESSEX.—C.C. propose to erect new County Offices at a cost of £91,000.

EXETER.—A county fair has been held on behalf of the Bishop's appeal for Church schools.

FELIXSTOWE.—The T.C. have approved the following plans: W. R. Andrews, house and garage in High-rd.; The British Legion, 3 pairs of houses in Grange-rd.; H. Robinson, house and shops in High-rd.; H. W. Knights, pair of houses in High-st.; F. H. Potter, pair of houses in Looe-rd.

FELTHAM.—A new Primitive Methodist Church is to be erected.

FOLKESTONE.—T.C. passed plans for F. W. Clark & Sons, 21 houses in Chart-rd.

GODALMING.—The County Architect has been instructed to prepare sketch plans for a secondary school to accommodate from 400 to 500 scholars.

GOSPORT.—T.C. received sanction from M.H. to borrow £3,700 for repairing wharf, and Dr. Bryson Cunningham is to invite tenders for the work.

GRANTHAM.—T.C. passed plans: Tramp Ward, Poor Law Institution, for B.G.; 2 houses, Hunting-tower-rd., R. Dewey; bottling store, Commercial-rd., Mowbray & Co., Ltd.

GUILDFORD.—Plans for 6 houses at Albury were approved by R.D.C., and it was agreed that, subject to approval of M.H. to purchase of proposed site, Tenders are to be invited for these houses.

HAILSHAM.—R.D.C. passed plans: 20 houses, for R.D.C., Mill-rd.; 8 houses for R.D.C., School-la., Ninfield.

HALIFAX.—Richard Horsfall Son & Dawson, Commercial-st., have been appointed architects for the rebuilding of the Theatre Royal for the Northern Theatres Co., Ltd., Northcote House, Clare-rd.

HASTINGS.—T. C. passed plans: 4 houses, Downs-rd., Lester & Son, owners, per J. Hunt architect; school rooms, Shaftesbury Cripples' Home, „St. Helen's, Ore, Shaftesbury Society, per Lester & Son, builders; 6 pairs houses, St. Helen's-rd., W. G. Stanton, per H. M. Jeffery, architect.

HATSFIELD.—Inquiry has been held by M. H. into application of R.D.C., for purchase of "Priory House," from Viscount Cranbourne, and erection of new meeting room adjoining.

HAY.—U.D.C. has decided to proceed with 20 houses in Talgarth district.

HENDON.—The U.D.C. have approved the following plans: 4 houses on Birkbeck-rd., Mill Hill, for W. Peake; pair of semi-detached houses, Neeld-cres., Hendon, for P. Stubbs; 2 houses on Bunns-lane, Mill Hill, for W. H. Coe; 3 houses, Sunbury-av., and 5 houses, Selvage-lane, Mill Hill for P. Stubbs; 8 houses, Raleigh-close, Hendon, for Welch & Hollis; detached house and garage, Russell-gr., Mill Hill, for Herbert Nicholls, Ltd.; house on the Highwood-gr, Mill Hill, for Cramb Bros.; pair of houses on Parson-st., Hendon, for R. & J. Pritchard; transformer house and garage on Algernon-rd., Hendon, for The Hendon Electric Supply Co.; shop on Hoop-lane, Golders Green, for W. Richards; house at 77, Highfield-av., Golders Green, for M. Bennett; motor show-room, offices and garage on Queen's-rd., Hendon, for Welch & Hollis; 2 houses, Pattison-rd., Child's Hill, for F. Flood; pair of houses, Bunns-lane, Mill Hill, for W. Bolton; shop, The Broadway, Mill Hill, for D. Morris & Sons; Golf club, Moat-mount, Coventry Farm, Mill Hill, for A. J. Cooke; church for the Christian Brethren, Woodcroft-av. and Gervais-rd., Watling Estate, Mill Hill, for Sir John Burnet & Co.; lay-out plan for 112 houses and 112 garages, Holders Hill Estate, Hendon, for R. & J. Pritchard.—R.D.C. decided to tender for next block of dwellings to be erected at Little Stanmore.

HESTON.—An elementary school for 450 children is to be built. Plans are by the C.A.

HORNCASTLE.—The R.D.C. propose an isolation hospital for small-pox cases.

HOVE.—T.C. passed plans: Hunter & Bedford for F. H. Butler, pair semi-detached houses and garage, New Church-rd.; Comber & Wheatland, 7 houses and 3 garages, Mansfield-rd.—Messrs. Howard Gates & Ridge, on behalf of the Chichester Diocesan Fund Incorporated, are applying to T.C. for a site for church.

INCE.—Housing Committee recommend erection of further houses at Chemical Fields housing site.

KENDAL.—The T.C. have approved the following plans: 2 houses, Natland rd., for Garnett & Shuttleworth; additions and alterations to Netherfield works for Somervell Bros., architects, Messrs. Garby, Hall & Sons, Leeds; layout of new street from Sandylands to Sawmill-la., for E. W. Wakefield, architect, M. G. Shaw.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have approved the following plans: W. Corker, 4 houses, Hetton-rd., Harehills; Purdy & Son, 2 houses, Somerville-gn, Killingbeck; Purdy & Son, 4 houses, Foundry-la, Killingbeck: T. Robinson, 2 houses, Mount Pleasant-av., off Harehills-la; G. B. Vine, Ltd., 2 houses, Heathfield, Cookridge-gdns. estate, Adel; Frank Rawnsley, 16 houses, Nora-pl. and terr., Bramley; W. E. Batty & Co., 8 houses, Wensley-dv., Chapel Allerton; Bailey Bros., 12 houses, Upland-gr. and Gipton Wood-av., Harehills; Kellett Hainsworth, 2 houses, Grove Hall-pde, Beeston.—Third Church of Christ Scientist, Leeds, have accepted plans by Messrs. Davidson, Son & Sherwood, architects 14, Rectory-dr., Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne for a new church building to be erected in Easterly-rd., Harehills.—E.C. approved recommendation of Higher Education Sub-Committee to purchase land on Weetwood Grange estate, Far Headingley, as site for boys' and girls' modern schools.

LEICESTER.—Plans are in course of preparation for the new Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Southfields-dv., Saffron-la. A. Brocklehurst & Co., Palatine Buildings, Norfolk-st., Manchester, are architects.

LISKEARD.—R.D.C. are to purchase an acre of ground, and build 4 houses of the non-parlour type, at Lanteglos-by-Fowey.

LIVERPOOL.—Rev. Father Westhead, of St. Hughes', Liverpool, is proposing to erect new schools and a parochial hall in Earle-road, Liverpool. Foden Hemm & Williams, Century Buildings, 199, Deansgate, Manchester, and at Liverpool, are architects.—E.C. have passed plans for a new school in Corinthian-av., Old Swan, to accommodate 800 children. The Corporation Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Dale-st., is the architect.—Authorities of the Wallasey Victoria Central Hospital are preparing plans for extension

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

and improvement scheme to cost £20,000. Architects, Rees & Holt, 64, Rodney-st.—Foundation-stone for school chapel of St. Cuthbert's has been laid. Plans by A. Gilbertson, Tithebarn-st. School will accommodate 400 children. A Presbytery has also to be provided, the whole scheme costing £15,000.

LLANELLTYD.—Plans for a new school at Llanelltyd have been prepared by Mr. Howard Jones, County Architect of Merioneth.

LONDON (CAMBERWELL).—B.C. passed plans: J. C. Hill, buildings at Bolton Tower, Forest Hill-rd.

LONDON (DALSTON).—Slipper baths, costing about £6,050, are to be built.

LONDON (EDMONTON).—Application to the M.H. is to be made by the U.D.C. for sanction to borrow £43,000 for the purpose of erecting a further 80 houses on their housing estate.

LONDON (FULHAM).—B.C. propose spending £2,000 on building a new gatehouse and sub-station at their electricity works.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—B.C. recommend that a branch slipper bath establishment be erected at the Central baths, Lower Clapton-rd., at £6,050.

LONDON (HAGGERSTON).—Costing over £8,000, a new parish hall is being erected at St. Augustine's.

LONDON (LEYTON).—The following plans have been passed by the T.C.: New Model Laundries, Ltd., laundry at Clyde-pl.; G. R. Stoneley, 6 dwelling-houses and lock-up shop at Norlington-rd., and 2 dwelling-houses and garage at Hainault-rd.; W. F. Hall, demolition and rebuilding of 400, High-rd., Leytonstone.

LONDON (ST. PANCRAS).—L.C.C. sanctioned £47,275 for erection of four blocks of working-class dwellings, containing 88 tenements, on Wolcot-st. site, for B.C.

LOWESTOFT.—T.C. recommend the repair of roof and of ground floor of house, Normanston Park, at £200.

LUTON.—The T.C. have approved the following plans: A. Brandon, house, Whitehill-av.; E. L. Barber, house, Lansdowne-rd.; E. Day, 2 houses, Douglas-rd.; A. C. Chapman, workshop, rear 97, Park-st.; G. Kingham & Son, 2 houses, Old Bedford-rd.

LUDDENDEN FOOT.—D.C. passed plans for F. Stockton, for 3 houses at Warley Wood.

MALLING.—M.H. sanctioned tenders by R.D.C. for 12 houses at Snodland.

MALVERN.—Worcester E.C. are to erect an elemen tary school and a school of art and technical schoo l.

MANCHESTER.—Sharrocks Bakery, St, Leonards-st., are to erect bakeries on Plymouth-gr., to plan of Butterworth & Andrews, 19, Brazennose-st. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, Silverwell-st., Bolton, are to prepare plans for works extensions to Caroline-st., Broughton, for Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd. Provincial Cinematograph Co., Ltd., Regent-st., London, have under consideration acquisition of site for super-cinema with restaurant and dance hall.

MULLAGHMORE.—Sligo C.C. approved proposal of Sisters of Mercy for erection of a convent at £4,000.

NEWTON ABBOT.—Plans passed by R.D.C. Lay-out plan 14 houses, Cockington, W. French; 4 cottages, Stoney-hill, Abbotskerswell, Stoneycombe Land Development Co.

NORTHAMPTON.—C.B. passed plans: New grand stand, offices, dressing rooms, etc., Franklin's-gdns., Weedon-rd., Northampton Football Club; 12 Lock-up garages, 50, Harborough-rd., Kingsthorpe Motor Garage Co., Ltd.; 8 houses, The Drive, Walker & Perrett.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mention was made at annual meetign of Boots' Pure Drug Co., Ltd., of a proposal to build part of the soap and toilet department on a 200-acre site.

OMAGH.—U.D.C. has decided to apply for sanction for loan of £8,500 for two blocks of semi-detached houses.

OXFORD.—Property and Estates Committee is to be asked to give further consideration to suggestion that sufficient portion of St. Aldate's site should be reserved for erection of modern library.—Plans passed: A. G. Simmons, 4 houses, Argyle-st., Christ Church choir school, Brewer-st.

PLYMOUTH.—The C.B., have approved the following plans: Electricity department, sub station rear of St. Boniface Church, St. Budeaux; F. Packer 6 dwelling houses, Hillcrest-av.; A. White, house Salcombe-rd., Ope; Water department, store and workshop, Endsleigh-yard; Plymouth Savings Bank, new premises, Mutley Palin; G. Smith, bungalow, Prince Maurice-rd.; A. Searle & Son, 6 houses, Whitleigh estate.—T.C. recommend the acceptance of a tender of £6,360 for 12 houses on vacant site near Henderson-pl., and a tender of £8,318 for completion of roads on No. 3 section, North Prospect.—Funds are being raised for extension of St. Agnes Church room and Village Club, for Scouts and Girl Guides.

PORTSMOUTH.—Wesleyan authorities are to erect Central Hall, estimated to cost £30,000, at Fratton-rd., to plans of A. Brocklehurst & Co., Norfolk-st., Manchester.

ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Amusements, Ltd., are to erect super-cinema and café at Drake-st. Butterworth & Duncan, architects, 2, Baillie-st., are to prepare plans. Scheme is estimated to cost £30,000. E.C. are to provide extension to open-air school with accommodation for 30 children.

ROMFORD.—Assistant-secretary of the Essex Baptist Association, at Romford, reported that steps were being taken to build a school chapel at an approximate cost of £2,800, and a further site had been secured at Becontree.

ST. ALBANS.—R.D.C. are proceeding with a scheme for erection of Council offices.

SALFORD.—E.C. propose to erect school at Kersal with accommodation for 1,100 children. Plans have been approved for lay-out of land and erection of 15 houses at Verdun-av., for J. Hill & Son.

SCARBOROUGH.—Corporation offered to sell a site off Scalby-rd., on outskirts of town, desired by local hospital authorities for purposes of erecting a hospital at £70,000. Members of Christian Scientists are to acquire site at junction of Stepney-dv. and Scalby-rd., for church.—A plan submitted on behalf of F. M. Dixon of a layout of the Falsgrave Mount Building Estate (the residence and grounds of the late Mr. J. Whitfield), making provision for 30 houses, has been approved by the Water, Streets and Bath Committee.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sub-Committee recommend that the following plans be approved: 2 houses, Abbey-la, for A Tate; 2 houses, Prince of Wales-rd., S. Sanderson; bungalow, Storth-av., A. E. Richards; 2 houses, Handsworth-rd., Mrs. M. Hart; 4 houses, Marlcliffe-rd., P. H. Slater; 6 houses, Grove-av., J. Reed; 2 houses, Moonshine-la, Mrs. M. D. Wilson; 6 houses, Arbourthorne-rd., Mason & Robinson, 4 houses, Firbeck-rd., J. Enock; 2 houses, Gleadless-rd., Mrs. A. M. Lineham; 8 houses, Worrall-rd., Thos. Barker; 12 houses, Edale-rd., J. Ramsden; 2 houses and alterations, Ridgeway-rd., Sheffield Corporation; house, Sefton-rd., P. Nicholson; house and garage, Foldsla., J. V. Auckland; house, garage and tool shed, Stannington and Nelson-rds., W. H. March; 2 houses, Ketton-av., F. T. Walker; house (rebuilding Queen's Hotel), Scotland-st., S. H. Ward & Co.; house (rebuilding Travellers Rest), City-rd., D. Gilmour & Co., Ltd.; house, shop, garage and workshop, Fulwood and Nethergreen-rds., Mr. Hancock; 4 houses, Glebe-rd., A. Ellis; 9 houses and garages, Whirlowdale-rd., E. Sivil; 2 houses, Whirlowdale-rd., J. W. & J. Bailey; house, garage and office, Eccleasall-rd. South, H. Andrews; 2 houses and garages, Stone Delf, J. W. Sivil; 2 houses, Banner Cross-rd., W. Fox; house, Gisborne-rd., D. Topliss; house, Grove-av., Miss G. Olley; 2 houses, Abbey-la., C. H. Gillam & Sons; house, Folds-cres., A. Wilson.

SOUTHGATE.—U.D.C. are prepared favourably to consider building 50 houses if local churches will raise £10,000 to be lent to Council.

SOUTHALL.—New cinema, with accommodation for 2,000, is to be erected.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—The Corporation have approved the following plans:—4 houses, Silverdale-av., P. & D. Barham; house, Burlescombe-rd., F. W. Coldsworthy; 2 houses, Crossfield-rd., W. A. Thornton; house and garage, Mount-av., W. A. Schrier; bungalow, Cumberland-av., D. H. L. Gray; 4 houses, The Drive, Westcliff, S. & A. Riley; cold storage building, 109, Hamlet Court-rd., D. Greig, Ltd.; house and garage, Tankerville-drive, J. Joy; house and garage, Parkanaur-av., H. J. Manners; 2 flats, Eastwood-rd., Miss A. Durrant; amended plan of bungalow, Westbury-rd., W. G. Smith; amended plan of house and flats, Hadleigh-rd., S. F. Johnson; 2 houses, Sandringham-rd., Fisher & Alexander; bungalow, Westbourne-gro., L. J. Shorey; shop, house and garage, London-rd., S. E. Piper; 3 bungalows, Rylands-rd., and 3 bungalows, Crossfield-rd., H. C. French; house, Hall Park-av., Mrs. N. Hedges; 2 houses, Springfield-drive, E. A. North; bungalow, Cumberland-av., Mr. Byford; 2 houses, Tyrone-rd., W. L. Allan; house and garage, Parkanaur-av., W. H. Larwill; 5 houses and 4 garages, Wellsted-gdns., J. J. Blanch & Sons; house, Burlescombe-rd., F. W. Goldsworthy; bungalow and garage, Duke of Manchester-drive, S. Patmore; bungalow, Wellsted-gdns., W. T. Thomas; bungalow, Darlinghurst-gro., James Greig; staff rooms and boiler house, "Ernesbrake," Victoria-corner, H. Garon, Ltd.; 6 houses, Herschell-rd., Geo. Eves; 2 houses, The Ridgeway, A. J. Cross; 2 houses (blocks 7 and 8), St. Augustine's-av., W. J. Tibbles; house, St. Clement's-av., W. Ford.

SOWERBY BRIDGE.—It is proposed to erect a Post Office.

STEVENAGE.—Plans passed by U.D.C. Farm buildings at Symonds Green, J. W. & J. Inns; 2 houses, New-rd., F. J. Clarke.

STOCKPORT.—Industrial Co-operative Society proposes to make alterations to their Wood-st. branch. Norman Jones, architect, Lord-st., has prepared plans for office block at £37,000.

STOURBRIDGE.—The Worcester E.C. are to erect a secondary school for girls.

SUTTON.—U.D.C. passed plans for 8 houses, Sutton Common-rd., Fowles & Finch.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The Council have approved the following plans:—House, Greenhill-rd., R. J Aston; shop, etc., Lichfield-rd., E. P. Marlow; house, Lichfield-rd., W. Hastilow & Son; house Luttrell-rd., T. Combe; house, Sherifoot-la., C. H. Shelvoke.

SWANSEA.—C.B. authorised selection of a suitable site for future enlargement of Sketty Council school.—Borough Estate Agent been instructed to negotiate for purchase of site for future enlargement of Oystermouth Council school.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Limekiln-rd., B. F. Hoppe; 50 houses, Manselton, for; Great Western (Swansea) Garden Village Society, Ltd. r caretakers' lodge, Girls' High school, Walters-rd., fo; E.C.; 23 houses, Gorse-rd., Cockett-rd., Syd. Davies 6 houses, Cockett-rd., Syd. Davies; mission hall, Wern Fawr-rd., for Brethren; 4 houses, Townhill, Jones & Watkins. — The Corporation have approved the following plans: Bungalow, Pentregethin-rd., C. H. Halfpenny; shop, Gloucester-pl., G.W. Railway Co.; house, Llanllienwen-rd., Trevor Lewis; house, Llangyfelach-rd., Clasemont, Wm. Davies; church hall, Cwm Level-rd., Landore, Rev. T. B. Harrington; shops and hall, Portland and Park-sts., A. Ruck; two lock-up shops, Harbour-rd., G.W. Railway Co.; shop and cafe, Woodfield-st., Morriston, David Jones.

THORNTON.—Plans approved for Assembly Hall, Crabtree-rd. and Heyes-st., for Rev. J. Bamber.

THURLES.—Local Government Department has sanctioned loan of £5,000 by North Tipperary Health Board for reconstruction of Fever Hospital as a district hospital.

TORQUAY.—T.C. passed plans: 6 houses, Warberry Vale estate, for A. B. Lyle; amended lay-out plan of N.E. corner of Warberry Vale estate, for Estate Owners; lock-up shop and flats, Shirburn-rd., for G. H. Gayton; 12 houses, Warberry Vale estate, for H. I. Heard.—The E.C. has decided to give the necessary statutory notices of its intention to provide a public school at Barton, to accommodate not more than 600 children.

TOTTENHAM. — U.D.C. passed plans; Factory (Bertish & Co.), Colsterworth-rd.; 8 houses (F. Bysouth & Son); Kimberley and Dowsett-rds.; 8 houses (F. Allwright), Northumberland-gr.; 6 houses (T. Williamson), Park View-rd.; 5 houses (Walters & Blake), Thackeray-av.; warehouse (Kinloch, Ltd.), Overbury-rd.; 5 houses (G. Allen), Dowsett-rd.

TOTTINGTON.—The County E.C. are to acquire a site at Laurel-st for educational purposes. The U.D.C. propose to erect further houses on the Walshaw housing site.

WALSALL.—T.C. propose to extend the municipal housing programme by provision of additional 500 houses.

WALTHAMSTOW.—The U.D.C. have approved the following plans: Church hall, Malvern-av., Stone & Iles; 2 houses, the Avenue, M. W. T. Brown; house, Falmouth-av., J. Sands; 4 houses, Forest View-rd., A. & H. Lucas.

WARRINGTON.—The C.B. have passed the following plans: 2 houses, Orford-rd., for E. Lunt.—Extensions to Palatine works, Causeway-av., for Fletcher Russell & Co., Ltd.—Sports pavilion off Causeway-av., for Regals, Ltd.—Recreation pavilion, Greenall's-av., for Greenall, Whitley & Co., Ltd.—Shop, Latchford swing bridge, for W. Winstanley.—8 houses, Menin-av., for W. & A. Ashton.—House, King Edward-st., for Perdue & Whitfield. It was resolved: That application be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to the borrowing of the sum of £1,664 10s. for the purchase of land in Alder-la. as a school site.

WIGAN.—The T.C. have decided to proceed with the public baths at Pemberton for which plans have been prepared by the B.E. It is proposed to refloor the Market Hall with wood blocks at an estimated cost of £2,418. Plans have been approved for alterations and additions to Palais-de-Danse in Millgate, for J. & W. Atherton. Alterations to Adelphi Hotel in Harrogate-st. ,for Messrs. Cunninghams. Church of St. Stephen's, Heilan-rd., Whelley, Austin & Paley, architects, Lancaster.—Plans passed by the Corporation:—Alterations to White Swan in Princess-st., for Empress Brewery Company, Ltd.; shop and showroom in Ellesmere-rd, for Jas. Rylance; 2 houses in Mesnes Park-tce., for Mrs. E. Boardman and Mrs. King; house in Wigan-lane, for J. Kirk; 2 houses (subsidy), in Whitley-cres., for J. Gobin and C. L. Gee; 2 houses in Coppull-lane, for J. Walkden & Sons; church in Hieland-rd., Whelley, for St. Stephen's Church.

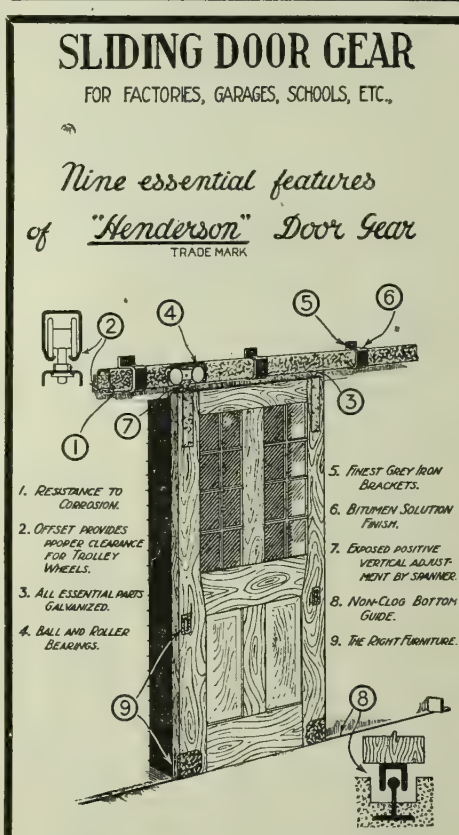
WOLSTANTON.—Surveyor to U.D.C. has reported to the Housing Committee that Charlesworth & Co. are prepared to erect 16 houses at a cost of £425 each.

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

FOR FACTORIES, GARAGES, SCHOOLS, ETC.,

Nine essential features of "Henderson" Door Gear

TRADE MARK



WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B26 TO

P. C. HENDERSON, LIMITED.

BARKING, ESSEX. PHONE: GRANGEWOOD 0247.

FIRES

BROXBURN.—Damage estimated at £10,000 has been done by fire in business and house premises at Broxburn, and at Newarthill, near Holytown, a big garage and three 'buses were destroyed.

GLASGOW.—Fire broke out in the premises of the Mirrlees Watson Co., Ltd., engineers, Scotland-st., and caused damage estimated at £20,000.

LIVERPOOL.—Damage estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000 has been caused by fire at Milner's Safe Works.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
King's Cross		Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3		
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
		D'ble Headers	27 0 0
		One Side and two Ends	31 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½in.		Splays and Squints	28 10 0
Flats	28 0 0		

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
3/4 in ,, ,,	2 4	4 in. ,, ,,	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	,, ,,
Thames Sand	14 6	,, ,,
Best Washed Sand	14 6	,, ,,
½in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	,, ,,
¼in.	14 0	,, ,,
½in. Broken Brick	11 6	,, ,,
Pan Breeze	8 0	,, ,,

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 5s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.	£3 3 6
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
,, ,, Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
,, ,, White	3 12 6
,, Fine	5 12 0
Firapite, Coarse	3 9 0
,, Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

	s. d.
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides ,,	27 0
Sawn three or four sides ,,	32 0
PORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
1in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) ....Per ft. super	5 6
1in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,,	6 0
1in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 3½
1½ in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ,,	1 6¾
½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ,,	1 4
BARD YORK—	
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks ..... Per ft. cube	6 3
1in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ....Per ft. super	5 1½
1in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,,	6 1½
1in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ,,	2 10
1in. ditto ditto ,,	2 1½
1in. self-faced random flags ...Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11 ×	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9 ×	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8 ×	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7 ×	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8 ×	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7 ×	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7 ×	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0		

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons.

	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London. £ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
,, ,, Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.
To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅝ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10¼	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10¼	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. ,,	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. ,,	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. ,,	2/11¾	2/0¼	3/0¾
4 in. ,,	3/5	2/6½	3/8¾

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. ,,	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. ,,	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. ,,	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. ,,	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. ,, ,,	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. ,, ,,	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. ,, ,,	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ...	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ...	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ...	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ...	13 0 0
,, Galvanised	27 0 0 ...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets. Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ...	14 5 0
,, ,, ,, 24 g.	14 5 0 ...	15 5 0
,, ,, ,, 26 g.	16 5 0 ...	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft to 20g.	15 10 0 ...	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ...	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ...	20 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ...	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ...	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ...	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ...	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ...	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ...	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	33 10 0
Pipe in coils	34 0 0
Soil pipe	37 0 0
Compo Pipe	38 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills ....per ton	24 0 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) ....per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet ,,	1 0
Thin ,,	1 1
Copper nails ,,	2 3
Copper wire ,,	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½in. ¾in. 1in. 1¼in. 1½in. 2in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.
½in. ¾in. 1in. 1½in. 1½in. 2in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.
½in. ¾in. 1in.
39 6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.
1¼in. 1½in. 2in. 3in. 3½in. 4in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.
½in. ¾in. 1in. 1¼in. 1½in. 2in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.
1½in. 2in. 3in. 3½in. 4in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.
½in. ¾in. 1in. 1¼in. 1½in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.
1¼in. 1½in. 2in. 3in.
8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- ,,

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0	3 1
,, ,, ,, in barrels ..... ,,	0	3 3
,, ,, ,, in drums ..... ,,	0	3 5
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels ..... ,,	0	3 5
,, ,, ,, in drums ..... ,,	0	3 8
Turpentine in barrels ..... ,,	0	4 0
,, in drums (10 gall.) ..... ,,	0	4 0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)	47	0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 66 10 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)... per ton 39 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt. 0 15 0
Filicol ..... ,, 0 15 6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn. 0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd*).

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths.....	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths.....	6¾d.
15 „ thirds	3¼d.	32 „ thirds	9¼d.
21 „ fourths.....	4d.	Obscured Sheet,15 oz.	3¾d.
21 „ thirds	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4¾d.
26 „ fourths.....	4¾d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6¼d.,21 oz.	9d
26 „ thirds	6¾d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4¾d., 21oz.6¼d	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4¼d.
⅜ Rough rolled	5¾d.
½ Rough rolled	5¾d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d..
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5¼d.
Tinted Do.	7¼d.

Cast Plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon: £ s. d
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black.....		0 7 6
Berlin Black.....		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0 7 0

TRADE NEWS

"New China Works at Erith."

We referred, under this heading, in our issue of June 3, to Messrs. Doulton and Co.'s, Ltd., new factory for stoneware pipes. Messrs. Doulton wish to make clear that only stoneware drain pipes are to be manufactured at Erith, their china and earthenware products still being made at their works in North Staffordshire.

Woodworking Machinery.

A catalogue that is likely to prove of value to those interested in woodworking machinery of all descriptions is that recently issued by Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Sawmill Engineers and Ironfounders, of Stanley Works, Newark-on-Trent. While this catalogue (S. 26) is not intended to cover all their products in this class of machinery, the machines illustrated cover the general requirements of sawing and planing mills, contractors, builders, joiners, and cabinet makers. This catalogue will be sent upon request to the firm.

Builders' Materials and Ironmongery.

Messrs. Young & Marten, Ltd., have issued a handily sized reference catalogue of every modern appliance required in building construction, decoration, and sanitary engineering. The catalogue, which is indexed, is well illustrated, and contains details of many and varied selections from stock which can be supplied immediately upon application. The catalogue will be sent to all interested upon request to the firm, at Stratford, E.15.

Open Drum Mixers.

A new brochure (M. 6) has been issued by Winget (1924), Ltd., Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1, dealing with their "Winget" Open Drum Mixer, which is fitted with the Burn Lancaster special drum. Some prominent users of this type of mixer are the Crown Agents for the Colonies; Messrs. Wm. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., of Wolverhampton; The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London; and the Corporations of Birmingham, Worthing, and Portsmouth. The catalogue, which gives full details, illustrations, and specifications of the various types of machine, is obtainable upon request to the manufacturers.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—Houses.—The following plans have been recommended for approval by the Plans and Sewerage Committee of the Town Council:—56 two-apartment houses; three shops in Clifton-road, for Mr. J. Shirras, jun., builder; pavilion in connection with bowling green, etc., on the west side of Pitstruan-place, for the Town Council; hall on the north side of Victoria-road, for the Christian Brethren; 832 houses (720 at Hilton and 112 at Cattofield), for the Town Council.

Broughty Ferry. — Improvement. — The Works Committee of Dundee Town Council has proposed improvements to Broughty Ferry-road, costing £50,000. It was decided that the Committee should visit the road.

Buckie.—Houses.—The following plans have been passed:—New street at Linn-crescent; and 24 houses for the Town Council.

Dundee.—School.—The foundation stone of Balgay Central School, Blackness-road, has been laid by Mr W. S. Nicoll, chairman of Dundee Education Authority, for whom the school is being erected.

Edinburgh.—Building.—The Dean of Guild Court has approved the following plans:—City—reconstruction of purifier house at Granton Gasworks; electric sub-station at Trinity-road; sub-station at Lanark-road, Juniper Green; and demolition of part of workshop at Portobello Electricity Station; Mr. J. Duff—four shops, 6 houses, and 6 garages at corner of Saughtonhall-avenue and Drive; Mrs. Ann Thain—four shops and 2 houses at St. John's-road, Corstorphine.

Hawick.—Houses.—The Town Council has resolved to proceed with the second instalment of the housing scheme at Shorterdykes, consisting of eight blocks of two-room houses, and six blocks of three-room houses. The estimated cost is £19,757, and the building contractors are Messrs. Oliver & Pennycook.

Irvine.—School.—The Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned plans of a new school to be erected by Ayrshire Education Authority on the west side of Kilwinning-road. The new school, which will be called St. Mary's R.C. School, is to have accommodation for 300 children, and is estimated to cost £8,000.

Kirkintilloch.—School.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the erection of a new school in a portion of the playground of the Townhead School. The new building is to contain gymnasium, two science rooms, and a domestic science section, and the estimated cost is about £11,000.

North Berwick.—Houses.—Operations have been started on the erection of 24 additional houses on land to the south of the present scheme.

Renfrewshire. — Widening. — The Upper District of Renfrewshire on Road Widenings have approved the plan showing the proposed widening of Eastwood Mains-road from Eastwood Toll, Giffnock, to Speirsbridge, Thornliebank, and estimates of the cost, including contingencies and compensation for land, drainages, etc., amount to £36,632.

Obituary.

The death has occurred, at Hamilton, of Mr. W. S. S. Dalziel, joiner and contractor.

The death has also occurred of Mr. A. Davies, contractor, of 91, Cotton-street, Castle-Douglas. Mr. Davies was 56 years of age.

The Seaforth Highlanders' Memorial.

The memorial of the Seaforth Highlanders was unveiled recently at Fampoux, near Arras. The Seaforth Highlanders were represented in various divisions, and every battalion of the regiment fought at one time or another within sight of the hill side above Fampoux, where the Celtic cross which forms the monument has been erected. This cross commemorates 8,432 officers and men of the regiment who fell in the Great War. It stands in a stone enclosure about 30 yards square, just above a sunken road, and is surrounded now on all sides by waving cornfields.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers. +	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	bers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1 8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/0 to 1/
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 987.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0	
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0	
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3	
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9	
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0	
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6	

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0	
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0	
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/–	45/–	72/–

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1½″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/–	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/–	57/6	65/–
Do. matchings	,,	45/–	51/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

				s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube			14	0
		1″	1¼″	1½″	
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11	
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9	
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.	

STAIRCASES.

						s.	d.
	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″		
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—		
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—		
Housings for steps and risers				each		0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.				per ft. run		0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.				,,	,,	6	0
Add if ramped				,,	,,	12	0
Add if wreathed				,,	,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/–	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/–
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	47	6
Do. Do. in flats	,,	46	6
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/–	3/4	4/–	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/–	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.		2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,,	,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,,	,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,,	,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,,	,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed	,,	,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,,	,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth		0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/–to 4/–		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

NEW COMPANIES

THE particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

DECOR, LTD. (221,216). Registered April 13. 15a, Henrietta-street, W.1. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £6,000.

WILKINSON BROS. (LIVERPOOL) LTD. (221,210). Registered April 13. 671, West Derby-road, Liverpool. Brick, tile, pipe and terra-cotta makers, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

NAB WOOD SAND AND GRAVEL CO., LTD (220,810). Registered March 31. Nominal capital, £1,000.

TRICON CO., LTD. (221,160). Registered April 11. Manufacturers of and dealers in concrete blocks and tiles, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

GEO. C. WOOD & SON, LTD. (221,419). Registered April 26. 120, Kingston-road, Merton-park, Surrey. Builders, contractors and decorators, &c. Nominal capital, £2,000.

BUTT & SONS (BUILDERS) LTD. (221,294). Registered April 19. 61, Arragon-road, Twickenham. Nominal capital, £1,000.

CORONET BRICK CO., LTD. (221,337). Registered April 21. 411-419, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2. Nominal capital, £50,000.

CAMPION & PENNEY, LTD. (221,336). Registered April 21. Builders and contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £1,000.

WILLIAM KENDRICK & SONS, LTD. (221,315). Registered April 19. Builder, contractor, and builders' merchant, &c. Nominal capital, £6,000.

D. CHATTAWAY & SON, LTD. (221,400). Registered April 25. "Beacon View," 54a, Hill Top, West Bromwich. Constructional engineers, bridge and roofing contractors, &c. Nominal capital, £5,000.

WILLIAM JOHNSON & SONS (PLASTERERS, LOUGHBOROUGH), LTD. (221,789). Registered May 12. Messengers Yard, High-street, Loughborough. Plasterers, builders and plumbers, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

LION CONCRETE PRODUCTS, LTD. (221,778). Registered May 12. Nominal capital, £2,000.

SURREY CONCRETE PRODUCTS, LTD. (222,040). Registered May 23. Peasemarsh, nr. Guildford. Nominal capital, £2,500.

A. H. EVANS & CO., LTD. (222,050). Registered May 24. "The Willows," Boothferry-road, Hessle, East Yorks. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

FILAMENT PLANT & PROCESSES, LTD. (221,747). Registered May 11. 12, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Consulting, constructional and mechanical engineers, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

TOM HORSFALL (DEWSBURY), LTD. (221,721) Registered May 9. Builders and building contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £2,000

JAMES & CLARK, LTD. (222,029). Registered May 23. 719, London-road, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea. Builders' merchants. Nominal capital, £100.

CRINNIS DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD. (222,044). Registered May 23. Cross Lane, St. Austell Builders and contractors, etc Nominal capital, £1,000.

SMITH & OWEN, LTD. (221,989). Registered May 20. General builders' merchants. Nominal capital, £8,000.

STONE & CO. (BRISTOL), LTD. (221,011). Registered May 19. Builder and general contractor. Nominal capital, £20,000.

JAMES BIRD, LTD. (221,849). Registered May 14. Builders and contractors, etc Nominal capital, £1,000

HASTINGS BRICK CO., LTD. (221,652). Registered May 6. Bricks and breeze blocks Nominal capital, £8,000.

A. E. HOBSON & CO., LTD. (221,736). Registered May 11. Sand and gravel merchants. Nominal capital, £5,000.

GNIDRAH ESTATES, LTD. (222,354). Registered June 7. Auctioneers, architects, and builders' merchants, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ABERGELE.—Children's sanatorium to accommodate 210 beds, for the Manchester Corporation.
*T. Lumsden, Newcastle £150,000

BADSEY (EVESHAM).—14 houses at Badsey. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, engineer and surveyor, Union Offices, Evesham:—
G. Foster, Broadway £6,300
*J. Tayler & Sons, Evesham..... 6,230
*C. Steward, Broadway 6,230
*F. Cockerill, Badsey 6,200

BALLYMONEY (IRELAND).—Erection of residence for the Town Hall caretaker, for the U.D.C.:—
Hugh Taggart, Copecastle £689
Wm. Holley, Colerrine 595
*Thos. Michael, Ballymoney 575

BARNET.—4 shops and 8 flats on the Bells Hill Nursery site, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. Scott, engineer and surveyor, Wood-street. Quantities by the engineer and surveyor.

S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea...	£7,500	0	0
E. R. Novard, Harrow	6,950	8	0
Unic Contractors, Ltd., Harlesdon	6,755	7	7
B. Mattock, Wood Green	6,537	0	0
R. Mansell, Croydon	6,497	0	0
Slough, Barnet	6,391	0	0
E. D. Win & Co., London.....	6,348	0	0
D. W. Beck, London	6,291	3	8½
Welwyn, Builders, Ltd., Welwyn	6,093	0	0
A. Monk, Ltd., Edmonton.....	6,070	0	0
D. C. Pearce, & Sons, Letchworth	5,912	7	0
C. Cullen & Sons, New Barnet...	5,818	13	0
Turner & Payne, N. Finchley	5,476	0	0
†Pettengell & Clark, Hitchen.....	5,470	0	0

BATH.—Reconditioning the shelter at Henrietta Park, for the T.C.:—
*F. J. Amery & Son £129 18 0

BATH.—Erection of sub-station building in Richmond-road, for the T.C.:—
*Amery & Son £540

BATH.—Offices and sundry repairs at Widcombe Boys' school, for the E.C.:—
*F. J. Amery & Son £115 10 0

BIRKENHEAD.—Erection of a shelter for motor omnibus passengers at Bermuda-road, Moreton, for the Tramways Committee.
*E. F. Blakely & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead..... £222 12 6

BLACKPOOL.—Installation of heating apparatus at the Layton Junior school, for the Education Committee.
*Saunders & Taylor, Manchester.

BLACKPOOL.—Internal painting at the Gas Works, for the Corporation.
*H. Hamer.

BLACKPOOL.—Steel-framed building for tramway stores, for the Corporation.
*Lambourne & Co., Ltd.

BOGNOR.—Painting 41 houses in Gravils-lane, for the U.D.C.
*E. J. Lenthall, Bognor..... £548

BRADFORD.—Alterations and extensions to the works of Messrs. Walkers, Valley-parade. Mr. Wm. Illingworth, architect.
*F. Stanley.

BRISTOL.—Erection of a convenience adjoining the railway arch, Cheltenham-road, for the Corporation.
‡R. Wilkins & Son £2,287

BRISTOL. — Repainting part of Ham Green Hospital and Sanatorium, for the Health Committee of the Corporation.
*John Perkins & Sons, Ltd. £489

BURNLEY.—Foundations for 2 oil storage tanks. The Gas Engineer, Gas Works, Parker-lane:—
*A. Smith, Burnley.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Shelter on Burton-bridge, for the T.C.:—
*Litherland & Sons, Burton-upon-Trent.

BURY.—Vicarage for St. Mark's Church. Mr. R Martin, architect, 90, Deansgate, Manchester.
*J. Tinline, Ltd., Bury.

CASTLEBAR.—Restoration in part of the Barracks, for the Commissioners of Public Works:—
*Thos. Kennedy, Enniscrone.

CEFN, BRECON.—Conversion of Cefn schoolhouse to a practical instruction centre, for the Breconshire C.C. Quantities by Mr. H. C. W. Strickland, County Architect, A.R.I.B.A., Walton Mount, Brecon.

J. Lloyd, Cefn Coed	£980	0	0
Watkin Williams & Sons, Cardiff	867	0	0
E. Williams, Dowlais	864	0	0
T. D. Evans & Sons, Talgarth...	850	0	0
E.xP. Davies, Dowlais	833	0	0
F. T. James, Cefn Coed	832	0	0
J. T. James, Merthyr	831	0	0
W. Evans, Cefn Coed	705	2	0
*H. T. Havard, Brynmawr ...	700	18	0

(Subject to B.E. approval).

CHICHESTER.—Secondary school for boys, for the West Sussex E.C.
*F. Sandell & Sons, Worthing £18,488

COLCHESTER.—Lavatory accommodation at the parking place, for the T.C.
*— Goodey £1,225

DARTON.—Ex-Service Men's Club. Messrs. Wrigley & Son, architects, 2, King-street, Wakefield.
Builder.—
*A. Clifford Green, Wakefield.
Joiner—
*Drake & Warters, Wakefield.
Slater—
*S. Atkinson, Ltd., Wakefield.
Plasterer—
*C. S. Gelder, Barnsley.
Plumber—
*H. Gillott, Wakefield.
Steelwork—
*S. Raines, Wakefield.
Electrician—
*D. Heap, Wakefield.
Painter—
*R. Robinson, Bradford.

DUKINFIELD.—Additional 13 houses on (*a*) Clarendon Fields site, and (*b*) 26 on Dewsnap-lane site, for the Corporation. Mr. S. Hague, surveyor.
*(*a*) J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton.
*(*b*) Dean & Co., Ashton (18).
*(*b*) Mark Warrington, Ltd., Hyde (8).

ELLAND.—Bungalow, Jepson-lane. Messrs. Horsfall & Son, architects, Lord-street Chambers, Halifax:
Masons—
*Marshall & Rushworth, Elland.
Joiners—
J. E. Crowther & Bros., Elland.
Plumber—
*E. Turner, Elland.
Slaters and Plasterers—
*Rushworth & Firth, Halifax.

EXETER.—Shelter and lavatory accommodation at Belmont Pleasure Grounds, for the T.C.
*Ham & Passmore £770

FRIMLEY.—30 pairs of houses at Bristow-road and Bristow-crescent, for the U.D.C.
*G. D. Hodges £18,702

GLASGOW.—250 steel houses at Clydebank, for the Corporation.
‡Atholl Steel Houses, Ltd.

GLASGOW.—Plastering at Balornock tenement scheme, 96 houses, for the Corporation.
‡A. M'Kellar.

GLASGOW.—Painting work (*a*) at Govanhill, and (*b*) Duke-street rehousing schemes, for the Corporation.
(*a*) ‡Charles Marshall £1,696 1 11
(*b*) ‡John Kirk 1,324 1 7½

GLASGOW.—Construction of roads and sewers at Balmore and Parkhouse housing schemes, for the Corporation.
‡Hunter & Clark £41,337 8 7

GUILDFORD.—Wiring 60 flats, for Housing Committee. Mr. J. W. Hipwood, Borough Engineer, Tuns-gate, Guildford:—
Meckhonik, London £403 15 0
Bowden & Higlett, Ltd., Guildford 312 0 0
*Electrical Installations, Ltd., Guildford 294 0 0

GUILDFORD.—Electrical wiring 60 flats on the Aldershot-road site, for the T.C.
A Meckonik, London £403 15 0
Bowden & Higlett, Ltd., Guildford 312 0 0
*Electrical Installations, Ltd., Guildford 294 0 0

GUILDFORD.—6 ft. fence at the Stoke Recreation ground, for the T.C.:—
Astolat Co., Ltd., Peasmarsh ... £251 0 0
*Fernden Fencing Co., Ltd., Guildford 244 19 0

HAILSHAM.—20 houses in Mill-road, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. O. Humphrey, engineer:—
R. W. Draper, Eastbourne £11,350
E. Taylor, Hailsham 11,200
C. Huckell, Dane Hill..... 9,800
S. B. Rands, Eastbourne 9,653
Exors. T. Rich, Hailsham 9,640
Sherren, Ltd., Hellingly..... 9,300
*G. Gower & Sons, Eastbourne 9,000

HOVE.—Providing and fixing wood fencing on housing estates at Pentland and Old Shoreham-roads, for the T.C.
‡Lunn Bros., of Sway £451 17 10

HULL.—Painting (*a*) the interior of the West District Sewage pumping station; and (*b*) the interior and exterior of the Gillett-street stables, for the T.C.:—
(*a*)Simpson, J. & Sons..... £141 0 0
*City Engineer 130 10 0
(*b*)Simpson, J. & Sons..... 215 0 0
Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd. 189 0 0
Beckitt, E. C., & Son..... 164 17 0
*City Engineer 132 5 0

HULL.—Alterations and improvements to West Dock-avenue and Daltry-street schools, for the E.C.:—
*A. J. Darneley & Sons, Ltd..... £425 10 0

KELLS.—Repairs to cottages in the Kells district, for the Meath County Board of Health.
L. Stafford, Kilmainhamwood £152

LEEDS.—Garage, showrooms and dance hall at Sheepscar-street.

*Wood Bros. (Leeds), Ltd.

LEICESTER.—Alterations to the Leicester Railwaymen's Club and Institute, East Park-road. Mr. A. J. Jones, architect, Leicester. Quantities by Messrs. R. E. Carpenter & Son, Leicester :—

Warren Stanger	£649 0 0
Haskard, MacGregor & Co., Ltd.	630 0 0
H. Frearson & Sons	570 0 0
A Graves & Son	560 0 0
*T. W. Bilson	559 3 6
Coltman Bros. (amended to)	541 5 8
P. Rimmington & Co.	540 6 7
A. Cooke & Sons	485 18 0

LEWES.—Residence in Gundrada-road. Mr. E. H. Fuller, architect.

*Ringmer Building Works.

LIVERPOOL.—Alterations and additions to the electric sub-station in Beaumaris-street, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor.

*Rimmer Bros., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Extensions to electric department premises, in Highfield-street, for the Corporation. Land Steward and Surveyor.

*Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Extensions to the Blackburn House, High School for Girls, Blackburne-place, for the C.B. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor Quantities by Mr. J. E. Bladon, 12, Pressons-row.

*J. A. Milestone & Son, Ltd., Wallasey.

LONDON.—External painting and repairs to roofs, etc., at Council's Public baths, Kennington-road, also painting railings at Lambeth Cemetery, Blackshaw-road, Tooting, for the Lambeth B.C. Mr. Osmond Cattlin, Borough Engineer.

Wm. Chas Brooks	£2,625 0 0
A. Raven	663 7 0
Ingram Gunn, Ltd.	452 0 0
B. Sparks & Co.	423 8 3
Crabb & Son	403 0 0
Bridge & Co	387 0 0
H. D. Harding	365 0 0
W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd.	343 0 0
R. Woolaster & Co.	244 10 0
*C. & R. Harding	209 4 6

(All of London.)

LONDON.—50 pram sheds on the Brookfield estate, for the St. Pancras B.C. :—

	Amount of Tender to Specification.	Alternative price if external walls are built of 3-inch coke breeze blocks inplace of brick work.
Ingram Gunn, Ltd.	£596 0 0	£516 0 0
Falkus Bros., Ltd.	545 0 0	520 0 0
Albert Monk	425 0 0	365 0 0
A. H. Churchman	396 12 0	386 0 0
Byfex, Ltd.	371 0 0	329 0 0
Byfield & Co.	358 0 0	327 0 0
*C. W. Fitch	244 0 0	204 0 0

(All of London).

LYMINGTON.—34 houses on the Flushards estate, Lymington, for the T.C. Mr. C. W. Banks, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

J. E. Gamble, Lyndhurst	£17,597 0 0
Theo. Conway, Weymouth	16,875 0 0
*C. T. Webb, Beaulieu	15,099 10 0

LYMINGTON.—Public conveniences at New-street, for the T.C. Mr. C. N. Banks, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

C. T. Webb, Beaulieu	£950 10 0
Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth	944 0 0
F. E. Pearce, Highfield, Lymington	942 0 0
Sydney Clarke, Ltd., Winchester-street, Salisbury	905 0 0
F. Hackwell, Everton, Lymington	845 0 0
*A. Burley, Nelson-place, Lymington	823 12 0

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—Small extension to waterworks at North Kilworth, consisting of 362 yards of 7 in. and 150 yards of 4 in. cast-iron mains, sinking a well, and an engine house, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. G. Coales, Civil Engineer. Quantities by the engineer.

Hodsons, Ltd., Nottingham	£2,371
G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham	2,322
F. W. Young, Rugby	2,285
*G. H. Greasley, Ltd., Leicester	2,247

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Ten combined shops and houses in Welbeck-road, on the Walker housing estate, for the T.C. Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market.

T. Clements & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle	£9,047 0 0
T. Irwin & Son, Newcastle	8,958 0 0
T. Lumsden, Newcastle	8,870 0 0
G. G. Carr, Newcastle	8,723 0 0
A. Anderson, Walker-on-Tyne	8,573 0 0
J. S. Hetherington, Newcastle	8,526 6 8
Wm. Thompson, Newcastle	8,472 13 0
Wm. Hall (Contractor), Ltd., Gateshead	8,226 0 0
John Craven, Newcastle	8,094 14 8
H. Kelly (Contractor), Ltd., Newcastle	8,000 0 0
*Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., Newcastle	7,649 9 7

NORTHAMPTON.—For (*a*) building work, and (*b*) hot water installation in connection with garage heating at the St. James' depot, for the C.B.

*(*a*) T. Wilson	£625
*(*b*) Seaton & Peat, Ltd.	410

OLDHAM.—Installation of electric lighting at the Werneth and Clarksfield Housewifery centres.

*W. Caton & Sons.

OLDHAM.—Erection of Obelisk at Bishop Park, for the T.C.

*Wm. Kirkpatrick.

OLDHAM.—Pointing at Hollinwood & Smith-st. Council schools, for the Education Committee.

*T. Mack & Sons.

OLDHAM.—Painting at the Ascroft-st. Technical college (old part), for the T.C.

*G. Crossley.

OLDHAM.—Conversion of Greenacres Lodge into a maternity home, for the T.C.

*William Lees (Oldham), Ltd.
(Approval of the M.H.)

OLDHAM.—Alteration to heating radiator in the Town Hall, for the T.C.

*Wm. Clayton.

ONGAR.—Houses for the R.D.C.

High Laver, eight.
*W. A. Newburn & Co., Burnt Mill...£2,375
Abbess Roding, four.
*W. A. Newburn & Co., Burnt Mill ... £1,216
Willingale Doe, four.
*H. G. Acres, Shelley £1,300
Kelvedon Hatch, six.
*W. Connell, Brentwood £2,118 3
Fyfield, six.
*G. H. Norrington, Writtle £2,286
Toot-hill, four.
*H. G. Acres £1,560

OUNDLE.—Four houses, for the R.D.C.

*J. W. Barber, Stanground.

PICKERING.—Public lavatories for the U.D.C.

Mason—
*A. Taylor, Pickering £134 10 0

PLYMOUTH.—Joinery for the Millhouse convenience, for the B.C.

*G. A. Lear £147 14 0

POOLE.—Greenhouse at Poole Park, for the Corporation. Mr. E. J. Goodacre, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

*— Kingsbury, Poole.

PORTSMOUTH.—Painting exterior of 24 houses for the T.C. City Engineer.

Clifton & Mabbs, Portsmouth	£390
*King & Milne, Portsmouth	330

SKIPTON.—For housing work on the Skipton-road site, for the Trawden U.D.C. :—

Concrete road and sewering—
*J. W. Morphet & Sons, Earby £900
Bricklayers' work—
*J. W. Morphet & Sons, Earby 4,078
Carpenters' and joiners' work—
*E. J. Caddy, Colne 1,761
Slating—
*W. Schofield & Son, Burnley 744
Plastering—
*T. & J. Laycock, Colne 1,560
Painting and decorating—
*Colne Co-operatife Society 328
Plumbing, etc.—
*W. Varley & Sons, Colne 1,316
Steel windows—
*Williams & Watson, Liverpool 173

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SMETHWICK.—For supply of (*a*) baths and (*b*) "Sidco" grates to 94 houses in Manor-road, for the B.C. :—

(*a*)* F. W. Newey.
(*b*) J. & J. Siddons.

SMETHWICK.—In connection with the erection of houses by direct labour, Scheme E, the County Borough have sanctioned the following contracts :—

Tiling—
*W. Small.

Stairs, Etc.—
*Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd.

Plumbing—
*W. Skidmore & Son.

Glazing—
*Merrick & Heath.

Concrete Steps—
*Stiff's Concrete Co., Ltd.

Mouldings, window and door casings—
*Rudders & Paynes, Ltd.

Matchboarding—
*C. Walsh Graham Ltd.

Concrete slabs—
*Tarmac, Ltd.

Breeze slabs—
*J. Siviter.

Nails—
*Parker, Winder & Achurch, Ltd.

SMETHWICK.—Erection of dwarf railing and fencing at St. Mary's Churchyard, for the B.C. :—
*Wm. Jackson, £126.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Seven bridges over various roads, for the L. & N.E.R. Co.

Main contractors—
*Saml. Butler & Co. Ltd., Stanningley.

Asphalter—
*Tunstall's Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., Leeds.

SOWERBY.—Taking down and rebuilding retaining wall, in Beech-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Eastwood, surveyor :—

*W. Parker, Sowerby Bridge.

SPILSBY.—Houses for the R.D.C. :—

*Turner & Son, Wainfleet (2).	
*J. T. Sivil, Burgh (2)	£800
*J R Horton, Hogsthorpe (2)	825
*J. G. & G. W. Freshney, Willoughby (2)	806

STANHOPE (DURHAM).—Premises for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.

Main contract—
*J. C. Westgarth.

Asphalter—
*Tunstall's Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., Leeds.

STOCKPORT.—Presbytery at Crumpsall, Manchester. Messrs. B. Waterhouse and H. Waters, architects, 170, Edgeley-rd.

Contractor—
*Hibbert & Pern, Stockport.

Electrician—
*McClure & Whitfield, Stockport.

Wood and cork block flooring—
*M. Macdougall & Son, Glasgow.

Steel—
*Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., Stockport.

Asphalte—
*Thos. Faldo & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Heating.—
*Saunders & Taylor, Ltd., Manchester.

STOCKPORT.—For Elementary school, Meal-street, for the T.C. Mr. A. Lawton, Secretary, Education Offices.

*D. Eadie & Co., Ltd., Stockport.

SWANSEA.—Painting 122 houses of the Morriston estate, for the C.B.

*Wilson & Co., Landore £279 15 0

SWANSEA.—Installation of electric lighting at (*a*) Morriston Boys' school and (*b*) Peniel Green Mixed school, for the C.B.

*G. L. Ward & Co. (*a*) £138 18 0
..... (*b*) 119 10 0

SWANSEA.—External painting of schools, for the C.B. :—

*A. E. Radford, Manselton	£214 0 0
*S. R. George & Co., St. Helen's	160 0 0
*Prosser Bros., Terrace-road	190 15 0

SWINTON.—54 houses in Meadow View, Kilnhurst, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. Birks, engineer.

*Leadley Firth & Whittington, Doncaster £22,000.

TORQUAY.—Reconstruction of the Union-st. Wesleyan Methodist church. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., architects, 10, Norfolk-bldgs., Manchester.

*R. F. Yeo & Sons, Torquay.

TORQUAY.—Reinforced concrete raft, foundations, general building and structural steelwork, in connection with the extension of the power station at Newton Abbott, for the T.C.

*Matthews & Mumby, Ltd., Manchester £20 860.

TOTTENHAM.—Showrooms, etc., for Messrs. I. H. Martin & Son, Tottenham. Messrs. Hodson & Whitehead, architects, 472, West Green-road, N.15 :—

R. I. Rowley	£4,650
I. H. Stewart & Sons	4,426
Rowley Bros.	3,453
*H. & G. W. Rowley	3,388
Architect's estimate	3,620

TYNEMOUTH.—Alterations at the Western school Penman-street, North Shields, for the E.C. Mr. S. Oldroyd, Secretary, Education Offices.

*J. Carruthers, Tynemouth.

UTTOXETER.—Construction of an open-air swimming bath for the U.D.C. Mr. S. S. Proud, engineer :—

T. W. Pedrette, Enfield	£3,145	16	6
H. Coxhead & Co., Birmingham	2,990	19	10
West's Rotinoff Piling & Construction Co., London	2,727	1	10
H. Middleton, Liss	2,617	10	5
F. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., Manchester	2,437	6	2
G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Birmingham	2,381	5	3
Andrew Blair, Lyell, Birmingham	2,301	15	3
The Cumberland Concrete Co., Shugborough	2.239	14	3
The Bridge & Engineering Co., Banbury	2,005	5	2
E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton	1,919	8	11
The Fram Reinforced Concrete Co., Manchester	1,822	13	10
Ward & Godbehere, Uttoxeter	1,774	2	11
†W. A. Porter, Abbotts Bromley	1,595	15	6



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WALLASEY.—Bowling pavilion at the central Park, Poulton, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

H. Dodd	£535	0	0
A. Whittingham & Co.	532	0	0
A. H. Chelmick	528	0	0
*A. J. Leary	493	13	0

(All of Wallasey.)

WARRINGTON.—Painting and decorating various schools for the E.C. Borough Surveyor :—

*W. Winstanley & Co.
*Peter Hill.
*J. Richardson & Son.
*Hesketh & Son.
(All of Warrington.)

WARRINGTON.—Restoration and decoration of St. Mary's Church, Buttermarket-street, for the Rev. Hind.

*Hesketh & Sons, Warrington.

WEST HAM.—New dining hall, bakery and workshops at the West Ham Central Home, for the West Ham B.G. Mr. G. A Allen, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 1, Staple Inn, W.C.1. Quantities by Mr. A. R. Evans, F.S.I., 11, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.1. :—

J. Carmichael, Ltd., Tooting	£23,915
Crawley & Co., Hackney	23,707
Kind & Co., Leytonstone, E.	22,663
James Parsons, Waterloo	22,619
H. C. Horswill, Ltd., Forest Gate	22,504
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Kingston	22,367
*J. & J. Dean, Leyton	22,155

WILLESDEN.—House for the Deputy Master at the Park Royal Hospital, Acton-lane, N.W.10, for the B.G. Messrs. A. Saxon Snell and Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

F. R. Hipperson	£2,189	3	2
G. Draisey	2,162	0	0
Hammond & Barr	2,085	0	0
M. Greenwood & Son	1,981	0	0
F. Godson & Son	1,887	0	0
*Unic Contractors, Ltd.	1,815	0	0

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(Subject to M.H. approval.)

WINDERMERE.—Public lavatories in Broad-st., for the U.D.C.

‡Braithwaite & Sons £972 19 0

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Ventilation at the Motor Omnibus Garage, for the C.B. :—

*T. Ash & Co. £150

WOMBWELL.—66 type A houses on a site situate near to King's-road, for U.D.C. Mr. D. H. Roberts, L.R.I.B.A., Park-street.

R. C. Donaldson, Goldthorpe	£7,128
Housing Corporation, South Kirkby	29,964
Leadly Firth & Whittington, Doncaster	28,545
F. Bate, Doncaster	27,410
W. Johnson, Wombwell	27,027
F. B. Ward, Wombwell	26,796
H. M. Nowell, Doncaster	26,195
Beaument & Marshall, Barnsley	26,103
Chappell & Sons, Chappletown	25,839
*E. Oakland & Co., Wombwell	24,750

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WOMBWELL.—Middle school for the West Riding E.C.

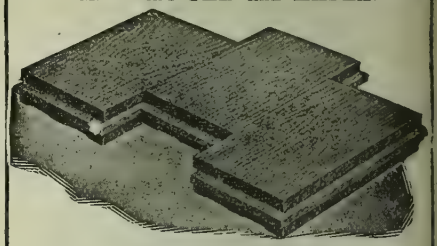
*G. Mellor.

YORK.—Heating of the administrative block and the two Junior Mixed departments of the Tang Hall school, for the T.C.

*W. Richardson & Sons, Darlington...£1,156

YORK.—Temporary newsroom adjoining the new library building in Museum-street, for the T.C.

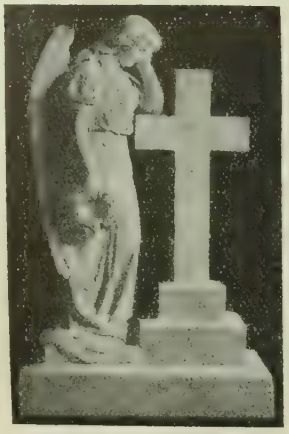
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QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

IN the debate on the Registration Bill, in the House of Commons, on April 8 last, Mr. Tasker quoted a number of questions chosen at random from recent R.I.B.A. examinations, and on the score of their apparently obscure application to immediate practical needs, asserted that "if that is what is obtaining to-day under the Royal Institute of British Architects, he did not think they should confer any more power on them." It stands a challenge not only to our examination system, but to the entire fabric of our system of architectural education, out of which we are turning the architects of the future. As such it must be taken up at once, in defence more of these than of the Registration Bill itself, which is now before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Allowing a little for debating practice, it is still clear that Mr. Tasker represents a number of those who entertain a sincere doubt as to the necessity of academic study for those training to become efficient modern architects; and as to whether time so spent is not actually valuable time lost upon more profitable branches of study. At some time or other we all have probably entertained a similar doubt, and it is clear that to the layman, the immediate application of the fruits of academic training to the practical problems of modern architecture is doubly obscure.

We have probably asked ourselves how much the designer of, say, the west front of Peterborough Cathedral knew about the Parthenon or the Baths of Caracalla, and whether this piece of fine architecture owes its purity to this detachment from historical knowledge, or attained its perfection in spite of this disability. The thought which naturally follows this train is that we ourselves might more nearly approach the quality of this and similar works if we knew less about the countless styles of the past. The deduction is plausible in the extreme, and is one too readily accepted by some, and too frequently burked by the remainder, for it ignores a number of outstanding facts.

Sophistication is a real thing and not a fancy, and we cannot, therefore, acquire the direct simplicity of the Dark Ages by closing our eyes to a great part of the knowledge which the present age places at our disposal. Again, however much the designer of the Peterborough facade—to return to our random examples—was oblivious of the Parthenon, the lineal descent of the one from the other is a fact that can be demonstrated, and which we ourselves know very well. The principles which govern fine architecture are eternal, and stand for all time. How can the student become conscious of these principles if he is to depend upon the experience of a single age for his guidance thereto; and how can he be sure of avoiding the following of a vicious fashion if he has not at his command all the available knowledge he can absorb? How can he fail, on the other hand, to find the fuller joy which beautiful things bring with them, the more fully they are understood, and the inherent relation between understanding and appreciation.

Those whose attitude of mind is expressed in Mr. Tasker's protest may reply to this point of view in some such terms as these: "Quite so: we admit that historical knowledge has its value and that it is one which cannot be ignored; but it does not follow that an ability to disgorge this knowledge on demand in the examination room denotes the finished architect. We assert that a test for this qualification should reveal his ability to build a house which, while conforming to the rules of good taste, will not fall over, or transgress the by-laws, or let in wind or weather. We believe that there are many men who are so far able, and yet are unable to draw from memory the plan of Somerset House, or that of the Roman Forum. We believe there are also many who are smart enough to surmount these theoretical obstacles, and who yet are unable to fulfil the practical problem, and that the first may fail to qualify, while the latter may do so with ease. Believing this, we are suspicious as to the efficacy of the present R.I.B.A. examination system."

Again, we are faced with a very plausible case, and again we find, on looking into it, that it ignores nearly all the essentials. In the first place it assumes, and quite falsely, that the test must equal the task. Suppose an ignorant man went to a doctor to be tested as to his fitness to undertake a walk from London to Brighton. He might be surprised to find a weird instrument applied to various parts of his body, as lungs and heart were sounded; and he might see little enough relation between these mystic rites and his powers as a walker. But his ignorance would surely touch unheard-of depths if he expected his medical adviser to set him to walk the actual distance before he would pass him as fit for the task. Yet this is exactly parallel to the point of view which some people bring to bear upon the subject of the form to be taken by qualifying examinations. The function of an architect is to build soundly constructed buildings: therefore, the only test required to establish his fitness as a practitioner—they would say—is that he should design such a building. Surely, this is absurd.

The examiner does not ask the candidate to draw a sketch plan of Somerset House because he is likely to have to repeat it in some future actual practice and for another purpose, but to find out whether the candidate has really studied the history of the English Renaissance so diligently as to be able to show evidence of his study whatever call is sprung upon him. He does not even ask him for a sketch of a Roman Aqueduct because he believes that the water supply of the future will be based upon similar principles, to the dismay of the plumber and fitter! He asks for this evidence to see by what degree the candidate has appreciated the beautiful way in which a classic age has met its own practical problems; knowing full well that a right handling of modern problems is more likely to follow with such an appreciation than without it. In what other way can the extent of the student's studies be tested? Certainly not by the exercise of one problem of design, or by that of a dozen for that matter.

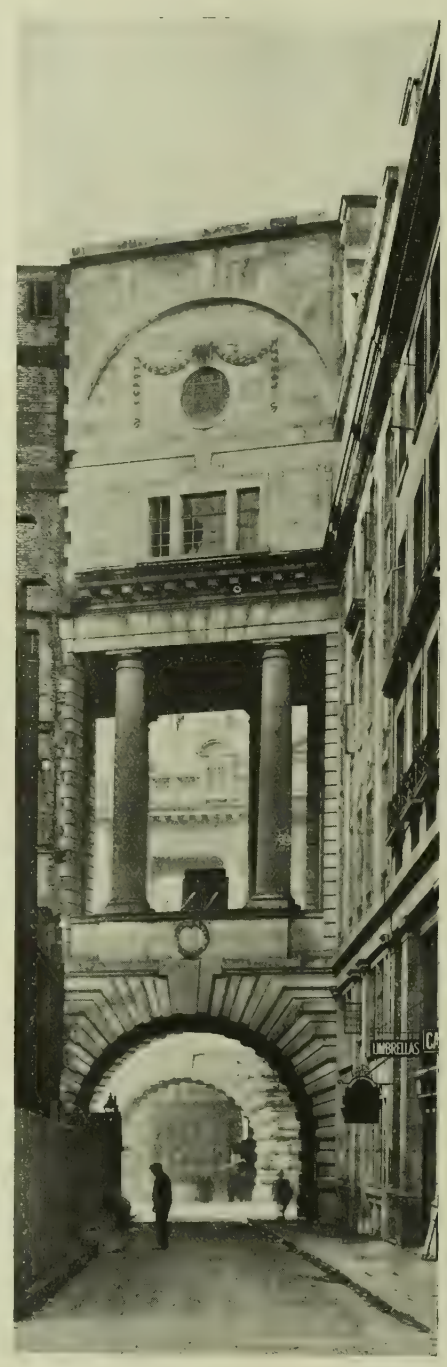
It is unfortunate that the machinery of a parliamentary debate, while admitting, if under protest, this form of popular attack, has not given opportunity for an adequate reply. The question at issue was whether the Institute shall be permitted to pass or reject the would-be architects of the future, and, being a matter of public concern, it is rightly being settled in Parliament. Whether the form of the test is perfect or not, is a question which the profession alone is competent to answer. Those who are not satisfied with the answer have their remedy in the Institute ballot box, as we pointed out a week or two ago. For ourselves, we believe that the high standard of modern design is the most conclusive answer to the doubtful, though doubtless there is still ample room for further improvement, as there is also equal scope for the betterment of the examination system itself. To build upon an existing, well-tested foundation, is however a very different thing to the sweeping away of the entire system, and building up afresh in an unknown and untried fashion. The one is directly constructive, while the other is no better than a leap in the dark; and we appeal to critics to assist directly by adding their units to a structure which is serving us well, rather than by attempting to destroy the careful work of several generations of sincere and thoughtful architects.

NOTES

The Conference. The Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects now being held in London, opened very promisingly on Monday, notwithstanding the regretted absence of the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., and the varied programme arranged for the week is, we believe, giving general satisfaction. Many provincial architects are attending, and the Conference cannot fail to have good results, if only in hastening the growth of unity in the profession. The many receptions and visits to modern buildings by living architects as well as to historical buildings, afford excellent opportunities for the interchange of opinion and a growth of the consciousness of the common interests of the profession.

The Cenotaph, Liverpool. We understand that an influentially signed letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool by between twenty and thirty of the leading architects of the city urging that the consideration of the final decision of the site and the acceptance of a tender for the erection of the Cenotaph be deferred until the citizens have had an opportunity of viewing a model of the proposed work and judging its relation to St. George's Hall and the Plateau generally. They state that they consider it is essential that a model of the amended design should be erected on the proposed site, and that it should remain in position for a period of four weeks, and we hope that such a moderate and fair request will be agreed to. St. George's Hall is a building of national importance, which, we believe, the citizens of Liverpool are proud to possess and we shall be surprised if they do not support the request of so many architects of the city whose only object, we believe, is to ensure that the erection of a Cenotaph on the proposed site will not militate against the appearance of St. George's Hall. In any case, we believe the action of these architects will be approved by our readers, who will, no doubt, consider, as we do, that the Corporation cannot ignore a suggestion which it was the duty of the architects of Liverpool to make.

A Valuable Exhibition. A very pleasant feature of the Conference at the Institute this week has been the Exhibition in the galleries at Conduit-street, of some of the treasures which are housed in the Institute library. Though only a very small part of the valuable drawings and books which the Institute possesses, the collection affords a striking representation of the valuables stored in Conduit street. There are shown close on a hundred drawings of the Smithson collection, four in the Drummond-Stewart collection, and some two score drawings from the Burlington Devonshire collection. This latter number of drawings are part of a permanent loan; the other drawings all belong outright to the Institute. The more rare and valuable books dating from 16th and 17th centuries, are on a table in the centre of the gallery, whilst a few exceptionally interesting modern books are placed on side tables. As an instance of the interest to be found in these we may name the French farm houses, chateaux and small churches which are full of suggestions for the architect. Books of sketches and drawings by Peter Paul Rubens, George Devey, Norman Shaw, Wm. Burges, Geo. Maddox, G. S. Street, Wm. Chambers, Barry, Pugin, etc., are contained in a glass case. The beginnings of some fine Elizabethan and Tudor work may be studied in the Smithson collection, whilst beautiful drawings in sepia, wash and colour, by masters of this craft may be studied on the walls. Is it too much to hope that the time is not far off when such valuable possessions as these we have above referred to may become more intimately known, when the Institute may find room in its new home for a permanent exhibition which may be continually refreshed by changed exhibits? Needless to say, this unique exhibition had a very special interest to members of the Congress.



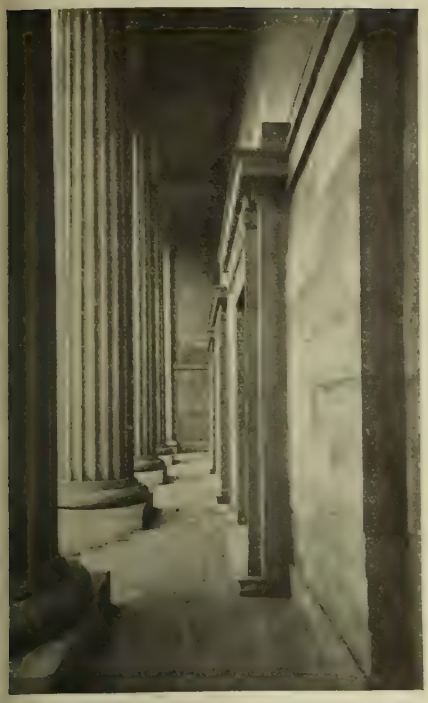
Architectural Feature over Air Street, Regent Street, W.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The New Regent Street. Regent Street is now practically rebuilt, small narrow sites only being still vacant. As to the result we suppose the general public will be satisfied enough, and consider it a great improvement on the cement frontages by Nash. With every desire to make the best of things, the architect who has a critical sense must look upon it with much disappointment, for not only is the right scale of the street destroyed, but the uneasy restlessness of modern design is a poor substitute for the breadth and dignity of the old plaster street. It is difficult to see how all this costly rebuilding is going to pay those who have invested in it, but we have been told that notwithstanding the prices of the new leases they have, in some cases, changed hands at a still higher figure.

The Quadrant. Notwithstanding the severe criticisms directed against Norman Shaw's Piccadilly Hotel front to Regent-street, we owe him something for his fine cornice line and roof, and in his treatment of the quadrant Sir Reginald Blomfield has wisely followed the lines of roof and cornice so that this part of Regent-street is now a redeeming point in the whole, and shopkeepers are perfectly satisfied with the window shapes and spaces, whilst the unity and dignity which have been secured go far to alleviate the loss of the earlier work; the general result as one enters the street from Piccadilly-circus is one of some dignity and distinction. The arched openings to the side thoroughfares have produced excellent street vistas, as one of our illustrations, taken this week, graphically shows. The loggia in front of the County Fire Office is a feature which the public will fully appreciate, and it forms a setting to some very effective views in various directions: one of these towards Waterloo Place we herewith publish.

Lost Opportunities. It is, of course, disappointing that our treatment of newly-created fine thoroughfares in London has so far failed to take a worthy advantage of the great opportunities which lay before us, and the conditions which



Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.: View under Colonnade.

Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

govern the rebuilding of London do not encourage the hope that the still great possibilities before us will be made the most of. Trafalgar-square might be made into a big fine *place* even yet, and the chances which are available for a new Charing Cross Bridge and its approaches are so enticing to the imagination that we may be forgiven if we anticipate with the most profound distrust designs which will be suggested. In an able and discriminating article in the *Observer*, Prof. Adshead has dealt very leniently with the shortcomings of Regent-street, though he awards well deserved praise to Sir Reginald Blomfield and Mr. Verity for their work in the rebuilding. There is some ground for hope that when the restlessness and uncertainty of our present-day efforts have given way to a finer and broader vision, we may yet accomplish something towards making London more worthy of its unique place in the world of peoples and cities.

The Geneva Competition.

We are glad to note from the Report of the Jury of Assessors for the League of Nations Competition (on the subject of which we published a leading article in our issue for June 3) that a tribute is paid to the excellence of much of the work submitted. It is stated that 377 architects took part in the competition and sent in thousands of drawings expressing their ideas in a practical and artistic form worthy of the object in view. Although these ideas did not achieve perfection, it is stated that the plans contained a wealth of valuable and original suggestions. The Jury was, however, reluctantly compelled to realise that its work was made difficult by the fact that a considerable proportion of the competitors had not adhered strictly enough to the material conditions required by the programme and rules. The Jury are probably right in their conjecture that the fundamental differences of conception shown in the designs is explained by the evolutionary phase through which contemporary architecture is now passing. We understand that the 27 designs which obtained prizes and supplementary awards have all been photographed with a view to the preparation of an illustrated album, and individual proofs of the photographs will be available shortly. It is hoped that the album containing reproductions of these photographs will also be available at the same time.

The Site for Gilbert's "Eros."

The various opinions expressed as to the permanent situation for this fine sculpture, which was moved at the time of the Underground extensions at the north side of Piccadilly to Embankment Gardens, reveals much difference of view. There is a good deal to be said for the quieter and more spacious situation, which the Embankment Gardens afford, but their is some reason in the argument that it should be returned to the site for which it was designed. We do not, however, notice that in the discussion, the views of the sculptor himself have been represented, and it appears to us that it is due to Mr. Alfred Gilbert that to his opinion should be given the first consideration.

The Cambean

We have received a copy of the first number of this vivacious periodical "wherein is set forth some of the work done by the students of the Camberwell School of Art." Both as evidence of the good work being done at this school and the efficient quality of the instruction, this well-produced magazine repays perusal. Illustrated by many examples of the student's work showing refinement in design and treatment, the subjects include illustration, modelling, wood-engraving, furniture, pottery, embroidery, etc. The "dissertations," by the "Professors" are well informed throughout, though attached to a rather harrowing phraseology, such as "equilibration," "experimentation," etc. But good sense and much promise is the pervading characteristic. We can only refer here in general terms to this capital periodical, and to the freshness and humour of M. Capes's verses, "Nelson's Column"; but much credit is due to a school able to throw so much sound method and good sense into its work. We shall notice on a later occasion the annual exhibition of the work of the students of this school, which opened on June 13.



View of Lower Regent Street through archway in Piccadilly Circus, W.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Messrs. Kennard & Coffin, quantity surveyors, will move from Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, to Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2, on June 29. Telephone: Chancery 7538.

Messrs. Henry Riley, F.S.I., and C. H. Riley, P.A.S.I., of 11, Victoria-street, S.W.1, and W. F. Fidgen, F.S.I., of 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, chartered quantity surveyors, have entered into partnership, and in the future will practise under the name of "Riley and Fidgen," at 32, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 2177.

The association hitherto existing between Mr. A. K. Ball and Mr. C. E. Ball, practising as quantity surveyors at 7, King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, ceased on June 21. Mr. C. E. Ball will continue in practice in partnership with Mr. E. E. Prower, F.S.I., and Mr. G. W. Ball, P.A.S.I., at 7, King's Bench walk, under the style of "C. E. Ball and Partners." Mr. A. K. Ball will continue in practice in partnership with Mr. E. H. Ashby, P.A.S.I., at 1, Mitre Court-buildings, Inner Temple, under the style of "A. K. Ball and E. H. Ashby."

St. Stephen's Hall Paintings.

The eight historical wall paintings by well-known modern artists in St. Stephen's Hall, Houses of Parliament, will be unveiled by the Prime Minister on the 28th inst.

The Twenty-one Gallery.

The address of this Gallery will be in future 15, Mill-street, Conduit-street, W.1. The headquarters of the Senefelder Club will also be transferred to the new gallery, and the Lay-Member Print for 1927 will be issued from this address.

Duke's Meadow Power Station.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which for twelve Parliamentary days has been considering the proposed erection of a joint generating station at Duke's Meadows, Chiswick, has given its decision approving the preamble of the Bill, subject to agreement by the Central Electricity Board that this proposed station be part of the scheme being prepared by the Electricity Commissioners.

Town-Planning in England and Wales.

For the month ended May 31, 1927, a preliminary statement was approved (Stage BB) for Durham: North Tees Joint T.P. Committee (main area).

Preliminary statements were submitted (Stage B) for Lancashire: Blackpool T.C. (main area); Nottingham: West Bridgford U.D.C.; Middlesex: Feltham U.D.C.; and York: York T.C. (No. 2).

Resolutions were received (Stage A) for Devon: Paignton U.D.C.; York: York T.C. (Nos. 1a and 2a), and Flaxton R.D.C. (York T.C.); and Hertford: Harpenden U.D.C.

Soldiers' Memorial at Sandhurst.

The Prince of Wales recently unveiled at Sandhurst a bronze group of three soldiers which has been erected as a memorial to the rank and file of the British Army who fell in the Great War. A chapel in memory of cadets of the Royal Military College who lost their lives already stands in the college grounds, but the complete design has not yet been carried out. The three soldiers of the bronze group are represented standing back to back, and are a replica of the figures by the late Lady Feodora Gleichen which were set up at Monchy le Preux as a memorial to the 37th Division.

Houghton House, Bedford.

Thanks to private generosity, and at the original instigation of Professor A. E. Richardson, Professor of Architecture at the University of London, an opportunity occurs to preserve for the nation some ruins of great historical and architectural interest. The ruins are those of Houghton House, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, the traditional "House Beautiful" of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The house was originally designed by John Thorpe, but additions were subsequently made by Inigo Jones and Sir William Chambers. The initiation of a fund to acquire and preserve the ruins is due to the Bedford Arts Club, generously supported by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, the proposal being to transfer what remains of Houghton House to the town of Ampthill as a public monument.

The Brenforce Scholarship.—Exhibition of Drawings.

The Brenforce Travelling Scholarship awarded by the Institution of Structural Engineers, and value £300, has now been completed, and the 30 sets of final designs submitted are on exhibition at the premises of the Institution of Structural Engineers, 10, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1, until the end of next week, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Competition was one in design, and the subject chosen was a reinforced concrete water tower and tank. The Competition was divided into two stages. There were 64 entries. Thirty-eight candidates completed their esquisses, and 30 submitted final designs. The Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. J. Blackett, of Newport, Mon., who also receives the Gold Medal. The Silver Medal for the candidate placed second has been awarded to Mr. S. H. Suthers, of Kenton, Middlesex, and the Bronze Medal for the candidate placed third to Mr. E. W. Williams, of London.



New Reptile House at the Zoo.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.

COMPETITION NEWS

Elementary School, Snapethorpe, Wakefield.

Competitive designs are to be invited from architects practising in Wakefield for the erection of a new elementary Council school at Snapethorpe.

Leith Town Hall Competition.

The full awards in this competition are given on page 1008. The winning design, by Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., is illustrated in this issue.

Cemetery Chapel, Caversham, Reading.

We are informed by the promoters of this competition that the date for sending in designs has been extended from July 1 to Friday, July 8.

Electricity Offices, Stores, and Showrooms, Shoreditch.

Shoreditch Council propose to invite selected architects to submit competitive designs for the erection of electricity offices, stores, and showrooms, and to offer a premium of 50 guineas for the most suitable design.

Silvercraft Competition.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths announce a competition aiming at the improvement of design in silverwork. Specimens selected by the Company's judges will be purchased by the Company to the value of £500 (provided that, in the opinion of the judges, sufficient good work is submitted), with a view to exhibitions in various directions of representative modern work. The judges will be Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. Charles Aitken, Director of the Tate Gallery, Mr. B. J. Fletcher, Principal of the Birmingham Art School, Mr. F. H. Courthope and Mr. Arthur Duvall Bishop, with power to add to their number.

The following list of articles is suggested:—Tea and coffee sets; afternoon tea sets and trays; small pots and jugs for coffee and milk; tea caddies; fruit dishes and tazzas; beakers; flower vases; electric lamps; candlesticks; sauceboats; egg cruets; pepper, salt and mustard pots and spoons; spoons and forks; waiters; inkstands; clock cases; napkin rings; small prize cups and trophies; child's christening gifts; tobacco boxes, cigar boxes, cigarette boxes and lighters; biscuit boxes; rose and flower bowls; ashtrays; sugar casters; bonbon dishes; shields and badges; plaques; any other individual work of art in the precious metals or combinations with enamels, crystal, horn, ivory, ebony and other wood, shagreen, bone, jade, precious stones, etc.

Competitors may send in work designed for any or all of the following:—Multiple production wholly by machine, work partly by hand and partly by machine, or individual work designed for production wholly by hand. The Competition is open to British subjects only. All entries must be sent to the "Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, E.C.2," before October 15, 1927.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths is not a trading company. The sole object of this scheme is an endeavour to stimulate and co-ordinate the efforts that are being made at the present time to produce work in the precious metals worthy of the past traditions of the craft, and to interest the public in such work.

London Church Threatened.

The latest London church to be threatened with destruction and its site used for secular purposes is St. Peter's Church, Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly-circus. Built in 1861, it is a good specimen of Mid-Victorian Gothic architecture.



Banque Belge, Bishopsgate, E.C.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.



From the Conference Programme Cover.

The proceedings of the London Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects opened on Monday last with an informal reception at the Institute premises, No. 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. In consequence of indisposition, the President, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., F.S.A., was unable to be present, and the members and guests were received by Mrs. Guy Dawber, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., the President-elect, and other members of Council, the proceedings lasting from 9 to 11 p.m. Many well-known London and provincial architects and their ladies were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent in conversation and the inspection of some rare and interesting books and drawings in the possession of the Institute. Light refreshments were provided, and smoking was indulged in, and although everyone regretted the absence of the President, probably everyone believed that, notwithstanding this fact, the opening reception was a very happy and successful function.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

In the absence, through indisposition, of Mr. Guy Dawber (President), Mr. Walter Tapper (Vice-President) presided at the inaugural meeting of the Conference on Tuesday morning. The meeting was held in the galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Conduit Street.

In opening, Mr. Tapper said he was sure he had their support in sending to Mr. Dawber, on their behalf, a message of sympathy, and an expression of hope for his speedy recovery.

He then read the address, prepared by Mr. Dawber, entitled, "The Work of the R.I.B.A." The great majority of the members, the address stated, had only a vague idea of the work carried on by the Institute year by year for the benefit of the members, and for the welfare of the profession generally. The work was far too many-sided for any one man to grasp with any degree of thoroughness, and he had therefore called upon his colleagues to supply him with material for their instruction.

But before he turned to the material supplied by his colleagues, he wanted to say something of a general nature with regard to the work and functions of the Institute, which for nearly a century past had been entrusted with the duty and responsibility of fostering the art of architecture and working for its advancement in the highest interests of the whole community. How did they discharge their task? First, and by far the most important, by helping to create well-trained architects, and next by endeavouring to secure for these men the appreciation of the public and an improved status in the eyes of the community. The regulation of architectural competitions had become one of the most important and interesting of the duties of the Institute. They had to ensure that the young, unknown and ambitious architect had fair conditions of competition, and competent and judicial assessorship. If the principal competitions of the past few years that had been conducted under their regulations and judged by assessors of their selection, were dispassionately considered, he thought they would agree that on the whole the system worked with remarkable smoothness and success.

The public, generally speaking, was not interested in architecture, and knew very little about it. But no one whose memory carried him back twenty or thirty years ago would deny that there was a very marked improvement in this respect. The Institute could fairly claim a measure of credit that improvement. The Press and the critics were at last beginning to talk w some regularity about architecture, and realise that it was time to know someth about it.

It was the task of the Institute to se as a bond of union between the archite of this country and those of foreign countr The award of the Royal Gold Medal ev third year to a foreign architect had stimulating effect upon those internatio relations, and the Institute had done m else to foster good relations with fore architects. The scene at the Guildhall November, when their new Honorary Fell the Prince of Wales, invested Rag Ostberg with the medal, was still fresh the memory of the public.

They were trying to secure a due app ciation of fine work by the award of London Street Architecture Medal, which become an annual event with the Pre the tablet commemorating the award wo soon become a distinctive feature in streets of London.

They had urged their brethren in the gr cities of the Empire to follow their exam and had offered them the medal for purpose. Scotland was first in the field, a few days ago the first medal was awar over the border for a fine building Glasgow. New Zealand followed close Scotland, and they hoped soon to hear the first award being made there too.

It was their task to serve as the bond union between the architects of this cou and those of foreign countries. They just assisted in the revival—after 13 y of disintegration—of the Permanent In national Congresses Committee, and in months' time they would be taking par the Congress at Amsterdam. In addi they had assisted in the establishment that unique social and artistic organism, Franco-British Union of Architects, wh had done so much to bring together t colleagues on both sides of the Channel.

The contributions of the Chairman of various committees contained the foll ing:—

Literature Committee.—In addition routine work, this Committee dealt v questions referred to it by the Council, suggestions from individuals. The follow were typical examples which had recently approved or rejected by the C mittee: (1) The loan to an Australian A Society of measured drawings of Eng buildings which were inaccessible to members. (2) A more comprehensive c logue for the Library, including a sp index of all articles published in the tec cal press. (3) A loan collection of lan slides to be managed by the Institute for use of members and Allied Societies.

Practice Committee.—In consequence of numerous complaints received concer whole-time public officials underta private work, the Committee colle evidence, and the attention of Government Departments, county cou and local authorities, was drawn to abuses that were prevalent or were pos under such conditions, and their assist was invited in suppressing that undesir practice. It was gratifying to learn the replies received that a large numb authorities promised to adopt, or adopted, the suggestions made to t Attention was also directed to several stances where unqualified officials, ever spectors of nuisances, had been, or about to be, appointed architects by authorities for their building schemes.

In consequence of some criticism by eminent counsel of the Institute's For Appointment of Arbitrator, the Comm had prepared new forms which it believed would prove beneficial to profession.

Applications were often received for as ance in bringing or resisting lawsuits, applicants had had to be told that R.I.B.A. had no funds for this pur Many undoubted cases of hardship had brought to the Committee's notice w

chitects had been involved in lawsuits ithout adequate funds to pursue them roperly, and as a result the Committee had vived a scheme for Professional Defence first ooted about 14 years ago. The scheme had en improved and enlarged, and for a subription of 3½ guineas a year architects, gineers, and surveyors would be indemni-d against claims for negligence, libel and nder, and actions for infringements of pyright, and claims for fees would be ught on their behalf. Not only would eir legal costs be defrayed in bringing an tion, but they would be indemnified against ose of their opponents in an unsuccessful tion.

Registration Committee.—When the Archi-cts' Registration Bill passed its second ading on April 8, the view was expressed at the Bill was not likely to go through is session owing to the pressure of Govern-ent business, as it was anticipated that rliament would be prolonged. Since en, however, Parliament had decided to journ in July, and resume its meetings in e autumn, so that there was a possibility, the event of the Bill being favourably ported upon, of its being put forward as an reed Bill for the third reading this session. ie important point was that the House of mmons had conceded the principle em-died in the Bill, and although that had en accompanied by a strong intimation at the title "Architect" would require to qualified as a condition of registration, he ought they ought to congratulate them-ves on their good fortune in having made much progress in Parliament in so short space of time. If some were disappointed not obtaining all they hoped for in the st instance, that should not cause them to ke adverse criticisms or do anything that ght embarass those who were charged with e task of bringing the matter to a success-conclusion. Rather they should accept at Parliament prepared to concede, and make such good use of it, that in due urse they might be able to demonstrate at they had reasonable cause to ask for extension of the powers. It must be membered that if the present chance of tablishing registration be lost, it was not ely that it could be obtained in the ture; they should therefore give the gistration Committee their hearty support, d show they had every confidence in the y in which they were discharging their sponsible duties.

After outlining the functions and work done the other committees, the address stated at the problem of providing new and rthy premises had become acute. In laboration with other members of the uncil, the Finance Committee had been ing into the matter, and within a few eks a definite scheme would be laid before e Council, which would, it was hoped, ovide a home worthy of a great institute.

An important task which the Institute ld taken up since the war had been that establishing closer and more helpful rela-ns between the great partners in the build-g industry—the architects, the contractors, d the operatives. They had formed two nt Boards—one of architects and con-ctors, one of architects and operatives—d at the moment the two Boards were eting as one to discuss a number of estions in which they were both equally erested.

Such a record ought to give them fresh nfidence in themselves, and in the work at they were doing, and a renewed deter-nation to do everything that lay in the wer of each one of them for the advance-nt of the art they loved, and for the build-g up of that great Institute.

Architectural Education.

Mr. MAURICE WEBB then gave an outline the development and work of the Board Architectural Education. It was, he said, ven years since the late Paul Waterhouse ve an account of the work of the Board. ring that period many changes had been de to meet post-war conditions, some of hich were outlined by Mr. Curtis Green at the International Congress in 1924. Broadly speaking, the main developments since Mr. Waterhouse vacated the chair of the Board had been in three directions; a reorganisation of the Board itself, and of the R.I.B.A.; prizes and scholarships; the increasing number of recognised schools; and the great care with which the Board watched the schools and its own examinations. The Board had been enlarged to include not only architects, but representatives of teaching authorities throughout the kingdom, in the hope that schools of architecture might benefit from the general experience of other kinds of teaching, and that other kinds of teaching might at the same time absorb some idea of the value of architectural knowledge to every kind of student. In that connection they had received great help from the Board of Education, the London County Council, and some of the universities, who had put their experience at the disposal of the Board in connection with examinations, scholarships, and other important matters. Altogether eleven schools had been recognised since 1921; six for exemption from the Intermediate Examination, and five for exemption from the Final Examination.

The guiding principles of the Board were: (1) To encourage the good teaching of architecture; (2) To protect the public from indifferent architects; (3) To guide the training of those who were to become architects in such a way as to fit them to perform their functions towards both their art and the public. There were two opposing schools of thought on the subject. One of these schools believed that an architect was a heaven-born artist, and could pick up all he needed of practical methods in an architect's or builder's office, and that his natural art would do the rest. The other school thought that an architect was another kind of genius, who could not possibly function properly unless he knew and had learned intimately the details of every trade connected with building.

Both schools could quote examples of architects who had been successful, and had built great buildings all the world over to support their point of view, and future generations would be able to do so again, but what everyone forgot in discussions on the question was that such geniuses occurred only very infrequently—perhaps once in a hundred years. But what were they amongst so many? From the point of view of really fine architecture, they were everything, but the business of the Board of Architectural Education was not with the few, but with the many. They wanted to ensure that the many secured the best possible chance of learning what could be taught of their art or craft, or profession, and that they were trained to give the public the best that was in them. In dealing with average men, they must not listen to opposing ideas on the theory of teaching the art of architecture, except in so far as those ideas led to keeping the pendulum steady between one extreme and the other, and they must watch the trend of modern development.

No artistic career was ever barred to the talented man, but many a talented man had become an architect who suffered all through life from a lack of a general education. To-day that was no longer necessary. Modern democracy had opened up the whole educational avenue from the elementary school to university, and post-graduate schools, to any boy of sufficient intelligence, however poor his parents might be. That fact alone must have, and had had, a profound influence on the attitude of the R.I.B.A. towards architectural education, and necessitated, when it was realised, the closest co-operation between the Institute and all schools teaching architecture. This democratic movement was first dimly recognised within the profession some fifty or sixty years ago, and was indicated by the formation of voluntary classes of students at such places as the Architectural Association, and elsewhere, and had now resulted in schools of architecture in nearly every city and university of importance in England, except Oxford—and he understood that Oxford was now contemplating a school of architecture. The war had its effect in speeding up this kind of architectural education. Young men who had lost valuable years of their lives had learned one lesson at least, and that was that the rudiments of any profession or craft must be taught and could not merely be picked up. They demanded schools all over the country, and they got them. Those that existed grew in numbers; new ones were formed or reorganised, until to-day they found themselves as a Royal Institute at the head of a great Empire-wide educational system. Their problem was now to alter it, but to see it did not become stereotyped and stale; to see that each school had its individuality preserved intact, and at the same time to help its students by accepting their work done in those schools in the place of the Institute's examinations; and seeing that the schools' curriculum and teaching came up to the standard that they had a right to expect.

They had another duty, and that was to see that the school system did not cause the pendulum to swing to the extremes of theory or practice. The school inevitably tended to theory. The students learnt the history of building, the design of building, the theory of building, but not intimate contact with building. In an office, and he was speaking of the average office, and the average school, the student was taught little of those things, but picked up what he could of the practice of building, the working drawings of building, and the routine of building. Of history and design and theory he might, or might not, learn something according to the type of man he was articled to. The Council of the Institute would not recognise any school for full exemption from its examinations, which did not include in five years at least one of practical study in an architect's office, or a builder's yard, in order to prevent the pendulum swinging too far in the theoretical direction. But in the matter of pupilage, the Institute had no control at all, except through its examinations, and in nine cases out of ten these could not be undertaken unless the pupil had reinforced his office work with evening classes in the local school of architecture.

It would be seen, therefore, that neither system alone was satisfactory. There must be combination. He had come to the conclusion that the first three years' whole-time study in a school was the most valuable grounding for any student, and that no architect should take a pupil who had not received such a grounding, unless he had the time himself to take his pupil through all the curriculum such a school gave, also access to examples of actual work, and the stimulus of competition with young men of his own age. After that his conclusion was that it must depend upon the boy. He did not find that the fourth and fifth years in a school produced the same results as the first three. Perhaps that could hardly be expected. For one thing, a much higher standard of teaching was required, and there was undoubtedly a tendency to staleness and artificiality in those latter years of a school course, and it was there that the corrective of an office might perhaps be applied more rigorously than at present. There was a tendency in the schools to regard the Institute's requirements of one year in five in an architect's office as something that could be split up into a month here and a month there until it totalled twelve—merely to qualify. It was the spirit, not the letter, of the requirements that needed emphasising, and he believed that in the next few years they would see the pendulum swinging back a little way towards more practical work in the school courses, to which the Institute gave recognition for final exemption.

It was no use disguising the fact that at present there was doubt in the minds of many members as to whether those great efforts towards better education of the future members of the profession were not being overdone. These doubts arose from two causes. The first was a genuine doubt as to how far theory ought to, or should, supplement practice, and the other a selfish doubt as to what value a theoretically-trained

school student was in £ s. d. per week, in an office, to the architect who employed him, compared with an office-trained draughtsman. His reply was that up to date the Board had bent their minds to training architects to be of use to themselves and the public, and had given no thought to the training of draughtsmen and office hacks, and did not intend to do so.

During the past two years the Board had undertaken a complete survey of the existing locations of schools of architecture, art schools, and technical schools that included architecture in their curriculum. It had been felt for some time that, with applications from such schools for recognisation coming in in increasing numbers, it was necessary, if useless duplication and overlapping were to be avoided, to arrive at a definite policy regarding the number of schools really required throughout the country for recognisation for exemption from the R.I.B.A. examinations. The policy arrived at was to encourage a large number of schools of a preparatory nature, *i.e.*, recognised up to the stage of exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, while exemption from the Final Examination should be granted only to successful students in a few large schools.

Only the previous day the Board had arrived at a decision with regard to the schools of art and technical colleges that taught architecture to part-time students, but were not recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. examinations. They felt that the R.I.B.A. should help these schools, and see that the courses were not merely directed towards the cramming of students to pass examinations.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Dawber, Mr. Tapper and Mr. Webb was proposed by Mr. T. R. Milburn, and seconded by Dr. Percy Worthington, who expressed their hope for the speedy recovery of the President, and congratulated Mr. Webb on the able manner in which he had fulfilled the position of chairman of the Board of Architectural Education.

In a brief discussion that followed, Mr. H. M. Fletcher said he and all the members of the Board were sorry that Mr. Webb was vacating the chair of that body. During his years of office they had worked together in the greatest harmony, and his place would be very difficult to fill. Mr. Webb had occupied the chair not so much as an official as a statesman.

Mr. Stanley Hall said the R.I.B.A. had developed from a metropolitan gathering to one that embraced not only the British Isles but the whole of the British Empire. It was gratifying to know that a number of provincial architects were as familiar in the Institute rooms as were their London colleagues. It was a great source of strength to the Institute, and they were very proud that that should be so. The work done by Mr. Webb on the Board of Architectural Education would not be known for a generation. He had reorganised it, and made it an expanded and expansive body on broad lines, and now as he vacated the chair he had fixed a sign-post for their future guidance.

Mr. E. B. Kirby said that during the three years he had been a member of the Council the Institute had made great progress, and it was easy to imagine how great its influence and prestige might be in thirty years' time.

In responding to the vote of thanks, Mr. Walter Tapper urged architects to do all in their power to prevent the spoliation of the countryside by ugly and unsuitable buildings. That was, he said, one of the most important things they had to do.

Mr. Webb also briefly responded.

Conducted Tours.

In the afternoon members took part in a series of interesting conducted tours of buildings of architectural and historical interest in the City. Messrs. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., C. Lovett Gill, F.R.I.B.A., and Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., acted as guides. Members afterwards took tea at the kind invitation of the Court of the Carpenters' Company. Yet another tour of interest was that to the Inns of Court, conducted by Messrs. F. R. Hiorns and H. B. Creswell, FF.R.I.B.A. In the evening, following an informal dinner for past and present members of the Allied Societies' Conference, held at the Criterion Restaurant, W., there were receptions held at the Architectural Association, at 34-36, Bedford-square, and at the University of London School of Architecture, Gower-street, W.C.1.

Wednesday, June 22.—Visits on the morning of this day were paid to various new London buildings. An alternative visit to new London stores included a drive to Messrs. Liberty's, Regent-street, Messrs. Peter Robinson's building in Oxford-street, and Messrs. Selfridge's store in Oxford-street.

In the afternoon the garden party was held at Hampton Court Palace, where Mr. Walter J. Tapper and Mrs. Dawber received the guests at the entrance to the Base Court. Immediately following the reception, the Conference photograph was taken.

An exhibition was on view in the evening in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, of a part of the principal gems—drawings, rare books, etc.—of the Institute's library.

Thursday, June 23.—Visits were paid in the morning to a number of places in the country of architectural interest. One party—conducted by Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A.—visited Knole Park, Sevenoaks, and Penshurst. Another party went down by steam launch to Greenwich, while yet another party visited Eton and Windsor. In the evening a most successful ball was held in the Galleries at 9, Conduit-street.

Friday, June 24.—To-day's arrangements include the choice of an excursion to Oxford or to the North towns, via Guildford.

In the evening the Conference Banquet will be held in the Grand Hall, Hotel Cecil, W.C., when the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture will be presented to Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Saturday, June 25.—Excursions have been planned for (*a*) Cambridge, with a tour of the colleges, or (*b*) Canterbury, with a visit to the Cathedral and other places of interest. Alternatively, visits will be paid to the London Museum, with Mr. Sydney J. Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., as guide, or to the Tate Gallery, the party being conducted by Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A.

Conference Visits.

During the past week visits have been paid by members of the R.I.B.A. Conference to a number of buildings and places of historical interest in and around London. We give below brief particulars of some of the more important buildings visited.

Brewers' Hall.—Rebuilt completely after Great Fire by 1673. Repaired in 1859-60. [Described and illustrated in *The Builder* for February 23, 1927.]

Carpenters' Hall.—Present building erected in 1876 from designs of W. W. Pocock, F.R.I.B.A. [Described and illustrated in *The Builder* for January 23, 1920.]

College of Arms, Queen Victoria-street.—Red brick structure, completed 1683. Proportions of courtyard spoiled by shortening of wings, owing to construction of Queen Victoria-street.

Customs House.—Erected 1817 from designs of David Laing. Consequent upon a serious subsidence in 1852, the present river façade, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, was substituted for Laing's.

Dulwich Picture Gallery.—Designed by Sir John Soane, and opened in 1814. Contains work by Velasquez, Murillo, Watteau, Cuyp, van Ostade, Brekelenkamp, and Reynolds.

Fishmongers' Hall.—Present building erected in 1831-33 from designs of Henry Roberts. [Described and illustrated in *The Builder* for December 10, 1920.]

Goldsmiths' Hall.—Present building (fourth Hall) built from designs of P. Hardwick, R.A., and opened in 1835. [Described and illustrated in *The Builder* June 9, 1916.]

Gray's Inn Hall.—Begun in the reign Queen Mary. Entrance to the Inn in Holborn, is of brick, now covered with stu and was built in the reign of James I.

Greenwich Observatory.—Begun in 1 under auspices of Charles II. Extensive a tions since made.

Hampton Court Palace.—Built by Card Wolsey (1471-1530). Passed into posses of Henry VIII, who greatly enlarged it formed around it a royal park. Rebuilt great extent and added to by Wren un William III.

Inner Temple Hall.—The Refectory of Knights Templars. Virtually reconstruc 1816, and rebuilt 1870 in Perpendicular st from designs of Sidney Smirke.

Lincoln's Inn Old Hall.—Built in 1 New Hall and Library erected from desi of Philip Hardwick in 1845.

Mansion House.—Erected 1753 from designs of George Dance the Elder. Sc ture in pediment designed by Mr. (afterwa Sir) Robert Taylor.

Royal Courts of Justice, Strand. Erected from designs of George Edm Street, winner of competition held in 1 Begun 1874; completed 1882, under Art Edmund Street (son) and Sir Arthur Bl field, G. E. Street having died in 1881.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Originally Royal Palace, afterwards Ro Naval Hospital. Begun under Charles from designs of John Webb. Completed Wren. Queen's House by Inigo Jo Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh also represent Chapel designed by "Athenian Stuart."

Staticners' Hall.—Rebuilt after Gr Fire. Faced with Portland stone in 1 under direction of Robert Mylne. New w added 1888. [Described and illustrated *The Builder* for December 13, 1918.]

Temple Church.—Built 1185. Memo of the Knights Templars. Restored at ferent times, notably by Sir Robert Smir 1825-1842. Reredos and altar renovated enlarged by Mr. (now Sir) Reginald Bl field, 1908.

Tower of London.—Begun by G dulf, Bishop of Rochester. Work contin under Richard I, Henry III, and finished Edward III. Keep modernised by Wren.

Trinity House, Tower Hill.—Built 17 95 from designs of Samuel Wyatt.

Adelaide House, London Bridge.—John Burnet & Partners, architects. [scribed and illustrated in *The Builder* January 6 and March 10, 1922.]

Devonshire House, Piccadilly.—Thomas Hastings and Professor C. H. Rei F.R.I.B.A., associated architects. [Descril and illustrated in *The Builder* for January 1925, and October 8, 1926.]

Liberty's New Building, Regent-street.—The late Edwin T. and Mr. E. Stanley H F.R.I.B.A., architects. [Illustrated in *Builder* for July 27, 1923.]

Peter Robinson's Building, Oxford-circus.—Messrs. T. P. and E. S. Clarkson a Mr. H. Austen Hall, architects. [Descril and illustrated in *The Builder* for May 1923.]

Port of London Authority Buildi Tower Hill.—Sir Edwin Cooper, archite [Described and illustrated in *The Builder* October 20, 1922.]

Selfridge Store, Oxford-street.—The R. Frank Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., archite Messrs. Graham, Anderson, Probst & Wh and Sir John Burnet & Partners, archite for extensions. [Described and illustrated *The Builder* for April 3, 1909, and May 1923.]

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Salaried Architects and Private Practice.

SIR,—I agree with you. "The question is not so simple as it looks." Nor as D. S. thinks it is. Much as we would like to believe D. S.'s noble altruism we know too much about it to be able to accept it. Any system which injures the majority for the benefit of the few must be strongly justified by some overwhelming gain for the cause affected. D. S. gives no real arguments to support his case. He says: "In their own interests, and also in that of architecture, architects as a body should do all they can to promote the idea." This proposal is to be carried out so that a few outstanding men who have, more by accident than choice, stumbled into Government posts, may have the opportunity of wielding their great influence. If the majority of men employed in Government and public offices were of this class there might be a strong case for carrying out D. S.'s suggestion, but when it comes to hosts of minor officials who, because of their privileged position, have access to, and opportunities of picking up, private work which are denied to the private practitioner, the question assumes a very different aspect. One would naturally assume that the greatest influence a man could exert on his generation and in his profession would be by doing the work he is paid for with all his energies. The wisdom of forming a subsidised class in any profession is to be doubted. If D. S.'s contentions are accurate, how does he explain the widespread feeling in the profession at the growth of this seemingly unjust practice? D. S. produces little evidence to support his theory that architecture as an art would gain by the general adoption of the principle he supports.

I would close with a quotation from one of your recent leaders:—

"Architecture has never prospered at the will of a Government."

AT SPES NON FRACTA.

SIR,—I have read with some interest the letter of "D. S." in this week's issue, but as he writes under a *nom-de-plume*, I have no idea who he is. I knew all the District Surveyors he mentions, and the nature of the work they carried on; and the difference between salaried officials in the Office of Works and District Surveyors also carrying on private practice is so apparent that I wonder "D. S." has the courage to endeavour to institute a similarity.

In the case of the Office of Works, these salaried officials have the benefit of premises, stationery, and every other attribute of a Government Department, without paying rent or any other outgoings; whereas the District Surveyors mentioned by "D. S." had their own private office, the upkeep and expenses of which they had to maintain out of their own pockets.

However, this very important subject of private practice by Government Architects and the Office of Works is coming again before Parliament; and I am awaiting the decision of the Council of the R.I.B.A. as to what action they propose to take in this matter, which is so detrimental to the architectural profession and to the art of architecture.

WM. WOODWARD.

5, Great James-street, S.W.1.

Statutory Examination for District Surveyor.

SIR,—With reference to your notes on page 920 of *The Builder* for June 10, and on page 961 of your issue for June 17, as to the lack of candidates for the Statutory Examination for District Surveyorships of London, may I suggest that some of the following may be reasons why so few candidates offer themselves for this examination nowadays?—

(1) The form that candidates have to fill in in order to obtain permission to sit for this examination seems too formidable for the average "student." Why should candidates have to state the places where, and persons under whom, they received their professional education, whether in practice as a principal or an assistant, their experience in directing the repairs or restoration of decayed or ruinous buildings, public or other buildings executed from the candidate's own design, etc.? This form could be very well simplified, provided the candidate was a member of any of the recognised technical bodies, such as the R.I.B.A., the Surveyors' Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Institute of Builders.

(2) The present syllabus is practically the same as it was over twenty years ago, except in item 7, in which the dates 1905, 1908 and 1909 have been added to the L.B.A. Amendment Acts. This could very well be modernised.

(3) The Examination Questions are not published. This is unfortunate. I, as a would-be candidate, have had to ask men who sat for the 1926 examination what kind of questions they were asked, and how was the examination conducted; and from hearsay I gather that on the first day they had chiefly written questions, there being about eight candidates for the London Examination and two for the Provincial Examination, one of whom was given the London paper to work by mistake. The second day's examination consisted of a design for a cinema, that took up both morning and afternoon. For the third day, the candidates were first told to come in the afternoon, and then told to come in the morning instead, and, after waiting, one or two candidates only were examined orally before lunch, while the majority had to come back in the afternoon, waiting the whole day in the corridor, no waiting-room being provided. The oral examination could be omitted altogether, as that is of such a personal character. It must be remembered that the passing of this examination does not automatically make the successful candidate a District Surveyor—the London County Council interview the candidates and make the appointments; the only purpose of the Examination is to test the candidate's technical knowledge, and not to find out all his personal history.

(4) There are no classes or courses of instruction for this particular examination. The R.I.B.A. may be able to arrange for a course of instruction, and at the same time publish past examination papers.

I beg to ask if a reply to these suggestions could be received through your columns from the R.I.B.A., and the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants.

A WOULD-BE CANDIDATE.

Ugliness.

SIR,—The publicity you are giving to the subject of rural England cannot fail to do good by keeping the matter green in the mind of the public, making them think, and so educating them. But Mr. Guy Dawber's plea for more control is a remedy infinitely worse than the disease. The ugliness of many small houses, even those designed by architects, is often due to the laws regulating the height of rooms and by so doing producing bad proportions throughout. The reason why we are producing ugliness and loving beauty so little is because practical atheism is so prevalent. Changing public opinion is surely better than chaining it to rules and regulations formulated by persons no less likely to be prejudiced.

C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY.

A Shoemaker's Bequests.

Mr. Joseph Grantham, Scartho, Lincoln, retired shoemaker, in leaving £46,382, bequeathed £1,000 towards rebuilding the north aisle of Scartho Church and £1,000 for four stained-glass windows therein. He left also land and two cottages, and £7,000 for building and endowing almshouses for six inmates at Scartho.

MEDIEVAL PAINTINGS

THE annual lecture on aspects of art (Henriette Hertz Trust) was delivered recently by Professor W. R. Lethaby, Surveyor of the Abbey, before the British Academy, on "Medieval Paintings at Westminster." The lecturer described the Westminster Abbey Retable as, so far as he knew, the finest painting of the 13th century that existed—a work of supreme excellence in design, the craftsmanship of which seemed to surpass the powers of man. Great questions about this wonderful altar-piece were its date and authorship. There would be general agreement, he believed, that the date must have been about 1250 to 1270. Reconsidering the question of its origin again and trying to weigh the sum of many forms of evidence, he was more strongly than ever of the opinion that it was a French work in what might be called the Sainte Chapelle style.

The Coronation Chair was the work of a famous painter, and it bore on the "back" the figure of a king on a burnished gold ground. The king represented was doubtless Edward the Confessor. We knew from record that the chair was made about the year 1300 and decorated by Master Walter of Durham, the King's Painter. The whole surface was covered inside and out, front and back, with burnished gilding, upon which, besides the figure of the king, elaborate patterns were traced by lines and spaces of dots punched into the specially prepared surface while it was still elastic and leatherlike. The patterns themselves were in the manner of the gold embroideries of the time. On the inside of the arms comparatively wide spaces were covered with specially interesting and beautiful designs. One of these was of quatre-foils filled with devices, and the other was of birds among oak foliage all very naturalistic. The birds closely resembled those which were so frequently found on the embroideries of the time as to be almost specially characteristic of them. Similar birds were found in the sketch-book of an English artist now at Cambridge which, it had been pointed out, looked as if it might have belonged to an embroidery designer. He had long held the view that the most famous works of Opus Anglicanum embroidery were produced by highly trained experts in London shops, and therefore designed by London artists. Master Walter, the King's Painter, they might hardly doubt, was one of these.

One of the splendid early tombs in the Abbey, that of Eleanor of Castile, was certainly, as we know by record, painted by Master Walter. The painting on the tomb was done while Grandison was yet in the Holy Land and before the result of his mission could be known.

The lecturer also dealt at length with the sedilia and the tomb of King Sebert, the traditional founder of the Abbey, and made various suggestions as to the identity of the figures represented.

Remodelled Text-Books.

Recent years have witnessed the death of a number of scholarly architectural writers, and it has consequently been necessary to remodel entirely the standard text-books in the "Historical Architecture" Library, issued by Messrs. B. T. Batsford. Five volumes are announced for publication:—

"The Architecture of Ancient Greece," edited by Professor W. B. Dinsmoor, of Columbia University and Athens;

"The Architecture of Ancient Rome," rewritten by Dr. Thomas Ashby, late Director of the British School at Rome (both founded on Anderson and Spiers' "The Architecture of Greece and Rome").

"The Architecture of the Renaissance in France," by the late W. H. Ward, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., which has required only slight revision at the hands of the author's friend, Sir J. W. Simpson, M.A., P.-P.R.I.B.A.; in two volumes.

The late W. J. Anderson's study of "The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy," which has been thoroughly overhauled and enlarged by a section on later work by Mr. A. J. Stratton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Friends' House, Euston-road.

This building has been erected by the Society of Friends to house the various activities connected therewith. It consists of three separate blocks: "A" the Administrative Block with strong room, the Central Offices of the Society and the offices of the various bodies carrying on Friends' work. This block is entered from the strip of garden at the east end of the building, and is grouped round a central courtyard and connects directly with "B" block, in which are situated the large and small meeting houses, with their attendant cloak rooms, etc. In the basement of this block is the heating chamber for the whole building, and on the second floor is the caretaker's flat. The Small Meeting House, panelled in British Columbia pine, seats, with the galleries, about 275; the Large Meeting House seats 700 on the ground floor and 600 in the three galleries—1,300 in all. The walls of the lower portion are panelled in dark and light fumed oak, and the upper walls are plastered with special acoustic plaster by the May Construction Co. As far as it is possible so to do, the problem of hearing and being heard from all parts of a hall 70 ft. on the ground floor, plus galleries, has been successfully solved. "C" block, at the west end, to be called Drayton House, comprises five floors of office space with two lifts, and lavatories on all floors and escape doors to the gallery escape stairs of "B" block.

Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Ltd., are the general contractors, and the following are sub-contractors:—Dorman Long, Ltd., steel; the Bath and Portland Stone Co., Ltd., stone; the Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., artificial stone and paving; Claridges Patent Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; the Leckhampton Quarries Co., Ltd., interior stone; Roger Preston & Co., heating and ventilating; Girdlestone & Co., lighting; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., electric fittings; Gilbert Allom, Large Meeting House lighting; George Wragge, Ltd., steel windows, wrot-iron work; Adamsez, Ltd., compo floors; General Contractors and Drytone, Ltd. (for the two Meeting Houses), joinery; Cheal & Co., gardening.

Mr. Hubert Lidbetter, A.R.I.B.A., is the architect; Mr. Arthur Boxall, F.S.I., the quantity surveyor; Mr. E. W. Cook, the steel consultant; Dr. G. A. Sutherland the acoustic consultant; and Mr. A. H. Bennett, A.M.I.E.E., the lighting consultant.

New Reptile House at the Zoo.

The new Reptile House at the Zoo was opened to the public last week. The double doors are surmounted by a crest of three rampant cobras, and the gateposts and lintel are decorated with other reptiles carved in stone from life by Mr. George Alexander. Otherwise the exterior, designed by Mr. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., depends for its artistic effect on the graceful proportions of the columns of purplish bricks, and panels of plaster, and its roof of Spanish green tiles. A short lobby leads directly into the exhibition hall, which has a central island block surrounded by a wide corridor for visitors. Each side of the corridor is flanked by the glass or wire-netting fronts of the cages. As in the Aquarium, the public corridor is lighted only indirectly through the fronts of the compartments for the animals, which are lighted from above. It is painted entirely in shining black, which sets off the light and colours of the actual cages, giving the effect of a brilliant picture gallery, or, rather (as Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society writes in the *Times*), of a series of magic casements opening on to tropical scenes of rockwork, water, and vegetation, in which lizards and snakes, crocodiles and terrapins appear to be almost in their natural surroundings.

For the decorative treatment it was decided to use painted scenery, and the experiment has been tried of using motor-car enamels made to resist changes of temperature and rather severe cleaning. Messrs. Hadfields, of Merton, made experiments with mediums and enamels, and Mr. John Bull, the theatrical scenic artist, found that he could use them. Accordingly, wherever possible, the rockwork and pools have a suitable background of scenery appropriate to the reptiles in the different dens. The electrical installation was devised by the Research Department of the General Electric Company, and executed by Messrs. Barlow Bros., of 61, New Oxford Street, W. Miss Joan B. Proctor, Curator of Reptiles, has been closely associated with the planning of the Reptile House.

The builders were Messrs. Prestige and Co., of Pimlico, S.W., with the following sub-contractors: Dent and Hellyer, plumbing, sanitation and hot water work; G. N. Haden and Sons, ventilation; Ames and Finnis, roof tiling; Crowborough Brick Co., facing bricks; Stancliffe Estates, Ltd., external stonework and dressings; Adamite Co., Ltd., Atlas White Cement for external plaster panels; British Challenge Glazing Co., roof glazing; H. Hope and Sons, metal frames to dens; Mr. John Pye, external metal casements; Stuart's Granolithic Co., black granolithic floors; Messrs. J. and W. Myers, wire work and iron doors to dens; Neuchatel Asphalte Co., asphalt work; and Albany Forge Wainwright and Waring, Ltd., iron barriers and hand-rail to public space.

Leith Town Hall Competition.

The assessor in this competition, Sir George Washington Browne, P.R.S.A., has made his awards as follows: 1 (£400) Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass and Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., 19, Silverwell Street, Bolton; 2 (£300), Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, 126, Wigmore Street, Portland Square, London; 3 (£200), Mr. Henry Boddington, A.R.I.B.A., 26, Old Burlington Street, London; 4 (£100), James B. Dunn, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 14, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, in collaboration with Mr. H. H. Wigglesworth, F.R.I.B.A., 7, John-street, Bedford-row, London. Forty-designs were submitted.

In his report, the assessor says: "I have no hesitation in according the first place to design No. 6. In a competition in which the general standard of merit is gratifyingly high, this design is conspicuous for the skill with which the whole problem of site and requirements has been faced and solved with due regard to good architecture and sound economy, and I am convinced it will give the greatest satisfaction in execution." The building is to cost £70,000.

The accepted design shows the library as a self-contained building adjoining Ferry Road, with direct access therefrom. It faces south, and the central entrance gives public access to all parts under staff supervision. The large and small halls can be used independently or together, and are placed so as to be away from any possi interference from street noises. Am entrances and exits open into the se circular roadway, and avoid interfere with the main stream of outside traffic Ferry Road, with minimum of risk accidents.

Croydon's New Arcade.

The new covered-in market or arcade Surrey-street, Croydon, which was offici opened by the Mayor of Croydon on 23rd inst., has been built on a site previou occupied by a somewhat ramshackle fu ture warehouse and some very old cotta The new market is light and airy, and architects have made the best use of space available. The site has a frontage 25 feet to Surrey-street, in which the m entrance is situated, with a total depth 164 feet. There is a narrow return Church-street, with another entrance to market from this important busin thoroughfare. The eastern boundary of market abuts on Fellmonger's-yard, throu which there is a right-of-way to the go entrance that has been provided on t frontage. The floor of the new building of concrete throughout, and the walls are 9 in. brickwork reinforced at every si course with "Bricktor." The market covered in by a roof of patent glazing carr on R.S. joists and stanchions. For con nience of letting, the floor space is divi into 63 sites of varying sizes. Tenants, v will not be restricted to one site if t desire larger space, are at liberty, subj to the supervision of the architects, to er shops and stalls to their own design, many of those that have already been erec are of pleasing elevation. Good lavat accommodation has been provided at southern end of the market. Over the m entrance in Surrey-street excellent resident quarters have been constructed, consisting a large living-room, two bedrooms, kitch bathroom, and an asphalted flat for dry clothes, etc.

The architects are Messrs. F. W. Rees Partners, 44, Park-lane, Croydon; and building contractors Messrs. C. H. Gibs Ltd., 124, George-street, Croydon. The s contractors are as follows:—Smith Walk Ltd., steelwork, roller shutters; J Thompson, Beacon Windows, Ltd., st casements; The British Challenge Glaz Co., patent glazing; The Strennic Constr tion Co., Corsham, Wilts, patent sto Salter Edwards & Co., Ltd., asphalt; Br & Quittenton, Ltd., Coulsdon, sanitary tings, ironmongery; C. B. Jackson & Ltd., stoves; Tamplin & Makovski, Lt Reigate, electric light; Pinchin Johnson Co., Ltd., painting; The Non-Stop Talk Signs, Ltd., Croydon, electric signs.

Other Illustrations.

We also illustrate this week a number progress photographs of important buildi now in course of erection in London. Th include views of the great new building Lloyds in Leadenhall-street (Sir Edv Cooper, architect) and of the new he quarters of the Liverpool Victoria Frien Society in Southampton Row (Mr. Char W. Long, F.R.I.B.A., architect). We a include on page 1003 a view of the Banc Belge, lately completed from the designs Sir Edwin Cooper.

MEETINGS

TUESDAY, *June* 28.

Institution of Municipal and County En neers.—Visit to Cement Marketing Co., K Cement Works, Greenhithe.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 29.

Architecture Club.—Visit to the Seco Church of Christ Scientist, Palace Garde terrace, Kensington, W. 8; to the Elever Church of Christ Scientist, Nutford-pla Edgware-road, W.1. At 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, *June* 30

National Housing and Town-Plann Council.—Conference at Town Hall, Ll dudno. 11 a.m.



Detail of Entrance.



New Reptile House at the Zoo. Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Entrance Front.



General View.

New Reptile House at the Zoo.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.: Large Meeting House.
MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.: Entrance to Administrative Block.

MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.: General View.
MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A. Architect.





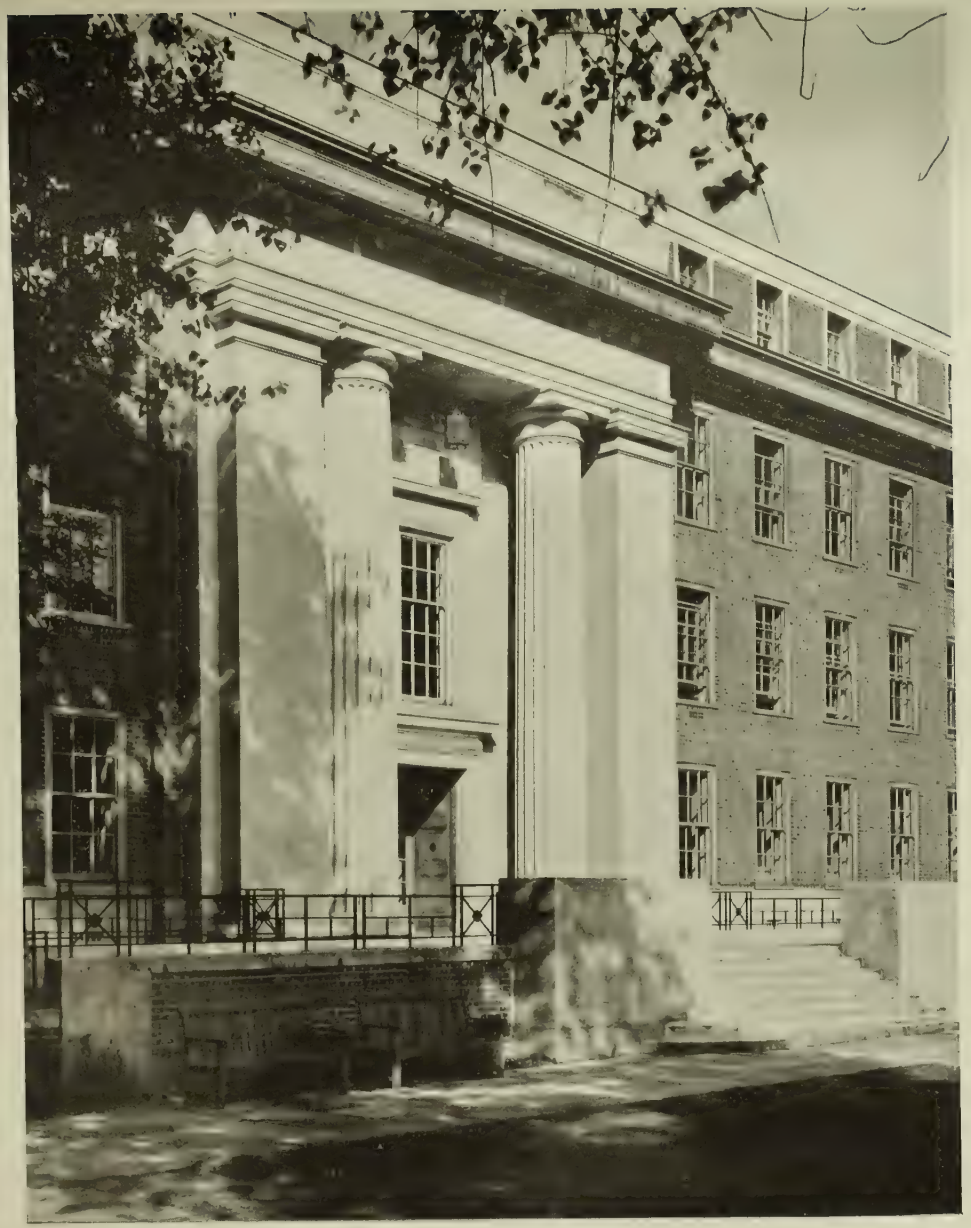
THE R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE: GROUP PHOTOGRAPH

[NOTE.—*Owing to its great width, the photograph is divided, for the purpose of publicatio*



THE BASE COURT, HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

the right-hand side of the upper section "reading on" to the left-hand side of the lower.]



ENTRANCE TO ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK.



ENDSLEIGH STREET ELEVATION.

Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.

MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



SMALL MEETING HOUSE.



LIBRARY.

Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.

MR. HUBERT LIDBETTER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



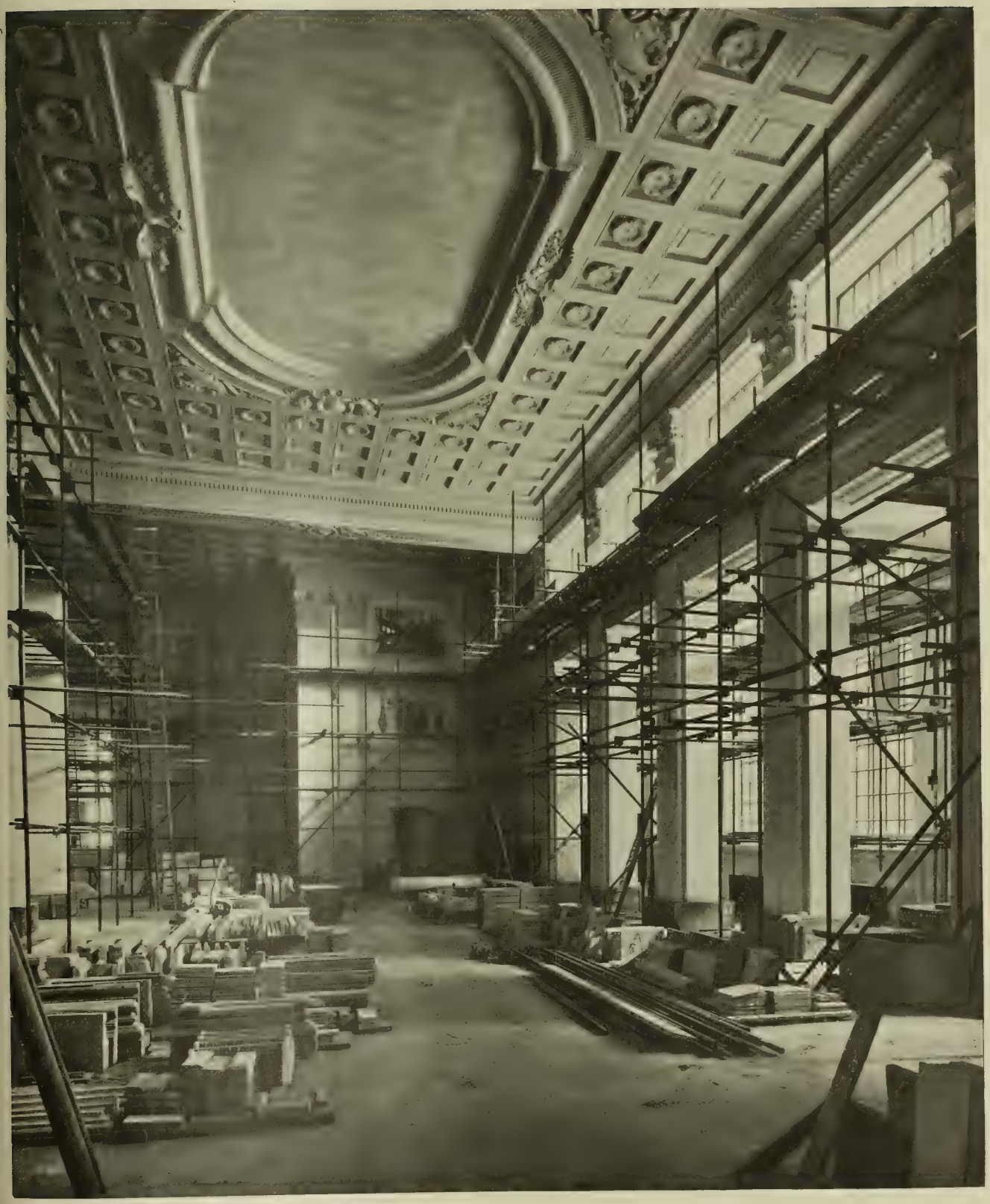
Detail of Pediment from Roof, Lime Street.



Lime Street Frontage.

Lloyds' New Premises, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Progress Photographs.

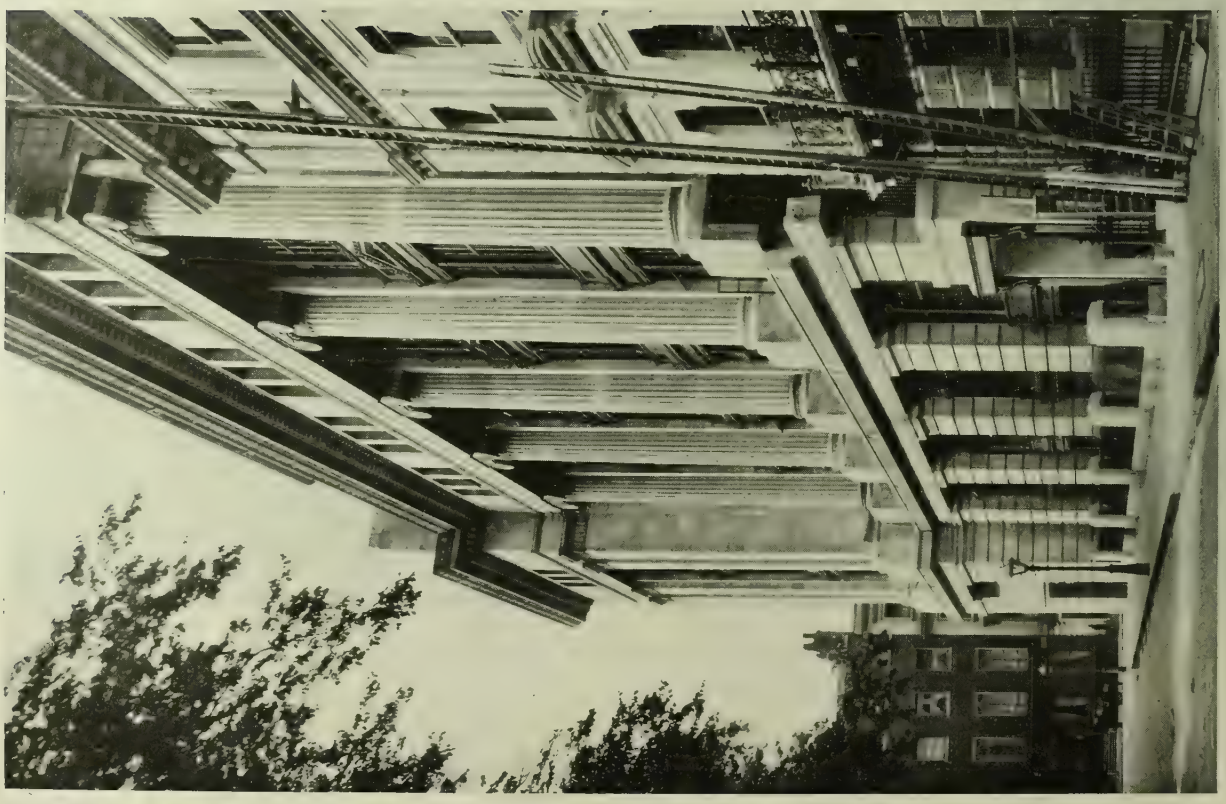
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



Lloyds' New Premises, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Progress Photograph showing Underwriting Room.

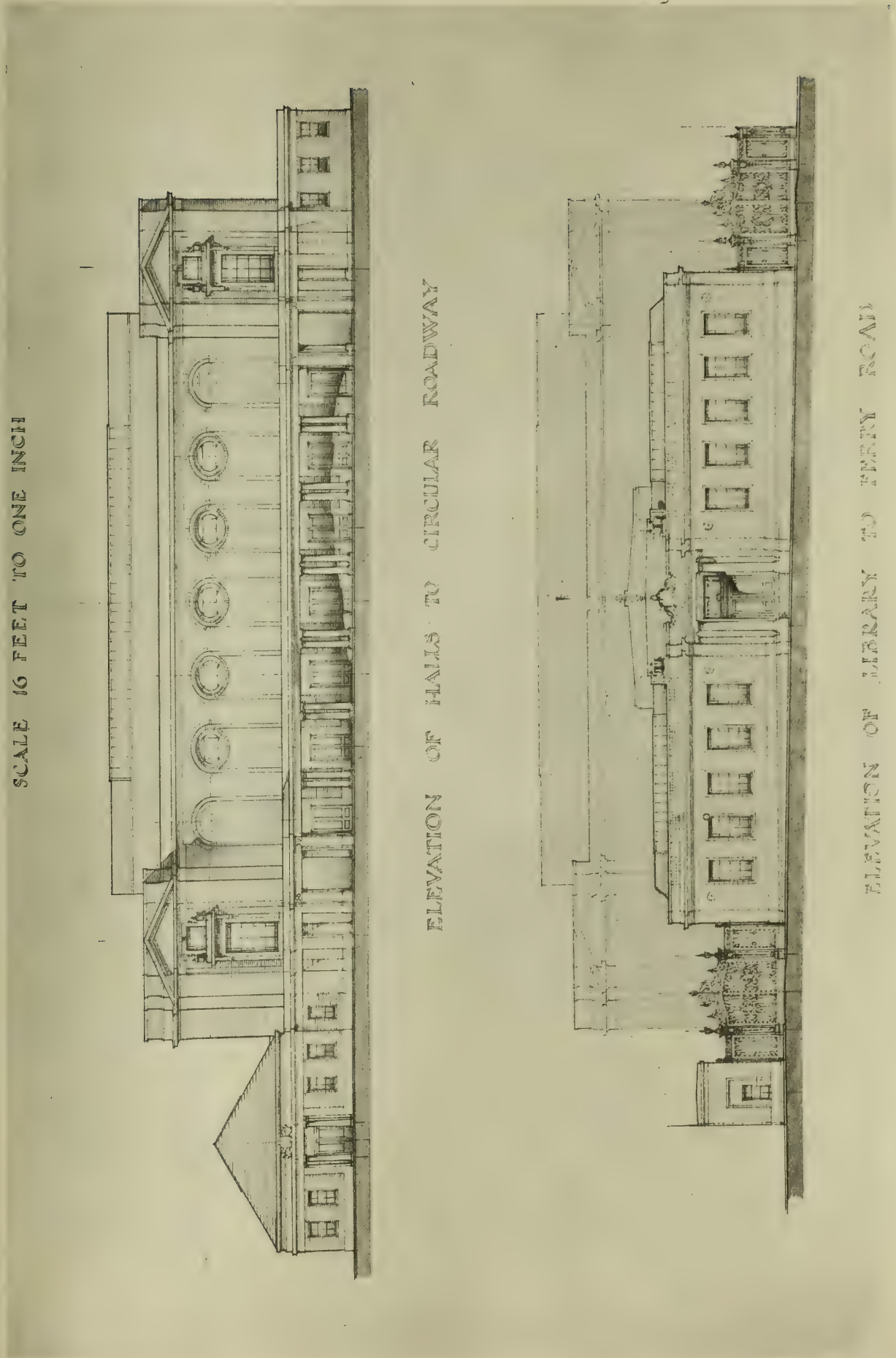
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



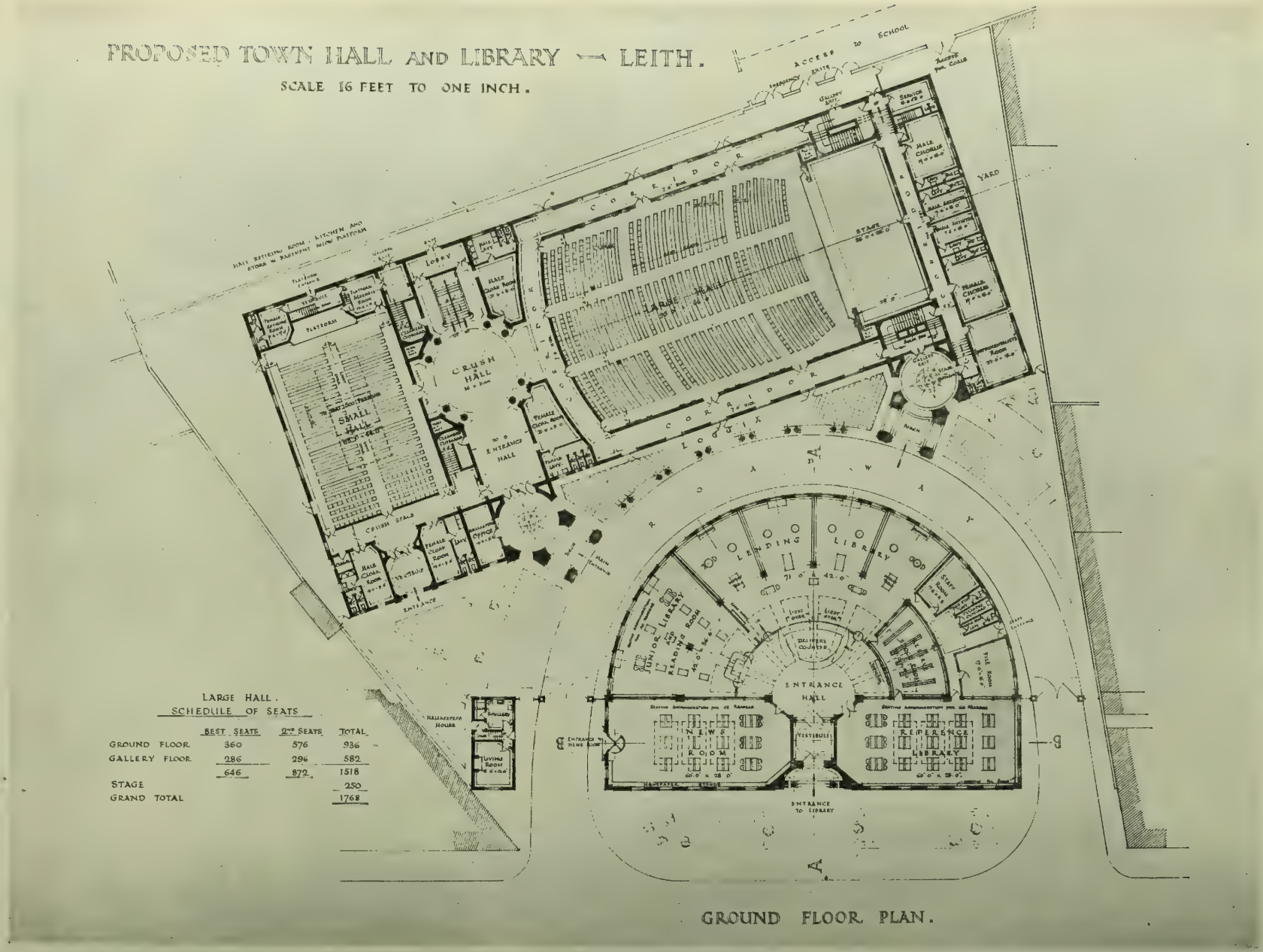


New Premises for the Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society, Southampton Row, W.C.

Mr. Charles W. Long, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



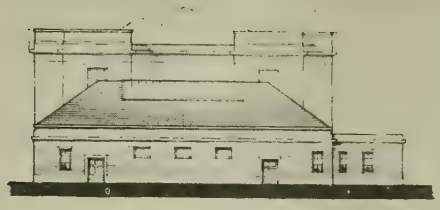
Leith Town Hall and Library Competition: First Premiated Design.
Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Leith Town Hall and Library Competition : First Premiated Design.

MESSRS. BRADSHAW GASS & HOPE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

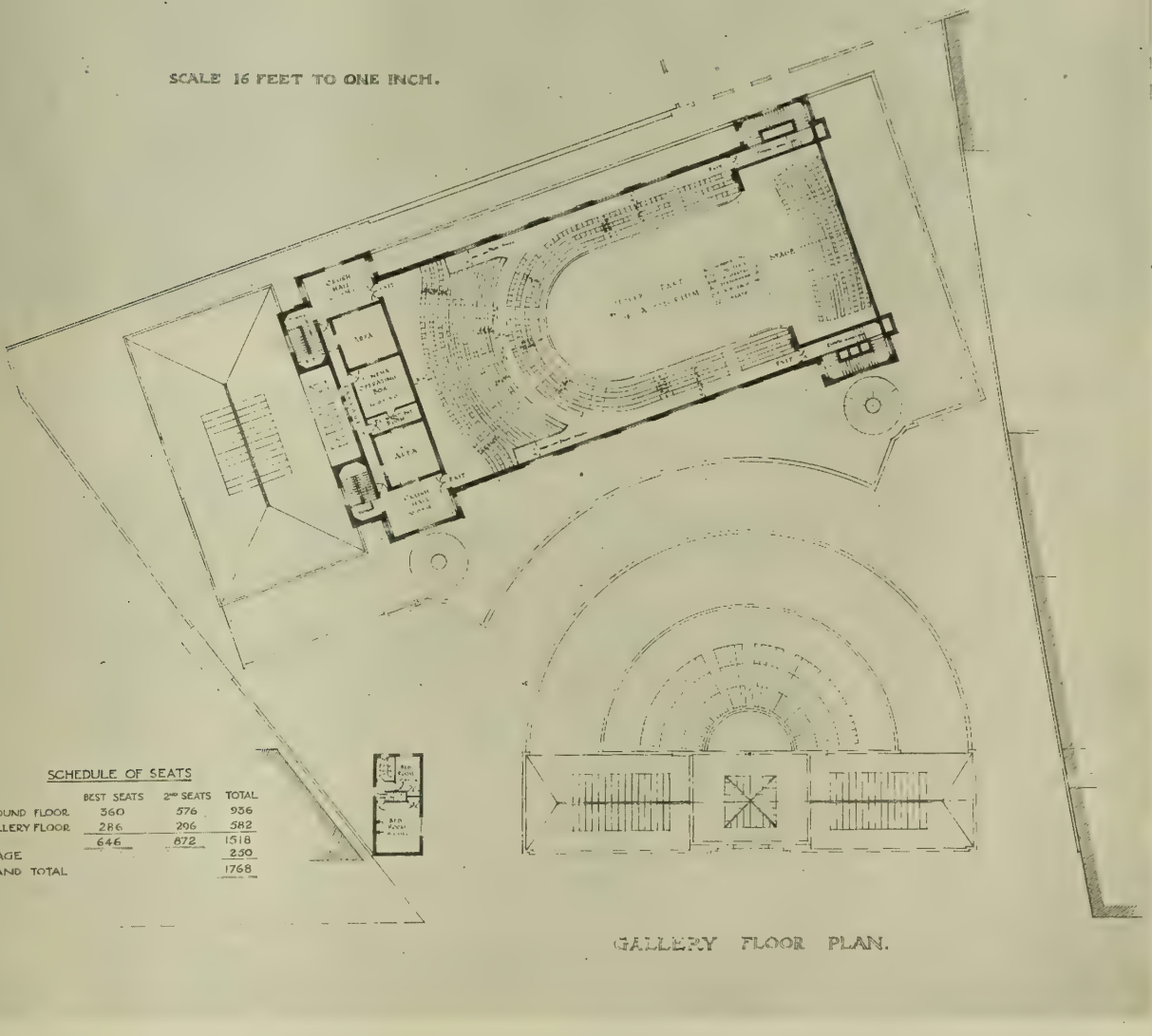


WEST ELEVATION OF HALLS



WEST ELEVATION OF LIBRARY

SCALE 16 FEET TO ONE INCH.



SCHEDULE OF SEATS

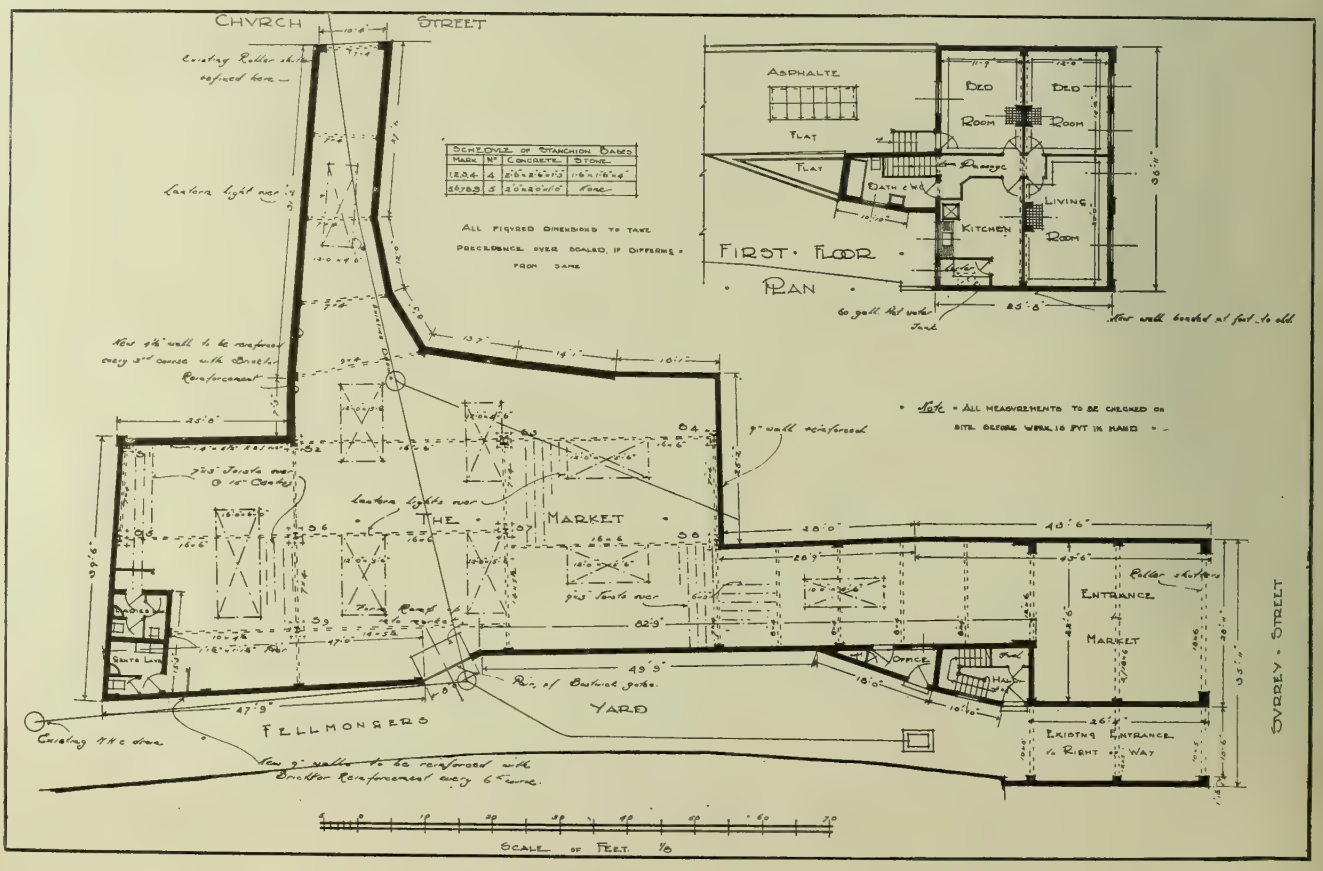
	BEST SEATS	2ND SEATS	TOTAL
GROUND FLOOR	360	576	936
GALLERY FLOOR	286	296	582
	646	872	1518
STAGE			250
GRAND TOTAL			1768

GALLERY FLOOR PLAN.

Leith Town Hall and Library Competition : First Premiated Design.

Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.





New Covered-in Market, Surrey Street, Croydon.

Messrs. F. W. Rees & Partners, Architects.

HOUGHTON HOUSE, AMPTHILL, BEDFORDSHIRE

We publish this week some illustrations of Houghton House, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, for which, on the score of its importance as a national monument, an appeal is now being made. The house was built for the Countess of Pembroke in 1615. Its historical interests are many, the chief being the association of Inigo Jones with the design. The theory is that the house was originally built for the Countess by John Thorpe and that Inigo Jones was called upon to complete the work. Sir Reginald Blomfield has expressed the opinion that Thorpe's connection with the building does not rest on strong evidence, and with this view we are inclined to agree.

In mediæval times the estate was in the possession of the Conquests, who gave their name to the parish and manor. Sir John Conquest served in the army of Henry III. The original house, called the Bury, was near the village of Houghton Conquest, and only a small fragment remains as part of a farmhouse on the site. In the reign of James I. Houghton, or Dame Ellensbury Park, was in the possession of Sir Edmund Conquest, and the King honoured Sir Edmund with a visit during the royal progress in 1605. It is recorded that James I. attended divine service in the Parish Church and listened to a sermon preached by the rector, Zachariah Grey, the author of Hudibras.

Records in the possession of the Duke of Bedford show that early in the year 1615 Sir Edmund Conquest, lessee under the Crown of Houghton Park, made over his interest in it to the Lady Mary Sydney, then a widow, through her trustees, Matthew Lister and Lionel Wellstead. In 1630 the two estates connected by the Bruce family were granted by Charter to one Ditchfield and others, who conveyed it to Sir Francis Clerke, whose heirs sold it to the Pigotts and again to the Earl of Aylesbury in 1675. In 1738 the estate was purchased by the Duke of Bedford and then to the Earl of Upper Ossory.

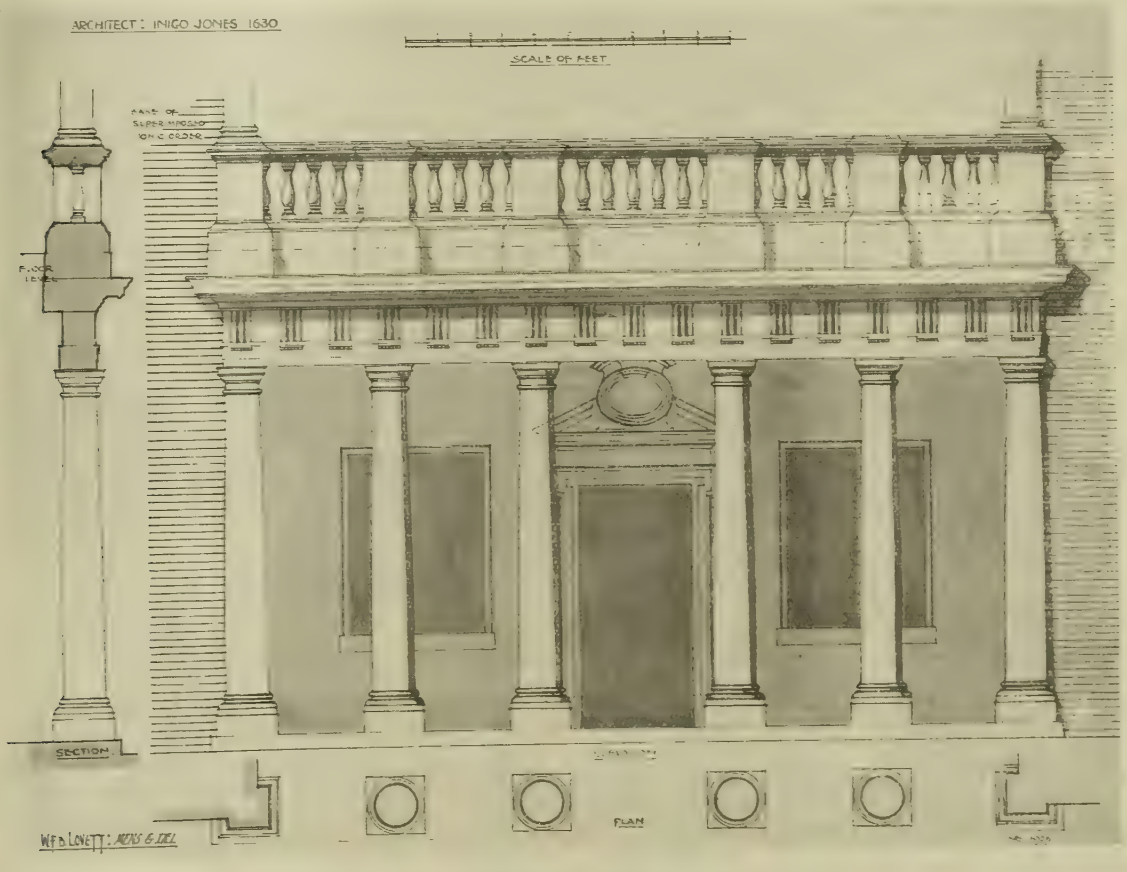
Thorpe's connection with the house rests upon scanty evidence. At the beginning of the 17th century Thorpe was engaged in building Toddington Manor, four miles away; he had also prepared plans for the remodelling of the mediæval castle on an adjoining height at Ampthill. This was about the time the Countess of Pembroke undertook the building of Houghton House, which, judging from the plans, as well as the character of the architecture, is in the manner of Thorpe. The fact that the walls of the north arcade and the western loggia show straight joints with the main building proves these features to be subsequent additions. From the character of the ornamental portions which survive there is little doubt that Inigo Jones, who was employed by William, Earl of Pembroke, at Wilton, was called in to exercise his skill.

The structure shows many fine features of brick; there are the usual architraves, mouldings and dressings of Tottenhoe stone of the period. The two loggias to the north and west on the other hand have details which approximate to the style of Palladio. The centre of the north front is similar to the arcade in the interior of the Convent della Carita at Venice by Palladio. The western loggia has a recess screened by a Doric portico, with the remains of an open loggia above in Ionic. The entablatures of the Doric order have metopes with the armorial bearings of the Sydney and Pembroke families. The principal feature of the south front was a central tower with concave corners and other interesting details in the Jones manner. From internal and external features, such as the style of the mouldings, the plaster decorations and finishings it is more than evident that Inigo Jones was concerned with the completion of the work.

When the house passed to the Earl of Aylesbury in 1675, various minor alterations were made, such as the insertion of the secondary main staircase. In the year 1765 Sir William Chambers was commissioned to repair the house and to alter the internal apartments in the west wing for the Marquis of Tavistock, who was said to be extremely partial to the idea of living near Ampthill. The Marquis was accidentally killed before the work had been completed, but the house was lived in by Lord Ossory, while alterations were being made to the 17th century mansion in Ampthill Park.

In 1794 Francis, the fifth Duke of Bedford, decided to dismantle the house and render it a ruin; many of the fireplaces and other features were distributed locally and have been traced to houses in the neighbouring towns. At this period the staircase, built in 1675, was removed to the Swan Inn, Bedford, which Henry Holland was building, and the gates and garden features, added in 1765, were taken away. From that time to the present day the remains of this historic mansion have been exposed to the weather and the hands of vandals, but sufficient remains to show its former grandeur. Examples of the early work of Inigo Jones and the style of the early 17th century are too few to be lightly ignored, and when such a building has the further distinction of being the traditional "House Beautiful" of "Pilgrim's Progress," it is only just that steps should be taken to preserve the ruins as a national monument.

Professor Richardson for a long time has taken an interest in the house and has had drawings made of the ruins. Working in co-operation with the Bedford Arts Club, he has recently initiated a movement to purchase the ruins, which has had the substantial



Houghton House, Bedfordshire : Loggia on West Side.

Inigo Jones. Architect.



Houghton House, Bedfordshire. Remains of Loggia on West Side.

support of the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford, the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Anthony Wingfield and Mr. Alfred Bossom. The members of the Bedford Arts Club and other societies have subscribed generously in order that the property may be purchased and transferred to the town of Ampthill. The total sum required for the purchase is £300, and of this over £220 has been collected; an additional sum of £300 is required to clear away the ivy and to support some of the walls and to arrange for a cement coping to protect the ruins from further ravages. Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary of the Bedford Arts Club, Mr. H. Fryer Smith, of 29, Warwick Avenue, Bedford.

All students of architecture have heard of these ruins and of the traditional connection of Inigo Jones with the work. Although definite information regarding the authorship of the completed design is lacking, and so far research has not resulted in documentary evidence, there is no reason to doubt the opinion of such antiquaries as Sir Reginald Blomfield, Mr. Alfred Gotch and Professor Richardson as to the authenticity of Jones's part of the work.

FRANCO-BRITISH UNION OF ARCHITECTS

Following is the programme of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Franco-British Union of Architects, which is to be held in Paris from the 4th to the 6th of July :—

Sunday July 3.—Depart Victoria 2 p.m. Arrive Paris (Nord) 9 p.m.

Monday, July 4.—Morning : Reception of members by the President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement. Afternoon, 3 p.m. : Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Union at the rooms of the S.A.D.G., 120, Rue de Grenelle, Paris VIIme.

Tuesday, July 5.—Morning : Visit to the Château de Fontainebleau under the guidance of M. Brav, Architecte en Chef du Palais. Lunch at Fontainebleau. Afternoon : Visit to the Château de Vaux, where members and guests will be received and entertained to tea by Monsieur Sommier.

Wednesday, July 6.—Morning : Members of the Union and of the S.A.D.G. will be received by Monsieur Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Republic, at the Palace of the Elysée. Afternoon : Visits to new buildings in Paris. Evening : Members will be the guests of the S.A.D.G. at the official banquet to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Society at the Cercle Interallié, when the chair will be taken by the President of the French Republic.

Thursday, July 7.—Members and guests return to London.

Ladies may be invited to take part in the visits, etc., on July 5 and 6, but the official functions are strictly limited to members of the Union. Detailed particulars will be sent in due course to all members who wish to take part and attend the meeting; an early reply is requested to Lieut.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, Secretary-General, 6, Gray's Inn-place, London, W.C.1, in order to facilitate arrangements. The headquarters of the Bureau during the visit will be at the Hotel Lutetia, 41, Boulevard Raspail, Paris, where rooms may be retained—if an early reply is received—at a reduced rate.

The agenda of the Seventh Annual General Meeting on July 4 includes the following items :—

Election of a President for the ensuing session. The following nomination has been received : Monsieur Georges Legros (Vice-President), President S.A.D.G., Member Société Centrale des Architectes Français, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, etc.

Election of a Vice-President for the ensuing session. The following nomination has been received : Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A., President R.I.B.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, etc.

To receive the report of the joint committee with reference to the regulations for international architectural competitions.

THE REGISTRATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The first sitting since the Whitsun Recess of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Architects (Registration) Bill was held on Tuesday, June 21. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke presided.

Sir Charles Morgan, giving evidence, said he was a past-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The principal objection which that body had to the Bill was that the measure was so indefinite. There was no distinction as to what the nature of architect's work was nor how far it would be affected by the Bill. They had always had most friendly relations with the R.I.B.A. and were not wishing to hinder their scheme as outlined in the Bill, provided they could have it confined within some limits and provided the powers given could be understood by the engineers and the outside public.

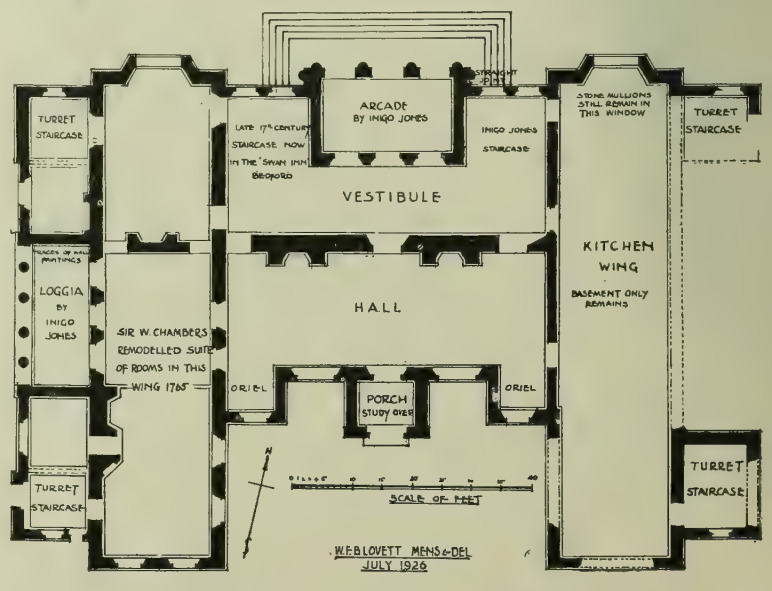
The Chairman : You consider that the Bill will not benefit the public and will injure the civil engineers?

Sir Charles Morgan said that was so. What they objected to was that the provision with regard to the Admission Committee proposed to be set up under the Bill was so wide that the Committee might, and probably would, admit men who were engineers, such as structural engineers, and to that extent they might claim as architectural work work that had been in the past engineering work and apply to it their own conditions. There was an institution at the present moment that was called the Institution of Structural Engineers, and if this Bill were passed it would enable those people to call themselves registered architects and structural engineers, which would be a great encroachment on the work of the civil engineers.

Dr. Watts asked under what clause of the Bill structural engineers could be included as architects.

Sir Charles Morgan said the Bill did not mention the point specifically, but it could undoubtedly be the case. The Bill did not stop at saying that a man could be a registered architect, but went on to say that he might be a registered architect in combination with something else.

Dr. Watts : But the mere fact of being a registered architect would not enable a man



Plan of Houghton House, Bedfordshire.

to call himself a structural engineer unless he had the necessary qualifications.

The Chairman asked the witness if he could suggest any definition.

Sir Charles Morgan said that was just the difficulty. As engineers it was defined in their charter what a civil engineer was, and unless there was some definition in this Bill men might be able to trespass on that charter. It was well defined what civil engineers had to do, and their structural work was specified. It had been suggested in evidence before the Committee that bridges, for example, might come within the term architecture. Bridges at present were purely engineering work, and Waterloo Bridge, as an example, was built by an engineer, and architects had nothing to do with it.

In reply to the Chairman, Sir Charles said that if there were no roaming clauses in the Bill they would be prepared to let the charter stand as it was. They were asking permission to take their names out of Schedule 2, which set out the constitution of the Admission Committee, because if they were on that Committee and structural engineers were admitted to registration as architects, it would be tantamount to the Institution admitting that the work of the structural engineers was architectural work. The Bill would allow of men being drawn in who had passed no examination at all, and would allow people to be called architects who, in his opinion, were not architects and never would be

Mr. Tasker: Has not that always been so with the R.I.B.A., and are not most Fellows men who have never passed an examination but have been selected for their eminence?

Sir Charles: Yes, that has always been so, but I am referring to those people in a third-rate position. Many people who are practising what I would consider purely structural engineering will come in without any examination at all.

Sir A. Hopkinson asked the witness whether he would not feel confidence in the Admission Committee in view of the fact that it was to contain 12 architects.

Sir Charles said that if the Institution of Civil Engineers were on that Committee they would always be outvoted, but in spite of that their presence on the Committee would lead people to think that they were admitting as architects those men whom they wished not to admit.

Sir A. Hopkinson: When your Institution was first founded did you admit practising engineers without examination?

Sir Charles: Yes. That was found necessary, and I agree that it is necessary when starting a new institution.

Sir A. Hopkinson: And you introduced examinations later on?

Sir Charles: Yes.

Sir A. Hopkinson: May not the architects do that also?

Sir Charles said the position was not the same because the architects had their institution already.

Sir A. Hopkinson: You have found the establishment of your examination has had a beneficial effect on the profession?

Sir Charles: Yes, and in the interests of the public I think it is essential.

Sir A. Hopkinson: In addition to your examination system you have the hall-mark of the letters of your Institution?

Sir Charles: Yes, we have that.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Would it not be an advantage to the architects' profession to have some recognition of that sort if they have examinations and the equivalent of a title?

Sir Charles: They have it now, but this Bill, I understand, is to let in without examination men whom the Admission Committee will say are registered architects, and according to Major Barnes, when their examination does come about it is to be to a lesser degree than exists now. He (the speaker) considered that the R.I.B.A. under their present charter could ask for an Order in Council to call themselves registered architects, and thus get everything they wanted without this Bill. The Institution of Civil Engineers had no objection whatever to architects seeking registration.

The Chairman: Did not your Institution promote a Bill with the object of qualifying engineers?

Sir Charles: We did start a Bill of that sort, but we had so many institutions of the different branches of the engineering profession that we did not proceed with it.

The Chairman: That was the Civil Engineers Registration Bill, and now you are objecting to architects doing the same.

Sir Charles: No. We do not object to registration. Our own difficulty was that we found so many different kinds of engineers, each with their own institution, that we had to drop the Bill, and we went to the Privy Council for an Order in Council instead.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Have you any idea that if this Bill were passed, registered architects would encroach on the duties carried out to-day by civil engineers?

Sir Charles: I feel so very decidedly. The iron work and steel structure of the big buildings of to-day is all done by structural engineers, and the stone and masonry work by architects, but if this Bill were passed, the architects would claim that the iron work and steel structure was part of their work.

Mr. Lindley questioned the witness as to the position of engineers in regard to the construction of railway buildings, and witness pointed out that railway companies were absolutely exempt from building by-laws. The only thing in regard to which they had to submit to the examination of local authorities was the frontage line and sanitary arrangements. This Bill might, he thought, upset that position. If they let men in as architects by means of the proposed Admission Committee, the result would be that they would have a large number of young men as registered architects who would not be fit owing to lack of experience to assume the responsibilities thus put on them, and would be unable to get work. The Bill would entitle people who had spent five years in a drawing office to be registered as architects: in fact, they could demand registration under this Bill.

Mr. Tasker: Has your Institution experienced any difficulty in finding civil engineers?

Sir Charles Morgan: No. Our charter is sufficiently wide.

Mr. Tasker: Your fear is that if the R.I.B.A. cannot define what an architect is in their Bill, they may experience some difficulty in defining what is architectural work in a sense?

Sir Charles: Quite.

Mr. Tasker: Your difficulty is that registration is a matter which concerns the architects to-day, and you solved it in your own case through the powers of your Institution conferred by your charter?

Sir Charles: No. Our difficulty is that this Bill is going to create a new class of people who will call themselves registered architects, and will also admit certain other people.

Dr. Watts: You do not object to the registration of architects, but to Clause 5 of the Bill by which certain people are taken in without examination?

Sir Charles: I would not like to say that. The question of the Admission Committee is quite a different thing. They could take in men who are doing what we say is engineering work to-day. If we were on that Admission Committee as laid down in Schedule 2 of the Bill, it would be said that we were agreeing to it.

The Chairman: But you would be there to object.

Sir Charles: We would be only one on the committee. There is always a difficulty when you are starting a new institution, and you must take in at the beginning those who are established, but architects and the R.I.B.A. have been established a long time, and now they are trying to draw in some people who are not architects.

Dr. Watts: There is nothing at the present time to prevent a bargee or taxi-driver from calling himself an architect. What we want is a qualification laid down by Act of Parliament. You do not object to that, do you?

Sir Charles: We have not the slightest objection. All we object to is taking in people who are not architects.

In reply to Mr. Hirst, the witness said that if at the time of his putting up for election to the Institution of Civil Engineers any applicant called himself an architect they would not look at him.

Mr. Hirst: Is it within your knowledge that you have duplicate members of the R.I.B.A. and the Institution of Civil Engineers?

Sir Charles: No If they came to us and said that they were members of the R.I.B.A. we would not have them.

Lt.-Col. Moore: Your Institution has stated that you are going to show complete opposition to this Bill. Does that mean that you will not consider any amendments?

Sir Charles: No. We did not propose any amendments because we considered the Bill so vague.

Lt.-Col. Moore: Had you any conversations with the R.I.B.A. on the subject?

Sir Charles: Yes. We should have been satisfied if we had been put in the same position as the naval architects, who are taken out of the Bill altogether. Witness added, in reply to a question by Lt.-Col. Moore, that they were inserted in Schedule 2 by the R.I.B.A. without their consent or knowledge.

Capt. Wallace: You bar architects from sitting for your examinations. How do you define architects? That is what we are trying to do

Sir Charles: As far as our examinations are concerned, if a student says that his studies in the past have been architectural then he cannot sit.

Capt. Wallace: Then can you define architectural studies?

Sir Charles: No Other people have tried to do that. If the student has been articled to an architect then we say that he has been trained as an architect.

The Chairman: Is there any definition of a profession in any registration act?

Sir Charles: I do not know.

The Chairman: You are afraid of people receiving the title of registered architect because they are allowed by the Admission Committee to become registered architects?

Sir Charles: I have no confidence in the Admission Committee at all. To begin with, there are twelve architects on it. There are surveyors and quantity surveyors, and others who do not care two straws about engineering.

The Chairman: Do you not think that the Admission Committee will be able to distinguish between the work of an engineer and the work of an architect?

Sir Charles: I think they would in the case of two works very close together, such as structural work, but they will say that that work is architectural, and will take it in.

The Chairman: Were you not trying to do exactly the same as the architects when the Civil Engineers Registration Bill was brought forward?

Sir Charles: We found it too complicated.

The Chairman: Then the difference between you and the architects is that the architects have not found it too complicated. The Bill having passed its second reading in the House the principle is admitted.

The Committee then adjourned.

New Bridge Over Thames.

Having considered several schemes in connection with a proposed new bridge over the Thames at Hampton Court, the Joint Committee representing the Surrey and the Middlesex County Councils have approved in principle the construction of a new bridge on a new site, with a completely new road to join the London-Portsmouth road at the termination of the new Kingston by-pass road at Esher, the estimated cost of which is placed at £400,000. The committee have been authorised to carry on further negotiations with the authorities concerned.



ELECTION RESULTS.

Following are the results of the R.I.B.A. Council and other elections, 1927-28, announced at Monday evening's business meeting.

President.

W. J. Tapper, A.R.A.

Vice-Presidents.

H. P. Burke Downing.
H. V. Lanchester.
Percy E. Thomas (Cardiff).
Maurice E. Webb.

Honorary Secretary.

E. Stanley Hall.

Members of Council.

Prof. S. D. Adshead.
H. V. Ashley.
Robert Atkinson.
Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A.
Major Harry Barnes.
H. T. Buckland (Birmingham).
Walter Cave.
Major H. C. Corlette.
H. S. Goodhart-Rendel.
Francis Jones (Manchester).
Arthur Keen.
Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A.
T. R. Milburn (Sunderland).
E. C. P. Monson.
T. Taliesin Rees (Liverpool).
Prof. C. H. Reilly (Liverpool).
H. D. Searles-Wood.
F. T. Verity.

Associate Members of Council.

H. Chalton Bradshaw.
L. H. Bucknell.
Prof. L. B. Budden (Liverpool).
Lieut.-Col. H. P. L. Cart de Lafontaine.
Charles Cowles-Voysey.
G. Leonard Elkington.
Major T. Cecil Howitt (Nottingham).
Manning D. Robertson (Dublin).
Michael T. Waterhouse.

Licentiate Members of Council.

A. B. Hayward.
E. H. Heazell (Nottingham).
Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hopkins.
Capt. A. Seymour Reeves.
Percy J. Waldram.
Colonel N. H. Waller (Gloucester).

Past Presidents.

E. Guy Dawber, A.R.A.
J. Alfred Gotch.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State.

(1) *Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England:—*

J. M. Dossor (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society).
F. E. Pearce Edwards (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors).
H. S. Fairhurst (Manchester Society of Architects).
E. Bertram Kirby (Liverpool Architectural Society).
T. Butler Wilson (Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society).
One Representative to be appointed by the Northern Architectural Association.

(2) *Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England:—*

E. T. Allcock (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects).
E. C. Bewlay (Birmingham Architectural Association).
E. T. Boardman (Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects).
J. W. Fisher (Northamptonshire Association of Architects).
J. Woollatt (Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society).

(3) *Four Representatives from the Southern Province of England:—*

A. C. A. Norman (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society).
T. Overbury (Wessex Society of Architects).
J. A. Smith (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association).
One Representative to be appointed by the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.

(4) *Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland,*

nominated by the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland:—
T. M. Cappon (Dundee).
J. K. Hunter (Glasgow).
T. F. Maclennan (Edinburgh).
G. P. K. Young (Perth).

(5) *One Representative of the South Wales Institute of Architects:—*

C. S. Thomas (Swansea).

(6) *Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland:—*

Prof. R. M. Butler (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland).
E. R. Kennedy (Ulster Society of Architects).

Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas.—

To be nominated by the Council of each of the following:—
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
The Federal Council of the Australian Institutes of Architects.
The New Zealand Institute of Architects.

Representative of the Architectural Association (London):—

Gilbert H. Jenkins.

Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants:—

W. H. Hamlyn.

Art Standing Committee.

Fellows.

H. P. Burke Downing.
H. S. Goodhart-Rendel.
P. D. Helpworth.
Charles H. Holden
Arthur Keen.
O. P. Milne
F. W. Newman.
S. C. Ramsey
Louis de Soissons.
F. T. Verity

Associates.

H. C. Bradshaw.
L. H. Bucknell.
R. A. Duncan.
Hon. H. A. Pakington.
J. C. Shepherd.
W. Harding Thompson.

Licentiates.

R. F. G. Aylwin.
A. S. Soutar.
F. R. Taylor.

Literature Standing Committee.

Fellows.

Louis Ambler.
W. H. Ansell.
Martin S. Briggs.
Major H. C. Corlette.
H. M. Fletcher.
D. Theodore Fyfe (Cambridge).
S. D. Kitson (Oxon).
A. H. Moberly.
Basil Oliver.
C. S. Spooner.

Associates.

Prof. L. B. Budden (Liverpool).
C. Cowles-Voysey.
A. Trystan Edwards.
Prof. F. S. Granger (Nottingham).
H. C. Hughes (Cambridge).
Grahame B. Tubbs.

Licentiates.

Capt. W. T. Creswell.
A. E. Henderson.
E. M. Hick.

Practice Standing Committee.

Fellows.

H. V. Ashley.
F. Chatterton.
G. Hastwell Grayson (Liverpool).
G. H. Lovegrove.
D. Barclay Niven.
W. Gillbee Scott.
J. Alan Slater.
J. C. S. Soutar.
Sydney J. Tatchell.
Percy E. Thomas (Cardiff).

Associates.

Horace W. Cubitt.
G. Leonard Elkington.
H. V. Milnes Emerson.
W. H. Hamlyn.
Hubert Lidbetter.
Charles Woodward.

Licentiates.

F. R. Betenson.
J. W. Denington.
Capt. A. Seymour Reeves.

Science Standing Committee.

Fellows.

E. H. Evans.
G. R. Farrow.
J. E. Franck.
W. Alexander Harvey (Birmingham).
J. H. Markham.
Alan E. Munby.
Lionel G. Pearson.
A. A. Hamilton Scott.
H. D. Searles Wood.
Major C. F. Skipper (Cambridge).

Associates.

Robert J. Angel.
Hope Bagenal.
Edwin Gunn.
A. F. Hooper.
A. E. Mayhew.
Harvey R. Sayer.

Licentiates.

Lieut.-Col. P. A. Hopkins.
G. N. Kent.
Percy J. Waldram.

Canberra War Memorial.

It is reported that the designs for the Australian War Memorial at Canberra were to have been referred to Sir Reginald Blomfield for award, but although the conditions stated that only £250,000 was available for the scheme, all the designs submitted were on a scale which would cost £500,000. They are, therefore, not being sent to England, but will be exhibited in Sydney and the other capitals so that the people of Australia may realise what a national war memorial may cost.

Housing Conditions in Westminster.

The report for 1926 of the Medical Officer of Health for Westminster refers again to housing conditions and to the schemes which are in hand for providing additional accommodation. On the difficulties of dealing with overcrowding, the report says:—"It will not be possible to take any drastic action against overcrowding in Westminster until that ideal state has been reached when there will be a surplus of houses in the Greater London area. It might be supposed that by erecting 500 additional houses or flats in Westminster a general easement of overcrowding would ensue, and that a spacing out would occur among the overcrowded families. But there exists a constant tide of those who are eager to live in Westminster, and who are willing to pay decontrolled rents in order to achieve that object. Thus there is an unabated demand for vacated rooms by people from other districts, and unless the conditions in which those persons have come to live are contrary to the regulations of the sanitary authority or are otherwise unsatisfactory, the sanitary authority are powerless."

BOOK REVIEWS

Manual of Historic Ornament. By Richard Glazier. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Fourth edition, enlarged. Large Royal 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d. net.

"Ornament is the means by which Beauty Significance is imported to Utility. It is ther Symbolical or Aesthetic. Symbolical rnament consists of elements of forms chosen r the sake of their *significance*. Æsthetic rnament consists of forms or elements chosen r their *beauty* alone, or in their power of ppealing to the senses."

This dictum, the initial one of a series of Terms used in ornamental art," appears on ıe last page of the text of this useful book, nd we can but feel that the author throughout ıe preceding 175 pages kept his aphorism ell in mind. This short section (page 176) ealing with "terms" might with propriety ave been placed in the forefront immediately ter the author's short preface setting forth ıe three-fold aims of the book; in short, to npart "an elementary knowledge of archi- cture and historical ornament, of awakening responsive and sympathetic feeling for the ıany beautiful and interesting remains of ncient and mediæval civilisation, and, lastly, f directing the attention of students and crafts- ıen to the beauty, suggestiveness, and vitality f the industrial arts of the past, and their ıtimate relation to the social and religious fe of the people." As a commencement of is studies any earnest student of ornament ould do well to memorise Mr. Glazier's page f "terms."

The book was first published in 1899, and, hen the third edition, 1914, was running ut of print, Mr. Glazier had passed away and, o bring the matter up to modern requirements, 6 plates with descriptive text have been added nder the hand of Mr. Francis M. Kelly, the uthor of "Historic Costume." These valuable dditions consist mainly of matter concerning lluminated MSS., Engraved Ornament, late tenaissance Wood and Metalwork, Textile Fabrics, and Peasant Art.

Part I, rather more than half the volume, eals with the history and development of rchitecture and ornament in 27 necessarily hort sections. Commencing with the Ornament f Oceania, we are shown that New Zealand ttained the highest development, whilst ustralia remained at a lower level in the rnament of Polynesia and Melanesia. From uch antipodean studies the author takes us on he usual course through the ornament of the ncient civilisations—Egyptian, Syrian, Greek, Romanesque, Byzantine, Scandinavian, and he Gothic and Renaissance schools, with light xcursions into Persian, Indian, Chinese and Japanese ornament. Part II deals with "The Applied Arts," in 26 sections, which include, *inter alia*, mosaics, ceramics, glass, stained glass, old and silver work, wrought-iron work, bronzes, bookbinding, decorative furniture, vories, wood-carving and, in fact, practically verything that has an æsthetic value in the rts and crafts of the ancients and moderns.

The handbook is admittedly a manual, prepared for the use of students and craftsmen, nd does not aim at being a complete survey. To state that 53 separate, if sometimes closely llied, subjects are dealt with in spaces averag- ng three and a half pages, is to admit that it s anything but exhaustive, but this we can uite frankly say: That the perusal of each nd every section—whether occupying but hree, five or even seven pages as in the case of "Ceramics" or condensed into one page as in "Glass" or "Bookbindings"—should act as n incentive to more exhaustive studies of tandard works indicated in the extensive ibliography at the end of the volume. This ibliography is brought up to date by the nclusion of such recent monumental works s those on decoration and furniture by Jourdain, Lenygon and Mulliner, and the "Dictionary of English Furniture" by Macquoid nd Edwards, and many others written since Mr. Richard Glazier passed away.

This book has stood the test of twenty-seven ears as a useful manual of historic ornament. In its new and revised form, with its added text and plates, bringing the total up to 600 pictorial illustrations, it should still have a long and useful life as a compendium and epitome of the achievements of decorative artists from the early ages down to modern times.

The penultimate section of the book treats of "Printed Initial Letters" with their beauty of line and added intricacies of ornamental details —delightful conceits and the natural successors to the illuminated letters of the mediæval MSS., as shown in the frontispiece; and it is of appropriate incident in the book's make-up that each section commences with an initial letter copied from one or other of the printed works of the fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries. Amongst them will be found examples from the historic presses of London, Milan and Venice, and others from the Flemish wood-cut alphabet of 1464. These letters, in themselves, constitute a grammar of ornament.

Amongst other qualifications Richard Glazier, A.R.I.B.A., was at one time head master of Manchester School of Art. Naturally he wrote and illustrated his manual with an inner knowledge of students' requirements, and we can commend this lucid volume to art masters and students alike.

Life in Regency and Early Victorian Times. By E. Beresford Chancellor. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) Large 8vo, cloth, gilt. 25s. net.

Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor says: "It is easier to reconstruct the outward appearance of the London of the first half of the nineteenth century, although its constant architectural changes make this no light task, than to present a picture of the life of the streets during such a time of evolution." Thomas Shotter Boys, in this latter direction, did us greater service than did any other artist of his time in his 24 lithographic views of London. These exquisite views give us, in addition to architectural features, a perfect microcosm of life in the streets during the first five years of the reign of Queen Victoria; and the inclusion in this book of four of Boys' views—Regent-street, Charing Cross, Mansion House, and "Society in Hyde Park" is a sure mark of the author's catholicity in illustrating. Altogether he gives us an excellent selection of views by such men as Alken, Pollard, Scharf, Blake, Richardson, Walker, Brooks, Shepherd and Rowlandson, to mention but a few of those who so ably pictured London at large, and in lesser degree the provinces in the days of the Regency dandies and the prudes of the Victorian forties. Pen, pencil and brush pictures of London and such fashionable resorts as Bath and Brighton, with their fashions and follies in Regency days, were in the mode, dealing, as they did, with the things that really interested the Regency people; but it is quite another matter when we come to such matter-of-fact places as Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, which were then growing by leaps and bounds from comparatively small provincial towns into mighty commercial cities.

The compiler of such a volume as this has no lack of material to draw upon, at least so far as the lighter side of life is concerned. Its success as a good record and a contribution to literature largely depends upon judicious selection and rejection; and it is in this that the author so admirably succeeds. His 80 plates, some whole page and others two or more to the page, comprising 150 illustrations all told, illustrate a text which presents a vivid picture of life in England in the years from 1800 to 1850. The portraits of the real celebrities are excellent, and the little Cruickshank cuts in the text afford delightful exaggerated commentaries. Those fifty years were not all made up of fun and frolic and manners and modes of the dandies; politics, commerce, art, science and literature were making gigantic strides; they were in literature alone the years we associate with Sheridan, Keats, Shelley, Scott, Lamb, Tennyson, George Eliot, the Brownings, Disraeli, Thackeray, Dickens, Wordsworth, Ruskin, Carlyle, and Macaulay; there were indeed giants in those days. Art was anything but dead, to mention but Turner and the Pre-Raphaelites, and architecture was not all "stucco and paint."

If we want a clear view of life in the Regency and early Victorian times we can find it in this book of Mr. Chancellor's, which he has written as supplementary to his "The 18th Century in London." What a book for the novelist to draw upon when casting his scenes in the Regency!

Lister and the Lister Ward in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow: A Centenary Contribution. (Glasgow: Jackson, Wylie & Co.) 132 pp. Cloth, large 8vo.

To those who have had neither time nor opportunity to read the biographies of Lord Lister, by Wrench (1913), and Godlee (1917), this short résumé of the life work of the great anæsthetist will come as a very welcome addition to studies in sanitary science—studies which cannot be dissociated from perfect architecture and building. The book contains an interesting introduction by Lord Blythswood, and the four main sections of the volume, viz., "Lister," "The Infirmary Buildings," "The Efforts for the Preservation of the Lister Ward," and "The Lister Exhibition of Relics at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, London," are written, respectively, by A. Ernest Maylard, James A. Morris, A. Ernest Maylard, and L. W. G. Malcolm. Mr. Morris, in the appendixes, collates a list of public appeals and a humble plea for the retention and preservation of the Lister Ward at Glasgow. This historic Ward, for the preservation of which the special pleaders made out a good case in vain, is now past praying for; but the name of Lister is an undying one. It is good for anyone, even in the attenuated form here presented, to be reminded of what a little distance in actual years we are from the time when on entering a hospital or infirmary in a crowded city, one might expect to read over the portal: "All hope abandon ye who enter here." The work of that greatest of great surgeons and most lovable of men, Joseph, Baron Lister, is so well in the public mind that comment thereon would be superfluous.

The Safety of St. Paul's. By S. A. Alexander, M.A., Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's. (London: John Murray.) 2s. 6d. net.

The safety and preservation of Wren's masterpiece, with its dome, which dominates London's landscape, have been on the public mind and conscience for many years. The daily Press and technical journals have been full of the subject; countless thousands of people in all parts of the globe have contributed to the various funds, amounting, in appeals, to £70,000 in 1914; £100,000 in 1922; and £140,000 in 1925; and in the case of the last-named appeal, the conscience of the world was so touched that the sum actually contributed amounted to £250,000. In spite of all this publicity, it is highly probable that comparatively few people could state concisely and accurately what should have been done or, more to the purpose to-day, what has actually been done and what there is still to be done in the matter of adequately preserving for future generations one of the noblest buildings in Europe. This little duodecimo volume of 80 pages should prove to be a handy memorandum for architects and builders and, in addition, make a direct appeal to the mere layman who has the preservation of his national parish church at heart. Canon Alexander, as treasurer of St. Paul's, has been a prince of special pleaders for a considerable number of years; his appeals, backed by a great Press campaign, appealed to all shades of opinion, varying from those who merely feared that the Cathedral was "in danger of becoming dangerous" to those who feared that Wren's soaring dome and cross might at any moment fall into Cannon Street. And whatever was or was not feared or thought in this highly controversial matter, Canon Alexander's clear and concise exposition of the *status quo* will be read with interest by all who possess his little work.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: INDUSTRIAL DISEASE.

A most important decision affecting painters has been given by the House of Lords in the recent case, Blatchford *v.* Staddon & Founds (1927, A.C. 461), which alters the law as previously laid down in the case Dean *v.* Rubian Art Pottery, Ltd. (1914, 2 K.B. 213). The appellant in this case was a painter, a man 53 years old, who had served in the Navy until 1918, when he received his discharge. During his service he had contracted lead poisoning. Since his discharge he had worked as a painter in 1920, and again from the beginning of 1923 until July, 1924 he was so employed by a Mr. Battershill. From July to mid-September he was unemployed, but from mid-September he was employed until mid-October by Messrs. Woolacot. After that he was unemployed for ten days, but on October 23 he entered the respondents' service, remaining there until December 12, when he left owing to illness, which was diagnosed by the panel doctor as cardiac trouble. On July 13, 1925, the certifying surgeon certified that the man was suffering from lead poisoning, and, on appeal by the respondents, this was confirmed by the Medical Referee. As no date was given in the certificate as to when the disablement commenced, the date of disablement was, under section 8, subsection (4), of the Act of 1906, to be taken as the day on which the certificate was given. (In the Act of 1925 this provision is contained in the same terms in section 43, subsection (2).) The appellant brought the claim against the respondents, the last employers, under section 8, subsection (1) (*c*), of the Act of 1906, section 43, subsection (1) (*c*), in the Act of 1925, which provides: "The compensation shall be recoverable from the employer who last employed the workman during the said 12 months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due." The "said 12 months" is the period mentioned in subsection (1): To enable a man to recover compensation, the disease has to be certified as "due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within the 12 months previous to the date of the disablement or suspension. . . ."

The County Court Judge had held that the evidence did not satisfy him that there was anything in the nature of the appellant's employment with the respondents that would tend to aggravate or accelerate the disease from which he had been suffering for a considerable number of years, and following Dean *v.* Rubian Art Pottery, Ltd. (*ubi sup.*), made an award in favour of the respondents. In that case it was held that unless the workman, under subsection (2) of section 8, was "at or immediately before the date of the disablement" employed in any process within the Act (in which case there is a presumption that the disease was due to the nature of that employment), it must be proved that the disease was caused by the last employment. This must have meant, we think, caused or contributed to by the last employment. The present case was really an appeal from that decision.

The House of Lords, constituted of five Law Lords, unanimously allowed the appeal, holding that where the case falls within section 8, subsection (1), it is sufficient for the workman to prove that the nature of the employment with the last employer by whom he was employed within twelve months of the date of disablement or suspension was the same as that in which he contracted the disease, and Dean *v.* Rubian Art Pottery, Ltd. (*ubi sup.*), was over-ruled.

The judgments delivered in the House of Lords are very lengthy, and the Act was the subject of some criticism.

In this case the disease was contracted long before the particular employment, but liability attaches up to twelve months of the disablement or suspension, and the last employer is the only person the workman can proceed against. By the provisos to section 1, the employer can have recourse to any other employer who has employed the man within the period of twelve months, and if he can show that the disease was contracted in the employ of some other employer, he shifts the whole burden on to that employer; whilst if the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process, he can recover some contribution without proving that the disease was contracted in the employ of the employer thus called upon to contribute (see Mallinder *v.* Moore & Sons; 1912, 2 K.B. 124), a case approved by Lord Blanesburgh in the case we are considering.

In this case the workman had left the employment of the respondent some months before the disease was certified, and therefore subsection (2) had no application; but if the workman had been employed in any process mentioned in the Schedule to the Act "at or immediately before" the certified date of disablement or suspension, then, unless the certifying surgeon had certified that the disease was not due to the nature of that employment, the disease would be presumed to be due to the nature of that employment unless the employer proved the contrary. In such a case the onus is placed upon the employer of proving that the disease was not caused by a process the man was engaged in by him, but presumably this subsection only goes to the onus of proof, and does not affect the right of the employer to contribution if the disease is only contracted by a gradual process and is shown to be such: As was said in the House of Lords, the section is very difficult to construe, and Lord Blanesburgh pointed out that the word "employment," as used in section 1, is not used to describe the relation between employer and employed, but refers to the process in which he is employed, and both he and Lord Sumner considered that the decision in Dean *v.* Rubian Art Pottery, Ltd., had proceeded from a wrong interpretation of this expression. This being so, it appears that the presumption in subsection (2) only relates to the process the man was engaged in; but if the disease is one contracted by gradual process, there is nothing to prevent the employer from seeking contribution from other employers who may have employed the man within the preceding twelve months.

Unemployment Insurance Contributions.

A decision has been given in the case Attorney-General *v.* Paine (*Weekly Notes*, June 4), under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which is of importance as it overrules the decision of a Court of first instance. An employer was summoned in respect of unpaid contributions to two employees during the year 1926, and with the summonses a notice was served that in the event of his conviction it was intended to give evidence as to his failure to pay other contributions to the same employees during the previous year.

The defendant was convicted and ordered to pay the amounts specified in the summonses and costs, and in addition (under section 22 subsection (3)) the other amounts specified in the notices.

By an information dated October 15, 1926, the Attorney-General claimed from the defendant other unpaid contributions being the amount of the unpaid contributions less the amount of those paid under the order of justices, together with a claim for uncancel stamps. So far as can be gathered from report, the whole of the unpaid contributi for the two years amounted to £10 15s. 11 of which amount only £5 3s. 1d. had b paid under the order of the justices. T defendant pleaded amongst other things t as proceedings had been taken before justices, no other proceedings to recover c tributions could be taken, and this view adopted by the Court of first instance.

Section 22 subsection (3) of the Unempl ment Insurance Act, 1920, provides "Wh an employer has been convicted under foregoing provisions of this section of offence of failing or neglecting to pay contribution under this Act he shall be lia to pay to the unemployment fund a sum eq to the amount which he has so failed or n lected to pay and on such a conviction notice of the intention to do so has b served with the summons or warrant e dence may be given of the failure or negl on the part of the employer to pay ot contributions in respect of the same per during the year preceding the date when information was so laid and on proof of s failure or neglect the employer shall be lia to pay to the unemployment fund a sum eq to the total of all the contributions which is so proved to have failed or neglected pay. Any sum paid by an employer un the foregoing provisions shall be treated a payment in satisfaction of the unpaid c tributions and the employed person's port of those contributions shall not be recovera by the employer from the employed perso

Subsection (6), however, provides "Nothi in this section shall be construed as preve ing the Minister from recovering any su due to the unemployment fund by means civil proceedings, and all such sums shall recoverable as debts due to the Crown a without prejudice to any other remedy m be recovered by the Minister summarily a civil debt." The Court below had tak the view that this subsection was insert for the purpose of making it clear that wh the Minister might proceed before justices for the recovery of contributions was not bound to do so but might proceed a civil action for the money that was d but it did not mean that he could collect much as he could under the criminal proc and then sue in a civil action for the balan To the lay mind there appears much to co mend this view, but the Court of Appeal versed this judgment, holding that the rig given to the Minister under subsection was not merely an alternative right cumulative.

It is not clear from the present short port why the whole of the sums could be recovered in the criminal proceedings, presumably some of the sums could not recovered by way of criminal proceedin those proceedings being limited to a certa period before the issue of the summonses.

Arbitration Law.

A short point may be noted in connecti with an arbitration clause in a contract decided in the recent case De La Garde Worshop & Co. (*Weekly Notes*, May 2 The plaintiffs had entered into an agreeme to purchase the defendant's business Aklum Electric Batteries and in the agre ment there was a clause that the purcha should be subject to the condition "that t tests which are now being carried out by on behalf of the purchaser prove to his re sonable satisfaction that the Aklum batteri now being made by the vendors are capab of fulfilling the claims made for them." was further provided that if any dispu should arise between the parties as to t agreement or any clause matter or thir therein contained or the intention or constru tion thereof it should be referred to arbitr

tion under the Arbitration Act. The plaintiff refused to complete on the ground that the tests made by his experts failed to substantiate the representation made about the batteries, but the defendants maintained that the tests referred to in the clause were tests in the course of being made previous to the execution of the agreement and that the plaintiffs before the execution of the agreement had assured the defendants before the execution thereof that the tests were proving satisfactory and would be finally completed in a few days and that it was on the faith of that assurance the clause had been inserted, and that in August, 1926, the plaintiff had represented to them that the tests were satisfactory.

The agreement was dated July 29, 1926, and the sale was to be completed on November 30. On March 10, 1927, the defendant gave notice of the pending dispute to the arbitrators, but on March 15 the plaintiff issued the writ in this section. On an application to stay the action, under section 4 of the Arbitration Act, the Court held that this dispute, which decided the questoin whether or not according to the true construction of the condition in clause 5 of the agreement, having regard to the circumstances, the plaintiff was released from his obligation to purchase, was a dispute arising as to a clause, matter, or thing referred to in that clause, and the action must be stayed; if the contract had come to an end by some reason external to it, the arbitration clause would follow the fate of the contract, but the obligation here, if it had come to an end, must have done so by reason of certain events which had occurred, and which, by reason of the terms of the contract, had resulted in the plaintiff no longer being under obligation to purchase.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

These annual exhibitions of important County Council schools are an evidence of the advance in educational methods over the old "so-called" Art Schools, and this Camberwell school well sustains the good repute which the improved system of teaching has brought about. Time was when it was difficult to speak with anything but very qualified approval and a general distrust of their usefulness had been felt by numbers of people. It is all the more gratifying to see the change to-day. This school displays very marked ability in certain directions of its work, especially in the pottery class, which, under the superintendence of Mr. Stanley Thoroughgood we should expect to be the case, from his practical experience as a potter himself. In these days of standardisation it is no unwelcome sight to notice the examples each marked in a measure with their own individuality. The seated figure of a youth and dog, the former playing on a pan-pipe, by G. H. Hibbert, in greenish-grey glazed earthenware, is noticeable for its grace and treatment. Lustre dishes, one of a lemon-gold colour, by D. Pethick, and another by C. Goodwin, are beautiful in colour and surface. Other work in this class by A. M. Leeming, R. Stebbing, and S. Wheeler, whose tiger, modelled and decorated with a quaint feeling and charm of its own, should not be overlooked. Nor does the mention of these few examples exhaust the list of those well worthy of mention.

The classes are so various, including design, illustration, lino-cuts, poster work, lithography, printing, woodwork and plaster work among them, that we must content ourselves with a mention here and there only of particular examples. The water-colours and drawings in the "composition" class show vivacity and not a little skill, those shown by L. E. Whitehouse, E. N. Acked, and L. G. Harris being amongst the best of them. The work of the last named shows very nice feeling and accomplishment. The embroidery by M. Hatfield, birds in a tree, table centres by G. Acraman and M. Laughton, charm us in their treatment and colour. The mirror-frames shown in the woodworking class are skilfully executed and of nice shape, and there is much to commend in the skill shown in the class for plaster work. First- and second-year student work also reveals a good average of ability in what is shown, without selecting particular examples.

In surveying the work of this school the improvement would appear to be largely in consequence of the teaching staff being chosen more on their qualifications as craftsmen than on the old system of diplomas. A teaching staff who are themselves of recognised ability as craftsmen, as at the Central School, gives a wholly new impetus to craft training, into the results of which we are now entering. It is seen in the work done, which is of so sound a character. This higher level of production is creating a demand for the work executed at the schools, commissions being received from time to time to be carried out by the students, aided by the direction. This is to the advantage of the student while working in the school. The difficulty is, however, felt later, when he starts independently, without the advantages and the prestige of the school any longer behind him. No doubt the school authorities would be anxious to direct opportunities of work into the hands of old students, retaining an interest in their welfare, especially as it is these old students who, by their work, have brought credit to the school, and we believe this to be the case.

The object, we think, should not be to claim for the school itself all orders for work received, but to direct them into the hands of those who have done credit to the school, so that in the difficult time of first starting independently, all the help possible may be given them. Otherwise the criticism we hear often made would appear to justify itself, that the school becomes a competitor on terms which put the independent craftsman at a disadvantage. We know that in the case of our prisons an instance of this kind occurred, the inmates being employed in the industry of brush-making. These brushes, when put on the market, led to complaint from the brush-making trade of the unfairness of the competition which led to their own brushes being undersold, and so the sale was stopped. We refer to this in no unsympathetic spirit but in order to discuss the matter on its merits, as the criticism is made that the independent craftsman, who is perhaps also a taxpayer, is thus called upon to contribute towards that which competes against him. The position enjoyed by these schools, in receipt of grants and other advantages, places them in a privileged position. It may be that this objection, which might have had some validity, is altered from the fact of the great improvement now to be seen in the work done at these schools, and that they are encouraging a demand for better design and workmanship in accepting commissions, in fact helping to make a market. This would appear to be the case, as we hear of students who have been trained at these schools establishing their own workshops—printers, potters, metal workers, etc. —who are better able to get a sale for their work. The exhibition will remain open until June 29.

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

London Housing Problems.

Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Levita, chairman of the London County Council Housing Committee, welcomed the delegates to the annual conference of local authorities of London and the Home Counties at County Hall, Westminster. Discussing housing, he said that the Outer London authorities had not been pulling their weight. The London County Council had spent some £24,000,000, and their commitments stood at about £16,000,000. Altogether, 150,990 houses had been erected under the Housing Acts in the area with which the conference was concerned. The figures showed that the Outer London authorities had provided only half the number of houses built by the London County Council, and that they had taken very little advantage of the big subsidy during the three years in which it had been offered. He declared it was absolutely imperative to get back to the normality if they were ever going to have people housed properly. So long as they were content to see a loss on every house built, they would not get far. He also considered that if building operatives would give an honest day's work for their wages, the price of each house would be brought down by £100. High prices were preventing authorities from solving the housing problem.

Mr. E. R. Abbott, clerk to the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council, then took the chair, and the work of the conference began with a statement by Mr. J. G. Martin, secretary of the National Town Planning Council, which had arranged the conference. There was good reason, said Mr. Martin, to be satisfied with the progress made in the provision of new houses during 1926. More than 200,000 houses had been built during 1926, and 850,000 had been erected since the Armistice. The number of new houses required annually was 100,000, and so, at last, it would appear that the nation had begun to eat into the arrears of housing. The trouble was that very few of those new houses were available for the *direct* relief of families earning 70s. or less per week, which class comprised the great bulk of those in most urgent need of relief from bad housing. These houses were not available, because most of the houses built by private enterprise were built, not for letting, but for sale to owner-occupiers; while the remainder, along with local authorities' houses, were rarely available at rents which families earning 70s. per week—or less —could afford. There was a certain *indirect* relief to these poorer families, because better-to-do families, who now occupied the new houses, left their old homes available for the poorer families; but this relief was not great, for since the amendment of the Rent Restriction Act in 1923, landlords, once rid of a tenant, were rid also of the control of that Act, and could charge new tenants what rent they please. A means suggested by Mr. Martin as a remedy was that each Borough Council ought, without further delay, to take a special census towards ascertaining the numbers, whereabouts, and needs of families earning 70s. per week or less, who were living under housing conditions so bad that they could be classed as urgent cases to be relieved as soon as possible, in preference to all others. It was within the power of the Ministry of Health, under section 60 of the Housing Act of 1925, to require local authorities to hold such a census of urgent needs; such a census was successfully undertaken in Birmingham in 1926.

Exception was taken to the comparison made by Colonel Levita between the housing programme of the London County Council and local authorities, and also the statement that building operatives did not do an honest day's work, which was described by a delegate as "a slander." A resolution was passed to the effect that representations should be made to the Government in order that the subsidy for houses should be continued until the date of the next statutory review. Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., speaking on planning in rural districts, said very often there was no attempt at ordered development in rural building—it was scattered and often shoddy. He did not think the right of private property should be allowed to damage the beauty of the landscape. Arterial roads were being ruined by the type of building which was being erected along them, thereby adding to the traffic problem. The three things which were needed were certain additional powers to local authorities, the provision of competent advice to local authorities to ensure wise action, and the formation of a public opinion which would insist that there should be legislative amendments to save the country from the disfigurement which was going on.

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants was held on Saturday last at the R.I.B.A. Rooms at Bedford-square, W.C.1. The meeting was well attended, and included many members from the provinces. Owing to the death early this year of the President (Mr. E. Fiander Etchells), the chair was occupied by the senior Vice-President, Mr. H. R. Surridge (Kettering).

In his opening address, Mr. Surridge referred to the steadily increasing power and status of the Association since it was inaugurated eight years ago. The growing numbers of salaried architects, and the increasing importance of the work done by them, had, he said, been accompanied by an overwhelming demand for their greater recognition, not by the public alone, but from the profession. It was, therefore, for the good of all architects, whether in their own practices or working as assistants, that the A.A.S.T.A. should have secured representation on the Council and Committees of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Board of Architectural Education, etc.

Architects, including assistants, had for long been of the opinion that higher education and stiffer examinations would be a panacea for all professional ills; but in view of the prevailing overcrowding, casual employment, inadequate salaries and attenuated fees, and exploitation by big businesses, it was evident that an intensive educational system had failed to raise the status of the salaried architect. The A.A.S.T.A. had from the first recognised the limitations of the power of education, and the success that had attended its efforts to alleviate hardship, to effect reforms, and to bring these problems into the arena of practical professional politics, was full justification of its policy that by organisation and the co-operation of architects and their assistants, bound together by the impelling power of economic necessity, a higher and better status could be obtained. The immediate task of the Association was to secure for the salaried architect and surveyor not only his proper status and just remuneration, but to give to everybody the protection that his calling and employment demanded.

Not so many years ago the only drawback to the successful practice of the architect was the speculative builder, whose excursions into the field of architecture were principally in the direction of small houses. In those days, providing the trade of the country was good, the bulk of the building work passed through the hands of architects; and the architects employed assistants who ultimately commenced in practice for themselves, with the same happy results. Those were probably the good old days, but since then a gradual change had taken place, until to-day a large proportion of the work which would have been done by architects in private practice was in the hands of Government departments, Borough Surveyors, and large businesses employing their own architectural and surveying staffs. He did not suggest that the quality of the work was deteriorating, for that was not the case. But that change had resulted in the prospect of an assistant ever having his own practice becoming very remote. Salaried architects now comprised about 60 per cent. of the profession, and they must be protected by some body that would look after their interests. It was for that purpose the Association had been formed.

Major Hinkley (Chairman of the Executive Council) then moved that the Annual Report be adopted, and this was unanimously agreed. In the course of its review of the work of the Association during the past year, the report states that the Architects' Registration Bill has the support of the Association, but that the right is reserved to press for the adoption of any amendment that might be considered necessary to protect the interests of its members.——Owing to unusual conditions experienced last year, there was an exceptionally high percentage of unemployment amongst members for a period of six months. The position was now easier, but there were still a number of members seeking posts. Through the medium of the Central Employment Bureau, 61 members had obtained employment.——Salaries had remained fairly steady, but in some districts there was a tendency towards a lower scale. In certain towns, qualified assistants were paid as little as £2 10s. a week. The average salary of an experienced assistant in the provinces was now about £4 a week, in Scotland slightly less. The Council had taken action in many cases of inadequate salary. It was expected that members would be informed shortly of the result of the negotiations with the R.I.B.A. on the question of a minimum salary.—Steps had been taken to bring under the ban of the R.I.B.A. competitions in which assistants were debarred from competing.

In the discussion of the report, a number of members protested against the limitation of competitions to practising architects, and it was stated that this tendency was increasing. The limitation of competitions to a selected number of architects was also protested against, and open competitions in all cases advocated.

A resolution was carried instructing the Executive Council to discontinue the affiliation of the Association to the National Federation of Professional Workers.

Annual Dinner.

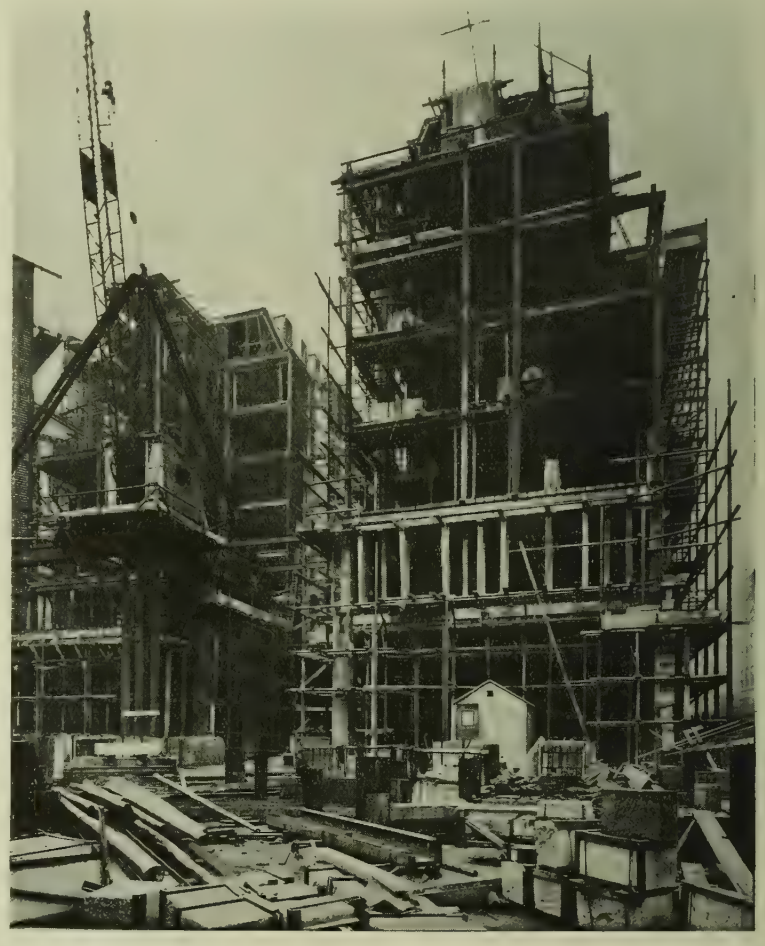
In the evening, Mr. H. R. Surridge presided at the annual dinner of the Association, held at Anderton's Hotel. Over a hundred members, including a considerable proportion from the provinces, were present.

In proposing the toast of "The Association," Mr. G. Verrall Reed pointed out the desirability of people with common interests associating together for their common good. It was, he said, essential for the well-being of the world that men should live for each other, and not for themselves alone.

The toast was responded to by Major A. S. Hinkley. At the end of one of its most difficult years, he said, the Association stood higher in prestige and status than ever before. When it was founded it was the only association that catered for the salaried architect and surveyor, and it was still the only body that set out to be of service to the assistant.

Mr. C. Bertram Parkes, L.R.I.B.A. (Birmingham) proposed "The Visitors," and mentioned that the Association was now generally recognised, and was in a position to obtain its objects by co-operation rather than by fighting. Mr. A. N. Cathcart replied.

Mr. John Mitchell (Secretary) proposed the toast of "The Chairman," who, in responding, congratulated Mr. Mitchell on his able and energetic conduct of the affairs of the Association during the difficult year just passed, and also on the great part he had taken in bringing the Association from practically its commencement to its present influential position.



Royal Mail Steamship Company's New Premises, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

This view shows the work as it was when held up during the strike of 1926 through lack of steel.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as widely as possible, or, better still, in typewriting?—ED.

Artificial Stone.

SIR,—How should artificial stone be measured up for quantities? I presume the method is entirely different from that applied to ordinary masonry.

FRESHMAN.

Worm in Oak.

SIR,—We are a firm of builders specialising in erecting good class property with all joinery work in oak. During the past few weeks we have had about six complaints of various portions of our woodwork in houses becoming worm-eaten, and are at a loss to understand this, as it is arising in houses which have been erected for from 18 months to two years, and from which there has been no previous complaint, whilst, strangely enough. we are not getting any complaints from newly erected houses. Our outside joinery work is in English oak, whilst the inside finishings consist mainly of American or Japanese oak, and we can only suspect the English oak, as we would naturally suppose that any insects or their larvae would be destroyed during the process of seasoning. If any of your readers have had similar experience of this trouble, and could favour us with a cure, we should be extremely obliged.

OAK.

Plague of Ants.

SIR,—I should be obliged if any of your readers could tell me how to get rid of a plague of ants. The portion of the house infested is a pantry, sunk about two feet below the ground level. It has a concrete floor and brick walls. "HEREWARD."

Painting over Keene's Cement.

[REPLY TO "CORRESPONDENT," JUNE 10.]

SIR.—I much prefer Keene's or Parian as a surface suitable for painting in its new state. Where this is done, the priming coat should be applied as soon as the setting coat of cement will stand the brush and before it has set hard. The effect is for the first coat of paint to set in with the cement and form a sealed surface through which alkali cannot attack the paint. This class of cement has the virtue for paintwork if it is allowed to set hard before priming, unless left for a period practically as long as that required in the case of plaster.

FOLLOW UP.

Pointing Brickwork.

[REPLY TO "DOUBTFUL," JUNE 17.]

SIR,—I have examined brickwork pointed in the way described by your correspondent, after nine or ten years from execution, and have never found any defects arising from the method. As a general rule the bricks are more porous than the mortar joints, so that no amount of impermeability in the face of joints will improve a wall where the bricks themselves do not resist the weather. I am convinced that the "pressed" joint is inherently bad, since it promotes an uneven resistance to settlement and a tendency for the compressed mortar to be forced apart from the natural mortar joint. It is no doubt yet another instance where good appearance indicates right method.

TEXTURE.

Levelling.

[REPLY TO "WORKS," JUNE 17.]

SIR,—If the levelling of the court is prior to the finishing of the actual surface, *i.e.*, where hard court surface is to be applied on a suitable foundation, or where fresh soil is to be laid thereon for grass sowing or turfing, the digging out of the high portion should be executed to its proper true bottom in the one operation, and the filling-in also governed by the levels. In such cases I think it would be sufficient to give a cubic quantity described as digging, not exceeding ... feet deep, in ..... soil, to true and level bottom, wheeling not exceeding ..... yards, filling in and spreading to true surface. Where the finished surface is to be the actual grown surface, it would be necessary to give in addition a super area suitably described, and providing for laying aside top soil and spreading on new surface.

GARDENS.

Road Charges.

[REPLY TO "HOUSEHOLDER," JUNE 17.]

SIR,—These are usually apportioned according to benefit derived, which can only be assessed after consideration of each individual case. All potentialities should be considered quite apart from the immediate intentions of the householder. For instance, if the corner site were sufficiently deep to permit of a building site being cut off the end of same with a frontage to the new road, the householder would not be able to establish that no benefit arose, because he had no intention of availing himself of it. Again, were the corner house of such narrow frontage on the main road as to leave no room for a garage approach, which became possible when the new side road were opened, the property would be considered to receive a benefit, although the owner had no immediate use for a garage.

IMPERSONAL.

Surveying Fees.

[REPLY TO "MEASURING UP," JUNE 17.]

SIR,—It is usual to base such fees upon the time spent upon the work. Principal's time varies in value according to the standing of the firm, but in most cases it should be taken as worth three guineas a day. The value of basing fees in such a way is that it can be soundly substantiated from diary records.

ARCHITECT.

Thickness of Walls in One-Story Buildings.

[REPLY TO "ESTIMATOR," JUNE 17.]

SIR,—The building described appears to be a "building of the warehouse class"; and since it has always been conceded that the walls of such buildings must obviously be of greater strength than those of "domestic buildings," it follows that by-laws framed upon the Model by-laws provide for a greater thickness of walls in the case of "buildings of the warehouse class," which are defined as meaning a "warehouse, factory, manufactory, brewery or distillery." If "Estimator" obtains a copy of the by-laws of the local authority concerned, he will there find all he requires as to thickness and heights of walls. The dimensions of the stores and thicknesses of the walls given obviously do not comply with the Model by-laws, for the minimum thickness of a brick wall for a building such as is described is thirteen and a half inches at its base, whatever is its length, and its height does not exceed twenty-five feet. The like thickness will, therefore, be required in this case.

WALL.

Unstable House Building Society.

[REPLY TO "ARCHITECT," JUNE 17.]

SIR.—As a director of one of the oldest and largest building societies in London, I am able to inform your correspondent "Architect" that the practice (at least in that Society) is to regard the architect-designed house as affording a superior class of security for an advance. The value of good planning, considered elevations, a specification, and the benefit of an architect's supervision during erection, are fully recognised by the Board of Directors (of whom the chairman and three other members are architects) and reflected in the amount of the advance offered. With an architect's drawings and specification to submit with his application for an advance, the prospective building owner can make his financial arrangements with confidence in the knowledge that the society will make the agreed advance by instalments as the work proceeds. As "Architect" suggests, the matter is one of interest not only to the profession, but to all who contemplate building, not merely a house, but a home.

NATIONAL.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

Working-class Houses.

Mr. Forrest asked the Minister of Health the number of houses now being built by private enterprise for working-class families only, and whether they were receiving the subsidy.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he had no information as to the intended occupancy of houses which were under construction by private enterprise, but 45,495 subsidy-houses were under construction in England and Wales by private enterprise on the 1st inst. Statistics were not available as to the number under construction without State assistance.

Rent Regulations.

Sir A. Holbrook asked the Minister whether, in view of the fact that Part II of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act was to continue for five years after December next and that it provided for referring any matters of hardship to the court, he would consider the termination of Part I next December; and whether, in any circumstances, he would consider making provision that persons who have bought houses for their own occupation, but who were now debarred from occupying them, might be allowed to take possession of their properties.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the suggestions would be carefully considered in connection with the future of the Rent Restrictions Acts.

A Ryde Scheme.

Mr. R. Young asked whether the Ryde, Isle of Wight, local authority had undertaken any housing scheme under conditions laid down by recent Acts of Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Ryde T.C. were assisting the erection of houses by private enterprise under the Housing Act of 1923, towards which an Exchequer subsidy of £6 per house for 20 years was payable. Up to the present, 31 houses had been completed. The Council had carried out no other schemes under the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Act of 1919, and later Acts.

Local Appointments.

Mr. Womersley asked the Minister of Health whether he was aware that a number of local authorities, in advertising appointments under the Rating and Valuation Act, required, *ab initio*, that applicants should be members of the Surveyors' Institution; and whether he would take steps to see that qualified rating surveyors who were members of such bodies as the Rating Surveyors' Association, the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents, or the Auctioneers' Institute, should be afforded an equal opportunity of securing such posts.

Mr. Chamberlain said that under the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, local authorities were empowered to appoint valuation officers and other officers as they thought fit, and to pay those officers such reasonable salaries as they thought fit. He had no control over such appointments, and he could not, therefore, take any such steps as were suggested.

India House.

Mr. Thurtle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was proposed that the whole of the £300,000 estimated as the cost of building and fitting the new India House in London would be borne on Indian revenues; and whether, in view of the fact that the commission for the building had been placed in the hands of a British architect, it was intended that an opportunity should be given to Indian artists to take part in the interior decoration.

Earl Winterton said that the answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. The scheme for the internal decoration of the building had not yet been settled.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.—IX

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law; L.R.I.B.A.; Associate (late Fellow) of the Surveyors' Institution; &c.

TRANSFER OF FIXTURES BY SALE, LEASE, OR ASSIGNMENT.

At Common Law, whether property is freehold or leasehold, the sale of it includes handing over the interest in the fixtures annexed to it, and growing timber on it at the time of the sale, excepting only if there be an express stipulation made beforehand that certain fixtures, etc., shall be, or are, removable; or, again, if there is sufficient evidence of an intention to exclude them from the sale when the agreement for purchase was entered into between the vendor and purchaser; or again, a well-established custom of the particular district concerned might prevail to make them removable in the absence of any express covenant or intention. So much depends on the character of the articles, as being personal chattels or part of the freehold.

Intention of the Parties to the Sale, etc.

The intention of the parties as to what fixtures were intended to pass must, in all cases, be determined from the contract deed conveying the land. If there is no separate detailed mention of the fixtures, the total amount of their value must nevertheless be mentioned and included in the statement of the consideration paid for the land.

If mention is made of fixtures in the deed of conveyance, mere general words will not be construed as including any particular fixtures only, but will apply to the whole of them; and if the deed enumerates any specific articles, and not other fixtures actually on the property, the rule that all fixtures are intended to pass by the conveyance is not thereby rebutted. (See Mather *v.* Fraser, 1856, 2 K. & J. 536, and Haley *v.* Hammersley, 1861, 3 De G. F. & J. 587). On the other hand, the express mention of the exclusion of one thing may be construed as impliedly excluding another thing related to it in some way, which would have passed over under the general terms of the conveyance. In Hare *v.* Horton (1833), 5 B. & Ald. 715, there was a conveyance of an iron foundry and dwelling-houses, etc., with the appurtenances, together with all grates, boilers, bells, and other fixtures in the said dwelling-houses. It was held that fixtures in the foundry which comprised *inter alia* cranes, presses, and a steam engine, and which were used for the business carried on in the foundry, were not included, nor could they be impliedly counted in with fixtures expressly mentioned in connection with those passing with the dwelling-house. (See also Trappes *v.* Harter, 1833, 2 C. & M. 153.)

Valuation of the Fixtures.

Both in private sales and sales by auction, it is customary to state the price at which the fixtures and timber are to be taken, or that they are to be taken at a valuation in some particular manner, or, failing that, then at a fair price or valuation. In this last case the Court can direct a reference to ascertain the price; otherwise, the valuation must be made in the specified manner or the Court cannot interfere in that this would be setting up a new contract between the parties. (See Wilks *v.* Davis, 1817, 3 Mer. 507, and Morgan *v.* Milman, 1853, 3 De G. M. & G. 24.)

If a landlord covenants with a tenant to take over the tenant's fixtures at a valuation, at the end of or at any time during the term, the valuation is a condition precedent to completion of purchase, which must be performed. And if, for instance, the landlord has covenanted to arrange for the valuation, he must do so punctually; otherwise the contract is voidable and the ordinary rules obtain.

Removal of Fixtures.

It has been previously stated that a tenant fixing tenant's fixtures during the term must remove them during the term, or during any extended period in which he has gained a right to consider himself the tenant. It would appear that in the event of his purchasing articles belonging to the landlord and annexed to the premises demised, his right to remove them (which arises solely out of the contract) would be similar, *i.e.*, he must remove these also during the term, and his right of removal is lost at the end of the term or further period in which he is entitled to be regarded as the tenant. It follows that if at any time a tenant wishes to renew his lease of the same premises, he must be careful to reserve to himself the right of removing the tenant's fixtures concerned under the old lease; or he may, without such precaution (and not having detached them during the first period of tenancy) lose his interest in them altogether with the fulfilment of the first lease.

The acceptance of the lease of a house containing fixtures, if there is no covenant concerning them, does not raise an implied contract by the tenant to pay for such fixtures and, further, the landlord cannot remove such fixtures during the term against the will of the tenant, who is entitled to their use during the whole of his tenancy. (See Goff & Harris, 1843, 5 M. & Gr. 573.)

If a tenant agrees to sell tenants' fixtures to his landlord, such agreement need not be in writing in order that he may successfully secure the value of them, since the sale is not one of an interest in land. It is, in effect, a mere renunciation of the tenant's right to removal. (See Lee *v.* Gaskell, 1876, 1 Q.B.D. 700; and Halien *v.* Rundell, 1834, 1 Cr. M. & R. 266.)

Further, a reversionary interest in trade fixtures can pass to a purchaser under a parol agreement only. (See Petrie *v.* Dawson, 1845, 2 Car. & K. 138.)

Assignment of Lease.

Generally, the assignment by a leaseholder of all his interests in the lease of a property also includes the yielding up of their interests in the fixtures annexed to the property. It is an assignment of his right of removal, as above referred to, in that, at law and in equity, no person can acquire from another a better title or a greater right to anything than the right the other already possesses.

Stamping of Documents.

A transfer of fixtures includes a transfer of the right of severance of the same; and, whether a memorandum of the sale of fixtures does or does not transfer any interest in the chattels themselves, the conveyance comes within the Stamp Acts and requires a conveyance stamp. (See Horsfall *v.* Key, 1848, 17 L.J., Ex 266.)

STATUTE LAW.

Fixtures Included in a Sale, Lease, Assignment, or Mortgage of Land.

Section 62 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, repeats section 6 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881. Under this section, a conveyance of land is deemed to include, and under the Act to convey with the land, all buildings, erections, fixtures, commons, hedges, ditches, fences, ways, waters, watercourses, privileges, easements, rights, and advantages whatsoever appertaining (or reputed to appertain) to the land, or any part thereof, at the time of the conveyance. Also, a conveyance of land, having houses or other buildings thereon, is deemed to include, and under the Act to convey with the land, houses, or other buildings, all out-houses, erections, fixtures, cellars, areas, courts, court-yards, cisterns, sewers, gutters, drains, ways, passages, lights, watercourses, liberties, privileges, easements, rights, and advantages whatsoever appertaining (or reputed to appertain) to the land, houses, or other buildings conveyed, or any part thereof, at the time of the conveyance.

The section applies only if, and as far as, a contrary intention is not expressed in the conveyance, and has effect subject to the terms of the conveyance and to the provisions contained therein.

Rules as to Ascertaining Intention as to Time when the Property in Fixtures Passes.

Under section 18 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, unless a different intention appears, the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer:—

(1) When there is an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods, in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made, and it is immaterial whether the time of payment or the time of delivery, or both, be postponed.

(2) When there is a contract for the sale of specific goods and the seller is bound to do something to the goods for the purpose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property does not pass until such thing be done, and the buyer has notice thereof. So the property in fixtures (of the character of goods which are to be delivered by the seller "free on rail") only passes to the tenant removing them when they have been detached and sufficiently dismantled to be in a deliverable condition.

In Underwood, Ltd., *v.* Burgh Castle Brick and Cement Syndicate (1922), 1 K.B. 343 the owners of a horizontal condensing engine which was a trade fixture, and removable, agreed to sell it at a price free on rail in London. It weighed 30 tons and was bolted to and embedded in, a flooring of concrete, from which it had to be detached and dismantled before it could be delivered on rail. The sellers detached it, and in loading it on to a truck they accidentally damaged it and the buyers refused to accept it. The sellers thereupon brought an action for goods bargained for and sold, and it was held that the property in the engine had not passed to the buyers, in that the sellers were bound to do something which they had not done for the purpose of putting the engine into a deliverable state; and that all the circumstances showed an intention that the property should not pass until the engine was placed in safety on rail in London.

Hereford Hospital: Extension Scheme.

The Board of Management of the Herefordshire General Hospital, Hereford, has decided to embark on a scheme of extensions which it is estimated by the architects to cost £63,758. The proposed extensions include private patients' home, nurses' rooms, new surgical wings, orthopædic ward, maternity ward, children's ward, isolation ward, new kitchens and offices, pathological laboratory, drainage, etc.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF ARBITRATION

(Continued from last week's issue.)

The Committee pointed out that there was also a difficulty in deciding whether a case is stated under section 7 or section 19 (Cogstad *v.* Newsum & Co., 1921, 2 A.C. 528) and referred to two other matters, first that under section 19 the Court in ordering a case to be stated has no power to order that it shall be stated in the form of a special case under section 7, and secondly that a case under section 19 is heard by a Divisional Court constituted of three judges taking the Crown Paper, whereas a case under section 7 is heard by a single judge. The recommendations of the Committee were: (*a*) The Court should be given power to order an award to be stated in the form of a special case under section 7 in addition to and as an alternative to, its power to order a consultative case under section 19 (*b*) that the right of appeal from the decision of a case stated under section 7 should remain as at present, and that by leave of the Court which hears a case stated under section 19 or by leave of the Court of Appeal there should be an appeal to the Court of Appeal, but only by such leave and (*c*) that as a matter of practice a case stated under section 19 should be heard like a case stated under section 7, by a single judge.

The Report touches upon the delay that often occurs in hearing special cases, and also points out that it is often the practice in cases stated for the opinion of the Court under section 19 merely to answer the questions put by a mere "Yes" or "No," and suggests that where questions of common forms of contract or recurrent commercial problems are involved a more reasoned answer would be of service to those engaged in trade. The Report then turns to

The Enforcement of Awards.

It is pointed out (paragraph 14) that although by section 12 of the Act of 1889 an award may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment, in practice delay occurs, for section 11 gives the Court power in certain circumstances to set aside an award and by Order 64 rule 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court an application to set aside an award may be made at any time within six weeks of the publication of the award. The Report states that on an application to enforce the award under section 12 the party against whom it is to be enforced constantly avers that he intends to set aside the award, and in such circumstances it is difficult for the Master to make an order enforcing the award until the fate of the suggested motion is known, and thus a delay of six weeks is secured. The Report also refers to the delay in setting down and securing the hearing of a case stated under section 7 as the practice is that a case can be set down at any time, but is not brought on for hearing until ten days from the date of entry, or six weeks from the date of the award whichever is the later, the object being to give the opportunity for the entering of a motion to set aside the award within the six weeks allowed by the rule.

The recommendations of the Committee to meet the above cases is that the time for moving to set aside an award should be reduced at the least to 14 days, but subject to the power of a Court or a judge to enlarge the time, and that when an application is made under section 12 to enforce the award power should be given to the Court or a judge to order a respondent to give security for the amount awarded, by payment into Court or otherwise, if he seeks to postpone the making of an order until he has moved to set aside the award. But the Report suggests an amendment of section 12. At present a judgment obtained in pursuance of an order enforcing an award is not a final judgment, and consequently a bankruptcy notice cannot be founded on it (*In re* a Bankruptcy, 1907, 1 K.B. 478). The Committee suggest that section 12 shall be amended so as to provide that a final judgment in the terms of the award may be entered, and they expressed a hope that this change may facilitate the enforcement of awards made in England in other countries as possibly an English judgment may be more readily enforced than an order for enforcing an award in the same manner as a judgment.

Minor Matters.

There are many minor amendments recommended by the Report, as, for instance, that section 4 should be amended to include a trustee in bankruptcy and personal representatives so that death or bankruptcy shall not revoke a submission, that an arbitrator shall have power to make an interim award and power to order the delivery of specific goods, and that an award should carry interest, but our space compels us only to allude to one more matter which appears of special importance.

Relief from Submissions Unwittingly Agreed To.

The Report refers (paragraph 33) to many memoranda submitted to the Committee suggesting that statutory power should be given to the Courts to relieve persons from various kinds of hardships imposed upon them by the terms of submissions to which they have unwittingly or unwillingly agreed. The Report gives examples of the hardships referred to. For instance (*a*) that it appears to be increasingly common for forms of contract for the sale of commodities to stipulate in the arbitration clause that a claim for arbitration must be put forward within a limited time or it shall be conclusively barred. Cases are cited, Ford *v.* Compagnie Furness (1922, 2 K.B. 279) (three months); Atlantic Co. *v.* Dreyfus (1922, 2 App. Cas. 250) (three months); Pinnock *v.* Lewis & Peat (1923, 1 K.B. 690) fourteen days); Ayscough *v.* Sheed Thompson & Co. (30 Com. Cas. 23) (three days), and the Committee observe, "Though it might be difficult to show hardship with a limit of three months, it must often be easy if the limit is three days."

(*b*) There used to be a common provision in the arbitration clause in insurance policies that in any event each side should pay its own costs. The Committee believe this is not found usually in new policies but it still survives in old policies.

(*c*) Several correspondents had referred to the common practice by which in building and engineering contracts contractors are required to tender upon and agree to, a form of printed contract by which all disputes are to be decided by an architect or engineer who is in the employ of the other party, and very often one whose own acts or requirements on behalf of his employer may create the dispute which must be referred to his decision.

We have set out this last illustration verbatim from the Report, and it is a point we have frequently drawn attention to, for instance, in our issue August 2, 1912, and more particularly in an article on "The Arbitration Clause in Building Contracts," January 31, 1913, where we explained the reason for the adoption of such a clause but drew attention to the objection of the clause becoming stereotyped and made a condition to the acceptance of tenders. The last example given in the Report was that it is not uncommon for an arbitration clause to provide that in no circumstances shall either party ask for a special case for the opinion of the Court or for the making of an award in the form of a special case.

The Committee recognised that to interfere with the contracts people have made deliberately would be a doubtful policy, and in no case should relief be given to a person who has entered into a submission after a dispute has arisen, but as regards common forms of submission in printed forms, although it was outside their province to make positive recommendations yet they suggested that it might be considered whether provision should not be made as follows (see paragraph 35):—

"(*a*) That where an arbitration clause in a common form of contract provides that a claim shall be barred unless arbitration be claimed within a limited time, it should be open to either party to apply to a judge for an order that this time provision should be enlarged, and that a judge if satisfied that in the circumstances of the case the time limited provided creates an unreasonable hardship shall have power to vary the contract by enlarging the time.

"(*b*) That a provision in the common form of arbitration clause that each side shall pay his own costs shall be void, and that the arbitrator or umpire, notwithstanding such provision, shall have full power to order either party to pay the costs.

"(*c*) That where a particular person has been named or designated in a submission as arbitrator either party may apply to a judge, and if he satisfies the judge that such person by reason of his relation towards the other party or his connection with the subject matter of the dispute may not be capable of complete impartiality the judge if he thinks fit may make an order removing such arbitrator and appointing another in his place.

"(*d*) It seems to be a doubtful question whether a clause that neither party shall ask for a special case is or is not void as being against public policy. If it were desired it would be easy to insert a provision that it is to have no effect.'

On a matter somewhat akin to this the common provision that the obtaining an arbitrator's award shall be a condition precedent to the right to bring an action—the Committee make the suggestion that where a party is charged with fraud he may apply to a judge for an order that the clause as to this issue shall be of no effect so that he may have it determined by an action.

In conclusion of this very imperfect summary of the recommendations of the Committee, we may add that in paragraphs 30 and 31 will be found reasons which made it unnecessary for the Committee to consider the last part of their terms of reference, "the law relating to the effect given in England and Wales to submissions, arbitrations, and awards, made or held elsewhere," although owing to doubts they found widely entertained as to whether a submission made abroad is a submission within the Arbitration Act, they sugest one or two amendments of the Act to clear away such doubts.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee (General Merchandise) applications for Orders in Council to be made requiring indications of origin in the case of:—

(1) Imported brass water taps and other water fittings of brass and brass parts thereof; cabinet furniture of metal (not including locks); furniture castors; electric lamp-holders, wall plugs, switches and similar household fittings and metal parts thereof; brace and belt buckles of metal.

(2) Imported rubber tyres and tubes for motor cars, motor cycles and cycles, and also solid and semi-solid tyres.

Representatives of any interests substantially affected by any of these applications who desire to be heard in opposition are requested to communicate with the Secretary to the Committee, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the New Public Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, with the least possible delay, and, if practicable, not later than June 24.

RENT RESTRICTION

NOTICE BY TENANT.

An important decision to landlords, under the Rent Acts, has recently been given in the case De Vries *v.* Sparks (*The Times*, April 29) by a Divisional Court. The defendant, who was the occupier of a house upon a weekly tenancy, and had been so for many years, in May, 1926, on the death of her husband and one of her sons, had written to the plaintiff, the landlord of the premises, saying she would give up possession in or about September, 1926. An arrangement was then come to between the parties, the reason of which is not clearly explained in the report. The landlord agreed to pay her £30 for giving up possession, £10 down and £20 on giving up possession, and that she should occupy the house rent free until she gave up possession, and a receipt was signed by the defendant as follows: "May 31, 1926. Received £10 on account of £30 for giving up possession of —— on or before September 25, 1926." The plaintiff had then contracted to sell the house, but the defendant had changed her mind and continued in possession, and this action was brought by the plaintiff to recover possession.

The County Court judge had held that although this agreement was inoperative to deprive the defendant of any of her rights under the Rent Acts, it yet amounted to a notice to quit given by the tenant under Section 4, sub-section (1) (c), of the Rent Act, 1923, which substitutes that section for Section 5 of the principal Act of 1920. This provision is the same in both Acts and provides: "No order or judgment for the recovery of possession of any dwelling house to which this Act applies . . . shall be made or given unless (c) the tenant has given notice to quit, and in consequence of that notice the landlord has contracted to sell or let the dwelling house or has taken any other steps as a result of which he would in the opinion of the Court be seriously prejudiced if he could not obtain possession." The County Court judge had held that the plaintiff would be "seriously prejudiced," and had made an order for possession.

The point before the Divisional Court was whether in the above circumstances the tenant had given "notice to quit" within the meaning of the above section paragraph (c). The tenant here was not a statutory tenant holding over after notice to quit from the landlord, and the Court intimated it was therefore not necessary to consider what kind of notice had to be given by a statutory tenant, and the decision was limited to the notice to be given by a common law tenant such as the defendant was in this case, but it also appears to have been decided that it was only to such tenants that the paragraph applies.

The Court found that there was no notice to quit by the tenant but merely an agreement between the parties that the common law tenancy should determine at the latest by September 25, 1926, and pointed out that an agreement to surrender was entirely different from a notice to quit. The former was an agreement between the parties, whilst the latter was a notice given by one party to the other of an intention to exercise a right given by the contract, whether the other party consented or not. But the Court held that in this case, even if the agreement were treated as a notice to quit, it was invalid on two grounds: (1) Because the notice was not to determine the tenancy at any fixed date; and (2) because there was no evidence to show that the notice expired on the same day of the week as that on which the tenancy commenced.

In the course of the hearing a case was brought to the notice of the Court—Gilbert *v.* Jordan (*Weekly Notes*, August 14, 1920; The Builder, August 27, 1920)—in which a Court of first instance had treated some negotiations between the parties as a notice to quit under Section 5, sub-section (1) (c), of the Rent Act, 1920. In that case the tenancy would expire on May 9, 1920, and the plaintiff, who had purchased the house on March 15, 1920, had written to the tenant asking him if he was arranging to vacate the premises when his tenancy expired. The tenant had replied that the premises would be given up "at the time and to the person legally entitled," but had added that it would be a convenience to him to remain until June 24. The plaintiff had assented to this, and on the faith of the undertaking that the tenant would vacate the premises had sold the premises with vacant possession on June 24 to a third party. Subsequently the tenant had refused to give up possession and on action brought the Court had treated the tenant's expression of an intention to leave as a notice to quit under Section 5 (c). It appears that in the case we are considering the Court disapproved this decision, and the case must therefore no longer be considered law, as the Divisional Court is a superior Court.

It may be doubted whether it has been appreciated by landlords that when a tenant gives notice of his intention to determine his tenancy under the above section of the Rent Act the ordinary rules as to notice apply. In our issue for June 20, 1924, we set out those rules as derived from the decided cases, and in the case of Queen's Club Gardens Estates, Limited, *v.* Bignell (1924, 1 K.B. 117) it was held in the case of weekly tenancies that the notice must be a week's notice expiring at the end of the week, but the matter was carried a little farther in the very recent case Newman *v.* Slade (1926, 2 K.B. 328; The Builder, June 25, 1926), where it was held that a week's notice did not mean seven clear days, but a calendar week's notice given on the day corresponding to that on which the tenancy commenced, unless a contrary intention appeared in the agreement That is, if the tenancy commenced on a Monday, a notice given on Monday for the following Monday is a good notice.

Drawn Steel Reinforcement Bars.

The revision of the British Standard Specification, No. 15, 1912, Structural Steel for Bridges and General Building Construction, has been engaging the attention of the British Engineering Standards Association for some time past, and at the instance of the Institution of Structural Engineers, it has been agreed that consideration shall be given to the preparation of a B.S. Specification for Drawn Steel Bars for Reinforced Concrete Construction, which have not, up to the present, been dealt with by the Association.

New Road for Nottingham.

A start has now been made with the new trunk road which will go through a portion of the eastern part of Nottingham linking up Lower Parliament-street with London-road. The new thoroughfare will have a uniform width of 70 ft., and starting from a point near the centre of the city, will have, among other advantages, the clearing away of nearly 300 slum dwellings. The entire cost of the scheme, which will not be completed for two years, will be at least £200,000.

Bradford Improvement Scheme.

Bradford has decided to make a start upon the remodelling of its central area. The city council has decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for powers to borrow £230,000 in connection with one site, and also that the *Telegraph* buildings in Market-square should be acquired. The whole of a triangular site of 22,464 square feet, abutting on to Town Hall-square, has become Corporation property, and the city architect, Mr. W. Williamson, completed, some time back, plans for the erection thereon, at a cost of £230,000, of a big block of buildings six stories high, with shops occupying the ground floor. The Council has now sanctioned the scheme.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Ealing. — School. — The Middlesex County Education Committee are considering the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Leslie & Co., of Kensington, for the erection of a new technical and art school at Ealing for the County Council. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 87, Tufton-street, S.W.1, has designed the plans. The price of the tender is £28,100.

East London. — Improvements. — Messrs. Samuel Instone and Co., Ltd., the colliery proprietors and shipowners, have concluded an agreement with the L. and N.E. Railway to lease the Thames Ironworks for a number of years.

It is understood that the site will be equipped with up-to-date wharves, docks, warehouses and transit sheds.

Eltham.—Premises.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society have purchased the Eltham Conservative Club, and propose to convert the premises into shops.

Gracechurch-street.—Premises. — Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons, and Smithers, 9, Dowgate-hill, Cannon-street, E.C., are the architects for the new premises about to be erected at 30, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Messrs. Howell J. Williams, Ltd., 11-17, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1, are the builders.

Hendon. — Hospital. — Tenders are now being invited for the erection of an isolation hospital of 60 beds, comprising administrative block, three ward pavilions, observation wards, laundry, boiler-house, etc., mortuary and lodge, at Goldsmith-avenue, Kingsbury-road, N.W.9. Mr. A. O. Knight, engineer and surveyor to the Hendon Urban District Council, has prepared the plans. The quantity surveyors are Messrs. L. A. Francis & Sons, Vernon House, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1.

Hoxton.—Flats.—The London County Council are to erect three blocks of flats at Hoxton, to the plans of the Chief Architect. The flats are to cost about £29,560.

New Malden.—Buildings.—The scheme for a central sports ground and a boat-house for the University of London, has been started. A freehold site has been obtained at Motspur Park, near New Malden, at a cost of £18,000. It consists of 28 acres of grass land and includes a building which can be adapted for a clubhouse. Two acres of land at Chiswick, with a river frontage of 255 ft., have been bought for £4,000 as a site for the boat-house.

It is estimated that the initial outlay for building, levelling, equipment, etc., will amount to about £22,000.

Old Bond street.—Reconstruction.—The Embassy in Old Bond-street is shortly to be reconstructed and redecorated. The architect's plan for the new room promises an enormous improvement. Mr. J. A. Eshelby, 6, New Burlington-street, W.1, architect.

Stratton-street.—Premises.—Messrs. Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., are the contractors for the new building being erected in Stratton-street, W. Mr. J. Ernest Franck, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., are supplying the structural steelwork.

Stoke Newington.—Baths.—The Stoke Newington Borough Council are considering a scheme for the erection of new swimming baths on a site at 203-205, Albion-road. The plans have been by Messrs. Hobden and Porri, architects, 37A, Finsbury-square, E.C.2, and Messrs. E. G. Browning and Sons, of 37A, Finsbury-square, are the quantity surveyors. The whole scheme is estimated to cost £16,500.

Wembley.—Studio.—Arrangements are in progress for the purchase of freehold property formerly part of the grounds of the British Empire Exhibition for the establishment of a film studio.

A sum of £147,500 is the agreed purchase price for the site. Mr. Rupert Mason and Mr. Ralph Pugh, joint managing directors of British Authors Productions, Ltd., are connected with the scheme. A certain amount of reconstruction work will be necessary.

CONCRETE COTTAGE CONSTRUCTION

A new system of concrete cottage construction, invented by Mr. James Cramer, F.S.I. of Manchester, adopts the pier-and-panel method, and the main object has been to devise a shuttering, both simple and cheap, by means of which cavity walls can be built with the use of "poured-in concrete," or "Gunite" (the latter being cement applied by mechanical power). This is claimed to be accomplished by the "collapsible cavity shutter and the climbing shutter" "poured-in" system, while in the "Gunite" system the collapsible cavity shutter only is used.

In the "poured-in concrete system" concrete piers are erected (reinforced with steel rods if required) formed of hollow blocks filled with poured-in concrete, as the work proceeds; the blocks are grooved on outer edges in contact with the panels to enable the panels to key into the piers. The heads of the piers are tied together by a continuous reinforced concrete eaves beam. The poured-in concrete wall panels are formed by means of two sets of shuttering known as (1) the collapsible cavity shutter, and (2) the climbing shutter.

The collapsible cavity shutter is made of timber formed of two leaves and has loose central rods, the leaves being kept apart by the rods, and held together by metal clips of three patterns. Pattern No. 1 is used on the ground level only, being so shaped that it forms a wall-tie and a gauge clip. Pattern No. 2 is used at any level above the ground, and forms in addition a carrier for the shutter, as it is set at the various heights. These two clips remain (on the withdrawal of the shutter) embedded in the concrete tying the inner and outer walls together. In every case where the shutter is reset new wall-tie clips are required and they can be set at any height and any distance apart. Pattern No. 3 is a simple clip holding the head of the two leaves of shuttering together; it is detachable and is used over again. The length of the clips determine the gauge of the cavity.

The overall size of the shutter is arranged to suit the position and number of door and window openings required. The contact face of the shuttering with the concrete is coated with bituminastic paint to facilitate withdrawal. The cavity shutter forms the cavity and determines the inner face of the poured-in panel wall.

The climbing shutter is formed of timber planks and shutters which form the outer faces of the poured-in concrete panel walls. The concrete pier blocks are prepared with metal tubes set in same at various heights to receive a bolt passing through to secure the temporary planks. The planks are bolted to the piers and are rebated in the edges to allow the shutter to slide to any height following the cavity shutter; the loose shutter is placed in position with its edges bearing on the concrete piers and is tightened up to same by means of set screws passing through the edges of the planks; the shutter can be raised to any height and set to level by means of an adaptable screw.

The two sets of shutters being placed in position, the concrete is poured into the spaces between, to form the walls. When the concrete is set the shutters are detached, raised, and reset at a higher level, and the pouring-in process continued. On completion of the walls, the whole of the shutterings are available for the next house, and it is estimated that the life of the cavity shutter is at least 10 houses and that of the climbing shutter 50 houses. It is estimated that the cost of all shutterings will not exceed £10 per house.

To build a house on the "Gunite" system the cavity shutter only is required. The same types of wall-tie-gauge clips are used and for the same purpose, but with the following exception. The head clips are so made that they support rods or carry metal fabric suspended on the face of the shutter against which the "Gunite" is projected, forming the walls. The wall-ties again become permanent, tying the walls together. As only the cavity shutter is required, it is estimated that the cost will not exceed £5 per house.

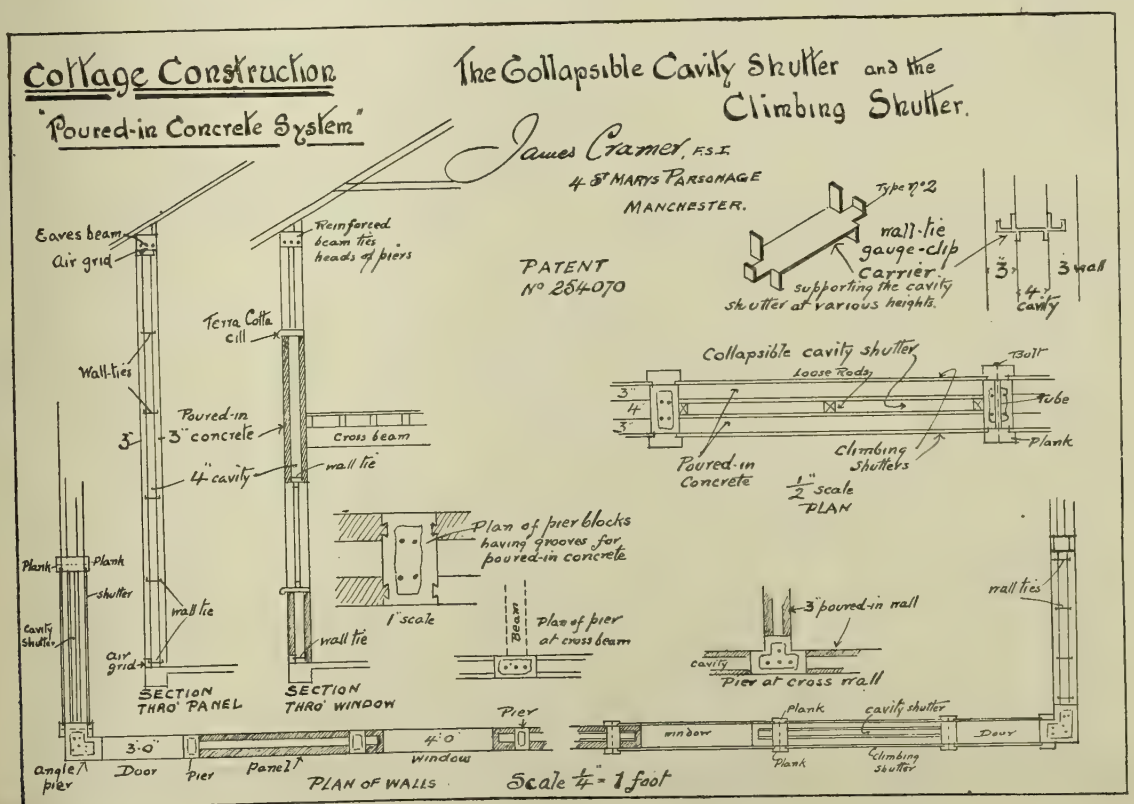
Specification for Dimensions of Rivets.

The British Engineering Standards Association has recently published a British Standard Specification (No. 275, 1927) for the Dimensions of Rivets. This specification, which is intended to meet the requirements of structural work (other than boilers), gives the standard diameters for rivets from ½ in. to 1¾ in. inclusive, the manufacturing tolerances on the shanks, and the standard proportions for snap, pan, and countersunk rivet heads. For the sake of clearness, sketches are included showing how the tolerances are disposed in the case of (a) rivets up to 5 diameters long, and (b) rivets of greater length. The material for steel rivet bars has already been standardised by the Association in the British Standard Specification dealing with structural steel for shipbuilding, railway rolling stock, and bridges and general building construction.

This specification takes the place of Appendix 7, which it was proposed to issue in connection with B.S. Specification No. 153, Parts 1 and 2, 1922, for Girder Bridges. Copies may be obtained from the Publications Department, British Engineering Standards Association, 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d., post free.

The Importation of Foreign Granite.

The effect of the importation of foreign granite on employment in the area has been considered at a conference of a sub-committee of the Aberdeen Employment Committee and members of the Aberdeen Granite Manufacturers' Association. Professor A. Gray, chairman of the Employment Committee, presided. The proceedings were in private, and at the close it was reported that, after consideration of the information available, it had been agreed that the Aberdeen Granite Manufacturers' Association should receive the full support of the Employment Committee, and that they should join issue to obtain the results desired. It was learned from a granite merchant that manufactured granite in the form of polished tombstones is being landed in England to the value of about £14,000 per month. Aberdeen's most formidable competitors are Germany and Finland. So far as Scotland was concerned, only about £200 worth of tombstones were imported, and this was due to the fact that in Scotland it had been agreed in the trade not to handle foreign granite. It was suggested that granite should come under the Foreign Merchandise (Marks) Act, so that the origin of the goods should be made known



RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourer.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1,8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1,6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Pradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1,5½	1,1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1,6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam.(Mon. Val)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1,5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1,7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1,4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Car. penters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters	Plumbers.	Painters	Labourers
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1,6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Nuneaton	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1,4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/6½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1,8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland, see page 1034.)

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS

THE report of the Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials has been issued for the period up to May, 1927 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net). In the course of his introductory note, the chairman (Mr. John W. Hills) remarks that examination of the schedule suggests that prices are tending in several directions to become easier. At the same time it should be noted that as from February 1 last, railway rates in respect of merchandise traffic have been increased, with a resultant increase in the prices of bricks and other commodities in districts where they are not produced locally.

For the purposes of comparison the schedule includes also the prices for April, 1914, and January, 1924.

Dealing with specific materials, the following observations are submitted :—

Bricks.—The movement downwards in brick prices which was recorded in the report for February has since continued; prices have in most districts now fallen to the level of a year ago.

Portland Cement and Lime.—In some districts the prices of these articles have fallen somewhat.

Timber.—The tendency of timber to rise, which was noted in the last report, has not been maintained, for several correspondents now report reductions in all three varieties specified, viz., *carcassing, joinery and flooring timber*. In some cases the price of *plasterers' laths* has also fallen.

As regards *roofing tiles*, it is understood that in January last manufacturers who are members of the National Tile Association took off increases which had been imposed the preceding November. This reduction does not, however, appear to have yet become operative throughout the country, seeing that the prices reported from such widely distant localities as Willesden, Bristol and Manchester are still higher than in May last.

In some districts *slates* are reported to be available at lower prices. The decline in the prices of *lead* continues.

Glazed Ware.—While in a few districts the price of *W.Cs.* has fallen since February this article still costs more in most districts than before the coal stoppage. As regards *sinks*, however, the decline in price has been more general.

Cast-Iron Goods.—Some reductions are reported in the price of R.W. pipes and gutters and soil pipes, but such reductions have not yet become of general application.

Glass.—Some correspondents report slight movements in the price of glass, the movement being upwards in some cases and downwards in others.

The price of *turpentine* has generally fallen.

Improvement of St. Helier Harbour.

The Jersey States have approved plans for the improvement of the harbour of St. Helier at an estimated cost of £250,000. The harbour mouth is to be widened, and the interior dredged to afford better swinging room for vessels. Work will be begun almost at once.

Midland Building Trades Exhibition.

This exhibition will be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from September 5 to September 17 next. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce is again the organising body, and the council of the exhibition has undertaken the provision of stands on hire, fitted and erected. Conferences will be held on the most recent developments in the building and allied trades. In this connection, particular attention will be paid to the effect of the reduced Government subsidy on housing. Discussions will also take place on lighting, cooking, heating, electricity services, hot-water provision, and kindred subjects.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, &c., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations :—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, ETC.

JUNE 27.—**Banchory.**—HOUSES.—Six blocks of two houses, at Hillhead of Arbeadie, for T.C. B.S.

JUNE 27.—**Bradford.**—REMODELLING.—Following work required at various schools, for the E.C.: (1) remodelling conveniences (whole trade tender); and (2) colouring, &c.

JUNE 27.—**Camberwell.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of block on a site at Comber-gro., for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room, No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2 to the cashier.

JUNE 27.—**Dublin.**—BUILDING.—Boys' Chapel at the Catholic University School, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin, for Rev. P. Lawless. Thomas J. Cullen, architect, 25, Suffolk-st., Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 27.—**Durham.**—ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.—General builder's work required in connection with certain alterations and repairs to the Bishop Auckland Boys' Grammar school, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

JUNE 27.—**Durham.**—HOUSES.—Construction of one block of 4 houses, being part of the New Elvet improvement scheme; 52 houses, etc., for the City Council. John Wilfrid Green, City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Durham. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Finchley.**—PAVILION.—Cherry Tree-wood, East Finchley, for U.D.C. P. T. Harrison, 9, The Hawthorns, Regents Park-rd., Finchley, N.3. Dep. £2.

JUNE 27.—**Guildford.**—HOUSES.—Six non-parlour type cottages at Albury, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, Market Chambers, Onslow-st. Dep. £2.

JUNE 27.—**Heywood.**—PAINTING.—Internal and decorating St. Luke's C. of E. school, William-st., and All Souls' C of E. school, Orchard-st., for E. C. W. Aspinall, Secretary of Education.

JUNE 27.—**Inchicore.**—BUILDING.—Transept and confessional recesses at Church of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, for Rev. Michael Sweeney, O.M.I., Superior. Ashlin & Coleman, A.'s, 7, Dawson-st., Dublin.

JUNE 27.—**Keynsham.**—DECORATING.—At the Keynsham Poor-Law Institution, for the B.G. Ernest A. Tew, C., Union Offices, Keynsham, Bristol.

JUNE 27.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—DWELLINGS.—Erection of Sutton dwellings, Barrack-rd., for the Sutton Dwelling Trust. Mr. Charles S. Errington, F.R.I.B.A., 21, Grainger-st., West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Pemberton.**—SCHOOL.—In Church-st., Pemberton, to accommodate 456 scholars, for St. John's Church of England. W. C. Ralph & Son, A., Leaders Buildings, King-st., Wigan. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 27.—**Romford.**—REBUILDING.—Laundry sorting sheds at Institution, for B.G. Harrington & Evans, A.'s 10, High-st.

JUNE 27.—**Ross.**—REPAIRS.—To (a) Market house; (b) proposed men's convenience at Market house; (c) proposed ladies' convenience at Market house; (d) repairs to buildings at the Ross cattle and wholesale fruit markets, for U.D.C. Offices of C. H. Caddick, Town S., 20, Broad-st.

JUNE 27.—**Sheffield.**—CONVERSION.—To open access system, Park Branch Library, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

JUNE 27.—**Sunderland.**—HOUSES.—68 houses on Fulwell estate, for the C.B. B.E.'s Office, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Taunton.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning, painting and repairing work at Public Elementary Schools, for T.C. B.S.

JUNE 27.—**Wicklow.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also additions to Fever hospital building on the former Workhouse Grounds at Baltinglass, for County Board of Health. P. J. Foley, B.E., engineer, 102-103, Grafton-st., Dublin.

JUNE 28.—**Dublin.**—PAINTING.—Repainting of the following stations:—Tuam, Ballybrophy, Lisduff, Templemore, Thurles, Cashel, Goold's Cross, Dundrum (Co. Tipperary), Ardmayle, Fermoy, Lismore, Tramore, Dungarvan, Clonmel, Manor Street (Waterford), Rosslare Harbour, Cork (Glanmire), Longford, Edgeworthstown, Ballinasloe, for Gt. Southern Rly. Chief Engineer, Broadstone Station, Dublin. Dep. 10s. each.

JUNE 28.—**Epsom.**—WALL AND FENCING.—Removing portions of rubble boundary wall and fencing to the original cemetery, and re-erecting, also erecting a new enclosing wall and fence of similar design to extension of cemetery, for the Epsom U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, 33, Church-st., Epsom.

JUNE 28.—**Ireland.**—RESTORATION.—For (1) restoration of building for the Garda Siochana at Castlerea, Co. Roscommon; and (2) erection of a station for Garda Siochana at Ballyvary, Co. Mayo, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JUNE 28.—**Jedburgh.**—BUILDING.—Residence and outbuildings at telephone repeater station, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 28.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Bridges within the City, for T.C. W.T. Lancashire, City E.

★JUNE 28.—**Norfolk.**—NEW SCHOOL, ETC.—Erection of Holt new senior mixed school, and for alterations and additions to Buxton mixed school for the Education Committee. J. S. Davis, Secretary, Shirehall, Norwich. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Pontypridd.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations and general renovations to existing premises of St. Michael's (late) Orphanage, Stow Hill, Treforest, for purposes of a central school, for E.C. W. E. Lowe, architect, Surveyor's Department. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Portugal.**—ARSENAL.—Construction of a naval arsenal on the south bank of the river Tagus, for Portuguese Government. Portuguese Embassy.

JUNE 28.—**Pudsey.**—ELECTRIC INSTALLATION. In 96 houses, Southroyd Park Housing of T.C. B. H. Noble, C.E., B.S.

JUNE 28.—**Tendring** COTTAGES.—Tenders, 4 Elmstead and 6 Lawford, for R.D.C. F. G. Vincent-Brown, A., Dovercourt Bay.

JUNE 28.—**Wolverhampton.**—NURSES' HOME.—At the Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary, for the Managing Committee. Arthur W. Worrall, L.R.I.B.A., 8, North-st. Dep. £3 3s.

JUNE 29.—**Ballymena.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction of West Church, Ballymena, for the Committee. M'Carthy & Lilburn, quantity surveyors, Scottish Provident-bldgs., Belfast. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 29.—**Barnsley.**—HOUSE, ETC.—House and shop and lock-up shop at Birk-av., Kendray estate, for C.B. B.E., Fairfield House Offices.

JUNE 29.—**Chesham, Bucks.**—CONCRETE RETAINING WALL.—Erection of about 133 yds. long between Latimer-rd. and the River Chess, for the U.D.C. Council's Surveyor, Capt. D. Hinchcliffe, R.E., Council Offices, Chesham.

JUNE 29.—**Devon.**—ALTERATIONS.—Also repairs, etc., at Bere Ferrers, Bere Alston, Sir John Maynard's, Council school, for E.C. C.A., 17, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

JUNE 29.—**East Boldon, Co. Durham.**—TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—At East Boldon, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JUNE 29.—**East Ham.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Of Monega-rd. school, for C.B. F. R. Thompson, secretary to E.C. Dep. 10s.

JUNE 29.—**Kiveton Park.**—CONVERSIONS.—Into water closets, the existing closet accommodation at 16 houses in Wales-rd., for R.D.C. Sanitary Inspector.

JUNE 29.—**London.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Wiring of Monega-rd. school, for East Ham Corporation. F. R. Thompson, Education Offices, Town Hall, East Ham, E. 6. Dep. 10s.

JUNE 29.—**West Riding.**—DECORATING.—Interior of Mexborough and District Secondary school, for C.C. W. Chipp, Clerk to Governors.

JUNE 30.—**Acton.**—REPAIRS.—General repairs, painting and tarpaving to schools: Acton Wells school and caretaker's house—repairs and external and internal painting; South Acton girls' and infants' school and caretaker's house—external painting; tarpaving repairs—Rothschild infants', Central and Acton Wells schools, for T.C. J. E. Smart, secretary. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**Belfast.**—BUILDING.—Public Elementary school, Fane-st., remodelling Brown-st. Public Elementary school, for C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s. each.

JUNE 30.—**Buccleuch.**—REPAIRS.—To Parish Church and Church Halls, Edinburgh. A. Reid, S.C., 7, Buccleuch-pl.

JUNE 30.—**Darlington.**—SCHOOL.—Proposed school, Barnard-st., for C.B. B.S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**Doncaster.**—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—Electric lighting installation, at Wheatley Girl's school, for the E.C. Secretary, Education Offices.

JUNE 30.—**Durham.**—BRICK AND CARPENTRY WORK.—(a) For general builders work required in the construction of the brick substructure and drainage work; (b) for the carpenter and joiner's work in the construction of the framed superstructure at 3 schools, for the Durham County Council. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

JUNE 30.—**Edinburgh.**—PAINTING.—Painter work at George Heriot's school, Heriot-Watt college, Trust offices, and school pavilion, Goldenacre, for Trust. John Anderson, F.S.I., Superintendent of Works.

JUNE 30.—**Kettering.**—HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—(1) pavilion block, (2) cubicle block, (3) extensions of existing laundry block, (4) additional bathrooms, etc., to existing wards, (5) alterations to discharge block, (6) reconstruction of existing roads, boundary fencing, etc., at the Isolation hospital, Rockingham-rd., for the Kettering Joint Hospital Board. Blackwell & Riddey, architects, Gold-st. chambers, Kettering. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**Kinagreally.**—SCHOOL.—For Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JUNE 30.—**Kirkcaldy.**—HOUSES.—54 3-roomed flatted and cottage type houses, at Thornton, for D.C. William Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., A. Dep. £1 1s.

JUNE 30.—**Liverpool.**—CONVENIENCES.—Speke-rd., Garston, for T.C. City Engineer. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**London, W.3.**—PAINTING AND TAR PAVING.—General repairs to various schools for the borough of Acton Education Committee. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Winchester Street, Acton, W.3. Dep. £2 2s. by cheque, payable to the Borough Treasurer.

JUNE 30.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—BRICK HOUSES.—161 houses on the Pendower housing estate, Newcastle; 92 houses at Morton-st., Walker, for the Corporation Housing A., 18, Cloth-market. Dep. £2 2s. (each contract).

JUNE 30.—**North Witchford.**—DECORATION.—At the Doddington Institution for B.G. W. Fovargue, A., The Causeway, March.

JUNE 30.—**Offaly.**—SCHOOL.—At Boher, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

JULY 1.—**Leeds.**—JOINERY.—In connection with conversion of old sewing room at Beckett-st. Institution into a Roman Catholic Chapel, for B.G. H. Ford, C., 11, South Parade, Leeds.

JULY 1.—**Leeds.**—PAINTING.—Inside painting work at Block 6, St. James' hospital, Beckett-st., for B.G. James H. Ford, C., 11, South-parade, Leeds.

JULY 1.—**London.**—STEELWORK.—236 tons structural steelwork for engine shed (together with corrugated asbestos sheets, glazing bars, wire-woven glass, etc., etc.), for Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. Co. Directors, 25, Buckingham Palace-rd., S.W. 1.

JULY 1.—**St. Ives.**—COTTAGES.—16 at Stennack Housing site, for T.C. E. St. Leger Whitford. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 2.—**Romford.**—PAINTING.—At Cottons recreation ground, public baths, mortuary and Raphael-park, also cleaning and pointing &c., of stonework to the chapels at cemetery, for U.D.C. F. G. Beaumont, E. and S. South-st.

JULY 2.—**Worthing.**—PAINTING.—Also distempering work at Broadwater school, Elm-grove school, St. George's school, Sussex-rd. Boy's school, Sussex-rd. Girls' school, Holy Trinity school, for T.C. School Architect.

JULY 4.—**Altrincham.**—HOUSES.—40 type "A" dwelling-houses on the Oldfield Brow housing estate, for U.D.C. H. E. Brown, S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4.—**Barnsley.**—DANCE FLOOR.—At Public Baths, Race-st., for C.B. B.E., Fairfield House Offices.

JULY 4.—**Belfast.**—HOUSES.—176 kitchen houses and demolition of Seaview-house and office houses, at Seaview, Shone-rd., for C.B. A. Brookes, Chartered Surveyor, 17, Chichester-st.

JULY 4.—**Brentwood.**—RE-DECORATIONS.—External of 62 houses, for U.D.C. S., 23, Queen's-rd., Brentwood.

JULY 4.—**London.**—PAINTING.—Cleaning, repainting, &c., Battersea bridge, Chelsea suspension bridge, Putney bridge, Chalk Farm-rd., bridge and Mitre bridge; Victoria-embankment, Albert-embankment, Chelsea-embankment, Grosvenor-rd., and Dock bridges, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £1 each.

JULY 4. — **London.** — STERILIZER PLANT. — Provision and erection of a steam and electric sterilizer plant for the operating theatre at the Lewisham Hospital, S.E., for the Guardians of the Poor of the Lewisham Union. W. R. Owen, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 394, High-st., Lewisham, S.E. 13. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Solihull.**—DWELLINGS.—Eight houses at Olton Farm, Lode-la., Solihull, for the R.D.C. W. T. Orton, 7, Waterloo-st., Birmingham. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—COTTAGE.—At Sewage farm, Charlton-rd., for U.D.C. H. F. Coales, S. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 4.—**Swansea.**—SCHOOL.—Erection of Elementary school at Llansamlet, Swansea, for the Education Committee. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3, Prospect-pl., Swansea. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 4.—**West Suffolk.**—SCHOOL.—At Lakenheath Sedge Fen, including piling and forming a reinforced concrete raft, for C.C. A. Ainsworth Hunt, C.A., 51a, Abbeygate-st., Bury St. Edmund's. Dep. £5.

JULY 5.—**Belfast.**—ACCOMMODATION.—Lavatory accommodation, &c., at convalescent department, for B.G. Young & Mackenzie, architects. Dep. £5 5s.

JULY 5.—**Cranbrook.**—PAINTING.—Exterior wood and ironwork of main block at Union House, for B.G. F. G. Bayfield, The Union House, Cranbrook.

JULY 5.—**Hillsborough.**—COTTAGES.—59 labourers' cottages, for R.D.C. S. J. Crail, C.

JULY 5.—**Retford.**—EXTERNAL PAINTING.—A Rampton State Institution, Retford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

JULY 5.—**Wigan.**—PAINTING.—Various schools, for E.C. Director Education, 11, Standishgate.

JULY 6.—**Calcutta.**—WALL.—Boundary wall, including gates and Durwans' Quarters at Pulta Pumping Station, for corporation. B. V. Ramiah, secretary.

JULY 6.—**Dublin.**—WORKSHOPS.—At Botanic-gdns., Glasnevin, Dublin, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works.

JULY 6.—**Edgware,** — PAINTING, ETC. — At the Redhill Institution, Edgware, for the Guardians of the Hendon Union. The Clerk, Union Offices, Edgware, Middlesex. Dep. £5 5s.

✱JULY 6.—**Wembley.**—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.—Construction of at King Edward VII. Park Park-la., Wembley, for the Wembley U.D.C. Cecil R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Wembley, Middlesex. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 6.—**Widnes.** — EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE. — Erection of, at Widnes, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners).

JULY 7.—**Belmont.**—BUILDING.—Supplying and erecting at Belmont institution a corrugated iron building, for Fulham B.G. E. J. Mott, C., 129, Fulham Palace-rd., W.6.

JULY 7. — **London.** — PAINTING AND REPAIR WORK.—At the Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W. 9, and residences adjoining, for the Paddington Board of Guardians. P. Biddulph Hancock, Clerk, Guardians' Offices, 313-319, Harrow-rd., W. 9.

JULY 8.—**Belfast.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Women's Samaritan Hospital, Lisburn-rd., Belfast. R. B. Roe & Sons, surveyors, 17, Wellington-pl.

JULY 9.—**Barnsley.**—ROOMS.—Two extra class rooms to Lamb-la., infants' school, Monk Bretton, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A.'s., 10, Regent-st.

JULY 9.—**Barnsley.**—SCHOOL.—At Ardsley, for E.C. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, A.S., 10, Regent-st.

✱JULY 11.—**Chester.**—Completion of extensions to the County school at Hyde, for the County of Chester Education Committee. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chester. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 11.—**Tralee.**—SCHOOL.—Christian Brothers school, for Rev. Brother Walsh, Superior. T. J. Cullen, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Suffolk-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

JULY 12.—**Kilkenny.**—HOUSES.—Seventeen cottages at Kenny's Well and thirteen cottages at Stephen-st. (extension), for the T.C. R. C. Murphy, Borough Surveyor. Dep. £2 (each contract).

✱JULY 12.—**Newcastle.**—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Newcastle, Staffs, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 12.—**Shitlington.**—INSTALLATION.—Of electric light and low-pressure hot water installation at Middlestown new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

JULY 12.—**Wool and Lyme Regis.**—POLICE STATIONS. New police stations, Wool and Lyme Regis, for the Dorset Standing Joint Committee. Broad, Babbs & Dockerill, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Lansdowne, Bournemouth. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 13.—**Bristol.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.—To Eastville Employment Exchange, Bristol, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 13.—**Liverpool.**—DWELLINGS.—260 tenement dwellings and 6 shops on Melrose-rd., for T.C. Acting Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 13. — **Poole,** — BATHING PAVILION. — Construction in reinforced concrete of a Bathing Pavilion at Sandbanks, the work embraces two sections. Section (1) reinforced concrete carcase; section (2) paving and joinery and all other trades. Parties tendering may tender for either or both sections for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Poole, Dorset. Dep. £2 2s.

✱JULY 14.—**Ilford.**—POST OFFICE and TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—Erection of, at Ilford, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 14.—**Urmston.**—SCHOOL.—Secondary school, for Lancashire E.C. Stephen Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-pl., Preston. Dep. £2.

✱JULY 15.—**London,**—PAINTING.—Internal painting at Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith-st., S.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

JULY 15.—**Southampton.**—ALTERATIONS.— To the offices lately occupied by the Hampshire Friendly Society and the County Offices, Castle-hill, Winchester, for the County Council of Southampton. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s. by cheque, payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

JULY 18.—**Sydney.**—DESTRUCTOR.—Refuse destructor at Prymont, Sydney, for T.C. J. Davis, Consulting Engineer, 100, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

✱JULY 19.—**Birmingham.**—ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS to the "Midland" Telephone Exchange, Birmingham, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

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—**Cawthorne.**—HOUSE.—House at Darton-rd. A. P. Haigh, 2, St. Mary's-pl., Barnsley.

—**Duntocher.**—CLINIC.—Clinic at Auchentoshan housing scheme, Duntocher, for County of Dumbarton. Joseph Weekes, F.R.I.B.A., 88, College-st., Dumbarton.

—**St. Albans.**—PAINTING.—External to Lybury-la., cottages, Redbourn, for R.D.C. H. F. Mence, L.R.I.B.A., 32, St. Peter's-st.

—**Somerset.**—ADDITIONS.—Also alterations to Winscombe Woodborough Council school, for C.C. A. J. Toomer, A.C., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.

—**Wetherby.**—HOUSE.—Also garage, &c., Spofforth-rd. Fred Mitchell & Sons, A.'s and S.'s., 9, Upper Fountaine-st., Albion-st., Leeds.

MATERIALS, ETC.

JUNE 28.—**Foleshill.**—GRANITE, ETC. For R.D.C. A. E. Newey, E. and S.

JULY 1.—**London.**—FIREBRICKS, ETC. For South Indian Railway Co., Ltd. A. Muirhead, Managing Director, 91, Petty France, S.W.1.

JULY 1.—**Romney Marsh Level.**—MATERIALS.—Cement, timber and oak fencing. Bailiff, New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent.

JULY 14.—**Leyton.**—MATERIALS.—"Grey Royal" special dressed Norway granite paving blocks. B.E. and S., Town Hall.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

JUNE 27.—**Wangford.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction bridge at St. Cross on the road between Homersfield and Halesworth, for R.D.C. S. W. Rix, C., Beccles.

JUNE 29.—**Alrewas.**—REBUILDING.—Also widening of Kent's Canal bridge, at Alrewas on the King's Bromley and Alrewas Main Road, for Staffordshire C.C. J. Moncur, C.S., Stafford.

JUNE 30.—**Bilston.**—SEWAGE STATION.—Construction of a sewage pumping station and transformer house, together with appurtenant works, at the Willenhall-rd., Housing site, for U.D.C. A. F. B. Sidwick, M.I.M. and Cy.E., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 30.—**Radnor.**—WIDENING.—In reinforced concrete and strengthening of Teme-bridge, Knighton, for C.C. T. W. Wishlade, C.S. and A. Llandrindod Wells. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 2.—**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—QUAY IMPROVEMENT.—Construction, erection and maintenance of a single story transit shed, about 1,100 sq. yds. in area, for the City Council. City Engineer, Town Hall.

JULY 2.—**Cawood.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of a timber piled buttress, and painting and incidental works to bridge, for West Riding C.C. Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

JULY 2.—**West Riding.**—CULVERT.—Box culvert under the York and Boroughbridge main road, about 7½ miles from York, within Wetherby and Great Ouseburn, for C.C. Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

JULY 9.—**Norden.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Also widening bridge, Rishton, which carries the Rishton to Great Harwood main road over the Leeds and Liverpool canal, for Lancashire C.C. W. H. Schofield, C.S., Preston.

JULY 9.—**Ruskinville.** — RECONSTRUCTION. — Also widening of bridge in Dalton-in-Furness, for Lancashire C.C. W. H. Schofield, C.S., Preston.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—RESERVOIR.—Covered reinforced concrete service reservoir, on the hillside near Ty-Gwyn Farm, and comprising excavation, forming embankments, fixing of ironwork, etc., for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 14. — **Liverpool.** — ENGINEERING WORK.—Engineering work required at public wash-house, Lodge-la., for Corporation. E. and Chief Superintendent, Baths Department, 75, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 20.—**Limerick.**—DOCK.—Construction of a new dock at Limerick, comprising about 6½ acres in extent, including excavation, dock walls, new entrance and dock gates, entrance jetties, dredging, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. T. F. O'Sullivan, B.E., Harbour Engineer. Dep. £20.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

JUNE 27.—**Dartford.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Castle-st. and Providence-st., Stone, for R.D.C. E. and S., West-hill. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Fort William.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Maintenance and improvement work on highways, for T.C. T. D. Greig, B.S., Cameron-sq.

JUNE 27.—**Pontefract.**—SEWERAGE.—4,500 yards of pipe sewers, mainly 9in. and 12in. diameter (partly in tunnel), a pumping station, and a cast-iron rising main, for T.C. W. H. Newton, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 27.—**Trowbridge.**—WIDENING.—Road and widening of Dursley-rd., and work in connection therewith at the Dursley-rd., housing site, for U.D.C. Geo. W. J. Clark, E. and S. Dep. £2.

JUNE 27.—**Uckfield.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of part of Lewes-Tunbridge Wells Main rd., and part of the London-Eastbourne main rd., Uckfield, about 1,000 yds. in all, for U.D.C. A. Hollis, S., Mountfield Lodge. Dep. £5.

JUNE 27.—**Ware.**—SEWER.—In Pound-la., Broxbourne, for R.D.C. H. J. Jackson, S.

JUNE 28.—**Barnet.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—Great North-rd.—High-st., Barnet, for U.D.C. E. Scott, Wood-st.

JUNE 28.—**Barnoldswick.**—MAKING UP.—Various back and front streets, for U.D.C. W. Ellis, S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Cambois.**—ROADWAY.—On housing site at Cambois, for the Bedlingtonshire U.D.C. J. W. Pooley, S.

JUNE 28.—**London.**—MAKING-UP.—Portion of Laycock-st. and paving with asphalt, the carriageways of Beaumont-rd. and portions of the carriageways of Sunnyside-rd. and Newington Green-rd., and paving with asphalt macadam the carriageways of Canonbury-pl. and a portion of Canonbury-sq., for Islington B.C. B.E.

JUNE 28.—**Southall-Norwood.**—MAKING-UP.—Florence-rd., Leonard-rd. and Albert-rd., for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.— **Southall-Norwood.** — IMPROVEMENT.—Herbert-rd., approximately 540 yds. super. of tarslag macadam, together with footway paving works for U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 28.—**Watford.**—SEWER.—Drainage in Hamper Mill-la., including about 1,684 yds. run of 12 ins. and 9 ins. sewers, manholes, ejector stations, etc., and the laying of about 170 yds. run of 6 ins. iron rising main, for R.D.C. S., 9, Market-st. Dep. £2 2s.

JUNE 29.—**Barnsley.**—MAKING-UP.—Of Thorntree-la., Old Town, for C.B. B.E., Fairfield House Offices.

JUNE 29.—**Braintree.**—SEWER.—1,098 ft. lineal 9 in., 1,182 ft. lineal 6 in., stoneware pipe sewer in Cressing-rd., and 230 ft. lineal 6 in. stoneware pipe sewer in London-rd., together with manholes and other contingent works, for U.D.C. S.

JUNE 29.—**Merton and Morden.**—IMPROVEMENTS.—To Grand-dv. (approximately 653 yds. in length); and Heath-dv. (approximately 300 yds. in length), for U.D.C. G. Jerram, Surveyor, Council Offices, Kingston-rd., Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £1.

JULY 1.—**East and West Molesey.**—DRAINAGE.—Main surface water drain comprising approximately: 1,400 lin. yds. of 24 in. diameter concrete sewer tubes, 300 lin. yds. of 18 in. diameter concrete sewer tubes, 45 lin. yds. of 24 in. diameter cast-iron pipes, 300 lin. yds. of 12 in. diameter stoneware pipes, 220 lin. yds. of 9 in. diameter stoneware pipes, with the necessary manholes, lampholes, gullies, branch drains and other incidental works, including excavations and laying complete, for U.D.C. E. H. Hutton, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, East Molesey.

JULY 2.—**Bury.**—PIPES.—8 in. and 12 in. cast-iron open socket pipes, 12 ft long, class B, delivered at Fernhill Sidings, for the Bury and District Joint Water Board. R. B. Rigby, Manager, Parsons-la.

JULY 4.—**Basford.**—SEWERS.—Providing and laying about 300 yds. of 9-in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with the necessary manholes, etc., along Commonside,. Selston, for R.D.C. S. Maylan, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 4.—**Dorset.**—ROAD.—New section from Penn Cross to Colway-gate, on Lyme Regis-rd., for C.C. C.S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 4.—**East Sussex.**—RECONSTRUCTION.—Two lengths of about 3,300 yds. and 2,200 yds. respectively of the Clayton to Haywards Heath-rd., with concrete foundations surfaced with tarred macadam and kerbed, for C.C. F. J. Wood, C.S., Lewes. Dep. £10.

JULY 4.—**Sunbury-on-Thames.**—ROAD.—Approach-rd., fencing, &c., at Sewage farm, Charlton, for U.D.C. H. F. Coales, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 7.—**Breconshire.**—ROADS IMPROVEMENT.—Of Sennybridge-Ystradgynlais main road—route No. B.4297; (a) widening and resurfacing from Birch Bank to Abercrave; (b) Bull Inn Diversion, Devynock, for C.C. J. M. Richards, C.S., County Offices. Dep. £1[illegible].

JULY 7.— **Wanstead.** — PAVING. — Laying about 6,800 yds. super. of 4-in. woodblock paving, and 560 yds. of new kerbing and 300 yds. of surface water sewer, Hermon-hill, for U.D.C. F. R. Gibbons, S.

JULY 8.—**London.**—SEWER.—750 ft. of 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8in. brick sewer beneath Middlesex-st., for City Corporation. City E., Guildhall, E.C.2. Dep. £2 2s.

JULY 9.—**Newbury.**—ROAD WORKS.—Resurfacing of (a) London-Bath road (part of), (b) Newtown-rd. (part of), (c) West-st (part of), (d) Part-st., and (e) Marsh-la., for T.C. B.E. and S., Municipal Buildings.

JULY 11.—**Pontypridd.**—AQUEDUCTS.—950 tons of cast-iron pipes of 18 in. to 4 in. diameter, including special castings, for Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. G. H. Hill & Sons (Manchester), civil engineers, 40, Kennedy-st., Manchester. Dep. £1 1s.

JULY 12.—**Knaresborough.**—MAKING-UP.—Street immediately west of Victoria-av., for U.D.C. S. Blenkhorn, architect, Westminster Bank-chambers, High-st.

JULY 14.—**Guildford.**—SEWER.—76 lineal yards of 9 ins. diameter surface water sewer in Joseph's-rd., for T.C. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

Competitions.

(See Competition News 1002.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

JUNE 28.—**Earlswood.**—Matthews, Matthews & Goodman will sell (unless previously disposed of) at The Mart, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4, Earlswood Common, freehold family residence, known as Claunce Lodge, in all about three acres. Auctioneers: 35, Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.

JUNE 28. — **London.** — Hampton & Sons will sell at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20 St. James'-sq., S.W.1 (unless previously sold) "Hermiston," Hadley Common, also plots and building estate. Auctioneers, 20, St. James'-sq., S.W.1.

★JUNE 28.—**London, S.E.**—Veryard & Yates will sell without reserve "Clare Lodge," Perry Hill Farm, Catford, building material, timber, etc. (from demolition of the premises). Auctioneers, 365, Norwood-rd., S.E.27.

★JUNE 29.—**London, W.1.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co. will sell, owing to completion of contract, on the premises, 252–260, Regent-st., London, W.1, surplus building and contractors' plant. Auctioneers, 63 and 64, Chancery-la., London, W.C.2.

★JUNE 29 AND 30.—**Derbyshire.**—Hayes & Son, will sell at Lowleighton, New Mills, Derbyshire stock in trade, timber and materials, Builder's ironmongery, etc., together with several sheds. Auctioneers, Albion-rd., New Mills, and 3, The Quadrant-Buxton.

JUNE 30. — **Enfield Town.** — J. T. Skelding & Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of the Trustee, without reserve, the stock-in-trade of a builders' merchant and trade and office fixtures, and fittings, on the premises, Nos. 8 & 10, Silver-st. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

★JULY 5.—**Slough.**—Henry Butcher, Hall & Co., will sell on the premises, Chippenham Works, Bath-rd., Slough, plant, machinery and stores, lathes, pumps, engines, tubing, roofing, fencing, &c. Auctioneers, 63 & 64, Chancery-la., W.C.2.

★JULY 12.—**Watford.**—Leslie Raymond will sell (unless previously disposed of) at the "Rose and Crown," Watford, Freehold Building land, 200 ft. frontage to main Hemel Hempstead-rd. Auctioneers, Edgware, Golder's Green and Hampstead.

★No date. — **Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.**—Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell. In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). In the matter of the Leckhampton Quarries Co., Ltd. By Order of Mr. Justice Astbury, will (unless previously sold as a whole) offer for sale, on the Premises, at an early date, this Company's Freehold Limestone Quarries at Leckhampton, near Cheltenham. Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-sq., E.C. 3.

Public Appointments.

JUNE 27. — **London.** — ASSISTANT INSTRUCTOR in practical plumbing required at the Polytechnic, Regent-st., W.1. Director of Education, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent Street, London, W.1.

★JULY 4.—**Portsmouth.**—(1) Permanent Engineering Assistant; (2) Permanent Architectural Assistant, required by the Corporation. The City Engineer, Guildhall, Portsmouth.

★JULY 9.—**Cardiff.**—Instructor in carpentry and joinery required by the City of Cardiff Education Committee. The Principal, The Technical College, Cardiff. (On foolscap paper.)

★—**London, S.W.1.**—Assistant Surveyor required to prepare estimates and bills of quantities for civil engineering and architectural works, &c. Apply, giving age, qualifications, experience, to Civil Engineering Chief, Admiralty, S.W.1.

★—**Weston-super-Mare.**—Junior Account and Costing Clerk required in the Stores Department by the U.D.C. Harold A. Brown, Engineer and Surveyor, Surveyor's Office, Weston-super-Mare.

INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS

The summer meeting of the Institution of Water Engineers was held at Scarborough, when Dr. Herbert Lapworth, D.Sc., was elected president. Over 100 members were present. A paper was read on Scarborough waterworks by Mr. Herbert Richardson, the water engineer of the borough, and Dr. Lapworth, who is consulting engineer to the Corporation, dealt with the extension scheme now in progress, which is estimated to cost £110,000. The geology of the Scarborough district was described by Mr. R. C. S. Walters, B.Sc.

The president's premium of £10 was presented to Mr. W. E. W. Millington for a paper on "Some Metallurgical Problems of the Waterworks Engineer." The institution premiums of £5 were awarded to Mr. J. P. Hallam, Manchester, for a paper on "Recent Developments in the Design and Application of Centrifugal Pumps," and to Mr. E. J. Silcock for a paper on "The History of the Artesian Borehole."

Dr. Lapworth moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis Holme Lewis, the retiring president, who was absent through illness. In his presidential address he said the institute continued to expand, and by an increase of 32 during the year the membership had reached 479, which was the best yet attained. It was generally accepted, he said, that an education in the scientific principles of their profession was an essential first stage, but in regard to subsequent practical training necessary to equip a young engineer for a post as assistant, he considered that in view of the accelerated output of candidates required to make good the wastage of war years, one year's pupilage after obtaining a recognised engineering degree should be sufficient equipment for certain junior posts. On public works there were openings for junior assistant resident engineers who could efficiently use a level and theodolite, plot an accurate section or survey, take out single quantities, and make a reasonably clear drawing.

A Trade Dividend.

Messrs. Brook & Quittenton, Ltd., builders' merchants and ironmongers, of Coulsdon, announce, after proper provision for depreciation and reserve, a dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum has been paid for the year ended March 31, 1927.

NOTES ON CONVEYANCING.*

THE author in his introduction to this little volume states that it is not intended as an exhaustive commentary on the new Conveyancing Acts, but merely as notes of the most important points likely to be met with in every-day experience in connection with the Acts with some few other observations not exactly bearing upon the Acts. When we state that it consists of 195 pages of large print, including the index, it will at once be grasped that it does not pretend to be an exhaustive treatise on those statutes which now bulk so largely in the Statute Book. The author expresses the view that the Acts are not so formidable as many people have represented, and he certainly approaches them in a light-hearted spirit, and sometimes half jocosely, and he does not refer to the sections of the Acts upon which his observations are based, as he says the insertion of the sections seems to him "rather to retard the reading unless it be a matter of a controversial nature when it is desired for the reader to form an opinion." It must be admitted that this detracts from the value of this volume in our eyes, as the reader can never accept any statement in a text-book as gospel, and a reference to the section which supports an assertion appears to us essential. In these circumstances we cannot profess to express any opinion on the accuracy of the statements contained in the text, and all we can say is that some hints on an extremely complex subject may be found in the chapters, each of which deals with a separate subject, such, for instance, as "Contracts," "Requisitions on Title," "Easements," and so on; but they will probably be of more service to one having some experience in conveyancing than to the ordinary layman. If, however, anyone desires to get an idea of the general operation of the new law, this very small volume with its clear print will enable him to see many of the points it touches and how they are dealt with, with very little expenditure either of time or money.

Shanghai Public Works Report.

We have received the Annual Report, 1926, of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, from which we see that municipal affairs in the town have, in so far as public works are concerned, progressed very much as usual. No trouble has been experienced during the year so far as direct labour is concerned, but the practice of sub-letting contracts to inexperienced contractors has been a fruitful source of trouble. The year saw a continuance of considerable building activity, and large blocks of Chinese houses continued to be built, the net increase of Chinese houses and shops in the Settlement being 2,104. There is yet, however, a shortage of at least some 2,500 simple dwellings.

"The Roadmaker."

The June number of this journal, which is issued by the British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Smith-square, S.W.1, contains a contribution from Mr. T. B. Cooper, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., on "Glorious Devon." He says: "The delicate colours of the Devon valleys and hills in the winter are indescribably lovely. The summer tourist never sees them, as they are hidden or absent when the trees are in leaf. Moss and lichens, tiny individually, when multiplied by millions provide the most wonderful gradations of yellow and green. The winter frosts make fascinating pictures as they melt in patches where the sun strikes and the faint mists rise."

Mr. Edward Willis, M.Inst.C.E., etc., writes on "Some Anomalies," being an article on the trials and troubles of the surveyor of highways. The journal will be sent to all interested upon request.

* *The Conveyancer's Notebook*, being a Résumé of the Chief Points arising under the recent Conveyancing Acts, and General Suggestions on Conveyancing. By A. H. COSWAY. London: Effingham Wilson. 1926. 5s. net.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County-Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

Alfreton.—Site been secured by Primitive Methodist authorities for church, which will have a clock tower, new Sunday schools, a manse and 5 shops. The scheme is estimated to cost £30,000.

Armagh.—City Council is to apply for sanction to £16,000, for installation of electricity.

Athy.—Kildare C.C. granted the Board of Health permission to borrow £53,600 for provision of sanitary works in County Home.

Barmouth.—U.D.C. granted the request made by Board of Trade Marine Department for a piece of land near the Barmouth foreshore for the erection of a look-out station for the Cardigan Bay coast.

Barnsley.—Corporation proposes to erect further 500 houses in Burton Garage district.—M.H. approved B.G. proposals for casual ward at institution at £1,350.

Bedford.—T.C. passed plans 2 pairs of houses, Ampthill-rd., Elstow, Valentine & Ashby.

Birmingham.—The B.G. are to erect single story night nurse's homes at Monyhull Colony at £9,000.

Birr.—Commissioner for County Offaly has expenditure of £120 on alterations at old Bridewell, Birr, for converting it into a store.

Bristol.—Plans been approved for extension of St. George Hall Picture House, St. George. Plans for new building give accommodation for about 920 persons, including a balcony for 240. Architect is W. H. Watkins.

Burham-on-Sea.—Somerset C.C. has prepared a scheme, and approved plans, to erect a court-house in connection with the new Police station.

Cadishead.—A new church is being built at Cadishead, at a cost of £17,000.

Cambridge.—T.C. passed plans:—Pavilion, Westrd., W. F. Reddaway; garages, Newmarket-rd., Hudson's Cambridge and Pampisford Breweries, Ltd.; parochial hall, Blinco-gr., Churchwardens of St. John's Church; garages, Castle-st., Master and Fellows of Clare College.

Colne.—T.C. are contemplating further 100 houses on the Holme Farm estate.

Cookstown.—R.D.C. signed application for sanction to a loan for 86 labourers' cottages.

Cosham.—Libraries and Museums Committee propose purchasing a plot of land on Spur-rd., Cosham, as site for library.

Crediton.—R.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for £5,244 17s. 8d., for houses at Cheriton Fitzpaine, Yeoford and Poughill.

Driffield.—Managers of the Driffield church schools decided to spend £2,000 upon improvements.

Farsley.—Plans have been prepared for extensions to Fleece Hotel for J. Tetley & Sons, Ltd. Architects, Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, of Leeds.

Ferry-Fryston.—Plans are to be prepared for chapel at the Ferrybridge new cemetery for U.D.C. R. A. Easedale & Sons, of Castleford, architects.

Fleetwood.—Church is to be erected for the Reformed Episcopal Church members to cost about £3,000.

Fylde.—R.D.C. J. Gregson & Sons.—6 pairs of villas, Joyce-av., Marton; H. Eckersley, 2 houses, Clifton-rd., Marton; Watson & Myerscough, pair of bungalows, Lomond-av., Marton; T. Edsforth, 4 houses. Hardhorn.

Grimethorpe.—Parish Council are urging the R.D.C. to proceed immediately with 100 additional houses.

Huddersfield.—C.B. passed plans for an open-air school, Woodhouse Hall, off Woodhouse-hill, for E.C.

Hull.—Scheme been approved for extensions to Central Library at £14,000.

Isleworth.—It is proposed to erect Conservative club.

Keswick.—U.D.C. has purchased the former Midland Bank premises in Main-st., at £2,500 as a site for a new town hall.

Lexden & Winstree.—R.D.C. received M.H. sanction to erect 50 houses.

Liverpool.—Plans and suggestions for school for St. Hugh's have been submitted by managers to E.C., which has forwarded them to B.E.

London (Acton).—B.C. passed plans:—H. Wesley, transformer house and garages for Thomas & Sons; J. A. Perriss, 14 houses, Lexden-rd.

London (Blackheath).—Lewisham B.C. have passed plans for 4 houses at Love-la., for F. T. Bush.

London (New Cross).—Mr. Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A. 435, Strand, W.C.2, has prepared plans for large saw sheds at Archangel Wharf.

Margate.—T.C. passed plans:—Six houses, Tivoli Park-av., H. Peall; 2 houses, Kent-rd., Peall & Co.; 2 houses, Wellis-gdns., A. C. Belchier; 6 houses, All Saints'-av., W. B. Wilkins.

Matlock.—Wesleyan Methodist authorities acquired Willersley Castle, which they propose to adapt as a holiday home.—Presentation Nuns have acquired Chesterfield House, which it is proposed to convert into a boarding and day school.

Mytholmroyd.—U.D.C. passed plans for erection by private enterprise of 43 houses.

Nelson.—Ministry of Labour decided to erect Employment Exchange on a site at Bradley-rd.

Newcastle.—Communications received from the Town Clerk by E.C., referred to proposed site for new schools at High Heaton and Cowgate. In regard to the former the Housing Committee drew attention to land immediately north and adjoining the estate as eligible for their requirements. In regard to Cowgate the Housing Committee resolved that, subject to the Council sanctioning the purchase of land east of Two Ball Lonnen for housing purposes, the housing architect be instructed, in consultation with the Education Committee and officials, to make provision in the lay-out for a site for a school.

Newport.—The C.B. proposes to apply for sanction to borrow £4,200 for the erection of a handicraft and domestic subjects centre at Durham-rd school.

Newport (Mon.).—C.B. passed plans: Queens Hill-cres., 4 houses, J. J. Partridge; Coleridge-rd., 2 houses, Harris & Berry; Crawford-st. Ext.: 13 houses, L. & H. Gibson; Shelley-rd., 4 houses, J. G. Dowden & Sons.

Portsmouth.—T.C. passed plans:—F. J. Spickernell, cinema, Bradford-rd., Junction; J. A. Rihoy, six houses, Ranelagh-rd.; A. Dye, lock-up garages, Ophir-rd.; W. Thorp, 7 houses, Stubbington-av.; A. J. Chase, 4 houses, Kirby-rd.

Richmond (Surrey).—T.C. passed plans:—R. Wingate, six houses, 42-52, Marksbury-av.; G. G. Macfarlane, seven houses, Manor-gr.

Richmond.—Important building scheme is being undertaken by the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force Board of the Wesleyan Home Mission Committee at Catterick Camp, where a new chapel is to be built for Wesleyan soldiers to seat 420. Cost £10,000.

Rustington.—Scheme is in hand for permanent hall for village on the new recreation ground.

St. Ives.—T.C. passed plans for new offices on Quayside, for Cranfield & Wheeler.

Salford.—City C. are to purchase from Markham, Heywood & Co., Manchester, about 30¾ acres of land situate at Lancaster Road, Pendleton, as site for houses.

Sheffield.—Catholic Congregation acquired site on Manor estate for Church and Sunday Schools. New day schools are also to be erected and Canon Dolan, who has the scheme in hand, estimates the cost at £10,000 for a building to accommodate 400 children.—The District Wesleyan Home Mission Committee approved provisional plans for Wesleyan Church on the Manor estate at £10,000. The Bints Green Trustees are appealing for funds for Chapel.

Snapethorpe (Wakefield).—City Council decided to make application for sanction to borrow £79,750 for 150 houses, and £1,160 for erection of 2 houses on the Phormium system.

Standish.—U.D.C. passed plans: cinema and two lock-up shops in High-st., E. Bentham; cinema adjoining 28, Preston-rd., J. R. Horrocks.

Stockton.—Funds are being raised for new parochial hall for St. Thomas' Church at £6,000.

Stretford.—Plans passed by U.D.C. include 8 houses, Great Stone-rd., for W. R. Rochell; Secondary school, Great Stone-rd., for the Lancashire E.C.; Elementary school, King's-rd., for the Stretford E.A.; Works, Talbot-rd., for Leyland & Sons; Additions to works, Westinghouse-rd., for Courtaulds, Ltd.

Sutton (Surrey).—"Site been secured near junction of Brighton and Banstead-rds., for Sutton hospital with 62 beds.

Thames Ditton.—Plans of 19 detached houses to be erected on the Imber Grove estate, have been approved by the U.D.C.

Thurles.—Inquiry has been held into petition by U.D.C. to acquire compulsorily certain lands for 11 houses and borrow £5,415 for purpose.

Thurnscoe.—Parochial Council are proposing to make extensions to the Parish Church.

Titchfield.—Fareham R.D.C. has decided to purchase land as housing site, and to invite tenders for 36 houses.

Wakefield.—Plans have been prepared for hotel at Batley-rd., for Springwell Brewery Co., Ltd. Massie & Holdsworth are architects.—Workshops for J. Rhodes & Son are to be erected in Elm Tree-st. R. Goodworth, architect.

Walton.—U.D.C. passed plans: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd, additions to factory Churchfield-rd.; Nightingale & Pryor, 2 houses, Russell-rd.; H. Buchan, 3 houses, Sunbury-la.; E. Wright, 26 houses, The Chestnuts estate; Nightingale & Pryor, 3 houses, Russell-rd.

West Hartlepool.—T.C. passed plans. T. Whitear, three pair semi-detached houses, Grantham-av.; the Exors. of G. Willson, lay-out plan of new street, Furness-av., and Stockton-rd.; G. E. Potter, Ltd., premises, office, joiner shop, and machine shop, Burn-rd; T. Whitear, 21 garages, Grantham-av., and Eltringham-rd.—The T.C. has approved the following plans: J. Longmore, detached house (subsidy plan), Beachfield-drive; Sir William Gray, Bart., detached house and drains, Park Estate.

Whitehaven.—Following plan was examined by T.C. and passed: Theatre in Ainsworth's-yard.—The T.C. approved plans for a Catholic mission hall at Kells.

Woking.—Inquiry has been held by M.H. into application of U.D.C. for swimming and bathing facilities in the Woking district. Council are applying for £1,550 for purchase of land in Chobham-rd., for the purpose.

Worksop.—H. Brakspear, F.S.A., has the work in hand for the restoration of the Priory Church. The scheme comprises the rebuilding of the south transept. Funds are being raised to provide a new £5,000 parochial hall for St. Annes.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

TENDERS

'Received too late for classification'

BEDLINGTON.—50 houses at Cambois, for Bedlingtonshire U.D.C. Mr. J. W. Pooley, surveyor:

*Geo. Towers, Blyth.

BURSLEM.—Church institute at Norton-in-the-Moors. Mr. W. H. Walley, architect, Burslem. Quantities by the architect:—

J. Bennett, Saw Mills, Keele	£1,500
A. Moss, Milton	1,400
F. M. Steele, Burslem	1,300
W. Sherratt, Smallthorne	1,245
G. W. Eardley, Milton	1,145
*S. Jolley, Milton	1,140

EALING.—Technical and Art school at Ealing, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford	£30,043
Fassnidge & Sons, Ltd., Uxbridge	29,996
J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	29,963
William Lacey, Hounslow	29,933
W. Daley & Co., Acton	29,851
G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	29,783
Ferris Bros., Acton	29,498
W. Lawrence & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.	29,346
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	29,065
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston	28,934
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	28,929
G. Challis, Brentford	28,909
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	28,500
‡Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington	28,100

IPSWICH.—Additions and alterations to the County Hall, for the East Suffolk C.C. Mr. H. Munro Cautley, architect:—

C. A. Green & Son, Ipswich	£16,300
Noller, Ipswich	15,507
Bennet & Snare, Ipswich	15,485
G. Brown, Felixstowe	15,263
Cubitt & Gotz, Ipswich	15,250
Marriott & Company, Ipswich	14,979
Percy Turner, Ipswich	14,937
Thurmans, Ltd., Felixstowe	14,929
Rogers Bros., Felixstowe	14,444
S. A. Green, Ipswich	14,385
‡W. C. Reade, Aldeburgh	13,979

LLANDUDNO.—Institute at Llandudno Junction for the Committee. Mr. B. de Helsby, architect, 64, Marl-crescent, Llandudno Junction:—

T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester	£1,650 0 0
E. Hughes, Deganwy	1,566 0 0
J. W. Owen & Hughes, Ltd., Deganwy	1,550 0 0
Ashworth Bros., Rhos-on-Sea	1,539 0 0
Jones Bros., Conway	1,465 0 0
R. Thomas, Llandudno Junction	1,268 10 0
*J. Bithell, Llandudno Junction	1,264 7 0
W. Owen, Llandudno	1,250 0 0

STRATTON and BUDE.—Refreshment rooms, public conveniences, shelter and other works incidental thereto, on a site near Mentone, Bude, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. J. Worden, architect, Belle Vue-avenue, Bude. Quantities by the architect—

Cann Brothers, Bude	£2,260
Gardener & Dell, Holsworthy	2,199
*J. C. Parkhouse, Bude	2,195

(Subject to approval of M. H.)

WALLASEY.—Church in Poulton-road, Seacombe, Mr. Edmund Ware, F.S.I., M.A.Struct.E., architect, 43, Imperial Buildings, Exchange-street East, Liverpool.

*Brown & Backhouse, Liverpool.

WARRINGTON.—Supply and fixing of a verandah to the market shed in Peter-street, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor, Town Hall:—

*W. Strange, Warrington.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Maternity and septic block at the Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women. Mr. Brook Kitchin, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 2, Millbank House, S.W.1:—

	Maternity Block.	Septic Block.
Arthur M. Griffiths	£8,815 0 0	£2,875 0 0
Albert Siddalls	9,499 17 0	3,095 5 0
*H. J. Amies & Sons	9,525 0 0	3,097 0 0
F. J. E. Tooby & Sons, Ld.	9,812 0 0	3,138 0 0
Arthur Powell	9,718 0 0	3,264 0 0
Henry Willcock & Company, Ltd.	9,753 0 0	3,270 13 6
Henry Gough & Sons	9,889 0 0	3,223 0 0
William T. Nicholls, Ltd.	9,987 0 0	3,212 0 0
J. Gibbons	10,159 0 0	3,080 0 0
T. & S. Ham	9,963 0 0	3,290 0 0
William Sharratt, Ltd.	9,995 0 0	3,274 0 0
Charles Mason & Sons	10,096 0 0	3,170 0 0
R. Speake & Sons	10,650 0 0	3,250 0 0
John McLean	10,150 0 0	3,466 0 0
James Caddick, Son, & T. E. Yates, Ltd.	10,340 0 0	3,295 0 0
The Heath Town Building Co., Ltd.	10,240 0 0	3,459 0 0
W. H. Rogers	10,400 0 0	3,337 0 0
Lovatt Wilson & Sons, Ltd.	10,597 0 0	3,377 0 0
John T. Harris, Ltd.	11,656 0 0	3,714 0 0

University College Centenary.

One of a series of more than fifty free lectures open to the public in connection with the centenary celebrations at University College, London, is an address in the Architecture Theatre there, by Professor Adshead at noon on Saturday, June 25, entitled: "The Development of Bloomsbury."

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Ed.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3	Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 10 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	30 0 0
Headers	21 0 0	D'ble Headers	27 0 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½in.		One Side and two Ends	31 0 0
Flats	28 0 0	Two Sides and one End	32 0 0
		Splays and Squints	28 10 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours, Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd, super	2 9
2½ in „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd. delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
½ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 18 0 to £3 3 6

51s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 8 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	3 0 9
Chalk Lime	3 0 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube ..... s. d. 2 10

PORTLAND STONE.—

Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube 4 4½

Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube 4 5½

White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London. s. d.

Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17	0
Sawn two sides	„ 27	0
Sawn three or four sides	„ 32	0

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	„ 6	0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	„ 2	3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	„ 1	6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto	„ 1	4

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6	3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5	1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	„ 6	1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	„ 2	10
3 in. ditto ditto	„ 2	1½
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	9	0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube:—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. Cills, 10s. 0d,

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	£26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
¾	20/-	1¼	31/-
⅞	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

MATCHING (BEST).

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0	to —
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0	to 0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0	to 1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0	to 1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0	to 0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0	to 0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0	to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0	to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12 6
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
{ Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅜ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2⅞ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward. if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3†	11¾d.	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/4¾	1/1½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4¾	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5¾d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3¾d.
4 in.	1/9¾	1/4¾	3¾d.
4½ in.	1/11¾	1/7¾	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5¾d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9¾
2½ in. „	2/0¾	1/4¾	2/1¾
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common bars	13 0 0	to 14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—		
Good merchant quality	14 5 0	to 15 5 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	... 11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0	... 13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0	... 28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0	... 14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0	... 15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0	... 17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. & C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft to 20g.	15 10 0	... 16 10
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	... 17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0	... 20 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0	...	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0	...	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0	...	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—			
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0	...	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0	...	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0		

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	33 0 0
Pipe in coils	33 10 0
Soil pipe	36 10 0
Compo Pipe	37 0 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra : lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 2s. cwt. extra.

Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	23 0 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet „	1 0
Thin „	1 1
Copper nails „	2 3
Copper wire „	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1' in. 1¼ in. 2 in.

29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.

41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.

39 6 60- 116 6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.

7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/-per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.

7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.

10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.

35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.

8 lbs. P. traps ...33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.

8. lbs. S. traps ...35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER—Plumber's 1/4, Tinmen's 1/7, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3 1
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0	3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3 5
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0	3 5
„ „ „ in drums	„	0	3 8
Turpentine in barrels	„	0	3 10
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„	0	4 0
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (in not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		47	0 0

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT—

"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered 66 10 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	39 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 15 0
Filicol	„	0 15 6
Size. XD quality	fkn.	0 3 6

Continued on next page.

*The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2⅜d.	32 oz. fourths	6¾d.
15 „ thirds ...	3¼d.	32 „ thirds.....	9 d.
21 „ fourths ...	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3⅜d.
21 „ thirds.....	4¾d.	„ „ 21 „	4 d.
26 „ fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz.	6½d., 21 oz. 9d.
26 „ thirds.....	6⅜d.	En'lled 15 oz.	4¾d., 21 oz. 6⅜d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4⅛d.
⅛ Rough rolled	5⅜d.
¼ Rough rolled	5⅞d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8¾d.
Rolled Sheet	5¼d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish.....	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish.....	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	2	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black.....		0	7	6
Berlin Black.....		0	14	6
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine.....		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

Science School, Clifton, Bristol.

With regard to this work, illustrated in our last issue, we are informed that the maple and pitch-pine block floors were executed by Messrs. Turpin's Parquet Floor, Joinery and Woodcarving Company, under contract for Messrs. Henry Willcock & Co., Ltd., building contractors, and the architect, Mr. Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held at the chambers of the Incorporation at 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, when Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., Perth, presided over a large attendance of representatives from the five Chapters throughout Scotland. Three associates and two students were elected to membership of the Incorporation. Standing Committees for the ensuing year were also elected, and matters of a technical nature discussed and arranged. Acknowledgment was made of the receipt of a handsomely bound memorial catalogue of the Centenary Exhibition of the R.S.A., the edition being limited to 200 copies. The President entertained the members of Council to luncheon prior to the meeting, and referred to the good effected to the profession generally through the bequest of chambers and funds by the late Sir Rowand Anderson. He further expressed the hope that all architects and students in Scotland would avail themselves of the privilege of membership.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Corporation has approved a lay-out plan of the area of the ground at Scotstoun, west of Balmoral-street, showing 30 houses to the acre. The Corporation also has approved an application from Rosslyn Mitchell and Tullis Cochran for a site in Carntyre, Cumbennauld-road, for the purpose of erecting a picture-house. A plan prepared by the Director of Housing, showing two blocks of two houses each, proposed to be erected in Kelvindals, has been approved.

Edinburgh.—Houses.—The Town Council has considered tenders for the erection of 388 houses at Saughton, and accepted a tender amounting to about £134,500.

Greenock.—Improvements.—The Greenock Harbour Trust are considering a proposal for the widening of Albert Harbour.

Rutherglen.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court has approved the application of the Town Council for the erection of 11 tenements, to be erected on the Garrowflat site. The total cost for the work will be £36,228.

Edinburgh. — School. — The Education Authority have approved of a recommendation of the Committee on Health and Physical Instruction that a special school should be erected in the west side of the city for mentally defective children.

Aberdeen. — Extension. — The Aberdeen University Court has recently accepted tenders for the work in connection with the extension of the buildings at King's College, which is estimated to cost £31,000. The work will include the erection of a new lecture hall and an examination hall.

Aberdeen.—Houses.—The Aberdeen District Committee are to erect 38 houses on various sites. Sixteen are to be built at Cults and 12 at Mugiemoss-road, Bucksburn. On the Greenburn-road site the committee are to erect ten wooden houses.

Dundee.—Buildings.—Plans and sections of proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the Office of the City Engineer:—Beck-street garages for Mr. J. Billes; architect, Mr. Nelson T. Stewart, 64, Reform-street. Dundee-road, alterations for Dundee Education Authority. Rosebank-street, garages for Messrs. Low Bros. and Co.

Glasgow.—Schools.—Plans submitted by the Education Authority for the erection of two infant schools, one at Shawlands Academy and the other at Drumoyne, Govan—have been approved by the Dean of Guild Court. Applications were also granted to the Corporation Electricity Department for the erection of electricity sub-stations at Cathcart-road and Miller-street, Shawlands.

Dundee.—Houses.—The Housing Committee of Dundee Town Council has agreed that, in addition to 500 new houses already sanctioned, 116 tenement houses should be built on sites in Byron-street, Arklay-street, and Corso-street.

Glasgow.—School.—The Governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College have decided that all the activities of the institution, including the Dairy School and experimental farm which are at present located at Kilmarnock, be concentrated upon a rural site near Glasgow.

Falkirk.—Hall.—The Dean of Guild Court has approved the erection of a suite of halls at the corner of Brown-street and Mansion House-road, Camelon, for the Parish Church. The hall will have accommodation for 500 people, and the approximate cost is £3,050.

Jedburgh.—Houses.—The Town Council has received the Clerk's report that the estimated sum required to be borrowed in connection with the third instalment of the local housing scheme, which comprises the erection of 28 houses on the Friars Mount site, will amount to £11,500. Arrangements are also being made for securing the second instalment, amounting to £1,735, in connection with the Jedwater bridges reconstruction scheme.

Inverness.—Housing.—The Town Council has resolved to proceed with the erection of 60 three-apartment brick houses, each costing £397. It was agreed to remit to the Housing Committee to consider whether another 40 houses should be built, under the slum clearance scheme.

Musselburgh.—Housing.—The Town Council has instructed the Burgh Surveyor to secure plans and estimates for the erection on a feu from the Earl of Wemyss at Monktonhall of 52 houses.

Troon.—Houses.—The Dean of Guild Court has passed plans for the erection by the local authority of 104 houses in Logan-drive and Muirhead-crescent, at an estimated cost of £35,702.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur:—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d. to 1/1
Airdrie.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3 to 1/3½
Dumbarton.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries.....	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock.....	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8-1/10	1/8-1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 1028.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	,, ,,	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	,, ,,	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	,, ,,	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	,, ,,	3	3
Add if in beams	,, ,,	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	,, ,,	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	,, ,,	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	,,	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	,,	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	,,	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	,, ,,	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	,, ,,	0	10
Axed in stocks	,, ,,	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	,, ,,	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	,, ,,	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	,,	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	,, ,,	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	,, ,,	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	,, ,,	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	,, ,,	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	,, ,,	10	6
Portland stone fixed	,, ,,	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	,,	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	,,	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	,, ,,	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	,, ,,	6	0
Do. trusses	,, ,,	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	,,	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	,,	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	,,	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¾″	1¼″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	,,	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	,, ,,	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	,, ,,	3	9

DOORS.

		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	,,	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	,,	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	,,	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	,,	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	,,	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	,, ,,	6	0
Add if ramped	,, ,,	12	0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	,,	19	0
Do. stanchions	,,	21	9
In roof work	,,	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	,,	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	,,	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	,,	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	47	0
Do. Do. in flats	,,	46	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing	,, ,,	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	,,	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	,,	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	,,	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	,,	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	,,	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	,,	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	,,	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	,,	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	,, ,,	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	,, ,,	4	0
Add saw lathing	,, ,,	1	7
Add metal lathing	,, ,,	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	2	2
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	,, ,,	1	0
Obscured sheet	,, ,,	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	,, ,,	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. 2 coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. 3 coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. 4 coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to	4/-	

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1¼ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 & 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

A. H. King & Co., Ltd. (222,346). Regd. June 7. 28, Birchdale-road, Waterloo, Lancs. Builders, public works contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

W. Tout, Ltd. (222,342). Regd. June 3. Builder. Nominal capital, £2,500.

Hamilton Newton, Ltd. (222,285). Registered June 2. 269-270, Upper street, N.1. Builders and Contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

I. Fletcher, Ltd. (222,254). Registered June 1. 1, John-street, Blackpool. General building contractor. Nominal capital, £500.

C. R. Turner (Lewisham), Ltd. (222,242). Registered June 1. 2, Elmira-street, Lewisham, S.E. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £3,000.

G. Heath, Ltd. (221,671). Registered May 7. 415, Battersea Park-road, S.W. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £100.

M. Grafton & Son, Ltd. (22,146). Registered May 27. 161a, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Builder, contractor, and decorator. Nominal capital, £500.

Mansfield Building Co., Ltd. (221,756). Registered May 11. 11, Pancras-lane, E.C. 4. Nominal capital, £100.

T. F. Tyson & Sons, Ltd. (221,961). Registered May 19. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £6,000.

Charles Jackson (Tipton), Ltd. (222,073). Registered May 25. Public works contractor. Nominal capital, £2,000.

Rapid Building Block & Supply Co., Ltd. (221,601). Registered May 4. 92, Upper Richmond-road, S.W. 15. Nominal capital, £1,000.

A. R. Dairy (Contractors), Ltd. (221,628). Registered May 6. Ancton Works, Ancton-lane, Middleton, near Bognor. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £3,000.

Grosvenor Gardens Syndicate, Ltd. (221,481). Registered April 29. Orient House, 42-45, New Broad-street, E.C. 2. Building contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

P. E. Brand and George White, Ltd. (222,233). Registered May 31. 146, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £10,000.

T. Hindley, Ltd. (222,205). Registered May 30. 26, Hope-street, Leigh. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £3,000.

D. Worrall & Co., Ltd. (222,219). Registered May 30. Decorators' merchants. Nominal capital, £10,000

R. Carse & Son, Ltd. (222,217). Registered May 30. Builders and contractors. Nominal capital, £20,000.

Devon Homebuilders, Ltd. (222,167). Registered May 26. Builder and contractor. Nominal capital, £1,500.

J. & W. King, Ltd. (222,174). Registered May 28. 9, Knapton-lane, Acomb, in the Ainsty of the City of York. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £3,000.

J. G. Thompson & Sons (Contractors), Ltd. (221,483). Registered April 29. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £5,000.

H. Pickering & Son, Ltd. (221,460). Registered April 28. 35, King-square, Goswell-road, E.C.1. Contractors and builders, etc. Nominal capital, £3,000.

Hills, Grant & Fletcher, Ltd (221,833). Registered May 14. Builders and house decorators. Nominal capital, £2,000.

"Decorations," Ltd. (221,826). Registered May 14. 1a, Lithos-road, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000

J. Whittle & Co., Ltd. (222,119). Registered May 26. Builders', ironmongers', and plumbers' merchants. Nominal capital, £2,000.

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

256,987.—F. L. Smidth & Co., Aktieselskabet: Cement.

263,711.—J. Hill & Co., Ltd., and H. Tomkins: Doors.

259,203.—U. B. Voisin: Cements.

265,245.—J. H. Southern and R. Hill & Co., Ltd.: Reinforcements for concrete.

265,295.—C. K. Graham: Road-making.

265,297.—G. B. Williams: Walls.

265,304.—L. J. B. Blake: Mixing machines for concrete.

265,348.—W. Taylor: Water-closets.

246,498.—K. Ebers: Process for the manufacture of cement.

247,604.—Forges de Strasbourg Soc. Anon.: Sectional shelving.

265,392.—F. Yates: Shower-bath fittings.

265,403.—Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., and W. J. Stockwin: Show-cases.

265,430.—R. P. Van Saxe: Beams.

253,947.—Scheidhauer & Giessing Akt.-Ges.: Manufacture of refractory bricks.

265,459.—J. D. Asseler: Steelwork trestles.

265,474.—G. B. Brader: Centering for concrete floors.

265,494.—G. Hertzka: Manufacture of cements.

265,515.—G. B. Spring: Reinforcement for poles.

264,895.—A. Redler: Apparatus and gear for driving conveyers, elevators, bin dischargers, and similar apparatus.

264,950.—C. St. C. Plummer and W. M. Kermode: Metallic packing for expansion joints of fluid-conducting systems.

264,966.—S. G. Soper: Down-draught-preventing chimney-pot.

264,971.—W. H. Bolt, W. C. Garner, and F. Shuttleworth: Draught-excluders for doors and the like.

264,978.—Igranic Electric Co., Ltd.: Moulded products, and processes for forming the same.

264,982.—H. W. Ruth: Economising and regulating apparatus for gas ovens and the like.

264,993.—N. M. Bell: Gas-fires for domestic heating.

264,995.—E. J. Greig: Rain-water pipes and the like.

265,002.—B. M. Brownell: Flexible pipe-coupling.

265,004.—J. S. Smith, Ltd., and R. Smith: Reels for fire-hose and the like.

265,031.—T. Birkenmaier: Painting apparatus.

265,051.—M. A. West and G. E. West: Guy line clamp.

265,059.—J. A. Brown: Quick-flushing cistern.

252,738.—Budd Manufacturing Co.: Machine for the mechanical treatment of metal sheets to be subsequently drawn, pressed, or otherwise worked.

253,531.—Dr. C. Koolman: Method of producing acid-proof, adherent, and repairable coatings from artificial resins.

256,191.—G. A. Ferrand: Piping or tubing to withstand heavy internal pressure.

265,070.—F. W. Davis: Method of drying and grinding wet materials.

265,081.—C. N. Forrest: Waterproof coatings and damp-courses for buildings and structures.

265,654.—E. W. Pattison: Kilns.

266,024.—W. H. Roberts: Automatic device to hold a window sash.

266,027.—H. Macfarlane: Injecting liquids into pipes.

266,039.—C. A. Jones: Folding wardrobes.

248,327.—R. G. Park, Jun.: Woodworking machines.

266,088.—H. Hallam: Concrete mixers.

266,090.—N. Straussler: Collapsible floating structures.

266,092.—H. Gill and H. Pearse: Openwork steel flooring.

* All these applications are now in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them may be made.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ALLOA.—Painting work at various schools. Messrs. T. Frame & Sons, architects, Alloa.

Dollar Academy and Dollar Public School—
*John Robertson £431 11 2½
Fishcross School—
*Wm. McArthur 126 12 2
Sauchie School—
*Wm. McArthur 172 19 6
St. John's Public School, Alloa—
*Wm. McArthur 128 10 3
(All of Alloa.)

ASHFORD.—Convenience at the War Memorial-gardens, Station-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. Wm. Terrill, 5, North-street, Water Engineer and Surveyor:
*Skinner & Morledge £860
850
D. Godden & Son 1,103
1 080
(All of Ashford.)

ARNOLD, NOTTS.—12 two-bedroomed and 8 three-bedroomed houses, for the U.D.C.:—
*J. Herring & Son, Ltd. £6,856

BAMFORD.—Additions to the Mill premises, for Messrs. T. Oliver & Sons:—
*Building Department, Fine Cotton Spinners' Association.
Steelwork—
Edward Wood & Co., Manchester.

BLACKPOOL.—For Picture Theatre, Assembly Hall and 10 shops at Waterloo-road, South Shore, for Mr. A. Holt. Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., Architect Clifton-street.
*Sir Lindsey Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Blackpool.

BLAENGARW, GLAM.—Domestic science centre, etc., at the Council school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff.
*J. Makin, Cardiff £3,368

BOURNEMOUTH.—Public Convenience on the Boscombe Promenade, for the T.C.
Symes, Chisham & Saunders.
J. McWilliam & Son.
F. A. Grigg & Sons.
F. Hoare & Sons.:
W. Hoare & Sons £869

BRADFORD.—Erection of pressure filter house at Bingley, for the Corporation:—
*T. Obank & Sons £2,860 8 9
(In lieu of previously accepted tender of Messrs. Edge & Pace.)

BRECON.—Generating station building, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor and Engineer:—
David Williams, Porth £2,330 0 0
Tyler & Son, Brecon 1,900 17 6
Buiton & Sons, Cwmavon, Port Talbot 1,795 0 0
B. Jenkins, Brecon 1,690 0 0
Williams Bros., Brecon 1,680 4 8
*Watkin, Williams & Sons, Cardiff 1,527 0 0

BRIERLEY HILL.—Houses on the Bretten-lane site, and 50 on Terrace-street site, together with drains, fencings and footpaths, for the U.D.C. Mr. John Yorke, Surveyor:—
*Batham & Beddall, Brierley Hill (18) £7,812
A. W. Willetts & Son, Kingswinford (80) £20,790

BRIGHTON.—Nurses home, Pankhurst Avenue, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Brighton. Mr. E. Wallis Long, L.R.I.B.A., 6, Old Steine:—
Bottle, Ltd., Eastbourne £49,218
E. J. Logan, London 47,364
J. Longley & Co., Crawley 46,908
J. Smith & Sons, South Norwood ... 46,684
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Maidstone 46,643
Ringmer Building Co., Ringmer ... 46,633
J. Barnes & Son, Brighton 46,157
Hoad & Taylor, Horsham 46,079
F. T. Wilson & Sons, Brighton 45,770
Rice & Son, London 45,745
Norman & Burt, Burgess Hill 45,694
Limpers & Son, Hove 44,950
Field & Cox, Brighton 44,910
Sandell & Son, Worthing 44,900
Everitt & Son, Croydon 44,616
Cook & Sons, Crawley 44,083
C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon 42,750
W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., London 42,128
F. & A. Bayntun 41,039
†Bull & Co., Doncaster and Brighton 37,500

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Extension board-room block at the institution, for the B.G. Mr. H. S. Askew, clerk, 10, High Street, Burton-on-Trent. Mr. R. S. Litherland, L.R.I.B.A.:—
Lambrick & Co., Burton-on-Trent £1,149 0 0
W. Sharp & Sons, Burton-under-Needwood 1,135 0 0
G. Hodges & Son, Burton-on-Trent 1,084 0 0
H. Edwards, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent 1.057 0 0
R. Kershaw & Son, Burton-on-Trent 1,048 0 0
A. Holmes & Son, Burton-on-Trent 1,023 9 0
‡Worthington, Willson & Co., Burton-on-Trent 993 0 0

CAMBRIDGE.—Construction of screens at the Police station, for the T.C.

Hard & Dickerson	£160	0	0
C. Kerridge	140	0	0
Negus & Sons	138	6	0
*Coulson & Son, Ltd.	135	10	0

CAMBRIDGE.—32 parlour type houses and 82 kitchen scullery type houses on the King's Hedges housing site, for the T.C.

*F. R. Absalom, Ltd., Penarth, Glam. £50,677
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

CARLISLE.—Cottage at Corporation Waterworks, Castle Carrock, for the T.C. Mr. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A. City, Architect.

*Warwick & Son, Brampton £482

CHESTER.—Painting, etc., of City and County Schools, for the T.C. :—

‡W. T. Williams, Chester £192

CHESTER.—Painting and colour-washing (*a*) Handbridge St. Mary's and (*b*) Christ Church Schools, for the T.C. :—

‡ (*a*) Priddey & Son, Chester	£175	0	0
‡ (*b*) Priddey & Son, Chester	137	14	0

CHESTER.—Laying woodblock flooring in manual instruction room and laboratories at the City and County School for Boys :—

‡Industrial and General Flooring Co., Manchester £261 3 8

CHESTER.—Re-roofing with corrugated iron sheets, of the sheep pens at the Cattle Market, for the T.C. :—

‡W. H. Smith & Co. (Whitchurch), Ltd. £375

CHESTER.—26 houses on Hoole-lane site for the T.C. :—

‡North-Western Counties Development Company, Ltd., Warrington £10,333

CRANBROOK.—Construction of about 2½ miles of pipe sewers, sewage disposal work and miscellaneous work connected therewith, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. S. Alford, 11, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

D. G. Somerville, London	£25,563
Walter Jones & Sons, London	22,893
Mears Bros., London	22,778
George Wimpey & Co., London	22,449
C. V. Buchan & Co., Brighton	20,867
Thos. Muirhead Co., London	20,537
H. G. Sharp, Dover	20,171
Redriff Public Works, London	18,784
Durnford Construction Co., London	17,996
Harry Middleton, Liss	17,555
Turner & Co., London	16,975
G. Bell & Sons, London	16,413
*W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill	15,814

DEVIZES.—For (*a*) alterations at the Town Hall; (*b*) painting of the Corn Exchange; and (*c*) re-roofing of Corporation's property in Wharf-street, for the Corporation. Mr. A. W. Jakeway, Borough Surveyor.

(*a*)

Maslen & Sons, Devizes	£303	0	0
*W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes	287	0	0

(*b*)

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes	394	10	0
*F. G. Walter, Devizes	287	10	0

(*c*)

W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes	144	15	0
*L. Maslen & Sons, Devizes	106	14	0

FORRES.—32 houses, for the T.C. :—

Mason—
*D. Ross (four blocks).
R. & R. Murray (four blocks).

Carpenter—
*J. Smith.

Plumber—
*Boyne & Martin

Slater—
*Taylor & Son, Inverness.

Plaster—
*Murray (four blocks).
Ross, Elgin (four blocks).

Painter and glazier—
*J. Robertson.

FRISTON.—Erection and completion of Gate House at "Gayles" House. Mr. E. Maufe, F.R.I.B.A., architect.

*Ringmer Building Works.

FROME.—48 non-parlour type houses on the Keyford site, for the U.D.C. :—

*Burston & Hawkins, Clevedon £20,736

GALWAY.—Shed, for the U.D.C.

— Simon	£165
— Dooley	147
— Geraghty	134
*J. Stewart	129

GOSPORT.—Repainting the wharf in Harbour-road. Dr. Brysson Cunningham, engineer, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

L. J. Speight, Ltd., London	£4,214	5	5
J. Shelbourne & Co., Ltd., London	3,817	3	9
Jno. Croad, Gosport	3,328	0	0
*Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth	3,171	18	9
Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London	2,982	7	5

GRAYSHOTT.—Cloak rooms for the Management Committee of the village hall :—

*Garner & Puttick £348

HAWARDEN.—24 houses, Class A; 12 houses, Class B, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. Barrett, Wold House, Hawarden :—

†Griffiths & Snape, Rhyl £14,160

HEMSWORTH.—New concrete fencing to the various housing schemes, for the R.D.C. :—

J. W. Waller, South Elmsall.
J. Stothard, Ardworth.

HINCKLEY.—Six houses for the R.D.C. :—

*J. R. Cooke, Ltd. ..... £517 each.

HULL.—Painting at parks and cemeteries, for the T.C. City Engineer :—

*Kettlewell, Son & Co., Ltd., Hull.

KILTORMER.—Reconstruction, also improving Kiltormer National School. Rev. P. J. Nagle, Lawrencetown, Ballinasloe. Mr. M. E. Tighe, Galway.

J. Beckett, Ltd., Dublin	£1,754	5	0
R. MacDonald, Galway	1,320	0	0
M. Cahill, Ahascragh	1,288	18	0
D. Brien, Kibuckle, Loughrec	1,277	11	0
*John Murray, Portumna, Co. Galway	1,145	0	0

KINNITTY.—Rebuilding of Boro bridge.

J. Delaney, Bacca	£3,749
*Kelly Bros., Mucklagh	2,380

LEEDS.—Premises at St. Paul's-street, for Messrs. Moore & Co., Tyre Factors :—

*W. J. & R. Turnbull.

LEEDS.—Extensions to the Swinegate Tram Depot, for the Corporation. Messrs. Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, architects.

*J. T. Wright & Sons.

LEEDS.—Extensions and alterations to the Moorhouse hotel, Hunslet Moor, for Messrs. Saml. Smithst Ltd. Mr. Wm. Broadbent, architect :—

*Ford Bros.

LEWES.—20 houses of the non-parlour type on the Council's housing estate, Nevill-road, for the T.C. D. Roberts, Borough Surveyor :—

Johnstone & Butler, Maidenhead (brick)	£8,996
*The Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Ricksmanworth (concrete)	8,280

LONDON.—Nurses' home and mortuary at St. Andrew's Hospital, Devons-road, Bow, E.3, for the Poplar Board of Guardians. Mr. Harley Heckford, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

R. Mansell, Croydon	£41,913	0	0
Turner & Payne, Finchley	39,967	0	0
C. Yates & Co., Bow	39,940	0	0
W. Simms, Stepney	38,930	0	0
Galbraith Bros., Camberwell	38,700	0	0
Chessums, Ltd., Tottenham	38,604	0	0
E. & A. Bayntun, New Cross	36,418	0	0
R. A. Reader, Hackney	34,686	11	4

LONDON.—Additions to "Greenbanks," Lyndale, Mr. Gordon Allen, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 435, Strand, W.C.2.

C. Mellier & Co.	£1,226	13	0
C. Tavener & Son	971	5	0
F. Troy & Co., Ltd.	895	0	0
Bovis, Ltd.	816	10	0
*C. P. Munn	772	18	0

(All of London.)

LONDON (ILFORD).—(*a*) Improving the office accommodation, &c.; and (*b*) new house for the superintendent within the cemetery grounds, at the City of London Cemetery :—

	(*b*)	(*a*)
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	£3,283	£4,180
Walter Lawrence & Son, Ltd.	2,855	3,585
H. C. Horswill, Ltd.	2,750	3,550
Griggs & Son	2,849	3,460
L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	2,712	3,431
Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd.	2,579	3,412
*G. B. Farrar & Co.	2,450	3,250

LONDON (ISLINGTON).—Repairing and painting in the cemetery at East Finchley, for the T.C. :—

F. Gregory & Co.	£355	15	0
C. Comisky	282	12	6
W. J. Berry	220	12	6
T. R. Scott	198	17	6
J. W. Wood	178	12	0
‡A. C. Mackinlay	160	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON (SHOREDITCH).—Re-painting the exterior wood and iron work at Nos. 1 to 55, Teale-street dwellings, for the B.C. :—

R. Maskall & Son	£298	0	0
Killby & Gayford	221	0	0
R. Schooley & Son	192	0	0
T. J. Kirkwood	129	10	0
T. Brevetor, Ltd.	120	0	0
W. Martin	119	10	0
*A. & T. Wilson	117	0	0

(All of London.)

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Twenty-six houses on the Shelthorpe housing estate, for the T.C.

	Specification.	*Westmorland slates.*	*Green Welsh slates.*
John L. Ford	£12,546 0 0	£14,050 0 0	£14,222 0 0
T. Barker & Sons	15,502 0 0	16,142 0 0	15,894 0 0
Wm. Corah & Son, Ltd.	15,580 0 0	16,400 0 0	15,820 0 0
Arthur Faulks	15,637 17 8	15,981 11 8	15,695 9 8
Bosworth & Lowe	12,870 0 0	13,428 0 0	*13,088 0 0

MANCHESTER.—Store premises and a club room on Burnage-lane, for Messrs. T. Seymour Mead & Co., Ltd. Mr. A. G. Baylis, architect :—

*A. Hodkinson, Ltd., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Improvements to the premises of Messrs. Newton & Baskerville, 69, Bridge-street. Mr. R. Martin, architect, 90, Deansgate :—

*G. H. Goldshaw & Son, Salford.

MANCHESTER.—Alterations and additions to premises of Mr. S. Higham, 175, Stockport-road, Levenshulme. Mr. T. H. Parching, architect, 83, Bridge-street :—

*J. R. Aspden & Son, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Dining hall and servery at the Institution for the Manchester Royal Infirmary. Messrs. Thos. Worthington & Sons, architects, 178, Oxford-road :—

*G. Macfarlane & Son, Ltd., Manchester.

MOORTHORPE.—New R.C. Church and Presbytery. Mr. Chas. Fox, architect :—

*J. W. Waller.

MOUNTGARRET.—Bridge at Mountgarret, Co. Wexford.

*J. Hearne & Son, Waterford £20,000

NEWPORT (MON.).—114 houses on Cromwell-road site, for the T.C. :—

*Rhys J. Rees & Co., Ltd. £36,824
(Subject to M.H.)

NORTH DUBLIN.—Cottages for the U.D.C. :—

W. Lacey, Howth (6 at Baldoyle) £366 each.

Farmer Bros. (3 at Kildare West) £400 each and £375 each per pair; 2 cottages Killester, same; (10 at Tolka) £365 each per pair; 4 cottages at Edenmore £360 each per pair.

Townley Bros. (3 at Finglas) £385 10s. each, £362 each per pair.

NORTHFIELD.—Gates and fencing for the new Northfield recreation ground, for the Ealing T.C. :—

*H. S. Timpson £1,178 5 5

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—22 houses in pairs, at Eggbuckland, for the R.D.C. Mr. Thompson, Engineer and Surveyor :—

*J. Crockerell, Plymouth ..... per house £480

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—Painting 3 houses and 17 bungalows at Stone Barton, Plympton, 10 houses at Elburton, and 28 at Cornwood, for the R.D.C. Mr. A. H. Thompson, Surveyor and Engineer :—

*F. W. Phillips, Plympton £316

POCKLINGTON.—Assembly hall to Pocklington school. Messrs. Crickner & Foxley, architects, 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 :—

*Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

PORTSMOUTH.—Alterations to "Tyndale" Copnor-road, for Mr. A. Cheesley. Mr. J. E. Todd, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 130, Essex-road, Southsea.

John Lay & Co., Portsmouth	£225
T. H. Barber, Portsmouth	219
H. D. Gates, Portsmouth	194
*F. C. Aylen, Southsea	170

RHIWBINA.—New mixed and infants' school, for the Glamorgan E.C. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Cardiff.

*J. Makin, Cardiff £13,278

RUTHIN.—Engine room, adjoining the present works, for the Ruthin Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Company's Office, Mill-street, Ruthin :—

Rice-Jones & Sons, Ruthin £443 5 0

SHARDLOW.—Supplying and laying 1,954 yds. of 8 in. and 1,328 yds. of 4 in. cast-iron pipes, the construction of two concrete reservoirs; also erection of pumping station and brick settlement tank, with other appurtenant works, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Elliott & Brown, engineers, Burton-buildings, Nottingham. Quantities by the engineers :—

C. Kearson & Partners, Wolverhampton	£13,130	0	0
C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton	12,267	10	0
Building & Eng. Co., Sheffield	12,205	10	0
Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., Birmingham	12,053	0	0
F. C. Construction Co., Iron Gate, Derby	11,591	0	0
H. Sewell, Ilkeston	11,300	0	0
G. F. Tomlinson, City road, Derby	11,295	5	0
H. Middleton, Liss, Hants	11,167	17	0
H. H. Barry, Radcliffe-on-Trent	10,775	10	0
Messrs. W. Wilson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne	10,718	9	0
Messrs. Hyslop & Co., Caythorpe, Notts	10,651	0	0
Messrs. J. E. Jervis, Long Eaton	10,625	0	0
Bridge & Eng. Co., Banbury	10,600	0	0
Messrs. Ward & Tetley, Bradford	10,290	11	0
Prov. Construction Co., Kiveton Park	10,000	0	0
Messrs. Hodsons, Ltd., Nottingham	9,876	19	0
H. S. Gill, Old Sawley	9,676	12	0
*Messrs. J. & J. Warner, Mickleover, Derby	9,400	0	0

SHIPLEY.—Rebuilding of Mill premises at Baildon bridge, for Messrs. Wickstead & Andreacle :—

*Thos Obank & Sons, Ltd.

SOUTH OSSETT.—Internal decorating of Christ Church. Mr. S. C. Scott, secretary, Mona Cottage, Manor Road :—

*R. Robinson, Bradford £132 8 6

STOCKPORT.—Extensions to the mill premises of Messrs. Isaac Pearson, Ltd., Goyt Mill :—

*W. Gornall & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.

Steelwork—
Robinson & Kershaw, Ltd., Manchester.

STRETFORD.—Embankments widening at Gorse Hill Footbridge, for the U.D.C. :—

*Skipworth, Jones & Lomax, Ltd. £3,041 10 0

SURBITON.—For the erection of the Surbiton Dispensary Clinic and Centre for the Surrey C.C. :—

*Messrs. H. Taylor & Son, Epsom..... £2,523

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UPPER STOUR VALLEY.—Pumping station at Hay Green, Lye, near Stourbridge, and one at The Freehold, Quarry Bank; and also storm water tanks; detritus tank at Whittington, near Stourbridge, for the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board. Quantities prepared by Mr. Geo. Plant Deeley, engineer to the Board :—

Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham	£21,026	1	4
Withers, Wm., Bilston	20,641	7	9
Brazier, J. & A., Bromsgrove	20,500	0	0
Muirhead, Macdonal Wilson & Co., Birmingham	20,391	14	0
Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, Birmingham	18,943	16	4
Guest, A. H., Ltd., Stourbridge	17,625	2	3
Horton, C. A., Brierley Hill	17,174	2	8
Bridgewater Bros., Cradley Heath	17,132	4	8
Guest, John & Sons, Stourbridge	16,758	0	0
Meredith & Hingley, Cradley Heath, Staffs	16,711	19	9
*Willetts, W., & Son, Kingswinford	16,428	19	2

UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—Addition to school; Messrs. Pritchard & Godwin, architects, Bank-bldgs., Kidderminster :—

*W. J. Cole, Upton-on-Severn..... £364 4 6

WAKEFIELD.—Stores at the Union house, for the B.G. :—

Mason—
*R. Crowe £707 13 5
Joiners—
*Exors of H. Blackburn 223 10 6
Plumbers—
*J. Woodhead 139 0 0
Refrigerator—
*J. & E. Hall, Ltd. 428 0 0

WALTHAMSTOW.—Alterations and additions to Queen's-road Central school, for the U.D.C.

S. Blow, Ltd.	£10,685
Byfield & Co.	9,707
A. H. Inns, Ltd.	9,566
W. Simms	9,447
Tersons, Ltd.	9,426
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.	8,997
H. Knight & Sons	8,986
Chessums, Ltd.	8,978
W. M. Brand	8,945
W. T. Green & Co.	8,489
J. & J. Dean	8,418
J. Sands	8,330
F. J. Coxhead	8,361
‡F. & A. Bayntun	7,936

(All of London.)

WARE.—Repairs and decorations at the hospital, for the Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital Board. Mr. A. Gray, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 64, Duncombe-road, Bengeo, Hertford :—

H. C. Suckling, Ware	£237	15	3
Crook Bros., Ware	168	6	0
C. Pole, Hertford	164	0	0
*Bowyer & Burgess, Ware	133	10	0

WIGAN.—Adaptation for a high-class café premises at Moot Hall Buildings, Wallgate, for Messrs. R. Makinson & Co. Messrs. Prescott & Bold, architects, King-street :—

*D. Ablett & Son, Ltd., Wigan.

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